ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES du CANADA

NUMBER 69/DECEMBER 1988

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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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: Detail of [*World Map* .] Paolo Forlani and Giovanni Camocio. Venice, 1560. 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.126 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: Détail du [*Planisphère.*] Paolo Forlani et Giovanni Camocio. Venice, 1560. 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. 126 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk...

In this issue I have brought to you some more conference papers. 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 has added map and software reviews to books and atlases. Carol Marley and Margaret Hutchison continue with their columns. In addition, some reports from your representative's to various meetings have been included.

I am very sorry to have to announce the death of Ted Layng. I thank Betty Kidd for preparing an article for us.

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

Lorraine Dubreuil
Editor

Letters to the editor

The publication of an article by Paul T. Freisen in the June 1988 issue of the Bulletin was timely as it provides an overview to the 1987 status of automation in map collections with particular reference to Canada. However, the paper does provoke some comments.

In the first section, Literature review, part (a), Mr. Freisen states that by 1986 MARC had become an international standard. The meaning of the acronym MARC is MAchine Readable Cataloguing. The earliest MARC formats were designed and used in the United States and now there exists a plethora of national MARC formats, for example in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, South Africa. Of all MARC formats, UNIMARC is the only truly international standard. In this instance it would have been more accurate to have stated that MARC formats are internationally accepted.

In this same section Mr. Freisen made an interesting, thought-provoking statement, "[Larsgaard] does not deal with the development of online catalogues in map libraries or the automation of other map library procedures." The author expands on this point later in his paper in the subsection entitled 'Other aspects of map collection automation'. This discussion reveals the neophytic state of these aspects of automation in map collections — much work has yet to be done and articles of that work to be published.

In section (b) Periodical literature dealing with map collection automation, the author should have provided examples to elucidate his statement that "the concepts and terms used by cartographers on maps are sometimes different from those used by cataloguers". This commentator cannot provide an example for that statement on the spur of the moment. In subsection (i) of this section (b), Map cataloguing and automation, it is unfortunate that Mr. Freisen stated that AACR2, chapter 3 is gaining acceptance. This clause of his sentence should have been deleted — all cartographic cataloguers shudder to think that uninitiated cataloguers are blithely accepting and implementing the inadequate and unworkable chapter 3!

In further discussion on this subsection on map cataloguing, it should be pointed out that the ***Manual*** deals with the problem of dates of publication and situation and it provides guidance for recording both dates. However, I have yet to discover exactly where "MARC map allows for the inclusion of both." Canadian cataloguers follow the ***Manual*** guidelines and record the date of publication in the fixed fields and in variable field 260, then record the date of situation in a 500 note field.

There is a comment to be made regarding Schreiber's desire for two sets of co-ordinates: it is a fine ideal providing the map cataloguer has abundant time and resources to fulfill it. Final comments on this subsection relate to the discussion on Sherwood's 1981 text in which she stated that relief and base are two fixed fields most foreign to book cataloguers.

(continued page 39)

WOODSTOCK / OXFORD LRIS PILOT PROJECT

Elizabeth J. Ottaway
Deputy Planning Commissioner and Project Manager Oxford LRIS
Department of Planning and Development, County of Oxford
(Paper presented at the 1988 Annual Conference)

The introduction of GIS technology into municipal government is equivalent to the introduction of spreadsheets into accountants' offices or to word processing technology into secretarial pools, or to database management programmes into the large organizations with many file drawers. In reality, the operation of the GIS within the municipal environment provides all the potentials and excitement of all three technologies for information retrieval, analysis and projections and if that is not enough, it provides all these capabilities and produces maps. The maps are the key to what has made the Oxford Land Related Information System acceptable to the average day-to-day municipal staff, provides usefulness and clarity to politicians, and provides a saleable product to the private sector because in municipalities, maps are the way we store data, the way we use data, the way we cross reference data. They are the visible output of almost every department in a municipality. It is this correlation of maps with the vast wealth of municipal, provincial and federal information about lands and properties that make the Oxford Land Related Information System an exciting project with potential for municipalities of all sizes and scales, as well as a wide range of other organizations including map libraries and archives.

To give you some background on the Oxford Project, the County of Oxford is a part rural and part urban restructured county with a population of approximately 88,000 lying on Highway 401 between Kitchener and London. Oxford became a pilot project for GIS technology initially through the generous support of the Gabriella's Ministry. The Ministry of Natural Resources had the foresight to recognize creative staff, far-thinking politicians and very little budget. But mostly, Oxford County was able to be at the right place at the right time. One of the major aims of our Project was to establish that municipalities would use and integrate varied sources of provincial data as well as textual files from provincial ministries and federal levels of government and integrate that mapping and textual data within the everyday working environment of a municipality. In order to complicate our Project and overcome our problems of low budget, the Oxford Project is a cooperative effort of the County of Oxford, eight local municipal governments ranging in size from 10,000 to 27,000 population, the County Board of Health, Public Utility Commissions, and the local Conservation Authorities. What we share in common is that we all work with the same pieces of ground.

Oxford County was the site of the first Pilot Project for the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations in their efforts to computerize the Land Registration and Land Titles Systems. For that project, the Ministry did complete property searches of the 39,000 parcels within the County, mapped the parcels through input of survey data with coordinate geometry programmes, and prepared large computerized files of the abstracted information on ownership, transactions and mortgages, etc., that related to those parcels. The parcel, which represents property ownership, is the key foundation upon which municipalities work. At the same time, the Ministry of Natural Resources converted existing topographic mapping at 1:10,000 and 1:2,000 into digital format. The two Ministries had prepared these base maps based on roughly the same system of UTM coordinates and ground control. In this way, after much trial and error, the County of Oxford was able to transfer both extensive mapping systems into our own Land Related Information System and begin to work with them together. The Province also provided large tabular databases through the Ministry of Revenue and the Master Assessment Tape, the entire Land Titles Files from the Registry Office and the textual information that went with the topographic mapping.

These provincial databases, both mapping and

tabular, formed the basis of our System. What the municipality can add is all of their information that relates to properties including zoning, land use, location of municipal services, parks, school boundaries, conservation authority floodlines, location of hydro transmission corridors, parts inventories, and an endless list of municipal functions and inventories that relate to a precise location on the ground. We are in the process of adding day-to-day functions of the municipalities, such as issuance of all building and demolition permits, tracking of all planning applications, location analysis of all hard municipal services such as sewer, water, storm drainage and hydro.

Our System is currently operational on a Prime Super Mini Computer located in the Planning Department of the County where, by the way, there was never until 1987 any computer staff in any of the municipalities of the County. We have a communications system that connects our computer with all eight local municipalities as well as our outside agencies, as well as a direct communications link to the Queens Park computer. This link provides us with on-line access to the computerized records of the Land Registry Office and gives our municipalities information instantly on property transactions, liens, mortgages and other registrations that may affect the ownership of properties under their jurisdiction. We have well over 100 users actively utilizing the System on a regular basis in all of our municipal offices. We have over 50 physical pieces of equipment including terminals and printers connected to the system, all managed by a former secretary trained as our System Administrator, and computer programming staff of two who had never heard of GIS a little over a year ago.

Our System deals with the basic maps of property ownership and topographic mapping which include over 300 mapsheets of parcel ownership and 150 mapsheets of topographic mapping. Within our System our base maps and all mapping are stored within a map library. ARC/INFO is our GIS software and Librarian is a set of software tools used to manage a map library within ARC/INFO. With this software we can refine the map library, move data in and out of the library, and acquire any information through queries about the data in the map library. It is an organization of geographic data that can be accessed as a whole or as parts. A digital map library is really very little different from a manual map library. It partitions the geographic data into coverages that are manageable, the data is indexed in a similar way to manual libraries by location, retrieval functions are optimized.

I have with me today Kathy Demarest who is our GIS Programmer on staff and we have loaded some subsets of our GIS system running on the minicomputer onto a PC into pcARC/INFO. The parcel mapping is organized in the library by the parcel blocks as defined by the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations. The benefits of their method of defining parcel block boundaries for municipal work is that no parcel block divides a parcel. The only exceptions are major transmissions corridors and roads. The index of parcel maps for the County indicates the storage mechanism within Library for the parcel mapping on our System. Because of the municipality, property ownership is the key method by which we identify land, the parcels of the Registry Office and their identification numbers and parcel blocks become our key method of access into the entire database. We can overlay our parcel maps and you can see that for the Ministry of Natural Resources the major grid lines of the UTM grid system have become their logic to create equal sized mapsheets across the Province of Ontario. Unfortunately, their system of dividing the world represents illogical boundaries for our use as a municipality. On our 1:2000 topographic maps in the City of Woodstock the major intersection of the City is spread in an odd fashion between four mapsheets. One of the major benefits of the Librarian storage system is that we can store the topographic mapping in the grid sheets as supplied by the Ministry of Natural Resources and yet to our users when data is accessed and referenced to the parcel blocks, the actual boundaries of the topographic mapping are invisible. In fact, most of the entire Librarian system is invisible to our users. Many of our users would be hard pressed to tell you they were working in ARC/INFO let alone that they were accessing a map librarian system in order to bring up mapping and data. The data is partitioned

in the map library in two ways: by title and by layer. A layer is the digital equivalent of a map theme or separation. Each layer will typically contain only one kind of data. Within our System the topographic data is stored in five layers of additional information: buildings and infrastructure, drainage systems, vegetation, cadastral, and so on. The Librarian system provides the data definition for both our layers and titles and any input data must conform to the map library standard. This provides a self-sustaining organizational framework that can persist over time when a map database must be maintained. The map library provides essential storage of mapping data. The data standards ensure that it remains a viable resource to the County.

To our average user the Librarian system is invisible. Their interest lies not in our storage of mapping and tabular data but how they can use in their day-to-day jobs. We have loaded onto the PC a portion of our on-line query system designed for our general users. The Query System demonstrates the capabilities of our System to interrelate the mapping with the tabular data. For example, if we pull up a parcel block from the City of Woodstock, it is possible to identify a wide range of data that comes from both the Master Assessment Files and the Title Files of the Land Registry Office. Bringing parcel block 00115 in the City of Woodstock we can shade all properties by their assessed value. The assessed value comes from the Assessment Files and is mapped via a linkage between the Property Identification Number of the parcels and a cross reference to the Assessment Roll Number of each parcel.

Another common query is to graphically request the location of a specific attribute. For example, if we enter an owner's last name, such as Smith, the system will search the Assessment Files for the name Smith and shade all properties belonging to Smith. The potential for these kinds of queries in municipal applications are endless. For example, the Township of Norwich Council requested from the System both map and tabular information of all municipally owned properties in the Township. This sounds like a fairly simple request and it could be readily assumed that any municipality has ready access to all of its municipally owned properties. This is not the case and we have found through discussion with other municipalities that this is a common Council request. Our System can check the records of the Land Registry Office and readily provide that kind of mapping and information for Councils. The System can display generalized types of information about parcels such as land use, we can specify very specific land use categories such as commercial or residential, or we could request the System for very specific land use categories such as all video arcades. What we have found through application is that the result of these queries of the map library and tabular system are graphic displays and there are graphic displays that have significant meaning to both the general public, Council and other staff.

As well as general queries the System can identify attributes about specific properties. For example, if we select a specific property the System will identify the owner and address or the PIN, which is the Registry Office identification number, and Assessment Roll Number. The System can also produce area and frontage calculations which are derived from the mapping rather than from input information about the properties.

The general menu system was developed for the average user who had no desire to learn the complexities of the System. We have provided a general query area to access all of the wealth of information from the Master Assessment Tape via the mapping. Utilizing our Assessment System requires the user to specifically select an individual property on which he needs information. He can simply access the tabular data or choose to use again a graphic query to display information. On our own System the graphic query would automatically provide part of the OBM 1:2000 mapsheets overlayed over parcel mapping and this begins to illustrate the functionality of the relationships between mapsheets. The user can readily see how built structures relate to property lines recognizing that the built structures come from aerial photography and represent rooflines rather than building footprint. Our long-term goal is to modify the locations of structures to represent building

footprints from survey data rather than aerial photography.

The System is capable of zooming in very specifically on the chosen parcel and displaying area, perimeter, PIN or Roll Number. It can display the subject parcel and all of its adjacent parcels or the entire block with the subject parcel shaded. The Measure function allows users to enter vertices to measure any line. This is of particular use when overlayed against the 1:2000 OBM mapsheets to measure the distance of the existing structure from the lot lines.

A PC demo can only illustrate a subset of the capabilities of a Geographic Information System within the municipal framework. One of the most tedious municipal tasks is the preparation of large mailing lists for planning applications, road widenings, or any municipal project that requires notification of people within a certain geographic area. Currently, the maps are viewed manually, identification numbers pulled off manual maps, and correlated to large tabular lists of owners' names and addresses that relate to those properties. Our menu system allows someone within the municipal Clerk's Office to select the property or a series of properties if they are road allowances, that are the subject of the municipal activity and to identify a buffer around that property which they wish to provide with notification of a public hearing or some other municipal activity. For example, a planning applicaton by law requires notification of all property owners within 60 metres. The Clerk selects the property graphically, he can ascertain by looking at the map that that is the property he is dealing with, select his buffer criteria, and the System will produce for him a graphic display of all properties within his selected buffer. Public meetings are usually fragile affairs and the municipality wants to ensure that all people who legitimately could have an interest in the municipal activity are properly notified. A rigid buffer line may exclude someone's property by several feet, may exclude that neighbour on the street who would commonly be upset if not notified, and the Clerk would have the option of selecting additional properties for his mailing list. Once all properties are selected the System can go away and produce simple mailing lists suitable for printout on labels. The key to the functionality of this system is that it utilizes maps as a way into the data. To the average municipal user, large mailing lists are meaningless, but a map of all properties to which he has sent notices, is the best visible reminder of his actions. The System provides some very sophisticated analytical capability based on customized geographic areas. In the past, we were limited to producing statistical reports on population or housing data from the Master Assessment Files by predetermined geographic area. We were required to code all Assessment Numbers into defined blocks such as major planning districts or basic planning units, and special area calculations for information such as population, age structures, type of housing, could only be generated for our predetermined areas or combinations of them. In practice, we found that this did not meet the day-to-day requests we received. School districts for example were a rapidly changing field as populations age and shifted. The school board frequently modified school boundaries and age of school populations within school boundaries to best use their capital facilities. Our predetermined system based on tabular data was not able to respond to their changing requirements. As well we have numerous requests for marketing studies, for information for marketing studies based on individual companies' perceptions of our market areas or trade areas. We found that Burger King's identification of the market was vastly different than MacDonald's in terms of geographic areas and type of information they might require. Utilizing our map librarian system, we are able to add and subtract from predetermined geographic areas using maps and thus produce the kind of customized statistical reports that we require daily.

