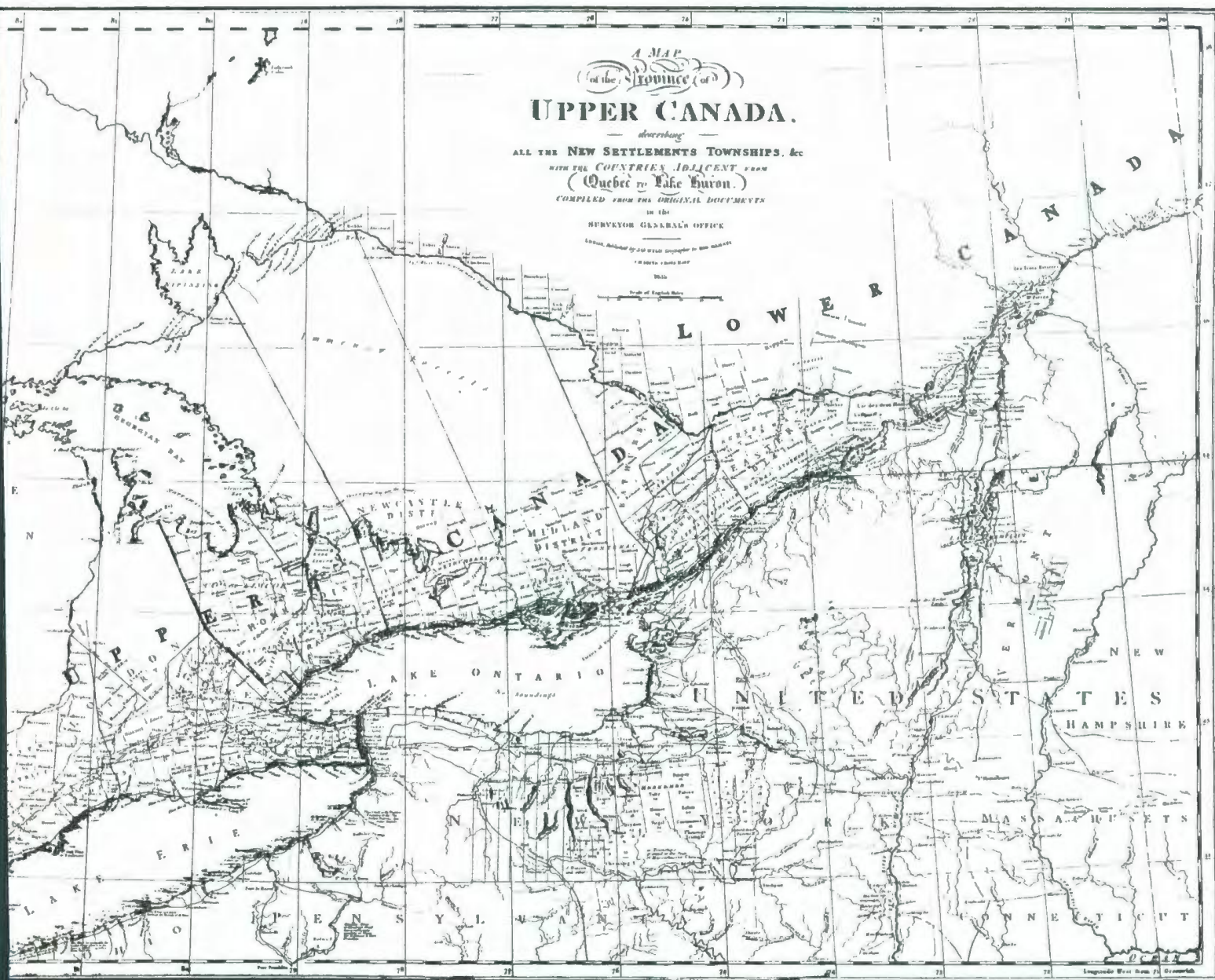


BULLETIN

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

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

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ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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

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

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COVER: *A Map of the Province of Upper Canada...* James Wyld. London, 1835. This map, the original of which is in the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No.119 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: *A Map of the Province of Upper Canada...* James Wyld. Londres, 1835. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve dans la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales, Archives nationales du Canada, a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similé de l'ACC no. 119 (ISSN 0827-8024).

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From the editor's desk...

Since the last issue, the ACML Annual Conference took place in Peterborough, Ontario. Therefore in this issue I have brought to you some conference material such as papers, business meeting, and something from the lighter side. **New Books and Atlases** has been sent from British Columbia by Maureen Wilson. Please send any contributions which you have to her. Jeffrey Murray continues with **Reviews**, and will soon add some map reviews to the present books and atlases. Carol Marley and Margaret Hutchison continue with their columns.

I look forward to receiving your contributions for future issues. The deadline for the December issue will be December 1st, and the deadline for the March issue will be March 1st.

Lorraine Dubreuil
Editor

THE APPLICATION OF INMAGIC IN A UNIVERSITY ARCHIVE

Bernadine Dodge, Trent University

(Paper presented at the 1988 Annual Conference)

Before I launch into a discussion of INMAGIC, or at least its use here in Trent University Archives, I think I should start with a little background information on the archives themselves so that you may be able to put our decision to use INMAGIC into context. The archival collection here runs to nearly 2000 linear feet of records comprised of approximately 500 separate accessions. We add around 25 new accessions each year. The accessions are roughly half Trent University records and half historical records of the Trent Valley area. We had over 500 registered researchers using the Archives last year - most of them Trent undergraduates with the remainder being made up of graduate students, faculty, professional historians and biographers and genealogists.

The archives is maintained by one archivist, the only other staff being student help for 10 hours per week during the academic year, 3 hours of volunteer help each week and the sporadic assistance of employees hired under the terms of external grant funding to work on specific projects. We have an IBM PC/XT clone fitted with a 20-megabyte hard disk drive formerly used almost exclusively for word processing.

For each collection the usual archival procedures are followed. The papers are weeded and stripped, cleaned and arranged in chronological order by series if there is no readily identifiable **fond** present, boxed, listed at the file folder level, labelled and shelved. Catalogue cards are prepared. A finding aid consisting of an introduction and an inventory of files is typed. An in-house subject guide to the repository is updated with appropriate entries and, until recently, a form was completed for the Union List of Manuscripts. Because all these procedures along with appraisal, accessioning of incoming materials, supervision of the reading room, research consultation and the administration of the department budget are attended to by one person,

the primary purpose of automating - somehow, some portions of this operation - is obvious: to make each "piece of work" go as far as possible and plug some of the gaps which were starting to reach serious proportions in the manual system.

My involvement in a regional heritage network group and our successful bid for grant funding from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture resulted in the purchase of INMAGIC last fall and the employment of an assistant through the same program to help set up an archival database.

Without question, the most onerous, time-consuming and frustrating part of this whole endeavour was collecting enough information on various systems and trying to equate this information to archival applications and techniques. Evaluating and comparing the software packages and judging the advantages and disadvantages of one over the other is difficult enough when they're speaking your language. The world of archives is neither powerful nor high-profile. We are, or should be, used to scrounging around in the writings which typically address business or library applications of software and then doing every sort of mental gymnastic to translate all the wills and won'ts into archives talk. For a period of time at the beginning of the research part of the decision-making process, it seemed that the only database management system anyone ever wrote about was dBase III+ and its various incarnations. I **knew** a data based system with fixed fields really wouldn't do for archives — not without a lot of programming and tons of wasted disk space but I kept reading the reviews and trying to convince myself that there might be a way since I already owned a copy. Just finding reviews of packages which referred even remotely to the kind of requirements one might find in an archives was next to impossible and finding one couched in terms understandable to an out-and-out technophobe was not to be. One article kept me engrossed right

up to page 133 before I faced the fact that the author and I would never have anything to say to each other. He asserted, on page 133, that a DBMS will generate labels for mailings "with almost no effort" then goes on to say in reference to keeping track of donor-archivist correspondence that "it is a simple matter" to control the flow of this correspondence. Farther down in the page he blathers on about donation information, physical location of the collection and nature of the materials and reiterates that the design of a DBMS form to handle these processes "is simple enough." After reading the word "simple" and its synonyms about 6 times on one page, I quit reading. I use dBase III+ to maintain a mailing list fully aware that the industry joke about people like me is that we are using an elephant gun to shoot a duck. Unfortunately, it would take me years to master this gun so that I could shoot an archival elephant with it. A mailing list is the absolute limit, I'm sure, that I will ever be able to do with it. There is nothing simple or easy about it probably because it just isn't meant to handle varying length chunks of text. I moved rapidly on to phase 2 of my research which consisted of getting in touch with people in other archives who fit my exacting specifications. They had to be good archivists but computer illiterates. They had to be in charge of medium-sized archives with tiny budgets and they had to have already gone through the agonies of automating some aspects of their operations. The general consensus was that INMAGIC could be useful. It didn't require a mainframe computer. It didn't require an in-house programmer. I had long before made the decision to buy off-the-shelf software if at all possible. I also wanted it to have a Canadian distributor and to be supported by people who were prepared to entertain questions from users. It seemed that INMAGIC would require minimal modifications and that it would require no compromise of recognized professional archival procedures. Waiting for a tailor-made piece of archival software was one alternative but, if a program exists which is more than adequate, valuable work can be done during the time otherwise wasted while waiting for the perfect package to come along. We felt there were many advantages to buying a package which is fully supported and documented.

INMAGIC is a true text-based management system with variable and unlimited length fields. It does all the usual things which a database management system does: stores and manipulates data, edits data already entered, searches, indexes and retrieves manuscript data, generates reports, lists and finding aids and it does all this with **words** rather than numbers as its *raison d'être*. INMAGIC is non-relational but we couldn't see any need to have multiple files open at once in our particular situation. A more important feature which is available is the repeating field-multiple entries such as one would find under the subject guide field or even more commonly under the cross reference field.

Our decision to use INMAGIC to automate some aspects of the management of the archives was preceded by an analysis of our manual systems and by taking a good hard look at what worked well, what could be better, what could be omitted, what was repetitive and what procedures duplicated information already recorded elsewhere. Along with this process, we had to take into account events which were unfolding in the profession at large: standardization and the creation of in-house authority files and the potential acceptance by the profession of a Canadian equivalent to the MARC Archives and Manuscript Control Format as developed by the Society of American Archivists.

We wanted to streamline the administrative functions of record-keeping by creating a database which would include elements of information necessarily found in most, if not all, of our manual forms. The labour-intensive work of arranging a group of papers cannot be circumvented. That is after all the heart of the archival processing function. The overlap of effort is most apparent in the **descriptive** part of archival work. In order to offer research access and to provide administrative control to any group of papers, we create an accession record, a subject guide, a finding aid and catalogue cards — all involving more or less the same information but arranged in different ways. If the minimum pieces of information necessary to complete the most detailed manual record were

included in a database of archival holdings then all other lists and records could be produced as by-products to the databases. We decided on what has been termed a "horizontal" approach to data input. That is, adequate information about every manuscript group of papers will be included rather than indepth information about selected, heavily-used papers. For one thing, it is a fool's game to try and predict what records will be in demand by researchers 10 years hence and it seems to me to be more "democratic," shall we say, to avoid making personal value judgements which will have the effect of rendering some records more accessible than others. Of the 6 basic archival functions (appraisal, accessioning, conservation, processing, describing and retrieval), 3 have been affected by the development of a database using INMAGIC, namely accessioning, description and retrieval. We still produce manual finding aids listing contents down to the file folder level, having decided that the time required to incorporate all our existing finding aids was prohibitive. I have made a print-out of the database structure which was developed for use in the archives plus one record as it appears in the database for you to take a look at. The order of the field elements in the structure follows the AMC MARC Format. As I mentioned before, this is likely to be a "next-step" in an archival network system and with this in mind, we used wherever possible MARC leaders as field labels, although these do not appear on the record.

We haven't discovered any glaring omissions so far as included information is concerned, but we have at least one format error which should have been simple to spot but wasn't. I certainly want to be able to produce an alphabetical donor file from the database and yet neglected to have the donors put in last name first. This probably isn't the only glitch, just the only one which has made its presence known in the short time we have been using INMAGIC.

Once the goals had been established and the decisions as to what to include had been made, setting up the database structure in INMAGIC was relatively straightforward. INMAGIC requires that from the Main Menu you choose one of four possible

environments to work in. The DEFINE environment is where you initially design the structure of the database and any report formats which may subsequently be required. We decided that the essential facts about each collection were the unique accession number which was designated as the retrieval key, the title, extent, inclusive dates, a brief description, biographical or historical information, donor information, restrictions, availability of finding aids, whether or not there are any photographs in the papers, type of material, whether original or copy, subject guide entries, cross-reference cards and a few other bits and pieces. The accession date is established as the order key. It is the default order in which the records are sorted if no other arrangement is specified. When setting up the database structure, you must make decisions on indexing. The level of indexing for each field is a choice between term or keyword or both - we use the latter most often because it is the least restrictive and yet is still appropriate for a fairly small repository using a microcomputer.

Sorting may be designated from #1, which is text and numbers, letter-by-letter down to #7, which is text and numbers word-by-word. We decided on #5 for most fields which is text only, word-by-word, leading articles stripped. The last decision to be made in defining the database structure concerns emphasis which again relates to indexing. There are 3 choices and we always use #1 (except in the case of the accession number and title where there is only one element of information). Emphasis #1 means that **all** entries in a multiple entry field are fully indexed, both term and keyword. Thus, under cross reference cards where there may be 2 or 3 dozen entries, all can be searched on and treated as separate fields. INMAGIC allows you to have 75 fields per record, 2 less than the entire complement of the AMC MARC Format but far more than most repositories would ever require for even the most sophisticated control system. Again, we incorporated the MARC tags into the database structure in the form of field labels. The database can be searched either from these labels or the names of the fields. Any indexing or sorting decisions made in DEFINE can be changed and existing indexes can be removed and rebuilt at any

time. After setting up and defining the database structure you must also indicate file specifications to INMAGIC so it knows where to put the information which you will be entering into the database. This is a really simple procedure since you need only give the database a name and the structure a name. It is optional whether or not you want to preallocate an estimated amount of space for an estimated number of records and certainly for archival use where space requirements for records can vary wildly, this option is one of the strengths of the program. Once you have saved the datastructure and the file specifications they can only be deleted from outside of INMAGIC using DOS. Records can be changed or deleted but not files like the database or the database structure or report formats. The database structure can be changed to a certain extent without invalidating the database. Fields can be added and, as I mentioned before, indexing levels and sorting decisions can be changed. You can also change the fields used as the order key and the retrieval key. You cannot change the field labels and changes such as the order key and changes in indexing mean removing existing indexes and building new ones - not difficult to do but it does take time.

