

# 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 1989/90 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>Tim Ross</b>	604/228-2231
	Map Library University of British Columbia 1956 Main Mall Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3	
2nd Vice-President	<b>Carol Marley</b>	514/398-7453
	Geosciences Library McGill University 805 Sherbrooke Street West Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6	
Secretary	<b>Cathy Moulder</b>	416/525-9140
	Lloyd Reeds Map Library / UDC ext 4745 McMaster University Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4K1	
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; FAX: 613/995-4451

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>Tim Ross</b>	604/228-2231
	Map Library University of British Columbia 1956 Main Mall Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3	
2e Vice-président	<b>Carol Marley</b>	514/398-7453
	Geosciences Library McGill University 805 Sherbrooke Street West Montreal, Québec H3A 2K6	
Secrétaire	<b>Cathy Moulder</b>	416/525-9140
	Lloyd Reeds Map Library / UDC ext 4745 McMaster University Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4K1	
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; FAX: 613/995-4451

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**

Don Lemon  
Humanities Division  
New Brunswick Museum  
277 Douglas Ave.  
Saint John, N.B. E2K 1E5  
Tel:506/658-1842  
FAX:506/658-1842

**FEATURES**

**New Books and Atlases:**

Colleen Beard  
University Map Library, Room C306  
Brock University  
St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1  
Tel:416/688-5550, ext.3468  
FAX:416/682-9020

**Reviews:**

Ron Whistance-Smith  
W.C. Wonders Map Collection  
University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Tel:403/492-4760  
FAX:403/492-7156

**Regional News:**

Margaret Hutchison  
Maps & Architectural Drawings  
Saskatchewan Archives Board  
University of Regina  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2  
Tel:306/787-3867  
FAX:306/787-1975

**CONTENTS/MATIERES**

From the editors desk.....ii

**ARTICLES**

The 3-Mile to One Inch Sectional Maps of the  
Canadian Prairies/Lou Sebert .....1

New Trends in Map Collections/  
Patricia Bellamy .....12

New Trends in Map Collections/  
Richard Pinnell .....15

**FEATURES**

New Books and Atlases/Colleen Beard.....19

Regional News/Margaret Hutchison.....23

CGSB Working Group on Cataloguing  
Standards for Geomatics .....24

ACMLA Membership List, 1990 .....26

1991 Annual Conference .....37

THE BULLETIN BOARD .....38

**COVER:** A detail of "A Sketch of The River Exploits and The East End of Lieutenant's Lake in Newfoundland," [John Cartwright, circa 1773]. This map, the original of which is in the National Archives of Canada (NMC 27), has been reproduced in its entirety in the ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 134 (ISSN 0827-8024).

**COUVERTURE:** Détail de la carte "A Sketch of The River Exploits and The East End of Lieutenant's Lake in Newfoundland," [John Cartwright, circa 1773]. Cette carte, dont l'original se trouve aux Archives nationales du Canada (NMC 27), est reproduite au complet dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, Carte no. 134 (ISSN 0827-8024).

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

I thoroughly enjoyed the recent ACMLA conference in Montreal. Pierre and his committee are to be congratulated for putting together such a stimulating conference. It was my first in several years and gave me the opportunity to renew old acquaintances and make a number of new ones. The Bulletin depends on its members for articles and I welcome any contributions. The deadline for the September issue is September 1st and for the December issue it is December 1st.

**Don Lemon**  
**Editor**

## THE 3-MILE TO ONE INCH SECTIONAL MAPS OF THE CANADIAN PRAIRIES\*

L.M. Sebert

Of all the many topographic map series that exist today, the Canadian 3-Mile series is one of the most interesting. By the end of its life, in 1955, it had been developed into an elegant cartographic style in which a remarkable amount of cultural detail was shown, and yet each sheet covered a broad extent of Western Canada. During its 53-year history, it recorded the surveying and settlement of the Canadian Prairies.

Before describing the development of this topographic series, a popular misconception should be cleared away. The term "sectional" in the title of the series has nothing to do with the square-mile sections of land into which the prairies were divided. A "sectional map" was the term given at the turn of the last century to a map divided into sheets that could be fitted together to cover large areas. Today they would be called "series maps", as in the 1:50,000 or 1:250,000 Series.

The rather strange scale of 3 miles to 1 inch has an interesting history. When it was decided to sub-divide the prairies into farm lots, it was decided to use a slightly modified version of the US Public Lands Administration township system. The six-mile square township would be the basic administrative unit, with each township being divided into 36 sections (6 by 6). The basic farm lot would be a quarter section of 160 acres (i.e., one half-mile square). It had long been the custom in Ontario and Quebec to publish a plan of each township

as soon as it was surveyed. This plan of survey could then be used by the settler to get himself orientated in his neighbourhood and also by government officials and administrators to keep track of granted land, reserved land, etc. The Department of the Interior recognized the value of such plans, and from the first published similar plans of the prairie townships. These were printed at a scale of 2 inches to 1 mile. At this scale, each quarter-section was one inch square, which was large enough on the plan to write in the owner's name and other necessary detail.

The land survey, after several false starts, commenced in a serious way in 1871. By 1884, a considerable area of the Prairies had been surveyed, and the authorities in the Department of the Interior wanted to show this progress in the annual report of that year. It was decided to print a fold-in map at a scale that would show a township as one square inch. This would be a scale of 6 miles to the inch, with each quarter-section appearing as a small 1/12 inch square, just large enough to be given a distinctive colour to show its status.

This 6-Mile map was very popular and extra copies were run off for public use. Several editions appeared. But the map showed very little topographic detail, and it became clear that another map scale was needed between the large-scale township plans and the small-scale status map. In 1891, the first 3-Mile sheet appeared. The

\* Presented at 1989 ACMLA conference

cartography was crude and the topographic detail was scanty, but from the first it was an instant success.

### TABLE OF SHEETS AND EDITIONS

Table 1. gives the sheet name and number and lists the year and style of each edition. There are three distinct styles in this series. The *Old Style* is very plain. At first the sheets published in this style were monochrome but just before the First World War, blue or green was used to indicate open water. No contours were shown and there was little cultural detail. The survey pattern was heavily printed and tended to dominate the map. All sheets were first published in this style but after 1920 the sheets of the more populated areas were converted to either the *Intermediate* or the *New Style*. On the *Intermediate Style* sheets, the survey pattern was subdued somewhat, and the terrain contoured. The roads were colour-coded to indicate their width and surface construction, but there was little cultural detail. In contrast, the *New Style* sheets were true topographic maps with careful contouring and abundant topographic detail such as symbols for farmsteads, schools, churches, etc., and area colours and patterns for wooded areas, wetlands, muskeg, and the like.

In Table 1., the edition years are shown in Roman for the editions of the sheet published in the old style and in Italics for the years it was published in either the *Intermediate* or the *New Style*. The table contains much of the history of the Series. A glance through it will disclose which was the first sheet published(315 Edmonton,

1891), and which were the first *New Style* sheets(114 Calgary, 218 Saskatoon and 315 Edmonton, all in 1920). The first *Intermediate Style* sheets were 463 Smoky River and 511 St. John, both published in 1922. The last edition of the Series was published in 1955 when the 8th edition of Calgary came out. Edmonton holds the record for the sheet with the most editions, the 13th of which appeared in 1947.

### MAP 1

This index map shows the layout and numbering of the sheets of the series before 1905. It can be seen that the numbers increase in columns from east to west. The strange narrow sheets(Sheets 25 to 29) have a curious history. The designers of the series wanted to fit the sheets directly into the survey pattern. No township would be split onto two sheets and this meant that the sheets lines would have to follow township outlines. The whole township survey was itself based on carefully surveyed control meridians. These were placed every four degrees across the prairies at 102°, 106°, 110°, 114°, 118°. At three miles to the inch, a very convenient size of sheet spans 2° of longitude, so it was logical to fit two sheets between control meridians. Each sheet would then have a control meridian as its east or west neat-line and township outlines, complete with jogs, as its opposite neat-line. From north to south it was decided that 8 townships(48 miles) would give pleasing dimensions to the sheets. This was also convenient from a survey point of view because the baselines were surveyed every 24 miles(every 4 townships) and thus baselines would form the top and bottom neat-lines of each sheet.

*The three-mile sectional maps of the Canadian West*

Table 1 Three-Mile Maps

Name*	Number**	Year of edition***	Final*** style
Port Moody	10	99, 02, 07, 13	O
Yale	11	99, 02, 05, 07, 10, 13, 21	O
Pincher Creek	14	96, 03, 05, 09, 12, 16	O
Lethbridge	15	94, 02, 07, 10, 13, 15, 24	N
Milk River	16	02, 07, 10, 12, 14	O
Cypress	17	03, 07, 10, 12, 14	O
Wood Mountain	18	03, 06, 08, 11, 13, 16, 30	I
Willowbunch	19	95, 02, 06, 08, 10, 12, 14, 30	I
Souris (Weyburn)	20	94, 03, 06, 08, 10, 12, 14, 17, 24	N
Turtle Mountain	21	94, 03, 08, 11, 13, 16, 22	N
Dufferin	22	95, 02, 06, 09, 11, 13, 17, 22	N
Emerson	23	95, 03, 06, 08, 11, 13, 17, 22	N
Lake of the Woods	24	03, 06, 08, 12	O
Lytton	61	99, 03, 05, 07, 13, 17	O
Porcupine	64	96, 03, 08, 11, 12, 14	O
Macleod	65	94, 02, 06, 09, 11, 13, 16, 23	N
Medicine Hat	66	95, 02, 07, 10, 12, 14, 24, 47	N
Maple Creek	67	96, 02, 07, 10, 12, 14, 25	N
Swiftcurrent	68	96, 04, 07, 09, 11, 13, 16, 24, 41	N
Moosejaw	69	94, 03, 06, 08, 10, 12, 15, 21	N
Moose Mountain	70	94, 06, 08, 10, 12, 15, 23, 40	N
Virden	71	94, 95, 02, 04, 06, 08, 11, 13, 16, 23	N
Brandon	72	95, 03, 06, 08, 11, 13, 16, 16, 19, 21	N
Winnipeg	73	95, 03, 06, 09, 11, 13, 17, 21	N
Cross Lake	74	03, 06, 12, 13, 26	O
Kamloops	111	99, 06, 07, 12, 12, 16	O
Sicamous	112	99, 03, 05, 12, 15	O
Spillimacheen	113	99, 03, 10, 14	O
Calgary	114	92, 03, 08, 12, 14, 20, 26, 55	N
Blackfoot	115	94, 02, 06, 08, 09, 12, 15, 21, 48	N
Rainy Hills	116	96, 03, 06, 08, 10, 12, 14	O
Red Deer Forks	117	96, 03, 06, 08, 10, 12, 15	O
Rush Lake	118	96, 03, 06, 08, 10, 12, 14, 25	N
Regina	119	94, 03, 06, 08, 11, 13, 15, 21, 40	N
Qu'Appelle	120	94, 02, 06, 09, 11, 13, 16, 25, 50	N
Riding Mountain	121	95, 97, 04, 06, 08, 11, 13, 15, 19	O
Manitoba House	122	94, 97, 06, 09, 11, 13, 17, 19	O
Fort Alexander	123	95, 06, 08, 11, 14, 21	O
Oiseau	124	15, 25	O
Seymour	162	99, 04, 10, 14	O
Donald	163	02, 04, 11, 13, 25	N
Morley (Banff)	164	93, 97, 04, 07, 10, 12, 15, 25	N
Rosebud	165	93, 97, 04, 06, 09, 11, 13, 16, 22	N
Sounding Creek	166	96, 06, 08, 10, 12, 14, 32	N
Bad Hills (Kindersley)	167	03, 06, 08, 10, 12, 15, 32, 48	N
The Elbow	168	96, 02, 05, 08, 10, 12, 15, 23	N
Touchwood	169	96, 03, 05, 08, 10, 12, 14, 27, 50	N
Yorkton	170	94, 02, 06, 08, 11, 13, 16, 26	N
Duck Mountain	171	94, 97, 02, 07, 10, 12, 15	O
Fairford	172	97, 04, 07, 10, 11, 14, 19	O
Washow	173	11, 14, 18	O
Athabaska	213	11, 14	O
Rocky Mountain House	214	93, 97, 04, 06, 08, 11, 13, 16	O
Red Deer	215	93, 94, 97, 04, 05, 08, 10, 12, 15, 22, 41	N
Sullivan Lake	216	03, 05, 07, 09, 11, 13, 15, 26	N
Tramping Lake	217	03, 05, 08, 10, 12, 14, 30, 45	N
Saskatoon	218	95, 02, 05, 08, 10, 12, 15, 20, 27, 40	N

