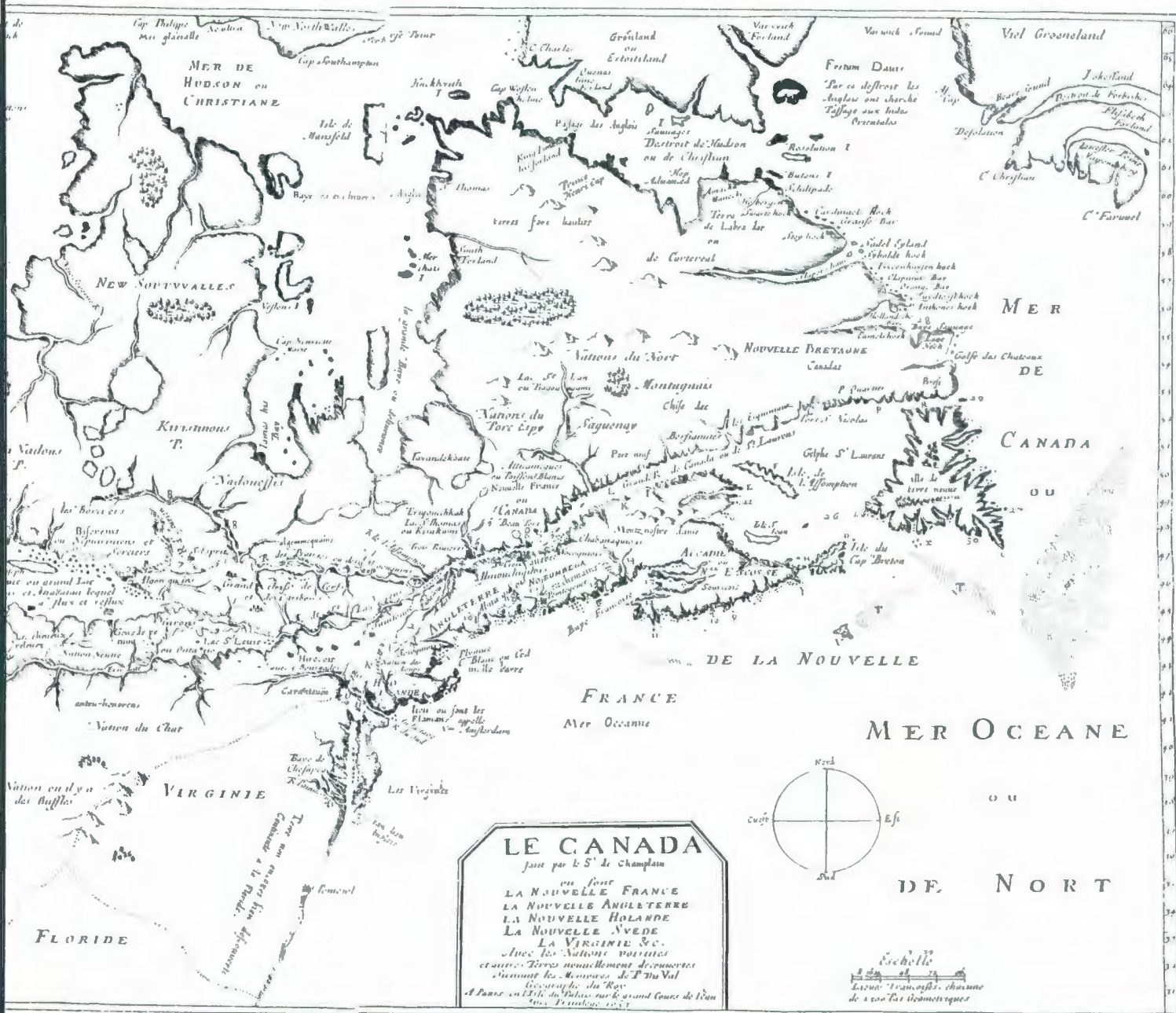


# BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES  
du CANADA



## ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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

Full (Canadian map field).....	\$35.00
Associate (anyone interested).....	\$35.00
Institutional.....	\$50.00

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

OFFICERS of the Association for 1988/89 are:

President	<b>Cheryl Woods</b>	(519)661-3424
	Map Library Department of Geography University of Western Ontario London, Ontario N6A 5C2	
1st Vice-President	<b>Kathy Harding</b>	(613)545-6314
	Map and Air Photo Library Douglas Library Queen's University Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C4	
2nd Vice-President	<b>Carol Marley</b>	(514)398-4707
	Map Collection Dept. of Rare Books and Special Collections McLennan Library, McGill University 3459 McTavish Street Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y1	
Secretary	<b>Kathleen Wyman</b>	(416)736-2100 Ext. 3353
	Map Library, Room 115 Scott Library York University North York, Ontario M3J 1P3	
Treasurer	<b>Velma Parker</b>	(613)996-7611
	Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division National Archives of Canada 395 Wellington Street Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3	
Past President	<b>Lou Sebert</b>	(613)225-3126
	1119 Agincourt Rd. Ottawa, Ontario K2C 2H8	

### A.C.M.L. MAILING ADDRESS

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives  
c/o Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3  
Tel: (613)995-1077

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

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives gratefully acknowledges the financial support given by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

## ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps).....	\$35.00
Membres associés (tous les intéressés).....	\$35.00
Institutions.....	\$50.00

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

Les MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association, pour l'année 1988/89 sont:

Président	<b>Cheryl Woods</b>	(519)661-3424
	Map Library Department of Geography University of Western Ontario London, Ontario N6A 5C2	
1er Vice-Président	<b>Kathy Harding</b>	(613)545-6314
	Map and Air Photo Library Douglas Library Queen's University Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C4	
2e Vice-président	<b>Carol Marley</b>	(514)398-4707
	Map Collection Dept. of Rare Books and Special Collections McLennan Library, McGill University 3459 McTavish Street Montreal, Québec H3A 1Y1	
Secrétaire	<b>Kathleen Wyman</b>	(416)736-2100 Ext. 3353
	Map Library, Room 115 Scott Library York University North York, Ontario M3J 1P3	
Trésorier	<b>Velma Parker</b>	(613)996-7611
	Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales Archives nationales du Canada 395 Wellington Street Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3	
Président sortant	<b>Lou Sebert</b>	(613)225-3126
	1119 Agincourt Rd. Ottawa, Ontario K2C 2H8	

### A.C.C. ADRESSE D'AFFAIRES

Association des cartothèques et archives du Canada  
a/s Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales  
Archives nationales du Canada  
395, rue Wellington  
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3  
Tel: (613)995-1077

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

L'Association des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada remercie le conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour son apport financier.



**Bulletin Staff / Collaborateurs**

**EDITOR**

Lorraine Dubreuil  
Map & Air Photo Library  
McGill University  
805 Sherbrooke St. West  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6  
Tel: 514 / 398-4937; ENVOY PEB.QMME

**FEATURES**

**New Books and Atlases:**

Maureen Wilson  
Library - Map Division, University of B.C.  
1956 Main Mall, University Campus  
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3  
Tel: 604 / 228-6191

**Reviews:**

Jeffrey Murray  
Cartographic and Architectural  
Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3  
Tel: 613 / 996-7637

**Conservation:**

Carol Marley  
Map Collection  
Dept. of Rare Books & Special Collections  
McLennan Library, McGill University  
3459 McTavish Street  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y1  
Tel: 514 / 398-4707

**Regional News:**

Margaret Hutchison  
Maps & Architectural Drawings  
Saskatchewan Archives Board  
University of Regina  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2  
Tel: 306 / 787-3867

**CONTENTS / MATIERES**

From the editor's desk.....	ii
Letters to the editor. ....	ii

**ARTICLES**

Map Users Advisory Meeting / Cathy Moulder .....	1
Keynote Address to the CCISA / Alberta Wood.....	9
Rapport Annuel / Betty Kidd.....	15
Annual Report of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division / Betty Kidd.....	19

**FEATURES**

New Books and Atlases / Maureen Wilson .....	22
Reviews / Jeffrey Murray .....	24

*Archives and Library Administration / Velma Parker*

*Cartographic Sources in the Rosenberg Library  
/ Glen Isaac*

*Gazetteer of Inuit Place Names / Randolph Freeman*

*Historical Atlas of Washington / Maureen Wilson*

*Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C. / Lorraine Dubreuil*

*We The People / Richard Pinnell*

Conservation / Carol Marley .....	30
Regional News / Margaret Hutchison .....	31
ACML Committee Reports .....	36

*Awards Committee / Serge Sauer*

*Canadian Committee for Bibliographic Control of  
Cartographic Materials / Joan Winearls*

*Conservation Committee / Carol Marley*

*Copyright Committee / Gilles Langelier*

*Facsimile Map Series / Ed Dahl*

*Map Users Advisory Committee / Maureen Wilson*

*Membership Committee / Norma Mousaw*

*Publications Committee / Carol Marley*

ACML Annual Conference June 13-17, 1989 Programme ..	39
THE BULLETIN BOARD .....	40

**COVER:** Pierre Du Val. Paris, 1653. 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.19 (ISSN 0827-8024).

**COUVERTURE:** Pierre Du Val. Paris, 1653. 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. 19 (ISSN 0827-8024).

### From the editor's desk...

In this issue you will find the Committee Reports, and the Preliminary Programme for this year's annual conference. New Books and Atlases has been sent from British Columbia by Maureen Wilson. As she will be giving up this column soon, please let me know if any of you would like to try your hand at it. Jeffrey Murray continues with Reviews, and Carol Marley and Margaret Hutchison continue with their columns.

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

Lorraine Dubreuil  
Editor

### Letters to the editor

Ron Whistance-Smith has correctly pointed out that the University of Toronto Bulletin (as reprinted in *ACML Bulletin* 67, p. 42) was in error in claiming that we have the largest map and aerial photo collection in Canada (*ACML Bulletin* 69, p. 29). We at U of T Map Library are most sorry for the error — all I can say is that we did not provide them with that information and they probably decided on their own that U of T had to be the largest!

But to play the numbers game Ron — how about comparing cataloguing records? I think that we can agree that cataloguing records provide access to these large collections! At the University of Toronto we have over 13 000 map cataloguing records for titles, representing at least 180 000 map sheets (most of our collection in fact) — 3542 of these records are in fully standardized AACR2 and machine-readable format and available through UTLAS for many other libraries to derive! How do we rate? Which libraries or archives have more map records in machine-readable form? How about a little healthy competition in this area to support the National Union Catalogue project with prizes for the biggest output in a year?

Joan Winearls  
University of Toronto Library

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE MAP USERS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES  
WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF ONTARIO GOVERNMENT MAP PRODUCERS**

November 3, 1988

(Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 90 Sheppard Avenue East, North York)

ORGANIZED BY THE ONTARIO COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS, MAP GROUP

**PRESENT:**

**Map Users' Advisory Committee:**

Barbara Farrell (Carleton University)

Richard Pinnell (University of Waterloo; Chairman,  
OCUL Map Group)

Serge Sauer (University of Western Ontario)

Joan Winearls - Chairman (University of Toronto)

Cathy Moulder - Secretary (McMaster University)

**Representatives of Map Producing Agencies:**

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Surveys,  
Mapping and Remote Sensing Branch:

Dr. J.M. Zarzycki (Director)

Brian Jackson (Assistant to the Director)

Roy Audas (Manager, Topographic Mapping),

Joanne Wright (Supervisor, Public Information  
Centre)

Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Surveys and  
Plans Office:

Bob Oddson (Manager),

Tim Wood (Head, Cartography Section)

Ontario Geological Survey:

Henry Wallace (Chief, Geoservices Section),

Christine Tchoryk (Geoscience Map Reviewer,  
Scientific Review Office)

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ontario  
Institute of Pedology:

Bob Van den Broek (Soil Survey Supervisor,  
Guelph Agriculture Centre),

George Jackson (Program Manager, Special  
Projects, Soil and Water Management  
Branch)

Farrell, "Minutes of the First Annual Meeting...", *ACML Bulletin*, #63, June 1987). The Committee held a sequence of interviews throughout the day with the representatives of several Ontario government map producing agencies. The purpose of the meetings was to discuss issues of mutual concern relating to the production and use of Ontario maps.

**ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES (OMNR) SURVEYS,  
MAPPING AND REMOTE SENSING  
BRANCH**

Dr. Zarzycki used an organizational chart to clarify the various subsections of the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Branch. He indicated that the Geographical Information Services' name change reflects the emphasis of this section which is now 100% digital and is responsible for topographical map data collection, GIS applications and the development of applications for thematic mapping. He mentioned that the purpose of the Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing was to develop applications for the use and interpretation of imagery to be passed on to the private sector; no products are produced except as examples generated during the development of these applications. Dr. Zarzycki anticipated that new technologies, especially digital map information, will affect map libraries, eventually permitting the production of maps on demand.

Dr. Zarzycki discussed the Ontario Base Mapping (OBM) series at 1:20,000 and 1:10,000, and 1:2,000 mapping in municipal areas. With digital data, they

**INTRODUCTION**

This meeting of the ACML Map Users' Committee was patterned after that held in April of 1987 with federal government representatives (see Barbara



can produce much larger scale maps with the same accuracy. Dr. Zarzycki anticipated that OMNR will continue to generate 10 and 20K scales into the future, with other scales available on demand. Digital data can also be distributed on demand on magnetic tape, although the Ministry has not solved questions of mass distribution as yet. Committee members expressed general interest in an index of digital data.

Roy Audas indicated that the next revision of the OBM microfiche, covering amendments and new mapping done up to mid 1988, should be ready in mid December. The next OBM index revision will indicate the availability of digital data at the sheet level. The distribution schedule for future OBM microfiche will depend on the number of sheets revised in any time period. Some of the OBM sheets which the indexes indicated as in print were in fact not available, due to industry quality discrepancies. The Ministry is attempting to keep these to a minimum. The indexes require manual updating to keep absolutely current; a Committee member commented that OMNR had been very cooperative in providing up to date information on demand.

The Committee thanked OMNR for making OBM maps available to all OCUL Map Group member libraries on microfiche. We were unaware that the microfiche was produced for our benefit and was not available to the public. The product is well used in Committee members' libraries and the detailed scale much appreciated, the only reservation expressed being disappointment with the large contour interval. Dr. Zarzycki pointed out that contours are dependent on the scale of the photography and on flying height. He stated that better contouring is not economical. Map users can get 2 meter intervals using microcomputer-based digital elevation models. Another advantage of the digital database is that it is 'seamless', i.e. not confined to existing sheet boundaries. Committee members expect that many map users will be paperbound for some years to come, and Dr. Zarzycki assured us that hard copy maps will continue to be available.

Dr. Zarzycki indicated that funding to complete digital mapping below 50°N latitude has been promised but not as yet received. To questions concerning copying concerns, he expressed a personal inclination to go with no copyright as is the case in the United States. At present, there is no firm policy in Ontario with regard to the copyright of digital information. Mr. Audas indicated that much of the Ministry's concern with copyright on their products results from their desire to ensure a quality product. Committee members expressed concern with the lengthy time necessary for the purchase of a paper copy, a situation which encourages photocopying. Joanne Wright described the process by which orders are filled; this involves pulling a mylar file copy and custom producing each map on demand. OMNR has considered several other methods of distribution including using municipal governments as distributors. Discussion involved several possible ways of producing and distributing maps. Mr. Jackson stated that OMNR presently has no capacity to increase production to handle increased sales. Increased sales are in fact a disadvantage to OMNR as production costs must come out of their budget but revenue goes back into general treasury funds. Increased business must go to the private sector rather than to government agencies. Ms. Wright indicated that space constraints did not allow hard copy to be stored in advance of orders, but that discontinuing sales of federal NTS maps might free up some storage space which could be used for small stocks of OMNR's own products. Turnaround time might be reduced to 4 or 5 days. Some NTS customers in the Toronto area would be disappointed if no commercial vendors are willing to carry the federal maps. Mr. Audas expressed concern with the quality of copies which are produced and with the health and safety implications of the ozalid printing process. Photocopied products are necessary to guarantee quality but Mr. Jackson indicated that they are much more expensive, and necessitate more machine maintenance and attention to scale adjustment. Extra production costs are charged to OBM but revenues do not accrue directly to their budget.