Once the database structure is set up, INMAGIC requires you to use an environment called MAINTAIN to build the database itself. You create, change and remove records from here. When you specify the word COMPOSE from the MAINTAIN menu, a blank database form with just the retrieval key appears. In our case this retrieval key is the accession number, which was entered in response to a prompt printed at the top. You fill in the blanks using the on-screen editing capabilities of INMAGIC: word wrapping, moving text, deleting lines or entire records and so forth. The only delay in building the database is waiting for each record to be indexed after it is entered. This can take a minute or more. One way to speed up the process is to create INMAGIC compatible records outside of the program using a word processor and then batch load the ASCII files. This is also a useful procedure if the machine and database are being heavily used for retrieval purposes during the day. The database can be built by another operator at a

second work station. While batch loading files into INMAGIC you can run a transaction log to a printer or, preferably, to an outside file which will keep track of all records entered. Any without a unique retrieval key or with a tag mistake or any other problem resulting in non-entry of the record will show up on the log. The record can be corrected and then re-entered.

Once the basic information for a manuscript collection is entered in the database, all other records (except the detailed inventory) can be generated from the database. The DEFINE environment is used once more for designing report formats. Here you enter very specific instructions about what fields you want included in the report and how you want the information arranged on the page. You can search the database and use full records sorted in a variety of ways without a report format. If you don't specify any field for the results to be sorted under, they will be sorted by the default field, in our case the accession date. You may however ask that the results of a search be displayed or printed by any field and subsorted by up to 4 more fields. To effectively use the database for all sorts of purposes, you will soon decide to tackle the report section of the manual and refine the output of searches to provide information in its most useful form for a particular situation.

Search and retrieval of information in the database is done from the SELECT environment of INMAGIC. Searching is fast and powerful. You use keyword, boolean logic, comparisons (greater than, less than), contains word, contains stem, starts with, from...x to...y, and so forth. You can combine several search commands, search in several fields or for several terms at once. INMAGIC will store up to 24 searches and a search can be repeated at a later date so as to include materials added to the database subsequent to the first search. Being able to refine the product of a search by printing out the results using previously defined report formats is where INMAGIC has really proven its strength at Trent Archives. Our manual subject guide is a 3-ring binder divided into 27 subject headings with 30 or 40 entries under each subject. To be able to churn out a list of all our accessions making reference to

The Arts say, or **Native Studies** would replicate the manual guide and be boon enough but with a nested or multiple step search, you could isolate all accessions referring to both **The Arts** and **Native Studies** and make the subject area very specific indeed. The narrowing down of subject searches is very dramatic when you search on the cross reference fields.

The last environment which I want to mention is **AUXILIARY**. This is where you manipulate the entire database rather than individual records. Here you can again sort by one field and then merge up to 4 more fields before printing out the database using a report format to produce a repository guide, for example. This is the place where you can dump the database to an ASCII file outside of **INMAGIC**. By using a command called **LIST** in **AUXILIARY**, **INMAGIC** prints out the indexes for any field. You can see how many times a term occurs and can check the standardization of spelling and terminology throughout the database. The database

can be corrected outside of **INMAGIC** with the find-and-replace command on a word processor.

All in all, this text-based management program has proven to be more than satisfactory for applications here at the archives. The search capability is powerful, flexible and fast. It provides that essential link between **researchers** who traditionally approach archives from a subject orientation and **archivists** whose professional perspective is provenance-based. Records can, more easily than under a manual system, be retained in their original order but with a more powerful search capability, subject accessibility is not sacrificed. The oft referred to gap between archival principles and research requirements is effectively bridged. **INMAGIC** has meant that we type data once and then use it for a variety of purposes from the production of guides to the generation of statistics for the archives' annual report. Intellectual control of records has been tightened and administrative functions in the archives have been streamlined.

INMAGIC Demonstration

Kathryn Dennis, PVR, Kendal, Ontario
(Paper presented at the 1988 Annual Conference)

I am here today on behalf of M.E. Phipps and Associates. I am a library and information consultant and I work with Phipps from time to time, particularly regarding INMAGIC applications. Although I would like to have been able to give you an online demonstration of INMAGIC this morning, Phipps' portable PC has been destroyed courtesy of Air Canada, and I will instead use some overheads to give you an idea of INMAGIC's features. Before I begin, I would like to pass this sheet of paper around, and ask that, if you are interested in being on the INMAGIC mailing list for update news, demonstration announcements, etc., you fill in your name and address.

There are two things I would like to do this morning. The first is to give you a general overview of INMAGIC; that is, what it is, what it is used for, who uses it, and so on. The second thing I would like to do is give you some idea of how INMAGIC could be used in an archives and/or map library, particularly for use as a cataloging/online catalog tool.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

INMAGIC is a software package that was designed to manage textual information; that is, to store, index, retrieve, and generate reports using a text based database. The thing that struck me as ironic when I thought about text-management software this morning is how maps and archives do not easily fit the "text" materials category. I am myself interested in map librarianship and non-book materials in libraries and am aware of some of your frustrations in describing graphic and non-book materials with words. However, I am also aware that most librarian and archivists still resort to using text-based strategies to manage their information, and until some of the graphics software becomes cheap enough and readily available, they will continue to do so as they begin to automate.

INMAGIC software has been available since 1980, so it has had a lengthy record of use, as far as software goes, and has been continually refined to better meet user needs. The microcomputer version became available in 1984.

The producer of INMAGIC software is a company called INMAGIC Inc. and it is headquartered in Cambridge, Mass. INMAGIC is sold worldwide by distributors in various countries. M.E. Phipps and Associates is the Canadian distributor and has a number of dealers who sell INMAGIC in various Canadian cities.

INMAGIC has been well received in the Canadian marketplace. In fact, there is an article in the June issue of the *Canadian Library Journal* that places INMAGIC in the number one position for micro-based library software sales in Canada last year.

As a result of the growing number of users, there have been several INMAGIC users groups established. These groups get together in various cities to discuss what things they are doing with INMAGIC, any problems they might be having, and so on.

INMAGIC is being used in a wide range of organizations and by a variety of people. Libraries and archives are using INMAGIC for cataloging, online public access catalogues, serials control, acquisitions, circulation, and oral history collections. Businesses and government are using it for bibliographic database creation, records management, to track engineering drawings and slides, to manage report files and more. Law firms have taken to INMAGIC for building litigation support databases. I know of a couple of instances where INMAGIC has been used to create databases which are now being sold. My own experience with INMAGIC has been varied. I tested it in a government library for cataloging and to produce

catalogue cards, I used it to compile a 9000 record bibliographic database which we printed as a bibliography on oil pollution; I have used it to index specific file documents and testimony for a legal inquiry, I have used it for records management and for a vertical file database.

OVERHEAD # 1

INFORMATION PORTABILITY

INMAGIC can move information to or from a sequential file. You can take information which has been downloaded from another database and add it to an INMAGIC database. This allows INMAGIC to share information with many popular word processing packages and other software.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

INMAGIC was first introduced as a minicomputer product in 1980, and now runs on a variety of minis and micros including:

DEC VAX (VMS)

DEC PDP/11 (RSTS/E, RSX-11)

HEWLETT-PACKARD 3000

DEC MICRO PDP/11 (RSTS or RSX)

DEC MICRO VAX (VMS)

IBM PC/XT/AT (MS-DOS 2.0 or later), and compatibles

WANG PC

DEC RAINBOW

DATABASE SIZE

INMAGIC puts no limits on the size of the database you build. You can have as large a field as you want, and as many records as you chose in each database, as long as it fits on your disk drive. There is a simple formula to estimate the size of a fully indexed database. Multiply the number of records you expect to have by the average number of characters per record and then multiply this by 3.5. This is roughly the amount of storage space your database will occupy, including all of the indexes. (Higher overhead factors apply for small databases of under 100 records, and lower factors apply for large databases in excess of 10 000 records.) On micros, the program requires 384K of RAM,

and two disk drives. A hard disk is strongly recommended.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

When you purchase INMAGIC, you receive 45 days of free telephone support. Additional support is available by subscription. Software upgrades are offered periodically, and onsite training can be arranged. See price sheets for further information on training and User Service.

I'd like to give you a few technical details about the software. INMAGIC can be used on a number of different computers; namely, the IBM PC's and compatibles, VAX mini and microcomputers, and the Wang PC. For the microcomputer version, you need a minimum of 394 K RAM with two floppy drives, but it is preferred that you have a hard drive. The technical person at M.E. Phipps has tested INMAGIC on the new PS2 machines operating under Operating System 2, and he did not encounter any problems.

The size of your database is limited only by the size of your hardware storage device, but realistically speaking the upper limits would be near 50,000 records. After that, indexing and retrieval times are likely to become too frustrating.

You do not need to program to use INMAGIC. But, it is still very flexible in that you design your own database structures and reports formats. The most challenging part to using INMAGIC for me has been in designing my reports, getting them to look polished and professional. I usually end up using the report format examples from the manual and alter them to suit my purpose with good success.

INMAGIC allows you to both import information from other software packages and to output it for use with other applications, such as word processing.

OVERHEAD # 2

INMAGIC PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

INMAGIC software offers a flexible database

design tool for professionals who need to organize information effectively and retrieve it quickly. First introduced in 1980 for minicomputers and available since 1984 for micros, INMAGIC has made information management easier for thousands of users.

If you are in a corporate library or law firm, you'll want to know about our Guide series (The INCASE Guide and BIBLIO Guide) for use with INMAGIC. INMAGIC has had a wide acceptance in these areas, with its features especially suited to the most demanding text database requirements.

FEATURES

- Full user control of database and report design. Create your own applications *easily*.
- *No limit* on length of fields, number of entries in a field (such as multiple authors) or size of record.
- Perform simple or complex searches using full Boolean commands (AND, OR, NOT). Search more than one field at a time.
- Search for words or word stem anywhere within text. Sort any search, or entire database, and display results to screen, print, or write to online ASCII file.
- Online help and tutorials. Clear, well-indexed Manual with Reference Card.

NEW, WITH INMAGIC VERSION 7

- Full screen editor for easier entry and modification of report and database designs and INMAGIC records.
- Password security at field/function level.
- Calculations in reports including four-function arithmetic, percents, totals, and subtotals.
- Improved report generator with numeric formatting, multiple heading lines, and more conditionals.

INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC GUIDES

- *The BIBLIO GUIDE: Using INMAGIC in Libraries* — provides for library management, including designs for databases and print formats for online catalogues, serials management, ordering/acquisitions databases,

and management reports.

- *The INCASE GUIDE: Using INMAGIC in Law Firms* — provides a framework for information management in a law firm, including designs for litigation support (Deposition abstracts, document and transcript handling and interrogatories), case and witness tracking, memoranda retrieval, file management, conflicts tracking, will management, and contract renewals.

There are several features that I think would appeal to people who work in map libraries or archives. Bernadine has already mentioned most of them, and I reiterate here. First, with INMAGIC you design your own database. Therefore, you pick the fields you want to have, and how they should be indexed. You also design your own output formats — INMAGIC can produce catalog cards, bibliographies, book catalogues, brief records, full records, columnar reports, etc. It can be used to generate call number labels and mailing lists.

There is no limit on the length of your fields, or the number of entries that you can have in a field. So, if you have a very long map title or half a dozen area subject descriptors they will fit within the one field to which they belong. When you have entered more than one author or subject, each one can be indexed and be as quickly accessible as the first.

INMAGIC supports Boolean searching — you can “and” “or” or “not” any combinations of fields that you like. You can use truncation searching and keyword searching and greater than or lesser than searching relations to help you find what you want. Some other noteworthy features of INMAGIC include: a full screen editor, password security, online help and tutorial, availability of multiple language character sets, and the storage of searches for later reuse or alteration.

OVERHEAD #3

The MAIN Menu

The MAIN Menu is the first screen you see

when you enter INMAGIC. The column on the left of the screen lists the several environments and the column on the right offers other options. You are asked to make a choice. You can choose:

SELECT to search your database and then print, sort, store and further modify the results of those searches.

MAINTAIN to create, change or add records.

DEFINE to establish the design of your database, its files and its reports.

AUXILIARY to perform functions with the entire database.

INMAGIC v 7.0, release 1.0

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MAIN MENU

SELECT	FILES
MAINTAIN	TEACH
DEFINE	CHANGE
AUXILLIARY	EXIT

Enter choice (? for help) :

HOW DOES INMAGIC WORK?

Well, there are several modules within the INMAGIC program, and you work in each one in order to do different things. This is the main menu that you are presented with when you go into INMAGIC.

The two modules I will concentrate on this morning are **Define** and **Select**, particularly from the viewpoint of maps and archival materials.

OVERHEAD # 4

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION 1976/128
HILTON E. GEORGE (1888-post 1936)
Photograph Album, c. 1911-1931

Accession No.: 1976/128.

Extent: 206 b&w photographs, various sizes.

Photographer: Hilton E. George.

Restrictions: None.

CONTENTS:

The photographs in this collection were sent in letters to Hilton George's relative Mrs. W.A. McNeill to describe the posts, activities, employees and natives in his work for the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Frères in Northern Ontario and Quebec, and the Eastern Arctic. Captions in quotation marks are taken from the backs of the photographs. Information added by the archivist is in square brackets or following colon.