We have used the System within our Planning Department for a major planning research project on creation of new lots for severance in existing built up neighbourhoods in the City of Woodstock. We found that we were combating residents' preconceived notions of the characteristics of our neighbourhoods. People's impressions were that large areas of the northwest quadrant of the City of

Woodstock were older vintage homes that required preservation. By producing maps of areas of home construction within this area of the City using both the parcel mapping from the map librarian and the age of home data from the Assessment File we were able to establish in a very colourful and graphic manner that in fact the area of older homes was concentrated in a small area of the northwest quadrant and that large parts of the area were of much more recent construction. The customized map was able to reduce much of the hysteria of the issue and bring it down to basic facts. The usefulness of the System relied on the analytical capabilities of the tabular data stored within it but the visible benefits of the System resulted from our ability to display the tabular data in a highly colourful and graphic manner. The old adage that a picture is worth a thousand words has no greater truth than at a public meeting. For Council, it made a highly contentious issue much more straightforward because they were dealing visually with the facts of the area.

As a former planning student who used map libraries extensively, I can appreciate the ability to utilize the kind of graphic overlays and analytical capabilities that our System provides. It is like having a computerized light table at your disposal. The real benefit lies in that much of the attributes about properties or land do not have to reside in a graphic form. They can reside in a tabular form and be displayed graphically. It means that the map combinations and permutations are endless or at least as endless as the database itself. I have obviously glossed over the trial and error processes that have gone into the development of the Oxford Land Related Information System. We spend an average of $150,000 per year maintaining our System and providing our communication network outside of staff salaries. The complexities of convincing over 100 politicians that the development of the System is a worthwhile project is a topic of another presentation but what Oxford can demonstrate is that all users of maps and map information and the associated data that relates to those maps have access at their desks to both individual property queries and analytical functions that let them disseminate information to the public and Council and better perform their jobs.

THE CANADIAN COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION: ITS IMPACT ON MAP PRODUCERS AND USERS

(Panel presented at the 1988 Annual Conference)

Chair: Carol Marley, McGill University
Panelists: Bruce Couchman, Canada, Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Jim Lorriman, Tapestry Graphics Inc., Collingwood, Ontario
Gilles Langelier, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada

The copyright session brought together those who are concerned about copyright in Canada. The government perspective, the interests of the creator and the rights of the map user, all were represented on the panel.

Bruce Couchman outlined briefly the evolution of copyright legislation in Canada since the Keyes-Brunet report in 1977. Bill C 60 received royal assent on June 8, 1988. Couchman thought that the Government's decision to devide the legislation into two (maybe even more) phases was based on practical considerations. Breaking the legislation into more manageable parts avoided an even longer delay in enacting the legislation.

Turning to the specific concerns of the audience, Couchman discussed the new rights accorded artists, that is, of integrity of their works and exhibition rights. Couchman pointed out that although maps , charts and plans have under the new legislation been designated as artistic rather than literary works, they are exempted from exhibition rights. He expects collectives and a copyright board to come into being with the proclamation of the act, probably over a period of several months. The second phase of legislation will probably be brought forward in the fall. This is the package that will include exemptions for educational institutions, libraries and archives. Two consultative committees will continue to interact with the legislators, one representing educators' interests and the other, interests of librarians. The Association of Colleges and Universities of Canada is represented on both committees.

Jim Lorriman sees the law as an institution that seeks to preserve harmony in society. It is there to be used when parties refuse to negotiate. He pointed out that librarians who are displaying his products should be consulting with him. They have as much to gain by what he might have to offer them as he has to gain by the publicity they bring him. He stressed that librarians negotiate from a position of real power in that they know and understand the map audience. His approach is communication, rather than litigation.

Gilles Langelier thought it unlikely that the new legislation would offer archives and libraries more freedom, particularly when it comes to the copying of originals by increasingly sophisticated technologies. Yet the Canaon photocopier and Fax exist and there is increasing pressure upon archives to disseminate more information more quickly.

Questions followed the brief introductions to the subject. Couchman thought it likely that crown works would continue to be protected. Provincial governments might treat the issue differently for their own works. In commenting on the U.S., where federal documents are in the public domain, he said that the U.S. was rather unique in this respect. In Canada our government does market products. We have only to think of the National Film Board to understand what the problems are.

Whether the routine microfiliming of all new material, which some archives do, will be exempted in the new law, is still in question.

Librarians expressed concerns as to their role as intermediary between the law and the user, increasingly an uncomfortable one. Clearly librarians and archivists will be following the new package of exemptions closely. It is worth noting that written recommendations to the legislative committees are welcome, and are read, and as those of us on the Copyright Committee know from our own activities, these recommendations are sometimes adopted (see *Bulletin* No. 65, 19-20 and No. 66, 24 for further detail).

COMPUTER CATALOGUING WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO ARCHIVAL CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Velma Parker, National Archives of Canada

Background

Experimentation began in 1984 at the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, in preparing multi-level catalogue records for archival record groups. A small number of representative groups were chosen by staff of the then Government Cartographic and Architectural Records Section (GCARS) for this initial attempt. This proved to be a valuable experiment in that it brought to light, as all such experiments do, a number of the problems which we will have to overcome as we work towards the goal of creating a machine-readable record for each of our record groups.

At the outset, it was thought that to save time and resources, a parent or first level record could be constructed from the inventory description and daughter or second level records from the more detailed finding aids which already existed. This proved not always to be possible. There was not then, nor is there now, any standardized format for the construction of either inventory or finding aids. The person preparing these records used the most expedient method applicable to the material. In other words, the familiar "quick and dirty" method was used to provide access to the material in the least amount of time. Considering the voluminous nature of many archival record groups, this is most understandable.

For all record groups in the experiment, we prepared a parent (mother or first level) record; for a few we prepared several daughter (sub or second level) records; we were fortunate enough to stumble upon a case where a third level entry was needed. Figures 1 to 4 illustrate this, where figure 1 is the parent (level 1) record, figure 2 is a daughter and a mother record (level 2), and figure 3 is a daughter record (level 3). In the machine environment, links between the records are achieved by recording by RSN of the next higher level in the appropriate MARC tag (UTLAS 792).

During the experiment, we found that the necessary information (either for the MARC coding or for the description itself) often was lacking or incomplete. For instance, the physical format (i.e., specific material designation in AARC2 parlance) often was not clear. The term "plan" had been used both for architectural drawings and for large scale maps (figure 3). Whether the item is manuscript, published, or a reproduction such as a blueprint was not specified, much less whether or not it is coloured. When attempting to prepare a few second level entries for individual items from the Privy Council accession, it was discovered that what appeared to be titles in the finding aid were not exact transcriptions (figures 3 and 4). Also, the scale, which is mandatory for maps, was not present in the finding aid. Cartographers, architects, etc., named on the items, were not recorded in the finding aid either. Often this is not much of a loss, but in some instances such as the Privy Council material, there are a number of works by people important to Canada's cartographic history. Occasionally, one finds that an item has been omitted from the finding aid. Figure 2 is a case in point, where a three-page manuscript which accompanied 31 maps and architectural drawings was not mentioned in the finding aid.

Our next experience involved RG 30M, accession 65-213 (Canadian National Railway), which contains 2,257 items. A parent (first level) record was produced for the whole accession and daughter (second level) entries for 465 individual items, most of which pertain to the Prince Edward Island Railway. The second level records are abbreviated and do not include coordinates or dimensions. Establishing coordinates for the detailed, large-scale maps, plans and route profiles would have taken an inordinate amount of time, requiring the use of a large number of topographic maps for each and every item. As for dimensions, some of the

material, when unrolled, extends out across the table, onto the floor and across the room. However, if the scale was not indicated, it was calculated wherever possible and applicable.

Main entries are, of course, not used at the daughter (second and subsequent) levels, so all names associated with an item are added entries. Main entry is reserved for the mother or first level record. Surveyors and architects were traced but not supervisory engineers, engineers, etc. This was an arbitrary decision arrived at by discussion between GCARS staff and myself.

Subject analysis was more difficult. Access under place and the name of the railway was required for each item. However, to provide access to the other subjects it was decided to group them, with a few exceptions, under the following terms: architectural drawings, buildings, equipment, installations, profiles, property, routes, technical drawings, and yards. Thus, there is no access under specific building type (e.g., section man's house, station, coal shed); specific type of equipment (e.g., springs, railway car doors); or installations (e.g., culverts, water tanks, embankments). The exceptions are that access is provided for bridges, wharves, and turntables, as requested by GCARS. Even at this, we ended up with 116 subject strings and 61 thesaural terms (mainly place names) for these 465 records. If at some future time it is decided to use specific architectural and engineering subject terms, they can be incorporated into the existing subject system or entered in UTLAS tags 695 or 699 as locally defined subject terms. The bibliographic records for this record group are now in the data base and are available to anyone with access to the UTLAS system.

The present

Currently, as part of our backlog project, we are working to produce a parent (first level) entry for each of our record groups. The plan is that record groups consisting of about 10 or fewer items will be catalogued to the item level, if this is merited. Record groups larger than this which should be processed to the series (in the archival sense) and/or items level will be tagged so that at some future time we may go back and complete the task. Work is progressing slowly as at this initial stage every item must be examined before any possible shortcuts can be established.

Machine environment

The automated facility we use is UTLAS, which happily is an integrated system. This means that we do not have to go to separate machine formats for serial, monographic or archival applications. Although UTLAS accommodates the archival MARC tags, it does not include them in its coding manual as they are not widely used. Since the record groups which we have in the system were entered prior to the establishment of the new codes and subfields for archival material, we plan to go back and modify them to conform to the new standard.

The specific codes for archival material are listed in figure 5, complete with both the Canadian MARC and UTLAS tags. We do not normally code the following tags for our record groups: 007A, 009C, 034, or 055. However, we may make exceptions for published items found in the record groups.

Outputs

I know of no facility in this country which displays multi-level records to the user in the approved manner (i.e., parent record followed by daughter record[s]). In UTLAS, the only mechanism for collocating the parent record with the daughter records is through the call number construction. Therefore, the only place to see the collocation properly is in the shelflist catalogue which we produce on COM fiche (figure 6). Eventually we hope that the facility to display together two or more related records will be developed here, thus making multilevel cataloguing more attractive.

Conclusion

We are just beginning to move towards an integrated data base to hold bibliographic records for our published and archival holdings. Although the data base for our published and single manuscript material is progressing well, albeit slowly, we still have to sort out a number of problems concerning the archival material. In fact, we no doubt have

problems we haven't discovered yet. The two main problem areas currently identified are choice of entry (should it be based on the whole fonds or on the accession actually being catalogued), and subject analysis (that is, how to handle subject access for accessions covering a wide range of topics, area, and physical formats). One thing is certain, we will learn a lot as our backlog project progresses.

Notes

1. Record Sequence Number assigned by the computer to each record.
2. MAchine-Readable Cataloguing.

ENTRY FROM INVENTORY/FINDING AID

Canada. Privy Council Office.
Records, accession 78903/81, 1884-1906.
1833 items.

Accession consists of 1833 maps, plans associated with the Orders-in-Council Office to 1906. Consists solely of oversized items that the Privy Council filed separately from the Orders-in Council, apparently beginning in 1884. The items deal most exclusively with railways, whether right-of -way plans, profiles or bridge plans. A few plans deal with other subjects: mining, water power development, Indian reserves, drill halls, etc.

There are no restrictions on access to or reproduction of these items.

A detailed finding aid is available and the accession is indexed by building type. Note also that the plans associated with the pre 1906 Orders-in-Council, transferred earlier from Federal Archives, and located in the 'Main Collection', are cross referenced in this finding aid.

Transfered from Federal Archives in Feb. 1979.

CORRECTED ENTRY

Canada. Privy Council Office.
Records, accession 78903/81, 1884-1906.
1833 items.

Consists of oversized maps and plans associted with the Orders-in-Council generated by the Privy Council Office, 1844-1906. Relates chiefly to railways (right-of-way plans, profiles and bridge plans). Other plans relate to mining, water power development, Indian reserves, drill halls, etc.

Records arranged chronologically by Privy Council order no.

Transferred from Federal Archives Division, Public Archives of Canada Feb. 1979.

No Restrictions.

Detailed finding aid available; contains references to previously transferred material located in the main collection. Also indexed by building type.

Locations: ST 12, 32; H11/210/Miramichi R.; 1823; P/500-1892; F/607-1895(1900); H3/740(lake) Laberge (I.R.)-1901.

