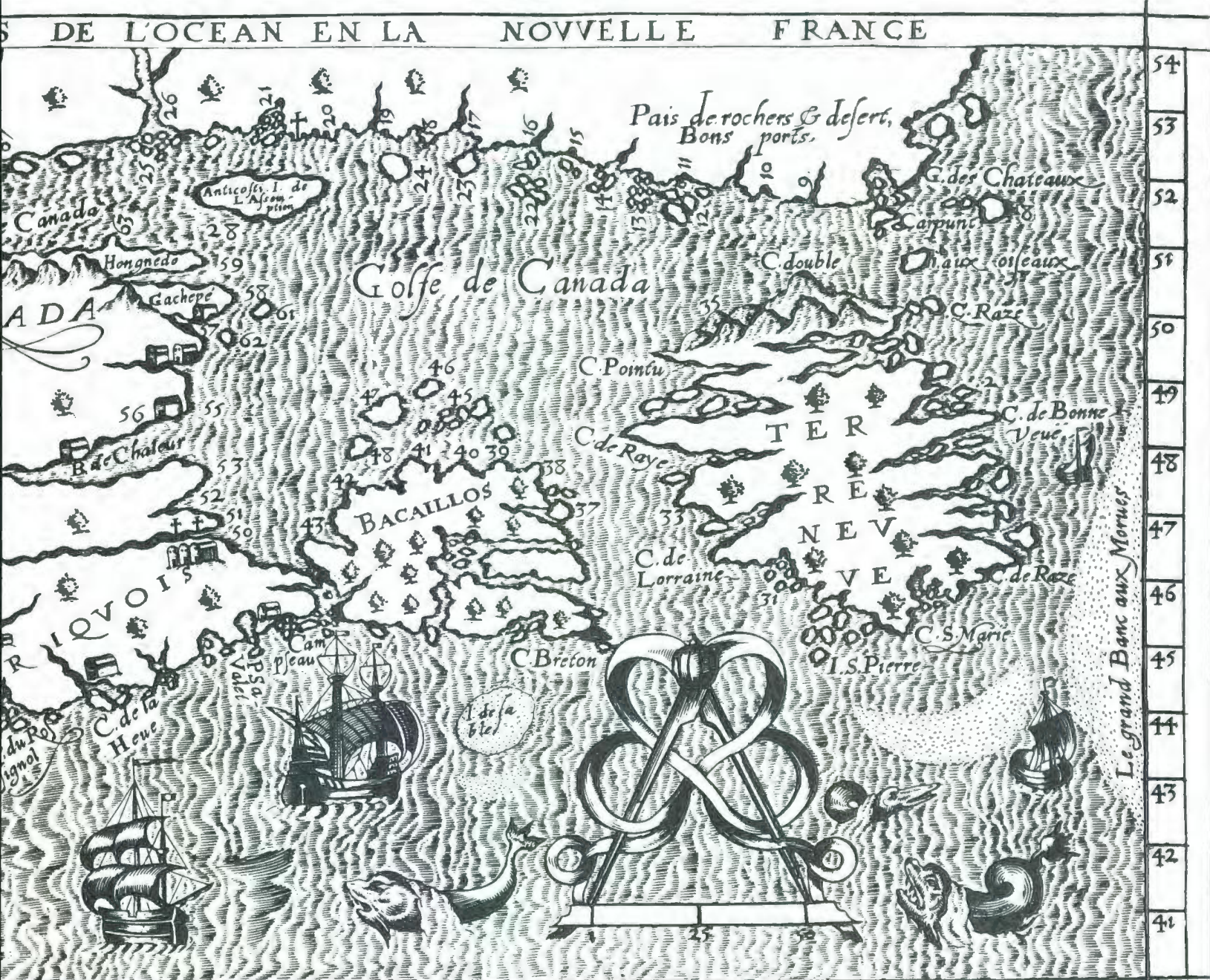


BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
du CANADA



LES CARBON NUNC PRIMUM DELINEAVIT, PUBLICAVIT, DONAVIT

Avec privilege du Roy

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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

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

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.

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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.

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COVER: *Figure de la Terre Neuve, Grand Riviere de Canada et Côtes de l'Océan en la Nouvelle France.* Marcus Lescarbot [Paris, 1609]. This map, the original of which is in the National Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No.128 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: *Figure de la Terre Neuve, Grand Riviere de Canada et Côtes de l'Océan en la Nouvelle France.* Marcus Lescarbot [Paris, 1609]. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve dans l'Archives nationales du Canada, a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes facsimilé de l'ACC no. 128 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk...

This is the first *Bulletin* to be produced since the ACML Annual Conference took place in Regina, Saskatchewan. For those of you who didn't come to the conference, this issue has the keynote address, which was delivered by Larry Carver. **New Books and Atlases** comes from St. Catharine's, Ontario with Coleen Beard. Please send any contributions which you have for this column to her. Jeffrey Murray will continue with **Reviews**, but we will need a replacement soon. Margaret Hutchison will continue with her column.

I look forward to receiving your contributions for the next issue. The deadline for the December issue will be December 1st.

Lorraine Dubreuil
Editor

GEOREFERENCED INFORMATION NETWORK

Larry Carver, Map and Imagery Lab., U.C. Santa Barbara
Cecil Bloch, Research Libraries Group Inc.

ABSTRACT

The objective of the Research Libraries Group's (RLG) GeoReferenced Information Network (GRIN) is to improve both access to and the cataloging of spatially referenced information or "GeoData." The power of the system lies in its graphic user interface and unique database structure. A user searching for information about a geographic site can query remote databases using a geographic name, latitude and longitude, or just by pointing to the map area displayed on the graphics screen of the workstations. Currently emphasis is being given to those data formats that are not easily managed using current cataloging methods—remote sensing data, and cartographic materials. However any material format than can be assigned a set of geographic coordinates may be cataloged and accessed via the system. There will be a network and standalone implementation.

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL GEOINFORMATION NETWORK

Accessing bibliographic records of spatially referenced information is difficult because few databases or library catalog systems allow for searching these materials in a way most users request them—by the specific area of the Earth's surface the item represents. Compounding the problem are the amount of geographic data being generated, the lack of a systematic method of describing the diverse group of materials that can be spatially referenced, and the wide disbursement of collections among academic, corporate, private and governmental organizations. In many cases, the only access to these data repositories is via an "Old Boy" network.

Recognition of these needs, as well as the access problems within its Map and Imagery Laboratory, led the University of California Santa Barbara

Library administration to investigate the feasibility of creating a national geographic information system. The Research Libraries Group (RLG), a consortium of research libraries and an acknowledged leader in the development of national databases, was approached to determine its interest in directing such a project. RLG was indeed interested in the enterprise, and has assumed the leadership role.

PROJECT PLANNING

A planning group was convened to identify the current status of those systems either planned or implemented, to determine the complexities of such an undertaking, to evaluate the interest in inter-organizational cooperation and to outline an achievable set of goals. Issues discussed were:

- 1) key problems faced by researchers in finding spatially referenced data;
- 2) cataloging standards for geographic data;
- 3) the practicality of linking existing databases;
- 4) the problems associated with controlling large masses of data;
- 5) whether such a system could improve the university community's ability to obtain and use this data;
- 6) the identification of material formats that should be included.

The meeting was attended by representatives from National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC), National Aeronautics and Space Administration Head Quarters (NASA), Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), United States Geological Survey - Reston (USGS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), University of Michigan, Stanford University, and the University of California Santa Barbara.

A task force was set up by RLG to construct a requirements definition for a geoinformation management capability, and a grant proposal was written. The proposal was submitted to the W.M. Keck Foundation which awarded \$200,000 to start the project. The grant provided monies to establish a working task force, to hire a systems staff (headed by Dr. Cecil Bloch), and to construct the external design. This work is now complete.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The goals of the completed RLG research and development program are:

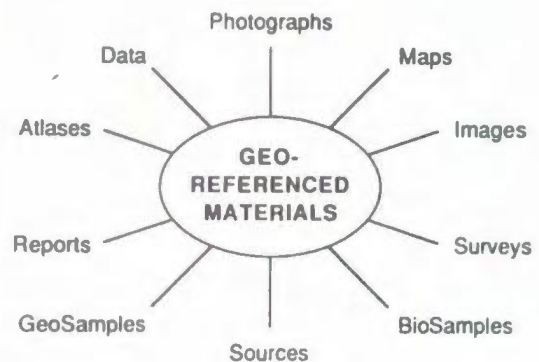
- 1) to create a national computer based geographic information network that may be searched by a variety of geographic access points;
- 2) to develop a research level information resource dedicated to cataloging, managing, and accessing spatial data;
- 3) to develop a graphics interface between the user and the database that will allow for differing levels of interest and expertise;
- 4) to provide an information resource which is of significant value to any discipline which can benefit from access to geographic data.

SCOPE

The database will document materials and information which refer to an area of the Earth, oceans, or atmosphere.

The system will contain records describing the data. Records for the following types of materials have been identified for inclusion.

- 1) Remotely sensed data and imagery
- 2) Cartographic materials
- 3) Photographic materials
- 4) Numerical and statistical data
- 5) Books, Reports, and other types of spatially referenceable materials
- 6) GeoSamples, BioSamples, etc.



The database will also contain ancillary data. Some examples are descriptions of imaging instruments, techniques used to gather or process data, assessments of data quality, and the type of formats available.

SELECTED SYSTEM FEATURES

The system will provide the user with a powerful geographic searching and management package that may be operated within an organization or connected to the national network.

Amongst the most significant features of the system is the graphic interface. Two levels of interface will be provided: a simplified menu-driven implementation allowing novice or infrequent users to use the system with a minimum of training. More experienced users will have access to the full range of features and options by way of the command language.

In addition to the graphics component, there will be a text component for both search entry and the display of results. A user can enter queries and other commands at the keyboard as customary; and in addition can use an interactive cartographic display to indicate geographic search targets by drawing polygons, circles or paths on a background map of the region of interest.

A USER'S VIEW OF GRIN

The following figures illustrate many of GRIN's features through a hypothetical user session. These