BIOGRAPHY:

Born about 1888, Hilton George worked for the Hudson Bay Company from 1905 to 1909, then for Revillon Frères 1909-1936 until the business of this company was wound down and it was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company.

He served in the Nipigon District 1909-1913 in general service. From 1913-1915 he served as clerk in Ombabika, then Post Manager at Moose 1915. From 1917-1936 he inspected posts around James and Hudson Bay.

INDEX CARDS PREPARED:

Lake Eabamet; Southampton Island; Revillon Frères; Wolstenholme, Quebec; Baffin Island; Lansdowne Lake, Ontario; Charlton Island; Wakeham Bay, Quebec; Photographer — George, Hilton E.

February 1988.

LEF:sm

ARRANGEMENT:

1976/128-1 Hilton George on a trout fishing trip.

1976/128-2 "Water rolling on Ombabika Bay".

1976/128-3 "White Otter Rapids on the Pic River".

1976/128-4 Hilton George and friend on fishing trip, 1911.

Define:

Before you can begin to put records into your database you must define what the database structure

will look like. You have to sit down and think about what information you want to include in your records, how this information should be divided into fields, and whether the fields should be indexed for quick access. This overhead shows you a manually produced record for a photo-album of photos, used in an archives somewhere in western Canada. Having looked at this record and others like it, the database user was able to come up with a database structure that looks like this.

OVERHEAD #5

INMAGIC - DEFINE Data Structure

Enter name of structure: PHOTO

Enter description line (optional): Photo Archives Workshop

Enter retrieval key field(s): AN

Enter order key field(s): AN

LABEL	NAME	INDEX	SORT	EMPHASIS
AN	*	T	7	1
RN	*	T	7	1
TI	TITLE	Y	5	1
START	*	T	4	1
END	*	T	4	1
AB	ABSTRACT	K	1	1
PH	PHTGPHR	Y	5	1
BIO	BIOGRAPHY	K	1	1
PROV	PROVENANCE	K	1	1
ITEMS	*	Y	7	1
INDEX	*	Y	5	1
EX	EXTENT	K	1	1
TYPE	*	K	1	1
SIZE	*	K	1	1
REST	RESTRICT	T	5	1
COND	CONDITION	T	5	1
LOC	LOCATION	T	5	1
PHNO	PHOTONO	T	1	1
NEGNO	*	T	1	1
SLNO	SLIDENO	T	1	1
NOTES	*	K	1	1

The field divisions are similar to those on the manual record. The person decided to provide a lot of indexes for records, either keyword or term indexes or both.

OVERHEAD #6

INMAGIC — DEFINE Data Structure

Enter name of structure: MAPS

Enter description line (optional): test db for map library

Enter retrieval key field(s): NUMBER

Enter order key field(s):

LABEL	NAME	INDEX	SORT	EMPHASIS
ID	NUMBER	T	1	1
TI	TITLE	Y	5	1
CN	CORP	Y	5	1
CAR	CARTO	Y	5	1
ED	EDITION	N		
PL	PLACE	N		
PUB	PUBLISHER	Y	5	1
DT	DATE-PUB	T	4	1
DI	DATE-INFO	T	4	1
ST	SERIES	Y	5	1
SCA	SCALE	T	1	1
WC	WESTCO	T	1	1
EC	EASTCO	T	1	1
NC	NORTHCO	T	1	1
SC	SOUTHCO	T	1	1
PRO	PROJEC	T	1	1
EXT	EXTENT	N		
NT	NOTES	N		
AR	AREA	Y	5	1
NTS	*	T	1	1
SUB	SUBJECTS	Y	5	1

Similarly, here is a database structure that I designed very quickly the other day that gives you some idea of how a map library database might look. There are also ways to incorporate fields for both book materials and maps, and have only the relevant ones appear for input and, if anyone wants me to I can explain how it can be done later.

OVERHEAD #7

AN/1 1976/128
 RN/1 1976/128
 TITLE/1 HILTON E. GEORGE (1888-post
 1936)
 START/1 c.1911
 END/1 1931

ABSTRACT/1 The photographs in this collection were sent in the letters to Hilton George's relative Mrs. W.A. McNeill to describe the posts, activities, employees and natives in his work for the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Frères in Northern Ontario and Quebec, and the Eastern Arctic. Captions in quotation marks are taken from the backs of the photographs. Information added by the archivist is in square brackets or following colon.

PHTGRPHR/1 Hilton E. George

BIOGRAPHY/1 Born about 1888, Hilton George worked for the Hudson's Bay Company from 1905 to 1909, then for Revillon Frères 1909 to 1936 until the business of this company was wound down and it was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company.

BIOGRAPHY/2 He served in the Nipigon District 1909-1913 in general service. From 1913-1915 he served as clerk in Ombabika, then Post Manager at Moose 1915. From 1917-1936 he inspected posts around James and Hudson Bay.

PROVENANCE/1 Mrs. W.A. McNeill, Vancouver, British Columbia through her brother Mr. Albert H. Kennedy, Coquitlam, British Columbia. (relatives of "Hilt" George)

ITEMS/1 1976/128-1 Hilton George on a trout fishing trip.

ITEMS/2 1976/128-2 "Water rolling on Ombabika Bay".

ITEMS/3 1976/128-3 "White Otter Rapids on the Pic River".

ITEMS/4 1976/128-4 Hilton George and friend on hunting trip, 1911.

INDEX/1 Lake Eabamet

INDEX/2 Southampton Island

INDEX/3 Revillon Frères

INDEX/4 Wolstenholme, Quebec

INDEX/5 Baffin Island

INDEX/6 Lansdowne Lake, Ontario

INDEX/7 Charlton Island

INDEX/8 Wakeham Bay, Quebec

INDEX/9 Photographer - George, Hilton E.

EXTENT/1 206 b&w photographs

SIZE/1 various sizes

RESTRICT/1 none

Once you have input your database structure and file specs., you can begin to enter your records using the Maintain module. This is an example of what a full archive record looks like, taken from the information on the manual record I showed you earlier.

Note the use of the repeating field feature for the index terms field. Any one of these index terms is searchable, or any word within these terms may be searched as well. You can also see how long fields can be, such as for the abstract. In this case the database creator chose to make any work in the abstract searchable, which gives you powerful search capabilities.

OVERHEAD # 8

Number/1	2
TITLE/1	Halifax, Nova Scotia [imap]
EDITION/1	5th ed.
PLACE/1	Ottawa
PUBLISHER/1	Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
DATE-PUB/1	1980
DATE-INFO/1	1977
SERIES/1	National Topographic Series; A791
SCALE/1	50000
WESTCO/1	w 64 00'
EASTCO/1	w 63 30'
NORTHCO/1	n 44 45'
SOUTHCO/1	n 44 30'
PROJEC/1	Transverse Mercator proj.
EXTENT/1	1 map ; col ; 57 x 72 cm.
AREA/1	Nova Scotia
AREA/2	Halifax
NTS/1	11 D/12
SUBJECTS/1	topography
SUBJECTS/2	railways
\$	
NUMBER/1	3
TITLE/1	Kingston, Canada — United States of America [map]
EDITION/1	5th ed.
PLACE/1	Ottawa
PUBLISHER/1	Surveys and Mapping Branch,

Department of Energy, Mines and
Resources

DATE-PUB/1 1975
DATE-INFO/1 1970
SERIES/1 National Topographic Series;
K320
SCALE/1 250000
WESTCO/1 w 78 00'
EASTCO/1 w 76 00'
NORTHCO/1 n 45 00'
SOUTHCO/1 n 44 00'
PROJEC/1 Transverse Mercator proj.
EXTENT/1 1 map : col. ; 57 x 72 cm.
AREA/1 Kingston
AREA/2 Belleville
AREA/3 Eastern Ontario
NTS/1 31C
SUBJECTS/1 topography

This is a map record that I created to show you what a catalogued map record would look like using my maps database structure. I hope any map cataloguers in the audience will forgive my lack of complete adherence to AACR2 for cartographic materials. If I had wanted I could have designed the structure to mimic AACR2 100%.

In this structure you see the repeating fields used for the area field. I would like you to note the scale field as well. I have entered the scale as such to allow for greater or lesser than searching, as in get scale <250 000, but when I show you a formatted report you will see that the scale looks more normal. Once you have input records into your database you can begin searching and generating reports. As you input records the indexes are updated immediately, so you get the latest information that has been put into the database.

OVERHEAD # 9

NUMBER/1 2
TITLE/1 Halifax, Nova Scotia [map]
EDITION/1 5th ed.
PLACE/1 Ottawa
PUBLISHER/1 Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines and
Resources

DATE-PUB/1 1980
DATE-INFO/1 1977
SERIES/1 National Topographic Series;
A791
SCALE/1 50000
WESTCO/1 w 64 00'
EASTCO/1 w 63 30'
NORTHCO/1 n 44 45'
SOUTHCO/1 n 44 30'
PROJEC/1 Transverse Mercator proj.
EXTENT/1 1 map ; col ; 57 x 72 cm.
AREA/1 Nova Scotia
AREA/2 Halifax
NTS/1 11 D/12
SUBJECTS/1 topography
SUBJECTS/2 railways

Here are a couple of examples of searches I did in the map database. I tried to show you that it would be possible to design your database so that you could search a geographic area using a coordinates window, or you could search it using NTS codes. Although the coordinate search looks somewhat unwieldy, I am sure it could be done easily, and I wish I had had the time to work out how. I know the map librarians are also concerned with providing access to specific sheets and map series. Using the format I designed I could easily search for any map that belongs to the xyz series, and sort and print the records by series name if I wanted.

Of course, when searching in INMAGIC you can combine fields in a search string or narrow or broaden searches by anding or oring a particular search number to another search string.

OVERHEAD # 10

Now use the GET command with parentheses around the words *computer* or *data* in order to search the database for records where the subject field contains either of those words.
* get subject cw (computer or data)
Found 4 COMPUTER in SUBJECT
Found 2 DATA in SUBJECT
#1 number of records: 6

Now limit this last search by requiring that the

subject or title also contain either the word stem *communic* or the word stem *tele* or both. This search retrieves *communication*, *communications*, *telecommunications*, and other variations besides.

* and (subj or ti) cs (communic or tele)

Found 5 COMMUNICATION in SUBJECT

Found 2 COMMUNICATIONS in SUBJECT

Found 5 TELECOMMUNICATIONS in
SUBJECT

Found 3 TELEPHONE in SUBJECT

Found 4 TELEPHONES in SUBJECT

Found 2 TELEX in SUBJECT

Found 2 COMMUNICATIONS in TITLE

Found 1 TELECOMMUNICATION in TITLE

Found 1 TELECOMMUNICATIONS in
TITLE

Found 2 TELECOMPUTING in TITLE

Found 2 TELEPHONE in TITLE

Found 1 TELEPHONES in TITLE

Found 1 TELEX in TITLE

#1 number of records: 2

Notice how many terms were found with one search command line. Two records were found which match both criteria at once (*computer* or *data* in the subject field and *communic* or in the subject or title).

You decide to start another search, using the GET command which automatically stores the search just completed. The new search statement seeks reports written by Sue Johnson during 1982. You recall that initials were occasionally used in the database instead of first names.

*g au st 'johnson s' and data from 1982 to 1983

Found 2 JOHNSON S in AUTHOR

Found 1 8203 in DATE

Found 2 8205 in DATE

Found 1 8206 in DATE

Found 1 8212 in DATE

#2 number of records: 0

No records found. Enter another command.

The search didn't find anything. Although the

Found messages show information in the fields, there are no records that satisfy both parts of the search criteria simultaneously. Perhaps Johnson didn't write anything in 1982. You decide to search for Johnson's reports alone.

* get author st 'johnson s'

Found 2 JOHNSON S in AUTHOR

#2 number of records: 2

Found messages do not appear in a column on the screen, as shown above. Rather, they appear on the same line, overwriting each other, disappearing when the final result is reported.

As I mentioned earlier, you can search for information in numerous ways — by ranges, using from and to, by word truncation, by equivalence, and by using greater and lesser than, to name a few.

OVERHEAD # 11

Enter name of structure: PROJECTS

Enter description line (Optional): Sample
Research Reports Database

Enter retrieval key field(s): REPNO

Enter order key field(s): DATE

LABEL	NAME	INDEX	SORT	EMPHASIS
NO	REPNO	T	2	1
AU	AUTHOR	Y	5	1
TI	TITLE	Y	5	1
DT	DATE	T	4	1
SUBJ	SUBJECT	Y	7	1
AB	ABSTRACT	K	1	1
NTS	NOTES	N		
CL	CLIENT	Y	5	1
AMT	AMOUNT	T	2	1
STAT	STATUS	Y	1	3
REV	REVIEW	T	4	1
STAFF	*	Y	5	1
OTH	OTHERS	Y	5	1
RT	ROUTE	Y	1	1
LO	LOCATION	Y	2	1

Suppose that you are looking for information about computer communications. You want to

see the relevant subject terms used in this database. You decide to use the LIST command.

***LIST SUBJECT FROM COM TO CON**

- 1 COMMUNICATION NETWORKS
- 4 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS
- 2 COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT
INDUSTRY
- 1 COMPUTER AIDED INSTRUCTION
- 2 COMPUTER CRIME
- 1 COMPUTER GAMES
- 1 COMPUTER OPERATIONS
- 2 COMPUTER SECURITY MEASURES

One of the nice features of INMAGIC is that you can look at your indexes when you are in the Search mode. Therefore, you can see what terms are in the index and how many times they appear. This is helpful in deciding what terms to use or how specific you should get.

DISPLAYING AND PRINTING OUT

Once you have retrieved the number of records you would like to see you have the option of writing the results to a file to use later or in some other software, displaying your results on the screen, or printing out your results. As well, you decide whether you want to display, print or write the records using a particular report format. You may also want to sort the records into a particular order before you print them.