I. Canada. Bureau du Conseil Privé

FIGURE 1. Parent record. RSN 92-850-219.

ENTRY FROM INVENTORY/ FINDING AID	CORRECTED ENTRY
Portfolio of plans of government reserves and buildings in British Columbia. 31 architectural drawings	[Portfolio of plans of government reserves and buildings in British Columbia, 1861-1871]. 31 maps and architectural plans : most ms., most col., most on tracing linen. Accompanied by: Descriptive schedule of plans of government buildings in the Province of British Columbia. 1 ms. [3] p. Most have signature "Henry Holbrook",

FIGURE 2. Daughter and mother record. RSN 92-850-226, Tag 792 $a92850219.

ENTRY FROM INVENTORY/FINDING AID	CORRECTED ENTRY
Plan 17: Hope : reserve & buildings. — 1876.	Plan no. 17: Town of Hope on Fraser River showing government reserves and buildings in red. — Scale [1:380 160]. 6 in. to 1 mile. — 1876. 1 map : ms., col., on tracing linen. Signed by Henry Holbrook. "Minister of Public Works".

FIGURE 3. Daughter record. RSN 92-850-228, Tag 792 $a92850226

ENTRY FROM INVENTORY/ FINDING AID

Plan of the Ottawa River showing the boundary between Upper & Lower Canada / prepared by the Commissioner of Crown Lands from maps of the Ottawa Ship Canal Survey.

1867.

1 map on 4 sheets

Contents: 1. Mouth of Mattawan River to mouth of Deep River — 2. Mouth of Deep River to Calumet Falls — 3. Calumet Falls — 4. Chats Falls to Point Fortune.

CORRECTED ENTRY

Plan of the Ottawa from the mouth of the River Mattawan to Point Fortune... exhibiting the line of boundary between Upper and Lower Canada...— Scale [1:31 680]. 40 chs. to 1 in. — 1867.

1 map on 4 sheets; ms., col., on tracing linen.

"Department of Crown Lands, Ottawa 29 June 1867, A. Campbell, Commissioner." Reduced from the maps of the Ottawa Ship Canal Survey, Deposited in the Dept. of Public Works, from other documents in the Dept. of Crown Lands.

Contents: 1. From mouth of Mattawan to foot of Deep River — 2. From foot of Deep River to Calumet Falls — 3. From Chats to Point Fortune (incomplete

"Sd. Joseph Bouchette D.L.S."

"E.E. Taché, P.L.S. draughtsman S.E."

I. Canada. Crown Lands Dept. II. Bouchette, Joseph, 1774-1841. III. Taché, Eugène E.

FIGURE 4. Daughter record. RSN 92-850-223, Tag $a92850219

CAN MARC	UTLAS	DESCRIPTION
Leader, ch. Bibliographic level pos. 7	1030	c - collection d - subunit (new)
Leader, ch. code pos. 9	1034	Record link
r	1	b - main record - related record required to fully process record
—	1083	Local interest code 001 - parent record 002 - subrecord 003 - both parent and subrecord
008 AU	1002	Type of date code Added: k - range of dated covered by bulk of material b - no date given because B.C. dated involved Modified: i - inclusive dates covered by bulk of materials (different meaning and marked obsolete in UTLAS) n - date unknown (UTLAS noted for AACR1) q - questionable date(s) (UTLAS uses 'publication' in note, otherwise meaning the same)

CAN MARC	UTLAS	DESCRIPTION
003	033	Date and place of capute/finding for date of accessioning
---	U035	UTLAS local information code Indicator 1 - Type of record 1 - parent record 2 - analytic $a - accession number
245	245	Title statement Added: $f - inclusive dates $g - bulk dates $k - form $s - version
300	300	Physical description Added: $g - size of unit $3 - material specified
772$w	792	Vertical relationship link $a - RSN of pri mary record

FIGURE 5. Tags for archival records

RG 2M 78903/81 Canada. Privy Council Office. Records, accession 78903/81, 1884-1906. -- 1833 items.

Locations: ST 12,32: H11/210/Miramichi R./1832; P/500-1892; F/607-1895 (1900); H3/740-(Lake) Laberge (I.R.) - 1901.

Detailed finding aid available; contains references to previously transfered material located in the main collection. Also indexed by building type.

No restrictions.

Transfered from Federal Archives Division, Public Archives of Canada, Feb. 1979.

Records arranged chronologically by Privy Council order no.

Consists of oversized maps and plans associated with the Orders-in-Council generated by the Privy Council Office, 1884-1906. Relates chiefly to railways (right-of-way plans, profiles and bridge plans). Other plans relate to mining, water power development, Indian reserves, drill holes, etc.

I. Canada. Bureau du Conseil privé.

7890/81

RG 2M 78903\81

See note for other locations (92850219)

RG 2M 78903/81 0333 F1 #1-4 Plan of the River Ottawa from the mouth of the River Mallawan to Point Fortune ... exhibiting the line boundary between Upper and Lower Canada ... Scale [1:31 680]. 40 chs. to 1 in. — 1867. — 1 map on 4 sheets : ms., col., on tracing linen.

CONTENTS: 1. From mouth of Mallawan to foot of Deep River — 2. From foot of Deep River to Calumet Falls — 3. From Calumet to the Chat Falls — 4. From Chats to Point Fortune (incomplete). Section no. 1: "The said line of boundary being the red line referred to in the approved Report of Council dated 21st July 1866."

"E.E. Taché, P.L.S. draughtsman S.E."

"Sd. Joseph Bouchette, D.I.S."

"Department of Crown Lands, Ottawa 29 June 1867, A. Campbell, Commissioner."

Reduced from the maps of the Ottawa Ship Canal Survey, deposited in the Dept. of Public Works, from other documents in the Dept. of Crown Lands.

I. Bouchette, Joseph, 1774-1841. II. Taché, Eugene E., 1836-1912. III. Canada. Crown Lands Dept.

78903/81

RG 2M 78903\81 D333 F1 #1-4 (92850223)

RG 2M 78903/81 D333 F4 #10 Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, B.C. 1884 : plan of location from Nanaimo southward, station 0 to station 1056, mil20es [i.e. 20 miles]. — Scale [1:1 056 000]. 200 ft. to 1 in. — 1884. — 1 map : ms., col., on tracing linen.

Order in Council 1996 approved 21 October 1884.

Ms. note signed by Clerk of the Privy Council.

78903/81

RG 2M 78903\81 D333 F4 #10 (92850224)

FIGURE 6a. Catalogue records arranged by call number.

RG 2M 78903/81 D339 F6 #139 Plan showing proposed carriage road from Niagara Falls ferry to suspn. bridge on Canadian side of river skirting water edge. — Scale [1:2 400]. — [ca. 1884]. — 1 map : ms., col.

Order in Council 1091 approved 5 June 1886.
North oriented to right.
Signed D. Stewart Noble, C.E.
I. Noble, D. Stewart
78903/81
RG 2M 78903\81 D339 F6 #139 (92850225)

RG 2M 78903/81 D432 F6 [Portfolio of plans of government reserves and buildings in British Columbia, 1861-1871]. — 31 maps and architectural plans : most ms., most col., most on tracing linen.

Order in Council 520 approved 26 May 1876.
Most have signature "Henry Holbrook. Minister of Public Works".
Accompanied by: Descriptive schedule of plans of govent. reserves, ground plans and plans of govent. buildings in Province of British Columbia. ms. [3] p.
78903/81
RG 2M 78903\81 D432 F6 (92850226)

RG 2M 78903/81 D432 F6 #1800 Plan no. 1: Town of Victoria, Vancouver Island from the official map. — Scale [ca. 1:6 375]. – London : J. Arrowsmith, 1861. - 1 map : hand col.

P/600-1867.
"J. Despard Pemberton, Surveyor General, 1861".
Ms. additions show government land and buildings.
I. Arrowsmith, John, 1790-1873. II. Town of Victoria, Vancouver Island from the official map.
78903/81
RG 2M 78903\81 D432 F6 #1800 (92850227)

RG 2M 78903/81 D432 F6 #1817 Plan no. 17: Town of Hope on Fraser River showing government reserves and buildings in red. — Scale [1:380 160]. 6 in. to 1 mile. — 1871. — 1 map : ms., col., on tracing linen.

"Minister of Public Works".
Signed by Henry Holbrook.
78903/81
RG 2M 78903\81 D432 F6 #1817 (92850228)

FIGURE 6b. Catalogue records arranged by call number.

BROWSING THROUGH *"A KEY TO MAPS"*

L.M. Sebert

In 1936 Brigadier H.S.L. Winterbotham, former Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, published an informal text called ***A Key to Maps***. Every page of this delightful little book contains a wise word or a happy perception about maps. The following is a sampling of Winterbotham's observations.

On contours:
It is a solemn thought to consider the 5 foot above mean sea level contour which rings the twin continents of Asia and Europe. Starting say at Calais how it would lose all horizontal equivalents from other contours in the dock wall, how it would separate perhaps by miles in horizontal equivalent going east and north round the flat shores of the Baltic and the White Sea; the cold and lengthy round to Vladivostok, the travels far inland up Chinese rivers; along the mangrove swamps of the south; visiting Indian ports and then, coming back to Europe, having to go all round the Black Sea, hoping for the best in the Gulf of Corinth, exploring the canal system of Venice, and so by the Riviera, Spain, and France back to join on to itself.

On revision:
Never expect plan or map to be exactly up to date. Maps must be made and do not fall like manna from heaven. They do not generally appear on the bookstalls until the surveyors have left the ground for some months. They are not revised every day, and meanwhile houses spring up by the thousand, forestry officials are busy, reservoirs and electric grids appear, and, perhaps, votes are cut and revision postponed.
The copper plate can be "replanished" (knocked up from behind), corrected, strengthened maybe by a copper deposit, and used for a reprint.

On charts:
Is there anything pleasanter than to end up an eventful day on one's own boat by studying the next day's run on the chart, and speculating on whether the weather forecast (if correct!) will allow us to make such and such a harbour?
Ashore the hydrographer uses the best of the land surveyor's tools; afloat, he uses the sextant; for he can hold that steady enough on a deck on which land instruments would be impossible.
Charts are plotted on the Mercator, and on this projection the scale can never be constant (but only reasonably so) over any one sheet. In navigation, however, distances are not the main factor, but directions. To get things in line and so find position is the essence of the game, and every map user has much to learn from this fact.
If you ever want to "survey the world around" pick up a catalogue of Admiralty charts and visit in fancy such places as "Pango Pango Harbour" and "Thimble Tickles."

On map use:
Had the British Army secured a good map of the locality, and studied it the night before, a famous Horse Artillery Battery would not have had occasion to win so many Victoria Crosses at Sannah's Post. Had diplomats always made a habit of studying the map the night before agreeing upon international boundaries, confusion would have been avoided. Maps are seldom required more, or consulted less, than on sea voyages which include days here and there in harbour. Maps never seem to be available on the boat itself and one is left to wrestle with an unfamiliar language or to patronize a guide. Now a human guide may be a help, but is often a bore, and the string of earnest faces in his wake induces a feeling of solemnity not always seasonable. If proper maps are available, and they can easily be made so, then the night before port is as important as the night before starting off [for a trip] in the car.

A copy of this book is held by the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives of Canada, under the call number: GA 105 W5. It is available for perusal on your next visit.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Maureen Wilson

Alaska-Yukon handbook, including the Canadian Rockies. David Stanley and Deke Castlemain. 2nd. ed. Chico, CA: Moon Publications, 1988. ISBN 0918373174.

Andre Thevet's North America: A Sixteenth Century View. An edition and translation by Roger Schelesinger and Arthur P. Stabler. Kingston, Ont.: McGill-Queens University Press, 1986. ISBN 0773505873. $37.50.

Atlas for Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago. Ada Akai and Joyce Maatadeen. London: MacMillan Education Limited, 1987. ISBN 0333113225. $6.00.

Atlas of Helsinki. Helsinki: National Board of Survey, Publications Division, 1986. Available from City Survey Section, Viipurinkatu 2,00510, Helsinki, Finland.

Atlas of Ireland. Basingstoke, Hampshire: Automobile Association, 1987. ISBN 0861455967.

Atlas of New South Wales. Bathhurst: Central Mapping Authority of New South Wales, 1987. ISBN 0730515478. $52.00 Austr.

Atlas of Southeast Asia. Richard Ulack. New York: Macmillan, 1988. ISBN 0029332001. $75.00 U.S.

Atlas of the Third World. George T. Kurian. 2nd. ed. New York: Facts on File, 1989. ISBN 0816019304. $95.00 U.S.

Baja Topographic Atlas and Directory. San Clemente, CA: Topography International, 1986. $25.00 U.S.

Batholomew Gazetteer of Places in Britain. Compiled by Oliver Mason. 2nd. ed. Edinburgh: Bartholomew, 1986. ISBN 0702807311.

The Carrier Wave: New Information Technology and the Geography of Innovation, 1846-2003. Peter Hall and Paschal Preston. London: Unwin Hyman, 1988. ISBN 0044450818. £ 28.00.

Climatic Atlas Climatique Canada. Map Series 4 - Bright sunshine and solar radiation. Ottawa: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1987. Catalogue NO. EN 56-63/4-1987. ISBN 066053892X. $2.00.

Collins Atlas of World History. London: Collins, 1987. ISBN 000217765.

Colonial Identities: Canada from 1760 to 1815. Ottawa: National Archives of Canada, 1988. ISBN 066016664. Hardcover $34.95. Softcover $24.95. Separate English and French editions available.

Cultural Atlas of Japan. Ed. Martin Collcutt et al. New York: Facts on File, 1988. ISBN 0816019274. $40.00 U.S. or Oxford: Phaidon, 1988. ISBN 074825263.

