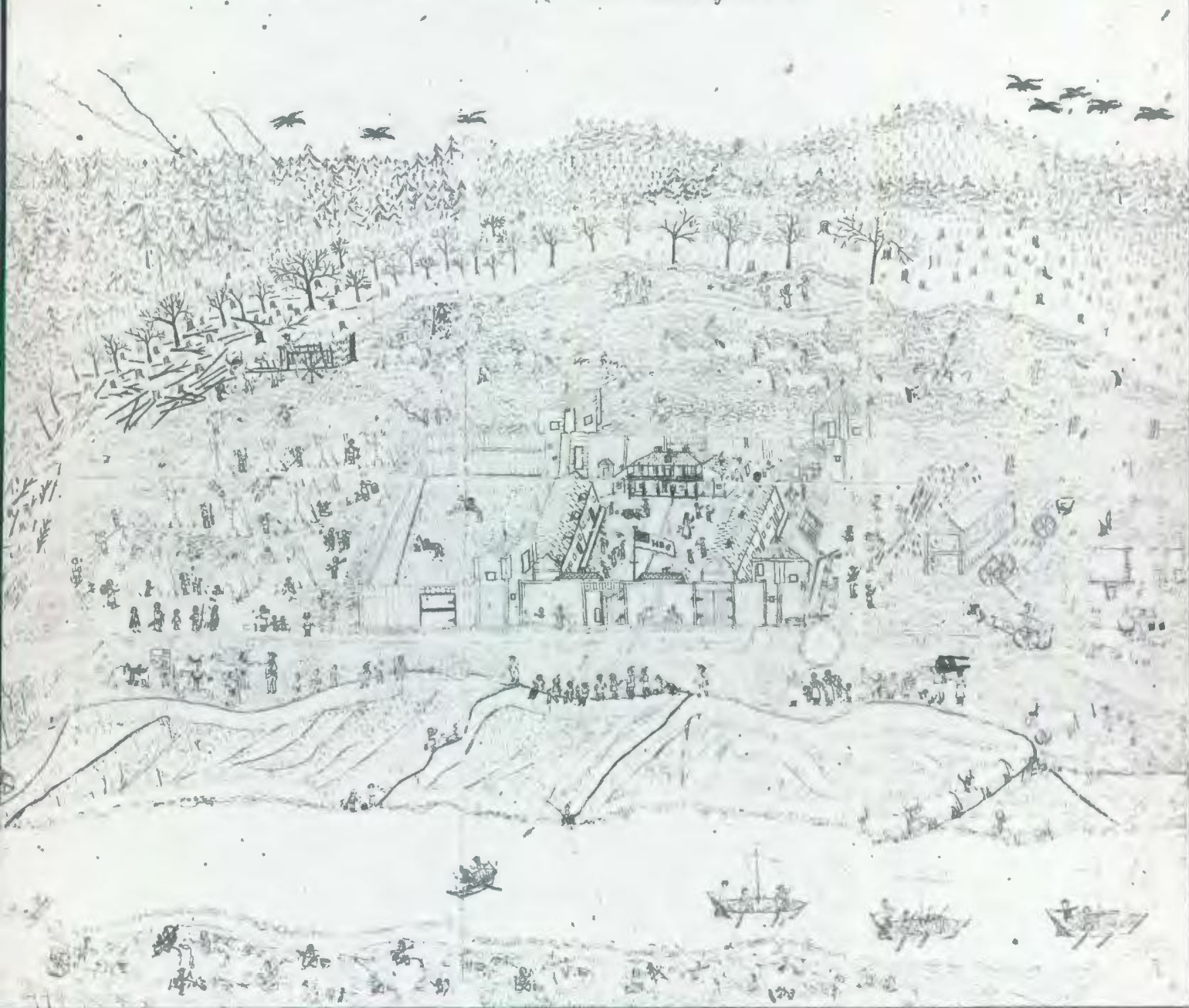


ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
du CANADA

VIEW OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE HBC^c by J.L.