Table 1 Three-Mile Maps

Name*	Number**	Year of edition***	Final**** style
Humboldt	219	02, 05, 06, 08, 12, 14, 29	N
Nut Mountain	220	02, 05, 07, 10, 13, 16	O
Swan River	221	00, 04, 08, 11, 14, 19, 46	O
Waterhen	222	12, 14, 18	O
Berens	223	17	O
Yellowhead	262	12, 16	O
Jasper	263	07, 10, 12, 14, 18	O
Brazeau	264	03, 07, 09, 12, 13, 16, 33, 48	O
Peace Hills	265	92, 94, 97, 03, 05, 08, 10, 12, 14, 21, 48	N
Ribstone Creek (Wainwright)	266	04, 05, 07, 09, 11, 13, 16, 24	N
Battleford	267	94, 97, 04, 05, 08, 10, 12, 15, 28	N
Carlton	268	94, 97, 04, 06, 08, 10, 12, 15, 35, 48	I
Prince Albert South	269	93, 97, 02, 05, 07, 08, 11, 13, 16	O
Pasquia	270	02, 06, 08, 13, 15, 23, 46	I
Mossy Portage	271	06, 08, 11, 14, 24	I
Long Point	272	16	O
Brule	313	07, 10, 11, 13, 16	O
St. Ann	314	93, 97, 04, 07, 10, 12, 14, 33	O
Edmonton	315	91, 94, 97, 03, 06, 09, 11, 3, 15, 20, 28, 40, 47	N
Vermilion	316	94, 97, 04, 06, 09, 12, 14, 8, 28	N
Fort Pitt	317	97, 06, 10, 12, 14, 18	O
Shell River (Big River)	318	97, 04, 06, 08, 11, 14, 25	I
Prince Albert North	319	92, 97, 02, 06, 08, 11, 14, 8	O
Carrot River	320	07, 11, 13, 16	O
Cedar Lake	321	14, 18	O
Grand Rapids	322	16	O
Simonette	362	15	O
Berland	363	13, 16	O
Fort Assiniboine	364	10, 12, 14, 17, 37	N
Victoria	365	97, 04, 07, 08, 10, 12, 15, 29	N
Saddle Lake	366	04, 08, 10, 12, 13, 16, 25	I
Meadow Lake	367	12, 14, 18	O
Green Lake	368	12, 14, 18	O
Montreal Lake	369	14	O
Cumberland	370	15	O
Cowan River	371	14, 17	O
Minago	372	14	O
Wapiti	412	12, 14, 18	O
Losegun	413	13, 14, 17	O
Saulteux	414	13, 14, 22, 46	I
Fawatinaw	415	10, 13, 14, 18, 48	O
La Biche	416	07, 10, 12, 14, 18	O
Primrose	417	15	O
La Plonge	418	14	O
Kississing	421	22	O
Wekukso	422	14, 18	O
Sipiwesk	423	14	O
Moberly	461	13, 17	O
Dunvegan	462	11, 14, 17, 28	I
Smoky River	463	13, 15, 22	I
Giroux	464	12, 14, 18	O
Pelican	465	13, 14, 18	O
Landels	466	13, 17	O
Dillon	467	19	O
Partridge Crop	473	14, 23	I
St. John	511	13, 16, 22	I



Table 1 Three-Mile Maps

Name*	Number**	Year of edition***	Final**** style
Montagneuse	512	13, 14, 18	O
Shaftesbury	513	12, 14, 15, 20, 48	O
Atikamik	514	15	O
Wabiskaw	515	14, 15	O
McMurray	516	13, 17	O
Methye	517	19	O
Limestone River	524	15	O
Notikewin	563	14, 18, 47	O
Penny River	564	16	O
Birth Hills	565	15	O
McKay	566	14, 18	O
Port Nelson	575	15	O
Wolverine	613	16, 19	O
Kokiu	614	16	O
Waskwei	615	16	O
Firebag	616	16	O
Mustus	663	14, 18	O
Mikkwa	664	14, 18	O
Lake Claire	665	21	O
Chipewyan	666	19	O
Dawson	1052	18	O

\* Name in brackets is the final name given to the sheet.

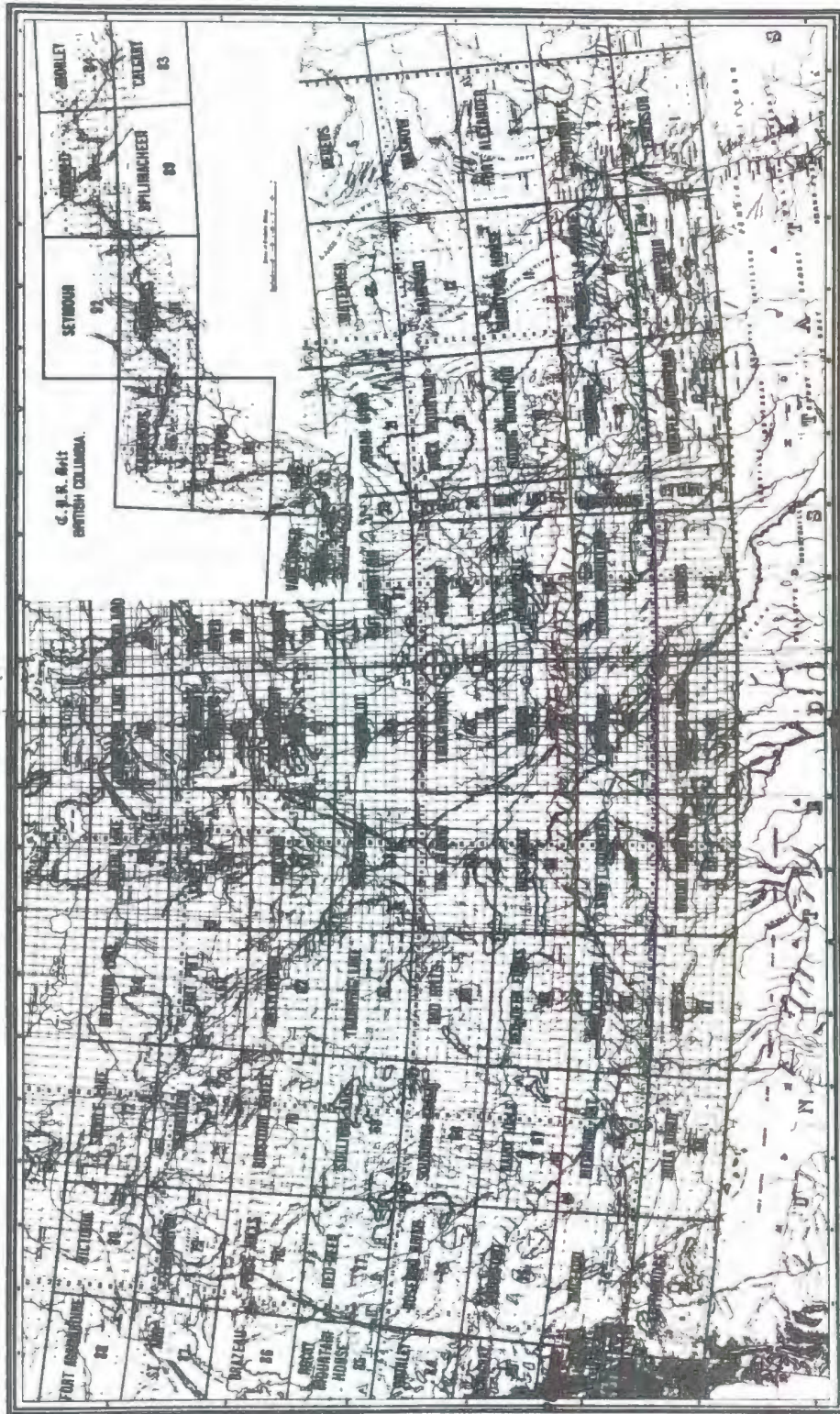
\*\* The missing numbers indicate that the sheet was never drawn.

\*\*\* All sheets were in Old Style for early editions; the italicized dates are those of the final style if the style was changed.

\*\*\*\* Style is indicated by O = Old, I = Intermediate, N = New.

# INDEX TO SECTIONAL MAPS

SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE SPOTS AND THEIR NUMBERS



CAUTION THIS IS ONLY AN INDEX. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER FEATURES ARE NOT TO BE DEPEND UPON

Map 1.

There was one flaw in this very convenient plan. The Principal Meridian, which was the first line surveyed in the whole of the Dominion Land Survey system, was not 4° east of the 102nd Meridian. To get the survey started, the position of the Principal Meridian was chosen more or less at random. It was important that it be to the west of the Red River Settlements, but otherwise its position was not important. Later it was determined to be at about 97°27' west longitude.

There was another very important north-south line, already surveyed, when the sheet lines of the 3-Mile Series were being set out. This was the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary. This was at approximately 101°22', and as this was almost 4° from the Principal Meridian, it was decided that the first two columns of 3-Mile sheets would be placed between them. This left a rather unfortunate 38' gap which would have to be filled by very narrow sheets. This was done, resulting in the peculiar sheets numbered 25 to 29 on the first index.

### **MAP 2**

In 1905 the sheet numbering was revised as shown in Map 2. The narrow sheets (25 to 29) that had covered the area between the Saskatchewan-Manitoba Boundary and the 2nd Meridian were joined to the sheets immediately to their east. Their outline can be seen on Map 2 at the left edge of the sheets now covering their area. To keep the 2° spacing, an equal area had to be lopped off the eastern edge of the sheets to which they had been joined. This shuffle had a few drastic consequences. For example, the

city of Brandon no longer fell on the Brandon Sheet. The old Brandon had to be renamed Virden and the former Portage-la-Prairie sheet became the new Brandon.

### **MAP 3**

This illustrates the dreams of grandeur that floated through the Department of the Interior in 1912. The dreamers envisaged the 3-Mile Series covering most of Canada. Of course, it never happened, because the NTS took over. In 1944, the 8-Mile Series did cover the whole country, as did the 1:250,000 series in 1971 and as the 1:50,000 series will in the not too distant future.