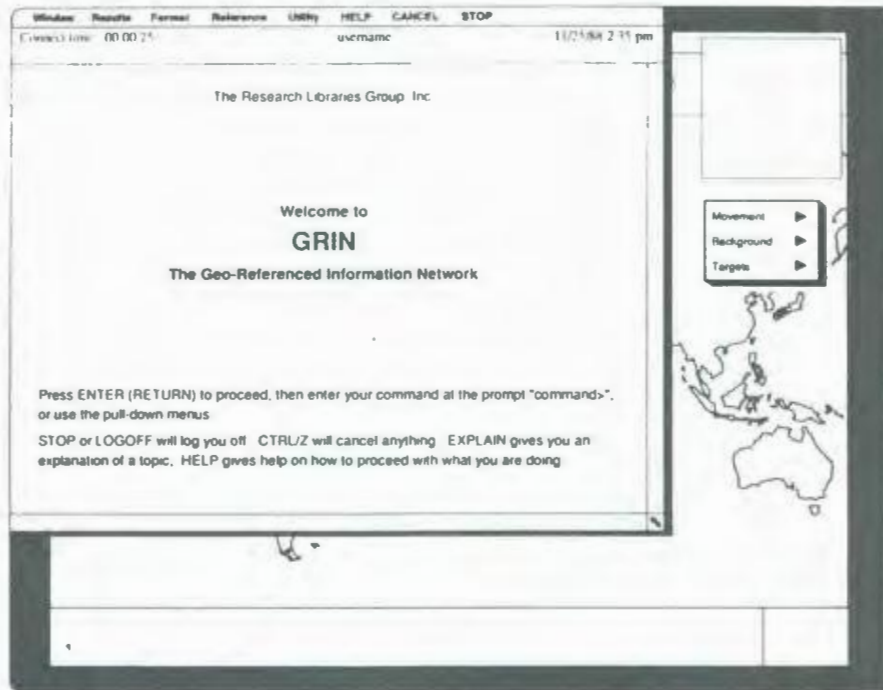


Fig. 1

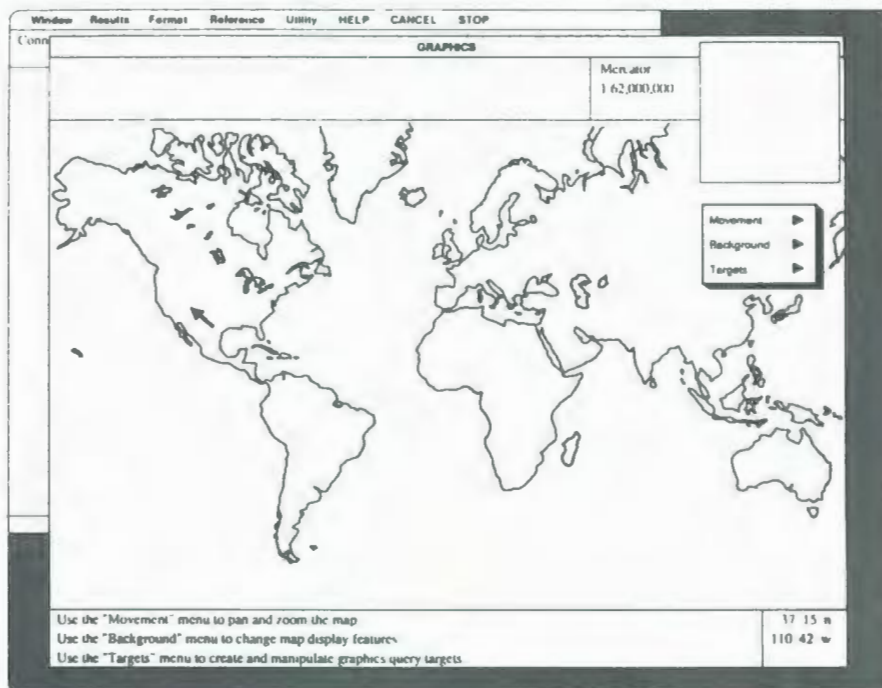


Fig. 2

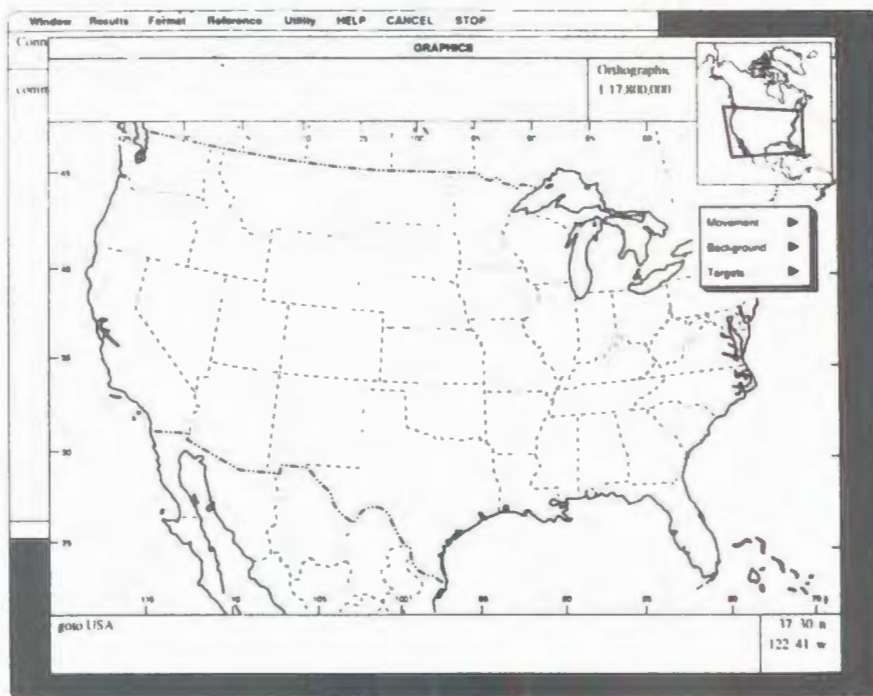


Fig. 3

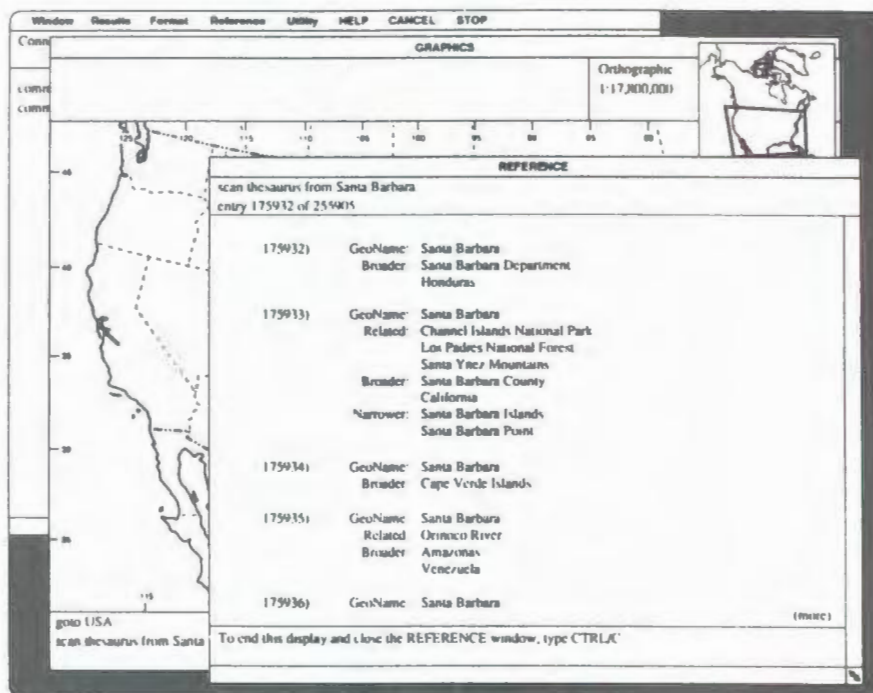


Fig. 4

figures do not present an exhaustive account of its capabilities, but give some sense of how the user and GRIN will interact.

When a user first logs on to the system, he or she sees two windows: a text window with an introductory message and some basic instructions, and a partially obscured graphics window containing a map of the world. The user can readily switch between the text and graphics screens by placing the mouse in the desired window and clicking. Selecting items from the control bar across the top of the screen pulls down menus from which the user can select commands; or s/he may type in commands in the message area at the bottom of the display.

In Figure 1, the user has logged on to RLG's installation. Other installations on the network may welcome the user in their own individual ways.

In Figure 2, the user sees the initial appearance of the Graphics window: a map of the world. The Graphics window presents the background map and the graphics representation of database queries and query results. The user may submit a database query, enter any other kind of command, or change this map display by zooming-in and panning (moving the map latitudinally and longitudinally). The latitude and longitude of the cursor are continuously shown in the lower right corner of the window and the current map projection and scale are given at the top right. The message area at the bottom of the window gives brief instructions for using the graphics command menu.

In Figure 3, the user has now zoomed and panned so that a map of the United States fills the graphics display area. This could have been done by typing the command "goto USA," or it might have been done graphically, as illustrated in the action the user now takes.

The user is preparing to zoom in a second time so that the Southwestern states will fill the display. To do so, s/he selects the Zoom function in the Movement menu, which causes instructions to appear in the message area. The user picks two diagonally

opposite corners of the area desired, and the computer outlines a polygon using the projection that most accurately represents the area spatially. Note that an echo block in the upper right corner (empty in Figures 1 and 2) now indicates the extent of the main graphics display in relation to a smaller scale map.

In Figure 4, the user is scanning (scrolling) entries in the Thesaurus, which contains definitions of place names (geonames) that can provide assistance in geographic navigation or database querying. The user is looking at entries in the neighborhood of "Santa Barbara." Geonames are defined in terms of broader, narrower, and related geographic entities; variant forms are given where known. The Thesaurus also defines names in terms of their latitude and longitude coordinates or extent but this form is not shown in Figure 4. You will note that the reference window is laid on top of the graphics window. This text window provides an area for the display of GRIN's Glossary, Thesaurus, Sensor and Platform Tables, Help, etc.

Several changes have occurred between Figure 4 and Figure 5. The user has zoomed to display an area in California: s/he has added county and state boundaries (other features that may be chosen include place names, hydrology, and roads) and s/he has toggled on the graticule (latitude-longitude grid).

The user is now constructing a query. By using the Targets menu, s/he has created the geographic portion of the search — the dotted-line polygon enclosing the Santa Barbara area of Southern California. Now the user gives the "FIND" command shown in the message area. This example specifies material sought in terms of dates, scales, and material type, in combination with the polygonal geolocation (geoloc).

GRIN's facilities for searching geo-referenced materials are extensive. The geographic portion of the query can be expressed in graphics targets as shown here, in terms of place names, by latitude and longitude ranges, paths, or other geographic description. A simplified version of the "FIND"