If you do not use a format, the records will come out looking like they went in in Maintain. It is usually preferable to use a report format to generate a report that suits your needs.

OVERHEAD # 12

CHARLTON ISLAND 1976/128
HILTON E. GEORGE (1888-post 1936)
Photographer(s): Hilton E. George.
Restrictions: None

LAKE EABAMET 1976/128
HILTON E. GEORGE (1888-post 1936)
Photographer(s): Hilton E. George.
Restrictions: None

Here are two overheads that show you different report formats. The first is used to generate cards for the archives photo-album record that we looked at earlier. You can see great differences between what this record looks like printed out and what it looked like in the database.

OVERHEAD # 13

MAP LIBRARY CATALOGUE

HALIFAX

Map Title: Halifax, Nova Scotia [map]
Ed.: 2d. ed.
Publisher: Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines and
Resources
Date Published: 1972
Series: National Topographical Series;
A501
Scale: 1:250000
Extent: 1 map : col ; 57 x 72 cm.
COORDINATES: W 64 00'—W 62 00'/N
45 00'—N 44 00'
Areas: Nova Scotia; Halifax; Eastern Shore
NTS: 11D
Subjects: topography

HALIFAX

Map Title: Halifax, Nova Scotia [map]
Ed.: 5th ed.
Publisher: Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines and
Resources
Date Published: 1980
Date of Information: 1977
Series: National Topographic Series; A791
Scale: 1:50000
Extent: 1 map : col ; 57 x 72 cm.
COORDINATES: W 64 00'—W 63 30'/N
44 45'—N 44 30'
Areas: Nova Scotia; Halifax
NTS: 11 D/12
Subjects: topography; railways

KINGSTON

Map Title: Kingston, Canada — United

States of America [map]
 Ed.: 5th ed.
 Publisher: Surveys and Mapping Branch,
 Department of Energy, Mines and
 Resources
 Date Published: 1975
 Date of Information: 1970
 Series: National Topographic Series; K320
 Scale: 1:250000
 Extent: 1 map ; col.; 57 x 72 cm.
 COORDINATES: W 78 00'—W 76 00'/N
 45 00'—N 44 00'
 Areas: Kingston; Belleville; Eastern
 Ontario
 NTS: 31C
 Subjects: topography

This overhead shows you records printed out for a "Map Library Catalogue" using a mapcat report format I designed. Note that the coordinate fields are all strung together, not listed separately as they were input, and that the scale now reads 1:50000 or 250000.

OVERHEAD # 14

INMAGIC — DEFINE Report Format
 Name of format: MAPCAT
 Name of data structure: MAPS
 Date created: 06/09/99
 Date last modified: 06/09/88

A. PAGE DEFINITION

Enter physical page length (number of lines): 66
 Enter top margin (number of lines): 6
 Enter bottom margin (number of lines): 6
 Enter maximum page width (number of Characters): 75
 Enter number of blank lines between records: 1
 Enter whether record may be broken across pages (Y/N): N

Enter whether underline characters should print as spaces (Y/N): N

Enter whether to pause between pages (Y/N): N

B. USER QUESTION DEFINITIONS

C. CALCULATION DEFINITIONS

D. PAGE LAYOUT

1. 'MAP LIBRARY CATALOGUE', LINE 1,
 COLUMN 27-49

2. '-----', LINE 2,
 COLUMN 27-49
 E. RECORD LAYOUT
 1. @INDEX, COLUMN 7-75, LINE 1, UPPER
 2. @LIST, COLUMN 13-75, LINE 3, INDENT -3
 3. TITLE, BEGIN 'Map Title: '
 4. EDITION, BEGIN 'Ed.: '
 5. PUBLISHER, BEGIN 'PUBLISHER: '
 6. DATE-PUB, BEGIN 'Date Published: '
 7. DATE-INFO, BEGIN 'Date of Information: '
 8. SERIES, BEGIN 'Series: '
 9. SCALE, BEGIN 'Scale: 1: '
 10. EXTENT, BEGIN 'Extent: '
 11. @Paragraph, COLUMN 13-75, LINE BOTTOM
 12. WESTCO, BEGIN 'Coordinates: ', END '-', UPPER
 13. EASTCO, END '-', UPPER
 14. NORTHCO, END '-', UPPER
 15. SOUTHCO, UPPER
 16. AREA, LINE BOTTOM, COLUMN 13-75,
 BEGIN 'Areas: ', SEPARATE ';' ;
 17. @LIST, LINE BOTTOM
 18. NTS, BEGIN 'NTS: '
 19. @PARAGRAPH, COLUMN 13-75, LINE
 BOTTOM
 20. SUBJECTS, BEGIN 'Subjects: ', SEPARATE ';' ;

I was able to generate the report using this format, which took me about 10 minutes to design.

CONCLUSION

I have tried to give you an idea today of some of the features INMAGIC has, and to illustrate how they might be used in a map library or archives. I think that Bernadine is proof that it is being used and that people are happy with it. I can also tell you that the City of Peterborough archives, New Brunswick Museum, Anglican Church of Canada archives, Ontario Agricultural Museum, and several public libraries are using INMAGIC to catalogue archival materials, including maps.

There is certainly more to INMAGIC than I could ever show you in this short time, but I hope that I have whetted your appetite enough that you will ask me some questions now or when we adjourn, or put your name on the mailing list so you can find out about future online demos. I have some literature at the front about INMAGIC and M.E. Phipps, if anyone would care to pick some up.

MAP REVIEW WORKSHOP

Kathy Harding

A very enjoyable evening session at this year's conference was the map review workshop, a lively event organized by our outgoing and out-going CEO, Lou Sebert, and Prof. Alan Brunger of the Dept. of Geography, Trent University. Lou has been heard for years begging for map reviews for the *Bulletin*. Whether the lack of them was due to inertia or the fact that no one was sure how to write one, a workshop should help to encourage closet map reviewers to come out and be heard.

Lou opened the workshop with a brief history of the origins and early bureaucracy of Canada's national topographic mapping. He then pointed out important questions to consider when looking at topographic maps. Lou's paper is printed below.

Prof. Brunger then led a hands-on map review session. Volunteers were handed copies of five different tourist-type maps, two volunteers to criticize each map and two volunteers to defend each map. Each side had a few minutes to study their map, and then two minutes to present their case. The fact that the maps examined were mostly rather appalling examples of the cartographer's art made for a great deal of fun, especially from the spirited, if hopeless, defences. What was useful about this session was the fact that everyone scrutinized the maps much more closely than they normally would do, and everyone noticed different things. It was an excellent exercise in using one's eyes, and in not being intimidated about expressing subjective opinions. An opinion might be uninformed, or at odds with the rest of the world, but it cannot be wrong. Everyone responds differently to visual and intellectual stimuli. The job of the map reviewer is then to examine components that generated the responses.

There are good reasons to judge thematic and topographic maps differently. They differ in purpose and therefore in construction. Whereas

topographic maps are usually published in series with highly regulated specifications, thematic maps are generally monographic maps illustrating some particular geographic distribution. Lou pointed out that "thematic" is a fairly new word as applied to maps. Before WWII they were called "special" maps.

REVIEWING THEMATIC MAPS

The point of a map review is to make a general analysis of a map and an appraisal of its strengths and weaknesses. Systematic consideration of certain questions will help the reviewer make fair and balanced judgements. Here are points to consider when reviewing a thematic map:

Who made the map, for whom, and for what purpose?

Did the cartographer have the backing of a federal government, or a major industry, or was the map produced in his basement? It is a little easier to identify the intended market for a thematic map than it is for a topographic map. Targeting this market probably influenced many of the cartographer's design decisions. The subject of the map will also dictate design to some extent. The cartographer can make some personal choices, but his choices are not unlimited.

Then, consider the ICA's definition of cartography, as the "art, science and technology of making maps."

ART

What is the immediate visual impact of the map? Is it colourful? Attractive? Legible? Big? Noisy? This is a purely subjective observation. Then, consider how this impact was achieved.

Colour: How many colours are there? Are they tasteful? Rich? Pale? Garish? Is it used effectively? Are there special figure/ground relationships created?

Medium: Look at the quality and size of the paper. Is there anything special about it?

Design: How did the cartographer structure and organize shapes? Is it balanced? Are any visual rhythms created? Is the use of two-dimensional space effective? Are the scale and the projection suitable to the subject?

Symbols: Examine the linework, lettering, pictorial and abstract point and area symbols, and embellishment for use, quality and originality. Are they suitable to the subject? Is there a legend, or a need for one?

SCIENCE

The science behind a map refers to the observation, measurement, analysis and transformation of data. Is the map about qualitative or quantitative distributions? Is the data significant? Current or timely? Are any questions left hanging unanswered? Does it appear to be accurate and impartial, or is there an element of bias? Are the sources for the data identified?

Technology: The technology of cartography is the actual physical production of a map, whether it was produced by manual, optical-mechanical, photochemical or electronic means. Whether or not the method of production is stated, it will probably be apparent. Examine the quality of the linework, the lettering, the mixing of colours and resolution.

Is it clean? Are the parallels parallel?

Communication: Is the map articulate? Do you think you know what the cartographer intended? Are the intended users of the map suitably addressed? Some great sage (was it Charlie Chan?) once said that "comparisons are odious." Except in reviews, where comparisons with other closely related products are welcome. Is the map you are reviewing better or worse than other maps already available, or merely redundant? Is anything new offered? Don't forget that the cartographer/publisher will probably be reading your review too. So be fair, be kind, be constructive. Maybe the next edition will be better.

Also, for Velma's sake, keep up the plea to publishers to put enough information on the map itself to keep cataloguers happy, e.g., date of publication, date of information, scale, full and correct imprint, and so on. Okay, Velma?

There is no standard formula for writing a review. Every thematic map is different, and must be considered separately. Ideas which apply to one map may not apply to the next.



TOPOGRAPHIC MAP REVIEWING

Lou Sebert

This evening's session may have come about because, over the years, I have complained about the lack of map reviews in Canadian geographic periodicals. Even in our own Bulletin they are few and, quite literally, far between. Perhaps this session will act as an inspiration and catalyst.

My experience is in the field of topographic mapping, and therefore most of my remarks will be about topographic maps and their close relatives: navigational charts, road maps, general maps at small scale, and maps for the general public such as tourist maps, city plans, etc

On picking up a map, the first thing a critic should do is to look for the "message" the map is intended to convey. The second thing is to determine how well the map "communicates" the message. If it is a topographic map, do you, the map reader, get the sense that you can visualize the landscape depicted? Can you see the folds of the ground, the flow of the streams, the extent of the forests, the presence of local industry; or are you disturbed by the lack of data that you know should be present but is missing? In 1927 the Department of the Interior (predecessor of the present Energy, Mines and Resources) changed the name of the **Chief Geographer's Map Series** to the **Standard Topographic Series**. The maps of this series, one would presume, would be topographic maps, yet they had no contours or any other depiction of relief. Sheet 19 (Kootenay) for example, covers some of the most mountainous terrain in Canada but it makes this area look as flat as a pancake. A reviewer of this map would have to be highly critical, though he or she might try to explain the bare-faced lie in the title of the series. In starting to review a map I have a sort of mental check-list that I go through to get a "feel" for the map. The items on this list are as follows.

Scale

What is the scale of the map? What map with which I am familiar comes closest to this map in scale and

map type? This mental comparison provides a sort of first-glance standard by which to judge this new map for such things as symbolization, completeness, etc.

Date

When was the map published? Is it a modern map to be judged by modern standards or is it an old map, such as the Kootenay sheet mentioned previously, to be judged by former standards (and perhaps forgiven).

Up-to-dateness

Is the map being sold as an up-to-date map but contains out-of-date information? To check on this an examination of the imprint is necessary. If the publisher is honest, the imprint will give such items as the date of aerial photography, date of field check, date of printing, edition number, etc. (Even the most dedicated and conscientious agency sometimes gets caught on this one. Example: the NTS Fredericton N.B. sheet that was 18 years old before the last revision.

Accuracy

Topographic maps serve a number of purposes, and one of these is to provide terrain measurements. Standards are usually set by the publishers (for example on Class A NTS 1:50,000 sheets measurements should be accurate to within 25 metres). Accuracy is hard to check by just examining a single sheet, but related information supplied by the publisher is often revealing. If the publisher will not provide accuracy standards, one must be suspicious.

Completeness

On a topographic map at a given scale, certain items of terrain depiction are expected. When they are missing, a reason must be looked for. If there is no good reason, the map must be down-graded or criticized in a review. For example, is the forest cover classified at least into coniferous, deciduous and mixed? Why don't NTS sheets do this? Why did the publishers of the beautifully contoured B.C. 2 Mile series not show any forest cover? Are there

sufficient labels and notes to identify landmark buildings? Etc.

Drafting and Printing Standards

Is the colour register good? Is the black dense and sharp? Does the type size indicate the size of the feature or population of places?

Communication

Does the map convey its message effectively? The following are examples where this is not done:

Canadian air charts published without relief.

Road maps that do not depict road classes.

Maps on which symbols are not explained.

Maps on which bi-lingualism causes confusion.

Maps on which certain symbols disappear because of poor printing.

Finally I would like to make some general remarks

about map reviewing. Be sure to point out the good points as well as the bad. Try to be constructive so that the author will be encouraged to do better next time. Explain how the map's weaknesses can be corrected. Don't bludgeon the map or the author. One Denis Wood is enough for the cartographic community. Try to review a map promptly. The author and the publisher need reviews to get the map in circulation.

Generally speaking an author wants his work to be reviewed even though the review may be critical. Remember John Barrymore's remark, "It doesn't matter what the reviewers say as long as they spell your name right!"



NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Maureen Wilson

Access America; an atlas guide to the National Parks for visitors with disabilities. Burlington, VT.: Northern Cartographic, 1988. ISBN 0944187005. U.S.\$65.45 + U.S.\$5.00 shipping.