### **THE CHANGE IN STYLE**

As has been mentioned, in 1919 it was decided to turn some of the sheets into true topographic maps. To try out the new cartography, in 1919 a "change of style sheet" was drafted. It was of a fictitious landscape showing Edmonton and the surrounding prairie country, but also the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific sea coast. It looked like a true map, and when it turned up in the National Map Collection a few years ago, it caused some cataloguing problems.

To make topographic maps out of the original 3-Mile sheets required the addition of contours but also the addition of other detail such as classified roads, vegetation, buildings such as schools, churches, farmhouses, etc. Most of this detail could be added by inspection because the country had been well measured and every quarter section (i.e., every 1/6 inch on the published map) was marked on the ground either by



Index to three-mile maps

Map 2.

a fence or by a "post-and-mound" corner marker. Contours were more difficult. By 1919 the railroad companies had run level lines along all their tracks, so elevations above sea level were available at every point where a railroad crossed a road. At first, barometers were used to interpolate elevations along roads. They were carried on Model T Fords and a map was marked at every point where the barometers showed a 50-foot contour crossing the road. From these road crossing marks the contours were sketched in by eye. But the road were dirt, the travel slow and bumpy, and the station barometers spread around the country being contoured (to record pressure changes while the barometer runs were underway) were generally too far apart. Despite all this, the results when compared with modern maps are not too far from the truth. After about 1930 more accurate trigonometric levelling using stadia distances was used, which of course produced more accurate results.

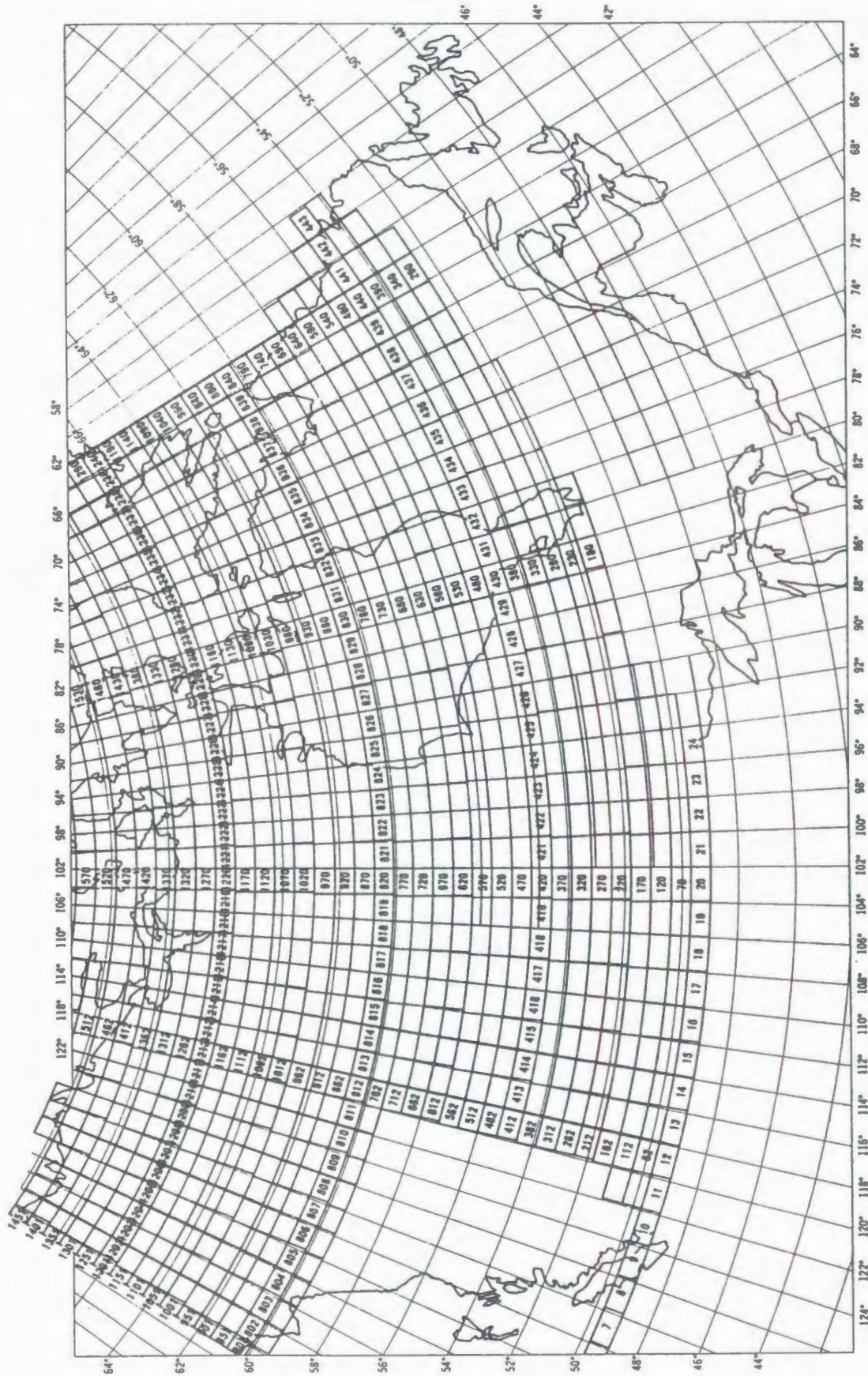
A rather innovative method was used to extend contouring into the region north of the prairie road network. Here barometers were used to get the elevation of lakes. These elevations were then interpolated down rivers to the next lake downstream where an elevation could be obtained. The barometers were flown from lake to lake in old RCAF open-cockpit Vickers Viking float planes. Unfortunately, the first attempts at transporting barometers by air were disasters. The delicate survey barometers could not cope with the sudden rise from about 500 feet above sea level to the flying height of 5000 feet. When they landed at the next lake, the barometer was still

recording several thousand feet. The solution to this problem was simple but ingenious. The field chief, Mr. William Miller, who later became Director of Surveys and Mapping, flew to the nearest Hudson's Bay post where they could land the plane. There he purchased three large preserve jars. Thereafter, the barometers would be carefully slid into a preserve jar and sealed tight before taking off. They were then unsealed at the next lake and given a few minutes to acclimatize before the readings were taken. Three barometers were used and the average reading became the elevation of the lake.

#### **AN ASSESSMENT OF THE *OLD* STYLE SHEETS**

In the opening paragraph of this paper, I mentioned my admiration of this Series. I must now qualify my words by pointing out that I was referring to the *New Style* sheets. Most of the *Old Style* continued to be published after the *New Style* came out. The last first edition of the *Old Style* was Sheet 421 Kississing published in 1922. New editions of *Old Style* sheets kept appearing until 1948 when the last three appeared (264 Brazeau, 415 Tawatinaw and 513 Shaftsbury).

These *Old Style* sheets were still published in the heavy cartography that made the originals look more like posters than topographic maps. But the real fault of the more northern sheets was that they were virtually useless. These northern sheets covered land that was unsuitable for agricultural settlement but still they were surveyed in the township system though, thankfully, only the township outlines were



A Group or Sectional Map covers Eight Townships or 42' 30" in Latitude and about Two degrees in Longitude

Map 3.

surveyed in most cases. Even farther north, only the baselines were cut through the forest and surveyed. The maps depict only what the surveyors saw, and that was not much of the country. When today you examine a survey line on these maps, you will see little arrows, about one centimetre long, crossing the line. These are the streams that crossed the line. The surveyor carefully noted their position on the line but, as he had no way of telling where they had come from or where they went, all he could show was an arrow indicating the direction of flow.

I doubt if these northern 3-Mile sheets were ever put to any practical use. Certainly when one considers the back-breaking work involved in cutting and surveying these cadastral lines through heavy bush, one wonders what the directors and planners were thinking of when they ordered the surveys. But we must remember, this was during the years before 1922 when there did not appear to be any practical way of mapping sub-arctic Canada. Fortunately, in 1924 the first experiments in aerial mapping were carried out. These experiments quickly led to new and infinitely more efficient mapping methods. This in turn led to the production of good maps eminently suited for the exploration and development of the Canadian Arctic and Sub-arctic.

## NEW TRENDS IN MAP COLLECTIONS\*

Patricia Bellamy  
University of Toronto Library

Robarts Library, the humanities and social science library at the University of Toronto, conducted a user survey during the months of August, November, and December, 1988. It was found that 49.2% of library users had their own personal computers. The library was surprised that almost half of library users are computer owners. But it confirms my suspicion that soon most library users will be computer literate and will make demands on the library which reflect that literacy. Librarians, particularly in educational settings, have an obligation to keep abreast of technological developments. To borrow a phrase from Diane Mittermeyer, we need to become tsp's, "technologically sophisticated professionals." Furthermore, as managers of small units such as map libraries, we need to direct our institution's limited resources in ways which will optimize the benefits to be derived from these new technologies.

Last year, at our conference at Trent University, I demonstrated the capacity of FELIX (the University of Toronto's online public access catalog) for accessing map records in the database. In the short period since that demonstration, plans have been developed for the addition of other databases to the system. It has become clear that an automated catalogue is merely the first step in a long string of future developments. For example, the catalogues of other Canadian university libraries, the U.S. Government Printing

Office's Monthly Catalog, and bibliographic records for the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproduction series are all being considered for addition. Some librarians predict mass confusion on the part of the users of the catalogue. However, I have confidence that our users will not only find these additions useful, but will come to expect this kind of global access to information. Access to other databases will immediately create new demands on interlibrary loan and make the rationalization of collections among institutions more viable. Library materials which have long been enshrouded in mystery, such as maps and government publications, will now have a higher profile with the library user. Library users will have direct access to holdings not only in their own institution, but also across regional, provincial, and national boundaries. This is not a new idea but never before have we been so close to making it a reality in our institution.

Other new software developments will allow the user to limit his or her search to a specific collection, such as the Map Library, and to further impose a wide variety of search limitations. For example, the user will be able to limit the search by place of publication, by language, or to select all maps produced at the local level of government. These search limitations are based primarily on the data contained in the fixed fields of the MARC record. Further down the road, users of our OPAC

\* Presented at 1989 ACMLA conference



will be able to access EasyNet. This will provide access to 13 host systems and 850 databases using a common command interface language.

At the same time that technology introduces a myriad of options, it demands greater expertise than previously expected from the library user. And it demands more from us as information preservers and providers. Not only will we need to have greater computer skills, we will also have to develop strong orientation programs and instructional techniques to ensure that our users are not divided into two groups: the technologically skilled and the technologically illiterate. The latter being those who remain powerless because they are unable to navigate through the barriers technology can erect for the uninitiated.

So far I have been speaking about the future development of the public access catalogue at the University of Toronto and its impact on the Map Library. Like so many map libraries we are but a small part of a larger institution. This has meant that our cataloguing records must meet the international standards adhered to by the rest of the library. It has also meant that we have little or no say in the system chosen. This will not be the case once the map library begins to develop stand-alone work stations which will meet the demands for custom-made mapping to suit our users' needs.

It will be our role as map librarians to assist the user in using the new technologies available to create a map appropriate for his or her needs. I see this as an extension of our role now in the reference interview, where we assist users

in selecting an appropriate scale and type of map for their needs. Imagine our users producing coloured maps based on Statistics Canada data at an appropriate scale for their area of study. The demand for such maps is already there; we are, for example, continuously asked for maps illustrating the ethnic makeup of Toronto neighbourhoods. The ideal is the development of a hybrid system--a local work-station which also offers network access. Mapping software, CD-ROMS's, video discs, and access to networks which would provide both bibliographic and non-bibliographic information, are the future of map libraries. These technologies exist today. Granted they are expensive (certainly beyond our budget!) and many products are still being perfected, but the next few years will bring a number of them within our reach.