Concern over widely variant pricing of the 1:2,000

maps being distributed by the municipalities was mentioned. Mr. Audas indicated that OMNR intends to produce the municipal base maps on microfiche but has no completion date set. The simple and useful grid system for using OBM microfiche was mentioned, in contrast to the more difficult grid system for ordering maps.

Dr. Zarzycki stated that next year all OMNR maps will be in bilingual form, in terms of the map surround, annotations and accompanying booklets. On the map face, official names which have French parallels will be indicated. They are trying to increase symbology where possible to avoid language, eg. the annotation for beaver dam will be replaced by a symbol.

The fishing maps series is inactive. Ms. Wright indicated that OMNR had tried for a cooperative agreement with the Anglers Association to revive the series, but that the Branch cannot afford to resurvey. Committee members confirmed user demand for these maps; Dr. Zarzycki said that renewal of the series would require very great demand and this was not anticipated.

The dearth of thematic mapping in general for the province of Ontario was discussed. Dr. Zarzycki agreed that thematic mapping does fall within the jurisdiction of OMNR but that other ministries must provide the funding for particular thematic priorities, eg. canoe routes were mapped but at the instigation of others. There is no one single agency or coordinating body responsible for the production of thematic maps. Committee members commented that they are often embarrassed by demands for thematic maps of Ontario which we cannot meet and urged the Ministry to consider the need for this type of information. Private sector reluctance was discussed and the availability of much data already in governmental databases.

OMNR are the custodians of the Ontario Land Inventory (OLI) data which they give out on demand on a cost recovery basis. A Committee member stressed the archival importance of getting this and the Canada Land Inventory (CLI) data onto microfiche. Mr. Jackson suggested that CD-ROM

may eventually replace fiche. A personal computer and CD-ROM reader might be expected as necessary equipment to use future OMNR products. Committee members expressed concern that Ontario government ministries standardize their formats, so that map libraries do not need different types of equipment for all different types of mapping. Tracey Ellis was introduced to continue the discussion on OLI/CLI. She affirmed that OMNR does have all of the OLI 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 maps. CLI is also available from Statistics Canada. She is the contact for distribution, all are free, and complete coverage has already been provided to most universities. This mapping is also available on aperture cards although these are not much used, and she thought several microfiche sets had also been made for archival purposes.

The Committee also mentioned the need for a centralized catalogue of mapping for Ontario with OMNR as the most likely agency to compile this. Dr. Zarzycki indicated that there is no central authority to accomplish this. Much concern was voiced about the lack of coordination in production and distribution of maps, with many regional district offices and conservation authorities responsible for their own areas, and the difficulty of identifying the proper jurisdiction. Much of the special purpose and project-oriented mapping is available only in local area offices. Mr. Audas confirmed that many projects are without a final map product as we know it and only produce a working copy. While the Freedom of Information guidelines are respected, the Ministry's mandate is to provide maps for government needs rather than public consumption. OMNR presently has no listing of projects in hand. It was suggested that digital technology will help the coordination problem, as all projects are encouraged to add their findings to the database. The public service difficulties of explaining this patchwork of map coverage were stressed, and Dr. Zarzycki indicated that OMNR might attempt to get some kind of index together to keep track of Ministry mapping in the field.

A Committee member inquired about the products of the Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing (OCRS). Dr. Zarzycki repeated that they do not produce



anything except illustrations of the specific remote sensing applications which they are developing. Interest was expressed in obtaining some of these experimental products as teaching examples.

Ms. Wright distributed a handout describing products available from the Public Information Centre and ordering information. In parting, Dr. Zarzycki asked for some ideas as to the most demanded Ontario themes and most popular scales. He agreed that thematic mapping is neglected and speculated that perhaps something might be done in the next couple of years.

#### ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION (OMT) SURVEYS AND PLANS OFFICE

OMT produces a number of maps for the public and these are probably the most widely known and used of all Ontario Government mapping products. Mr. Oddson described these products, which include the Official Road Map of Ontario. This is a small scale map of roads and settlements, published every two years and distributed free to motorists and tourists. The Ontario Transportation Map series has recently been started as a replacement to the older lithograph County series. The set will eventually include 8 maps when completed (projected completion date late 1989). It is being done at a scale of 1:250,000. The County, District and Regional Municipality series, at 1:100,000, has not been updated since 1980. The former lithograph series at 1:250,000 is being replaced by the Transportation Maps.

Mr. Oddson also distributed samples of the special thematic maps which OMT produces for the public. These included the Ontario Airport Map (1:800,000 Southern Ontario, 1:1,600,000 Northern Ontario) which is based on the Official Road Map but which also includes airport locations. Information on addresses, distances and facilities is also included. This map is revised every two years. The Intercity Transportation Guide is a schematic map of public transportation routes (bus, rail and air) in Ontario. Also included is printed information on public

transportation in a number of the larger communities.

The Ministry of Transportation also produces large and medium scale photogrammetric engineering plans. These are used for engineering and design of highways and are required at various stages during the planning of a transportation facility. Large scale plans are at 1:500 with half meter contour intervals and medium scale plans are at 1:2,000 with 2 meter intervals. Planning maps at 1:1,000 are uncontroled. These large scale plans are not available to the public, but some are further reduced and used in highway reports.

The Committee was interested in OMT's policies of distributing their base maps to commercial publishers at low cost, in preference to producing special purpose and thematic maps themselves. Mr. Oddson indicated that the Ministry's mandate is to produce maps for the public, but they are restricted from producing those types of maps for which demand is high, e.g. indicating tourist facilities. They would prefer private agencies to produce this type of mapping and assist by making their map bases available. Presently they are looking into tourist type series with tourist association participation. The Committee confirmed that demand for tourist maps is high. The New York tourist map was mentioned as an example of mapping which draws attention to local attractions without the advertising that tourist associations will want to include.

A Committee member mentioned public frustration with the Transportation Map series as road maps, because of the sheet line divisions and asked if some overlap would be possible or if major cities could be made more central. Mr. Wood indicated that the old lithograph series of county maps had included overlap but that it had been decided that the new series would be butted together instead. It had been a difficult decision and not everyone was satisfied. OMT had started with the Golden Horseshoe region as central to the first sheet and then had distributed the grid over the remainder of Southern Ontario. He indicated that they would consider overlap on the next revision, but that another press size would increase the costs.



The Committee expressed appreciation for the quality and usefulness of the Transportation Map series, which is very well received by the map users. A Committee member asked if the Ministry had considered using the same maps to create a road atlas. Mr. Wood indicated that there had been some related suggestions but that the Ministry was not likely to come up with new product lines. It was felt that the private sector should meet such needs. OMT encourages commercial publishers to use their maps as a base and add information to them. However, it was noted that publication time for the Transportation map series has been very slow, and as the set is not yet complete it is difficult for the private sector to produce their own versions such as a road atlas. Again, discussion centred around the difficulty of Ontario government agencies achieving any cost recovery on increased sales, as all revenues go back to a central fund rather than to the department incurring the costs. Mr. Oddson commented that there are many examples where a philosophical decision has been made to create self-supporting crown corporations, but after the seed money is gone, there is not enough revenue generated to support the product. The Ministry's primary responsibility is to build transportation facilities. To further enhance their mapping products would be to adopt an altogether different mandate. Discussion proceeded about the public roles of the Ministry. Mr. Oddson agreed that OMT does have some combined mandate for tourism, hence the Official Road Map, and clarified that the communications mandate was now gone from the current Ministry.

Finally, a question was raised about the presence of survey fabric on the Transportation Maps. Mr. Wood confirmed that maps 1, 5 and 8 have no survey information but that it will be on all new versions in future.

#### **ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (OMNR) ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (OGS)**

Mr. Wallace stated that the mandate of the Ministry is to develop Northern Ontario. OGS contributes to this goal by providing information, in maps and

reports, for mineral exploration. Mapping priority is to serve the needs of the exploration industry. Basic themes like bedrock geology are done for the whole province, but less work is done in Southern Ontario. Scale varies depending on geographic location in the province, theme and age of the map. Twenty-five years ago, bedrock geology was mostly done at 1"=1/4 mile; now these are 1:20,000 to match the OBM airphoto maps. In the area of an established or potential mining camp, OGS may do 1:10,000 mapping. Surficial geology is generally 1:50,000. The entire province is done in a set of compilation maps at 1:250,000 which are useful for the exploration industry when looking for certain associations of rock types. OGS is now working on their first metric scale map. A 'Geology of Ontario' volume is expected in 1991 as a centenary project.

The primary concern at OGS is with the speed of information delivery to the exploration people. They produce the first simple black line map at the same scale as the field geologist has done, and attempt to produce the preliminary map within 6 months of the field work. The coloured final maps take much longer. The Committee noted that some preliminary maps are now 40 years old, and Mr. Wallace indicated that the author may have rethought his ideas and so no final map was produced. OGS presently has a backlog of 30 or 40 preliminaries awaiting finalization. The colour maps are being automated and will be computer generated in future, although labelling is still being done by hand. They expect good progress in this area in the next two years.

The Committee inquired about the visual indexes to OGS maps which are out of date and Mr. Wallace indicated that this was a priority now being worked on. An index to the preliminary series should be ready by the end of the year. A geophysical index is also in the works. The indexes are now being prepared digitally to facilitate future yearly updates. A question was asked concerning the complexity of previous indexes which have required library assistance in interpretation. Mr. Wallace promised that the new index will be significantly different. Ms. Tchoryk added that the indexes are being produced by OMNR and that many of the mistakes

found in the older indexes have been corrected. Out of print maps will be included; the indexes will include Map #1 (1891) and everything onwards. No user input was felt necessary in the design of the new indexes as OGS considers their own staff to be the heaviest users. A Committee member relayed our appreciation of the other access tools which OGS provides and the release notices were agreed to be very valuable. Theme indexes, like those in the published index volumes, were mentioned as a particularly valuable access tool, and Mr. Wallace indicated that OGS is ready to reproduce those.

There was some discussion about the advisability of retaining the preliminary maps after a final map is received. Mr. Wallace encouraged the map libraries to retain the preliminaries, as there may be a difference in scale between the two and many clients must go back to the preliminary for significant detail. He stressed that the preliminary maps represent a geoscientist's interpretation of field data and that different viewpoints are possible.

The numbering assigned to OGS maps was questioned, particularly as to the possibility of grouping subseries in some way. Mr. Wallace was aware of the mixture which results from the present system of number assignment, but there was some resistance to change within the Ministry. They are now using colour coding for some reports and there have been requests from within to differentiate the different map series in some similar way. It was agreed that perhaps special indexing offered the best solution.

A Committee member inquired about the status of the Southern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Series and the Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Series. Mr. Wallace stated that some have not been printed although the artwork exists and he did not know the reasons why these have never gone to print. The reports which were to accompany the maps were substandard and are being rewritten. He will bring the matter of issuing the maps up again for internal discussion.

The Committee also expressed interest in OGS's policy re deposits with academic libraries. Mr.

Wallace indicated that Nancy Thurston, librarian of the Ministry Library would be the correct contact. It was indicated that the mailing list is working well in some institutions and the reasonable prices were appreciated. Mr. Wallace indicated that the \$1 charge doesn't come close to the production cost and may have to be changed.

A Committee member inquired about ongoing liaison between OGS and the federal department. Mr. Wallace reported no ongoing dialogue, as the federal government doesn't do much mapping in Ontario. The 1:250,000 federal series now underway uses OGS data and will be based on the NTS grid. Southern Ontario will not be done for a long time, and the database of mineral deposits is also a big undertaking, not expected to be completed quickly. Several Committee members mentioned the demand for general overall coverage of the province, especially of bedrock.

Interest in microfiche copies for archival preservation of the deteriorating ozalid preliminary maps was mentioned. Mr. Wallace indicated that costs have prevented microficheing. Resident geologists have mylar copies of preliminary maps from which the whiteprints are produced so these can never go out of print. Final maps which have been produced by offset printing can however go out of print. Eventually OGS hopes to do away with any distinction between the preliminary and final series as automated map-making capability permits production of one map series.

The Committee mentioned the constant demand for quaternary geology in Southern Ontario, and related interests like drift thickness, aquifer mapping and geomorphological mapping. Most OGS effort is put into the identification of potential mineral and aggregate resources. The Ministry feels that Southern Ontario was covered adequately at the first mapping pass and its emphasis is now on the north and northern development. He repeated his remarks that the Ministry of Northern Development's present emphasis is on its industrial clients; it is in their interests to represent the resource industries as a modern and desirable activity. For this purpose, an information circular aimed at high



school students is being designed to explain the Ministry's role.

### **ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ONTARIO INSTITUTE OF PEDOLOGY (OIP)**

Mr. van den Broek prefaced his remarks by saying that the Ontario Institute of Pedology shares resources and manpower from three linked agencies: the federal Ministry of Agriculture, the provincial Soil and Water Management Branch, and the University of Guelph. The Institute is responsible for all soil surveying in Ontario and has field staff to do the mapping. The first draft of each map goes to Ottawa for review. The federal government pays for the printing of maps and the province for the printing of reports; these are joined after completion. The soil surveys for Southern Ontario are now being produced in two volumes, with only a limited number of the soil science editions (Volume 2) being produced. Haldimand-Norfolk is an exception, with 13 loose maps. The Niagara Region final maps have been produced in blue line and no further colour set is planned.

OIP is in the process of upgrading the soils information and is working on Middlesex, Kent and Elgin Counties, making preliminary (blueprint) maps with all text on the margin. Eventually a final colour map will be available and OIP would like to see the preliminary maps removed from map library active files at that time. They could be kept for archival purposes if necessary. Gaps of several years will likely occur between the production of preliminary and final maps.

In Northern Ontario, the soil surveys don't have reports. The maps were originally produced during the time of ARDA; they are at 1:250,000 scale for the whole area and 1:50,000 for detailed agricultural areas. They can be purchased individually and are grouped as a set in a plastic pouch. The extended legend on the sheets substitutes for the reports.

A series of information notes accompany the preliminary maps, eg. of the Niagara area. For other

areas eg. Elgin County, OIP has only CLI information with no detailed breakdown of fruit and vegetables. Mr. van den Broek indicated that the CLI maps are not the best but were inherited; OIP is trying to upgrade the information in new land capability mapping. As soon as new information is gathered, it is put into the final soil reports which supersede the old CLI maps and should be considered the most authoritative information. The old CLI maps will be distributed only for areas where OIP doesn't have any new information and the old system will slowly be phased out.

The Committee mentioned that the scale on the old CLI maps was found to be more useful. Mr. van den Broek indicated that the new maps were based on the same detail of information but drawn to 1:50,000 scale. Mr. Jackson added that the CLI mapping effort was now 30 years old with none of the maps having been redone. It was recognized that more information such as drainage was now needed, but no other umbrella organization has existed since ARDA. The Institute's mandate is to work on the soil survey of Ontario, with update of the land capability at the same time where possible. Other provinces such as Alberta and Saskatchewan are undertaking the same thing. A Committee member questioned the federal government's continuing use of CLI rather than the OIP updated information. Mr. van den Broek indicated that the province is now using the new information in OMB hearings and in all printed material distributed by the Public Information Centre.

The Committee admired OIP's brochure on available publications and Mr. van den Broek confirmed the information on availability was reliable and they will continue to update their publications lists in their annual reports. None of the OIP maps are presently out of print. For some of the older colour maps, the production files and originals have been destroyed and it will be very expensive to rephotograph and reproduce these, many of which are outdated and need editing as well.

The Committee described for Mr. Jackson some of the uses which our library users make of the Ontario soil reports. He indicated that further walk-in

inquiries can be satisfied over the counter in Ministry offices. Much information is now digital and eventually they will be able to call up both text and maps to print on demand. Mr. Jackson commented that this was down the road but not so far away, with certain parts of the province having this capability now. Mr. van den Broek described the soils class information (including hydrogeology) database which is being compiled for all of Canada. Their ultimate goal is a GIS on demand system. The excess information presently in reports will be reduced because it will be available elsewhere and the soils information may ultimately come down to a fact sheet. To gather accurate field data, they are imposing stricter guidelines for soil interpretation and mapping. The new digital soils information is not for sale yet, but will be used to generate products like the new land capability maps.