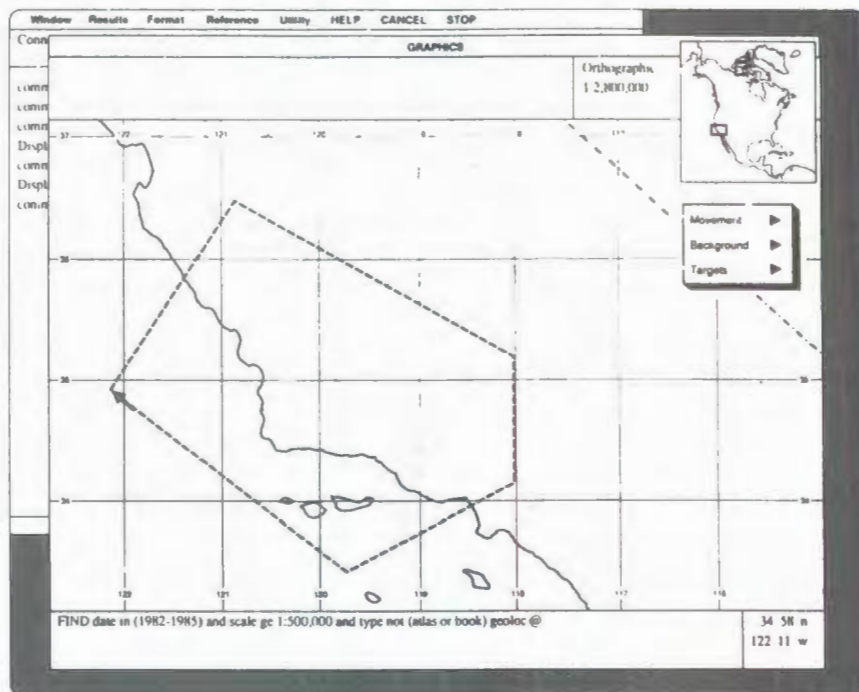


Fig. 5

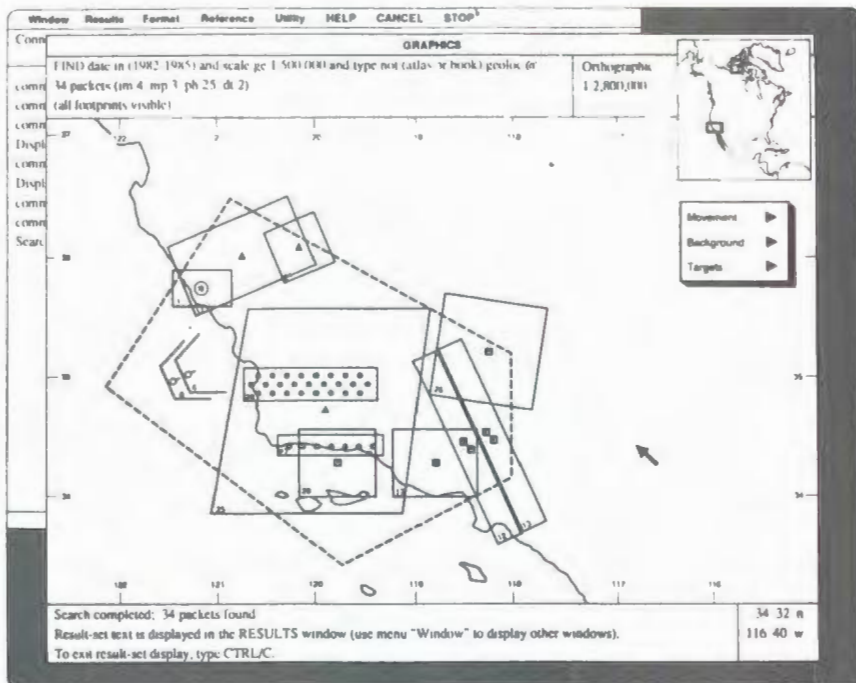


Fig. 6

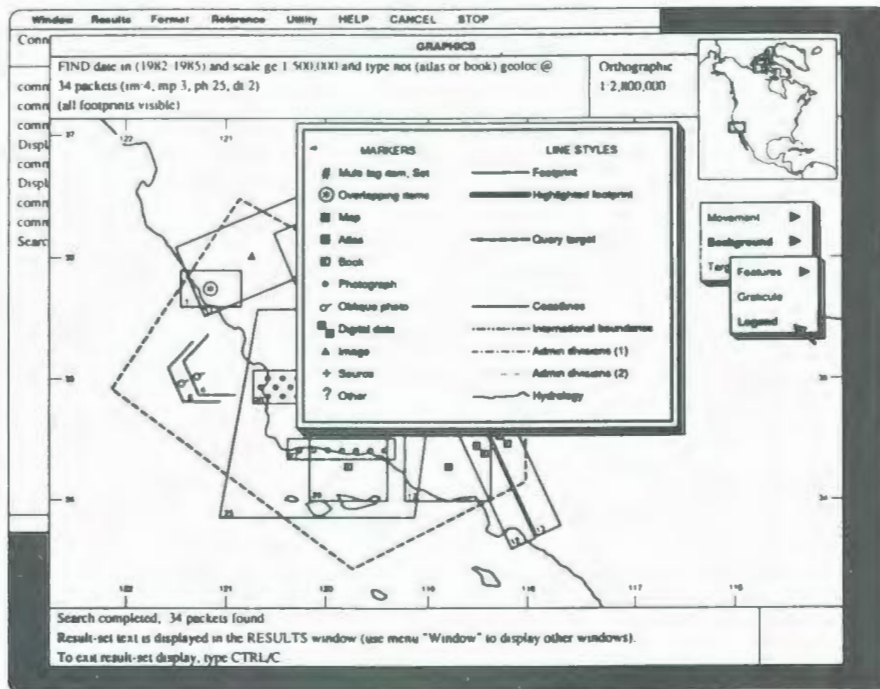


Fig. 7

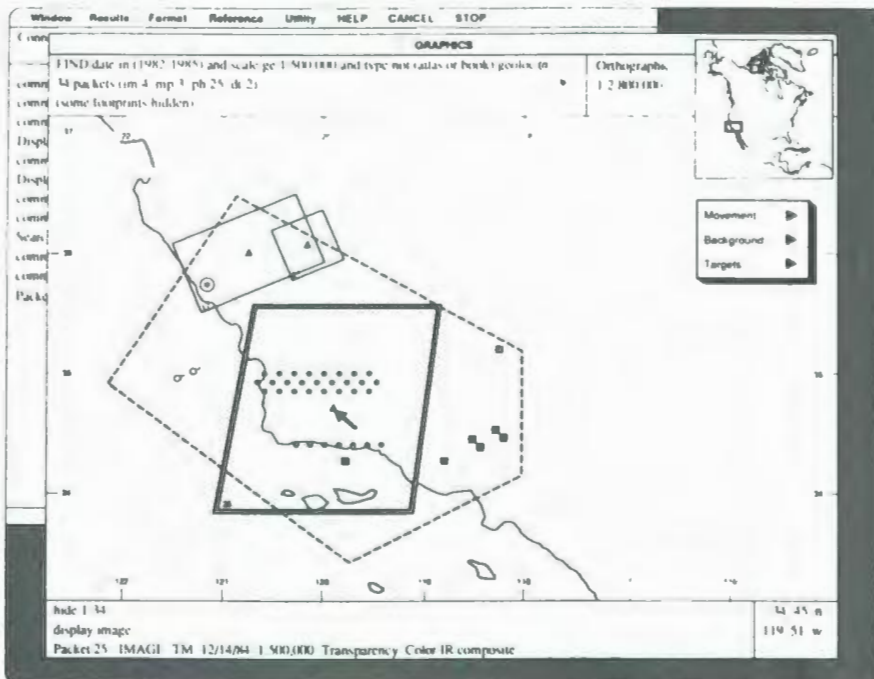


Fig. 8

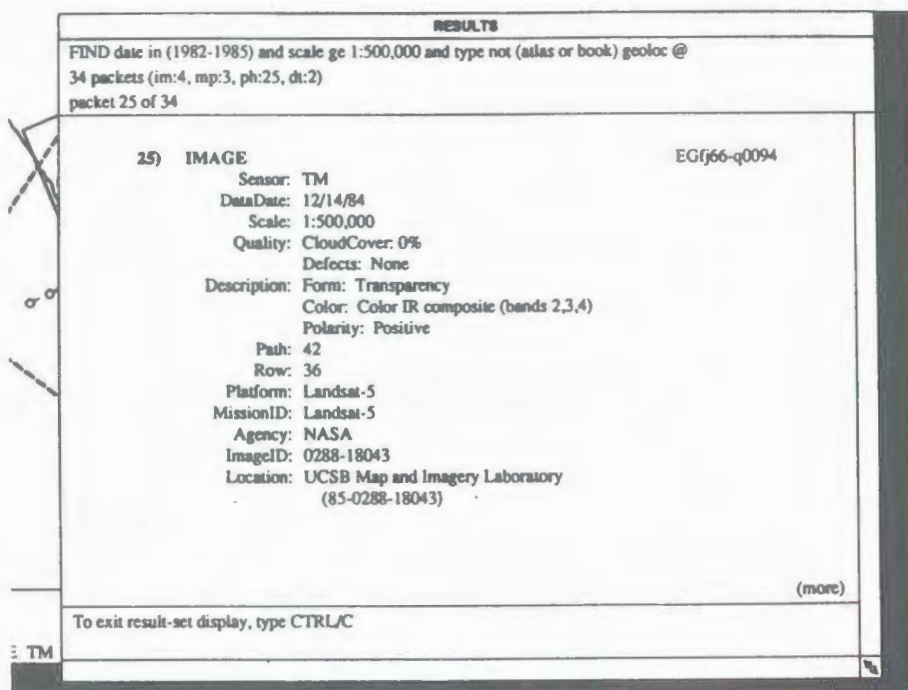


Fig. 9

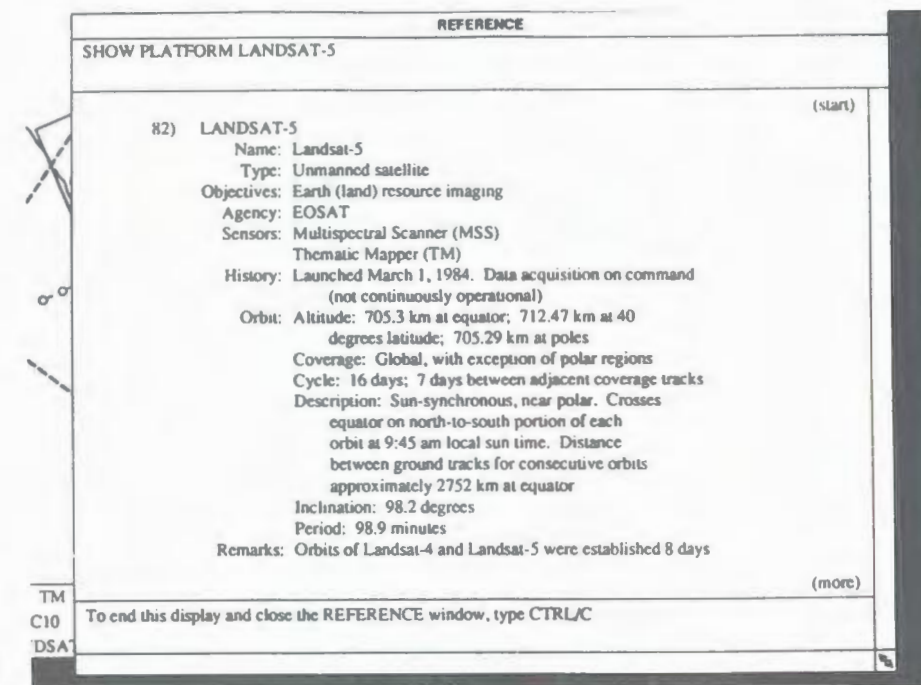


Fig. 10

command will allow the user to construct queries using menus rather than the command line (i.e., query by form or query by example).

Figure 6 presents a hypothetical response to the query given in Figure 5. The query result consists of a graphics component, shown here, and a text component. The geographic footprints of the retrieved items are displayed against the background map; symbols at the center of each footprint indicate the type of material in question (square for a map, triangle for an image, circle for a photograph, etc.). The message area at the bottom of the window provides further information.

In Figure 7, the user has pulled up the legend better to identify the mix of materials in the query result shown in Figure 6. The legend provides an explanation of the symbols and line styles used in the graphics display.

In Figure 8, the user has "de-cluttered" the display shown in Figure 6 by giving the command "hide 1-34." This makes all the footprints invisible; s/he has then given the command "display image" to redisplay only the image footprints. All symbols (the "Markers" in Figure 7) remain visible, even though many of the corresponding footprints are now invisible.

The user has then placed the cursor on the symbol at the center of item 25 and clicked the mouse button. This causes the highlighting of item 25's footprint and produces a one-line description in the message area ("Packet 25," etc.). Packet 25 is a TM (Thematic Mapper) image, captured on 12/24/84 at a scale of 1:500,000. It is in the form of a transparency and is a color infrared composite.

In Figure 9, the user has turned to the "Results" window to examine in more detail the query selected in the graphics window. Shown is the text display for item 25 highlighted in Figure 8. Although this illustration shows only item 25, the user can in fact scroll backwards and forwards through the full extent of the result text for all the items retrieved by the query.

GRIN provides several text display formats that the user can select at will; they provide progressively more detailed views of the query result. Figure 8 showed the short format in the message area. Figure 9 shows the medium format. The long format, not shown in these examples, would contain much more detail.

Having determined in Figure 8 that image 25 was taken from Landsat-5, the user may want more information about the operational history and orbital characteristics of that platform. S/he types the command "show Platform Landsat-5" to produce the Reference window displayed in Figure 10. The Platform Table contains information on such sensor or camera carrying platforms as aircraft, manned and unmanned spacecraft, ship, etc.

GRIN also provides other on-line reference tables as illustrated in Figure 11.

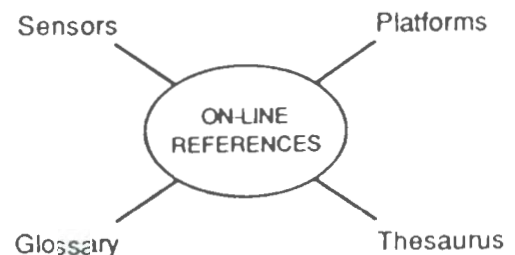


Fig. 11

SYSTEMS FEATURES TO COME

Eventually, a series of on-line directories will be available. They will provide information about the location and scope of specialized collections at other institutions and participating government agencies.