NUMBER 77/DECEMBER 1990

NUMERO 77/DECÉMBRE 1990

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

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

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: "View of Rocky Mountain House H.B. Co. by J[ean] L[']Heureux]. 1873." This bird's-eye view, the original of which is in the National Archives of Canada (NMC 19840), has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 131 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: "View of Rocky Mountain House H.B. Co. by J[ean] L[']Heureux]. 1873." Cette vue à vol d'oiseau, dont l'original se trouve aux Archives nationales du Canada (NMC 19840), a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte no. 131 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk...

This issue marks the end of my first year as Editor. It has been an interesting year as I became acquainted with the various tasks necessary to publish the Bulletin. Thank you to Cheryl Woods for supervising the printing of each issue. If I had known how much was involved I might have been a little more hesitant before agreeing to serve as Editor. However, for the most part the year has been a positive experience and one which I would not have missed. It is a great way to meet the membership. I look forward to the coming year.

Beginning with the next issue Beverly Chen joins the Bulletin staff as Regional News Editor. I am sure you all join me in wishing her well. Please forward any regional news to Beverly at the Map Library, Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa K1A 0E8.

Don Lemon
Editor

THE FIRST MAPS OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

L.M. SEBERT

In 1791 the decision was made to divide Quebec into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. There were many reasons for doing this, but the principal one was to provide the mainly English-speaking settlers of Upper Canada with a land ownership system based on freehold tenure without disturbing the seigneurial system of Lower Canada. The Constitution Act of 1791 thus created a British province that was largely French-speaking.

In the new province of Lower Canada the Legislative Assembly would be composed of a majority of French Canadians, but for a time at least the Legislative Council would be controlled by men of British birth or descent. Nevertheless, the whole ambience and atmosphere of Lower Canada was bound to be French. One method of balancing this English-French situation was to encourage the influx of a large number of English-speaking settlers. This the Legislative Council could do without the acquiescence of the Legislative Assembly because the use and disposal of Crown Land was exclusively a Legislative Council matter.

With these facts in mind the Legislative Council decided to open to settlement the vast areas of Crown Land lying to the south of the St. Lawrence River and along the north shore of the Ottawa River. Samuel Holland, the Surveyor-General, was instructed to draw up a settlement program for the orderly occupation of farm lots in these areas. Since 1783 Holland had been supervising this type of colonization

in what was now Upper Canada. The Upper Canada program was working well and Holland proposed using the same system, with a few minor improvements, in Lower Canada.

In this system there were two patterns of townships. If a township fronted on navigable water, as would the first range of townships along the Ottawa River, it would measure 9 miles across and 12 miles deep. If it were an inland township, as were most of the proposed townships south of the St. Lawrence, it would be 10 miles square. Within the township outlines of both patterns, farm lots of 200 acres would be set out along concession roads that ran parallel to the front of the township.

During the winter of 1791-92 Holland and his immediate associates drew up a map showing as much survey information of the areas to be settled as was available in the Surveyor-General's Office. This included the survey of the major rivers, namely the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Richelieu, the Yamaska and the Chaudiere. It also included the survey of the US-Canada border that had been carried out in 1771-73 by John Collins (Holland's Deputy Surveyor-General) and several American surveyors representing the United States. Finally it included the boundaries of all the seigneuries bounding the area. Within this outline map lay vast open areas of Crown Land. These Holland proceeded to fill with orderly rows of townships. These were of course 'paper townships' but each was

given a name, a location and definite boundaries.

In the spring of 1792 survey crews were sent into the field to start marking the township outlines on the ground as they were shown on the planning map. Most of the surveyors hired that summer had had experience on township surveys in what was now Upper Canada, and in fact for the next few years they would accept contracts for work in either area. They began to differentiate the two areas by referring to them as the Eastern and Western Townships. In Upper Canada the so-called Western Townships were not west of anything, so the name was dropped. In Quebec, on the other hand, the name 'Eastern Townships' (Cantons de l'Est) was retained until quite recently when it was changed to l'Esterie.