Mr. Jackson described other map series available from OIP. They also produce an Agricultural Resource Inventory 2 map series showing agricultural land use and tile drainage systems for improved soils. The agricultural data is 1979-82 and the tile information is current, updated by the drainage contractors from their yearly sketches for license renewal. Whiteprint maps are up to date to December, 1986. OIP also produces land use systems maps at 1:50,000 which indicate crop rotations rather than individual crops. These maps have not been updated, but an audit has recently been taken of 200 locations to check for change. A

report will be published on the audit. The Committee expressed appreciation for the currency of these land use maps. Mr. Jackson commented that the maps are laid out in townships which means that they cut up NTS sheet boundaries. Also some loss of information had occurred in screening NTS sheets. The drainage system series is 20 years old and OIP cannot digitize from these because they are not geographically referenced. To create the database, the maps must be reworked in order to fit the two kinds together.

The Committee inquired about plans to microfiche OIP maps. Mr. Jackson indicated that copies are out now to be fished and that they are still testing to see what the quality will be. He also encouraged the Committee members to keep one copy of the originals for historical knowledge. A question was asked about the activities of the Water Management Branch as the Ministry of the Environment is no longer mapping. Mr. Jackson indicated that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food's water management unit is working exclusively with drainage, the identification of problem areas and protocols for farmers for handling waste. He expressed the concern that a GIS system containing information on groundwater contamination might target problem farms too directly, allowing the creation of a list of names and addresses. Farmers must be dealt with in a different, more cooperative way, not as a target.



## KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO THE CONGRESS OF CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SPECIALISTS ASSOCIATIONS

(Presented November 9, 1988, in Chicago)

**Alberta Auringer Wood**

A number of weeks ago on a day when I had been thinking about preparing for this morning, my husband commented to me that he had just spent 50 minutes lecturing with the benefit of only a few key words for notes. This morning, I will be speaking for only about 25 minutes on just one key word—**cooperation**, and I do need a handful of notes!

My primary role in this conference of representatives of associations concerned with cartographic information is to stress that one word—**cooperation**. Other talks will give you details about each of the organizations participating in the conference; there will be discussions of meetings, conferences and special projects; leadership from our national map collections will present their views; and noted individuals will present their thoughts on educational background and assisting users.

During my tenure as the President of the American Congress of Surveying and Mapping (ACSM), from April 1987 through mid-March 1988, I spent a considerable amount of time attending meetings of the groups represented here or arranged for another ACSM delegate to attend. This was in an effort to encourage **cooperation** by forming liaisons or alliances with and among these groups with common interests in order to cut down on duplication of effort as well as, possibly, to find ways to do activities together. As a result, I was very pleased and gratified when Chris Baruth called to tell me that he was organizing a telephone conference call of the leadership of these groups to discuss the possibility of holding this "congress" which we are opening today. To me, it appears to be an occasion of significance, a major **cooperative** effort, an opportunity to do much for our profession and those we serve.

In preparing for today, I reviewed what has happened in the U.S. and Canada relating to organizations of

cartographic information specialists. From 1941 to 1967, the primary organization for such specialists was the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association, with a certain amount of participation in ACSM (which also formed in 1941) and the Association of American Geographers (which was founded in 1904), and no doubt other professional associations. In 1967, two other map library organizations, one regional and one national, were formed, the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML). In 1980, two more national-level organizations composed primarily, but not entirely, of map librarians, were established - the Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association (ALA MAGERT) and the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS). About this time, the Cartography Specialty Group was formed in the AAG and the Cartography Division of ACSM became the American Cartographic Association. In 1987, another regional group, the Northeast Map-Users Organization (NEMO), was formed in the U.S. Also, along the way, numerous local groups have been formed by individuals with an interest in maps, such as the various "map societies" which exist here in Chicago and elsewhere.

One of our colleagues, J.B. Post, noted in 1980 that "organizations are tools created by people to serve specific needs." I feel that is indeed the case, and it is also reflective of the fact that whatever was in existence at the time the new organizations were created did not meet the needs which people had at that time. From my recollections of events leading up to the creation of these organizations and reading materials published at that time, it appears that the two national organizations formed mostly due to dissatisfaction with Special Libraries Association, the parent organization of the Geography and Map Division. I wondered what the impact on the SLA

G&M Division had been and decided to investigate it a bit.

I had available to me membership lists for SLA G&M from June 1980 and August 1987. In 1980, there were 368 members, while in 1987 there were 246, a loss of 33%. There have been ups and downs in membership before, however. I next wondered what happened to those who left. I found that although the total number declined by 122, SLA G&M actually lost 236 people or 64% of those who had been members in 1980.

#### SLA G&M MEMBERSHIP

	Total	Members Both Years
1980	368	368
1987	<u>246</u>	<u>132</u>
	122 (33% loss)	236 (64% loss)

Figure 1

Where did this 64% of the members go? I was only able to account for 47 of these; 189 were not listed in recent directories for AAG, ACML, ALA MAGERT, WAML or ACSM. I was unable to obtain a directory for NACIS, so this association is not included in my figures. Of those 47 no longer members of SLA G&M, 22 were now members of ALA MAGERT, 11 were members of WAML, six were presently members of ACML, 4 were now members of AAG, and 4 were currently members of ACSM.

#### WHERE DID 236 LOST MEMBERS GO?

189 — Unknown	80%
22 — ALA MAGERT	9
11 — WAML	5
6 — ACML	8
4 — ACSM	2
4 — AAG	2
<u>236</u>	<u>100%</u>

Figure 2

Of the people who had been members in 1980, 132 were still members in 1987, or 37%. If these people and those who went to ALA can be considered the national-level hard-core group of U.S. map librarians, then SLA G&M has retained 85% of that group, but this is not conclusive with the NACIS figures. By the way, I just received the 1988-89 directory for SLA, and the Geography and Map Division membership numbered 245, but I did not have time to examine it any further.

However, what can the membership patterns of today tell us? That was another question which occurred to me. Therefore, in an attempt to find out, I again compared the membership lists which I had. As I mentioned a few minutes ago, I did not have a NACIS membership list, and hence that association is not included in these statistics either. I found that out of close to 700 people (not counting those who were only members of ACSM and AAG), only 162 of them held memberships in more than one organization. Of this number, there was only one person holding membership in all these organizations - me; three people were members of five out of the six, six were members of four out of the six, 36 were members of three out of six, while 116 were members of two out of the five. From these statistics, it is quite apparent that the vast majority of people are satisfied to belong to just one organization. Out of four organizations, this is 522 people.

#### OTHER MEMBERSHIP PATTERNS (AAG, ACML, ACSM, ALA MAGERT, SLA G&M, AND WAML)

1 — 6 OUT OF 6
3 — 5 OUT OF 6
6 — 4 OUT OF 6
36 — 3 OUT OF 6
116 — 2 OUT OF 6
522 — 1 OUT OF 6*
684 — TOTAL

162 — 2 OR MORE OUT OF 6  
\*NOT COUNTING ACSM & AAG ONLY

Figure 3



WAML members have the highest participation, perhaps not surprisingly, in other organizations, with 56% of their total members, as well as of those in their principal region, also belonging to other organizations. Figure 4 shows this as well as the rates for the others: SLA G&M is 41%, ALA MAGERT is 32%, while ACML is 31%. You will also notice, as well, that WAML has the lowest percentage of their members who belong to only WAML, 44%. The figures for SLA G&M, ALA MAGERT, and ACML are 59%, 68%, and 69%, respectively. What I surmise from all these statistics is that the number of people interested in cartographic information has grown considerably in recent years, and that these people have felt varying needs in terms of organizations to which to belong. As well, it appears, to reiterate what I said earlier, that most people (76%) have found that one cartographic information organization or another was all that they needed in terms of individual memberships, while 24% felt that two or more were what they wanted.

#### PARTICIPATION IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

	Belong to Others	Belong to Only One
WAML	109/194 (56%)	85/194 (44%)
SLA G&M	102/246 (41%)	144/246 (59%)
ALA MAGERT	97/304 (32%)	207/304 (68%)
ACML	38/124 (31%)	86/124 (69%)

Figure 4

No doubt a lot of this is simply economics as, for example, the SLA dues were \$40 (U.S.) in 1980 and \$75 in 1988, an 88% increase. All the other organizations' dues have gone up as well, as have costs associated with travel. These statistics also tell me that no **single** organization meets all the needs of all the people in the field. While I have identified about 700 people with interest in this area, the most who belong to any one organization is 304, less than half the total. Perhaps it is an impossibility to expect one organization to meet all the needs, but certainly closer **cooperation** between existing societies is possible and would provide more to people in the field.

Prior to the formation of ALA MAGERT and NACIS in 1980, there was discussion in SLA G&M and WAML on the topic, some of which was published. Especially of interest to me were the results of the WAML poll of their membership as well as an article by Stan Stevens. The WAML poll indicated among other things that most of their members (71%) were satisfied with the primary organization to which they belonged, that most (74%) were interested in pursuing the idea of a federation of the then existing three organizations, and that more people were opposed to affiliating with ALA than were in favor of it (26% in favor, 42% opposed, 32% undecided). Stan's article in the SLA G&M Division *Bulletin* actually presented a proposal for a federation of all groups in the U.S. interested in cartographic materials. He listed 12 groups at that time. I could not find any mention of his proposal being considered by any of the groups in question at the time through a cursory examination of the literature.

There was also some discussion concerning **cooperation** between map archives and map libraries in Canada in 1978 at a Seminar on Cartographic Archives held at the National Map Collection. While some of the map archivists were then members of the ACML, many more are now. I believe that the support by the National Map Collection of ACML and its activities, as well as the positive reception received in ACML, led to the map archivists finding a home in ACML over the Association of Canadian Archivists. As many of you are aware, ACML is now the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives.

Ed Dahl, in addition to steering me onto these Canadian discussions, gave me a lead to an article of some relevance to our situation which was authored by Barbara Farrell of Carleton University. This reported on the formation of a European map librarians group within LIBER (Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherches) in 1980. It was formed to go beyond organizations in individual countries to benefit map librarians with large or small collections by providing an opportunity for meetings to "discuss practical matters and develop mutual assistance and

**cooperation.**" I do not know what the status of this group is today, but the concept is certainly relevant. What I have said to this point describes the situation as it now stands. I feel that this congress provides the opportunity to explore where we want to go in the future. At this time each of these groups has been trying to one degree or another to keep in touch with the other groups through exchanging liaisons and in some cases bulletins or other publications. Is this all we can do? Is this all we want to do? What advantages are there in closer **cooperation**? Are there organizational structures that might be worthwhile pursuing? All these are questions which I feel need to be addressed. I'll try to give my opinions.

I feel that we **could** do more **cooperatively** between these organizations. For example, all these groups could hold an occasional meeting together (it has been done at least once in the past between two groups) or participate jointly in a publication. As well, there are advantages in speaking together in areas of national or international concern. Some of these advantages have been demonstrated through the work of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council which is a **cooperative** activity supported by a number of the groups meeting today. While people in this field of endeavor are not as often directly affected by legislative matters as are professionals in the surveying and mapping sciences, there may be times when they are. My experience has shown me that the greater the numbers of a group trying to get a message across to politicians the better off you are. Quite a few of us are serving users of remote sensing imagery. Have any of the groups, other than ACSM, tried to do anything about the status of the Landsat program? From that **cooperative** effort with the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, I learned that joining forces with another interested and affected organization brings a much higher chance of success to the endeavor. If the program does go ahead, I feel that it will be due primarily to the efforts of ACSM and ASPRS. I want to see more of **cooperative** efforts, also, in order to cut down on the duplication of effort which has occurred in the past. For example, there are three directories of map libraries on this continent which are currently

available: one lists map libraries in both the U.S. and Canada, one lists map libraries only in the U.S., and the other lists map libraries in Canada only. Why not **one** directory for the U.S. and Canada, but **cooperatively** prepared? It would save us **all** money in terms of funds which support the preparation and publication of such volumes as well as money in terms of buying them, not to mention the necessary individual effort. I would like to see more **cooperation** to restore the spirit of community which existed prior to this dispersal of effort caused by the formation of new organizations. Greater **cooperation** might make it possible for more people to participate in meetings. In recent publications of these societies, the numbers in attendance at meetings were all given at less than 40 people.

And, perhaps, we may want to go beyond **cooperative** projects to consider a more formal **cooperative** arrangement whereby all these groups could do things together. In terms of structure for **something** like this, a couple of possibilities come to mind. We have the proposal for a "federation" presented in 1979 by Stan Stevens. Another possibility is the slightly different structure of the Council of British Cartographers (COBRIG) which was created by nine organizations in Great Britain this past January 1st. I feel that both these models have merit and suggest they be given consideration.

Something needs to be done. It is quite apparent that we cannot individually belong to all of the map library and cartography, not to mention history, archival and geography organizations which exist today. There will always have to be some choices made, but **cooperative** efforts on the parts of the organizations may make them less detrimental in the long run. It is also apparent to me that our institutions are having to cut back on such things as journal subscriptions, and that the monographs which we purchase are fewer in number and must be chosen with much closer scrutiny than in the past.

At the moment, I see little likelihood of a single, unified organization in the U.S. and Canada, although I would be in favor of such an organization. However, I feel that there are other options for



cooperation, which I have mentioned, and I feel confident that others will bring up additional ideas throughout this landmark conference. I hope that positive results will be forthcoming at the end of our two days of discussions. Thank you for the opportunity to participate.

## REFERENCES

- AAG Directory 1987*. Washington, D.C.: The Association of American Geographers, 1987.
- "A.C.M.L. Membership List, 1987." Association of Canadian Map Libraries *Bulletin*, no. 63, June 1987, p. 44-54.
- ACSM Membership Directory 1987-1988*. White Plains, N.Y.: Bernard C. Harris Publishing Co., 1988.
- Cobb, David A. "The Politics and Economics of Map Librarianship." SLA Geography and Map Division *Bulletin*, no. 117, Sept. 1979, p. 20-27.
- Coombs, James A.; Holmer, Heidi L.; and Lorrain, Janice C. **MAGERT Membership List ... July 1988**. Open File Report 88-2. Chicago, Ill.: Map & Geography Round Table, American Library Association, 1988. [20] leaves.
- "Council of British Geography Formed." *GA News*, no. 11, April 1988, p. 1-2.
- Dahl, Edward H. "Session on Co-operation." **Seminar on Cartographic Archives**, p. 33-34. Ottawa: National Map Collection, 1978. Unpublished internal report.
- Farrell, Barbara. "European Map Libraries Co-operate: The Establishment of the Group of Map Librarians Within LIBER - Groupe des bibliothécaires de LIBER." *ACML Bulletin*, no. 38, March 1981, p. 39-42.
- Fox, Herbert S. "The Reorganization of WAML." Western Association of Map Libraries *Information Bulletin*, vol. 9, no. 3, June 1978, p. 188-193.
- Fox, Richard M. "Map and Geography Round Table." SLA Geography and Map Division *Bulletin*, no. 123, March 1981, p. 48-49.
- "Geography and Map." *Who's Who in Special Libraries, 1987-88*, p. 212-213. Washington, D.C.: Special Libraries Association, 1987.
- Johnson, Jenny Marie. "Northeast Map-Users Organization (NEMO) Inaugural Meeting, October 7, 1987, Storrs, CT." Western Association of Map Libraries *Information Bulletin*, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 96-97.
- Kidd, Betty. "Seminar on Cartographic Archives." Association of Canadian Map Libraries *Bulletin*, no. 27, June 1978, p. 30-33.
- Martinez-Perry, Paul R. "Minutes Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) Fall Meeting, October 6-7, 1977 University of California San Diego (UCSD)." Western Association of Map Libraries *Information Bulletin*, vol. 9, no. 1, Nov. 1977, p. 21-24.
- Murphy, Mary. "1941-1981: Forty Years of the Geography and Map Division in SLA." SLA Geography and Map Division *Bulletin*, no. 128, June 1982, p. 2-13.
- Otness, Harold M. "The Opportunities of Realignment: Remarks Made in the Role of Devil's Advocate." Western Association of Map Libraries *Information Bulletin*, vol. 9, no. 3 June 1978, p. 193-197.
- Post, Jeremiah B. "Some Thoughts On Organizations." SLA Geography and Map Division *Bulletin*, no. 119, March 1980, p. 2-3.
- Ray, Jean M. "G & M: Whence, Why, Whither?" SLA Geography and Map Division *Bulletin*, no. 124, June 1981, p. 31-33.
- "Regional Cooperation Between UK Map Libraries." *Cartographiti*, the Newsletter of the Map Curators' Group of the British Cartographic Society, no. 9, March 1985.