The establishment of such a work station represents a fair amount of a map library's budget. Furthermore, the technology is rapidly changing. Thus two of the biggest challenges we face is lobbying vigorously for scarce resources and choosing the right system for both present and future needs. Establishing strong links between the library, the computing centre, and other staff involved in data services is obviously important.

I feel I have not even begun to touch on all the new trends in map collections. In the future the development of a national union catalogue, and networks linking us instantly to one another, will underline our interdependence and place new emphasis on our national associations such as ACMLA. The proliferation of electronic

information, both bibliographic and the primary information itself, will demand an increase in our computer skills if we wish to remain relevant to our users. Although technology has touched upon every major area of library work, from acquisitions, to cataloguing, to information retrieval, we must not lose sight of the central importance of the user in all of our activities.

## NEW TRENDS IN MAP COLLECTIONS\*

Richard Hugh Pinnell  
University of Waterloo Library

I agonized over my talk for weeks after Margaret Hutchison asked me to join this panel. I sat down on several occasions to compose a list of some of the steps we have taken at the University of Waterloo to prepare for the electronic revolution within the field of map librarianship. Agony turned to panic when I noted how short my list was and how seemingly uninspired our progress has been. However, after talking to many of you here at this conference, I have concluded that the University of Waterloo Library is not alone in being little advanced along the road towards embracing some of the new technologies we have all read about in our professional literature. The expression which captures the essence of our position is "*we will wait and see*". We are prepared to *wait* until a technology is developed which meets the needs of our patrons and which lies within our financial grasp, and then we will *see!*

### PRESENT SITUATION

The University of Waterloo Library has a partially integrated, fully automated library system in operation. This Geac system consists of an online public catalogue, circulation control, and materials acquisition module. The system will handle a variety of material types including maps and aerial photographs. We have now loaded approximately 10,000 map catalogue records; these are MARC format records which have been created using international standards such as

AACR2, LCSH, and LC G schedule. This system permits us to retrieve records by author, title, call number, and LC subject—but it is a fact that none of these keys is particularly effective for map retrieval. In the near future we anticipate having keyword and Boolean search capability; further into the future we hope to have access by material type, language, date, geographical coordinates, and tag 052.

Last year most of the departments within the Library were given an IBM PC or Mac microcomputer; we received an IBM PC (XT) computer with Microsoft Word, a spread sheet called Quatro, and WatFile, a database manager. Other units within the library received identical or faster machines, Word Perfect wordprocessing, communications software and hardware, and high resolution graphics. Thus our institution, like most others across the country is becoming increasingly involved with PCs on a daily basis. "Big deal," you exclaim—as well you might, since we are using our micro to automate our office routines and nothing more.

The Library now owns several Canon Fax machines; these are used to enhance our interlibrary loan service. We have purchased two CD-ROM players and the University of Guelph's library catalogue on CD-ROM in order to search ILL requests. Two more CD-ROM work stations are on order for the general reference areas; these will be used to provide public access to CD

\* Presented at 1989 ACMLA conference

Wilsonline indexes and other indexing/abstracting services. This year the Library entered into an agreement with several other CARL libraries to cooperate in the purchase from Statistics Canada of the 1986 Census of Canada material on magnetic tape. But none of this is at all revolutionary, as I am sure you will agree.

Recently, a Library committee was struck to look into the question of non-print materials. Specifically, the committee's mandate is to consider the Library's role in collecting, housing, circulating, and providing access to: CD-ROM and other optical disks, video disks, computer diskettes, slides, and so on. I have been informed that I shall be asked to join this committee when discussions move to a consideration of non-traditional formats (i.e., video disks, computer files) for cartographic materials.

The academic units on campus are actively pursuing new technologies for teaching and research purposes. The Department of Geography and the School of Urban and Regional Planning have long had an interest in automated cartography and in mapping and statistical software packages; some of this software is accessible on the mainframe and some on departmental microcomputers. At the present time these departments are moving quickly in the field of GIS technology—for example, Geography has purchased ARC/INFO (PC), SPANS, and PAMAP. These systems have been acquired in order to teach methods and techniques courses rather than to create applications-oriented databases. Our Earth Observations Laboratory, a UW

Centre of Excellence, is very much involved with image processing and image enhancement techniques; the centre runs Dipix and Intera software on its Digital VAX computer to analyze and enhance Thematic Mapper and SPOT satellite imagery. This work is research oriented and is intended to attract private sector interest. Very little of the activity on campus—in Geography, Civil Engineering, or Systems Design—can be considered to fall within the purview of the Library. This may not be the case in the future: spin-offs from the Oxford English Dictionary project and the creation of new GIS databases may be the foundations of future rivalry with the library.

#### THE FUTURE

It is my opinion that librarians must continue to remain well informed about emerging new technologies. I shall strive to keep up-to-date by reading the literature—which is voluminous; by taking courses (I hope to take a GIS-techniques course in the fall); by attending conferences and workshops; and by seizing every opportunity to obtain hands-on contact with these technologies. Some of us have our own microcomputer or have access to one at work; others can experiment with CD-ROM equipment and software. At this ACMLA conference we have had exposure to video disk technology as applied to topographic maps and to cartographically oriented storage and retrieval systems. Larry Carver has indicated the importance of exchanging information and ideas by remaining in contact, whether through networks such as Bitnet, by telephone, or

by correspondence. Beyond this, it seems to me that we should "watch and wait."

We are being bombarded on all sides by new technologies, many of them in early developmental or experimental stages. Unless we have very large operating budgets or access to development funding, we cannot afford to purchase the equipment or the software that is required, nor can we afford the expertise/training that is necessary to operate and maintain this technology. And these systems may not perform as we might wish nor have the resilience we require. Some of you may have read the recent review, in WAML's Information Bulletin, of GeoVisions's U.S. Atlas on compact disk; the review indicated that there were still many problems to be resolved. And how many of you saw demonstrations of BBC's Domesday project on video disk? Although brilliantly conceived, the project has been plagued with hardware problems. In part this is because standards are in very short supply.

It is essential that we as map librarians and archivists keep several points in mind as we consider the alternatives that are available to us. We should always remember that we are librarians (or archivists) by training; which is to say that we are not cartographers or map designers. We may have some very useful and constructive comments to make about map design but it is not our business to actually create maps. It is the responsibility of cartographic service units to make maps; if the execution of a particular map is an academic exercise, then responsibility rests with the student or with faculty members drawing upon resources available within

the academic departments (e.g., Geography, History, or Architecture). Thus I question whether we need to have mapping hardware or software within our libraries.

A second point worth remembering is that we must serve the needs of our users. The University Map and Design Library at the University of Waterloo exists primarily to support undergraduate teaching; a secondary function is to support the research needs of graduate students and faculty, as resources permit. I feel that at present the undergraduate is very well served and will continue to be well served by paper maps. Conversely, I am not convinced that maps in digital or analogue form and accessible only by machine are required or even useful in an undergraduate setting.

It is my opinion that we should be focusing our attention on developing and acquiring computerized systems which enable us to store, access, and display cartobibliographic information. Many of us work at institutions which have sophisticated and functional online catalogues; these catalogues may or may not include map records. However, these systems were developed primarily to retrieve and display catalogue records for books, serials, and government documents. Map librarians have recently been exposed to systems designed to handle cartographic records: for example, CARTO-NET, developed by the British; Larry Carver's GRIN; and Chris Baruth's GeoDex. An efficient system for handling maps seems to be one where a relational database (or perhaps a quad-tree database) is linked to

a graphics front-end package and possibly graphics output as well. This is the kind of technology which I think will give us the greatest rewards—technology which enables us to control the items in our collections—whether these items are paper maps, photographic prints or slides, the contents of floppy diskettes/video disks/compact disks, GIS files, or whatever. We might wish to extend this cartobibliographic control to physical items or files held by faculty members or university service units. It remains our responsibility to describe these items, to assign location codes (e.g., LC call numbers), and to provide for the efficient retrieval and display of these descriptions and location codes.

I would like to conclude my talk with just a few words about the paper map. I have already said that I think the paper map or the photographic print will be in our collections for many years to come. These items have excellent display value, they can be borrowed and taken out of the library and into the field, and they can be annotated (although we all wish that students would curb their inclination to doodle on our maps); in addition, students can readily compare the content of two or more maps of the same geographic area by simply placing the maps side by side on a study table. Laptop computers, online scratchpads, and split screens/windows notwithstanding, the electronic product is not nearly as user friendly, to borrow a hackneyed expression. Peter Brooke-Smith in his article "Geographic information systems— is this the end of the map?" (*The Globe*, No. 27, 1987) states: "I think the

map, not a GIS, may still be the most appropriate method for some tasks, especially the smaller task where cost along counts against the GIS...." "The humble map still has a place and an importance as a record of what went in and what came out." Susan Klimley in her review of GeoVision's U.S. Atlas, "The Columbia CD-ROM experience:evaluation of map data on CD-ROM," (*WAML Information Bulletin* 20, no. 1, 1988) writes: "Paper maps represent one of the most data-dense information storage mechanisms available in a library....The paper map is still far superior to computer systems that have, until recently, primarily represented the word." "I haven't seen anything on this CD that wasn't 10 times better on a \$7 Rand McNally Road Atlas."

## NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

*America on Paper: The First Hundred Years.* Lynn Glaser. Philadelphia: Associated Antiquaries, 1989.

*Ancient History Atlas 1700 BC to AD 565.* 4th ed. Michael Grant. Toronto, Ontario: McClelland & Stewart, 1989. 100 p. \$16.95. ISBN 0-297-79549-X

*Antique Maps and Charts.* A.L. Humphreys. London: Bracken Books, 1989. \$40.00 (hardcover). 192 p. ISBN 0-8160-2207-0

*Antique Maps.* 3rd ed. Carl Moreland and David Bannister. Oxford: Phaidon, 1989. 326 p. ISBN 0-7148-8064-7

*Atlas Climatico de Espana.* Madrid: C.E.S.A. Cartografia Espanola, S.A. 43 p. 150 DM. (hard cover) ISBN 84-500-9495-X. Distributed through: Geocenter, Stuttgart.

*Atlas de america y de ecuador.* Quito: Libresa, 1986. \$20.00.U.S. Distributed by Bill Stewart, Ypsilanti.

*Atlas del Peru.* By Juan Estrada. Lima: Editorial Escuela Nueva S.A., 1989. 203 p. \$40 (Softcover).

*Atlas of Communism.* Edited by Geoffrey Stern. Riverside, NJ: MacMillan Publishing Company, 1990. 256 p. \$80 net until 12/15/90; \$90 net after (Cloth). ISBN 0-02897265-1

*Atlas of Original Mennonite Villages and Homesteaders of the East Reserve, Manitoba.* Altona: Mennonite Heritage Centre, 1988. 25 leaves. \$17 (paper).

*Atlas of the Ecology and Environment of the Yangtze River and the Three Gorges.* Edited by Chengdu Institute of Geography, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chegdu, China, 1989. \$170 US. Distributed through: Hong Kong: Geocarto International Centre

*Atlas of the Great Caves of the World.* Paul Courbon et al. Cave Books, 1989. 369 p. \$25 (paper). ISBN 0-939748-21-5

*An Atlas of Tribal India.* Moonis Raza, Aijazuddin Ahmad. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 1990. 461 p. \$100. ISBN 81-7022-286-9

*Auto-Carto 9; Proceedings Ninth International Symposium on Computer-Assisted Cartography.* Baltimore Maryland April 2-7. Falls Church, VA: American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing and American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 1989.