Atlas des routes de France, 1988. Paris: Institut Geographic National; Hachette, 1988. 128 pp.

Atlas of South East Asia. By Richard Ulak and Gyula Pauer. New York: Macmillan, 1988. ISBN 002933201. U.S.\$85.00 and U.S.\$95.00 after 12/31/88.

Atlas of South Australia. Edited by Trevor Griffin and Murray McCaskill. Adelaide: South Australia Government Printing Division, 1986. ISBN 07243 4688 0.

Basemapping, survey control and air photography, Terrain Resource Information Management (TRIM Program). Victoria, B.C.: Ministry of Environment and Parks, Survey and Resource Mapping Branch, 1988. 50 pp.

CAPAMP volume 1 (MOEP Manual 10). By Evert Kenk. Victoria, B.C.: Ministry of Environment and Parks, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, 1987. ISBN 0-7726-0704-4.

"The British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Parks Thematic Mapping Geographical Information System Data Entry and validation procedures for soil, agricultural capability, surficial geology and the all purpose entity."

Choosing a world map, attributes, distortions, classes, aspects. (The Committee on Map Projections of the American Cartographic Association Special Publication No. 2). Falls

Church, VA: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 1988. ISBN 0-9613459-Z6. U.S.\$5.00.

Civil War maps, a graphic index to the Atlas to Accompany the official records of the Confederate and Union Armies. Edited by Noel Seven O'Reilly. Chicago: Herman Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, 1987. U.S.\$6.00.

Classification of Remotely Sensed Images. By I.L. Thomas, V.M. Benning and N.P. Ching. Bristol: Adam Hilger, 1987. £29.20.

Collections for the future; Archivists, Curators, Historians, Bibliographers Speak. Proceedings of the Geoscience Information Society. V. 18, 1987. U.S.\$35.00.

Available from American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22302.

Cruising guide to British Columbia Vol. 1, Gulf Islands from Sooke to Courtenay. By Bill Wolferstan. Vancouver/Toronto: Whitecap Books, 1987. \$29.95.

Concise earth book atlas. U.S. ed. Boulder, CO: Graphic Learning International, 1987. 215 pp. ISBN 08 77461015.

Early place-names of the Anglian Region of England. Oxford: British Architectural Reports, 1988. ISBN 086054527X. £10.00.

Earth book world atlas. EsselteKantor (firm). Boulder, CO: Graphic Learning International. c1987. 327 pp. ISBN 0877461007.

The four-wheelers companion: an off-road guide to southwestern B.C. By Mark Bostwick. Madeira Park, B.C.: Harbour Publishing Co., 1988. ISBN 0-9200800-98-7. Available from Box 219 Madeira Park.

Great towns of the Pacific Northwest, a guide to exciting destinations in Oregon and Washington. By David Vokac. San Diego, CA: West Press, 1987. ISBN 0-930743-02-4. U.S.\$8.95.

Guide to a Linguistic Atlas of Medieval English. By Angus McIntosh. Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1987.

A guide to Historical Map Resources of Greater New York. Jeffrey A. Kroessler. (Occasional Paper #2 of the Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association.) Chicago: Speculum Orbis Press, 1988. ISBN 0932757022.

Guide to map collections in Singapore; with a bibliographical essay on official publications relating to cartography in Singapore and Malaysia. By Nicholas Martland. Singapore: References Division, National Library, 1987.

Guide to places of the world. London: Readers Digest Association, 1987. £ 21.95.

Handling geographic information: a report of the committee of Enquiry chaired by Lord Chorley (Dept. of the Environment, G.B.). London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1987. 208 pp. ISBN 0117520152.

Historical atlas of Washington. By James W. Scott and Roland L. de Lorme. Cartography by Ted R. Brandt and Patrick S. Grant. Norman and London:

University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. ISBN 0-8061-2108-4.

Human cartography: mapping the world of man. By Janos Szego. Stockholm: Swedish Council of Builders, 1987. DM 144.00. ISBN 009154047811

Indonesian ports: an atlas gazetteer. Rev. ed. By Gale Dixon (South East Asian Monographs No. 16). S.L. James Cook University of North Queensland, 1985. 159 pp. ISBN 0864431473.

National energy resources assets: geological perspective and the role of geologic information (U.S.G.S. Bulletin 1850). Reston, VA: U.S. Geological Survey, 1988. 79 pp. U.S.\$6.00.

Maps and plans for the local historian and collector. By David Smith. London: B.T. Batsford, 1988. ISBN 0713451912. £19.95

1988 Directory of Mapping Sciences. Falls Church, VA: American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 1988. Stock No. 06-88-II. U.S.\$15.00 (members) and U.S.\$25.00 (non-members).

Race to Mars; the ITN Mars flight atlas. Frank Miles and Nicholas Booth, general editors. London: MacMillan, 1988. £12.95.

Repertoire des gentiles du Québec. By Jean-Yves Dugas (Etudes et Recherches Toponymiques, 12). Quebec: Commission de Toponymie, 1987. XIV, 258 pp. ISBN 2-551-08621-3.

A structural atlas of the English Dialects. By Peter Anderson. Beckenham: Croom Helm, 1987.

REVIEWS

Jeffrey Murray

Cadman, Michael D., Paul F.J. Eagles, Frederick M. Helleiner, Federation of Ontario Naturalists and the Long Point Bird Observatory. *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario*. Waterloo: University of Waterloo Press, 1987. 617 pp., maps, illus., bibl., app. ISBN 0-888980-074-4. \$53.50.

"The goal of the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas project was to produce accurate up-to-date maps of the distribution of the birds breeding in the province during the period 1981 through 1985 [Introduction]"

After five years of exhaustive field work, all who were involved can take great pleasure in having accomplished a monumental task reminiscent of past military campaigns. Over 400,000 verified field records were compiled by hundreds of amateur ornithologists covering over 100,000 man-hours. The end result is an atlas that will inevitably serve as a benchmark in further projects of comparable interests.

The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid was used as the unit of measurement in dividing southern Ontario into 10km. squares and northern Ontario into 100km. blocks. Each of these units was observed by a team for a minimum of 16 hours per square and 50 hours per block. Many received a great deal more time, especially those in southern Ontario. When compiling data for the northern units, all road accesses were utilized and special canoe expeditions were organized to cover the more remote parts. The Ministry of Natural Resources and other agencies provided flights for the remaining areas, dropping off teams for prolonged stays in the wilderness. Units that received little or no observation were later given special attention to ensure adequate coverage.

The results were verified and plotted on computer

generated grid maps, one map per species, showing all locations of successful sightings. The methodology used to compile the data is well documented in the atlas. The book is over 600 pages long and describes over 260 species, all of which are illustrated with charts showing their distribution and abundance. Each entry is described by one of 85 naturalists chosen for his or her expertise on that particular species.

At first glance the atlas may be deceiving in its utility. Some may view it as limited in scope as it deals only with birds. It is nonetheless unique in offering accurate data unavailable elsewhere. Suffice it to say, this is not merely another "bird-book" but rather a useful tool for both serious naturalists and amateur bird watchers alike. The compilers have outlined some of the areas in which this data might be useful, such as environmental impact studies, the protection of endangered species, wildlife management, and habitat conservation.

This atlas will be a worthy addition to any library.

Norm Ramsay
Cartographic and Architectural Archives
Division
National Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Palmer, Stanley H. and Dennis Reinhartz (eds.). *Essays on the History of North American Discovery and Exploration*. College Station, Texas: Published for the University of Texas by Texas A. & M. University Press, 1988. xiii, 140 pp., ill., maps. (The Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures; no. 21). ISBN 0-8909-6373-8. U.S.\$17.50.

To Walter Prescott Webb, in whose honour this

slim twenty-first volume of essays is published, the discovery and exploration of North America was an adventure of heroic proportions. Each of the six essays in this collection capture the feeling of adventure. Explorers in search of Asia stumbled upon an unknown, unmapped continent. As they changed America in striving to understand it, so the Americas exerted a dramatic economic and political impact on Europe.

The first essay, by David B. Quinn, past president of the Hakluyt Society, examines the political aspects of colonization, especially by the Spanish. Grandiose paper power to explore between distinct latitudes and longitudes was granted to Spanish explorers in the hope that they would discover new sources of wealth.

The lively essay by Robert H. Fuson, winner of the 1986 Webb-Smith essay competition, outlines all the documented information we have about John Cabot. It is precious little. This shadowy figure, who may have been Spanish, was even robbed of his discoveries by his son Sebastian, but careful interpretation of contemporary cartographic evidence (there are several pre-1520 maps that show some part of eastern Canada) has restored identity and importance to John.

Olive P. Dickerson, professor of history at the University of Alberta, gives us insight into the political and religious doctrines that permitted Christian explorers to conquer and enslave the indigenous peoples of America. She also explains the rules followed in naming new lands. The claims of each European country were recognized in the nomenclature adopted by the cartographer and in the nationalistic emblems imprinted on early maps.

Cornelius P. Jaenen, professor of history at the University of Ottawa, compares the treatment of Amerindians by their invaders and finds that only the French treated them with respect and allowed them self government. The Amerindians preferred the French as trading partners and were their allies, guides and interpreters, fulfilling an important role in French colonial life.

Spanish American mapmaker, Juan Pedro Walker, a fascinating personality who probably supplied the correct cartographic information for Zebulon Pike's well-known map of Texas and the Southwest (1810), is the subject of Elizabeth A.H. John of Austen. Walker, who began his career as an assistant to the American mapmaker Andrew Ellicott, was cartographer to the Spanish in their often bitter territorial disputes in Texas and New Mexico.

Finally, William H. Goetzmann tells us how artist and photographer explorers brought back to civilization an idealistic vision of an untrampled land and an exotic people. In their personal interpretations of the landscape they combined religion and science promising settlers prosperity, amid scenes of grandeur.

There are unfortunately only three illustrations in this volume, all small grey reproductions. Two are of early maps by Walker, and the third is a reproduction of a sketch by William Henry Jackson.

As its title suggests, the main thrust of this volume is towards the historical aspects of the discovery of the Americas. Some of the essays, such as Fuson on Cabot and Goetzmann on the artist-explorers of the West, are simply too entertaining to be missed. Only the essay on Walker focuses entirely on cartography and then it is from a narrative rather than a scientific viewpoint. Each essay has copious bibliographical notes. There is no index.

The map librarian interested in how exploration and cartography are interwoven will want to purchase this item. The essays on Cabot and on the French Amerindian contact in New France have strong Canadian content and shed interesting light on the vagaries of scholarship in these two subject areas. The bias of the other essays is towards the Southwest and Spanish America. Libraries which prefer to collect only Canadian material may wish to examine a copy before purchase.

Carol Goodger-Hill
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario

Boissonnault, Réal. *Jacques Cartier: Explorer and Navigator*. Ottawa: Environment Canada, 1987. 74 pp., ill. (some col.), maps (some col.). Cartier Brébeuf National Historic Park Series; Booklet no. 1. ISBN (English) 0-660-12159-X; (French) 0-660-91776-9. \$4.95 (in Canada).

Jacques Cartier: Explorer and Navigator is a small booklet, divided into two main sections: "The Explorer and his Life," a brief history of Cartier's voyages; and "The Navigator and his Era," a general history of navigation methods, with a look at the early ships and life aboard. The result is quite a broad overview of the background and events of Cartier's expeditions, and the mise-en-scène of early sixteenth-century exploration.

The text is well-balanced and highly readable. Though he is simply presenting the facts, the author has a nice feeling for history. In the section on navigation methods there is a very brief history of portolans, portolan charts and their uses. The section on early navigational instruments should also be of some interest to map librarians, though more information can easily be found elsewhere. The booklet is certainly not a scholarly tome, but has been designed for purchase by tourists visiting historic sites. As such, it offers sufficient information presented well enough for this purpose. The price (\$4.95) is also right for someone with a passing interest.

The book is illustrated with a variety of portraits, maps, paintings and drawings, in both colour and black and white. There are five early maps reproduced, but they are very small and only two are shown complete. They are too small to read, or even to discern easily, and the caption for each map is brief. There is also one new map illustrating the routes of Cartier's voyages. Obviously this book is not a history of cartography, and should not be criticized for not being what it does not even pretend to be. We should probably be pleased to see maps chosen as illustrations at all, since they are so often overlooked in general histories. However, I personally would have liked to have seen more and larger reproductions of the early maps, as there are a few others extant which do relate closely to

Cartier's expeditions. The author wrote another work on Cartier for Parks Canada in 1980 ("Jacques Cartier: His Life and Exploits [1491-1557]." *History and Archeology*, no. 10. Ottawa: Parks Canada, pp. 3-92), and this included more early maps and a section on Cartier's influence on cartography. This would have been a very interesting and relevant addition to this booklet as well.

All in all, *Jacques Cartier: Explorer and Navigator* is an enjoyable little booklet. It would not be of much use in a map library, though it will probably find its way into documents libraries, by virtue of its publisher, and into the hands of many a visitor to historic parks by virtue of its price and presentation.

Kathryn Harding
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario

Lanman, Johnathan T. *On the Origin of Portolan Charts*. Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1987. xii, 56 pp., tables, maps, bibliography. (The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography Occasional Publication No. 2). ISBN 0-911-028-37-4. No price.

This rather slender volume details Mr. Lanman's research into the problem of the origin of portolan charts which were "remarkably accurate, but had no known antecedents" and "bore no relation to other contemporary maps," as well as presenting his conclusions. In a systematic manner in eight chapters, he discusses the problem of the origin and reviews possible solutions, describes the drawing of charts based upon the sailing directions in two Italian "portolani," assesses the accuracy of these two charts, talks about the long-distance or pelagic sailing routes in one of the portolani, relates magnetic declination and the skewing of medieval Mediterranean charts, evaluates the accuracy of two particular portolan charts, summarizes his findings, and proposes certain facts about the origin of the portolan charts. His text is well illustrated with maps and tables illustrating his proposals and findings. The maps include charts drawn from the sailing directions as well as superimposition of

these charts on a same scale background of a modern chart of the Mediterranean. In addition, he shows the perimeter shorelines from two portolan charts converted to Mercator projections and superimposed on a modern chart of the Mediterranean which is also on a Mercator projection. He also has maps showing the variation in the depiction of the Italian peninsula and the Dalmation Islands. Among other things, his tables compare distances between and dimensions of various geographical features on the charts, as well as comparing bearing and distance errors and the angle of rotation of the portolan charts. He indicates how his theories and results relate to work done previously in this area. His 36-item list of "references" cites such works as well as related materials.