Descriptons of Land. Victoria, B.C.: Ministry of Forests and Lands, Land Survey, 1988. ISBN 077886098 24 p.

Gazetteer of Canada - Alberta. 3rd. ed. Ottawa: Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names, 1988. ISBN 0660539942. $19.50. Microfiche $4.50.

German Towns in Slovakia and Upper Hungary: A Genealogical Gazetteer. Duncan B. Gardiner. Lakewood, Ohio: Family Historian, 1988. U.S. $11.95 + .75c for shipping.

The Greenpeace Book of Antarctica: A New View of the Seventh Continent. John May. London: Dorling Kindersl, 1988. ISBN 0863182836 or Toronto: Macmillan, 1988. ISBN 0771596480.

A Guide to the Archeological Sites of the British Isles. New York: Facts on File, 1988. ISBN 8816015708. $24.95 U.S.

The Heart of the Country: From the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast - Rediscovering the Town and Countryside of Canada. Toronto: Deneau Publications, 1988. ISBN 0888791828. $19.95.

Heinemann New Zealand Atlas. Ed. D.W. McKenzie. Aukland: Dept. of Survey and Land Information and Heinemann Publishers, 1987. ISBN 0868634662. $75.00 N.Z.

Himalayas. Ed. Blanche C. Olschak et al. New York: Facts on File, 1988. ISBN 0816019940.

Historical Atlas of Kansas. 2nd. ed. Norman; London: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. ISBN 086121752.

Interpretation of Geological Maps. B.C.M. Butler and J.D. Bell. Harlow: Longman, 1988. ISBN 0582301696. $12.95 Pbk.

Mapping the North Carolina Coast: Sixteenth Century Cartography and the Roanoke Voyages. William Cumming. Raleigh: Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 1988. ISBN 086522322. U.S. $10.00.

Maritime Provinces Atlas. Robert McCalla. Halifax: Maritext, 1988. ISBN 0921921650. $20.00.

Medical Geography. Melinda S. Meade et al. New York: Guildford Press, 1988. ISBN 0898627818.

Ocean Boundary Making: Regional Issues and Developments. Douglas Johnston and Phillip M. Saunders. London; New York: Croom Helm, 1988. ISBN 0709914954. $79.50. U.S.

Oxfordshire and Berkshire (Ordnance Survey Historical Guides). London: George Philip/ Southampton: Ordnance Survey, 1988. ISBN 054011136.

Pacific Island Names: Map and Name Guide to the New Pacific. Lee Molteler. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1986. ISBN 0930897129. $20.00 U.S. Pbk.

Penguin Atlas of the World. Harmondsworth: Viking in association with Rand McNally, 1987. ISBN 06708817155.

Place Names of Africa, 1935-1986. Eugene C. Kirchherr. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1987. ISBN 81885055998. $37.50 U.S.

Portolan Atlas of the Mediterranean Sea and Western European Waters. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1987. ISBN 0844405728. $18.00 U.S.

Readers Digest Atlas of the World. Pleasantville, N.J.: Readers Digest Association, 1988. ISBN 0895772647.

Road to Botany Bay: An Exploration of Landscape and History. New York: Knopf, 1988. ISBN 0394570359.

Or Road to Botany Bay: An Essay in Spacial History. London; Boston: Faber and Faber, 1987. ISBN 0571145515.

A Social and Economic Atlas of India. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.ISBN 1956620410.

United States Dictionary of Places. New York: Somerset Publishers, 1988. ISBN 0403098998. $120.00 U.S.

Washington and Oregon: A Map History of Oregon Country. Martha B. Parker. Fairfield, WA: Ye Galleon Press, 1988. ISBN 07770449. $25.00 U.S.

Western Australia: An Atlas of Human Endeavour. 2nd. ed. Perth, WA: Dept. of Lands and Surveys and Education Dept., 1986. ISBN 0730900827.

West Virginia Gazetteer of Physical and Cultural Place Names. Morgantown, WV: West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, 1987.$35.00 U.S.

World Canals. Charles Hadfield. New York: Facts on File, 1988. ISBN 081601376.

REVIEWS

Jeffrey Murray

Moore, R.I. *Atlas of World History.* Third edition. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1987. 192 pp. ISBN 0-528-83288-3. $17.95 (U.S.).

The objective of this atlas is to show through the combined use of maps and text the development of human society in its physical setting. The central theme is humanity's gradual progress from isolated societies to a world rapidly becoming a global community.

The atlas is broken down evenly into 25 clear chapters. Each chapter of history has colourfully illustrated maps and a well thought out text, the result of having 23 contributors. The atlas format is a 12 by 9 inch paperback. The paper is a high quality. The type is clear and concise.

I would recommend this book to those interested in a concise overview of the history of the world. The use of references with each chapter will allow those who wish to read further to get more information. The chapter on the United States seems rather out of place in a world history atlas. The United States portion was produced by Rand McNally and Company. The world history sections were produced originally by the Hamlyn Publishing Group Limited. For those interested in United States history the Rand McNally section does provide a concise overview.

Given the level of tension that exists in the world today, it is imperative that we acquire a better understanding of world history. The ***Atlas of World History*** provides a quick tool for gaining insight into particular historical issues

Jeff Simpson
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***The Ottawa Valley; The Rideau Lakes-Thousand Islands-Kingston; The Georgian Bay Islands;* and the *Lake O' Lakes-Bay of Quints.* Tapestry Graphics Inc., P.O. Box 34, Collingwood, Ont. L9Y 3Z4. $4.50 each paper, $9.95 each laminated.**

Tapestry Graphics, a small graphics company in Collingwood, Ontario, has produced and published a series of oblique-perspective maps of various regions in Ontario. Four sheets from this series were provided for review purposes.

I decided to try a little market testing on these maps. I spread them out on a large table in the Map Library and left them there for a week, to watch the responses of people passing by them. Not one person passed them by! Not only did everyone enjoy looking at them, but several people asked how they could be ordered. These maps sell themselves.

It is the striking perspective of these maps that grabs attention. The focal point above the landscape is higher than a bird, lower than a satellite — roughly that of Superman. Somehow, geographical relationships seem particularly vivid in panorama. Bird's-eye views have a long and honourable history, though in this country they are more just a novelty, and certainly cannot compete with topographic maps for practical purposes. Still, they are delightful for mentally soaring over the landscape. They are also highly decorative. "Tapestry Maps" is a good choice of name for this series, as the landscape becomes a rich fabric of colours and patterns. There is a strong sense of artistry in their design, with carefully chosen orientations and boundaries. The cartographer cannot lie about the shape of the landscape, but certain aspects may be manipulated for best design and effect. For example, the ***Ottawa Valley*** sheet is oriented to the west, so the Ottawa River cuts a striking diagonal across an otherwise rather featureless landscape. Some small liberties have been taken to enhance features, without actually

distorting them.

The colours are rich blues and greens, with hints of yellow and brown to indicate elevation. It looks like heavy use has been made of the air brush. The total effect is very rich, if quite generalized. Because of the aerial perspective, the horizons are quite correctly blue, but on the **Georgian Bay Islands** sheet the blue is touched with white and looks more like a polar cap. On the **Rideau Lakes** sheet the blue on the horizon is too dark and solid, with the result that Quebec looks like a vast ocean. But these are very small complaints. On the whole, the colours are quite well-balanced. The white linework for the roads appears to have been hand-painted rather than scribed, as it is a bit rough in places. But the effect is good. The roads become a network lying like a big spiderweb over the landscape.

The biggest problem is the lettering, which is clearly done by hand. Several place names are misspelled, though apparently these are being corrected, and input is invited regarding any identified errors. Locations of features, especially small rural communities, are often ambiguous because of the placement of the toponyms. Sometimes there is a small dot symbol to indicate position, but not always, and the placement of names is not consistent. Also, everything written over water is in blue lettering, whether it is a land or a water feature being named. It might have been preferable to have had all land features written in black. Settlement names are given for places which do not exist in fact, but which are historic "curiosities." These names could possibly confuse or mislead, but should please local historians. Often only a local resident would know about these places.

The technical production of these maps is painstaking. The geographic data is clearly compiled from several sources. The artist/cartographer has then carefully plotted the perspective manually, without the aid of computers or satellites. Tapestry Graphics is blessed with a good four-colour press. Registration, resolution and quality of colour are all excellent.

Jim Lorriman, of Tapestry Graphics, modestly tries to disclaim being a cartographer, preferring instead to call these views "landscape art." However, rigid definitions result in rigid perceptions and preconceptions. The sheer artistry of these views directs attention and interest to regional landscapes, and therefore these views are most certainly within the purview of cartography.

The price of these maps is very reasonable. They should find their way onto the walls of every cottage and family room in Ontario, and at least a few examples into every map library, both as examples of a genre of cartography, and because they make very good display materials.
Sixteen of these maps are already completed and available for purchase. Tapestry Graphics Inc. has produced other cartographic products as well, and more are on the drawing board. They are also very willing to lend display materials, such as the framed originals.

Kathy Harding
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario

Comwell Systems Inc.,*PC-Globe Plus : An instant profile of 177 countries.* Tempe, Arizona : Comwell Systems Inc., [1988]. 1 computer floppy disk : col., dual sided, double density ; 14 cm. Available from Comwell Systems Inc., 2100 S. Rural Road No. 2, Tempe, Arizona, U.S.A. 85282. $3 (U.S.) demo disk, $69 (U.S.) full program.

This is a review of the ***PC-Globe Plus*** demonstration disk and not of the full operating program. The demonstration disk walks the user through eleven screens. Ten of the screens contain maps while the eleventh screen is of a bar graph.

To start the program the user types DEMO and presses the Enter key. Once inside the program the user presses any key to page through from screen to screen.The first two screens show two maps of Brazil. The first map shows elevation by colour shading, while the second map shows various physical features. Some of the physical features are

shown pictorially; Brazilian Highlands and theAmazon forest. The remaining physical features are identified by a numbering system which corresponds to the legend in the map.

The following screens show maps of India, Australia, a world map of infant mortality, NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in Europe, Middle East, world map and map of South America emphasizing Brazil, which is shaded in bright red. The map of Europe shows NATO countries in blue and Warsaw Pact countries in red but it does not identify the member countries by name.

Several of the maps list information on population and area of the country, in square miles and square kilometers.No source for population figures is given.The maps in the program carry a graphic scale. The various maps lack statements of projection, prime meridian, coordinates, longitude and latitude. All maps are displayed in an array of bold and crisp colours.

The bar graph shows the population of Brazil from 1980 through the year 2000. Textual information on population growth and population density is given at bottom of graph. Again there is no attempt to give the source of this statistical information.

The last screen shows the main menu of the program. The menu lists seven main options; Help, World, Region, Country, Database, Utilities and Quit. Below these main options you will find several sub-options. For example, under the Utilities option the program lists 5 sub- options: Print Screen, Miles / Kilometers, Add text to screen, Save the screen, and Recall a screen. These sub-options allow the user to customize a screen and have a printed output. You navigate through the options by using your cursor control keys.
The program does not list an option for selecting countries, regions or cities by coordinates; therefore, one assumes that this capability does not exist.
Unfortunately because this is a demonstration program you can only look at the main menu and sub-options.
The accompanying brochure claims that the full program contains a database that offers statistical information for each of 177 countries.

This program is intended for elementary and high school students and their respective teachers as well as for thehome. It is to be used as a general purpose electronic atlas and gazeetteer.

The program runs on IBM PC / XT / AT or compatible computers with two floppy drives or one floppy drive and a hard disk. The program works with DOS versions 2.0 or later and requires 256 RAM memory and an IBM colour graphics adapter. The demonstration program contains one 5 1/4 inch diskette while the full program contains five diskettes. The diskettes come in 5 1/4 and 3 1/ 2 inch formats.

Joseph T. Sas
Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
National Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Sheppard's International Directory of Print and Map Sellers. **London: Europa Publications Limited, 1987. viii + 268 pp. ISBN 0-946653-25-9. 21.00**

Sheppard's International Directory attempts to be more than just a listing of dealers in the antique map and print trade. It has been designed as a basic working guide and reference tool for dealers and curators alike. It begins with a 10-page miscellaneous section that lists international periodicals, general references, and a glossary, all of which focus on antique maps and prints.
The directory itself is a comprehensive listing of some 800 dealers in 40 countries. These entries are arranged by country and include each proprietor's address and telephone number, along with a description of the dealer's stock, areas of specialization, number of catalogues issued, and languages in which correspondence may be conducted. Under each country's entry, the directory also features a listing of auctioneers, appraisers, and conservators. Also included are the names of organizations with an interest in early maps and

prints. Curiously, the entry for Canada does not mention the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives but it does include the Map Society of British Columbia. At the end of the directory, there is an alphabetical index of dealers, a specialty index, and an index of advertisers.

As with many publications of this nature, ***Sheppard's Directory*** has its benefits and shortcomings. As a reference tool, the professional map curator will probably have access to other sources that are far more comprehensive. But as a directory to the international map trade, I am sure most professionals will find it very useful. Despite the number of map purchases I have made over the last few years, I was surprised to find several dealers listed under the Canadian entry of whom I had never heard. I have already written to these people and have made several important acquisitions for our collection. Such possibilities make the book well worth the price.

Jeffrey S. Murray
Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
National Archives of Canada

Stop Acid Rain/Halte aux Pluies Acides **and** ***Groundwater Hotspots/Hotspots des Eaux Souterraines.*** **Conservation Council of New Brunswick/Conseil de la conservation du Nouveau-Brunswick.**

At first glance these two maps would appear to fill a need for up-to-date cartographic information on the subject of environmental pollution in Atlantic Canada. They illustrate local sources of acid pollution and the resulting acid rain deposition, the sensitivity of lakes and rivers to acidification, and known cases of acid damage and of contaminated groundwater.