For those who have large data collections of graphic or remote sensing information, a sophisticated data input sub-system is being designed. The workstation, consisting of digitizer and graphics components, will be used to establish coordinates for those materials that have none printed on them. The workstation will provide special functions for the rapid input of sequential or serial material such as air photo runs and missions. The system will determine the boundaries or footprint of an object, and attach the bibliographic identifiers and descriptors to each item record. Attributes will be checked not only for conformance to standardised vocabularies but also for their mutual consistency. This will greatly increase the speed and accuracy of database building.

This GeoReferenced Information Network will solve many perplexing data handling problems and provide a powerful geographic bibliographic information searching package.

For additional information or progress reports, contact Dr. Cecil Bloch at RLG — The Research Libraries Group, Inc., 1200 Villa St., Mountain View, CA 94041-1100, E-Mail BL.CJB@RLG.BITNET or Larry Carver at the Map and Imagery Laboratory, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, E-Mail LBO8LGC@UCSBVM.BITNET.

References:

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- Bloch, Cecil. *Data Design*. Stanford, RLG, 1988. [unpublished]
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**CARTOGRAPHIC
CATALOGUER'S
NEWSLETTER
No. 4**

**BULLETIN
D'INFORMATION
DU CARTO-CATALOGUER
No 4**

The first three issues of this newsletter were published separately and distributed to those members who had expressed an interest. Last year at the annual meeting, it was decided to include the newsletters as part of the Bulletin on a trial basis.

Comments, questions, information items are all welcome. Please send these to the Newsletter editor.

MARC TAGS USED IN MAP COLLECTIONS

A call went out in October 1987 for users of MARC compatible systems to send in information on their coding practices. Initially, four collections responded, but they in turn suggested other collections. The result is the nine responses listed in the table below.

An "X" indicates that the tag is used.

LIBRARY SYMBOL	NAME
OOAMA	National Archives - Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
OTU	University of Toronto
OW	University of Waterloo
QMM	McGill University
OG	University of Guelph
NFSM	Memorial University
QMBN	Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
OOU	University of Ottawa
ACUC	University of Calgary

TAG NAME	UTLAS	CAN MARC	OO ANA	OTU	OW	QMN	OG	NFSM	QMBM	OOU	ACUC
Type of publication date code	1002	CM 008/6	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Date 1	1003	CM 008/7-10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Date 2	1004	CM 008/11-14	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Place of publication	1005	CM 008/15-17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Illustration	1006	BK 008/18-21							X		X
Intellectual level	1007	BK 008/22									X
Form of reproduction	1008	BK 008/23				X			X		X
Nature of contents	1009	BK 008/24-27							X		
Government publication	1010	CM 008/28	X	X	X			X	X		X
Conference publication	1011	BK 008/29							X		X
Index indicator	1013	BK 008/31							X		X
Literary text indicator	1015	BK 008/33							X		X
Biography	1016	008/34							X		X
Language	1017	CM 008/35-37	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Modified record code	1018	CM 008/38	X	X	X				X		X
Cataloguing source	1019	CM 008/39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

TAG NAME	UTLAS	CAN MARC	OO ANA	OTU	OW	QMM	OG	NFSM	QMBN	OOU	ACUC
Bibliographic level	1030	Lead. 7	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Type of record	1031	Lead. 6	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Encoding level	1032	Lead. 17	X	X	X	X			X		
Descriptive cataloguing form	1033	Lead. 18	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Linked - record	1034	Lead. 19	X								
Prime meridian	1080	CM 008/24-25	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Narrative text indicator	1081	CM 008/30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Map index indicator	1082	CM 008/31	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Relief codes	1092	CM 008/18-21	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Base map elements (proj.)	1093	CM 008/22-23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Record group	1094			X		X		X			X
Special Format	1096	CM 008/33-34				X		X	X	X	X
Physical description - cartographic materials	007A	007MP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- SMD	pos. 0		X	X			X				
- Original vs. reproduction	pos. 1							X		X	
- Colour	pos. 2		X	X			X	X		X	

TAG NAME	UTLAS	CAN MARC	OO AMA	OTU	OW	QMM	OG	NPSM	QMBM	OOU	ACUC
- Physical medium	pos. 3			X			X	X		X	
- Type of reproduction	pos. 4		X	X				X		X	
- Production details	pos. 5			X				X			
- Polarity	pos. 6			X				X			
Physical description - Globes	007 D	007 GL	X	X	X						
- S.M.D.	0		X	X							
- Original vs. reproduction	pos. 1										
- Colour	pos. 2		X	X							
- Physical medium	pos. 3										
- Reproduction	pos. 4		X	X							
Physical description - Microforms	007 H		X	X							
- GMD	pos. 0		X	X							
- Original vs. reproduction	pos. 1			X							
- Polarity	pos. 2		X	X							
- Dimensions	pos. 3		X	X							
- Reduction ratio range	pos. 4		X	X							

TAG NAME	UTLAS	CAN MARC	OO AMA	OTU	OW	QMM	OG	NFSM	QMBN	OCU	ACUC
- Specific reduction ratio	pos. 5-7		X	X							
- Colour	pos. 8		X	X							
- Emulsion	pos. 9		X	X							
- Generation	pos. 10		X	X							
- Base of film	pos. 11		X	X							
Physical description - CM	009 C	009 CM	X		X				X		X
- Physical dimension	pos. 0		X								
- Primary image	pos. 1-2										
- Physical medium	pos. 3-4		X								
- Creation technique	pos. 5		X								
- Form of reproduction	pos. 6		X								
- Geodetic adjustment	pos. 7		X								
- Physical form	pos. 8		X								
- Altitude of sensor	pos. 9		X								
- Altitude of sensor	pos. 10		X								
- Spectral bands	pos. 11-12		X								

TAG NAME	UTLAS	CAN NAEC	OO AMA	OTU	OW	QMM	OG	NFSM	QMBN	OOU	ACUC
- Quality of image	pos. 13		X								
- Cloud cover	pos. 14		X								
- Ground resolution	pos. 15-16										
- Character of image	pos. 17										
- Form of item	pos. 18-19										
- Presentation technique	pos. 20-21										
- Position of platform	pos. 22										
- Category of satellite	pos. 23		X								
- Name of satellite code	pos. 24-25		X								
- Recording technique	pos. 26-27		X								
LC card/control No.	010	010		X	X	X		X		X	X
Alternate LC card No.	011					X		X		X	X
ISBN	020	020	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Related ISBN	U020		X	X	X	X		X	X		
Mathematical data codes	034	034	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X

TAG NAME	UTLAS	CAN MARC	OO AMA	OTU	OW	QNM	OG	MFSM	QMBN	OOU	ACUC
Local information code	U0350	035	X	X		X			X	X	X
Stock No.	037	037	X					X	X		X
Cataloguing source	040	040	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Record source	U040	-	X	X		X		X			X
Language codes	041	041	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographic area code	043	043	X			X		X	X		X
Time period of content	045	045	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
LC call no.	050	050		X	X	X		X	X		X
Geographic class. code	052	052		X	X		X	X		X	
LC call no. assigned in Can.	055	055	X					X		X	
NLM call no.	060	060				X					
Government document no.	086	086	X	X	X	X			X		X
Local call no.	090	-	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Location & physical holdings	091	-			X						X
Extra cards	092	-		X							X
On order or in Process	098							X			

TAG NAME	UTLAS	CAN MARC	OO AMA	OTU	OW	QON	OG	NFSM	QMBN	OOU	ACUC
Local call no.	099	-					X			X	
Main entry - Personal name	100	100	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
- Corporate name	110	110	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Conference, etc.	111	111	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
- Uniform title	130	130	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Title - Uniform title	240	240	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
- Title statement	245	245	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Edition	250	250	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Math. data	255	255	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Imprint	260	260	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Physical description	300	300	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Series - Personal name	400	400					X		X		X
- Corporate	410	410					X		X		X
- Title	440	440	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Untraced/Diff.	490	490	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General note	500	500	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

TAG NAME	UTLAS	CAN MARC	OO AMA	OTU	OW	QMN	OG	NFSM	QMBN	OOU	ACUC
Bound with	501	501		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Dissertation	502	502			X	X			X		X
Bibliographic History	503	503		X		X		X	X		X
Bibliography/Discography	504	504			X	X		X	X		X
Contents-formatted	505	505	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Restrictions	506	506					X				X
Citation	510	510			X			X	X		X
Audience level	521	521							X		
Reproduction	533	533			X	X		X			X
Original version	534	534			X			X	X	X	X
Location of originals	535	535		X					X		X
Local use note	U535	-		X		X		X			X
Linking entry complexity	580	580					X			X	X
Local note	590	590		X	X				X		X
Subj. headings - Personal name	600	600		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Corporate name	610	610		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Conf., etc.	611	611		X	X	X		X	X	X	X

TAG NAME	UTLAS	CAN MARC	OO ANA	OTU	OW	QMM	OG	NFSM	QMBN	OOU	ACUC
Subj. headings - Uniform title	630	630		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
- Topical	650	650		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Geo. name	651	651		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Rev. geog.	652	652							X		
- Uncontrolled	653	653								X	
PRECIS	690	680/681 2	X								
Subject added entry	699	-		X							
Added entry - Personal name	700	700	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Corporate name	710	710	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Conference, etc.	711	711	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
- Uniform title	730	730	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
- Title	740	740	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geog. name/area name	751	751							X		
Host item entry	773	773		X				X		X	X
"Issued with" entry	777	777					X			X	X
Vertical relationship link	792	-	X	X							

TAG NAME	UTLAS	CAN MARC	OO AMA	OTU	OW	QMM	OG	WFSM	QMBN	OOU	ACUC
Series added entry - Personal name	800	800		X		X	X	X			X
- Corporate name	810	810		X	X	X	X			X	X
Series added entry - Conference	811	811		X	X	X					X
- Title/Uniform Title	830	830	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holdings	850	850					*		X		
Uniform title Leading x-ref.	930	930								X	
* Uses a variety of local tags											

FEDERAL SERIES CATALOGUED

The National Archives has input first level records for some federal series. Interest was expressed in having a list of those catalogued with the corresponding UTLAS record number.

Aeronautical Charts

Series Title	Scale	RSN (Eng. record)	RSN (Fr. record)
Aeronautical Chart	250 000	92 853 685	
Canadian polar plotting chart	3 000 000	92 853 641	
Canada-northwestern Europe plotting chart	6 000 000	92 853 644	
Canada-northwestern Europe strip plotting chart	6 000 000	92 853 659	
Enroute low altitude, Canada, North Atlantic		92 853 650	92 325 725
Maritime plotting chart	2 000 000	92 853 642	
North Atlantic plotting chart	5 000 000	92 853 643	
National topographic series, air edition	506 880	92 853 627	
Mercator plotting chart	500 000 & 1 000 000	92 853 660	
Aeronautical planning chart	5 000 000	92 853 622	
Aeronautical route chart 1:1,000,000	1 000 000	92 853 614	
[Canada, aeronautical chart, 1:500 000]	500 000	92 853 625	
Canadian navigation plotting chart	3 000 000	92 853 658	
Enroute high altitude, Canada		92 853 624	92 325 721

Aeronautical Charts

Series Title	Scale	RSN (Eng. record.)	RSN (Fr. record.)
Navigation plotting chart	3 000 000	92 853 657	
Navigation route chart	3 000 000	92 853 615	
VFR navigation chart	500 000	92 853 626	92 325 722
Joint operations graphic (air) : series 1501 AIR	250 000	92 853 648	
World aeronautical chart	1 000 000	92 853 647	
World aeronautical chart ICAO 1:1,000,000	1 000 000	92 853 617	
ATC plotting chart	5 000 000	92 853 645	
Canada plotting chart : AIR 1614	3 000 000	92 853 682	
Canada plotting chart : AIR 1615	3 000 000	92 853 683	
FIR plotting chart	2 500 000	92 853 646	
VFR terminal area chart	250 000	92 853 623	
TACAN facility chart	3 000 000	92 853 703	
Aerial strip map : [central Canada]	253 440	92 853 638	
Winnipeg navigation plotting chart	2 000 000	92 853 681	
SAR plotting chart (Halifax search and rescue region)	2 500 000	92 853 672	
Low-level pilotage chart	500 000	92 853 618	
[Aerial navigation charts for northern Canada]	253 440 & 506 880	92 853 596	
Air navigation chart : [western Canada]	506 880	92 853 656	