*B.C. Fishing Directory and Atlas.* Blaine Hoshizaki. Art Belheimer & Associates. \$9.95. (paper) ISBN 0-920923-03-8

*The Bantam Illustrated World Atlas, a vivid and informative picture of the earth...* New York: Bantam Books, 1989.

*A Bird Atlas of Kenya.* Adrian Lewis and Derek Pomeroy. Rotterdam: Balkema, 1989. 620 p. ISBN 90-6191-716-6

*The Canadian Landscape: Map and Air Photo Interpretation, Third Edition.* C.L. Blair and Brad Frid. Mississauga, Ontario: Copp Clark Pitman Ltd, 1990. 175 p. \$37.50 (paper). ISBN 07730-4985-1

*Canadian World Almanac and Book of Facts 1990.* Toronto: Global Press, 1989. \$10.95. ISBN 0-7715-3983-5

*Chicagoland Atlas.* Fully revised and updated. Wood Dale, IL: Creative Sales Corp., 1990. ISBN 0-9331-6202-2

*The Chronological Atlas of World War Two.* Barrie and Frances Mary Moore Pitt. Toronto: Lester & Orpen Dennys, 1989. \$54.95 (bound) ISBN 0-88619-262-5; (pbk) ISBN 0-88619-264-1

*Civil War Maps: An Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in the Library of Congress.* 2nd ed. Compiled by Richard W. Stephenson. Washington: Library of Congress 1989. 410 p. ISBN 0-8444-0598-1

*Creating a Landscape: A Geography of Ukrainians in Canada.* L.Y. Luciuk. Toronto, Ontario: University of Toronto Press, 1989. 29 p. \$37.50 (hardcover). ISBN 0-8020-5823-X

*Cummins Atlas of Prince Edward Island.* Reprint of 1927 version. Charlottetown, PEI: Prince Edward Island Museum and Heritage Foundation, 1989.

*Decorative Maps.* Roderick Barron. London: Bracken Books, 1989. 39 plates. £13.45. ISBN 1-85170-298-9

*Diercke-Weltraum-Atlas.* Braunschweig: Westermann, 1989. 176 p. ISBN 3-07-509275-4

*Historical and Cultural Atlas of African Americans.* Molefi Asante and Mark Mattson. Riverside, NJ: MacMillan Publishing Company, 1990. 192 p. \$80 net until 12/15/90; \$90 net after (Cloth). ISBN 0-02-897021-7

*Historical Atlas of Canada, Vol III: Addressing the Twentieth Century.* Edited by Donald Kerr and Deryck W. Holdsworth. Toronto, Ontario: University of Toronto Press (Available Oct. 1990). 212 p. \$95 (hardcover). ISBN 0-8020-3448-9

*Historical Atlas of New Mexico.* 3rd ed. W.A. Beck and Y.D. Haase. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. 144 p. \$17.95 US.

*The Ice Atlas of Rivers in China.* Compiled by the Bureau of Hydrology, Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, PRC (Trilingual: Chinese, English, Russian), 1988. 140 p. \$115 US. Distributed through: Hong Kong: Geocarto International Centre



***Information Sources in***

***Cartography.*** Edited by C.R. Perkins and R.B. Parry. New York: K.G. Saur, 1990. 384 p. \$75 US. ISBN 0-408-02458-5

***Ireland: the Complete Guide and Road Atlas.*** Belfast: Appletree, 1989. 128 p. ISBN 0-8628-1207-0

***Los Mapas del Amazonas y el Desarrollo de la Cartografia Ecuatoriana en el Siglo XVIII*** By Octavio Latorre. Guayaquil: Museos del Banco Central del Ecuador. Distributed by Bill Stewart, Ypsilanti Miscelanea Antropologica Ecuatoriana, Serie Monografica 9. U.S.\$15.00 ISSN 0254-7678

***Map Use and Analysis.*** John Campbell. U.S.A.: Wm. C. Brown Publishers, 1991. ISBN 0-697-11683-2

***Maps of the Oregon Trail.*** Gregory M. Franzwa. St. Louis, MO: The Patrice Press, (Summer) 1990. 306 p. \$27.95 US (Hardcover) ISBN 0-935284-81-8; \$24.95 US (Spiral) ISBN 0-935284-82-6; \$18.95 (Pbk.) ISBN 0-935284-83-4

***Maps of the Santa Fe Trail.*** Gregory M. Franzwa. St. Louis, MO: Patrice Press, 1989. 196 p. ISBN 0-9352-8469-9

***Maps, Globes, Atlases and Geographies through the year 1800.*** Portland, MA: The Eleanor Houston and Lawrence M.C. Smith Cartographic Collection at the Smith Cartographic Center, University of Maine, 1989. 941 p. ISBN 0-939561-3-4

***Mariner's Atlas: Lake Michigan.*** Edited by A.P. Balder. Baltimore, MD: Chartscrafters Publishers, 1988. 104 p. ISBN 0-89933-221-8

***A Military Atlas of the First World War.*** London: Leo Cooper, 1989.

***The National Atlas of Sri Lanka*** [Colombo]: Survey Department of Sri Lanka, 1988. \$150 U.S. ISBN 955-9059-00-9

***Natural Gas Pipelines of the United States and Canada.*** Houston, Texas: Pennwell Books. \$225 U.S. & Canada; \$325 Export.

***Philip's Complete Atlas of Canada and the World*** London: George Philip Ltd., 1989. 223 p. \$19.99 (Hardcover) ISBN 077403825X

***Piante di Popoli E Strade: Capitani di Parte Guelfa 1580-1595.*** 2 volumes. Edited by Leo S. Olschki. Firenze, Italy: Leo S. Olschiki, Casella Postale 66~50100 Firenze (Italia), 1989. 652 p. Lire 980.000 ISBN 88-222-3640-8

***The Pont Maps of Scotland: Sixteenth Century Origins of a Blaeu Atlas.*** Jeffrey C. Stone. Map Collector Publications Ltd., 1989. 218 p. \$87 (Soft cover).

***Population Profile of China.*** Janet Che-Alford. Toronto, Ontario: Thompson Educational Publishing, Inc. \$39.95 (Cloth). 180 p. ISBN 1-55077-016-0

***Precedentes Cartográficos del Descubrimiento de América.***

Mexico: Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, 1989. Pub. No. 441. Distributed through: Center for Promotion and Distribution of Publications OAS-PAIGH, Washington, D.C. \$25 U.S. (US residents add \$1.50 registered mail fee, others add \$3.00)

***Sectional Maps of Western Canada, 1871-1955: An Early Canadian Topographic Map Series.***

Loraine Dubreuil. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1989. 57 p. \$15. ISBN 0-9690682-9-8.

***The World in Perspective; A Directory of World Map Projections.*** Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons, 1989.

***The Village Atlas: The Growth of Birmingham and the West Midlands, 1831-1907.*** Edited by Barry Robson Bruff. London: Alderman, 1989. 202 p. ISBN 0-9466-1933-6

***The Village Atlas: The Growth of Manchester, Lancashire and North Cheshire, 1840-1912.*** Edited by Barry Robson Bruff. London: Alderman, 1989. 203 p. ISBN 0-9466-1934-4

### ACMLA HONOURS AWARD

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

### ACMLA PAPER AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA PAPER AWARD. To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a \$200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in an issue of the ACMLA Bulletin published after the last annual conference. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness or subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration. (Nominations close March 1, 1991)

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

## REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

### ONTARIO

#### Aileen Desbarats in "Retirement"

Aileen Desbarats, recently retired Map Librarian at the University of Ottawa, is now working as a volunteer with Ed Dahl at the National Archives of Canada one day a week on the "atlas information files" project (a set of files Ed has been building up over the past years). Aileen is creating one file for each original pre-1850 atlas, or one file for a group of atlases such as "Bible Atlases" (G 1030) or "ancient geography" (G 1033) in cases where the atlases are not frequently consulted and can easily be grouped. The file is labelled with the Library of Congress classification number and contains the following:

1. a print-out from the Canon reader-printer of the detailed catalogue entry for that atlas;
2. information that we have about the source or provenance of the atlas;
3. any lists of contents that have been made;
4. secondary literature that can be found about that atlas (either photocopies of the literature or references);
5. photocopies of the updated catalogue cards (in the reference room) for individual maps that are identical to or variants of maps in our atlases.

The work on the cards for "5" above is actually the major part of Aileen's work, since these cards do not yet exist for a number of the maps showing Canada that

are found in our atlases. To make these cards, Aileen is systematically going through each atlas noting all the maps showing Canada in any way. Any identical detached maps and all related versions of the maps in flat storage and in other atlases are examined and information relating to them is added to the catalogue cards filed under the old classification. These cards are also photocopied and added to the atlas file.

When completed, these files will be an invaluable research tool for researchers, the reference room staff and the Early Cartography Specialist. The files will do much to make accessible an important set of early maps showing Canada.

Edward H. Dahl  
Early Cartography Specialist  
National Archives of Canada

## CGSB WORKING GROUP ON CATALOGUING STANDARDS FOR GEOMATICS

As the ACMLA representative on the CGSB Working Group on Cataloguing Standards for Geomatics, I feel it is time to bring interested persons in the map library community up-to-date with our progress.

In the spring of 1989 the Inter-Agency Committee on Geomatics initiated the formation of a Standards Committee, under the auspices of the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB), to study the need for standards in the area of geomatics.

The need for standards was determined to be most important for the following areas: feature classification, cataloguing, data encoding, geographic referencing, data quality, symbology.

The first meeting of the Committee in June 1989 was attended by more than 40 representatives from industry, academia, and government agencies and departments.

Various working groups were assigned to develop standards on one or more of the 6 topics just listed. To my knowledge no formal statements of progress have yet been issued by any other group.

The working group of which I am a part of, however, is the one dealing with cataloguing standards (CGSB Working Group on Data Dictionary/Directory and Cataloguing Standards). It was originally assumed by the non-librarian members of our Committee that the cataloguing aspect of our work would include classification and some means of subject access, in

addition to formulating rules for description. After much discussion amongst all members, the Group decided to further subdivide into two subgroups, one responsible for the data dictionary/directory (providing subject access), the other for descriptive cataloguing.

The descriptive cataloguing subgroup consists of 4 members: David L. Brown, National Archives Canada (Co-Chairperson of the Working Group); Velma Parker, National Archives Canada; Margaret Stewart, National Library of Canada; Frank Williams, University of Ottawa Map Library. The three latter members bring cataloguing expertise to the group, while David Brown fulfills the function of geomatics resource person. He also acts as liaison between this subgroup and the larger Working Group.

It was decided to use AACR II rev. ed. as the base material for the rules for description and modify them as needed. Thus, we intend to incorporate chapter I General rules, chapter 3 Cartographic materials, and chapter 9 Computer files, into one document.

The rules must also be elucidated through examples which must be tailor-made. We are presently involved in the process of cataloguing various geomatic files for this purpose.

In addition, the question of multi-level description must also be addressed.

The projected date for the completion of a

working document is June 1990, after which the document will be sent out to various organizations and individuals for feedback. Publication will follow the revisions based on this feedback.