Each map costs $10.00 and an additional $2.00 for postage and handling. The maps have been produced in five eye-catching, one might even say garish, colours on sheets 86 cm by 56 cm. The legends are prominent and the graphic depictions of dead fish, decaying leaves, pollution-producing factories and so on, easily understandable. The bilingual content of the maps will appeal to those collections which provide access in both official languages to their researchers.

These are the good points. There are, however, serious deficiencies in these maps. No scale statement is given, nor coordinates of latitude and longitude, nor North/South orientation. We are given neither the date of publication nor, perhaps more important, date of situation on either map. To be fair, perhaps this information is to be found in the booklets accompanying the **Acid Rain Education** kit which is available from the Conservation Council of New Brunswick at a cost of $20.00. I have not seen the kit.

One would expect an authoritative treatment of such a controversial subject as acid rain to provide a list of sources for the statistics presented graphically on the maps. None is given. This lack, coupled with the absence of date of situation negates, for me, the Council's claim, in the accompanying letter, that the maps are "unique educational tool[s]." I require some documentation in order to be able to judge for myself the validity and currency of the information presented.

A final criticism must be levelled at the text which has been carelessly edited or not edited at all. A comparison of several suspiciously-spelled place names on the maps with the official gazetteers turned up numerous typographical errors, for example, Sydney Forkes, Ben Lomand, Saumerez, New Annon, and the particularly glaring Ile-du-Prince-Edward. The French text in general contains several strange spellings which judicious editing should have caught.
In summation, prospecive buyers of these maps need to be aware of their serious shortcomings and to weigh these against the admitted need for their unique subject coverage.

Norma A. Mousaw
Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
National Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

The World.* 1:30,840,000. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1988.** Supplement to ***National Geographic, vol. 174, no. 6, pg. 910A.

This handsome new map has been published by the National Geographic Society and will replace the Van der Grinten projection for the Society's world maps. Although the mathematics of the projection were not included in the introductory brochure, the projection appears similar to the Mollweide elliptical equal-area projection. The parallels of latitude are straight horizontal lines evenly spaced between the standard parallels and then gradually decreasing in separation toward the poles. The central meridian is a vertical straight line and the other meridians are curved lines, bending toward the central meridian, evenly spaced along the parallels. Robinson has sacrificed some of the equal-area property of the Mollweide projection by adjusting both the curve of the meridians and the spacing of the parallels, but in so doing he has improved the shapes of the landmasses lying around the edges of the map.

In reviewing a world map published for the home, it is essential to consider how much a map will be used. Probably the most common use is to provide a ready reference showing the location of countries that surround it (this is an adult form of the school-child's "bounded by" recitation that we all used to detest in Grade 7 geography classes). The other common uses are to estimate the size of countries or regions, and to find the capitals of countries. A further and often ill-advised use is to measure distances between cities or other points. How does the Robinson projection measure up to each of these uses?

In locating a country and its neighbours almost all the well-known world map projections, including Mercator's, serve quite adequately. With the Robinson projection the area distortion has been reduced to acceptable limits, as shown in Figure I, so the well-known shapes of individual countries are maintained. The location of countries has been further facilitated by high-lighting national boundaries with thin bands of various colours. Thus this new map passes the first user test with flying colours.

In judging the size of areas this map could be given a B-plus rating. It is of course far better than the Mercator projection, but for use as a base for a thematic map showing area 1 distributions, Robinson is inferior to Mollweide. But for home or classroom use, where instant recognition is as important as area estimation, this map is perfectly adequate. The capitals of all countries and those of the states and provinces of the larger countries are marked by special symbols. Other populated places have been selected by the cartographers more to provide landmarks throughout the map rather than to show the importance of a city or town. Thus in Canada we find hamlets such as Norman Wells and Igloolik on the map but not Kingston or London, Ontario. This, however, is common practice on world maps and must not be considered a deficiency in this new map.

No world map is particularly suited for the measuring of long distance in all directions. True distances between distant points on a sphere are arcs of great circles and if a quick but accurate measurement is needed it should be made on a globe. On the Robinson projection, distances can be measured with fair accuracy, if they are not too long, by using the scale diagram that gives the map scale at various latitudes. In this regard it should be noted that the scale statement on this map is incomplete. The statement "One centimetre = 308 kilometres" applies only along the standard parallels, and this fact should be stated.

It is common practice with the National Geographic Society, when a new map is issued, to include additional maps and geographical information in the margins and on the back of the new map. This map is no exception. In the margin, in recto, there are two inset world maps, one showing the distribution of religions, the other population density. On these maps, drawn at approximately 1:100 million, precise equal-area depiction and the maintenance of continental shapes are more important than showing the world "in one piece." Therefore the Society's chief cartographer, John B. Garver Jr., has chosen the Goode Interrupted equal-area projection for these maps.

Changing World Views

After more than a half century of using the Van der Grinten projection for its world maps, the National Geographic Society is changing to the Robinson projection because it more closely portrays the world as it really is. On the Robinson, the Soviet Union, for example, is only 18 percent larger than it is on a globe of the same scale; on the Van der Grinten, it is 223 percent larger. Greenland, which looks nearly as big as South America on the Van der Grinten, is actually about the size of Mexico.

ROBINSON

VAN DER GRINTEN

Percentage figures represent area distortion on each map.

1888 1988 ©NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The reverse side of the map features a well-illustrated essay on the threats to the world's environment. Three maps and several drawings and photographs are used to show the many attacks being made on the health of our planet. The maps on this side of the sheet are all drawn on the standard Mollweide elliptical equal-area projection. here Mr. Garver wanted to show areas in their true comparative size but did not want to "spread out the world" on an interrupted projection. To many unsophisticated map users the unsightly "tears" in an interrupted projection are too radical a solution to the problem of making the map lie flat. The large Mollweide map on the reverse (at about 1:40,000,000 scale) provides an interesting comparison with the very similar Robinson projection. The adjustments made by Dr. Robinson to improve the shapes of certain areas can easily be seen.

In drawing any world map the cartographer can, within reason, choose any central meridian. North American cartographers have often chosen 90 west longitude to put the Americas at the centre of the map (for example, the current Energy Mines and Resources Map of the World). Mr. Garver has fortunately decided on the Greenwich meridian for the centre of the map. This allows all countries including the U.S.S.R. to be shown in "one piece." The small part of the Soviet Union falling to the east of the 180th meridian is shown twice, once at the left of the map and again in a small break in the eastern neat-line.

Taken all in all, the Robinson projection and this whole publication is an excellent addition to modern cartography. The three projections used illustrate the best solutions to the age-old problem of mapping the world on a flat sheet of paper. The high quality of lettering, map design and printing, that we have come to expect from the National Geographic Society, are well demonstrated in this publication.

L.M. Sebert
Ottawa, Ontario

Parry, R.B. and C.R. Perkins. *World Mapping Today.* London: Butterworths, 1987. 583 pp., ill., maps, index. ISBN 0-408-02850-5.

For over a decade no general source book covering world mapping has been published. At the time Winch's ***International Maps and Atlases in Print*** (1969) most nearly approached a comprehensive treatment of the subject. That there are bibliographies that describe maps in print is not in question. Map librarians the world over pore through ***GeoKatalog*** and are kept abreast of the latest developments in cartography through the annual, ***Bibliographica Cartographica***. ***World Mapping Today*** is unique in bringing together information about the current availability of world mapping. It is an excellent reference work, deserving of a fairly detailed analysis of contents and arrangement.
Robert Parry and C.R. Perkins, map curators respectively of the Department of Geography, University of Reading and the School of Geography, University of Manchester, are well qualified to bring to fruition such an ambitious project. They have benefited from the cooperation of major map libraries in the United Kingdom and from authorities in various fields who have contributed to the introductory chapters, offering an overview of mapping throughout the world. Parry identifies the major types of cartographical material — topographic mapping, world, geological, resource, environmental, ocean, census, commercial, national atlases, toponyms and gazetteers, and digital cartography — and discusses their status in the 1980s. Perkins concentrates on map acquisition, a notoriously difficult process. Barbara Farrell, a cartographer as well as librarian, contributes a thoughtful chapter on map evaluation. Mark Marmonier's contribution is a chapter on maps and remote sensing. Two chapters on digital mapping follow, contributed by Michael Blakemore, Krysia Rybaczuk and David Bickmore. The chapters present a brief survey of the chosen subject, followed by highly selective, and accordingly useful, bibliographies.

The core of the book is the listing of maps in print in the mid-1980s and available on the international market. Sheet maps, particularly series mapping,

has been the focus rather than atlases or gazetteers, already covered by other reference works. Some in-print national atlases have, however, been included as well as indigenous gazetteers for each country when available. A selection of commercially produced maps has been included as well as some small-scale satellite maps. Within the topographic sections the scale range has been restricted for the most part to 1:20,000 to 1:1,000,000. Within the geological and environmental sections major series by government agencies are listed. Socionomic and demographic mapping based upon census statistics and census atlas are included. For the most part, town maps have been excluded excepting for a few examples for major cities. Also excluded are air photographs, satellite imagery, detailed cadastral mapping, extraterrestrial maps, most navigational charts, facsimiles of early maps and digital maps data. The omissions are balanced by texts which draw attention to the governmental and commercial publishers responsible for these kinds of maps.

The main part of the book is arranged by continent, then alphabetically by country, preceded by maps of the world and followed by maps of the oceans and polar regions. Each entry includes a discussion of the major national mapping agencies and the status of major series, particularly topographical, geological, soils and other thematic maps. A brief bibliography refers to more detailed information on which the section is based. Addresses of the major government and commercial publishers follow in the order they are discussed in the text. Often there are cross references here for map publishers whose home base is in another country, which avoids repetition. A catalog of maps provides sufficient bibliographic information to identify an item, i.e., brief title, scale, edition and imprint. A valuable feature of this section is the status of major series. The projected number of sheets for the series is noted, as well as the number of sheets actually published. Using this in conjunction with a graphic index of major map series allows the reader to understand how the sheets are arranged. At the same time the graphic indexes can be used as base maps to plot the progress of the series and a library's holdings thereof.

The brief glossary should prove of use to the rank amateur attempting to sort out, for example, a photomap from photomosaic from pictomap. The geographical index lists all mapping units into which the main body of the text is divided, but does not list all geographical names referred to in the text. Therefore if one were looking for Ouagadougou, capital of Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), one would have to know in which country it is located. There is no cross reference from Upper Volta either. There is no help for this but to consult a gazetteer if in doubt. It does make for a short index, and given that the emphasis of the book is on national mapping, this seems to be a sensible arrangement. The publishers' index lists all organizations whose addresses are cited. Given the quantity of acronyms and initials used throughout the text, an index to them or a structure of see references would have been useful. Occasionally the reader will think of OSD but not be able to connect with Overseas Surveys Directorate.

There is no question but that this book belongs in any collection documenting contemporary world mapping. An incredible amount of information is packed into some 600 pages, laid out clearly and concisely. Cheap at any price, this will be a classic in the field, but hopefully it will not be a one-time effort. The authors are keeping their data base up-to-date against a further edition. May we see another soon!

Carol B. Marley
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec

SAVE IT!

CONSERVATION / PRESERVATION NEWS

Carol Marley

Conservation Information at the Newberry Library

During a recent visit to the Newberry Library in Chicago, I had the opportunity to visit their gift shop and was interested to see several useful items on conservation, in addition to a good selection of books on the history of cartography and map facsimiles. *The Preservation of Library Materials* by Paul Banks is a reprint of his article which originally appeared in the ***Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science,*** 1969-, v. 23, pp. 180-222. It's attractively bound and priced at $1.75 and remains a very good introduction to the subject, equally for the individual collector as for the institutional. A brochure of Instructions for Preservation / Encapsulation of One-Sheet Documents sells for $.25 and is available from Gaylord Bros., Inc., Box 4901, Syracuse, N.Y. 13321 or Box 8489, Stockton, CA 95208. A small kit of conservation paper for repairing torn paper sells for $2.50. Instamend is available from Archival Products, L.A., 12021 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 23, Los Angeles, Calif. The shop also distributes for free an up-to-date handout, compiled by the Newberry's conservation department, revised 8/88, on suppliers of archival quality materials. This kind of thoughtful selection provides the public with valuable information, at the same time raising the consciousness level vis a vis conservation. Providing similar information at our own map collections might have the same effect in the realm of map conservation.

Conferences

Reports have been enthusiastic about Symposium '88, October 3-7, 1988, the theme of which was "Conservation of Historical and Artistic Works on Paper." The program consisted of approximately 40 papers. There were also demonstrations and tours of the National Gallery Library, its storage and restoration areas, the Canadian Conservation Institute and the deacidification lab of the National Archives / Library.

Although many of the papers were of a technical nature, Mike Renshawe (McGill) found a few of them and the ensuing discussions to be more general, therefore more interesting to the layman. Anne Maheux of the National Gallery told the story of the putting together of the Degas exhibition. One of the many problems was the fragility of the pastels. Paper analysis determined which of them could reasonably travel. Alexandra Parigoris, an art historian from Queen's, argued for scholars having access to original materials. She showed a reprint of Picasso's sketch books, arranged neatly in page sequence. The original sketches were scattered throughout the book. Seeing the original format helps the researcher to better understand the process of creative development. A heated debate rose from Joyce Banks' (National Library of Canada) presentation, stressing that books shoud remain intact, no matter how badly deteriorated. Ed Dahl, National Archives, indicated that he removes folded maps from some Canadian books, housing them separately. The ethics of breaking down objects in order to protect them were discussed by bibliographers, scholars and conservators, not all of whom are in agreement. Map curators are faced with this kind of decision on a daily basis, and not only in collections of antique maps. Do you separate maps from reports in your map collection? What are the pros and cons of it?