Schroeder, John R. "Annual Report, 1980-81 Geography and Map Division Special Libraries Association." *SLA Geography and Map Division Bulletin*, no. 125, Sept. 1981, p. 23-29.

"Special Libraries Association Geography & Map Division Membership List, June, 1980." *SLA Geography and Map Division Bulletin*, no. 121, September 1980, p. 2-16.

Stevens, Stanley D. "An American Federation - A Proposal to Unite All Groups Interested in Cartographic Materials." *SLA Geography and Map Division Bulletin*, no. 118, Dec. 1979, p. 2-6.

Stevens, Stanley D. "WAML's Questionnaire Re: Proposed New Organization of Map Librarians Analysis, Tabulation of the Responses, and History." *Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin*, vo. 9, no. 3, June 1978, p. 161-187.

Tessier, Yves. "Co-operation Between Map Libraries and Map Archives." *Association of Canadian Map Libraries Bulletin*, no. 27, June 1978, p. 11-13.

"Western Association of Map Libraries Membership and Subscription List as of 10-15-86." *Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin*, vol. 18, no. 1, Nov. 1986, p. 85-98.



**RAPPORT ANNUEL (1987-1988) DE LA  
DIVISION DES ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES ET ARCHITECTURALES  
(ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU CANADA)  
PRESENTE A L'ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET  
ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA**

Le rapport annuel de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, qui est publié dans le *Bulletin*, est devenu une tradition voilà nombre d'années et donne aux membres de l'Association un aperçu de nos activités. Il repose habituellement sur un compte rendu oral fait à l'occasion de la conférence annuelle, mais le programme de la conférence de cette année ne prévoyait pas la présentation d'un document de ce type.

Les mois écoulés depuis la conférence de 1987 ont été fort remplis tant pour les cadres que pour les employés de la Division: le personnel a reçu la formation utile et s'est familiarisé avec le système automatisé de la Division; diverses applications, par exemple l'enregistrement des acquisitions nouvelles, ont été élaborées et programmées; le nouvel appareil prototype de microfilmage (105 mm) a été mis en état de fonctionnement; la directrice et d'autres personnes se sont beaucoup occupées, au niveau de la Direction générale comme à celui du Département, des questions relatives aux locaux, aux normes de description, à l'automatisation, à la politique en matière d'acquisition, etc.; et les nouvelles dispositions légales visant le Département ont été mises en vigueur, sans compter qu'il y a eu analyse de la structure organisationnelle provisoire de la Division. Il va sans dire qu'il fallait aussi vaquer simultanément aux affaires courantes, à savoir l'acquisition de la documentation, le contrôle, le catalogage, la conservation, les services au public, les expositions, les activités d'action directe, etc.

#### **Acquisition:**

Pendant l'année financière 1987-88, nous avons acquis et enregistré 77 499 pièces nouvelles. Revêt un intérêt particulier pour les membres de l'ACC un important transfert de documents cartographiques du ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, qui étaient conservés dans la cartothèque

de celui-ci; les documents, au nombre d'environ 45 000, forment de grandes collections de publications en série topographiques canadiennes et se composent notamment de maintes cartes thématiques, dont la plupart datent du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle.

Parmi les autres transferts importants de documents officiels, figurent des documents de la Défense nationale, des Travaux publics, de Transports Canada, du Service hydrographique du Canada et de Santé et Bien-être social Canada. La Division a recensé les fonds fédéraux conservés dans la région du Pacifique, à l'occasion de l'examen des pièces en possession du Centre fédéral de documents, ainsi que ceux conservés dans les locaux de quatorze ministères situés à Vancouver, Victoria et dans les environs. Nous avons continué à donner avis et conseils en matière de gestion des archives et de documents administratifs à divers organismes gouvernementaux, dont les Musées nationaux, la Division des levés officiels du ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, le Centre des glaces d'Environnement Canada, la Direction de la sécurité des navires de Transports Canada et certaines directions de la Défense nationale; d'où les autres transferts possibles de documents.

Au nombre des pièces anciennes d'importance dont la Division a fait l'acquisition, se trouvent plusieurs cartes de l'ouvrage *The Atlantic Neptune* de J.F.W. DesBarres - la Baie des Sept-Iles (1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1778) et la Baie de Gaspé (1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1781), un exemplaire de l'atlas *The North American Pilot*, portant la date de 1784 sur la page de titre, mais dont les cartes ne remontent pas à plus loin que 1794, une carte de navigation de l'Espagnol Jose de Espinosa intitulée **Carta General para las Navegaciones a la India Oriental** et datant de 1813 et enfin plusieurs cartes publiées à Venise en 1781 dans le *Teatro della Guerra* de Bellin.

### Traitement:

Cette année, la Division a facilité, dans une certaine mesure, l'accès intellectuel à environ 42 162 pièces, en ce que ces dernières ont fait l'objet de notices dans les catalogues ou dans les instruments de recherches.

Au chapitre du catalogage, la traduction en français des notices anglaises PRECIS s'est poursuivie et devrait être terminée à la fin de l'été 1988. Voilà un travail particulièrement utile, en ce qu'il permettra d'avoir accès par matière, tant en français qu'en anglais, à toutes les notices consignées dans la base de données automatisée (UTLAS).

Les collections ou groupes de documents énumérés ci-dessous sont au nombre des plus importants que la Division a organisés et détaillés au cours des derniers mois: le RG 56M - Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement, Direction de la planification et des services créatifs; le RG 12M - Transports Canada, Division de la sécurité ferroviaire; le RG 30M - Chemins de fer nationaux du Canada; le RG 139M (minutes de terrain) - Service hydrographique du Canada; le RG 84M (plans du canal Rideau) - Parcs Canada, Bureau régional de l'Ontario et Bureau de district de Smith Falls; les documents qui complètent la collection Massey-Flanders; la collection Dominion Bridge; et la collection de documents de la Première Guerre mondiale. Des instruments de recherche seront maintenant à la disposition des chercheurs ayant besoin de consulter ces fonds. Comme dans le passé, le gros du travail que représentent ces collections et groupes de documents a été effectué par des agents contractuels ainsi que par des étudiants.

Diverses activités de contrôle sont aujourd'hui entreprises au moyen du mini-ordinateur IBM System 36 installé des locaux de la Division. Au nombre des applications programmées en 1987-1988 figurent l'enregistrement des acquisitions, le registre des microfiches, les listes de redistribution et la création d'instruments de recherche.

Bien que le nouvel appareil de microfilmage Opti-Copy ait été mis en état de fonctionnement en mai

1987, des difficultés de mise en route ont persisté pendant quelques mois sur le plan technique (l'appareil photographique est un prototype), le plan électrique (il y a des fluctuations dans l'alimentation en électricité de l'immeuble) et le plan administratif. Néanmoins, la qualité du produit est excellente - le pouvoir séparateur est supérieur de presque 30% à celui du vieux système de prise de vue, et l'impression en couleurs est la meilleure que nous ayons jamais eue. La production est maintenant en augmentation, et les problèmes du début ont été résolus.

### Services au public:

Tout au long de l'année 1987-1988, on a continué à beaucoup utiliser les collections de la Division. On a surtout consulté les plans de navire, tout comme l'année dernière, sans oublier les cartes de la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

Il va sans dire que la généalogie et l'histoire locale ont continué à plaire au plus grand nombre, et l'on a effectué de sérieuses recherches relativement aux revendications foncières des autochtones.

En 1987-1988, la Division n'a fait paraître qu'une seule publication d'importance: il s'agit des modifications apportées à sa brochure officielle. Elle a cependant produit plusieurs documents explicatifs sur de petites expositions.

Le personnel de la Division a continué à jouer de grands rôles dans la préparation d'expositions organisées par le Département - **Identités coloniales et Les rébellions dans les Canadas** et dans celles tenues à l'occasion de la conférence de l'Association cartographique internationale (Mexico, 1987) et du congrès de l'Union géographique internationale (Australie, 1988).

Nous avons aussi présenté des expositions, énumérées ci-dessous, dans le vestibule du 4<sup>e</sup> étage (contigu à la salle de consultation): "**L'évolution de la cartographie: une sélection de timbre-poste illustrant l'évolution de la cartographie au cours des âges**," dont les pièces ont été prêtées par la cartothèque de l'université Western Ontario; et une exposition, qu'on peut visiter actuellement, une sélection de documents d'édition courante



acquis récemment.

Aux fins d'expositions, la Division a continué à prêter des pièces au Musée du Nouveau-Brunswick, au **Annapolis Valley-Macdonald Museum** et au **Alberta Museum**. L'exposition organisée par le Musée du Nouveau-Brunswick - **Ambitions impérialistes** - doit être présentée aux Archives nationales du 13 septembre au 23 octobre 1988.

En décembre 1987, nous avons prêté aux archives de l'université Queen's cinquante-deux plans de la collection Power; ce prêt est le premier d'une série qui mettra à la disposition des chercheurs de Kingston et, plus particulièrement, des étudiants en histoire de l'architecture de l'université Queen's une cinquantaine de documents originaux provenant de cette collection. La durée des prêts est établie d'après l'année universitaire.

Par ailleurs, les travaux se sont poursuivis au chapitre de l'organisation des documents à redistribuer en prévision de la séance de travail de la conférence de 1987 de l'ACC, qui doit avoir lieu à l'université Trent. Vu leur nombre élevé, il a été matériellement impossible de déplacer toutes les boîtes dont on avait besoin. Par conséquent, des dispositions ont été prises avec certains conservateurs pour qu'ils aient accès aux documents à des dates différentes.

En juin, la Division a ouvert ses portes aux autres employés du Département pour leur permettre de se renseigner sur ses collections et activités.

#### **Administration:**

Les changements l'organisation intervenus dans la Division en décembre 1987 se sont traduits par la mise sur pied de deux sections: celles des collections, que dirige L. Cardinal, et celle des services, dont G. Langelier assume la responsabilité. Pour sa part, E. Dahl remplit maintenant les fonctions de spécialiste en cartographie ancienne et H. Stibbe, actuellement en affectation provisoire au bureau du directeur général, Ressources historiques, celles de spécialiste de la documentation.

En mai 1988, on nous a informés qu'il n'était pas nécessaire de se conformer à la directive reçue,

voici quelques mois, d'abandonner graduellement les collections de cartes étrangères; par la même occasion, on nous a aussi fait savoir que le statu quo pouvait être maintenu et prévu comme partie intégrante de la stratégie d'acquisition en voie d'élaboration.

Au cours de la dernière année, la situation dans laquelle se trouvent les Archives nationales au chapitre des locaux a évolué. C'est ainsi que le Comité permanent des communications et de la culture a reconnu le caractère critique de la situation (en 1987-1988, on a dénombré 120 cas où des pièces archivistiques ont été endommagées ou risquaient de l'être) et a fait rédiger par un consultant indépendant un rapport déposé le 8 décembre 1987. Depuis lors, plusieurs communications ont été faites; par la première, qui date de mai 1988, on a annoncé que l'Edifice commémoratif ouest (344, rue Wellington) serait rénové et logerait l'administration centrale du Département et qu'un immeuble satellite pour l'entreposage et les laboratoires serait construit dans la région de la Capitale nationale; par la seconde, faite en juin, on précisait que le gouvernement avait fait l'acquisition de l'ancien immeuble Mitel situé à Renfrew (Ontario), soit à 100 km d'Ottawa, et que cet immeuble serait utilisé comme installation provisoire destinée à remplacer des installations existantes ne répondant plus aux besoins. On n'a pas encore fait savoir où sera construit l'immeuble satellite.

La dernière année a été plutôt calme en ce qui concerne les mouvements du personnel. Donna Porter a démissionné pour remplir les fonctions d'historienne au ministère de la Défense nationale. On a informé la Division que le Comité de la haute direction lui a alloué une année-personne (1988-1989) pour la dotation d'un poste dont les fonctions consisteront à évaluer des données cartographiques ordinolingues et à en faire l'acquisition. Le processus de dotation est actuellement en cours. Par ailleurs, nous serons obligés de comprimer nos ressources de trois années-personnes d'ici à l'année 1990-1991, dont une en avril 1989 et les deux autres en avril 1990.

Au mois d'octobre 1988, la Division sera l'hôte du

quatrième colloque des archivistes de la cartographie, auquel participeront les représentants des archives provinciales et territoriales ainsi que le chef de la Cartographic and Architectural Archives Branch des National Archives de Washington.

Pendant les mois à venir, les employés de la Division continueront à être extrêmement occupés. Nous nous attendons en effet à déménager la majorité de nos collections dans l'installation provisoire d'entreposage située à Renfrew, à élaborer une stratégie d'acquisition, à définir les critères de

sélection, à participer à la séance de formation que la **Fondation for Documents of Architecture** donnera à Washington à l'intention des catalogueurs et à prendre part à des activités de cartographie et de conservation tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger (y compris une étude de faisabilité relative à la bibliographie nationale et au catalogue collectif), tout en vaquant aux affaires courantes de la Division.

Betty Kidd

La Directrice de la Division des archives  
cartographiques et architecturales



## 1987/88 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CARTOGRAPHIC AND ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVES DIVISION (NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA) TO THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

The annual report from Canada's "national collection," published in the *Bulletin*, has been a tradition for many years, providing an overview of activities to the association membership. Although usually based on an oral report given at the annual conference, the opportunity to provide such a report was not included in the program this year.

The months since our 1987 conference have been extremely busy for management and staff of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division as staff became trained and more knowledgeable in the divisional automated system, as automated applications - e.g., accessioning - were developed and mounted, as the new 105 mm prototype microfilm camera became operational, as the director and others became heavily involved in branch and departmental level work on accommodation, descriptive standards, automation, acquisition policy, etc., as the new departmental legislation was implemented and as the divisional interim organizational structure was reviewed. At the same time, of course, the day-to-day operations continued — acquisition, control, cataloguing, conservation, public service, exhibitions, outreach activities, etc.

### Acquisition:

During the fiscal year 1987/88, 77,499 items were acquired and accessioned. Of particular note to ACML membership was the large transfer from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources of cartographic records, formerly in the Departmental Map Library; numbering approximately 45,000 items, these records include extensive Canadian topographical series holdings and many thematic maps, most of which are twentieth century.

Other significant government transfers include those from National Defence, Public Works, Transport Canada, Canadian Hydrographic Service and Health and Welfare. A regional survey of federal government holdings was conducted in the Pacific

Region when staff reviewed records in the Federal Records Centre and in 14 government departments in Vancouver, Victoria and vicinities. We continued to provide archival/records management advice to a number of government departments, including the National Museums, Legal Surveys of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Ice Centre of Environment Canada, the Ship Safety Branch of Transport Canada, and certain directorates in National Defence; eventually, such advice may lead to transfers of records.

Among the more significant earlier items acquired were several charts from *The Atlantic Neptune* by J.F.W. DesBarres, Bay of Seven Islands (1 July 1778) and Bay of Gaspé (1 July 1781), a copy of the atlas *The North American Pilot* dated 1784 on its title page but containing charts dated as late as 1794, an 1813 Spanish navigational chart *Carta General para las Navegaciones a la India Oriental* by Jose de Espinosa, and several maps in Italian by Bellin from his *Teatro della Guerra* published in Venice in 1781.

### Custody:

Some 42,162 items were brought under some level of intellectual control this year, in that either catalogue entries or entries in finding aids were prepared.