Aeronautical Charts

Series Title	Scale	RSN (Eng. record)	RSN (Fr. record)
Section of Canada plotting chart (AIR 1615)	3 000 000	92 853 661	
Joint Arctic weather stations	250 000	92 853 655	
Airport noise exposure	50 000	92 853 597	92 325 708
Terminal area charts, Canada and North Atlantic		92 853 554	92 325 702
Aerodrome obstruction chart ICAO : type A operating limitations	10 000	92 853 675	

Canada Land Inventory capability map = Inventaire des terres, cartes montrant des possibilités des terres

CATEGORY	SCALE	RSN (Eng. record)	RSN (Fr. record)
Wildlife = Faune	250 000	92 853 540	92 325 681
Ungulates = Ongulés	250 000	92 853 535	92 325 685
Waterfowl = Sauvagine	1 000 000	92 853 559	92 325 686
Ungulates = Ongulés	1 000 000	92 853 560	92 325 687
Recreation = Récréation	250 000	92 853 528	92 325 673
Outdoor recreation = Récréation de plein air	1 000 000	92 853 529	92 325 674
Sportfish = Poisson gibier	1 000 000	92 853 562	92 325 689
Generalized land use = Utilisation des terres : généralisée	250 000	92 853 543	92 325 684

Land capability analysis = Analyse des possibilités des terres	250 000	92 853 545	92 325 688
Critical capability areas = Territoires des possibilités	1 000 000	92 853 539	92 325 680
Agriculture	1 000 000	92 853 573	92 325 699
Agriculture	250 000	92 853 527	92 325 672
Forestry = Forêt	250 000	92 853 563	92 325 690
Forestry = Forêt	1 000 000	92 853 572	92 325 698
International map of the World 1:1 000 000 = Carte internationale du monde au 1:1 000 000		92 853 760	92 325 760

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

An Album of Map Projections. U.S.G.S. Professional Paper 1453. J.P. Snyder (U.S.G.S.) and P.M. Vox (University of Minnesota). United States: U.S. Geological Survey, 1989. 249 p. \$14.00 US.

Associated Press World Atlas. Boulder, Colorado: Graphic Learning International, 1989. 184 p. ISBN 0-87746-11-2. Hardbound. \$14.95 US.

Atlas des Iles et Etats du Pacifique. Benoit Antheaume. Montpellier: Reclus, 1988. 182F.

Atlas des Peches et Cultures Marines en France. Jean Chaussade et Jean-Pierre Corlay. Montpellier: Reclus, 1988. 104 p. 154F.

Atlas générale Larousse. Georges Reynaud-DuLaurier, Dir./collab. Harold Fullard, H.C. Darby. Larousse, 1989. 128 p. 495F. ISBN 2-03-152331-7

Atlas des Villes de France. Denise Pumain and Thérèse Saint-Julien. Montpellier: Reclus, 1989. 176 p. 190F.

Atlas of Arkansas: Official Atlas of the State of Arkansas. Richard R. Smith (ed.) Fayetteville, Arkansas: University of Arkansas Press, 1989.

An Atlas of British Social and Economic History. ed. by Rex Pope, Lancashire Polytechnic. London, England: Routledge, June 1989. 255 p. ISBN 0-415-01919-2. Hard back. £45.00

Atlas of Disease Distribution. A.D. Cliff. New York: Basil Blackwell, Inc., 1988.

Atlas of Galaxies: Useful for measuring the Cosmological Distance Scale. Allan Sandage and John Bedke. Washington, D.C.: Scientific and Technical Information Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Distributed through: The Superintendent of Documents, U.S. G.P.O., 1988.

Atlas of the Holocaust. Martin Gilbert. New York: Pergamon Press, 1988. 256 p. ISBN 0080367615.

Atlas Tropisch Nederland. Landsmeer, Netherlands: Antiquariaat Gemiland, 1989. 42 double-page map folio. 350 Dfl.

AutoCarto IX. Proceedings of the 9th International Automated Cartography meetings held April 1989. 1989. 879 p. Softcover. \$40.00 US., ASPRS Members and Students \$30.00 US. Distributed through: American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. Stock #4920-6.

Bibliography of Map Projections. Bulletin 1856. ed. by J.P. Snyder. United States: U.S. Geological Survey, 1988. \$5.50 US.

The Blackwell Atlas of Roman Britain. Barri Jones. New York: Basil Blackwell, Inc., 1988.

California Legislative District Boundaries. John Hitchcock, editor. Sacramento, California: Key Information Service, Inc., 1988. 216 p. Coilbound. \$39.95 US.

Canadian Geophysical Atlas. Compiled by Geophysical Data Centre, Geological Survey of Canada. Ottawa: GSC, 1987. Includes 5 map sheets to date.

Carta's Illustrated Atlas of Jerusalem. Heritage Edition. Dan Bahat. Isreal: Carta, c.1988. 144 p. Hardcover.

Cartographic Perspectives: Bulletin of the North American Cartographic Information Society. Volume One, Number One (March 1989). Editor, David DiBiase, Dept. of Geography, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA: NACIS.

1989-. NACIS members (\$15.00/year), Institutional members (\$35.00/year) U.S.
Distributed through: NACIS, 6010 Executive Blvd., Suite 100, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The City of London from Prehistoric Time to 1520 (The British Atlas of Historic Towns Volume 3). Mary D. Lobel (eds). 136 p. £50.
ISBN 0 19 822979 8.

Country Life Book of Antique Maps: An Introduction to the History of Maps and How to Appreciate Them. Jonathan Potter. 1st American Edition. Syracuse, New Jersey: Chartwell Books, Inc., 1989. 192 p. \$35 Cdn.
Distributed through: D & E Lake Ltd., Toronto.

Directory of UK Surveying & Mapping Societies. [1989]. £1-20 (incl. p&p). Distributed through: Mike Shand, Department of Geography and Topographic Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland G12 8QQ.

Early Canadian Topographic Map Series: The Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1949. Occasional Paper No. 1. Lorraine Dubreuil. Ottawa: The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1989.
ISBN 0-9690682-8-X. \$15.00 Cdn.

The East Coast Basin Atlases - #1 Labrador Sea Basin. Canada: Atlantic Geoscience Centre, 1988. Institutions & Libraries \$135 Cdn., Individuals \$65 Cdn.

A Geochemical Atlas of Georgia. George S. Koch. Atlanta: Georgia Geologic Survey., 1988. 42 plates. \$42.00 US.

Geological Maps - Their Solution and Interpretation. T. Bolton. Great Britain: Cambridge University Press, 1989.
ISBN 0 521 36158 3. Hardcover. \$47.50 US
ISBN 0 521 36705 0. Paperback.

Hand Signs for Technical Terms used in Thematic and Topographic Mapping. Circular 1014. R.W. Will and W.E. Krohn. United States: U.S. Geological Survey, 1989. 114 p. Free.

Historical Atlas of Kansas, Second Edition. Homer E. Socolofsky and Huber Self. Norman Oklahoma: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. 192 p.
ISBN 0-8061-2157-2. Cloth. \$24.95

The Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United States Congress 1789-1989. Kenneth C. Martis; Ruth Anderson Rowles, cartographer. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1989. 518 p.
ISBN 0-02-920170-5. \$190.00 US.

Historical Atlas of Texas. A. Ray Stephens and William M. Holmes. Norman Oklahoma: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. 156 p. Hardcover. \$24.95 U.S.

Historical Developments of Photogrammetric Methods and Instruments. Blachut and Burkhardt, 1989. 157 p. Softcover. \$65.00 US., \$40.00 US. for ASPRS members.
Distributed through: American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. Stock #6710.

International Directory of Current Research in the History of Cartography and in Cartobibliography. Elizabeth A. Clutton. Tring, England: Map Collector Publications, Ltd., 1988. 125 p. \$20.00 Cdn.
Distributed through: D & E Lake Ltd., Toronto.

Interpretation of Topographic Maps. Victor C. Miller and Mary E. Westerback. Columbus: Merrill. [1989].

Jamaica Surveyed: Plantation Maps and Plans of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Barry W. Higman. Kingston, Jamaica: Institute of Jamaica Publications Limited, 1988. 307 p.
ISBN 9768017058. Cloth. \$55.00
ISBN 9768017082. Paper. \$25.00

Kentucky Atlas of the Elderly. Lexington, Kentucky: Sanders Brown Center, 1988. 92 p.

Latin America Today: An Atlas of Reproducible Pages. rev. ed. Wellesley, Massachusetts: World Eagle, Inc., 1989. 153 p.
ISBN 0-930141-22-9. Paperback \$24.50 U.S.
ISBN 0-930141-23 7. Looseleaf \$25.50 U.S.

ISBN 0-930141-24-5. Hard cover \$36.95 US.

The Mapmaker's Eye: Nova Scotia through Early Maps. Joan Dawson. Halifax: Nimus Publishing/Nova Scotia Museum, 1988. 156 p.
ISBN 0921054122. Paperback. \$16.95 Cdn.

Maps Contained in the Publications of the American Bibliography, 1639-1819: An Index and Checklist. by Jim Walsh. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1988. 367 p.

Maps with the News; the Development of American Journalistic Cartography. Mark S. Monmonier. U.S.A.: University of Chicago Press. 1989.
ISBN 0-226-53411-1. \$24.95 US.

Mariner's Atlas: The Florida Gulf Coast & the Florida Keys. A.P. Balder. Houston, Texas: Gulf Pub. Co., 1988.

Massachusetts River Basin Atlas: An Environmental Design for the Future. ed. by Ute J. Dymon. Massachusetts: The University of Massachusetts Press. October 1989. 80 p.
ISBN 696-2. \$14.95.
Distributed through: Scholarly Book Services Inc., Toronto.

May 1989, Directory of the Mapping Sciences. United States: Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing Special Issue, 1989. Softcover. \$25.00 US. Distributed through: American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. Stock #05-89-II.

Michelin's Road Atlas of Europe. Spartanburg, South Carolina: Michelin Travel Publications, 1989. \$19.95 US.

The Middle East Today: An Atlas of Reproducible Pages. Wellesley, Massachusetts: World Eagle Inc., 1989.
ISBN 0-930141-17-2. Paperback \$24.50 US.
ISBN 0-930141-18-0. Looseleaf \$25.50 US.
ISBN 0-930141-19-9. Hard cover \$36.95 US.

National Atlas of Hungary. Hungary: Cartographia, 1989. 420 p. \$160 US.

The National Gazetteer of the United States - Volume P 1200. Indiana. Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1988. \$25 US.

New International Bible Atlas. Carl Rasmussen. Zondervan Publishing House. 196 p. Text. Distributed through: Carta, 6/6 Yad Harutzim St., Industrial Area, P.O.B. 2500, 91024 Isreal.

1986 Statistics Canada Metropolitan Atlas Series. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1989. 12 volumes. \$24 per volume, except Toronto & Montreal: \$30 each.

1989 Bartholomew Europe Atlas and Driver's Guide. Scotland: John Bartholomew and Sons Ltd. 1989. ISBN 0-702808822. \$18.95.

Oregon Environmental Atlas. Ed. by Carolyn Young. Oregon: Cartographic Centre, Portland State University, 1988. 64 p. \$7.50 US.

Peter Atlas of the World. Arno Peters. Longmans, 1989. £29.99.

A Photographic Atlas of The Eastern Canadian Continental Shelf: Scotian Shelf, Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Geological Survey of Canada Open File 2054. P. Lawrence, K.W. Strong, P. Pocklington, P.L. Stewart, G.B.J. Fader. [1989]. 195 p. \$96.38. Distributed through: Precision Microfilming Limited, Halifax.