The National Archives offered a Seminar on

Cartographic and Architectural Archives, October 2-5, 1988. Tom Nagy gave a presentation on preventative conservation which included a discussion of security, disaster planning and basic conservation measures in archives.

Publications

Toby Murray, Preservation Officer, University of Tulsa, Oklahoma, presented step-by-step guidance on recovery operations, including salvage procedures for various types of materials in her article, "Don't Get Caught with Your Pants Down, Disaster Planning and Recovery," ***AMMA Records Management Quarterly,*** v. 21, no.2, April 1987, pp.12-41.

A table describing how to salvage different types of water damaged archival materials, modelled on a table of recovery priorities originally outlined by Julia Eulenberg, was published by Betty Walsh, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, in the ***A.C.A. Bulletin,*** v. 12, no.4, March 1988.

The ***A.C.A. Bulletin*** is an excellent source of conservation information. Look for program details in their January 1989 issue for the 1989 annual conference, to be held in Fredericton, N.B. Its theme is conservation issues and solutions. Mailing address of the Association of Canadian Archivists is P.O., Box 2596, Station D, Ottawa, ON, K1P 5W6.

The 1988-89 catalog titled **Archival Quality Materials** is now available from Library Concepts Limited, 951 Denison St., Unit 24, Markham, Ontario L3R 3W9. They represent University Products Inc. in Canada. Over 100 new products are listed in this year's catalog.

REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

ATLANTIC CHAPTER

The second meeting of the ACML/Atlantic Chapter was held on September 23, 1988 at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in the boardroom of the Atlantic Geosciences Centre at 1:15 PM.Twelve members were present. Also in attendence were Lori Collins and Elaine Toms of BIO and Janet Servant of Dalhousie University Library School. In the absence of Brent MacLeod, Nan Larsson chaired the meeting. The minutes of January 22, 1988 meeting were read.

OLD BUSINESS

SOURCE DIRECTORY: Nancy gave a progress report on the Source Directory. It will contain information on availabilty and method of accessing maps and documents which are based on general and public land use, e.g. property mapping, property attribute files, topographic maps, recreational maps, etc. A draft of the questionnaire has been circulated. To date there has been little response.

MEMBERSHIP: At our first meeting people were asked to complete a membership form and forward it to ACML/Ottawa. Distribution of minutes of our meetings will go to those who have completed this form.

HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS: Kirk had requested index sheets and information on hydrographic charts from Ottawa for interested members. To date no-one has received this data. Kirk will contact Ottawa to find out what happened.

NEW BUSINESS

The subject of articles for the *Bulletin* was discussed. Kirk suggested that we might consider one on Property Mapping since this product is new to many members.

If anyone has regional news or articles for the *Bulletin*, they should be forwarded to Susan Greaves, Dalhousie University Library.

Our next meeting will be hosted by LRIS, Amherst on November 28, 1988. Brent will invite Patricia Scott, Training and Development Officer, LRIS, to be guest speaker.

Nan Larsson
Secretary-Treasurer

ALBERTA

We are happy to report that Bob Batchelder has been appointed Head of Technical Services for the Short Grass Regional Library System based in Medicine Hat, Alberta. His telephone number is 403/529-0550.

The situation in Lethbridge is still not clear. The map collection has, to all intents, been closed and no money has been provided for its operation in any budget. The library has appointed Jane Phillipps as their contact person for maps. Her telephone number is 403/329-2355. Jane would like to hear from anyone who has maps of Western Canada that they would like to dispose of. Please do not send any maps unsolicited in case they turn out to duplicate what she has.

We are pleased to announce the publication (at last) of ***Ukrainian Lands; Maps in the University of Alberta Map Collection: a cartibibliography,*** by Paul T. Friesen. It is Research Report No. 24 of the Canadian Institute of Ukranian Studies, the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8. The price, including postage, is $8.00. This is an annotated cartobibliography. If you have ever wondered how many different map series to look at for those elusive maps of the Ukraine, this book will help you. It includes index sheets for 21 different map series from 1:500 000 to 1:25 000 and many

include the boundaries of the "Ukrainian Lands" defined by Magoshi in his atlas published several years ago.

We would also like to draw your attention to the catalogue of an exhibition of maps entitled **From Terra Incognita to the Prairie West: A Map Exhibit.** Thirty-nine maps from the collections of the National Archives of Canada, The Hudson's Bay Company Archives, The City of Edmonton Archives and the William C. Wonders Map Collection, University of Alberta. All thirty-nine maps are illustrated, seventeen in colour. All are described and placed in their historical context. The exhibit was housed in the Provincial Museum of Alberta from October 2 to November 13, 1988. It looks like it will be reassembled and mounted at the Nickle Art Gallery on the campus of the University of Calgary in March 1989 and interest has been expressed in having it travel to the New Brunswick Archives. We are also going to attempt to mount it at the Saskatchewan Archives through the time of the ACML conference in Regina.

The catalogue is priced at $15.00 including postage and may be obtained by writing to the Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society, 8820-112 Street, Edmonton, AB T6G 2P8.

As well as the nineteen maps from the Wonders Map Collection in the above exhibit, five maps, the North American volume from the Van der Maelen atlas, and a globe from 1846 are on display in an exhibit entitled "North Wind Dreaming" at the Provincial Museum of Alberta. This exhibit, which celebrates the bicentenary of Fort Chipewyan, opened in October and will run until March of 1989.

Finally, let us offer our congratulations to Joan Winearls on the honour bestowed upon her by the Librarians Association of the University of Toronto. She deserves every honour she receives. However, it should be pointed out that unless the "over 400 000 maps, atlases, books and aerial photos" is also over the nearly 1 000 000 items in the same categories, as clearly shown in the latest edition of the ***Directory of Canadian Map Collections,*** then the William C. Wonders Map Collection at the University of Alberta is the largest university collection in Canada and the University of Calgary Collection is the second largest with over 600 000 items. Both counts exclude duplicate items which swell the numbers to even greater proportions. Such unchecked reporting denigrates the truly enormous amount of work done in Alberta to build these two collections in a relatively short span of time with smaller staffs than in the major central Canadian collections.

Ron Whistance-Smith
Map Curator
W.C. Wonders Map Collection
The University of Alberta

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Map Society of British Columbia

For three weeks in September/October the Map Society held a very successful exhibition called the **World of Antique Maps.** Members lent maps and members and dealers contributed maps for sale. The exhibition was held in the Eye Centre of the Vancouver General Hospital (two of the members are opthamologists), which has a delightful viewing area. Opening night was September 23 and we were fortunate to have Dr. Cole Harris, of the University of British Columbia, to open it. There was also music and wine and altogether it was a very worthwhile event. About 170 maps were on view and roughly $3000.00 was donated to the Hospital. The Society also gained several new members.

U.B.C. Geography Department

The Geography Department recently combined its maps and aerial photograph collection with its Reading Room collection of books and periodicals. The map collection was pared down and surplus maps given to the Main Library Map Library. The Reading Room collection was also decreased and moved to the area adjacent to the map collection. There was much renovation and disturbance for several months but now there has emerged a "Geographic Information Centre" with two fulltime

staff. They are planning to have a computerized index to the air photo collection.

Map Library Course
The School of Library, Archival and Information Studies has asked Maureen Wilson, Head of the Map Library, to give a 1 1/2 unit course on Map Librarianship during the Summer School Session in 1989. Maureen is delighted to have this opportunity as although she gives four lectures a year to various Library School classes, the last regular course was given in 1978.

Maureen Wilson
Map Library, Main Library
University of British Columbia

ONTARIO
Several Ontario collections have reported personnel and miscellaneous changes over the past several months.

At the University of Waterloo, Rosalind Rampersad has assumed the position of library assistant responsible for copy cataloguing of maps in the Map and Design Library, while John Woodley is now a half-time original cataloguer in the Davis Centre Library, working mainly with geological maps. Richard Pinnell also reports that a high school geography student engaged through a co-op program has proven to be a very enthusiastic part-time worker. Richard, as chairman of the Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL) Map Group, indicates that a survey of the holdings of current edition foreign topographic map series among member collections is progressing. The project should be completed by Spring 1989, and it is expected that a holdings list will be available for examination at the ACML annual conference in Regina.

John Fortier has announced his retirement after many years of service as archivist responsible for maps at the Archives of Ontario. His position, with some changes, is to be re-staffed as part of that institution's ongoing expansion program.

In August 1988 Donna Porter left the post of map cataloguer at the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, where she had been since 1981, and is now employed as a general archivist with the Directorate of History, Department of National Defence. Although there is a small map collection at that agency, her new duties do not involve working with cartographic materials.

At the University of Windsor, Rose Milks is attempting to develop a complete collection of USGS 1:24 000 topo sheets, and is almost half-way towards her goal, thanks to large transfers of superseded maps from Wayne State University and the Detroit Public Library. She would welcome similar donations from ACML members.

Kathy Harding reports that at Queen's University, the Map and Air Photo Library is currently changing from the Boggs & Lewis classification system to LC, as part of an extensive retrospective conversion project. On-line access to cartographic materials will soon be available, using the NOTIS computer system.

Workshop for Public Libraries
On October 5 a workshop for public librarians was held in London, Ontario. The organizers were the Ontario Library Service (Thames), and the host - Map Library, University of Western Ontario. Sixteen librarians attended, some from points as far as 120 miles from London (Windsor, Erin, Chatham, Hanover, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Sarnia, Stratford).

The workshop consisted of two sessions presented by Serge Sauer, followed by a lively discussion of various topics and practical problems. Cheryl Woods introduced the subject of organizations of map librarians and spoke of ACML and the ACML Bulletin. The presentation was structured in such a way that the participants were familiarized with the general state-of-the-art for each subject, while being offered practical suggestions on handling a small collection, with minimum of staff time, restricted

space and storage equipment, and no special budget allocations. The emphasis was placed on acquisition of material, benefits of exchange and loan networks, solutions to problems of reference work, cataloguing, storage and maintenance.

Written comments by the participants ranged from very positive to enthusiastic, and the hope was ecpressed that there would be a follow-up session in a year or so. UWO Map Library staff would be happy to share with other map librarians this experience of popularizing map librarianship in Canada.

Tim Ross
Geological Survey of Canada
Ottawa

SASKATCHEWAN

"Energy, Mines and Resources Canada Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector and Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation, Central Survey and Mapping Agency, are pleased to announce that the Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation has become the official distribution agency for federal topographic maps, geographical maps and aeronautical charts, for the province of Saskatchewan.

The complete line of provincial and federal maps and charts may be obtained from the Saskatchewan Central Survey and Mapping Agency, or from authorized map and chart dealers through Saskatchewan."
Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, September 22, 1988.

For further information, please contact: Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation, Central Survey and Mapping Agency, Map and Photo Distribution Centre, 2045 Broad Street, 2nd Floor, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7 Tel: 306/787-2800

Margaret Hutchison

CONGRESS OF CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SPECIALIST ASSOCIATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Carol Marley

On November 9 - 10, 1988 the Newberry Library hosted the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialist Associations. The meeting was arranged to immediately precede the Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, Ninth Series, November 10 12. The McGill University Libraries and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives jointly sponsored my attendance at the meetings, for which I would like to express my gratitude. The report that follows is a summary of the cartographic congress. A separate article will be devoted to the lecture series.

Chris Baruth of the American Geographical Society convened the Congress and introduced Alberta Auringer Wood, Past-President of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, who presented the keynote address (text to be submitted to the *Bulletin*). Ms. Wood stressed the need for cooperation among the participating organizations to avoid duplication of effort and to plan for conferences of common interest to all our members. The sponsoring organizations were the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM), the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACML), the Committee of Southern Map Librarians (COSMOL) of the Association of Southeastern Geographers, the International Society of Curators of Early Maps, Geography and Map Division of Special Libraries Association, Geoscience Information Society (GIS), Map and Geography Roundtable of the American Library Association (MAGERT), the Map Online Users Group (MOUG), the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS), the North Eastern Map Organization (NEMO) and the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML). Each association was represented by up to four delegates, one of whom was the official voting delegate. ACML members attending were Lou Sebert, Past-President, Betty Kidd, Ed Dahl and Carol Marley, ACML 2nd Vice-President and official delegate.

Representing major map libraries and archives were Dr. David Buisseret, Director, Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, Newberry Library, Betty Kidd, Director, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, Ralph Ehrenberg, Assistant Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress (U.S.) and John Dwyer, Chief, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration (U.S.).

Each of the sponsoring organizations introduced itself, briefly speaking to mission, publications programs and conferences. No fewer that three of these assocations publish map directories i.e. ACML, ALA and SLA. Discussion was heated on this topic. Rarely if ever do any of the organizations coordinate conferences. Some map librarians belong to as many as six of the organizations, but most belong to no more than two. Communications between organizations range from informal to nonexistent. Frankly I was astonished to learn that WAML will be meeting in Vancouver in May. ACML is also meeting in the west in June, an opportunity lost for a joint conference, or at least a conference back to back. It seems that were never have coordinated such a conference with WAML, although we have cooperated with SLA on more than one occasion. Discussion sessions focussed on publications, joint conferences and consideration of a common calendar.

All of the representatives of major map collections described their repositories, publications programs and their relationship to other map organizations, at times close and supportive as in the case of ACML and the National Archives of Canada.