Frank Williams  
University of Ottawa Map Library

**A.C.M.L.A. MEMBERSHIP LIST, 1990**

**FULL MEMBERS**

Yvette M. Arseneau  
LRIS  
159 Main St., Suite 214  
Bathurst, N.B.  
E2A 1A6

Colleen Beard  
115 Main St.  
St. Catharines, Ont.  
L2R 4V3

Patricia Bellamy  
Map Library, 1st Floor  
Robarts Library  
130 St. George  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5S 1J7

Trudy Bodak  
40 Fountainhead Rd, Apt. 1205  
Downsview, Ont.  
M3J 2V1

Claude Boudreau  
881 Moncton #2  
Quebec, Que.  
G1S 2Y4

Terence Brennan  
4523 King Edward Ave.  
Montreal, Que.  
H4B 2H6

Vivienne M. Bruce  
101-1013 Vancouver St.  
Victoria, B.C.  
V8V 3V9

Louis Cardinal  
Division des Archives  
Cartographiques et  
Architecturales  
Archives Nationales du  
Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0N3

Vivien Cartmell  
17 Rebecca St.  
Oakville, Ont.  
L6K 1H8

Any Chan  
University Map and Design  
Library  
University of Waterloo  
Waterloo, Ont.  
N2L 3G1

Judith Colson  
230 Winslow St.  
Fredericton, N.B.  
E3B 2A1

Jack Corse  
Map Collection  
Reference Division  
W.A.C. Bennett Library  
Simon Fraser University  
Burnaby, B.C.  
V5A 1S6

Edward H. Dahl  
Cartographic and Architectural  
Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N3

Sharon Daniel  
608 Dawes Rd, Apt. 404  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4S 2G7

Allen Doiron  
Provincial Archives of New  
Brunswick  
P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, N.B.  
E3B 5H1

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

C.M. Elliott  
3125 Qu'Appelle St.  
Victoria, B.C.  
V9A 1V5

Barbara Farrell  
Map Library  
D299 Loeb Building  
Carleton University  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1S 5B6

Flora Francis  
Map Collection  
Social Sciences Section Library  
University of Guelph  
Guelph, Ont.  
N1G 2W1

Antonine Gagnon  
1600 chemin Ste-Foy  
Quebec City, Que.  
G1S 2P4

Jean-Marc Grant  
515 Provencher  
Brossard, Que.  
J4W 1Y3

Nancy Gayton  
Maritime Resource Management  
Service  
P.O. Box 310  
Amherst, N.S.  
B4H 3Z5

Carol Goodger-Hill  
253 Lincoln Rd.  
Waterloo, Ont.  
N2J 2P6

Louise Goodwin  
LRIS/Surveys & Mapping  
120 Water St.  
Summerside, P.E.I. C1N 1A9

Leonard J. Gottselig  
Glenbow-Alberta Institute  
The Library  
9th Avenue & 1st Street S.E.  
Calgary, Alta.  
T2G 0P3

Robert Grandmaître  
Division des Archives  
Cartographiques et Architecturales  
Archives Nationales du Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0N3

Susan Greaves  
Science Services  
University Library  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3H 4H8

R. Halifax  
Director of Records & City  
Archives  
City of Toronto Archives  
City Hall  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5H 2N2

Brian Hallett  
Cartographic and Architectural  
Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0N3

Elizabeth Hamilton  
Government Documents Dept.  
Harriet Irving Library  
University of New Brunswick  
P.O. Box 7500  
Fredericton, N.B.  
E3B 5H5

Kathy Harding  
5 Rudd Ave.  
R.R. 1  
Kingston, Ont.  
K7L 4V1

James M. Hayes  
1102-175 rue Laurier  
Hull, Que.  
J8X 4G3

Margaret Hutchison  
4045 Rae St., Apt. 513  
Regina, Sask.  
S4S 6Y5

Ruth M. Jackson  
669 Old Hampton Highway  
Quispamsis  
Rothesay, N.B.  
E2G 1E4

Vivian Janes  
5278 Coolbrook Ave.  
Montreal, Que.  
H3X 2L1

Debbie Jessome  
363A St. Francis St.  
Edmundston, N.B.  
E3V 1G5

Betty Kidd  
Cartographic and Architectural  
Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0N3

Henie Krishtalka  
Reference Librarian  
Hitschfeld Environmental Earth  
Sciences Library  
McGill University  
805 Sherbrooke St. W.  
Montreal, Que.  
H3A 2K6

Karla Kuklis  
Technical Services, 6th Floor  
McGill University Libraries  
3459 McTavish St.  
Montreal, Que.  
H3A 1Y1

Gilles Langelier  
Division de Archives  
Cartographique et Architecturales  
Archives Nationales du Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0N3

Hugh C. Larimer  
996 Kilkenny Drive  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3T 5A5

Loan Le  
Map Collection, Bladen Library  
Scarborough College  
1265 Military Trail  
West Hill, Ont.  
M1C 1A4

Pierre Lepine  
6065 Croissant Brodeur  
Brossard, Que.  
J4Z 1Y8

William R. MacKinnon  
784 Roxborough Ave.  
Hamilton, Ont.  
L8H 1S9

Brenton MacLeod  
Land Registration & Information  
Services  
120 Water St.  
Summerside, P.E.I.  
C1N 1A9

Carol Marley  
Hitschfeld Environmental Earth  
Sciences Library  
McGill University  
805 Sherbrooke St. W.  
Montreal, Que.  
H3A 2K6

Rosaline Milks  
1570 Reaume Road  
Windsor, Ont.  
N9J 1C2

Carolyn Mooring  
Beaton Lane  
Springhill, N.S.

Walter K. Morrison  
Box 61, Lawrencetown  
Annapolis County, N.S.  
B0S 1M0

Cathy Moulder  
Lloyd Reeds Map Library/UDC  
McMaster University  
Hamilton, Ont.  
L8S 4K1

Norma Mousaw  
Cartographic and Architectural  
Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0N3

Monica Mueller  
12 Forest St.  
Aylmer, Que.  
J9H 4E4

Jeffrey S. Murray  
P.O. Box 392  
Chelsea, Que.  
J0X 1N0

Thomas Nagy  
Cartographic and Architectural  
Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0N3

Ginette Noel  
Archiviste de la Ville  
Archives de la Ville de Quebec  
350 rue Saint Joseph est, 3e<sup>e</sup> et  
Quebec, Que.  
G1K 3B2

Kimberley O'Brien  
LRIS  
P.O. Box 2254  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3J 3C8

Benoit Ouellette  
Department of Geography  
St. Mary's University  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3H 3C3

M. Olivier Paradis  
Ecole Polytechnique, Bibliotheque  
Acquisitions, Local C 314.10  
C.P. 6079, Station A  
Montreal, Que.  
H3C 3A7

Velma Parker  
1103-2201 Riverside Drive  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1H 8K9

Richard Hugh Pinnell  
University Map and Design  
Library  
University of Waterloo  
Waterloo, Ont.  
N2L 3G1

Beth Ray  
Carleton University Map Library  
D299 Loeb Building  
Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1S 5B6

Carol Richardson  
P.O. Box 443  
Sackville, N.B.  
E0A 3C0

Pamela Ross  
Carleton University Map Library  
Room D299, Loeb Building  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1S 5B6

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

P.A. Routledge  
649 Riverwood Ave.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3T 1K3

David W. Rudkin  
1808-44 Jackes Ave.  
Toronto, Ont.  
M4T 1E5

Linda Anne Rutherford  
50 Grove St.  
Sydney, N.S.  
B1P 3M8

Serge Sauer  
Map Library  
Dept. of Geography  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ont.  
N6A 5C2

Pamela Schaus  
Dept. of Geography  
Sir Wilfred Laurier University  
75 University Ave. W.  
Waterloo, Ont.  
N2L 3C5



Garry Shutlak  
Public Archives of Nova Scotia  
6016 University Ave.  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3H 1W4

Wendy Simpson-Lewis  
RR 4  
Merrickville, Ont.  
K0G 1N0

Heather Stevens  
Cartographic and Architectural  
Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0N3

Hugo Stibbe  
Office of Standards  
National Archives of Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0N3

Lori Sugden  
551 Judah St.  
Victoria, B.C.  
V8Z 2J8

Yves Tessier  
Cartotheque  
Bibliotheque de l'Universite Laval  
Quebec, Que.  
G1K 7P4

Melissa Thomas  
Map Library  
Dept. of Geography  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ont.  
N6A 5C2

Ronald Whistance-Smith  
14520-84th Ave.  
Edmonton, Alta.  
T5R 3X2

Frank M. Williams  
101 Grenfell Crescent  
Nepean, Ont.  
K2G 0G5

Joan Winearls  
Map Library  
John P. Roberts Research Library  
University of Toronto  
130 St. George St.  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5S 1A5

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

Cheryl Woods  
Map Library  
Social Science Centre  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ont.  
N6A 5C2

Frances Woodward  
Library - Special Collections  
University of British Columbia  
1956 Main Hall  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6T 1W5

Kathleen Wyman  
25 Morton Way  
Brampton, Ont.  
L6Y 2R6

Karen Young  
3205 Victoria St.  
Oakville, Ont.  
L6L 5X9

Barbara Znamirovski  
24 Apache Crescent  
Nepean, Ont.  
K2E 6H7

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Tony Baron  
38 Squire Bakers Lane  
Markham, Ont.  
L3P 3G9

John V. Bergen  
Professor - Geography  
Map and Geography Library  
Western Illinois University  
Macomb, Illinois 61455  
U.S.A.

Aileen Desbarats  
34 Belvedere Crescent  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1M 2G4

William W. Easton  
Map Librarian, Milner Library  
Illinois State University  
Normal, Illinois 61761  
U.S.A.

Margaret Flear  
705-740 Kipps Lane  
London, Ont.  
N5Y 4R8

Mary E. Fortney  
1509 Hinman Ave.  
Evanston, Illinois 60201  
U.S.A.

Mary Galneder  
Map Librarian, Science Hall  
University of Wisconsin  
550 North Park Street  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706  
U.S.A.

Richard S. Green  
Map Collection  
University of Iowa Libraries  
Iowa City, Iowa 52242  
U.S.A.

Edward J. Hall  
635 Woodside Drive  
Kent, Ohio 44240  
U.S.A.

Alfred A. Herman  
6307 Frontier Drive  
Springfield, Virginia 22150  
U.S.A.

Sharon Hick  
Library, Royal Ontario Museum  
100 Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5S 2C6

R. Philip Hoehn  
Map Room - Library  
University of California  
Berkeley, California 94720  
U.S.A.

Glenda J. F. Hughes  
1630 Deerfield Circle  
Decatur, Georgia 30033  
U.S.A.

Mary E. Javorski  
P.O. Box 273  
Clinton, N.Y. 13323  
U.S.A.

Thomas J. Kallsen  
University of Alabama  
Map Library  
P.O. Box 870322  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487  
U.S.A.

Paul Kelly  
D5-245 Howland Ave.  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5R 3B7

Mary Larsgaard  
Map and Imagery Lab Library  
University of California  
Santa Barbara, CA 93106  
U.S.A.

Patricia Laughlin  
10212 Parklane Court  
Hales Corners, WI 53130  
U.S.A.

Rennie MacLeod  
5417 Dupuis  
Montreal, Que.  
H3X 1N6

Clara McLeod  
Rm. 214, Wilson Hall  
Washington University  
St. Louis, Mo. 63130  
U.S.A.

David C. McQuillan  
Map Library  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC  
U.S.A.

Nora C. Murchison  
185 Kamloops Ave.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1V 7E1

Anita Oser  
Hunter Library  
Western Carolina University  
Cullowhee, North Carolina  
28723 U.S.A.