In the cataloguing area, work continued to translate the English PRECIS records into French; the project is expected to be finished by the end of the summer 1988. This is especially significant in that it will allow subject areas access in both French and English to all records in the automated database (UTLAS). The following collections/record groups are among the most significant organized and itemized in the past months: Planning and Design Branch of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (RG 56M); Railway Branch of Transport Canada (RG 12M); Canadian National Railway (RG 30M); Canadian



Hydrographic Service - field sheets (RG 139M); Ontario Regional Office and Smiths Falls District Office of Parks Canada (RG 84M) - plans of the Rideau Canal; completion of the Massey-Flanders collection; Dominion Bridge collection; and World War I collection. Finding aids will now be available to researchers requiring access to these holdings. As in past years, the majority of this work continued to be done by contract and student personnel.

Various control activities are now being undertaken utilizing the IBM System 36 mini-computer installed in the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division. Among the applications automated in 1987/88 are accessioning, the microfilm register, the redistribution listings, and creation of finding aids.

Although the new Opti-Copy microfilm camera became operational in May 1987, there were a number of start-up problems which continued for some months — some technical (the camera is a prototype), some electrical (there are fluctuations in electricity entering the building), and some administrative. However, the quality of the product is excellent — the resolution almost 30% better than on the old camera system, and the colour work is the best we have seen. Production is increasing now that the initial problems have been solved.

#### **Public Service:**

Throughout 1987/88, there continued to be extensive use of the holdings of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division. This year several trends in use were the continuing emphasis on ship plans from the previous year and the extended use of World War II period plans of Europe.

Genealogy and local history, of course, continued to be popular, and extensive research was carried out in connection with native land claims.

The only divisional publication in 1987/88 was the revision of the divisional brochure. In addition, the division produced several exhibition hand-outs for small exhibitions.

Divisional staff continued to play major roles in the preparation of departmental exhibitions—including **Colonial Identities and Rebellions of 1937** - and in international exhibitions for the International Cartographic Association conference (Mexico, 1987) and the International Geographical Union Congress (Australia 1988).

Exhibitions shown in the fourth floor lobby (adjacent to the divisional public service area) included "Developing the map: A selection of papers on stamps to illustrate the progress of cartography from the earliest items to the present," an exhibition from the Map Library, University of Western Ontario; and an exhibition of selected currently published material recently acquired, now on display.

The division continued to loan items to a number of other institutions for exhibition purposes including the New Brunswick Museum, the Annapolis Valley-Macdonald Museum, and the Alberta Museum. The New Brunswick Museum exhibition - **Theatre of Empire** is to be shown at the National Archives from September 13 to October 23, 1988.

In December 1987, the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division forwarded to the Queen's University Archives 52 plans from the Power Collection on loan, the first of a series of loans of approximately 50 plans which will make available to researchers in Kingston, and in particular to students in architectural history at Queen's University, original material from this collection. The length of the individual loans are to be based on the academic year.

Work continued on the organization of redistribution material in preparation for the session planned for the 1987 ACML conference at Trent University. Because of the extensive number of boxes requested, it was physically impossible to move all of these. As a result, arrangements were made with some curators to access the material at a different time. In June, a divisional open house was held to allow other departmental staff to learn more about the division's holdings and operations.



**Administration:**

Effective December 1987, organizational changes within the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division have resulted in the establishment of two sections — the Collections Section, the chief of which is L. Cardinal, and the Services Section, headed by G. Langelier. E. Dahl is now the Early Cartography Specialist. H. Stibbe, currently on secondment to the Director General's Office, Historical Resources Branch is the Documentation Specialist.

In May of 1988, we were advised that the instruction we had been given several years ago to phase out the foreign map holdings need not be carried out and that the status quo could be maintained and reviewed as part of the developing acquisition strategy.

In the past year at the National Archives, there have been a number of developments in the accommodation area. The critical nature of the National Archives' accommodation situation - in which 120 incidents threatening or damaging archival holdings were recorded in 1987/88 - was recognized by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Communications and Culture which had an independent report prepared; this was tabled on 8 December 1987. Since then, several announcements have been made, the first in May 1988 being that the West Memorial Buildings at 344 Wellington Street would be renovated as the departmental headquarters and that a satellite building for storage and laboratories would be constructed in the National Capital Region. A second announcement in June was that the government had purchased the former Mitel building in Renfrew, Ontario - 100 km from Ottawa - as an interim facility to replace some of the existing substandard accommodation. An announcement on a location for the satellite facility has not yet been made.

The past year has seen little in the way of staff changes. Donna Porter has resigned to assume new duties as an historian with the Department of National Defence. The division was advised that Senior Management Committee had allocated a person-year commencing 1988/89 "for the appraisal and acquisition of machine-readable cartographic data." The position is currently in the staffing process. The division still has to downsize by three person-years by 1990/9 - one in April 1989 and two in April 1990.

In October 1988, the division will host the fourth cartographic archivists' seminar with persons invited from the various provincial and territorial archives; the Chief of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Branch of the National Archives in Washington will also attend.

The upcoming months will continue to be extremely busy for the staff of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division. In the next months, we expect to move the majority of our holdings to the interim storage facility in Renfrew, to develop a divisional acquisition strategy and selection criteria, to participate in the Foundation for Documents of Architecture training session for cataloguers in Washington, to participate in map curator and cartographic activities both in Canada and internationally (including the feasibility study for the National Bibliography and Union Catalogue) as well as continuing the regular work of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division.

Betty Kidd  
Director  
Cartographic and Architectural  
Archives Division

## NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Maureen Wilson

*Atlas avtomobilnykh dorog SSSR.* Moskva: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii, 1988.

*Atlas geograficzny Polski.* Warszawa: PPWK, 1988. ISBN 83-7000-010-X. 39 p. Softcover.

*Atlas nacional de la Republica Panama.* Panama: Instituto Geografico Nacional "Tommy Guardia," 1988. 222 p. No ISBN. Hardcover. US \$80.00

*Atlas of natural wonders.* / Rupert O. Matthews. New York: Facts on File Publications, 1988. 240 p. ISBN 0-8160-1993-2. US \$35.00.

*Atlas of oblique maps; a collection of selected papers of the world.* Reston. U.S. Geological Survey, 1988. Miscellaneous Investigation Series I-1799. 137 pp.

*Atlas of the Middle East.* / Moshe Brawer ed. New York: MacMillan Publishing, 1988. 140 p. ISBN 0-02-905271-8. Approx. US \$ 80.00.

*Atlas zleleznykh dorog SSSR passazhirkoe soobshchenie...1987.* Moskva: Glavnoe Upravlenie Geodezii i Kartografii, 1988.

*China-an economical atlas.* Pierre Gentelle. Paris/Montpellier: Fayard/RECLUS, 1987. 111 p. ISBN 2-213-01797-2.

*Climate of the Yukon.* / H.E. Wahl. Ottawa: Environment Canada, 1987. Climatological Studies Number 40. 323 p. ISBN 0-660-12415-7. \$49.95.

*Compendium of cartographic techniques.* / J.P. Curran, ed. London, New York: Elsevier Applied Science, 1988. Published on behalf of the International Cartographic Association. ISBN 0-01851662294. DM 115.00 (?).

*Current Research by Western Canadian*

*Geographers: The University of Alberta Papers, 1986.* Vancouver: Tantalus Research, 1988. ISBN 0919478689.

*Dictionary of Place Names in the British Isles.* London: Bloomsbury Pub., 1988. ISBN 058230086X. £12.95.

*Digital Map Processing Remote Sensing.* / J.P. Muller, ed. London: Taylor and Francis. ISBN 0850663148. £ 38.00.

*Directory of maps and geographic information in Hawaii.* Honolulu: Geomap, 1988.

*Early maps of South-East Asia.* Singapore: OUP Singapore, 1988. ISBN 0195888758. £ 66.00.

*Earth Resources Technology satellite atlas of China.* Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 198\_. scale about 1:1,000,000. Available from Geocarta International Centre. GPO Box 4122, Hong Kong. US\$ 200.00.

*Geographic information systems for resource management: a compendium.* Falls Church, VA: Gimms Committee, 1987. Available from ASPRS/ACSM, 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, Virginia 22046.

*Geologic story of Yosemite National Park.* / N.K. Huber. Reston, VA: U.S. Geological Survey, 1987. Bulletin 1595. 64 p. US\$ 5.00.

*Historical Atlas of the United States.* Washington: National Geographic Society, 1988. Centennial Edition. ISBN 087044-7475. US \$100.00. ISBN 0870447483 (deluxe edition) includes "Guide maps to U.S. history."

*Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States, vol. 2; General index for the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States.* /



Lee Peterson, ed. Athens: Georgia University Press, 1988. ISBN 0820309729. US\$ 60.00.

*Maps for local history.* Brian Paul Hindle. London: Batsford, 1988. ISBN 071355845. £ 14.95.

*National Atlas of Cuba.* Havana: Instituto de Geografia, 1989. US \$225.00. Address: Instituto de Geografia, N5/4entre D y E, Vedada, La Habana 4, Cuba.

*1988 Directory of mapping sciences.* 1988. Available from the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote, 210 Little Falls St., Falls Church, VA 22046. US \$15.00 members. US \$25.00 non-members.

*Ordnance Survey London and Beyond.* Southampton: Ordnance Survey/Norwich: Jarrold Color Publications, 1988.

*Ordnance Survey one-inch map of England and Wales, Third Edition (large sheet series): A descriptive and cartobibliographical monograph.* Charles Close Society Map Study Monographs. / Guy Messenger. London: Charles Close Society for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps, 1988. ISBN 187059803.

*Ordnance Survey touring atlas of Scotland.* London: Hamlyn, 1988. ISBN 031001482. £ 7.95.

*Ortsnahmenverzeichnis der Ortschaften jenseits von Oder und Neisse.* / M. Kuemmerer. Leer, 1988. Available GeoCenter.

*Population atlas of Ireland: a census atlas.* / A.A. Horner. Dublin: University College, 1987. ISBN 187008909X. £ 20.00.

*Population atlas of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.* Brno: Institute of Geography of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science, 1987. CSK 300. Available from the Institute, Mendlovo Nam 1.66282 Brno.

*Preliminary report of the proposed boundaries for British Columbia electoral districts.* Victoria: Royal Commission on Electoral Boundaries, 1988. 45 p.

*Rand McNally world atlas of nations.* Chicago: Rand McNally, 1988. ISBN 0528833154. US \$ 34.95.

*The Statesman's Yearbook historical companion.* London: MacMillan Press, 1988. ISBN 0333436598.

*Surveying and mapping for field scientists.* / W. Ritchie. Harlow: Longmans, 1988. ISBN 074750170. £ 12.95. or  
*Surveying and mapping for field scientists.* / W. Ritchie. New York: Wiley, 1988. ISBN 0470208465. US \$34.95.

*Thematic mapping from satellite imagery; an international report.* / J. Denegre. London: Elsevier Applied Science, 1988. Published on behalf of the International Cartographic Association. ISBN 001851662170. US \$36.00.

*Times Atlas of the Bible.* London: Times Books, 1987. ISBN 0723002959.

*Tourist Atlas of Indonesia.* Enschede: Intermap, 1988. 54 p. ISBN 9096000083. Softcover. Distributed through GeoCenter DM 32.80.

*Veliki geografski atlas Jugoslavje.* / Ivan Bertic. Zagreb: Sveucilisna Naklada Liber, 1987. 272 p. Hardcover. Distributed through GeoCenter DM 140.

*Webster's New World Atlas.* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1988. ISBN 0319481346. \$39.95.

*World Map Directory.* Santa Barbara, CA: Map Link, 1989. ISBN 0929591003. ISSN 10401687. US \$29.95.

*Worldwide geographic location codes.* 3 parts. Washington: General Services Administration, 1988. US \$19.00. Available from G.P.O. SuDocs # GS 1.34:987.

*Yosemite place names: the historic background of geographical names in Yosemite National Park.* / Peter Browning. Lafayette, CA: Great West Books, 1988. ISBN 09444220002. US\$ 12.95. Pbk.

## REVIEWS

Jeffrey Murray

**ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY  
ADMINISTRATION: DIVERGENT  
TRADITIONS AND COMMON CONCERNS /**

Lawrence J. McCrank, editor. New York; London: Haworth Press, c1986. 184 p. Also published in *Journal of Library Administration*, v. 7, nos. 2/3, Summer/Fall, 1986. ISBN 0-86656-590-6.

These ten articles comprise a refreshing collection which now has been collected into book form. They are refreshing in that the authors present a forward-looking view of archives and libraries.

Although originally the idea was to explore administrative concerns of archives in libraries, and conversely, of libraries in archives, the editor decided to restrict the scope to the former as this situation predominates. The target audience, then, is library administrators who have archives under their jurisdiction. With this in mind, the authors selected are in administrative positions. Most are archivists, a few librarians, and some have experience in both fields. Even though the stated audience is library administrators, in actuality the work has a much larger scope. Many of the issues raised are of no concern to all those involved in the various branches of information science. As a number of the authors say, we have much to learn from each other.

The articles are grouped under four main headings: archivist perspectives on library administration of archives; resource sharing; archival and bibliographic control; cooperative program development at institutional and national levels; and lastly, education and professional development. Within this framework, the contributors were asked to address the following topics: resource allocations, personnel management, adoption of new technology, definition of clienteles and services, and cooperation and networking. Not all articles lent themselves to

all of these subtopics but, in total, all were covered to some degree.

The first two articles point out the differences and similarities in the various activities and functions of archives and libraries. The conclusion reached is that they have much in common and that the differences are of degree and not of kind. Both advocate greater interaction so that each profession may benefit from the other.

The three articles on automation and information systems by Szary, McCrank, and Bearman are thought-provoking. There is a growing realization that the MARC formats can be very useful for archives. With this tool, authority records may be shared, networking is made possible, and access by users is improved through integrated databases. All of this, of course, requires some standardization, which, the authors note, is at last beginning to gain acceptance in the archival community. Librarians, however, need to support and be sensitive to archival needs in the MARC formats and in other standards.

Cox, in his article on government publications, points out that neither libraries nor archives handle these materials particularly well. He also states that the move from traditional paper to machine-readable format, and modern technology, make "it difficult to distinguish between published and unpublished documents," which consequently "blurs older distinctions between archives and libraries." He recommends that, in the area of government publications, librarians use archival techniques and treat these materials as either archival series or individual items within record groups. This, he feels, will help solve the problem of access to individual items.

It was particularly interesting to read the article by



Blouin, who says, on the one hand, that "archives differ from libraries in fundamental principles" and yet, a few pages later, says that "an integration of traditional bibliographic principles and archival principles will place archivists and librarians in a better position to build the intellectual and conceptual foundations for solutions to these many new problems." Even though I cannot agree with his use of the word "fundamental," I do agree with his conclusion.

Both Blouin and Warner address the question of professional education for archivists. Both conclude that, given today's realities (funding, number of students, technology, etc.), the logical place for this training is in schools of library and information science. Warner states that, even though he at one time would have advocated a separate educational system, he "suspects" that the time for this has passed, primarily because of the "fast moving technological changes."

I recommend this book to students, teachers, and practitioners alike of archival and library science. It is readable, thought-provoking, and provides a summary of the major areas of divergence and convergence. More importantly, the conclusions reached by the various authors (with a little hesitation on the part of some of them) tend towards exploiting the commonalities and using the principles of both fields to enhance the capabilities of each.

Velma Parker  
Cartographic and Architectural  
Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario

**GEOGRAPHIC SOURCES IN THE ROSENBERG LIBRARY** / compiled by Henry G. Taliaferro; edited by Jane A. Kenamore and Uli Haller. College Station: Published for the Rosenberg Library by the Texas A&M University Press, c1988. xiii, 234pp.; maps (some col.). ISBN 0-89096-161-1. \$32.50 US. Available from: Texas A&M

University Press, Drawer C, College Station, Texas 77843, USA.