As a result of discussions a number of resolutions were passed. Resolution 1 recognized that a continuing interchange among us and our organizations would promote cooperation in many

areas of mutual interest and therefore we would return return these sentiments to our respective organizations with a request that by February 15, 1989 they individually appoint a member to a coordinating committee to plan and conduct the first International Conference of Cartographic and Information Specialists, to be held as soon as practicable. Resolution 2 expressed the need to improve the quality of communications between members of cartographic information specialist organizations. To that end, each member organization to the Congress is requested to designate a member to act as the information coordinator for that organization. These coordinators should attempt to develop a mechanism for pooling and disseminating information on calendar dates for meetings, job announcements, awards and matters of common interest to all. Resolution 3 espressed regret as to the expenditure of time, effort and money represented by the production of three overlapping or competing directories of map libraries. A number of possible solutions include 1) unilateral suspension of one or more publications, 2) further specialization of information to make the directories more distinctive e.g. one specializing in descriptions of collections, perhaps by ARL conspectus profiles and another specializing in personal names, addresses and phone numbers 3) a totally cooperative effort using a uniform questionnaire , published by a neutral publisher, 4) a two-volume directory, one for the U.S., the other for Canada, to be sold separately or as a set and 5) staggered publication dates to maximize the currency of information presented, while minimizing overlap. It was also suggested that editors attempt to ensure better quality control by issuing more specific guidelines for filling out the questionnaires. Resolution 4 dealt with a common calendar. Ir was agreed that this resolution could be incorporated into Resolution 2.

Most of the Congress was dedicated to the business already described. We were also fortunate to have two other special presentations, one by Dr. Roman Drazniowsky, Curator, American Geographical Society Collections, addressing the education of the map librarian, and the other by Dr. Chauncy Harris, Professor Emeritus of the University of Chicago, on the map library and geographical research. Members of the audience were able to supply information on map librarianship courses currently offered within the United States. Dr. Drazniowsky offers two one-semester courses in the Library School at the University of Wisconsin, one on map resources in research, emphasizing bibliography, and the other on map librarianship. Catholic University offers a course on map collecting, taught by Dick Stephenson, also a practicum, scheduled during the summer semester. Charlie Seavey will be offering a one semester course at the library school of the University of Arizona. Stan Stevens will be teaching a six week course at San Jose State's library school. It remains possible to design a special project relating to map librarianship at a number of American library schools.

It would be interesting to have a progress report on the education of map librarians in Canada, perhaps under regional news. The only such course of which I am aware is offered by Joan Winearls at the University of Toronto's library school, offered on an occasional basis. I give lectures in two library courses on map curatorship, and another on topographical materials, one within a rare book course, another in the course on college librarianship and the last in a course on fine arts librarianship, all at McGill University's library school. The Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, also offers a program for map archivists.

The Congress was brought to a close by a brainstorming session on what the program might be for our recommended joint meeting. It would almost surely address the topic of map librarianship and service, and would include a healthy dollop on new technologies, looking forward to the year 2001.

THE KENNETH NEBENZAHL, JR., LECTURES IN THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY, NINTH SERIES 1988

Carol Marley

Rural Images: the Estate Plan in the Old and New Worlds was the theme of this year's Nebenzahl Lectures, sponsored by the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, Chicago. In a brief introduction to the series, Dr. David Buisseret, Director of the Herman Dunlap Center, defined estate plans as large-scale maps of properties. In certain instances they were drawn to enable landowners to manage their estates more efficiently; also they were sufficiently elaborate to serve as "admiration objects".

Paul Harvey, University of Durham, England, known to historians of cartography for his work on the evolution of early topographic maps in Europe and particularly in England, spoke on the origins and early development of the estate plan in England. This lecture established the context for the presentation by Sarah Bendall of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on Cambridge County estate plans, 1600-1836. Miss Bendall described the owning of an estate as an important means of obtaining upward mobility in English society. Estate maps can be viewed as a visible representation of this process, showing the extent of land and authority over it. The maps were useful tools and also were a statement of power. Practical uses of maps included lease renewal, the provision of evidence for boundary disputes, recording of enclosures and drainage systems, and the establishment of extent of property for sales of estates. Many of the estate plans of Cambridgeshire were exceedingly attractive and were undoubtedly produced to be put on display in the lord's manor. To follow the evolution of decorative devices over the centuries is to trace the history of taste, from a preference for the classical through Rococco and Romantic periods to more restrained decoration after 1800. Miss Bendall had a number of comments to make on map accuracy which will eventually be published as part of the Nebenzahl Lecture Series. Her presentation of visual material, with the aid of two slide projectors, was masterful. The accompanying graphs were clear, and the map details were of high quality, considering the difficulty of photographing some of the manuscripts.

Paul Harvey spoke a second time on the historical uses of estate plans. The plans allow for a visual representation of English landscape history. Plans show water courses, roads, crops, building size and shape, tree planting and details of material culture e.g. seventeenth century farm wagons. There are certain limitations which must be kept in mind in relying upon the plans for historical purposes. They are not general topographic maps; rather their intent is to inform the landowner about his estate, so those details which would be of most interest to him would be included. Many of the English estate plans have been divorced from their archival context because they are decorative. To be most useful to historians they are best linked to other records-inventories, correspondence, court cases and the like.

Barry Higman spoke on Jamaican estate plans and their use to the historian. After hearing his lectures, many of us are looking forward to his book on the subject, to be published in December 1988. Enquiries about and orders for ***Jamaica Surveyed*** (ISBN 976-8017-05-8, U.S. $36) should be addressed to the Institute of Jamaica Publications Limited, 2A Sutermere Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica.

David Buisseret spoke on the estate plan in North America. Most of those which have been thus far uncovered are located in South Carolina repositories. There is much work to be done in this area and Dr. Buisseret has pointed researchers in the right direction. Ann Graham of the Texas State Historical Association, Austin, Texas, spoke on Mexican estate plans. Working out of the Lands Collection of the Archives of Mexico, she has linked a number of maps across the centuries with associated archival materials and historical research on Mexican estates. Again much remains to be done. One of the many benefits of the Nebenzahl Lectures is that the research presented is moving in new directions; therefore researchers are encouraged to tackle some of these difficult, but fascinating, problems.

To wind up the series the audience was invited to participate in a general discussion of the theme. Ideas about how to publish the lectures were shared and themes for future lectures were discussed. Popular suggestions were urban plans and Ptolemaic mapping.

The McGill University Libraries and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives jointly sponsored my attendance at these lectures, for which I would like to express my gratitude.

REPORT ON THE MAP DESIGN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Velma Parker
National Archives of Canada

This Committee "functions under the mandate of the Topographical Mapping Division, Canada Centre for Mapping (Ottawa), Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, and presides over specifications concerning the content and presentation of topographic features on maps of the National Topographic System" (Letter from D. Anderson, Chairman, 21 March 1988). Previously, Hugo Stibbe represented the National (then Public) Archives on the committee, but since his departure for the Office of Standards, I have been named as the Archives representative.

In future issues of the ***Bulletin***, I hope to report some of the current concerns under discussion and also pertinent final recommendations of the Committee. If anyone has a matter which they would like brought before the committee, please contact me and I will be happy to request its addition to the agenda.

RECOMMENDATIONS PASSED BY THE COMMITTEE

Ruins of a permanent nature will continue to be shown on 1:50,000 maps and will be accompanied by the letter "R". (1-88)

Bridge symbols will be dropped from 1:250,000 maps except for those which constitute an air navigation hazard, e.g., those in the area of sea-plane anchorages or with towers over 30m high. (2-88)

Oil and gas fields on 1:250,000 maps will be indicated by the label "Oil/Gas field." Boundaries will not be indicated as often the extent is difficult to determine, and more importantly the boundary lines are indistinguishable from seismographic lines thus cluttering the map. (3-88)

Geographic boundaries will be symbolized as sixth class when shown. This includes the districts in Ontario (except Muskoka) and land districts in British Columbia where regional district boundaries do not correspond to land district boundaries. This results in second class boundaries contained within second class boundaries or crossing each other. (4-88)

The "**Railway Stop**" symbol will be deleted from 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 maps. This feature is no longer as important as it used to be. It is also time consuming to plot and is frequently plotted in the wrong position. (5-88)

Horizontal cranes will be plotted on the 1:50,000 maps using the symbol for special track railroad.

Alpine names. Only those names approved by Toponymy and supported by a feature will be shown (space permitting).

CURRENT CONCERNS

It was proposed at the meeting that the plotting of **post offices** be reexamined. The question was posed as to why post offices were singled out and not other important buildings. The feeling was expressed that the post office is not as central to our daily lives as it once was. Additional problems exist in plotting post offices in large municipal and metropolitan areas where there may be hundreds of postal outlets of which perhaps 45 or 50 qualify for plotting. A sub-committee will examine this and report back.

My request to put **minute bars** on the monochrome 1:50,000 maps was turned down. Only about 1,800 maps at this scale remain to be done and most of these are in the high Arctic. The production difficulties in changing the whole surround to include the minute bar are too great to consider for such a small number of maps.

The sub-committee has also been charged with the depiction of **changed water channels**. When a dam or dyke is built across an existing river system, water levels below the dam fluctuate drastically and suddenly. It was suggested that a broken high water line be used and that a warning label for problem areas be added.

The Topographic Mapping Division is in the process of revising its **specifications manuals**. They will be published in both official languages and will be available through the Department of Supply and Services.

Those being revised are: 1:50,000 polychrome maps (English and French); 1:250,000 polychrome maps(English and French); 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 digital data specifications (English and French); 1:50,000 monochrome maps (English and French)

COMMENTS WELCOME

If anyone has any comments on specific recommendations or on any of the topics currently under discussion, please address them to B.W. Watters, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9 R-124A.

Any comments on the contents of this article should be addressed to me.

REPORT ON THE IFLA CONFERENCE AUGUST 27 - SEPTEMBER 3, 1988, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Lorraine Dubreuil

The 54th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions was held at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia on August 27 -September 3, 1988. The theme of this conference was "Living Together— People, Libraries, Information". Total conference registration was 2400, with about 50 Canadians in attendance.

Most conference registrants attend as delegates to one of the 32 sections. Each section belongs to one of the eight Divisions. As a delegate to the Geography and Map Section of the Special Libraries Division, I attended the section's two Standing Committee meetings, the section's paper session, and the all day workshop in Canberra. As well, all registrants attend the Official Opening and Plenary Sessions, the Closing Ceremonies, and the Open Forum of the Professional Board and Poster Sessions (where time permits).

On Saturday, August 27 and Sunday, August 28, registration took place. Because the Library Association of Australia was holding their conference in conjunction with IFLA, the exhibitions were already open, and so this was a good oportunity to visit them.

On Monday, August 29, the first Standing Committee Meeting of the Section took place. At this meeting, the following people were present: Hélène Richard (Besancon, France, Observer); Linda Brothen (Representing Roman Drazniowsky); Lorraine Dubreuil; Gary North; Mary Murphy (Special Libraries' Observer); Helen Wallis; Leena Miekkavaara (Chairman), Sarah Tyacke (Secretary); Dorothy Prescott; William Lamble; Stephney Ferguson, National Librarian of Jamaica. Apologies were received from Hans van de Waal; Ralph Ehrenberg; Pierre-Yves Duchemin; Lothar Zogner; Franz Wawrik; Herman Gunzel; David Carrington; Monique Pelletier; Hugo Stibbe; T. Kotelnikova; and Maria Chu. The minutes of the previous meetings at Brighton were approved. The Chairman pointed out that the Section had 7 Association members, 26 Institutional members and three personal members. Either one Association or two Institutional member can nominate a Standing Committee member. In 1989 eight members of the Standing Committee will retire and thus nominations for new members are required. The Standing Committee has put forward the names of David Cobb (U.S.A.), Monserrat Galera (Catalonia, Spain), and Tony Campbell (U.K.). Members were asked to consider further nominating possibilities and report to the second Standing Committee meeting.

The Financial Report for 1987-8 was presented by Helen Wallis. It looks as if there is enough money for the section brochures.

Sarah Tyacke reported that the Spanish, French and German brochures were at the printers. The Section suggested that a Russian translation also be undertaken. Sarah Tyacke is to write to T. Kotelnikova.

Working Group Reports were discussed, and summarized as follows:

(1) IFLA/ICA Joint Working Group on Documentation of Maps.

Last year none of the projects of the WG came to a conclusion, but it is anticipated that liason activities will be fruitful in the long run. With the exception of the arcticle on ISBN which was published in the ***International Yearbook of Cartography 1987*** all matters are in progress. The next meeting is planned at the EUROCARTO conference in Enschede (Netherlands) in September, where the chairman from the IFLA side will stress the growing importance of documentation in computer assisted

cartography.

(2) Report on the Workshop and Manual on Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries.

Helen Wallis then reported on the Workshop and Manual for Map Librarianship. Gary North and Stephney Ferguson agreed to meet before Standing Committee II to arrange the practical programme in Jamaica, including the setting of the dates in 1989.

In the Standing Committee II meeting in Brighton the section had decided to support the organizing of a workshop in Jamaica between September 1989 and February 1990. Funding was sought by Stephney Ferguson from UNESCO, but no reply has been received to date. IFLA has now devoted funding for the workshop through the IFLA Core Programme. Further discussions on this workshop will be deferred to Standing Committee II.

Letters have been sent to the authors of the ***Manual*** reporting the decision of the Standing Committee in Brighton to enforce a strict deadline for the receipt of their chapters. It should also be noted that a third editor, Ralph Ehrenberg, has been appointed to look after the American contributions. The extensive editing which still needs to be done will be undertaken before the end of 1988.