Robert B. Parry  
Map Curator, Geography Dept.  
University of Reading, White  
Knight  
Reading, England  
RG6 2AB

S. G. Putnam  
Western Canada Aviation Museum  
958 Ferry Road, Hanger T-2  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3H 0Y8

John R. Schroeder  
210 Wildman St. N.E.  
Leesburg, VA 22075  
U.S.A.

Daniel T. Seldin  
954-F Maxwell Terrace  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401  
U.S.A.

Marsha L. Selmer  
203-1415 W. Pratt Blvd.  
Chicago, Illinois 60626  
U.S.A.

John Spittle  
1241 Mount Crown Road  
North Vancouver, B.C.  
V7R 1R9

Stanley D. Stevens  
University Library  
University of California  
Santa Cruz, CA 95064  
U.S.A.

Bill Stewart  
Cartographic-Imports  
2124 Burns  
Ypsilanti, MI 48197  
U.S.A.

Stephen Sword  
P.O. Box 533  
Stouffville, Ont.  
L4A 7Z7

Kimberly Turford  
Prestige Publications  
P.O. Box 4205  
London, Ont.  
N5W 5H6

Larry Vos  
5411 Plaza Lanes  
Wichita, KS 67208  
U.S.A.

Maureen Wilson  
3527 West 28th Ave.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6S 1S1

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Leonard J. Gottselig  
Glenbow-Alberta Institute  
The Library  
9th Ave. & 1st St. S.E.  
Calgary, Alta.  
T2G 0P3

Serials Department  
University of Calgary Libraries  
2500 University Drive N.W.  
Calgary, Alta.  
T2N 1N4

Acquisitions Division  
Serials Section  
University of Alberta Library  
Edmonton, Alta.  
T6G 2J8

University of Alberta  
W. C. Wonders Map Collection  
Department of Geography  
Edmonton, Alta.  
T6G 2H4

Calgary Public Library  
616 MacLeod Trail S.E.  
Calgary, Alta.  
T2G 2M2

Library  
Whyte Museum of the Canadian  
Rockies  
Box 160  
Banff, Alberta  
T0L 0C0

Library, Serials Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721  
U.S.A.

Librarian Serials Department  
University of Queensland  
Main Library, St. Lucia  
Queensland, Australia

Serials Librarian  
The State Library of Victoria  
Swanston Street  
Melbourne, Australia

Serials Section  
Baillieu Library  
University of Melbourne  
Parkville, Victoria  
Australia

Serials Division  
W.A.C. Bennett Library  
Simon Fraser University  
Burnaby, B.C.  
V5A 1S6

B. C. Institute of Technology  
Serial Department, The Library  
3700 Willingdon Avenue  
Burnaby, B.C.  
V5G 3H2

B. C. Archives and Records Service  
Library  
685 Belleville St.  
Victoria, B.C.  
V8V 1X4

Vancouver Public Library  
Continuation Section  
750 Burrard St.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6Z 1X5

Jean I. Whiffin, Head  
Serials Division  
McPherson Library  
University of Victoria  
Victoria, B.C.  
V8W 2Y2

Library Processing Centre Serials  
University of British Columbia  
2206 East Mall  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6T 1Z8

The Library  
Acquisition Department  
California State University at  
Fresno  
Fresno, CA 93740  
U.S.A.

University of Southern California  
Doheny Library MC-0182  
Acquisitions Dept. - Serials  
Los Angeles, CA 90089  
U.S.A.

Serial Library  
University of California  
Santa Barbara, CA 93106  
U.S.A.

Serials Records - C-075A  
Acquisitions Department Library  
University of California, San Diego  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
U.S.A.

UCLA Map Library  
University of California  
Los Angeles, CA 90024  
U.S.A.

Yale University Library  
Acquisitions Department  
Box 1603A, Yale Station  
New Haven, CT 06520  
U.S.A.

Mapping & Charting  
Establishment RE  
Map Research and Literature  
Group  
Block A, Government Buildings  
Hook Rise South, Tolworth,  
Surrey  
Surrey KT6 7NB  
England

Deputy to the Keeper of Printed  
Books  
Foreign Accessions  
Bodleian Library  
Oxford OX1 3BG  
England

The British Library  
Map Library  
Great Russell Street  
London WC1 3DG  
England

British Library  
Document Supply Centre  
Serial Acquisitions  
Boston Spa - Yorks  
LS6347PQ  
England

The British Library  
Information Sciences Service  
(BLISS)  
7 Ridgemount Street  
London WC1E 7AE  
England

University of Miami  
Library Periodicals  
P.O. Box 248214  
Coral Gables, FLA 33124  
U.S.A.

Periodicals Desk - RS  
Libraries - 20760  
University of Georgia  
Athens, Georgia 30602  
U.S.A.

Northwestern University Libraries  
Serials Department / 2AAK4907  
Evanston, Illinois 60208  
U.S.A.

Serials - Fax  
University of Illinois Library  
1408 W. Gregory Drive  
Urbana, Illinois 61801  
U.S.A.

Newberry Library  
60 W. Walton Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610  
U.S.A.

Periodicals Recording Clerk  
Morris Library  
Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale, Illinois 62901  
U.S.A.

Serials Section - Library  
University of Illinois  
801 South Morgan  
P.O. Box 8198  
Chicago, Illinois 60680  
U.S.A.

Library  
Serials Department  
Illinois State University  
Normal, Illinois 61761  
U.S.A.

Indiana University Library  
Serials Department  
Bloomington, Indiana 47405  
U.S.A.

Serials Department  
University of Iowa Libraries  
Iowa City, IA 52242  
U.S.A.

University of Kansas  
Periodicals Section  
Serials Department  
Lawrence, Kansas 66045-2800  
U.S.A.

Provincial Archives of Manitoba  
Manitoba Archives Building  
200 Vaughan St.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3C 0P8

University of Manitoba  
Elizabeth Dafoe Library  
Current Periodicals Department  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3T 2N2

Department of Geography  
University of Winnipeg  
515 Portage Ave.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3B 2E9

Map Library  
Clark University  
950 Main St.  
Worcester, MA 01610  
U.S.A.

General Library  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, MI. 48109  
U.S.A.

University of Minnesota Libraries  
Serials Records  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
U.S.A.

Harriet Irving Library  
Serials  
University of New Brunswick  
P.O. Box 7500  
Fredericton, N.B.  
E3B 5H5

Periodiques  
Bibliotheque Champlain  
Universite de Moncton  
Moncton, N.B.  
E1A 3E9

The New Brunswick Museum  
277 Douglas Ave.  
Saint John, N.B.  
E2K 1E5

Library Serials Department  
University of New Hampshire  
Durham, New Hampshire 03824  
U.S.A.

Serials Section, Baker Library  
Dartmouth College  
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755  
U.S.A.

Serials Division  
Princeton University Library  
Nassau St. & Washington Road  
Princeton, NJ 08544  
U.S.A.

Syracuse University Library  
Periodicals Division  
Syracuse, NY 13244-2010  
U.S.A.

Brooklyn Public Library  
Periodical Room  
Grand Army Plaza  
Brooklyn, NY 11238  
U.S.A.

New York Public Library  
Div. MP  
Grand Central Station  
P.O. Box 2238  
New York, NY 10017  
U.S.A.

Serials and Binding Department  
University of Rochester Library  
River Campus Station  
Rochester, N.Y. 14627  
U.S.A.

Library Service Library  
506 Butler Library  
Columbia University  
New York, NY 10027  
U.S.A.

Alexander Turnbull Library  
(USSO 4652)  
12-349 Wellington N.  
Wellington, New Zealand

Librarian  
National Archives  
P.O. Box 6148  
Te Aro  
Wellington, New Zealand

Periodicals  
Newfoundland Public Library  
Service  
Arts & Culture Centre  
Allandale Road  
St. John's, Nfld.  
A1C 3A3

Periodicals Division  
Queen Elizabeth II Library  
Memorial University of  
Newfoundland  
St. John's, Nfld.  
A1B 3Y1

Provincial Archives of  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
Map Collection  
Colonial Building, Military Rd.  
St. John's, Nfld.  
A1C 2C9

Serials Department  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill  
CB # 3938 Davis Library  
Chapel Hill, NC 27514  
U.S.A.

Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans  
Bedford Institute of Oceanography,  
Library  
P.O. Box 1006  
Dartmouth, N.S.  
B2Y 4A2

Serials Department  
The University Library  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3H 4H8

Library  
College of Geographic Sciences  
Annapolis County  
Lawrencetown, N.S.  
B0S 1M0

LRIS  
Map Library, Attn: A. Larsson  
610 East River Road  
New Glasgow, N.S.  
B2H 3S2

Library Periodicals  
Bowling Green State University  
Bowling Green, Ohio 43403  
U.S.A.

Cleveland Public Library Serials  
Section  
325 Superior Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44144  
U.S.A.

Barbara Farrell  
Map Library  
D299 Loeb Building  
Carleton University  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K2S 5B6

Diane Henderson  
Library, Room 404  
Faculty of Library & Information  
Science  
140 St. George St.  
Toronto, Ont.

Library  
Sir Wilfred Laurier University  
Waterloo, Ont.  
N2L 3C5

Archives of Ontario  
Ministry of Culture &  
Communications  
77 Grenville St.  
Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ont.  
M7A 2R9

Environment Canada  
Departmental Library  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0H3

St. Catharines Historical Museum  
343 Merritt St.  
St. Catharines, Ont.  
L2T 1K7

Huronian Historical Parks  
Attn: Sandra Saddy  
Box 160  
Midland, Ont.  
L4R 4K8

Paul Vandall Map Library  
Department of Geography  
University of Windsor  
Windsor, Ont.  
N9B 3P4

Learning Resources Centre  
Ryerson Polytechnic Institute  
350 Victoria St., Rm. L551  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5B 2K3

University of Ottawa Library  
System  
Acquisitions Department  
65 Hastey  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1N 9A5

Library Acquisitions  
National Archives of Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0N3

Carleton University  
Serials Department, Library  
Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1S 5B6

Acquisitions/Serials Section  
Douglas Library  
Queen's University  
Kingston, Ont.  
K7L 5C4

Central Serials Records  
Scott Library, York University  
4700 Keele St.  
North York, Ont.  
M3J 1P3

Library SLIS  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ont.  
N6G 1H1

Library, Cartographic Information  
and Distribution Centre  
Energy, Mines and Resources 615  
Booth St.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0E8

Ottawa Public Library  
Reference Department  
120 Metcalfe St.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1P 5M2

Serials Department  
Brock University Library  
Decew Campus  
St. Catharines, Ont.  
L2S 3A1

Cathy A. Chapin  
Map Collection  
Department of Geography  
Lakehead University  
Thunder Bay, Ont.  
P7B 5E1

Serials Department  
The Library  
University of Waterloo  
Waterloo, Ont.  
N2L 3G1

Map Library  
Dept. of Geography  
University of Western Ontario  
Department of Geography  
London, Ont.  
N6A 3K7

Serials Section, The Library  
University of Windsor  
Windsor, Ont.  
N9B 3P4

University of Guelph  
Serial Division, Library  
Guelph, Ont.  
N1G 2W1

Order Department  
D. B. Weldon Library  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ont.  
N6A 3K7

Library  
Geological Survey of Canada  
601 Booth St., Room 350  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0E8

Trent University  
Thomas J. Bata Library  
Serials Section  
Peterborough, Ont.  
K9J 7B8

Metropolitan Toronto Library  
Board  
Periodicals Unit  
789 Yonge St.  
Toronto, Ont.  
M4W 2G8

University of Toronto Library  
Serials Department  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5S 1A5

Periodicals Section  
Scarborough College Library  
1265 Military Trail  
Scarborough, Ont.  
M1C 1A4

Joseph Hohenadel  
U T L A S International  
80 Bloor St. W., 2nd Fl.  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5S 2V1

Map Resource Centre  
Canada Centre for Mapping  
Geographical Services Division  
Energy, Mines and Resources  
Canada  
615 Booth St.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0E9

Lloyd Reeds Map Library/UDC  
McMaster University  
Burke Science Building 137  
Hamilton, Ont.  
L8S 4K1

Serials Section  
University of Oregon Library  
Eugene, Oregon 97403  
U.S.A.