The rules for township settlement in Lower Canada were relatively straight-forward. It was one that Holland had seen operating very efficiently in New England before the Revolution. It was called the 'Leader and Associates' method in which a leader would be chosen by a group of settlers (or, as more often happened, a self-styled leader would recruit a group of settlers) and together they would go onto the land. The leader would take care of the administrative duties and would organize communal tasks such as road building and barn raising.

The rules for actually taking up land were quite simple. The leader first had to find about 30 associates. When these were gathered together he could apply for the grant of one of the available townships. He and his associates would be shown its position on the planning map so that they

could see the position of the neighbouring townships (in various stages of occupation), access problems to their township, etc. If at this point they decided to go ahead with settlement they were required to pay £15 to cover the cost of the survey of the township's perimeter. (It had been estimated that the survey of the four 10-mile sides of a township would cost about £30 but as most lines would mark the boundary of two townships, £15 would be fair.) When the £15 was paid over the Surveyor-General would write instructions for the complete survey of the township (i.e., the survey of the perimeter and the interior concession lines). These instructions included orders for the marking of lots to be reserved for the Crown and the Protestant Clergy. Both were to be given one-seventh of the lots and these were to be set out through the township in a given pattern so that both good and bad land was reserved and yet the reserved lots were not clustered to form a block of reserved land.

When the survey instructions were issued the 'clock' started running. Within six months the leader had to return to the Surveyor-General a plan of his township showing the location of the lots that had been given to each associate. Within one year at least one family for every six lots in the township had to be on the land. Within two years at least seven acres for every 100 acres capable of cultivation had to be cultivated.

By 1794 most of the townships on Holland's planning map had been applied for. Because of inaccuracies in the early surveys of this region, there were many difficulties in making the real townships fit

into their theoretical positions as shown on the planning map. For example, in the first row along the 45th parallel (Collins' survey of the US-Canada border) Holland had planned five townships between Lake Memphramagog and the Connecticut River, but on the ground there was room for only four. There were many other difficulties in making the plan fit the ground but all were studied carefully and were resolved as logically as possible.

By 1794 it was realized that sufficient new survey data was available to draw a new and more accurate planning map. Holland therefore commissioned Provincial Land Surveyor Samuel Gale and cartographer Jean Baptiste Duberger to sort out all new and old boundary evidence and produce a new map displaying these boundaries and all encroachments that they discovered.

The Gale-Duberger Map does this by using the following boundary symbols:

- District boundaries - dot-and-dash red line
- County boundaries - dashed green line
- Check surveys - dashed black line
- Seigneurial boundaries - solid black line
- Encroachments on Seigneurial boundaries - dotted black line
- New Township lines unsurveyed - solid red line
- Township lines run correctly - solid red line with yellow underline
- Mistakes in new township surveys - dashed red line with yellow underline

At the scale of the map, two miles to the inch, each 10-mile square township is five inches square. The seigneuries of course vary in size, but most are large enough for the inscription of considerable information about the seignury. The five-inch square provided ample space for township data. On the map this information was standardized under the following headings

- **Seigneuries** The grant, to whom and when. The extract number of the grant as recorded in the Provincial Secretary's Office. The 'Foi and Homage' number rendered to the British Crown. Notes on the boundaries stating any encroachments and boundary uncertainties.
- **Townships** The Warrant Number, date of issue and the name of the leader or leaders. The folio number in the Surveyor-General's docket book. The outlines that had been surveyed in the field, if any. The names of the surveyor or surveyors, and the dates of the survey. Notes on the outlines including any problems met during the running. Notes on why the township was not the standard size and shape if this was the case.