This compact, scholarly guide describes over five hundred maps selected from the holdings of the Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Texas. The described items include early world views and document 16th and 17th-century exploration, not just in the Gulf of Mexico region, but throughout the Americas. However, the primary focus of both the maps and the descriptions is on 18th and 19th-century developments along the Texas coast, as well as on the growth of Galveston itself into the 20th century. The guide is comprised of an introductory essay on the "Early Cartography of the Texas Coast" (34 pp.); a chronological item catalogue with extensive annotations (154 pp.); a bibliography of sources used in preparing the catalogue (169 items); and a title, author, and area index (31 pp.).

The guide exhibits an impressive breadth and depth of research. Henry Taliaferro consulted widely among fellow scholars and his essay and item notes are richly documented, guiding the reader through a large body of cartographic literature as well as identifying the location of many significant maps not in the Rosenberg holdings. The essay succeeds in providing a broad overview of cartographic and exploratory developments relevant to the history of the Texas coast while still giving numerous, detailed evaluations of individual maps. The catalogue notes describe a variety of attributes of the maps, including area coverage, geographic and cultural features, historical and cartographic significance, accuracy, and usage. Most notably, the connections between related maps are examined in detail. Indeed, the manner in which this guide conveys a broad range of precise descriptive information should in itself be intrinsically interesting to map curators.

Of course, it is always easy for the reviewer to ask for more. As a guide to the Rosenberg holdings, the volume would benefit from the inclusion of basic information on the library's reference and reproduction services. As a reference source, the

guide could have been improved by the inclusion of additional, larger-format reproductions. One of the five colour plates occupies less than half of the available page space (22.5 x 15 cm) and some of the five black-and-white reproductions are so reduced as to make their details unreadable.

Nevertheless, the guide obviously was intended to serve not as a general history of Texas cartography for the browser, but rather as a detailed reference source for scholars and academic libraries. While the main subject area of the guide is of limited relevance to most Canadian map collections, larger libraries with a serious interest in American cartography should find this volume a highly useful companion to more visually-oriented works on the mapping of the American South.

Glen Isaac  
Library and Maps Division  
Provincial Archives of  
British Columbia  
Victoria, B.C.

**INUTTITUT NUNAIT ATINGITTA  
KATIRSUTAUNINGIT NUNAVIMMI,  
KUPAIMMI, KANATAMI = GAZETTEER OF  
INUIT PLACE NAMES IN NUNAVIK,  
QUEBEC, CANADA = REPERTOIRE  
TOPONYMIQUE INUIT DE NUNAVIK,  
QUEBEC, CANADA /** Ludgar Muller-Wille.  
Inukjuak, Quebec: Avataq Cultural Institute =  
Institut culturel Avataq, 1987. xvii, 368 pp., [1]  
folded leaf; ill. ISBN 1-55036-000-0. \$29.95 CAN

During the past two decades there has been a pronounced movement among the indigenous peoples of many parts of the world to preserve portions of their unique and often endangered traditional cultures. This cultural revival movement is manifest in forms as widely diverse as the revival of traditional songs and dances to the recording of traditional place names for a region. The *Gazetteer of Unuit Place Names in Nunavik* is the compilation of traditional place names gathered during the

NUNA-TOP Project from, and often by, the Inuit of Nunavik (northern Quebec) and represents a concerted effort to preserve an aspect of Inuit culture and history that has long been threatened by the encroachment of 'foreign' (i.e., Euro-Canadian) place names.

The NUNA-TOP ('nuna' from the Inuttitut for 'land' and 'top' from 'toponymy') Project was initiated in 1983 by Ludgar Muller-Wille (Department of Geography, McGill University, Montreal) for the Avataq Cultural Institute of Inukjuak, Quebec. The purpose of the project was to record all the traditional names for geographical features and populated places used by the Inuit of Nunavik and, after integrating earlier toponymic surveys in northern Quebec, to produce a useable listing of these names. The result, a listing of almost 8000 traditional Inuit place names, is most certainly unique to North America.

This gazetteer is in fact four separate name lists. The first is a short listing of Inuit names for regions and populated places in Nunavik; the second is a listing of 7797 Inuit names organized by NTS 1:50,000 scale map number; the third is an alphabetized listing of the Roman transcription of the Inuit name; while the fourth is an alphabetized listing of 'officialized' non-Inuit names cross-referenced to the 'traditional' Inuit name for the feature. Each of the 7797 name entries on lists 2 and 3 contain the Roman transcription, Inuttitut syllabics, feature type, latitude and longitude, NTS 1:50,000 map sheet number, and finally feature and region codes. Also included in this publication are extensive sections dealing with the history of the NUNA-TOP Project, how to use the gazetteer, and how to submit an unrecorded or new Inuit name. All information in these sections appears in English, Inuttitut (syllabics), and French.

The history of place name lists (gazetteers) in Canada can be traced to the early years of the Geographic Board of Canada. In the early decades of this century the Board published lists of name decisions that not only included location information



(latitude and longitude, township, district, etc.) but gave origin information and relevant historical data on each name. The implementation, in 1948, of the Gazetteer of Canada series by the Canadian Board on Geographical Names ushered in an era of minimizing information presented in gazetteers. The *Gazetteer of Inuit Place Names in Nunavik* has failed to break out of this limiting mould. None of the significant cultural and historical data that was gathered on each name has been included.

The primary users of this gazetteer will likely be the target group for whom it was produced, the Inuit of Nunavik. Other users could conceivably include researchers wishing to match an Inuit name, perhaps found in some obscure manuscript, to a specific location or, with somewhat greater difficulty, determine the Inuit name for a specific geographical feature. Scholars interested in the origins and meanings of the Inuit names listed in this publication, and all the cultural, historical, and anthropological implications that can be inferred from this type of data, will have to look elsewhere.

As a first step, this gazetteer makes a major contribution to the understanding and preservation of the traditional Inuit names for the geographical features and populated places of Nunavik. The information presented in the gazetteer represents only a small portion of the data gathered. Future publications containing more of the data gathered could only help the Inuit in their struggle to preserve their unique culture.

Randolph Freeman  
Territorial Toponymist  
Government of the Northwest Territories  
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

**HISTORICAL ATLAS OF WASHINGTON** / by James W. Scott and Roland L. De Lorme; cartography by Ted R. Brandt and Patrick S. Grant. 1st ed. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, c1988. xxix, [180] pp., maps. ISBN 0-8061-2108-4. \$27.95 US

The *Historical Atlas of Washington* is one of a series of historical atlases of American states published by the University of Oklahoma Press, which began in 1965 with the *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*. This atlas follows the standard pattern of the other atlases in the series, a page of maps followed by a page or less of text. The authors say that "the atlas attempts to explain geographically with accompanying text the progress of the state from prehistoric times to the twentieth century." I believe that they do this well.

The maps are clear and, on the whole, well drawn. They are black and white, which works well except for some maps with quantitative information such as Farm and Farm Acreage in which shades of black and gray are used. The distinction between the shades is not always clear and the printing seems poor. The text is informative, easy to read, and apparently accurate, with a good bibliography, mostly of secondary sources.

The atlas is divided into fourteen sections: 1., the Physical Environment, gives the background information necessary for understanding much of the other information; 2. deals with Indian history; 3-7. with exploration and territorial history; 8. with population growth and characteristics; 9. with political divisions; 10. with place names; 11. and 12. with the economy; 13. with urbanization, and 14. with cultural and park resources. Some maps, particularly in the Economic section, give fairly current information with the historical background included in the text. I have one quibble. A plain map with towns and major rivers would have made it easier to interpret the other maps, especially for anyone not familiar with Washington. Washington is the smallest state in the American West, though the second largest in population, but it is important economically. It shares in many ways a common historical background with its neighbour British Columbia and, in view of current environmental and resource-sharing problems of both, it is particularly timely that this atlas should be published. Although primarily of interest to students of

Washington State, it should also be useful to historians, scholars, and students, and members of the general public with an interest in Canada-U.S. relations. I would recommend that it be purchased by all libraries with programs in American studies and all medium to large libraries in the West.

Maureen F. Wilson  
Library - Map Division  
University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, B.C.

**SCHOLARS' GUIDE TO WASHINGTON, D.C. FOR CARTOGRAPHY AND REMOTE SENSING IMAGERY : MAPS, CHARTS AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, SATELLITE IMAGES, CARTOGRAPHIC LITERATURE, AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS) /** Ralph E. Ehrenberg; preface by Alan K. Henrikson; consultants, Joseph W. Wiedel, John A. Wolter; editor, Zdenek V. David. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1987. xx, 385 p. ISBN 0-87474-406-7. US \$30.00. ISBN 0-87474-407-5 (pbk)

This **Guide** is the 12th volume in the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars' series "Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C." The series was started in 1977 in order to promote and publicize the sources of information available to the Wilson Center's scholars in pursuing their research in the Washington, D.C. area. It lists more than 200 collections, organizations, and public agencies located in this area. Collectively, these collections house more than 50 000 atlases and 9.2 million maps, and 17 million aerial photographs and remote sensing images. There is no other place in the world where such a concentration of cartographic materials can be found.

At the beginning of the book, we find the **foreword** and **introduction**, a chapter on **how to use the guide** and a short paper by Alan K. Henrikson entitled "Frameworks for the world". The latter outlines man's need for, and dependency on, maps

in order to make decisions about our world. The book is then divided into eleven sections. The first four sections are devoted to research collections; the other sections are devoted to listing organizations. Within each section, entries are arranged alphabetically by the name of the individual institution or organization. Preceding each section is a standard entry form which provides an outline of the categories of information contained within each entry. The editor uses a numerically coded format to describe each collection in a systematic way, and also to allow for ease of comparison of each entry. In some instances this coded entry format has been replaced by descriptive sentences, allowing for information to be supplied for those collections which would not benefit from a cryptic description.

Five indexes provide access to information in the text. The "**Personal Names Index**" includes the names of mapmakers, publishers, and authors. The "**Subject Index**" covers broad categories of subject headings. There are two separate **geographic indexes**, one devoted to aerial photographs and satellite images and the other to maps. The "**Organizations and Institutions Index**" contains the names of all organizations and institutions listed in the **Guide**.

This **Guide** is well presented, easy to use and enhanced by multiple indexes. I recommend it for purchase by all major map collections in Canada, both for the information supplied and the style used to present the data.

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

**WE THE PEOPLE: AN ATLAS OF AMERICA'S ETHNIC DIVERSITY /** James Paul Allen, Eugene James Turner. New York: Macmillan, c.1988. xii, 315 pp., ill., maps (some col.). ISBN 0-02-901420-4. \$105 US



Allen and Turner, both of whom teach geography at California State University, write that the purpose of *We the People* is to examine the social geographic makeup of America; the atlas focuses on the "ethnic dimension of the population in different places in order to illuminate something of the human geography of the country." *We the People* serves this purpose extremely well.

Most of the data was derived from the 1980 Census of Population. The U.S. government prepared two questionnaires, one short—consisting of seven basic questions, the other much longer. The former document, distributed to all housing units in the country, solicited information on age, sex, marital status, and race. The "race question" asked residents to categorize themselves in terms of their membership in one of a series of fifteen groups (e.g., White, Black, Japanese, Eskimo). Those of Spanish/Hispanic origin were asked to further identify themselves as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and so on.

The longer form was delivered to one in every six housing units; in addition to the seven basic questions, it included questions pertaining to income, occupation, and ancestry. Occupants were requested to provide a free-form response to the ancestry question by indicating their ancestral origin(s). Examples of single-ancestry responses would include: German, Nigerian, or Pakistani; alternatively, respondents could indicate multiple-ancestral origins, e.g., Irish-Italian or Turkish-Armenian. The subjective nature of the ancestry question is obvious; for a variety of reasons, an individual's response to this question might bear no relationship to his or her actual biological or genealogical origin(s). Congress forbade any questions pertaining to religion; accordingly, responses to the ancestry question which included references to religion—e.g., Russian-Jewish or Swiss-Amish—were disallowed either in whole or in part. For this reason, the authors consulted the *American Jewish Year Book* in order to obtain information about the Jews as an ethnic group.

Readers of this scholarly atlas are well advised to read chapters 1, 2, and 3 before consulting the maps (chapters 4-13). Chapter 1—"Quality of the 1980 census data on ethnicity"—discusses in painstaking detail the significance, quality, and limitations of the data. The next chapter—"Data selection and map design"—presents the authors' reasons for selecting particular data sets and for using certain cartographic designs and procedures. "Understanding the map patterns" (chapter 3) discusses the nature of the interpretive text accompanying each of the map distributions.

The 111 full-colour maps in *We the People* are outstanding. They convey to the reader information about ethnicity in a clear, concise, and attractive fashion. Allen and Turner chose graduated-squares maps to portray the distributions of ethnic groups totalling between 20,000 and 3 million people nationally; on these maps the area of each square is proportional to the ethnic population in absolute numbers in each U.S. county. For those counties in which the ethnic population is a relatively high proportion of the total county population, the square is labelled and distinctively coloured. The distributions of groups totalling more than 3 million persons (e.g., the English, Irish, Germans) are shown by means of choropleth maps; organized on a county basis, these maps indicate the percentage of total county population for each of these large ethnic groups.

One could easily spend hours poring over these maps; the maps, the accompanying text, and the appendices contain a wealth of intriguing and useful information. It is very difficult to find very much to fault and yet, few as they are, there are several problems worth mentioning. A number of the small-scale graduated-squares maps (scale ca. 1:28M) make use of colours that are remarkably similar and therefore difficult to differentiate. Examples include the map of Albanian ancestry (light green/dark green) and Turkish ancestry (purple/red); I do note, however, that for each colour pair one set of coloured squares is labelled.

Inexplicably, the map of Basque ancestry contains a colour—yellow—which is not represented in the legend. I take issue with the colour progression (purple through pink) selected for the maps of German and French ancestry; the results are excessively garish. Rather unfortunate, from the perspective of this atlas, is the fact that so many ethnic groups are concentrated in the nation's highly urbanized areas in the East. On map after map, there is a confusion of overlapping symbols and colours in the region centred on New York City; it might have been useful had the authors included insets for areas of compact ethnic concentration.

I cannot conclude this review without a word or two about Canada. On page 12, the authors state that Canadian ancestry was not mapped because so many Canadian immigrants (i.e., those migrating to the U.S.A.) formed their ethnic identity in terms of their ancestry prior to immigration to Canada. Thus, French-speaking immigrants from Canada have tended to identify their ancestry as French rather than Canadian. A pity! No one has yet compiled an

atlas of ethnicity for Canada; assuming that the data are available—perhaps in the 1981 Census—it is not unreasonable to suggest that such a venture would be very well received in the mosaic that is Canada.

I do not hesitate to recommend this atlas; it is most appropriately located in academic libraries in Canada and the United States. As well, historians, geographers, sociologists, political scientists, teachers, government officials, and many others may wish to have a personal copy of this remarkable, pioneering atlas. The volume is sturdily bound, as befits an oversize book of more than 300 pages (each page measures 43cm by 28cm); the pages open flat for easy consultation of the maps; and the dust jacket is attractively designed, featuring a close-up photograph of the Statue of Liberty.

Richard Pinnell  
University Map and Design Library  
University of Waterloo  
Waterloo, Ontario

## SAVE IT! CONSERVATION/PRESERVATION NEWS

Carol Marley

Several of our members have inquired about current addresses for suppliers of archival quality materials. The Conservation Department of the Newberry Library recently compiled a list which has proved useful in handling these inquiries, summarized below. If any Canadian institutions have up-to-date lists it would be appreciated if the information could be shared with our readers.

Aiko's, 714 N. Wabash, Chicago, IL 60611, (312) 943-0745

Andrews/Nelson/Whitehead, 31-1048th Ave., Long Island City, NY 11101, (212) 937-7100

Conservation Materials Ltd., 340 Freeport Blvd., Box 2884, Sparks, Nevada 89431, (702) 331-0582

Conservation Resources, 8000-H Forbes Place, Springfield, VA 22151, (703) 321-7730

Hollinger Corp., Box 6185, Arlington, VA 22206, (703) 671-6600

Light Impressions, 439 Monroe Ave., Rochester, NY 14607, (800) 828-6216

Monsanto Co., Dept 198, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63167

Paper Source, 730 N. Franklin, Chicago, IL 60610 (312) 337-0798

Pohlig Bros., Century Division, Box 8069, Richmond, VA 23223, (804) 644-7824

Process Materials Corp., 301 Veterans Blvd., Rutherford, NJ 07070, (201) 935-2900

Rising Paper Co., Housatonic Mass. 01236

University Products, Box 101, Holyoke, Mass. 01041, (413) 532-9431



## REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

### ATLANTIC CHAPTER

The Geography Department Map Library has just completed a full schedule during this past year of 1988 owing to the department hosting a national conference, and also because we added additional space to the Map Library.