The Free Library of Philadelphia  
Serials Section  
Logan Square  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
U.S.A.

Serial Record, Pattee Library  
Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, PA 16802  
U.S.A.

Real Property Records Division  
Registry & Mapping Section  
Attn: Bobby Kenny  
P.O. Box 2000  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
C1A 7N8

C. Merritt Crockett  
University Librarian  
University of P.E.I.  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
C1A 4P3

Bibliotheque  
Universite du Quebec a Rimouski  
300, avenue des Ursulines  
Rimouski, Que.  
G5L 3A1

Bibliotheque  
Universite du Quebec a Chicoutimi  
Service des acquisitions  
555 boul. de l'Universite  
Chicoutimi, Que.  
G7H 2B1

Christiane Desmarais  
Cartotheque - INRS  
3465 Durocher  
Montreal, Que.  
H2X 2C6

Bibliotheque  
C.P. 8889 Service de Publication  
Universite du Quebec a Montreal  
Montreal, Que.  
H3C 3P3

Universite Laval  
La Cartotheque  
Bibliotheque Generale  
Quebec, Que.  
G1K 7P4

Cartotheque  
Departement de Geologie  
Universite de Montreal  
C.P. 162, Suc. A  
Montreal, Que.  
H3C 3J7

Commission de Toponymie du  
Quebec  
220 Grande Allee Est  
Quebec, Que.  
G1R 2J1

Map Librarian, Geography Dept.  
Concordia University  
2080 Mackay, Room X-105  
Montreal, Que.  
H3G 1W4

Bibliotheque Generale  
Cartotheque  
Universite de Sherbrooke  
Sherbrooke, Que.  
J1K 2R1

Physical Sciences & Engineering  
Library  
McGill University  
809 Sherbrooke West  
Montreal, Que.  
H3A 2K6

Bibliotheque Nationale du Quebec  
125 rue Sherbrooke O.  
Montreal, Que.  
H2X 1X4

Louise Emond  
Hydro-Quebec  
Dir. Envir. Cartotheque  
800 boul. de Maisonneuve est  
Montreal, Que.  
H2L 4M8

Cecile Fugulin  
Cartotheque de Geographie  
Universite de Montreal  
C.P. 612, Succ. A  
Montreal, Que.  
H3C 3J7

Marie Lefebvre  
Universite du Quebec a Trois-  
Rivieres  
Cartotheque  
C.P. 500  
Trois-Rivieres, Que.  
G9A 5H7

Order Department (Serials)  
University of Saskatchewan  
Library  
Saskatoon, Sask.  
S7N 0W0

University of Regina  
Faculty of Arts  
Map Library  
Department of Geography  
Regina, Sask.  
S4S 0A2

National Library of Scotland  
Book Purchase Unit  
George IV Bridge  
Edinburgh EH1 1EW  
Scotland

State Library  
Periodicals Section  
P.O. Box 397  
Pretoria 0001  
South Africa

University of South Carolina  
Serials Department  
Thomas Cooper Library  
Columbia, SC 29208  
U.S.A.

Biblioteca  
Institut Cartografic de Catalunya  
Balmaes, 209  
Barcelona, 08006  
Spain

Eth-Bibliothek  
Ramistrasse 101  
CH8092, Zurich  
Switzerland

Texas A & M University  
Library - Serials Records  
College Station  
Texas 77843  
U.S.A.

Acquisition Department  
Arthur J. Morris Law Library  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, VA 22901  
U.S.A.

U. S. Geological Survey Library  
National Centre - Mail Stop 950  
Reston, VA 22092  
U.S.A.

University College of Wales  
Aberystwyth  
Info and Library Studies Library  
Llanbadarn Fawr  
Aberystwyth  
Dyfed SY23 3AS  
Wales

Janet Collins  
Map Library  
Western Washington University  
Bellingham, WA. 98225  
U.S.A.

University of Washington Libraries  
Serials Division  
Seattle, WA. 98195  
U.S.A.

Global Volcanism Program  
Archives  
NHB Mail Stop 119, C. Wilkerson  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D.C. 20560  
U.S.A.

Department of State  
INR/IL/P  
Washington, D.C. 20520  
U.S.A.

Library of Congress  
Order Division  
Continuation Unit (9032817)  
Washington, D.C. 20540  
U.S.A.

Department of State  
INR/P  
Washington, D.C. 20520  
U.S.A.

Serials Department  
Library School Library  
University of Wisconsin  
Room 4207D, 600 N. Park St.  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706  
U.S.A.

University of Wisconsin  
Geography Library  
540 N. Park St.  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706  
U.S.A.

Newspaper-Periodical Unit  
State Historical Society of  
Wisconsin  
816 State St.  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706  
U.S.A.

American Geographical Society  
Collection  
University of Wisconsin Library  
P.O. Box 604  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201  
U.S.A.

Serials Section  
Milwaukee Public Library  
814 W. Wisconsin Ave.  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233-  
2385  
U.S.A.



## 1991 ACMLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

26-30 May 1991

National Archives of Canada, Ottawa

### CALL FOR IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS

For the two days of paper, etc. at the 1991 conference in Ottawa, we would like to ask the ACMLA membership for comments on our suggestions and for other topics to be considered. Please give us your opinion about these and send other suggestions to us, c/o MAPS, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, CANADA K1A 0N3 by 15 September 1990. These topics will then be publicized with a "call for papers," with proposals to be submitted by the end of 1990 or early in 1991. We should then be able to put together the programme several months before the conference.

The two main suggestions for topics to date are:

1. "The 'archiving' of the historical maps of Canada (dated circa 1500 to 1950)." This topic is being suggested because the conference will be held at the National Archives of Canada which has a large segment of the historical maps of Canada as one of its major responsibilities. Presentations would be welcome in such areas as government cartographic records, commercially produced maps, and maps held by repositories outside Canada. In all these areas, we would wish to see how far we have come in bringing these maps under all aspects of proper archival care and to look at what remains to be done.
2. "Serving our public." This topic is of interest to all of us, regardless of the

size and type of map collection in which we work, and a wide range of papers could be presented dealing with the question of how we can improve the ways we serve our users.

3. Other suggestions discussed at our initial organizational meeting in May were: map literacy, environmental mapping, geographical information systems and geomatic records in map collections, the history of the ACMLA, and reports from federal government map producers.

1991 Conference Programme Committee:  
Ed Dahl, Barbara Farrell, Gilles Langelier,  
Jeffrey Murray, and Hugo Stibbe.

## THE BULLETIN BOARD

### THE BRITISH LIBRARY MAP LIBRARY

The British Library Map Library will be closed for annual cleaning and shelf-checking October 29 - November 3, 1990 inclusive.

The British Library has published the Catalogue of Cartographic Materials: Accessions 1975-1988. The Catalogue is published on microfiche and contains over 11,500 records in MARC format. It is organized in 3 sections; Geographic names, names/titles, subjects. Because of its thoroughness it should be an invaluable aid for cataloguing within other collections because it can function as a unique and comprehensive authority file. The Catalogue comes in a durable binder, with the fiche sets filed in a rigid holder and accompanied by an explanatory introduction. The fiche are standard 48x reduction and will be updated cumulatively on a regular basis. The catalogue is available from The British Library, Publication Sales Unit, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS23 7BQ at a cost of £50.00.

The British Library Map Library is working on a project to prepare printed collations and individual map descriptions of their atlas collection. The intent is to use the latter as part of the new historical map catalogue, created by converting to machine-readable form the pre-1975 entries in the existing British Library catalogues. The project is a result of a private initiative in conjunction with the

Map Library, and is being undertaken by Rodney Shirley assisted by John Goss.

### THE AMERICAN CONGRESS ON SURVEYING AND MAPPING

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM) has announced the appointment of John Lisack, Jr., CAE to the position of Executive Director, effective June 4, 1990. Mr. Lisack is a civil engineer and also holds an MBA from the University of Massachusetts. He has more than 18 years experience in association and public-sector management.

The ACSM announced the installation of a new executive. Patricia Calwell Lindgren was installed as President on March 21st, 1990; Robert W. Foster as Vice-President; and Gunther H. Greulich as President-elect.

The ACSM and the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS) have announced that both societies will move their headquarters to the Renewable Natural Resources Center in Bethesda, Maryland early this fall.

### INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

The University Library, Michalska 1, Bratislava CSSR is attempting to build their map collection. They are looking for copies of Canadian maps. Anybody interested can contact Dr. D. Lechner, University Library, International Exchange Section, Michalska 1, Bratislava CSSR for information.

### **MCGILL UNIVERSITY**

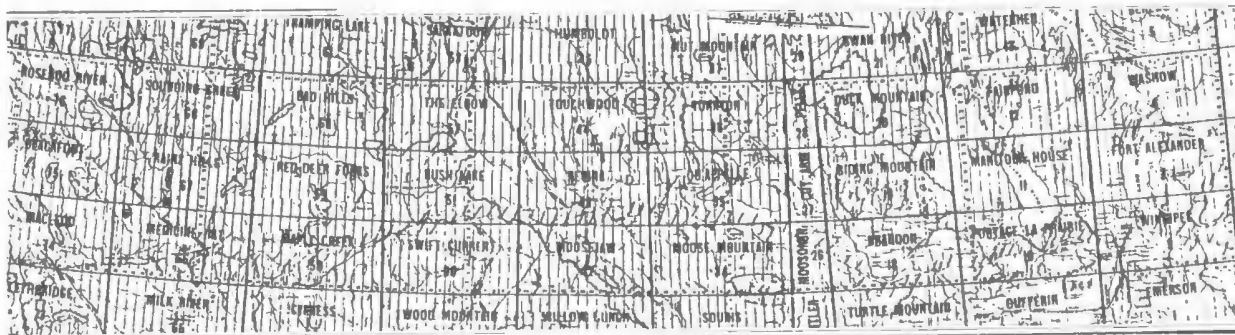
On May 15, 1990 The Walter Hirschfeld Environmental Sciences Library, McGill University was officially opened by his widow. The new library, situated on the fifth floor of Burnside Hall (downtown campus), brings together the physical geography, meteorology, oceanography and University map collections.

### **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS**

Omnigraphics, Inc., in association with The Phileas Society, have produced six videotapes on Christopher Columbus. They are the first in their Great Explorers video series. Each tape runs 30 minutes, features on-site filming and interviews with leading Columbus authorities. The tapes are priced at \$125 each; the set of six is \$675.

**SECTIONAL MAPS OF WESTERN CANADA, 1871-1955:**  
*AN EARLY CANADIAN TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SERIES*

*Lorraine Dubreuil*



Occasional Paper Number 2  
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1989

Copies of *Sectional Maps of Western Canada* are available at a cost of \$15.00 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