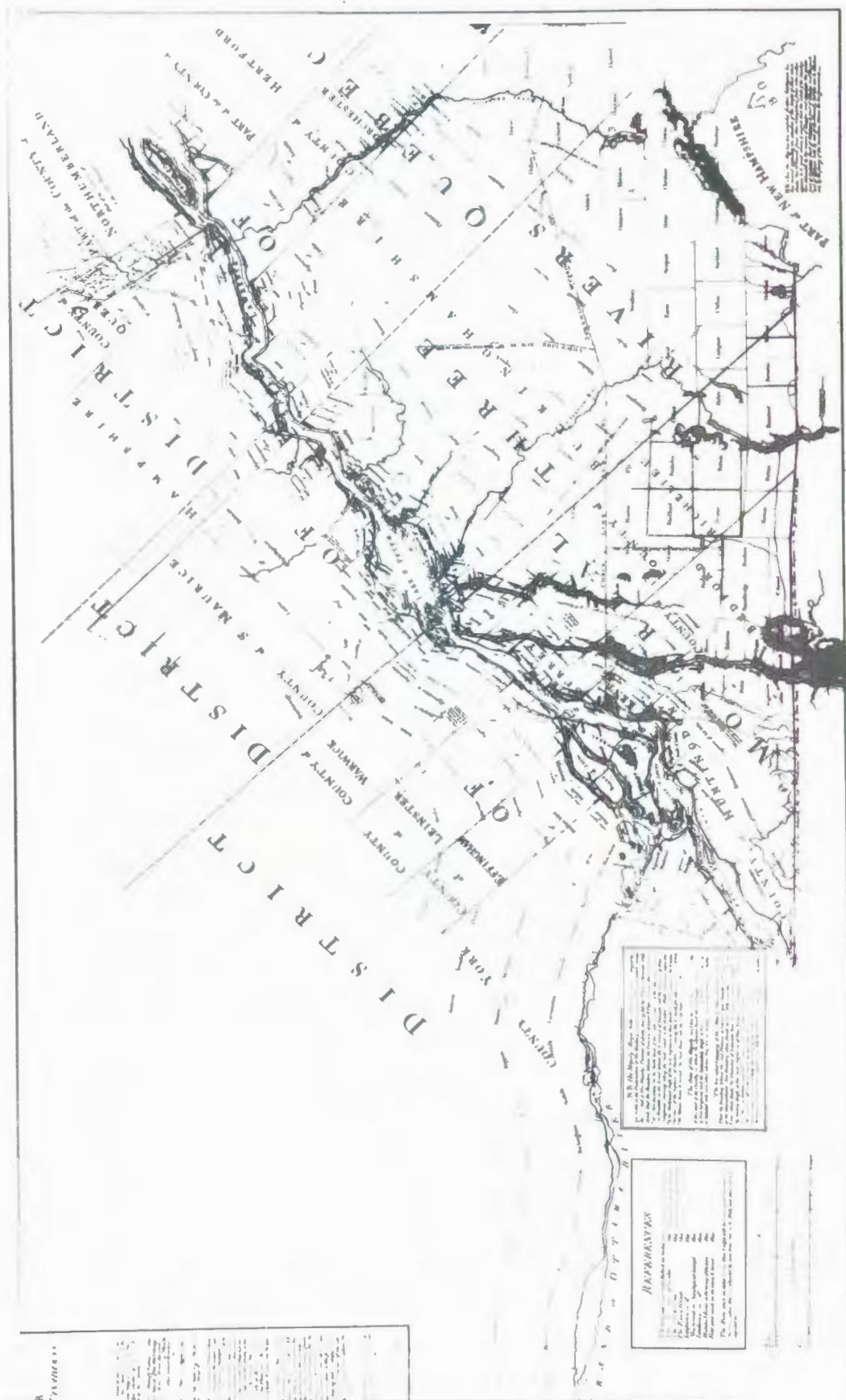


Figure 1: Eastern half of the Gale-Duburger map of 1796

In 1796 Jean Duberger made a half-scale copy (i.e., at 4 miles to the inch) of the original map. As there was insufficient room on this map for the maps's general remarks and the township inscriptions, this information was left off the map and transcribed into a Book of Reference. This has turned out to be a God-send for researchers because on the original map the hand writing, in pencil, has become faded. But the writing in ink in the Book of Reference is perfectly clear.