Political Atlas of Illinois. Paul Kleppner, et al. DeKalb, Illinois: Northern University Press, 1988.

Robertson McCarta Road Atlas of Europe, 1989. London, UK: Robertson McCarta, 1989. 170 p. £7.95.

The Soil Atlas of China. Nanjing: Institute of Soil Science. [1988]. \$190.00.

The State of the Ark: An Atlas of Conservation in Action. L. Durrell, and G. Durrell. New York: Gian Books Ltd., Doubleday, 1988.

Washington: A Centennial Atlas. Bellingham, Washington: Western Washington University, 1989.

REVIEWS

Jeffrey Murray

THE ATLAS OF NATURAL WONDERS. Rupert O. Matthews. New York: Facts on File Publications, c 1988. 240 pp.: ill., maps, glossary, gazetteer, biblio., index. ISBN 0-8160-1993-2: \$35 US.

Available from: Facts on File Inc., 460 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, U.S.A., 10016.

The Atlas of Natural Wonders is introduced both as "a spectacular guide to the world's most breathtaking places," as well as a vehicle which "takes the reader on a journey round these great natural sites." The third aim of the atlas is to point out the threats facing the natural world; the author hopes that by exposing these destructive elements, people will be more aware of the fragile state of our environment.

The organization of the subject matter is not by continents but according to the lines of longitude, commencing at the Greenwich Meridian going eastward. A map of the world (p. 7) has these subjects highlighted in bold; others marked on the map are described in the Gazetteer section (pp. 218-223). Small area maps appear with each essay. Several pages of texts are devoted to the national parks of the world (pp. 224-234).

The reader quickly senses the author's great love for the beauty innate to our world. The author writes ably and in an entertaining manner. Words seem to cascade one over the other describing the wonders which fill our planet. Photographs, with some spectacular ones in colour, complement the essays.

However, while the narrative is pleasing and gives a good general overview, this book is not entirely successful. It does fulfill its mission – to take the reader on a tour through the natural phenomena of this world; however, both the organization and the approach given this subject are not satisfactory. No where in the introduction does the author mention the selection criteria for the natural wonders of the world. The reader is not informed of research

methodology. One wonders who the target audience should be for this book. Certainly, this is not a scholarly book nor does it provide new information.

One is frustrated by the book's organization – the essays are divided within a geographic hierarchy by continent, name of natural phenomenon and geographic coordinates; however, the table of contents is organized by subject only. It is questionable whether this book qualifies as an atlas; certainly not in the traditional sense. It is like a traveller's guide to breathtaking places on this earth.

In conclusion, one final comment. If you are expecting to read about Canada's spectacular natural environment, you will be disappointed. Niagara Falls, it appears, is our only claim to fame in this book.

Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba

Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
National Archives of Canada

THE EARLIEST PRINTED MAPS, 1472-1500. Tony Campbell. Berkeley; Los Angeles: University of California Press, c1987. xi, 244 pp.: ill., maps. ISBN 0-520-0627001. \$75 US.

Available from: University of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720, U.S.A. Published in London, England by the British Library, ISBN 0-7123-0133-X. £40 UK.

Although a book dealing with the history of cartography before 1500 might be passed over by Canadian map curators on the grounds that it deals with a "pre-Canadian" period, Tony Campbell's *Earliest Printed Maps* merits being considered for examination and a place on a map collection's reference shelf.

The book consists of the following: a 20-page introduction to the subject by Tony Campbell;

bibliographic entries accompanied by short analytical essays dealing with the 222 known pre-1501 printed maps; 69 black-and-white plates reproducing all 14 known broadsheet maps and a representative sample of the remaining pre-1501 maps that appeared in atlases and books; two appendixes ("excluded entries"—town plans and views among them — and a short essay titled "The Use of Punched Lettering on Engraved Maps"); three tables (including a chronological index and an index by place of publication); a bibliography; a provenance and location index to the broadsheet maps; and a nominal index followed by a geographical and subject index.

Campbell's introduction provides a fitting context for a study of pre-1501 printed maps, dealing as it does with the concepts that moulded the production of these maps (mainly in Germany and Italy) during the final decades of the 15th century, a period in which we see "a tension between a geography manipulated for moralistic or historical ends and genuine attempts to record the world as it was." Classical and medieval ideas of the time are examined insofar as they are relevant to an understanding of these early maps, the most familiar concept appearing in the group of so-called T-O maps, which divide the world into the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa. About half of the 222 maps described are directly based on Ptolemy's writings; consequently, this aspect is dealt with in some detail followed by a commentary on the impact (and the lack of impact, at times) that exploration of the period had on the maps' contents. The introduction also includes a useful summary of the two methods by which the maps were printed — woodcut and copper-engraving.

An important aspect of this introduction is Campbell's discussion of "the printed map as a physical object." Information that can be obtained by examining the physical evidence has in recent years provided new insights and some new conclusions about the origin and development of individual maps that differ radically from those arrived at in the past by scholars using traditional methodologies.

The short essays Campbell has written about each map are the heart of this book. This is especially the case for the 14 broadsheet maps, whose complexity and significance leads the author to allot as much space to them as he does to the remaining 208 maps appearing in atlases and books. Two essays are singled out for mention in this review. The one dealing with the Etzlaub map *Das ist der Rom Weg . . .* ("This is the route to Rome . . .") is short principally because Campbell summarizes his impressive research on this map published in *Imago Mundi* in 1978. The longer of the two essays, dealing with Cardinal Nicholas de Cusa's map of central Europe and known as the "Eichstätt map," demonstrates Campbell's careful analysis based on extensive detective work, leading to new conclusions that "conflict with much received wisdom on the subject."

If readers are daunted by a book of such length treating a period in mapmaking to which they have scant exposure, I would recommend simply reading these two above-mentioned essays. They are engaging texts that can be read for the sheer pleasure of seeing a seasoned scholar at work. One cannot help but learn a little while being thus entertained.

The reproductions of the maps in this book are exceptionally clear even when they are greatly reduced. One small improvement would have been the placement of the plates throughout the text where they are dealt with and, without adding greatly to the expense, the inclusion of a few details of the maps enlarged to their original scale for easier reference.

This is a very satisfying book — the product of careful scholarship, comprehensive in its treatment, and beautifully produced. The lengthy process by which the book has come into existence (detailed in the introduction) will no doubt ensure that this examination of the earliest printed maps will not be superseded by another study in the foreseeable future.

Edward H. Dahl
Early Cartographic Specialist
National Archives of Canada

FROM SPACE = VUE DE L'ESPACE. Scales differ. Vancouver: Advanced Satellite Productions, c1988. 4 remote-sensing images: col. Contents: Montreal. Scale [ca. 1:100 000] — Ottawa. Scale [ca. 1:100 000] — Toronto and the Golden Horseshoe. Scale [ca. 1:108 000] — Portland/Mt. St. Helens. Scale [ca. 1:150 000]. Available from: Advanced Satellite Publications Inc., Box 421, Clarkson P.O., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, L5J 3Y2, \$19.95 paper, \$26.95 laminate, package discounts also available.

The printing of these images is of very high quality and they are crisp and clean. Visually these products have great impact and will serve to draw the attention of viewers.

However, this reviewer has reservations about these images. In the *Ottawa* and *Montreal* sheets, forested areas in hilly terrain, e.g., the Gatineau Hills and the volcanic cones southeast of Montreal, are shown reddish-brown or yellow and black while in western scenes there is a variable density of green for forests. Granted that natural colours vary from place to place, but, since the viewer expects to see green for forests, this is jarring. Should we assume that the colour is a result of acid rain damage? If so, we have a use for the product.

Usefulness should be a measure of the value of any addition to a map collection. Here we must ask ourselves what use these sheets are to a map collection and its patrons. Are they the modern equivalent of the air photo of the farm? Do they put us in the picture? The answer to the latter question is yes. They give us a sense of our home turf which topographic maps do not give. But, like a map, each image is a snapshot which captures and freezes for all time the total "geography" of one part of the earth's surface. These images have greater impact than most maps in conveying settlement and farming patterns.

When compared with a map of the same scale, there are certain disadvantages to the user, especially one not totally conversant with the area shown. The products reviewed here are not annotated in any way. No names or numbers appear on streets or

highways, nothing distinguishes one town or mountain from another. They are then most useful as supplements to maps of the same area.

The products of Advanced Satellite Productions lack any information regarding the date of acquisition of the image or images used to produce any of the four views reviewed here. This makes them markedly less useful to map collections which stress to their users the date or dates on which the information was collected. Fault is not only found in the private sector, but also in the public sector. Energy, Mines & Resources Canada has just issued an experimental image map of Ottawa produced by the Cartographic and Information and Distribution Centre in conjunction with Scitex American Corporation which also lacks vital bibliographic information. One assumes cartographers were involved but perhaps one should not assume too much for here too no information concerning the position of this image in the historical record is printed on the map. Nor do either group provide information concerning the projection used for display of this information. Whereas Advanced Satellite Productions tells us that the digital data they used originated from Landsat 5 (what sensors, what bands?), EMRC and Scitex have issued a small blue pamphlet with this information contained therein. It would be advisable to transcribe this information on to the image map.

If you choose to buy these products, be aware of the shortcomings; use them to attract attention and enjoy them for what they are.

Ronald Whistance-Smith
Map Curator, W.C. Wonders Map Collection
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

A GUIDE TO HISTORICAL MAP RESOURCES FOR GREATER NEW YORK. Jeffrey A. Kroessler. Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association. Occasional Paper No. 2. Chicago: Speculum Orbis Press, 1988. 56 pp., 7 plates. ISBN 0-932757-02-2.

This book is well organized and easy to use. The preface and introduction provide the usual background and history of the preparation of the manuscript. The table of contents lists all the collections which have been listed in the guide. The next page gives a summary chart with the descriptive information of the guide across the top of the page and a list of the collections down the left side of the page. This summary chart allows for a quick comparison of the resources available in the 49 collections listed here. After the summary chart, we find the description of each of the collections, with details on their map resources for greater New York. The entries begin with the Map Division of the Library of Congress, followed by the other 47 entries in alphabetical order. There are seven full-page photographic illustrations of New York maps in the guide. And finally, the bibliography at the end of the guide will direct the researcher to any printed literature on the subject.

This book is a clear and concise resource guide to maps of greater New York city. Wouldn't we all like to see such a guide for other major urban areas!

Lorraine Dubreuil
McLennan Library
McGill University

ÖSTERREICH-SATELLITEN-BILD-ATLAS.
Lothar Beckel, Franz Zwittkovits. Scale 1:200 000. Salzburg [Austria]: Bruckhaus-Nonntal-Bücherdienst, c1988. 1 atlas (239 pp.): ill. (most col.), col. maps. ISBN 3-85453-001-3.

Available from: GEOSPACE, A-4820 Bad Ischl, Austria

This atlas is an impressive collection of recent satellite imagery of Austria. The bulk of the work contains 77 scenes and consists of four parts: a complete coverage of Austria (1:200 000), images of characteristic landscapes (1:75 000), a section on the nine capital cities (1:75 000), and some scenes which exemplify weather conditions (various scales). Most plates in these four parts are multispectral LANDSAT-TM images, which have been digitally rectified and colour-corrected; in the last section these are, appropriately, supplemented by

thermal imagery. Except for the complete coverage, the images are accompanied by short interpretative texts. Further, Beckel and Zwittkovits have contributed a non-technical introduction to satellite-based remote sensing, a short geographical overview of the country, an index to the imagery, and a bibliography. Typography, printing and binding are excellent.

The scenes of the 1:200 000 coverage correspond to half or quarter sheets of the topographic map series at the same scale. Beside each image appears a modified extract from the matching map, which greatly facilitates interpretation. The geometric resolution of 30 m makes for a fairly clear rendition at a relatively large scale. This way quite detailed interpretations becomes possible. Especially interesting are the scenes which permit viewers to contrast the rural landscapes of Austria with those of the adjoining socialist countries.