The Geography Department hosted, for the first time in the Maritimes, the Canadian Association of Geographers' annual conference, from the 31st of May to the 7th of June, 1988. Because we are a very small department with only 7 staff and faculty members, everyone was involved in organising this major event.

The conference consisted of a series of lectures, field trips (all over the Maritimes), workshops, and a banquet. The conference also had commercial exhibits by various publishing houses, equipment companies, and governmental agencies. The publication of the conference book, "Geographical Perspectives on the Maritimes Provinces," was timed to coincide with the conference, and a copy was distributed to all registrants. This work was edited by Douglas Day. It is available from the Geography Department at a cost of \$17.50 plus the postage of \$1 in Canada and \$3.50 for foreign orders.

In attendance were 368 delegates from far and wide: 336 of them were from Canada, 22 from the U.S.A., 3 from the U.K., 2 from the F.D.R., and 1 each from the U.S.S.R., Japan, Finland, Belgium, and the People's Republic of China.

Everyone who attended will surely remember the good time they had at this conference. The Geography Department was pleased to have hosted the conference and see the excellent response to it, but it will be a while before we are ready to host another!

For the last few years the Map Library has been feeling constricted in space. As you all know, the map cabinets do take a lot of floor space, and there is a limit to how high you can stack those cabinets and how many maps you can squeeze in a drawer. Well, we decided to expand our floor space. Having been offered a free mezzanine floor from another department, we took the initiative to relocate this in the library, and thus expand the space available below for our cabinets.

The building we are presently in was formerly the university library, so the ceilings are extremely high, which permitted this installation. The mezzanine is made of steel and can be dismantled and assembled anywhere just like a meccano set. This is exactly what was done. The only cost that was incurred at the time was the creation of metal stairs in the Map Library, and the addition of new carpet on the floor.

Before the changes, our approximate flooring space (including an office for the cartographer/map librarian) was 90 sq. metres. It is now 120 sq. metres. The map library collection presently holds 33 cabinets of 5 drawers each, and we are planning to add another 2 cabinets. The map room has four private study carrels on the first floor, and another five may later be added on the second floor. Concerning equipment, we have four light tables (two of them portable), a Map-O-Graph Model 55 map enlarger, opsimeters, planimeters, plastic and glass stereoscopes, as well as mirror stereoscopes. A large seminar table is provided on the new mezzanine floor.

For your interest, our hours of operation during the academic year are Monday to Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Hours of operation from the 1st Monday of June to the 1st Monday of September are from 9:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

We have several general and topical atlases and geography-related text books, and gazetteers for most provinces of Canada and the world, which number about 1 000. In our map collection, we also have approximately 500 air photographs.

The approximate number of maps in our collection is 25 000 (45% Canadian and 55% non-Canadian). We are a small library with a small budget and it is hard to keep up-to-date with all the new maps that keep coming out. We are always appreciative of donations of any topographical (non-Canadian) and thematic maps.

Benoit Ouellette  
Cartographer/Map Librarian  
Geography Department  
Saint Mary's University  
Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3

La cartothèque du département de géographie a complété une année très surchargée en 1988 dû au fait que le département a été l'hôte d'un congrès national, et aussi dû au fait que la cartothèque a été agrandi.

Le département de géographie a été l'hôte pour la première fois de l'Association des Géographes du Canada pour leur congrès annuel du 31 mai au 7 juin 1988 (une première dans les Provinces Maritimes). Etant un département de 7 personnes (composé de membres du personnel de soutien et de membres de la faculté) tout le personnel du département fut impliqué pour ce grand évènement.

Le congrès était organisé à l'intérieur d'une série de conférences, d'études sur le terrain (partout dans les Maritimes), d'ateliers, et d'un banquet. Ce congrès a également eu une exposition commerciale de diverses maisons d'édition, de compagnies vendant de l'équipement et diverses agences gouvernementales. La publication du livre, "Geographical Perspectives on the Maritime Provinces," a coïncidé en même temps que le congrès, et une copie fut donnée à tous les participants du congrès qui se sont inscrits pour les huit jours. Cet ouvrage a été édité par Douglas Day

et il est encore disponible au coût de 17.50\$ plus les frais de port et manutention (1\$ au Canada et 3.50 pour une commande internationale).

368 délégués ont participé à ce congrès venant de diverses régions canadiennes et aussi mondiale. Parmi les 368 délégués, 336 étaient du Canada, 22 des Etats-Unis, 3 du Royaume-Uni, 2 de l'Allemagne de l'ouest, et 1 chacun de ces pays: U.R.S.S., Japon, Finlande, Belgique, et le la Chine communiste.

Tous ceux qui y ont participé se rappelleront de l'agrément qu'ils ont eu à ce congrès. Le département de géographie a été heureux d'être l'hôte de ce congrès, et de voir l'excellent résultat qui s'en est découlé, mais ce sera un bout de temps avant que nous soyons prêt d'en offrir pour un autre!

Pendant ces dernières années la cartothèque s'est sentie restreinte par son espace. Comme vous le savez les meubles à tiroirs prennent beaucoup d'espace, et vous êtes très limité combien vous pouvez en ranger les uns pardessus les autres et combien vous pouvez mettre de cartes dans une tiroir. Nous avons donc décidé d'agrandir l'espace. Après avoir été offert gratuitement une mezzanine d'un autre département, on a pris l'initiative de mettre cette mezzanine dans la cartothèque, et afin d'agrandir l'espace pour mettre plus de meubles à tiroirs pour nos cartes.

L'édifice que nous occupons était dans le passé la bibliothèque de l'université, donc les plafonds sont extrêmement haut, ce qui nous a permis cette installation. La mezzanine est fabriquée en métal et peut-être démontée et remontée n'importe où comme un jeu de mécano. C'est justement ce qu'on a fait. Le coût au moment de l'installation fut la fabrication de marches en métal allant au nouveau plancher de la cartothèque, et l'achat d'un nouveau tapis.

Avant les changements, l'espace était 90 mètres carrés (y incluant le bureau de cartographe/cartothécaire). C'est maintenant 120 mètres carrés. La collection de la cartothèque contient 33 bureaux à tiroirs de 5 tiroirs chaque, et on s'attend à y ajouter 2 autres bureaux à tiroirs. La cartothèque a quatre



petites salles d'études au premier étage et cinq autres vont peut-être être installées au deuxième étage. En ce qui concerne l'équipement, nous avons quatre "light tables" (dont deux sont portatives), un agrandisseur Map-O-Graph modèle 55, des "opsiomètres," des "planimètres," des stéréoscopes en plastique et en métal, ainsi que plusieurs avec des miroirs. Une grosse table pour les séminaires est située au nouvelle étage.

Pour votre renseignement, nos heures d'ouvertures pendant l'année académique sont du lundi au vendredi de 9:00 heures à 17:00. A partir du premier lundi du mois de juin jusqu'au premier lundi du mois de septembre, elles sont de 9:00 heures à 16:30.

Nous avons plusieurs atlas généraux et spécialisés et des livres concernant la géographie et autres matières; des répertoires géographiques sur les provinces du Canada et du monde entier, au nombre d'à peu près 1 000. Dans notre collection nous avons aussi à peu près 500 photographies aériennes.

Le nombre de cartes que contient notre collection se situe environ à 25 000 (45% Canadien et 55% non-Canadien). Nous sommes une petite cartothèque avec un petit budget et c'est difficile de se tenir à jour avec toutes les nouvelles cartes qui sont publiées. Nous apprécierions toute donation de cartes topographiques étrangères et n'importe lequel cartes thématiques.

Benoit Ouellette  
Cartographe/cartothécaire  
Département de géographie  
Université Saint Mary's  
Halifax, N.-E. B3H 3C3

## ONTARIO

There are a number of recent changes to report in both university-based and government map collections in Ontario.

At Carleton University, Alison Hall is replacing Barbara Farrell, who is on sabbatical leave for calendar year 1989. Note that the Map Library's telephone number has changed to (613) 788-2515.

At the University of Western Ontario, Isobel Veitch retired in November 1988 after many years of service, and has been replaced by Melissa Thomas, who was formerly a part-time employee.

Aileen Desbarats reports that 600 fully-reviewed map records are to be entered into the University of Ottawa's database shortly. Brock University's map library now has 1000 records online, according to Colleen Beard. This figure, which includes atlases, represents holdings catalogued since 1986, when the university acquired the GEAC system. A retrospective conversion project is now underway. Vivien Cartmell was the successful candidate for the recently advertised position of Cartographic Archivist at the Archives of Ontario. She assumed her new duties in January, after leaving the post of cataloguer at Memorial University of St. John's. She reports that she faces a cataloguing backlog consisting of the Archives' entire map collection! At the University of Waterloo, Richard Pinnell recently addressed the Ontario Genealogical Society on the subject of specialized cartographic tools of use to family historians. The Map and Design Library's stack area, which houses atlases and architectural design material, has been reorganized, and a portion of the library's extensive wall map collection has been put into storage. Any maps not requested from this group during the next two years will be made available for redistribution at the end of that period. Donning his OCUL Map Group Chairman's hat, Richard reports that at a meeting between OCUL and representatives of the principal Ontario Government mapping agencies, a number of cartographic topics were suggested to make up for the lack of current small-scale thematic mapping in this province. The Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing appears to be interested in undertaking some new map compilation in order to fill this need. The OCUL Map Group also plans to lobby two ministries which have been less prolific cartographically, i.e., Environment and Municipal Affairs, to re-establish some of their inactive series, such as the Water Resources Maps.

Recently, the Map Resource Centre of the Canada Centre for Mapping hired Karen Lochhead to reorganize the remnants of the Energy, Mines and

Resources Departmental Map Library. She is presently weeding the collection in accordance with guidelines established in a 1983 consultant's report, and has just arranged for the transfer of several hundred atlases to the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives. The rationalization process began in early 1988, when approximately 40 000 items, including the superseded Canadian topographic collection, were transferred to the Archives. Once weeding has been completed, the Map Resource Centre will contain national and thematic atlases; a full set of current Canadian topographic sheets; selected international thematic maps at small scales; and small-scale topographic series, world-wide, to help support the ongoing activities of the Canada Centre for Mapping. The reorganization of the collection is expected to be completed by the fall of 1989.

In other federal government news, Betty Kidd advises that David Brown joined the staff of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division as the Division's first data archivist on February 13, 1989. David, a geography graduate, has eight years experience as a data archivist in other divisions of the National Archives. Norm Ramsay of the Services Section, whom delegates to the 1988 conference will remember from the redistribution session, has recently transferred to a position in the Documentary Art and Photography Division of the National Archives.

A number of staff members are heavily involved these days in a number of departmental initiatives. These include:

a) Automation - the Archival Holdings Data Base development: Gilles Langelier is an Historical Resources Branch representative; Velma Parker a representative of the Office of Descriptive Standards (as is Hugo Stibbe); divisional observers include Louis Cardinal, Alain Rainville and Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba.

b) Accommodation: Betty Kidd is the National Archives Project Manager for the Renfrew Building, an interim storage facility; Tom Nagy is the divisional member on the project team. Betty Kidd has recently completed a four month (September -

December 1988) project in which she represented the Historical Resources Branch in the planning of the renovation of 344 Wellington Street (West Memorial Building) as departmental headquarters and the construction of a new building in Gatineau, Québec.

c) Acquisition Strategy: Louis Cardinal is the divisional representative on a task force developing an acquisition strategy for the National Archives.

Tim Ross  
Geological Survey of Canada

## **SASKATCHEWAN**

### **Saskatchewan Archives Board**

Margaret Hutchison, Staff Advisor, Maps and Architectural Drawings, has taken on a new role as Head, Manuscripts, Regina Office. The Saskatchewan Archives organizational restructuring has put the maps and architectural drawings section within the manuscripts section. Anyone wishing information about Saskatchewan Archives holdings of maps and drawings in Regina can still contact Margaret at 306-787-3867.

Wayne Crockett, the Staff Archivist responsible for maps in the Saskatoon Office, has been granted educational leave beginning May 6, 1989 and ending August 14, 1989. Wayne will be completing his Master of Library and Information Science degree at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

### **The University of Saskatchewan Map Collection**

The main map collection of the University of Saskatchewan Library comprises approximately 85 000 maps. Of this, approximately 80% are from Canada with representative collections from other countries. In addition to the actual maps, the library also has a collection of atlases which supplements the maps.

The map collection serves the Campus Community of the University of Saskatchewan. Most users come from either the faculty, approximately 1000 people, or the student body, approximately 17 000 people. The collection is also used to some extent by members of the general public.



The maps area of the University of Saskatchewan Library is located on the second floor of the main library.

Maps are stored flat in 69 ten-drawer map cabinets which are arranged in call number order according to the Boggs and Lewis map classification system. There are two light tables available for tracing purposes and, in addition, there are 44 study spaces for users of the maps area.

During the school year (from September to April), the area is open from 8:00 AM to 11:00 PM Monday to Friday, from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM on Saturday, and from 11:00 AM to 11:00 PM on Sunday. Reference service is provided from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday to Friday and from 12:00 to 4:00 PM on Saturday.

In the summer months the area is open from Monday to Friday from 8:00 AM to 7:00 PM and reference service is provided from 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM.

The Maps area is staffed by the people who work in the Government Publications, Maps and Microfilms Department. This consists of two librarians, five full-time library assistants and three student assistants who are employed during the school year.

Both librarians and three of the library assistants are responsible for providing reference service in the

Maps area. In addition, one of the librarians is responsible for the selection and supervision of the map activities of the library and one library assistant devotes approximately 40% of her time to the maintenance of the map collections. The three student assistants shelve maps as the need arises.

Anyone is welcome to consult the collection in the library and facilities for photocopying are available. Under normal circumstances maps and atlases may not be taken from the library. The only exception would be for a professor or graduate student who may need a map for class purposes and then he/she would only be allowed to borrow material for a brief period of time.

In addition to the map collection housed in the Main library, there are other maps available on the University campus which are held in the Geology/Physics library. This collection of some 12 000 geological maps is currently being developed.

Any questions about the map collections or services at the University of Saskatchewan Library should be addressed to Mr. Sandy Finlayson, care of the Government Publications Section, University of Saskatchewan Library, Saskatoon.

Sandy Finlayson  
Maps and Atlases Selector, and Reference Librarian  
Government Publications, Maps and Microfilms  
University of Saskatchewan Library

## REPORTS FOR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (To be held June 15, 1989 in Regina)

### AWARDS COMMITTEE Serge Sauer

No awards were presented at the ACML Annual Conference, June, 1988, Peterborough, Ontario. A call for nominations for the 1989 Honours and Paper Awards has been prepared and appeared in the ACML *Bulletin*, #69, December, 1988.

### REPORT OF THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL FOR CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS (CCBCCM) 1988-89 Joan Winearls

In the Spring of 1988 the Association was delighted to be awarded \$10,000 by the Canadian Council of Archives for the feasibility study on the National Union Catalogue/National Bibliography of Cartographic Materials project. The committee discussed possible consultants at a meeting during the conference in June and agreed that we should approach Jane Beaumont. Ms. Beaumont is a well-known consultant in Canada in the field of library information systems, with considerable experience in feasibility studies for system selection, networking, on-line catalogues, recon projects and union catalogues. Ms. Beaumont submitted a proposal to the committee in September and the contract with the National Archives of Canada (per Canadian Council of Archives) was signed in October.