(3) Micro and Digital Cartographic Information

At the Brighton meeting the first draft questionnaire for the ***International Directory of Microcartographic collections*** was presented and reviewed by the Standing Committee. Recommended changes were discussed and a sample questionnaire was taken by Monserat Galera of Spain to be completed as part of a user test.
The Spanish questionnaire was completed in 1988 and returned to Ralph Ehrenberg along with a Spanish translation of the questionnaire to be used for distribution to Spanish speaking countries.
In June 1988, 282 questionnaires (in English) were mailed to libraries listed in the ***World Directory of Map Collections*** that were not French, German or Spanish speaking. They were given a deadline of July 31, 1988 to respond. To date, 70, or 25.8%, have returned with 35.7% describing their holdings while 64.3% said they had none.
In August 1988, 800 questionnaires were prepared for distribution to map libraries in United States. The deadline for their response is September 30, 1988. Another 170 have been prepared for the United States and will be sent later in August. The French, German and Spanish speaking countries will be polled this fall. Ralph Ehrenberg has suggested that we also send questionnaires to world archives and he will acquire a list of addresses. All questionnaires should be sent and returned by the end of December 1988 so that the compilation will be current through 1988.
During the Spring and Summer of 1989 the results will be tabulated and a draft report of the findings prepared for the 1989 IFLA Conference in Paris. Following the Paris meeting, recommended changes will be made and the manuscript prepared for delivery to the publisher on January 1, 1990.

(4) World Directory Revision Working Group

L. Dubreuil (Canada) Chair
P.Y. Duchemin (France)
R. Drazniowsky (U.S.)
W. Lamble (Australia)
L. Miekkavaara (Finland)
The Chairman sent out letters to WG members asking for input into changing the last questionnaire. After receiving back suggestions for modifying it, a final questionnaire was prepared. It will now have to be translated into French, German, Russian and Spanish. These translations shall be arranged during the Fall 1988. Mailing out the English language questionnaires will commence in Fall 1988, and the rest will be mailed out as soon as the translated questionnaires are received. Mailings will be sent to those collections listed in the 1st and 2nd editions of the ***World Directory of Map Collections***, as well as to additional collections identified by the WG.
Monies will now be needed for secretarial work and postage for the questionnaires.

The Official Opening was held on August 30, followed by the Plenary Sessions. These were held in the Sydney Opera House, a truly wonderful

beginning to visit to Sydney. His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir Ninian Stephen, Governor-General of Australia gave the Official Opening speach. The speaker at the Plenary Session was Mr. Warren Horton, Director-General of the National Library of Australia. Afterwards, a reception was held at the State Library of New South Wales.

On August 31, the morning was taken up with a session on the Professional Activities of IFLA. At the Open Forum of the Professional Board on Divisions, Sections, and Round Tables, the speakers were: Joseph Price, Chairman, PB; Guust van Wesemael, Professional Coordinator; and Sarah Tyacke, Chairman, Special Libraries. At the Open Forum on the Programme Management Committee on the Core Programmes, Chaired by Adam Wysocki, the speakers were: Merrily A. Smith, (USA) on the IFLA PAC Programme; Marie-France Plassard, (U.K.) on the IFLA UAP Programme; Winston Roberts (U.K.) on the IFLA UBCIM Programme; and Leigh Swain (Canada) on the IFLA UDT Programme. This was followed by an Open Forum on Unesco Matters.

On September 1, the Geography and Map Section arranged an all-day workshop in Canberra. This involved catching an early morning 45 minute air flight to the national capital. The programme in Canberra included the following: tour of the National Library map section and talks with Glenys McIver; discussion on map availability in Australia; tour of the Surveying and Land Information Group; as well as teas and lunch.

On September 2, the Geography and Map Section held their paper session. The speakers were: Gary W. North (USA) on Geographic Information Systems; Dorothy F. Prescott (Australia) on Promoting Maps to the Australian Public; and Peter G. Ochman (Australia) on Automated Map Retrieval.

On September 3, the Standing Committee II was held. Helen Wallis made a Financial Report, which was accepted. The Workshop in Jamiaca was discussed at some length. The dates have been moved forward to January 1989. The Paris Programme for next year was discussed. As it will be this section's 20th anniversary, some of the Section's former chairpersons will be asked to present papers.

And at the end of the day, the Closing Ceremony was held.

Letters to the editor
(continued from page ii)

This statement in Freisen's text should have been fuller as the "base" fixed field initially puzzled this commentator. It is, in fact, the field identified as "base map elements" and it is a two-letter code indicating the projection of the map. Also in this paragraph a typographical error has crept in, theparenthetical statement "052 contains the full LC number" should read "055 contains the full LC number." Furthermore, the brief explanation of field 034 is not quite accurate — in fact, this field is used to record mathematical data information (field 255) in coded form. (A question of semantics!)

In section (b), subsection (ii), Subject analysis and automation, a rather major typographical error appears in the discussion on reversed geographic subject headings in the Library of Congress. The sentence, "This permits tracing an additional special subject heading in the form SUBJECT - AREA," should read "This permits tracing an additional subject heading in the form AREA - SUBJECT."

There remain some comments on the latter part of Mr. Freisen's paper, Report on survey findings. As with many surveys, the apparent results do not always reflect actual situations. So, although only one survey respondent specified use of the ***Manual,*** it is in fact used by at least three of the other respondents listed.

Mr. Freisen's comments on the availability of cataloguing copy are of interest. At Memorial University of Newfoundland it was found that the hit rate for non-Canadian maps on the UTLAS bibliographic utility was relatively good. The hit rate for Newfoundland material was extremely low. The current hit rate on UTLAS for Canadian material has probably improved considerably since Mr. Freisen completed his survey in early 1987. The National Archives of Canada has been contributing steadily to UTLAS, and the University of Toronto Map Library has commenced loading all of its records into the utility.

To complete this commentary, I wish to compliment Paul Freisen on the task he undertook the published results provide Canadian cartographic collections with a clear view of the status of automated cataloguing and automated catalogues in this field.

Vivien Cartmell
St, John's, Newfoundland

Pre-Second World War International Aeronautical Map

In the 1920s some European countries joined together to publish an aeronautical map series. It was decided that each sheet would cover 12^0 of latitude and 18^0 of longitude, and would be drawn on the Mercator projection at an equitorial scale of 3 cm to 1 longitude degree (i.e., 1:3 708 758 using the Clarke 1880 spheroid). At a latitude of 56^0 the scale becomes 1:2.18M. As the various sheets were compiled and printed in different countries the specifications differed slightly, but on most the land areas are tinted in buff with grey layer tints overprinted in mountainous areas. Rivers are in blue, forested areas in green dots, railways in maroon and roads in brown. Cultural detail and flight information is in black.
By 1939 about 20 of these sheets had been published. Production was interrupted by World War II and never resumed. I would be interested in hearing from any Canadian map library or private collector holding any of these sheets.

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

IN MEMORIAM
T.E. (Ted) Layng
1914-1988

One of our Association's founders - the first President - the first Honorary Member - Ted Layng died September 27, 1988, at the age of 74 at the Kingston General Hospital.

In 1967 (Canada's centennial year), Ted Layng and several other Canadian map librarians - in particular, Karen (Edwards) Lochhead, Yves Tessier and Joan Winearls - planned a meeting of those working with maps in libraries, archives, government departments, etc. Held at the Public Archives of Canada, this meeting resulted in the formation of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. An articulate man with the vision of a glowing future for map collections in Canada, Ted Layng was acclaimed the First President of the fledgling organization. Throughout the next six years until his retirement from the Public Archives of Canada in December 1973, he was an eager participant in the association's activities - serving on a number of committees as well as on the executive - and providing support to the association from the Map Division (National Map Collection), of which he was Chief, throughout those early struggling years. In 1972 (the Association's 5th anniversary), the membership named him as the first Honorary Member in recognition of his contributions.

Ted layng was well known not only as a map librarian/cartographic archivist but also as an historian of cartography. As Chief of the Public Archives Map Division from 1955 to 1973 (he had joined the Public Archives in 1948 as a recent graduate from Queen's University which he attended following military service during World War II and the Spanish Civil War), Ted Layng oversaw a division which increased from 20,000 maps and plans to approximately 500,000. Decisions to collect current Canadian maps so as to ascertain complete archival records for the future, to expand into maps of foreign countries, to accept the task of compiling the Canadian contribution to the ***Bibliographie cartographique internationale***, to collect architectural plans, to develop an automated national union catalogue, etc. were amongst those that meant that the division acquired both a national reputation as the leading and largest collection and also an excellent international reputation.

As a scholar, he is perhaps best known for his unsurpassed reference work on sixteenth-century cartography, the catalogue ***Sixteenth Century maps relating to Canada*** published in 1958 and his editing of and additions to W.F. Ganong's famous book on Canadian cartography -***Crucial Maps in the Early Cartography and Place - Nomenclature of the Atlantic Coast of Canada*** - published in 1964.

His articles include:

a)"Cartography," ***Encyclopedia Canadiana***, 1957.

b)"Highlights in the Mapping of Canada," ***Canadian Library***, 1960. Reprinted by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Reprint no. 253.

c)"Charting the course to Canada." ***Actas, Congresso International de Historia dos Descobrimentos***, v. 2, Lisbon, 1961. An hypothesis delivered at Lisbon on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the death of King Henry the Navigator.

d)"The First Line in the Cartography of Canada," ***The Canadian Surveyor***, v. XVII, Ottawa, 1964.

e)"Early geographical concepts of the Northwest Passage," ***The Cartographer***, v. 2, no. 2, 1965.

f)"Care and Preservation of Maps," ***Proceedings of the First National Conference of Canadian Map Libraries***, Ottawa, 1967.

g)"The Custody of Maps," a paper delivered in 1968 to the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History; published in the 1968 Proceedings.

h)"Problems in a Map Room," ***Bulletin of the Canadian Library Association***. Reprinted in ***Readings in Nonbook Librarianship***, 1968.

Although unpublished, his detailed study and catalogue of the charts in the ***Atlantic Neptune*** by Joseph Frederick Wallet DesBarres also merits mention.

Ted Layng was also a very human and interesting individual. A few characteristics were his interest in his staff and colleagues as individuals, his impatience with a slow-moving bureaucracy, and his tendency to be quick to anger (but without grudges held). He had an inquiring mind - in addition to maps, poetry and philosophy were often topics of conversation - and a love for boats and the Rideau system. A resident of Manotick (on the Rideau) for many years (he wrote the history of the

local Anglican church after his retirement), he moved some years ago to Seeley's Bay (on the Rideau system) where his daughter and her family own a campground business.

Ted Layng is survived by his wife, Margaret of R.R. 1, Seeley's Bay, Ontario, four children - Sandra Layng-Wolff of Seeley's Bay, Patricia Layng-Costello of Kitchener, Anthony Layng of Ottawa, and Michael Layng of Seeley's Bay, as well as a number of grandchildren.

THE *BULLETIN* BOARD

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 23rd Annual Conference, Luther College, University of Regina, Saskatchewan, June 13-17, 1989.

This conference will follow up on the theme of Peterborough. Now that the Association has taken a look at the technolological possibilities for map libraries and archives, it is appropriate to take a look at what this will mean for us in practical terms. How are we, as librarians and archivists, going to collect, access, reference and preseve machine readable records. The conference in Regina is also planning to highlight Prairie mapping activities. For further information, please contact Margaret Hutchison, Saskatchewan Archives Board, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2.

ACML HONOURS AWARD

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

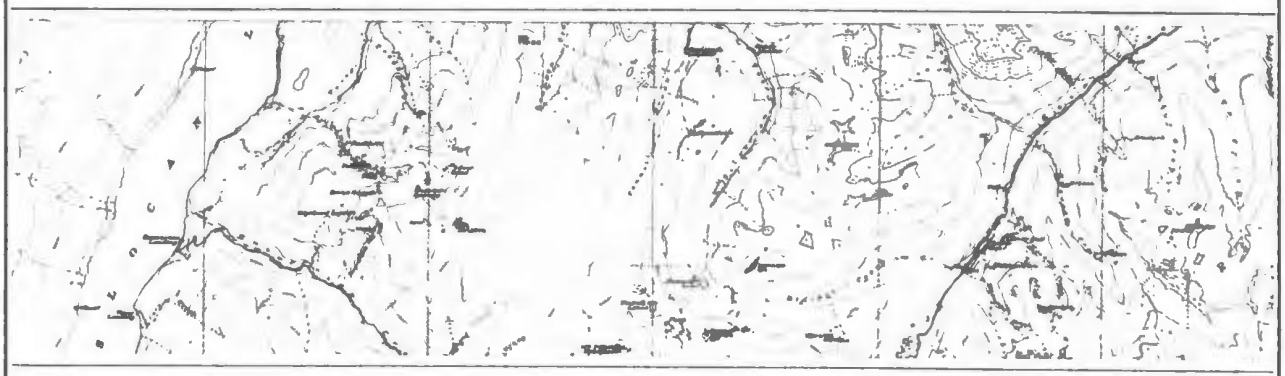
ACML PAPER AWARD:

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACML PAPER AWARD. To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a $200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in an issue of the ACML Bulletin published after the last annual conference. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration. (Nominations close on March 1, 1989)

Please send your nominations to: Serge A. Sauer, Chairperson, Awards Committee, ACML, Map Library, Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5C2

EARLY CANADIAN TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SERIES:
THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
1842 - 1949

Lorraine Dubreuil



Occasional Paper No. 1
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1988

Copies of ***Early Canadian Topographic Map Series*** are available at a cost of $15.00 from:

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
c/o Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
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