The most exciting parts of the atlas are the sections on landscapes and cities: the scale of the images is as large as 1:75 000. Two-thirds of the plates have been created by combining SPOT-P and LANDSAT-TM data, a task which required complicated digital processing (details on p. 36). That is, they ideally combine the 10-m resolution of the (black-and-white) SPOT material with the colour rendition of the LANDSAT imagery. Most of the resulting images are astonishingly clear. They provide excellent information on vegetation, agricultural land uses, field patterns, and traffic networks. To be sure, for detailed studies of settlements the scale is, in general, still too small. Where SPOT data were not available, the geometric resolution had to remain at 30 m, and the images are inevitably somewhat fuzzy.

The *Österreich-Satelliten-Bild-Atlas* shows that it is now possible to create high-quality paper images from satellite data at reasonably large scales. As for its substance, the work is a valuable addition to the geographical literature on Austria.

Hansgeorg Schlichtmann
Department of Geography
University of Regina
Regina, Saskatchewan

REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

MAUREEN WILSON - AU REVOIR!

Maureen Wilson has retired! After thirty years in the University of British Columbia Library, twenty-four of them as head of the Map Library, Maureen decided to take early retirement at the end of July.

It seems Maureen acquired a taste for travel at an early age, trying out schools in various parts of England, and even Scotland, before attending the University of London, where she obtained her B.A. Honours in England, and a Diploma in Librarianship. After working at the Surrey County Library, she decided to move on to one of those big red patches on the map - Canada. After two years at North Bay Public Library, the urge to move on came again, and in 1959 she joined the UBC Library staff as a general reference librarian. During her years with the Social Sciences Division, she worked with government documents and maps, which were then part of that division. In 1965 she was appointed head of the newly formed Map Division, which she proceeded to build into one of the leading map collections in Canada.

During her years with the Map Division, Maureen took two map-related sabbaticals - a three-month buying expedition in 1966, and a year in 1974/75 during which she worked in the British Library Map Library, the Royal Geographical Society Map Room, and at Edward Stanford Ltd. (for a report on the latter, see ACML *Bulletin*, no. 19, 1975). In addition, she has attended conferences of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, and the Western Association of Map Libraries, being a founding member of both associations.

Maureen has been very active in ACMLA, having missed only three conferences (Sackville, London and Charlottetown). She was Vice President, 1968, President, 1969, and Secretary 1979, and served on a number of committees (sometimes as chair): Conference committee, 1970, 1973, 1978, 1983;

Standards and Procedures for Map Libraries (Manual); ACML Constitution; Map Users Advisory Group; was a Regional editor for the *Bulletin*, wrote various reports and books reviews for the *Bulletin*; and latterly edited the New Books and Atlases column.

Maureen's first activity upon retirement was to teach a course on Map Librarianship at UBC's School of Library, Archival and Information Studies (last given in 1978 - see Maureen's review of *Map Librarianship: an introduction* in *Bulletin*, no. 29). In September she is off on a well-deserved holiday in England and France. Many years of happy travelling, Maureen. Perhaps the odd ACMLA conference might be included in your itinerary?

Maureen's successor will be Tim Ross, who begins August 21st in the Map Library, which is now part of the Special Collections and University Archives Division.

Frances Woodward
University of British Columbia

ONTARIO

While this is the Year of the Serpent in the Chinese calendar, 1989 has also been the year of staff changes among Ontario map collections!

Kathleen Wyman left York University's map library in March to take up a post in the urban documents field with the Municipal Reference Library division of the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library. She is responsible for serials, reference and collection development in the area of urban planning. Her new collection contains a small number of maps, and Kathy reports that she plans to stay in touch with her map library colleagues. She can now be reached at (416) 393-7246. Trudy Bodak is Acting Map Librarian at

York, while Mary McDowell continues as Map Library Assistant.

At Trent University, Linda Cracknell is replacing Barb Znamirovski, who is on sabbatical leave until July 1990. She will be moving to Cambridge, Mass. where she has a placement at Harvard University. She will be working there 15 hours per week in the Government Documents Division. She also hopes to take a course on mapping software and pursue some private research.

At Queen's, Kathy Harding has left her position in order to study full time for a B.Ed. in Art Education. Her replacement is Shirley Harmer. Kathy's ACMLA vice-president's duties have been assumed by Tim Ross, who can be reached at (604) 228-2231

In Ottawa, Karen Lochhead, who had been Map Librarian in the Map Resource Centre at the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, has just departed for Canberra, accompanying her husband who has a four-year posting with the Department of External Affairs. A decision on re-staffing the Centre, which is actually the remains of the old EMR Departmental Map Library, has not yet been announced.

Tim Ross, who had worked as the Geological Survey of Canada's map librarian since mid-1988, was the successful candidate for the position of Map Librarian at the University of British Columbia, succeeding Maureen Wilson, who retired in July. The GSC is actively seeking a replacement, with initial appointment to be made on a term basis, followed by a competition for a permanent posting

several months later. Irene Kumar, Map Library Clerk since 1982, was recently promoted to Map Technician, and has been running the map library on an interim basis. The GSC libraries recently acquired both OCLC and Bibliofile on CD ROM, and it is expected that these aids will help to reduce some of the cataloguing backlog in the map library.

In general, the GSC is heavily committed to automation, and has been employing GIS in its map compilation operations for some time. Users of federal geological maps might be interested in knowing that the head of the GSC recently announced that total preparation time for cartographic materials should soon be reduced to one year. In the same speech, however, he also warned of imminent layoffs in the Cartographic and Reproductive Services section. It remains to be seen how the goal of faster release of scientific information will be accomplished

Frank Williams of U of Ottawa has been appointed to represent the ACML on the Sub committee on Data Classification and Standards under the Canadian General Standards Board Committee on Geomatics. The committee will be developing cataloguing rules for digital geographic data sets. The first draft is expected to be ready in Spring 1990. Velma Parker and David Brown of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division are representing the National Archives of Canada on this same committee.

Tim Ross
Geological Survey of Canada
Ottawa

**Annual Business Meeting
Minutes of the Meeting of June 15, 1989
Regina, Saskatchewan**

1. The 23rd Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives was held at the University of Regina, Luther College, Room 215, Regina, Saskatchewan, on June 15, 1989. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 pm.

2. It was established that we had a quorum and could proceed with the meeting.

3. Agenda

It was moved to accept the Agenda as circulated. (Appendix 1). (Barbara Farrell, Cathy Moulder). **Carried.**

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

It was **moved** to approve the Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of June 9, 1988, as printed in the ACML **Bulletin** #68. (Tim Ross, Helen Clarke). **Carried.**

5. President's Report

The President reported that the Association's financial situation was quite good, thanks to the SSHRC grant and two new Association publications.

It was also noted that our membership has increased to 287, the highest it has ever been.

In light of the name change last year, the letterhead/envelopes, membership flyers and awards had to be reprinted.

Over the past year the Board investigated the possibility of attaining charitable status, but found out that under the guidelines our Association does not qualify.

December was a busy month for publications, with the completion of *Early Canadian*

Topographic Map Series and the *Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping: A Collection of Essays*. The Facsimile Series is also progressing.

Aileen Desbarats handed in her resignation from her position as Publications' Chairperson as of November 1989.

Lorraine Dubreuil has handed in her resignation as editor of the *Bulletin*, effective December 31, 1989.

The minutes to the Map Users Advisory Committee meeting held in the fall of 1988 can be found in *Bulletin* #70.

Elizabeth Hamilton has put together a conference handbook. Those who have hosted a conference in the last five years were informed that they would be asked to add information that they felt was important to know in order to run a conference.

Pierre Lepine has been very busy working on next year's conference, which will be held at the University of Montreal from June 12-16, 1990.

The President reported that her trip to Banff was very enjoyable and that the facilities are very nice. Although the Conference Centre would be more expensive than University residences, there was a general consensus from those members in attendance that they would like to go.

The lines of communication have been renewed with WAML and MAGGERT. Cheryl will contact the WAML President to investigate the possibility of a joint meeting in 1992.

6. Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer, Velma Parker, presented the

auditor's report of January 1, 1988 - December 31, 1989. It was moved to accept the 'Treasurer's Report' as presented here at the meeting, by Velma Parker and seconded by Flora Francis. **Carried.** (Appendix 2).

It was moved that the Board obtain an auditor for next year's audit. (Barbara Farrell, Kathleen M. Wyman). **Carried.**

7. SSHRC Grant Report

Tom Nagy and Barbara Znamirovski wrote the guidelines and devised a form for members to submit. The SSHRC policy is to give descending amounts over the three-year period.

	Total	Administrative Use	Travel
1988/89	\$6,092	\$3,984	\$2,112
1989/90	5,542	2,292	2,494
1990/91	4,343	2,217	2,217

In 1990 we will have to apply again for the next time period.

Lou Sebert stated that in order to help strengthen our case for the next submission, he will be sending out a questionnaire asking the members what research they have worked on or are working on.

8. Atlantic Branch Report

The report was unavailable at this time.

9. IFLA Report

Lorraine Dubreuil's report can be found in *Bulletin* #69. She will be attending this year's IFLA Conference in Paris at the end of August.

10. 1st Vice-President's Report

The Nomination Committee announced that Cathy Moulder will be taking over the secretarial duties.

The Board extended their thanks to Margaret Hutchison and her Conference Committee for

putting together a very interesting program.

Pierre Lépine distributed his preliminary program (Appendix 4) and some brochures about the Université de Montréal, for next year's conference in Montreal. The theme of next year's conference is going to be on applied cartography.

Ron Whistance-Smith reported that the Alberta contingent had a very successful meeting with the Alberta government departments on behalf of the Map Users Advisory Committee. Ron's report will be in the next *Bulletin*. Lou Sebert suggested that he would like to have the next meeting in Quebec.

All other committee reports can be found in *Bulletin* #70.

11. 2nd Vice-President's Report

a) **Publications:** The Publication's Committee consists of Carol Marley (Chair); Lorraine Dubreuil, Ed Dahl, Frances Woodward and Richard Pinnell. It was suggested that the committee take a more active role in helping to solicit more quality content for the *Bulletin*.

Carol Marley summarized the report on the evaluation of the *Bulletin* that was submitted to the executive. The report provided constructive criticism as well as good suggestions for additional content to the *Bulletin*.

b) *Bulletin:* Cheryl Woods thanked Lorraine Dubreuil for all the time and effort that she has put into making the *Bulletin* what it is today. Cheryl offered Lorraine the honorarium which has been put aside for the editor. Lorraine said that she would write to the Board with her decision to accept or decline the offer. The board will be looking for a new editor immediately, in order that the transition be as smooth as possible.

c) **Texts:** As noted earlier in the meeting, the Association has had a good year for publishing two new books. One new publication that had

been put on the books, *Map Sources Directory*, has been dropped from the list of future publications, due to a number of unexpected circumstances.

Lou Sebert distributed the 'Inventory of ACMLA Publications' (Appendix 5) and informed the members that the Board had been thinking that it was time to think about updating the *Guide for a Small Map Collection* to be ready in three years.

d) **Facsimile Maps:** It was evident that all the members felt that it was necessary to publicize this map series with some kind of brochure. Carol Marley showed the new sheets that were available in the 4th folio and discussed the progress of the project.

e) **Index:** Frances Woodward will be working on a cumulative index of the *Bulletin*. It will be similar to the first index Frances did. There will be no cost for inputting the data into UBC's mainframe, but a cost will be determined when we are ready to access the data.

12. Council of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations

Carol Marley's report can be found in *Bulletin* #69.

13. Any Other Business

It was suggested that if the 1992 conference is in Banff, that it would be more appropriate to have

the conference in July instead of June, so that members could bring their families.

The National Research Council, Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information wrote to Cheryl Woods to find out if we would support the Partners in Information Project - a National Summit on Information Services for Canadians. Cheryl said that she would write back to them to confirm the Association's support of this project in principle.