J. Winearls held numerous meetings with Ms. Beaumont before Christmas to assist in providing background information and to advise on the design of the questionnaire. The emphasis in the questionnaire was on determining collection policies and the ability of collections to provide cataloguing records for Canadian maps now or in the future in machine-readable and standard (AACR2) cataloguing form. The questionnaire was sent out

to a selection of 35 archives and libraries in early January and by late February most returns were in. Ms. Beaumont has also been collecting systems information and has had meetings with representatives of the National Archives and National Library. She will meet with the CCBCCM committee to discuss options and her final report later in March and expects to have completed her work soon after. We await her report with anticipation.

Velma Parker produced *Cartographic Cataloguer's Newsletter* No. 2 in February 1988. Another issue is now being prepared. At the annual conference, ACMLA members voted to have the cataloguer's Newsletter incorporated into the *Bulletin* on a trial basis so that it would be accessible to a wider audience and the next issue will appear there.

During the year preliminary discussions were held with MAGERT, ALA about the need for revision to *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2* now that a new edition of AACR2 has been published. LC will probably take the initiative on this as the secretariat for the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee on Cartographic Materials (AACCCM).

Committee members for the year were Joan Winearls, Chair, Velma Parker, Aileen Desbarats, Barbara Farrell, Hugo Stibbe, Alberta Wood, and Pierre Lepine. Bob Batchelder didn't exactly resign but faded away into the Shortgrass Library System and away from map librarianship. We thank you, Bob, for your tremendous contributions to CCBCCM and assure you that you will be sorely missed.



## CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

### Carol Marley

The committee continues to publish a conservation column in the *Bulletin*. We also respond to inquiries, written or by telephone, about suppliers and literature relating to conservation of cartographic documents. Pam Ross is a member of the committee. During the past year a number of ACML members have forwarded useful information to us.

## RAPPORT DU COMITE SUR LE DROIT D'AUTEUR

### Gilles Langelier

Les membres du Comité sur le droit d'auteur ont consacré leurs efforts à deux activités précises: l'organisation d'un panel au congrès annuel à l'Université Trent au mois de juin 1988 et la préparation d'un mémoire portant sur la deuxième phase de la révision de la loi sur le droit d'auteur.

Dans le cadre du congrès de l'Association des Cartothèques et Archives cartographiques du Canada Carol Marley a organisé et présidé le panel portant sur les modifications déjà apportées à la loi et celles envisagées dans un avenir prochain. Bruce Couchman, Jim Lorrman et Gilles Langelier furent les participants à ce panel qui a suscité beaucoup de discussions parmi l'assistance. Un compte rendu a été publié dans le numéro de décembre 1988 du *Bulletin*.

Les membres du Comité ont également préparé un nouveau mémoire décrivant les principaux changements que les cartothécaires et archivistes aimeraient voir incorporer dans la loi. Les articles en voie d'être révisés sont ceux qui auront un impact important pour les utilisateurs de cartes: l'utilisation équitable et les autres exemptions du même type.

Les membres du Comité sont Aileen Desbarats, Gilles Langelier et Carol Marley. Je remercie Carol Marley et Aileen Desbarats pour leur immense contribution au cours de cette année.

## FACSIMILE MAP SERIES

### Ed Dahl

This report will be presented at the Annual General Meeting.

## MAP USERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Maureen Wilson

In April 1987 the first meeting of the MUAC was held in Ottawa (see *Bulletin* #63, pp. 35-42). This was a very successful interface between map users and map producers, and it was agreed that it should set the pattern for future meetings. The second meeting was organized by the Map Group of the Ontario Council of University Librarians with the Ontario provincial map producers in Toronto. This meeting took place on November 3, 1988, and the minutes of that meeting are printed in this issue of the *Bulletin*.

The long term plan for MUAC meetings is to have one or two more provincial encounters before again interviewing federal map producers in Ottawa. ACML members who would like to arrange a meeting in their province should get in touch with the Chairperson of MUAC.

## MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

### Norma A. Mousaw

Current Membership as of February 1989:

Full members	102
Associate members	31
Institutional members	146
Honourary members	2
Exchange members	13

TOTAL 294

## PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

### Carol Marley

The second vice-president is responsible for liason

between the Publications Committee and the Board. Over the past few years there has been discussion about the vice-president's mandate and how members of the Publications Committee (the editor of the *Bulletin* and the editor of the facsimile map series) should relate to the Board. As a result of last year's Annual general meeting, the Publications Committee, of which the 2nd vice-president is a member ex officio, was requested to meet and discuss the matter. During the summer Ed Dahl, Lorraine Dubreuil, Aileen Desbarats and I met in Ottawa. Rather than propose a new structure for the Publications Committee we agreed to examine how it is we work at present. The real issue is how to get the work done with the few experienced hands we have to do it, and at the same time, how best can we improve our publications program.

A number of constructive suggestions surfaced from our discussions. First, it was agreed that we would ask for evaluations of the *Bulletin* and the facsimile series, to be shared with the Board and then summarized for the membership. Some of our members have been asked to serve as evaluators. The membership will have the opportunity of responding to the evaluations. In this way we hope to make the publications program responsive to the membership. Marketing is an area that needs looking into for all our publications. Unfortunately the head of the Publications Committee has more than enough on her hands. It was agreed that the 2nd VP would concentrate on marketing. Karla Kuklis has agreed to work with the 2nd VP in this area.

The publications program continues to be productive. As a result of our successful application for the SSHRC grant last year we are in a healthier financial state, but the situation is far from perfect.

The *Bulletin* has appeared on a regular basis and in an improved format under Lorraine Dubreuil's capable editorship. Lorraine has already edited eight issues so it is time to begin searching for another editor to assume this important responsibility. Aileen Desbarats has served as head of the Publications Committee for several years. This fall the Board accepted her resignation with regret. We are now looking for a person to chair the committee. During Aileen's tenure she saw to the launching of a new research monograph series, the first volume of which is Lorraine Dubreuil's *Early Canadian Topographic Map Series: The Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1949*, 1988. Aileen also served as associate editor along with Barbara Farrell for our new book, *Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping*. Ed Dahl is now working on the fourth folio of facsimile maps which he hopes to publish in 1989, the publications budget permitting. Ed has assiduously sought out sponsors to fully fund printing costs for some of the maps, helpful for balancing the books. Frances Woodward has agreed to work on a ten year index to the *Bulletin*. She has been responsible for working out a favorable financial arrangement for ACML to store the data in the U.B.C. Main frame system. The OCUL Group have proposed the ACML publish a new edition of the *Map Sources Directory*. The Board has expressed interest and will entertain a budget submission from the group when it is ready. Lou Sebert, our Publications Officer, has our inventory well in hand. Meanwhile I am working on creating some sort of consistent record of whom we send review copies to, size and cost of runs, who bought what and so forth.

It has been an education, also a pleasure, to work with such a dynamic program.



**ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES**  
**23rd Annual Conference**  
**Luther College, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan**  
**June 13-17, 1989**  
**Preliminary Programme**

Conference Theme - The Map Collection in the Year 2000

June 13	11 AM - 5 PM 6:30 PM	Registration Welcome Reception - Saskatchewan Archives
June 14	8:15 AM 9 AM 9:30 AM  11 AM 12 - 1:30 PM 1:30 PM  2:30 PM 4 PM	Late Registration Welcoming speeches "GRIN - Georeferenced Information Network" Larry Carver, Head of Map and Imagery Laboratory, University of California at Santa Barbara  LUNCH Use of aerial photography, remote sensing and satellite imagery Jack Mollard, J.D. Mollard & Associates Representative from Prince Albert Remote Sensing Station Saskatchewan GIS Working Group Dr. David Gauthier, University of Regina
June 15	9 AM  10 AM 11 AM  12 - 1:30 PM 1:30 PM 7 PM	"Dene Mapping Project" Tom Andrews, Director, Dene/Metis Mapping Project  "Three-Mile Map Series: Anecdotes and Reminiscences" Lou Sebert LUNCII Annual General Meeting Banquet
June 16	9 AM    12 - 1:30 PM 1:30 PM 3 PM	Reports: John Turnbull, Director, Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation John McArthur, Manager, Market Development, Cartographic Information & Distribution, Surveys, Mapping & Remote Sensing Sector Betty Kidd, Director, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada  LUNCII Karla Kuklis, Cataloguer, McGill University Panel Discussion "New Trends in Map Collections"
June 17	9:30 AM	Field Trip

For further information please contact Margaret Hutchison, Saskatchewan Archives Board, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2. Tel: 306/787-3867.

## THE BULLETIN BOARD

### UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The following list of atlases are available free from the Harriet Irving Library, Government Documents Dept, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H5. Cost of postage would be appreciated.

1. *Environmental Atlas of Alaska*. / Philip R. Johnson. 1969.
2. *Atlas of the Living Resources of the Seas*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1972.
3. *Oxford Economic Atlas of the World*. / The Economist Intelligence Unit and the Cartographic Dept. of the Clarendon Press. 2nd ed., 1959.
4. *Manitoba Historical Atlas*. / John Warkentin and Richard Ruggles. 1970.
5. *Atlas districts électoraux Ppometé*. / Commission permanente de la réforme des districts électoraux. 1972.
6. *Communities of the Mackenzie*. / Van Ginkel Associates Ltd. 1974.
7. *Environmental Impact Assessment of the Portion of the Mackenzie Gas Pipeline from Alaska to Alberta. Volume III Environmental Atlas*. / Interdisciplinary Systems Ltd. and Templeton Engineering Company. 1974.
8. *Atlas of Canada*. / Dept of the Interior. 1915. (Poor condition).
9. *Recent History Atlas 1870 to the Present Day*. / Martin Gilbert. 1966.
10. *Maps of Canada. Part III* (Appendix to Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands) 1857. (Poor condition)

### INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

As part of the Scientific Program of the 28th International Geological Congress, to be held in Washington, D.C., 9-19 July 1989, a poster session

on the history of geological mapping is being sponsored by the International Commission on the History of Geological Sciences and by the U.S. National Committee on the History of Geology. Scholars and scientists doing research in the history of geological mapping are encouraged to volunteer contributions to this poster session.

The poster session will include both invited and volunteered presentations. In this form of scientific communication, the author has about 8 square meters of wall space on which to mount a short text, diagrams, maps, photographs, etc. The poster display should explain the research and take about 4 minutes to read. Poster material will remain up for half a day, during which authors should be present to discuss their research and conclusions.

Other history of geology events planned for the 28th International Geological Congress include symposia on the following themes: 1. The idea of time: Changing concepts of the antiquity of mankind and the Earth; 2. The origin, distribution, and adequacy of mineral and energy resources: Historical evaluation of geologic, mining, and environment perspectives; 3. The transatlantic exchange of geological ideas during the 19th century; and 4. The cratered Earth and Moon: The growing recognition of meteorite impact as a process of geological importance, and the consequence of geological theory. A special exhibition on the history of geological mapping will be on view at the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, while the Dibner Library of the National Museum of American History will display a selection of epochal books in geology. In addition, there will be a pre-conference field trip titled: Boston to Buffalo, in the footsteps of Amos Eaton and Edward Hitchcock.

Anyone interested in participating in the poster session on the history of geological mapping should consult the 28th IGC Second Circular. Copies may



be obtained by writing to: 28th International Geological Congress, P.O. Box 727, Tulsa, OK 74101-0727, U.S.A. Abstract of accepted communications will be published.

Inquiries about the poster session on the history of geological mapping may also be sent to any of the session organizers:

Dr. Kenneth Taylor  
Dept. of History of Science  
University of Oklahoma  
Norman, OK 73019, U.S.A.

Prof. Gordon L. Herries Davies  
5088 Arts Building  
Trinity College  
Dublin 2, IRELAND

Dr. Karen S. Cook  
Map Library  
The British Library  
Great Russell Street  
London WC1B 3DG, ENGLAND

### THE BRITISH LIBRARY

A new exhibition opens at the British Library on 2 March highlighting the great variety of different purposes for which maps have been made through the ages. Items on display range from a Babylonian field plan of 496 BC to a computerized route-finding system offering visitors an opportunity to get 'hands-on' experience on a computer terminal.

The exhibition entitled **What Is a Map?** is sponsored by Taylor Construction PLC of Maidenhead and features sections on maps made for travellers, soldiers, sportsmen, landowners and businessmen as well as those made for scientific and educational purposes. Drawing on the rich collections of the British Library Map Library as well as a number of loans, **What Is a Map?** will also show the sometimes astonishing similarities between modern maps and their historical antecedents.

The exhibits include:

— Henry Beck's first sketch of the London

Underground map of 1933, together with its first printed edition - probably the most well-known map ever published.

— John Ogilby's *Britannia* of 1675, Britain's first road atlas, together with earlier (c.1250) and later (1988) examples of the 'strip map' technique.

— The plan of O'Connorville, an estate purchased by the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, 1846.

— William Hack's manuscript map of an island in the Bermudas, showing the location of buried treasure, 1694.

— Charles Bowles's map of Europe for bankers showing the central geographical position of Geneva, 1871.

— Edmund Halley's map of the total eclipse of the Sun, April 1715, published to prevent a national panic.

— A map of 1817 showing the location of a notorious murder - drawn by Rowland Hill, the founder of the Penny Post.

— A map carved by Canadian Indians on the bark of a birch tree, discovered in 1841.

— A 1943 map of Germany, printed on rayon, for use by RAF flyers lost in enemy territory and by escaping prisoners of war.

Other items on display include: an oil map of West Virginia of 1865, a 1904 motoring map of California, a trench map of the First World War and one of the United Kingdom weather maps produced every hour by the Meteorological Office.

An illustrated paperback, also entitled **What Is a Map?**, is being published by the British Library Publications (price £2.95) to coincide with the opening of the exhibition.

Further details about **What Is a Map?** are available from Terry Kay, Press and Public Relations, 2 Sheraton Street, London W1V 4BH (tel 01-323 7114). Black and white photographs, and colour transparencies, of selected items from the exhibition are also available on request.

### SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERIES

The Annual Meeting will be held in San Francisco, CA, June 8-10, 1989.

### NACIS ANNUAL MEETING 1989

The North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) will hold its ninth annual meeting at the Ann Arbor Inn in Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 11-14, 1989. The Society is a young, interdisciplinary organization whose goal is to promote communication, coordination, and cooperation among the producers, disseminators, curators, and users of cartographic information. The NACIS membership includes professionals from government, academic, and private organizations.

The theme of this year's meeting is "New Perspectives." The program will include such topics as cartographic activities in Latin America and Canada, Cartographic education, cartographic laboratories, mapping of water resources, cartography and the media, cartographic software, geological mapping, geographic information systems, navigation, atlases, and map library technology. There will be a mixture of contributed papers, keynote speakers, invited papers, panel discussions, poster displays, exhibits, workshops, and field trips. The deadline for submitting abstracts is May 15, 1989. For program and registration information contact Diana Rivera, NACIS Program Chair, University Libraries, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1048. (Telephone 517/353-4593).

### ALA'S MERIDIAN

The American Library Association's Map and Geography Round Table will begin publication of its semi-annual refereed journal, *Meridian*, in early

1989. Papers which make original contributions toward advancing the organization and dissemination of cartographic, geographic and remote sensing information are now being sought. Appropriate for inclusion in the journal are topics such as the administration, organization and use of map collections and libraries, the history of cartography, cartobibliography, the conservation of cartographic materials, and geographic information systems. Shorter commentaries, research notes and letters are also welcome.

Manuscripts and other inquiries should be addressed to the editor: Philip Hoehn, Library Map Room, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, who will be pleased to mail a set of instructions to authors.

### CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

Annual Conference will be held at Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 6-9, 1989. For further information, please contact Brad Fay, Chairman, CCA Annual Conference 1989, P.O. Box 2254, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3C8. Tel. 902/424-4963 or Fax: 902/424-5747.

### WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

The University of British Columbia will host the Spring 1989 meeting of WAML, May 11-12. For further information please contact Maureen Wilson, Map Library, Main Library, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3.



EXPLORATIONS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN MAPPING:  
A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS

Edited by  
Barbara Farrell, Carleton University  
Aileen Desbarats, University of Ottawa

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives  
Association des bibliothèques et archives cartographiques canadiennes

C 91.W4 1988

Copies of *Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping* are available at \$25.00 paper or \$35.00 hardcover from:

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives  
c/o Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3