His final paragraph sums up his conclusions regarding portolan charts quite well:

Several lines of investigation converged to support the proposal that the early portolan charts were drawn primarily from data supplied by the Italian *portolani*, which had proved on trial to be of sufficient accuracy to explain the remarkable accuracy of the early charts. The investigations also supported the proposal that the charts were drawn on a square grid, that their skewing reflected the *portolani's* recording of bearings uncorrected for magnetic declination, and that both the skewing and the recorded bearings accurately reflected the contemporary magnetic declination in the Mediterranean. And, finally, the evidence suggested that a major, if not the major, purpose of the early portolan charts was to permit the plotting of the long-distance, pelagic sailing courses which had become safer and more practical with the introduction of the compass.

Although this is not a lengthy tome and does have lots of white space in its 28 x 22 cm format, I feel that it is a very worthwhile addition to collections on the history of cartography. It is fortunate that Mr. Lanman finished it before his untimely death in the Spring of 1988.

Alberta Auringer Wood
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland

Day, Alan Edwin. *Search for the Northwest Passage, An Annotated Bibliography.* New York: Garland Publishing Inc., 1986. xvi, 632 pp., index. (Garland Reference Library of Social Science, Vol. 186). ISBN 0-8240-9288-0. U.S. \$78.00

This volume represents a major contribution to the documentation of a dream, and a realization of geographical exploration, that lasted for more than 300 years.

The book is a compilation of over 5000 bibliographic entries organized into eleven chapters. Day employs a very broad definition of the Northwest Passage search, including references relating to the search for a Pacific route via the apocryphal Strait of Anian. He begins with the voyage of John Cabot in 1497, and ends with the explorations of those searching for evidence of the lost Franklin expedition as recently as 1984. There is also a broad topical range to the book, including entries in such disparate fields as toponymy and numismatics.

The first chapter examines encyclopaedic works, maps and atlases, collections of voyages, anthologies and general works. The next nine chapters are organized largely by periods of endeavour, under the following headings: 2. The Search Begins (1497-1553); 3. The Strait of Anian (1542-1677); 4. Elizabethan/Stuart Trading Ventures (1566-1634); 5. The Hudson's Bay Company (1668-1791); 6. Pacific Search Resumed (1761-1795); 7. The Royal Navy by Land and Sea (1815-1839); 8. Sir John Franklin (1845-1848); 9. Search for Franklin (1847-1888); 10. The Passaged Navigated (1903-1984). The entries in each chapter are arranged chronologically, and each chapter begins with a critical review of the various voyages and expeditions undertaken during the particular period. The final chapter lists reference works.

The breadth and organization of the book indicates that considerable effort has gone into its research and preparation. A close study of chapters 8 and 9, which cover the periods of the search with which this reviewer is most familiar, suggests that the author has been quite thorough in compiling bibliographic entries. Most individual entries lack

explanatory notes, and the degree of annotation is generally minimal, but this deficiency is largely balanced by excellent introductory texts to the main chapters. These texts are comprehensive and useful in providing important background information, particularly to those readers not familiar with all aspects and all periods of the search. The addition of a map or maps accompanying each chapter, broadly outlining the areas explored, would also have been useful to such readers. A complete index by author, rather than one restricted to general works, would have been helpful, but this may have been considered impractical given the number of

references in the book.

This volume is an excellent bibliographic source and a valuable addition to any reference collection. It is highly recommended for historians, geographers, librarians and archivists, although the price of the book may preclude purchase by many individual scholars interested in the search for the Northwest Passage.

Patricia D. Sutherland
Archeological Survey of Canada
Canadian Museum of Civilization

SAVE IT!

CONSERVATION / PRESERVATION NEWS

Carol Marley

Conservation Programs

Recently an inquiry was sent out to conservation librarians in Canadian university libraries. A conservation column was sent with the mailing as well as a statement describing the *Bulletin's* readership and their interests. The following questions were posed:

Do you have some sort of statement of objectives describing your conservation position? What kind of microfilming or other conservation projects are you proposing? Have any of your activities been directed to the preservation of cartographic materials? If so, what has been done (microfilming, encapsulation, paper conservation, etc.)? Are you proposing any projects to conserve cartographic materials in the near future?

Hopefully these questions will indicate to conservation administrators in Canada some of the concerns of cartographic materials specialists. At the same time, the answers make us aware of what is going on, or not, on the conservation front in Canadian university libraries.

The University of Toronto's Department of Preservation Services has existed since 1984, formed from the previously existing sections, the Bindery and Reprographics Section. Karen Turko, Head, outlined her activities, in lieu of a statement of objectives. The department is responsible for commercial binding (serials, monographs and rebinds), in-house work (pamphlets, paperback reinforcing, mending damaged books, phase-boxing and encapsulation). They are responsible for photography and microfilming of brittle books. In 1984 a survey indicated that approximately 27% of

the collection was so brittle as to be beyond repair or rebinding; 10,000 maps were found which were worn, torn and brittle. A start has been made on the maps in that approximately 25 maps are mended and encapsulated every month (excepting during staff shortages). No other initiatives are planned for cartographic materials at present.

McGill University has only this year created the position of Preservation and Collections Librarian, filled by Mike Renshawe, former Law Librarian. Renshawe notes that he is in the early stages of planning for preservation. He has no statement of objectives as yet. He has nothing specific in mind for maps, but he is interested in thoughts or hard facts that map librarians can supply vis à vis preserving their collections.

Suzanne Dodson, Head Government Publications and Microforms and Acting Preservations Librarian at the University of British Columbia, has only been working on preservation since March, so most of her time has been devoted to acquiring information. Although Dodson has no formal statement of objectives, her primary responsibility is to learn as much as she can about what is happening elsewhere, and thereafter to develop a plan for the library. So far preservation microfilming has been limited to very special items e.g. the microfilming of *Tairiku Nippo*, a Japanese-Canadian newspaper published in Vancouver from the beginning of the century until the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. The filming was contracted out but Dodson developed the contract, supervised the work and did most of the marketing. Cartographic materials will be part of the comprehensive plan. Meanwhile the only part of the library where items are encapsulated, deacidified and are otherwise specially treated is in the Special Collections Division, where the

work is for the most part contracted out (historical maps are located there). Dodson has an active schedule of symposia and working groups in which she participates.

If your university has a preservation librarian, please let me know his/her name and address. In future it might prove interesting to compare university library conservation projects with those in provincial and national archives. Suggestions of contacts or literature covering the topic would be appreciated. The application of such programs to cartographic materials would be of particular interest to our readers.

Map Storage

The varied programs of the North East Documentation Conservation Center are frequently

mentioned in this column. Of particular interest to map curators would be Mary Todd Glaser's (NEDCC) presentation, "Thoughts on the Sectioning and Storage of Oversized Maps" presented at the 16th Annual Meeting of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, held in New Orleans, June 1-5, 1988. Thea Jirat-Wasiutynski of the Queen's University Art Conservation Program recently reported on the paper in the *ACA Bulletin*, v.12, no.6. Glaser described how wall maps might be encapsulated under UV filtering acrylic sheeting (expensive but effective) and suspended from a wood rod. Alternatively maps can be rolled on wide diameter archival quality rolls. At NEDCC maps are never cut; however, they may consider leaving a map made of multiple sheets in pieces after treatment, instead of rejoining sections.

REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

ALBERTA

The Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society has prepared an exhibition of maps, *FROM TERRA INCOGNITA TO THE PRAIRIE WEST*, which opens at the Provincial Museum October 1, 1988. The exhibit includes about 40 maps which depict the history of Western Canada from 1566, when Alberta was only a part of the vast unexplored area between two roughly sketched rivers, to the present.

The maps have been acquired for the exhibit from a number of sources including the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, the National Archives of Canada, the City of Edmonton Archives, and the University of Alberta Map Collection. Among the men whose maps are included are Peter Fidler, John Palliser, Thomas Jefferys, and John Arrowsmith. The maps were selected to reveal changing knowledge of the geography of the region, as well as information about geology, economic growth, and cultural changes.

The Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society is a registered non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of toponymy (the study of place names) in Alberta and to the promotion of public awareness of geographical names. This project has been funded by Employment and Immigration Canada under the Unemployment Insurance Job Creation Programme and Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism.

An exhibition catalogue is available. The exhibit is on display from October 1 to November 13, 1988.

Fort Chipewyan / Fort Vermilion Bicentennial

A conference around this theme took place at the Provincial Museum of Alberta September 23-25, 1988. Much of the conference dealt with the fur trade and early settlement in northern Alberta. A major exhibit entitled "Northwind Dreaming", is

also based on this theme. It opened on September 22 and will run to March 26, 1989. Included in the exhibit are artifacts from the Provincial Museum and other collections in the United States, Canada, and Scotland. One of Peter Pond's maps has been borrowed from Yale University and several early maps from the William C. Wonders Map Collection including the Vandermaelen *Atlas Universel de geographie*, 1827 (North America Volume) have been included in the exhibit. A catalogue of the exhibit is available from the Provincial Museum Bookshop.

Ronald Whistance-Smith
William C. Wonders Map Collection
University of Alberta

MANITOBA

Tim Ross has left Winnipeg for Ottawa to assume the position of Map Librarian for the Geological Survey of Canada. He replaces Tara Naraynsingh. Tim was appointed in 1982 as the first Cartographic Archivist of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. While in this position he reorganized the map collection and introduced an automated catalogue for maps. He was active in the Association of Manitoba Archivists and served as co-chair of the ACML conference held in Winnipeg in 1985. At present, no replacement has been named. Users of early Manitoba maps will miss Tim's knowledgeable and professional assistance.

Hugh Larimer
University of Manitoba

NEWFOUNDLAND

"Roll on those hazy, crazy, lazy days of summer..." Despite the soporific effect of this season, there is some news from Newfoundland. There have been two exhibitions, one in the Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University, and the second in the Memorial University Art Gallery.

The small exhibition in the Library was mounted by the Map Library staff and it showed the non-cartographic, decorative use of maps from bed sheets to face cloths, jigsaw puzzles to crockery. The eye-catching exhibit was on display from April to July. The Map Library reports that several library patrons, presuming that it was a commercial venture, went to the library with requests for T-shirts, cups and saucers, etc.

The exhibition at the Art Gallery, entitled *The shape of St. John's through time*, comprised reproductions of maps collected and arranged by Peter Pope and Joe Carter. The display dates were 5-28 August 1988. The exhibition, which attempted to represent the best mix of geography, graphics, chronology, and reproducibility, was in three sections: (1) Discovery; (2) Alternate views; (3) Fire and water. Thus there were reproductions of maps dating from 1592 to 1963. The exhibition was enhanced with about 11 photographs of the city and its life, as well as photographs of illustrative prints.

The exhibition coincided with the summer-long provincial celebrations of 100 years of municipal government. It was interesting from an information perspective but visually it was less interesting. All but three of the reproductions were photographic prints — disappointing to those of us accustomed to the beauty of originals. Three of the items were ACML facsimiles. The photographic illustrations certainly helped to provide visual interest to this display. A somewhat unusual feature of this exhibition, which was mounted on walls, was that viewers had to move in an anti-clockwise direction, and when maps were mounted one above the other, they had to be viewed from bottom to top in order to follow the chronology — oriental reading style!

News from the map collections in the Province includes the fact that Tony Murphy has been appointed to the map archivist position in the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland. In the University Map Library, Alberta Wood, Map Librarian, availed herself of the Challenge 1988 Grant Programme and had a student process the

collection of aerial photographs (36 000+) which was obtained from the Newfoundland Department of Transportation and the Memorial University Department of Earth Sciences. This additional person was also able to help with other tasks in the Map Library during the summer. During the spring and summer the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University, acquired approximately ten pre-1800 maps. Included in that number was a 1682 J. van Keulen sea chart of Newfoundland, and a rare issue of a J. Cook and M. Lane chart, *A chart of the Straits of Bellisle with part of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador*.

Vivien Cartmell
St. John's, Newfoundland

ONTARIO

Colleen Beard has recently been promoted to Supervisor of the Brock University Map Library, replacing Olga Slachta who has taken early retirement. Colleen has been employed in the University Map Library since 1981 and is a graduate from Brock. She looks forward to her involvement with ACML and the OCUL Map Group.

Tara Naraynsingh has taken up a position of Systems Librarian at Statistics Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN

The maps of the map library in the Department of Geography, University of Saskatchewan, have been given to the Maps and Microforms Section of the Main Library. This section is now the depository for the Canada NTS maps. The contact person is Mr. Sandy Finlayson, library selector. He is a reference librarian for government documents as well as being responsible for the ordering of maps, consulting with library staff regarding the cataloguing of maps and acting as reference librarian for requests originating from the Department of Geography. Sandy may be reached at (306) 966-5988.

Margaret Hutchison
Saskatchewan Archives Board

Annual Business Meeting Minutes of the Meeting of June 9, 1988 Peterborough, Ontario

1. The 22nd Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives was held at Trent University, A.J.M. Smith Conference Room, Thomas J. Bata Library, Peterborough, Ontario on June 9, 1988. A quorum having been established, the meeting was called to order at 1:30 pm.

2. Agenda

It was **moved** to accept the Agenda as corrected and circulated (Appendix 1) (Gary Shutlak, Brenton MacLeod). **Carried**.

3. Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting June 18, 1987, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

It was **moved** to approve the Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of June 18, 1987 as printed in the A.C.M.L. *Bulletin* #64 (Jean-Marc Garant, Margaret Hutchison). **Carried**.

4. President's Report

The President reported that the Association was in sound financial shape. In order to keep costs down the Board of Directors' fall business meeting was held in London, Ontario. The Association also saved \$700 in auditing the 1987 financial statement.

The most substantial news was that we have received a \$20,000 SSHRC grant. The amount was calculated on the basis of full members.

It is thought that one of the reasons we received the grant was because we included the 'Archives' in our name. It was also noted in the grant application that we are a nonprofit organization.

A special thanks for all their support was extended to the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division (CAAD).

5. Vice Presidents' Report

Brenton MacLeod reported that a meeting was set up for those interested in forming an Atlantic Chapter. Brenton wants to set up a committee to investigate map sources in the Atlantic Provinces.

Cheryl Woods extended her thanks to all the Committee chairs for their good work.

5. Reports of Committee Chairpersons

a) **Map Users' Advisory Committee** — Maureen Wilson announced that a meeting is being organized in Toronto for this fall to talk with Ontario Government Agencies (see *Bulletin* #66 for complete report).

b) **Conservation** — Carol Marley stated that her committee had contributed to the *Bulletin's* conservation column and she thanked the committed members, Margaret Hutchison and Pam Ross, for their support (see *Bulletin* #66 for complete report).

c) **Canadian Committee for the Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials (CCBCCM)** — Joan Winearls informed us that she had received a letter from the Canada Council of Archives in which it was stated that we were granted the \$10,000 requested for a feasibility study of the National Union Catalogue/National Union Bibliography for Cartographic Materials. Although they have a consultant in mind, they are not prepared to announce who that is at this time (see *Bulletin* #66 for complete report).

d) **Copyright** — Carol Marley reported that it has been a very busy year keeping abreast of the new legislation. The committee has been busy planning the panel discussion for this year's conference (see *Bulletin* #66 for complete report).

e) **Membership Committee** — Norma Mousaw's report will appear in the next *Bulletin*.

f) **Bulletin** — Lorraine Dubreuil reported that she has received positive feedback on the changed format and style of the *Bulletin*. Although she has enough information to publish she welcomes more input from the members.

g) **Publications Committee** — see item 6.

6. Publications Program

Aileen expressed her concern about the framework and responsibility of the Publications Committee. It was decided that the Publications Committee will meet and discuss this matter (see *Bulletin* #66 for complete report).

a) **SSHRC Grant** — Barbara Znamirowski suggested that a committee be set up to investigate the possibility of more funding. The application will be reassessed every 3 years.

The terms of the grant also state that we must have a chartered accountant audit our books. The total grant per year for 1988 to 1992 is \$6096, of which 2/3 is to be spent for administrative purposes and 1/3 for travel. If we do not spend the money during the year we can carry it over to the next year.

Since Barbara did not find out until the end of April, she could not send out the proper forms. If any member would like to apply for financial assistance to come to this year's conference, Barbara suggested that you write to her indicating whether you participated in the conference and whether you received any support from your institution; also indicate the mileage and include formal travel receipts.

Lou Sebert brought forth a proposal to set up a 'Granting Committee.' The committee will be comprised of Tom Nagy (chair), Barbara Znamirowski, Velma Parker, Brenton MacLeod and Cheryl Woods (ex-officio). The following terms of office were suggested: 1. set up the policy (to include a policy on distance travelled by members, whether they have actively participated in the conference and whether their institution gave them any support); 2. set up official guidelines (forms to be filled out).

The committee would also be responsible for looking for additional funding.

b) **Fascimile Publication** — Ed Dahl reported that the 3rd folio is available at \$100. A number of map dealers have sponsored the maps. Ed is now working on the 4th folio.

c) **Book Publication** — The Royal Canadian Geographical Society has offered a \$1000 interest free loan to help with our publications. It was not decided if we would accept their offer, since the SSHRC grant has improved our financial situation.

Barbara Farrell reported that the book entitled *Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping: A Collection of Essays* was nearly ready for publication.

Lorraine Dubreuil's first of the monographic series on the Early Canadian Topographic Map Series should be out soon.

Frances Woodward is working on an index of the *Bulletin* and is looking into automating it.

d) **Bulletin Publication** — see 5f.

7. Questions of Annual or Biennial Meetings

Those in attendance agreed that changing to biennial meetings would seriously damage the continuity and values of the association. It was also mentioned that, since we now have the SSHRC grant for travel assistance, we would be able to help those who do not receive institutional assistance. For more information on the proposal, see *Bulletin* #65.

8. Policy on Financial Support to Attend Annual Meetings

A discussion ensued on when the travel assistance deadline should be and when the applicant should find out if he/she will be receiving any assistance. It was decided that the Granting Committee would look into this when setting up the guidelines.

9. Possible Change in the Policy on Associate Members

A discussion on changing associate members to full members took place. At present they pay the same as full members, but they don't have the same rights. It was decided to leave the structure of the membership as is, since SSHRC does not recognize non-Canadian residents or institutional members.

10. 1989 Annual Meeting

It was announced that Margaret Hutchison of the Saskatchewan Archives Board will host the 23rd Annual Conference in Regina. The dates are unknown at this time. Margaret requested that a committee be set up to help her organize the conference. Hugh Larimer agreed to help Margaret. Some suggestions for the conference theme were: 1) Changing Role of Libraries and Archives due to Technology; 2) Continuation of this year's theme; 3) Map Curatorship; 4) Historical Mapping in Canada; 5) Archiving of Maps pre-1900.

Jean-Marc Garant brought forth the suggestion of having the 1992 conference in Montreal since the University of Montreal will be celebrating its 350th anniversary.

11. Financial Report and Proposed Budget

It was **moved** to accept the 'Treasurer's Report January 1, 1987 - December 31, 1987' as distributed at the meeting and amended (Appendix 2) (Velma Parker, Ron Whistance-Smith). **Carried.**

It was **moved** to accept the 'Treasurer's Interim Report January 1, 1988 - May 20, 1988' as presented by Velma Parker (Appendix 3) (Cheryl Woods, Kathleen Wyman). **Carried.**

Velma reported that new letterhead needed to be printed, because of the name change. No one had any objections to the present logo.

A motion stating that the "executive would be authorized to look for a qualified accountant to audit the books" was made by Velma Parker (Jean-Marc Garant, Joan Winearls). **Carried.**

Velma did not anticipate the expense for an accountant, so the budget was adjusted to include \$300.

The Awards Certificates need to be reprinted because of the name change.

It was **moved** that the 1988-1989 budget be approved as distributed and amended (Appendix 4) (Velma Parker, Carol Marley). **Carried.**

a) **A motion to raise fees** — After four charts and graphs were distributed (Appendices 5, 6, 7, 8), Cheryl Woods explained how the membership fees are not covering the cost increase of the printing and upgrading of the *Bulletin*.

After some discussion, the motion was made by Velma Parker that the "membership fees be increased to \$50 for institutional memberships and \$35 for full and associate memberships."

It was **moved** that the membership fees be raised (Velma Parker, Lorraine Dubreuil). **Carried.**

After some discussion, a vote was called. The vote was unanimous. **Carried.**

b) Auditor's Report

It was **moved** to accept the Auditor's report as distributed at the meeting (Velma Parker, Cheryl Woods). **Carried.**

12. Any Other Business

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. The meeting, which is open to all interested persons, is cosponsored by SLA's Geography and Map Division, ALA's Map and Geography Round Table, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 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. A delegate has not yet been named to represent ACML.

13. Presentation of the New Executive

Lou Sebert introduced the new executive to those in attendance at the meeting.

President	- Cheryl Woods
Past President	- Lou Sebert
1st Vice-President	- Kathy Harding
2nd Vice-President	- Carol Marley
Secretary	- Kathleen Wyman
Treasurer	- Velma Parker

14. Address by the Incoming President

Cheryl Woods thanked Lou for all his support and dedication to the Association. Lou has agreed to continue as Publications Officer. Cheryl welcomed the new executive officers and is looking forward to working with the board on the Association's various projects. Thanks were extended to Brenton MacLeod for his service on the board over the past 3 years and for hosting/organizing the 1987 annual conference. Cheryl voiced her enthusiasm about the SSHRC grant and the CCA grant and the effects they will have on the Association's publications and membership. Barbara Znamerowski was thanked for hosting this year's annual conference as well as for her work with Joan Winearls and Richard Pinnell in co-ordinating a very interesting and informative program.

15. Motion to Adjourn

There being no further business, it was moved to adjourn the 22 Annual Business Meeting at 4:30 pm. (Cheryl Woods, Kathy Harding). **Carried.**

Respectfully submitted

Kathleen M. Wyman
Secretary
ACML

APPENDIX 1

AGENDA FOR THE 1988 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

1. Announcements.
2. Approval of the agenda (Appendix 1).
3. Approval of the Minutes of the 1987 Annual General Meeting.
4. President's Report.
5. Vice Presidents' Reports.
- 5a. Reports of Committee Chairpersons:
 - a) Map Users' Advisory Committee (Maureen Wilson)
 - b) Conservation (Carol Marley)
 - c) Canadian Committee for the Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials (CCBCCM) (Joan Winearls)
 - d) Copyright Committee (Carol Marley)
 - e) Membership Committee (Norma Mousaw)
 - f) The *Bulletin* (Lorraine Dubreuil)
 - g) Publications Committee (See item 6 below)
6. Publication Program: (Aileen Desbarats)
 - a) SSHRC Grant (Barbara Znamerowski)
 - b) Facsimile Publication (Ed Dahl)
 - c) Book Publication (Aileen Desbarats and Barbara Farrell)
 - d) *Bulletin* Publication (Lorraine Dubreuil)
7. The question of annual or biennial meetings.
8. The policy on financial support to attend annual meetings.
9. Possible change in the policy on associate members.
10. The 1989 Annual Meeting.
11. The Financial Report and Proposed Budget (Velma Parker) (Appendices 2,3,4):
 - a) A motion to raise fees (Appendices 5,6,7,8)
 - b) Auditors' Report (Tom Nagy and Jeff Murray)
12. Any other business.
13. Presentation of the new executive.
14. Address by the incoming president.
15. Motion to adjourn.

ACML CONFERENCE - 1988 RECORD OF REGISTRATIONS

Colleen Beard
University Map Library
Brock University
St. Catharines, Ont. L2S 3A1

Patricia Bellamy
Map Library
University of Toronto Library
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5

Helen Clarke
Map & Airphoto Library
University of Calgary
2500 University Drive N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

Edward H. Dahl
Cartographic and Architectural
Archives Division
National Archives of Canada

Aileen Desbarats
Map Library
Morisset Library
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9A5

Lorraine Dubreuil
Map & Air Photo Library
McGill University
805 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6

William W. Easton
Map Collection
Illinois State University
Normal, Illinois 61761

Louise Emond
Hydro-Quebec
800 boul. de Maisonneuve est
Montréal, Québec H2L 4M8

Barbara Farrell
Map Library
D 299 Loeb Building
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6

Flora H. Francis
Social Sciences Section
University of Guelph Library
Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1

Jean-Marc Garant
Archives Nationales du
Québec
Montréal, Québec H2Y 1C1

Carol Goodger-Hill
McLaughlin Library
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario

Kathy Harding
Map Library
Mackintosh Corry Hall
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6

Jean Heathcote
UTLAS International
80 Bloor St. W., Toronto
(416) 923-0890

Margaret M. Hutchison
Saskatchewan Archives Board
University of Regina
Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2

Karla Kuklis
Map & Air Photo Library
McGill University
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Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6

Betty H. Kidd
Cartographic and
Architectural Archives
Division
National Archives of Canada

Gilles Langelier
Division des Archives
Cartographiques et
Architecturales
Archives Nationales du
Canada

Hugh C. Larimer
Reference Department
Elizabeth Dafoe Library
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2

Pierre Lépine
Secteur des cartes
Bibliothèque Nationale du
Québec
1700 rue St-Denis
Montréal, Québec H2X 3K6

Brenton MacLeod
Land Registration &
Information Service
Surveys and Mapping Division
120 Water Street
Summerside, P.E.I. C1N 1A9

Carol Marley
Map Collection
Department of Rare
Books
McLennan Library
McGill University
3459 McTavish St.
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y1

Barbara Morris
Dept. of Geography
University of Edinburgh
Edinburgh EH8 9XP, U.K.

Cathy Moulder
Lloyd Reeds Map Library
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4K1

Norma Mousaw
Cartographic and
Architectural Archives
Division
National Archives of Canada

Jeffrey Murray
National Archives of Canada

Thomas Nagy
Cartographic and
Architectural Archives
Division
National Archives of Canada

Elizabeth Ottaway
Dept. of Planning &
Development
County of Oxford
Woodstock, Ont. N4S 7Y3

Velma Parker
Cartographic and
Architectural Archives
Division
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Richard Pinnell
Map & Design Library
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1

Donna Porter
Cartographic and
Architectural Archives
Division
National Archives of Canada

Norman Ramsay
Cartographic and
Architectural Archives
Division
National Archives of Canada

Tim Ross
Provincial Archives of
Manitoba
200 Vaughan St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 1X2

L.M. Sebert
1119 Agincourt Road
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 2H8

Garry D. Shutlak
Map/Architecture Archivist
Public Archives of Nova
Scotia
Halifax, N.S. B3H 1W4

Ed Taylor
UTLAS International
80 Bloor St. W.
Toronto
(416) 923-0890

Ron Whistance-Smith
William C. Wonders Map
Collection
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

D. Joan Winearls
Map Library
University of Toronto Library
130 St. George St.
Toronto, Ontario M4P 1Z6

Maureen Wilson
Map Library, Main Library
1956 Main Mall
University of British
Columbia
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3

Alberta A. Wood
Map Library
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University of
Newfoundland
St. John's, NFLD A1B 3Y1

Cheryl Woods
Associate Map Curator
Map Library
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

Frances Woodward
Lib. Spec. Coll.
1956 Main Mall
University of British
Columbia
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3

Kathleen Wyman
Map Library
York University
North York, Ont. M3J 1P3

Karen M. Young
Mississauga Library System
1350 Burnhamthorpe East
625-8681

Barbara Znamirowski
Maps, Government
Documents Librarian
Trent University
Peterborough, Ontario





THE BULLETIN BOARD

LAND SURVEYING INDEX FOR CANADA

An Index of Early Days of Land Surveying in Canada is being prepared by the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors. The Index will consist of a list of repositories and their addresses, which hold material relating to land surveying in Canada. John Quinsey, Chairman of the Archives and Historical Committee of the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors, would be pleased to receive information on repositories with original maps or plans certified by land surveyors, documents, pictures, or land surveying equipment.