14. Presentation of the 1989/90 Executive

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

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

15. Adjournment

There being no further business, it was **moved** to adjourn the 23rd Annual Business Meeting at 4:20 pm. (Cheryl Woods, Kathleen M. Wyman).
Carried.

Respectfully submitted
Kathleen M. Wyman
ACML Secretary

ACMLA Conference '89 Record of Registrations

David Arthur,
Central Survey and Mapping
Agency,
2045 Broad Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7

Colleen Beard,
Brock University Map Library,
Room C306,
Brock University,
St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1

Patricia Bellamy,
603A Melita Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario M6G 3Y7

Helen Clarke,
#309, 727 - 1 Avenue N.W.,
Calgary, Alberta T2N 0A2

Aileen Desbarats,
34 Belvedere Crescent,
Ottawa, Ontario K1M 2G4

Lorraine Dubreuil,
Dept. of Rare Books,
McLennan Library,
McGill University,
3459 McTavish Street,
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y1

Louise Emond,
Hydro-Quebec
V.P. Environnement,
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Barbara Farrell,
777 Southmore Drive,
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Flora Francis,
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Humanities & Social Sciences
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Margaret Hutchison,
Saskatchewan Archives Board,
University of Regina,
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Betty Kidd,
National Archives of Canada,
395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

Karla Kuklis,
Central Technical Services,
McGill University Libraries,
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y1

Gilles Langelier,
National Archives of Canada,
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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

Hugh Larimer,
996 Kilkenny Drive,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5A5

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Geosciences Library,
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Cathy Moulder,
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Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4K1

Velma Parker,
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Ottawa, Ontario K1H 8K9

Richard Pinnell,
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University of Waterloo,
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1

Tim Ross,
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Lou Sebert,
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Ronald Whistance-Smith,
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Frank Williams,
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Maureen Wilson,
Map Library, Main Library,
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Vancouver, BC V6T 1Y3

Albeta Auringer Wood,
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Frances M. Woodward,
Special Collections and
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Vancouver, BC V6T 1Y3

Cheryl Woods,
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Department of Geography,
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London, Ontario, N6A 5C2

Kathleen M. Wyman,
25 Morton Way,
Brampton, Ontario, L6Y 2R6



Board of Directors



Participants at Conference

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES AWARDS, 1989

On behalf of the ACML Awards Committee, I have the pleasure to announce this year's recipient of the ACML Honours Award:

AILEEN DESBARATS

Born and raised in Montreal, Aileen obtained an Honours B.A. degree in Geography from McGill University, and later an M.A. degree in Geography/Planning, also from McGill. Her M.A. thesis title was: "The Evolution of Land Use in the Richelieu Valley." In 1972 she obtained an M.L.S. degree from the Library School, Université de Montréal.

Aileen's professional work included a housing survey of Corner Brook, Newfoundland; research work for CMHC on urban growth in Quebec after WW II; geomorphological mapping of part of the Northwest Territories; and after her graduation from Library School, Aileen worked in the Rare Books and Special Collections of the McGill Library, where most of her time was devoted to the Lande Collection of Canadiana; in 1976 moved from Montreal to Ottawa and obtained position as a librarian in charge of the University of Ottawa map collection, a position which she is holding to this day.

While working as a map librarian, Aileen published a number of articles, reviews and reports, dealing with various aspects of map librarianship. With Barbara Farrell, she authored *Guide to a Small Map Collection*, first edition published in 1981, the second edition in 1984. This publication has received wide acclaim and world-wide distribution. Also with Barbara Farrell, Aileen edited the *Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping . . .*, published in 1988.

Aileen took a very active part in the affairs of ACML. She was a member of several committees; chairperson of the Publications Committee; chairperson (jointly with Carol Marley) of the Copyright Committee; and was also on the executive of our

Association, as Second Vice-President, 1978-1979, and again 1985-1987.

This year Aileen plans to retire. As we extend our best wishes on this occasion to a loyal and hard-working member of the Association, I would like to call on Aileen Desbarats to accept the 1989 ACML Honours Award.

BARBARA E. FARRELL

Born in England, Barbara obtained an Honours B.A. degree from the King's College/London School of Economics Joint School of Geography; this was followed by a Post-graduate Certificate in Education from King's College. In 1978, Barbara obtained an M.A. degree in Geography from Carleton University. The title of her thesis was: "Cognitive Development in Map Studies: An Examination of Cognitive Objectives and Sequence in a School Map Studies Curriculum."

Barbara worked as a Geography teacher, and, since 1972, as a Sessional Lecturer in Cartography, Department of Geography, Carleton University. From 1970 to the present Barbara is the Map Librarian of Carleton University.

Throughout her career, Barbara has published numerous papers, reviews and reports. Among the more recent publications is her contribution to the *World Mapping Today*, which appeared in 1987. Especially valuable to ACML are: *Guide for a Small Map Collection*, authored jointly with Aileen Desbarats; first edition published in 1981, second edition in 1984; and the editorial work, also with Aileen, on the *Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping . . .*, published in 1988.

Barbara Farrell has been a member of numerous ACML Committees, and she has chaired the National Union Catalogue Committee, Hand-book Sub-Committee, and the Nominations Committee.

She held the executive positions of ACML Vice President (1974-1975), and ACML President (1975-1976).

Barbara has been a member of many national and international organizations of geographers, cartographers and map librarians.

It is with great pleasure that I call on Barbara Farrell to accept the 1989 ACML Honours Award.



BULLETIN BOARD

ACMLA SHIRTS

ACMLA T-shirts and sweatshirts are available from Cheryl Woods, Map Library, University of Western Ontario. The shirts are red Penmans with black lettering. The logo reads "ACMLA Map Curators can tell you where to go." T-shirts are \$10.80 (incl. tax) and sweatshirts are \$21.60 (incl. tax). If ordering from outside of Ontario please add \$2.50 for postage and make cheque payable to ACMLA.

CLASSIC OF CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHY

Map Collections whose copy of the Economic Atlas of Ontario (Dean & Matthews, University of Toronto Press, 1969) is falling apart or in bad condition after many years of use and mis-use may be interested to know that Anson-Cartwright Books (229 College Street, Toronto M5T 1R4 Tel 416/979-2441) still has some new copies available for \$100.00 each.

MICROFICHE OF FIRE INSURANCE PLANS OF CANADIAN TOWNS AND CITIES

The products of Information Graphics, a commercial microfilm venture in southern Ontario, may be of interest to many map collections throughout the country. The company is involved in "preservation microfilming," which for cartographic material includes fire insurance plans, and the Canadian railway guide from 1868 to ca. 1925. A telephone call to Mr David Hallam, owner of Information Graphics, established that the fire insurance plans filmed are from originals by Goad and its successors which are now at the University of Western Ontario and in the private collection of Mr Ed Phelps.

Three sample fiche for fire insurance plans were given to the Archives of Ontario. They comprise a catalogue and two fiche showing Kitchener (formerly Berlin), 1904. The accompanying table

is extracted from the Information Graphics catalogue. It shows the number of towns and cities in each province that have been filmed, as well as an indication of the dates of the originals. Numbers of sheets, fiche, and prices are also tabulated. According to this catalogue, a number of paper copies of insurance plans are available for sale by the company.

The fiche are in black and white and are of an acceptable quality and clarity. The average price is approximately \$10 per fiche.

David Hallam indicated that microfiche of the Maritime Provinces were made as a trial run. The success of that trial prompted expansion of the project to include the remainder of the country, with the possibility of trying to produce a definitive collection of Canadian fire insurance plans on microfiche.

ICA 1991

"Mapping the Nations" is the theme of the 15th International Cartographic Conference to be held 23 September - 1 October 1991 in Bournemouth, U.K. Further information can be obtained from Clifford H. Wood, Chair, Canadian National Committee, Department of Geography, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9.

CONFERENCE ON EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Simon Fraser University will host this conference on April 17-19, 1992 to commemorate the arrival of Captain George Vancouver on the Pacific Coast of North America in 1792. Those interested in participating should send summaries of 100-200 words of their prospective papers along with brief vitae to The Director, Vancouver Conference, Dept. of History, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6.

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

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

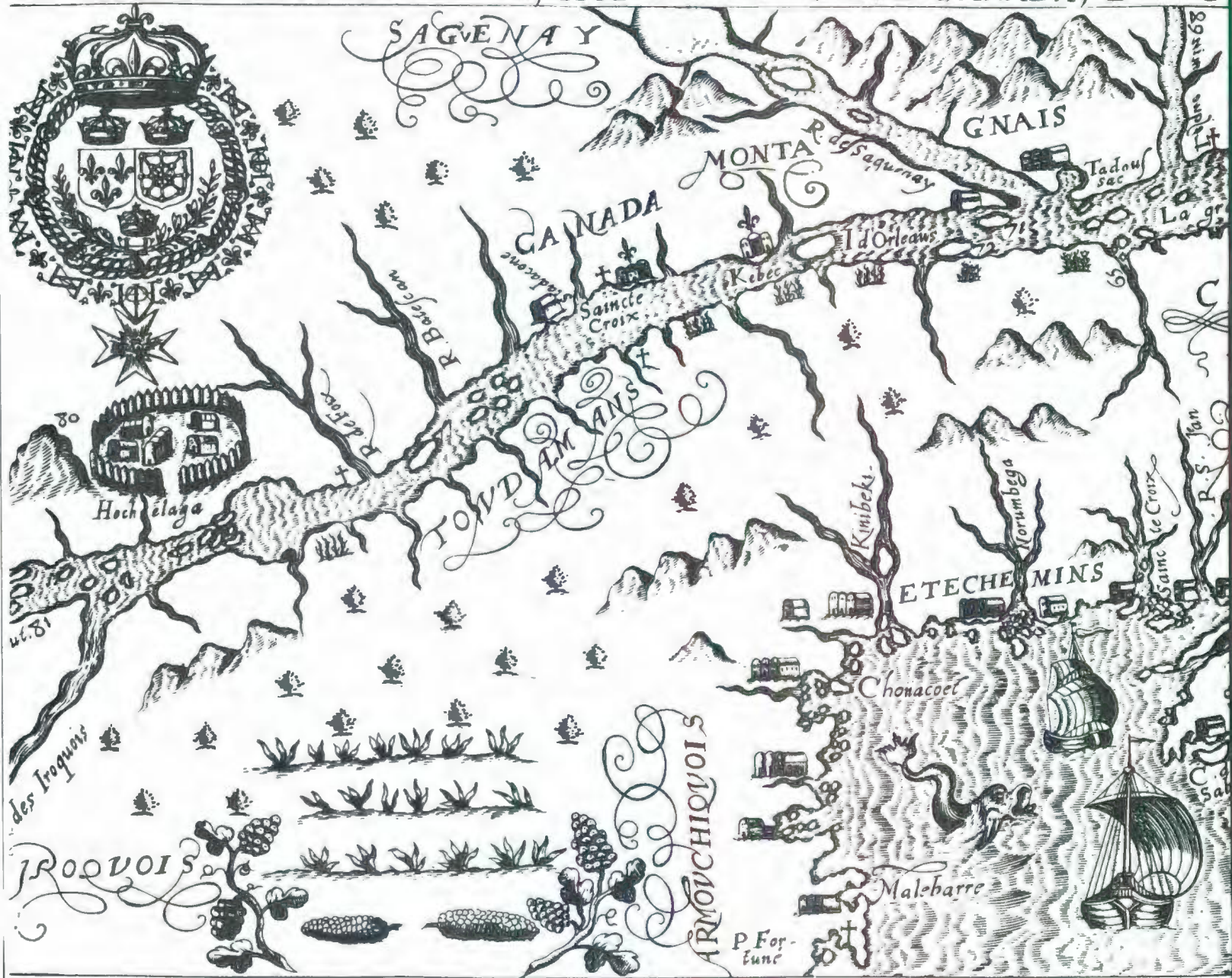
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
Association des carto-thèques et archives cartographiques canadiennes.

Ottawa, 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

FIGURE DE LA TERRE NEUVE, GRANDE RIVIERE DE CANADA, ET C



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