John Quinsey may be contacted at: 1043 McNicholl Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario M1W 3W6 (Telephone 416/491-9020).

CALL FOR PAPERS

Simon Fraser University will host a conference on Exploration and Discovery on April 17-19, 1992 to commemorate the arrival of Captain George Vancouver on the Pacific Coast of North America in 1792. The conference will provide an opportunity for the presentation of new research on social, cultural, economic, scientific, technological, and literary aspects of exploration and discovery in the sixteenth, and eighteenth centuries, with attention to all parts of the world but particularly to the North Pacific. Proposals for papers will be accepted up to September 15, 1989.

Conference advisors include Professor Barry Gough, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario; Dr. Alan Frost, Department of History, La Trobe University, Australia; Professor Christon Archer,

University of Calgary; Professor Glydwr Williams, Queen Mary College, London; Professor Ben Finney, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Dr. Kerry Howe, The Australian National University; Professor Rudiger Joppien, West Germany; Professor William Stanton, University of Pittsburgh and Dr. W. Kaye Lamb, Vancouver.

Those interested in participating should send summaries (100-200 words) of their prospective papers along with brief vitae to: The Director, Vancouver Conference, Department of History, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6.

CONGRESS OF CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SPECIALISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

A one-hour telephone conference call was set up on Saturday, March 12, to organize the above mentioned Congress. The following were invited to participate in the call:

Helenjane Armstrong, Chair, COSML

Mary Larsgaard, Chair, MAGERT

James Minton, Chair, WAML

Lou Sebert, President, ACML

John Sutherland, President, NACIS

Alberta Wood, President, ACSM

Christopher Baruth, Chair, SLA G&M

Joining in the discussion were Chris Baruth, Mary Larsgaard, Jim Minton, Lou Sebert, John Sutherland and Alberta Wood. Helen Armstrong expressed her regrets at not being able to participate. The following points were discussed and agreed upon:

1. Chris Baruth was nominated and confirmed as the coordinator of the congress planning. He reluctantly agreed.

2. A congress of cartographic information specialists' associations is to be held.

3. The Congress will be held in conjunction with the Nebenzahl Lectures at the Newberry Library in Chicago. The Congress will begin Wednesday morning, November 9, 1988 and will run until ca. 5:00 PM, Thursday November 10. (The Nebenzahl Lectures begin Thursday evening.)

4. The Congress program will consist of a series of talks, and discussion sessions devoted to specific topics.

5. Participation.

- Each organization will appoint at least four delegates.

- In matters put to a vote, each organization will have one vote.

- The sessions are to be open to anyone interested in attending.

6. The publicity of the Congress will be through the newsletters and bulletins of the various organizations.

7. Coffee, (etc.) and donuts will be served mornings, soft drinks, afternoons.

8. Expenses will be divided among participating organizations.

9. A follow-up planning meeting will be held over dinner in Denver, June 11, 1988.

The outline of the program will be approximately as follows:

Wednesday, November 9, 1988

- Keynote address by Alberta Wood stressing theme of cooperation.

- General session in which each organization introduces itself to the group.

- Discussion Session on publication programs of various organizations.

- Discussion Session on Special Projects — how to avoid unnecessary duplication.

- Informal session in evening.

Thursday, November 10, 1988.

- Series of speakers with follow-up discussions.

- Speakers to represent national map collections, discussing roles of these institutions vis à vis the profession.

- British Library representative?

- Chauncy Harris?, role of map collections in geographic research — value of map libraries.

- Roman Drazniowsky (confirmed), education of map librarians.

- Others to be identified.

- Follow-up discussions — specific proposals — value of Congress, etc.

Room at the Newberry Library is confirmed for Wednesday and Thursday. There will be a Nebenzahl Lecture discussion session Saturday afternoon, so we will probably have to wrap it up on Thursday or meet informally later on.

Mary Larsgaard has agreed to write a publicity notice; Jim Minton, an outline for the general session on Wednesday. Marsha Selmer has agreed to act as the local arrangements coordinator for the Congress. I will continue to work on speakers, but please keep thinking of others whom we might tap.

"LAND OF NORUMBEGA" CONFERENCE

December 2-3, 1988, Portland, Maine

"The Land of Norumbega: A Multidisciplinary Conference on the Exploration and Settlement of Maine and the Northeast".

Papers of interest to historians of cartography are:

- David B. Quinn, on the early exploration and cartography of Maine down to 1616.

- John L. Allen, "The Indrawing Sea: Imagination and Experience in the Search for the Northwest

Passage, 1497-1632."

—Brian Harley, "New England Cartography and the Native Americans."

James Welu, "Cartographic Self-Portraits."

—David Buisseret, "The Maps of the Dieppe School: Charting the Americas in the Sixteenth Century"

—David Woodward, on the canon of Norumbega maps.

The conference includes a panel session on interpreting history through cartography, to be chaired by John A. Wolter, Library of Congress. Panelists include Ed Dahl, Susan Danforth, David B. Quinn and Andrew Wahl.

For more information, contact THE MAINE HUMANITIES COUNCIL, P.O. Box 7202, Portland, Maine 04112, U.S.A. (207/773-5051).

Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography, Ninth Series 1988

Rural Images: the Estate Plan in the Old & New Worlds

Thursday, 10 November

8 PM Introduction,
David Buisseret, The Newberry Library
The Origins and Early Development of the Estate Plan in England, P.D.A. Harvey, University of Durham, England

Friday, 11 November

9 AM Estate Plans of an English County: Cambridgeshire 1600-1836, Sarah Bendall, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England
11 AM The Historical Uses of English Estate Plans, P.D.A. Harvey

2 PM and Jamaican Estate Plans and their use to
3:30 PM the Historian, Barry Higman, The University of the West Indies, Jamaica Campus

Saturday, 12 November

9 AM The Estate Plans in North America
David Buisseret
11 AM Mexican Estate Plans
Ann M. Graham, The Texas State Historical Association, Austin, Texas
2 PM General Discussion of the Theme

SPECIAL CITATION TO NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association is pleased to present the National Geographic Society with a "Special Citation" in honor of its 100 years of outstanding geographic and cartographic endeavors. Founded in 1888, "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," the Society has sought to fulfill its purpose in two ways. First, it has increased knowledge through its support of research, exploration, and discovery. Second, it has promoted diffusion through the publication of its journal, maps, and books; and through the production of television programs and filmstrips. With over 10 million members, it is a singularly important source for the dissemination of geographic and cartographic information to the general public.

The Geography and Map Division would particularly like to commend the Society for its longstanding commitment to the publication of cartographic materials and for its current effort to revitalize the nation's geographic educational system. Cartography has been synonymous with the Society since its beginnings. Its journal's page maps and map supplements, along with its atlases

and globes, have become standard reference resources in homes, schools, and libraries. As it enters its second century, the Society is positioned at the forefront of the current effort to renew nationwide geographic literacy. Through its newly founded Geography Education Program, it has focused national attention on the value of geography and the need to increase its emphasis in our schools. In recognition of these achievements the Honors and Awards Committee of the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, is pleased to present the National Geographic Society with this "Special Citation".

Special Libraries Association
Geography and Map Division
Honors and Awards Committee, 1987-88
—Jim Flatness
Library of Congress
—Barbara McCorkle
Yale University
—Marsha L. Selmer, Chairperson
University of Illinois at Chicago

This "Special Citation" was presented at the Annual Conference of the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, in Denver, Colorado on June 15, 1988.

GLOBE GORES

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography has announced the publication of the *Sanuto Globe Gores*, a full-sized facsimile of apparently the sole surviving copy of one of the largest printed globe gores sets of the sixteenth

century, making a globe 68.6 cm in diameter. The facsimile, which consists of twenty-four boxed 9 x 24 inch gores reproduced in an edition of 150 copies, is accompanied by a twenty-four page monograph by David Woodward, Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin. The author places the production of the gores in the context of sixteenth-century Italian map trade and argues for the association with the Sanuto brothers in Venice using geographical, historical, and technical evidence of the engraving and papermaking.

Price: \$525, shipping \$5 extra.

Further details on the publication are available from the Smith Center, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, U.S.A. (312/943-9090)

ALA CALL FOR PAPERS

The Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) of the American Library Association (ALA) is seeking contributed papers for its program, to be held during its annual conference in Dallas, Texas, June 24-29, 1989. Papers are solicited on any of the following subjects: history of cartography; cartography of the Midwest, South, or Southwest; uses for microcomputers in map collections; new technologies for map reference service. Papers on other topics may also be considered.

Please contact the Program Chair, Mary Anne Waltz, Geography and Map Librarian, Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, New York, 13244. (315/423-4176 or 423-4158).

In Search of Solutions

GIS is a rapidly developing field lying at the intersection of cartography, computing, geography, photogrammetry, remote sensing, statistics and surveying. As we are becoming aware, GIS will have a profound effect upon society. Yet this burgeoning field is not without its problems.

This conference provides a forum to search for and share solutions to our common challenges of implementation, development and maintenance of a GIS. It will focus on users, applications and management. Topics under discussion include the roles of government, industry and universities; standards; data dissemination; systems development; and technologies, methodologies and research; as well as legal, educational and training considerations.

The Program

Morning plenary sessions and afternoon parallel sessions are supported by an exhibit of leading GIS and data suppliers, an industrial forum, data base demonstrations and technical tours.

Conference registrants may also attend optional introductory and advanced seminars. On February 27, the day preceding, registrants

CHALLENGE FOR THE 1990s

GIS

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

NATIONAL CONFERENCE



are invited to a state-of-the-art overview. The day after the conference, March 3, participants are invited to attend an advanced seminar on GIS issues.

Be part of the solution. Contact the Conference Director for further details.

Who Should Attend

Challenge for the 1990s is of interest to managers, users and applications specialists, whose professions increasingly depend on spatially referenced data. The conference will be attended by representatives from federal, provincial and municipal governments, industry, and educational institutions, representing the various fields of agriculture, civil engineering, climatology, forestry, geology, land registration, marine and land environment, municipal planning and management, natural sciences, surveying and transportation.

Registration

- ▶ Fee prior to January 16, 1989: CAN\$125.00
- ▶ After January 16, 1989: CAN\$150.00
- ▶ Students: CAN\$50.00
- ▶ Optional seminars: T.B.A.

Conference Director
GIS National Conference 89
Canada Centre for Mapping
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0E9

FAX: (613) 992-4961

Sponsors

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The Canadian Institute of
Surveying and Mapping

In cooperation with:

- American Congress on Surveying and Mapping
- American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing
- Urban & Regional Information Systems Association
- Association of American Geographers

45° 25' N Latitude, 75° 42' W Longitude
February 28 to March 2, 1989
Westin Hotel  Ottawa, Canada

À la recherche de solutions

LES SIG se trouvent au carrefour de la cartographie, de l'informatique, de la géographie, de la photogrammétrie, de la télédétection, de la statistique et des levés. Nous prenons conscience chaque jour davantage de l'effet considérable que les SIG exerceront sur la société. Toutefois, ce domaine florissant, en pleine expansion, n'est pas sans connaître certains problèmes. Il faudra résoudre ces problèmes, fixer des normes et mieux comprendre les besoins de gestion avant de voir les technologies relatives aux SIG atteindre leur plein potentiel.

Cette conférence se veut une occasion propice à la recherche et à l'échange de solutions applicables aux problèmes de mise en oeuvre, d'expansion et d'entretien des SIG. Les utilisateurs, les applications et la gestion seront les grands thèmes de la rencontre.

Le programme

Des sessions plénières auront lieu en matinée et seront suivies de sessions parallèles en après-midi. Le programme comprend également une exposition regroupant des fournisseurs reconnus de SIG et de données, des discussions entre des représentants de l'industrie, des démonstrations de bases de données et des visites techniques.

DÉFI DES ANNÉES 90

SIG

SYSTÈMES D'INFORMATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE

CONFÉRENCE NATIONALE



Les participants pourront assister à des ateliers libres de différents niveaux. Le 27 février, soit la veille de l'ouverture de la conférence, les participants seront conviés à un tour d'horizon de l'état actuel de la technique. Après la conférence, soit le 3 mars, un atelier de niveau supérieur traitera de questions relatives aux SIG.

Relevez le défi! Vous pouvez obtenir de plus amples renseignements en vous adressant au directeur de la conférence.

Les participants

La conférence "Défi des années 90" intéressera les gestionnaires, les utilisateurs et les spécialistes de l'application des SIG qui, dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, doivent utiliser de plus en plus de données à référence spatiale. La conférence réunira des représentants des gouvernements canadiens, provinciaux et municipaux, de l'industrie et des établissements d'enseignement.

Inscription

- Les frais d'inscription sont
- ▶ avant le 16 janvier 1989: 125 \$CAN
- ▶ après le 16 janvier 1989: 150 \$CAN
- ▶ pour les étudiants: 50 \$CAN
- ▶ Les frais des ateliers libres seront annoncés à une date ultérieure.

Directeur de la conférence
Conférence nationale de 1989 sur les SIG
Centre canadien de cartographie
615, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario) Canada K1A 0E9

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Promoteurs


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