In 1915 a printed copy of the 1796 map was issued by the Public Archives of Canada. This map, at the further reduced scale of 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles to the inch (1:422 395), has been widely distributed, and copies are held in most university libraries. The original 1795 map is at the McLennan Library at McGill. The 1796 map is in the National Archives of Canada. Unfortunately the planning map of Samuel Holland has not survived. It was probably thrown out when the more accurate Gale-Duberger map became available. The Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives has a small stock of the 1915 reproduction. Libraries and persons interested in this period of Canadian History may obtain a copy, free of charge, by writing to Mr. Edward Dahl (Maps), National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3.

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Plan of part of the Province of Lower Canada, by Messrs. Samuel Gale and John B. Duberger, Versions of 1795, 1796 and 1915

Book of Reference to the Plan of Part of the Province of Lower Canada, Manuscript Division, National Archives of Canada, RG1 L7 Vol.78 square. Within the township outlines of both patterns, farm lots of 200 acres would be set out along concession roads that ran parallel to the front of the township.

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 of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration. (Nominations close on March 1, 1991)

Please send your nominations to:
Alberta Wood, Chairperson, Awards Committee,
ACMLA, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University,
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3Y1

BOUNDARIES

Donald P. Lemon
New Brunswick Museum

The Treaty of Paris (1783) decreed that the western boundary of Nova Scotia would run "...from the North-West Angle of Nova Scotia, viz., that Angle which is formed by a line drawn due North, from the source of St. Croix River to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those Rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the North-westernmost head of Connecticut River..."¹ With these few words a chain of events was set in motion lasting nearly sixty years.

While the principal questions demanding settlement were the location of the 'highlands' and the 'true' St. Croix River the concept of the limits of American territoriality and maintenance of lines of communication between the British colonies were an undercurrent to all discussions. The question of the boundary between the two territories did not begin, however, with the Anglo-American dispute.

BEFORE 1783

As soon as the British and French began to exploit the northeastern region there were disputes as to the proper running of a boundary line between what would eventually become Maine and New Brunswick. Although boundaries had been established between the French mainland territory of Acadia and the British colony of Maine they were, for the most part, merely lines on maps. The dense forest had never really been penetrated by Europeans, they

preferring the coastal areas for ease of communication and trade between Acadia and New England. European settlement tended to be located along the coast and at river mouths from which the hinterland could be penetrated as required. The precise location of a boundary line was, therefore, not of paramount importance. Early maps of the area, such as Sir William Alexander's '[New Scotlandel]' [1625] and the 'A New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Britain....' (1755) illustrate the shifting nature of the boundary. In the seventeenth century the British and French disputes centred on either the Kennebec or the St. Croix River as the boundary between their colonies. The map prepared to accompany the French case to the Anglo-French Commission 'Carte d'un Partie de l'Amérique Septentrionale' (1755) (*Figure 1*) to settle the boundary and other disputes in the area illustrates the shifting nature of the boundary line. It was only after the creation of the new republic, the United States, to the south that it became necessary to address, once and for all, the precise route of the boundary line.

THE RIVER LOCATED

The peace treaty negotiators had been in agreement that the boundary would run from the source of the St. Croix River. Unfortunately, the map they used to locate the river, John Mitchell's 'A map of the British and French Dominions in North America....' (1755), had been imprecise as to its actual location. The American's



Figure # 1

claimed the Magaguadavic River was the intended river. The British rested their case on the Schoodiac River. The intended line had been disputed vigorously by inhabitants of both countries since the signing of the Treaty. Jay's Treaty (1795) paved the way to end the uncertainty of the 'true' St. Croix's location. The fifth article of that Treaty appointed a commission to determine which of the three rivers flowing into Passamaquoddy Bay was the intended river. The Americans presented endless arguments to support their case. The British agent, Ward Chipman, turned to Samuel de Champlain's writings to determine which river he had discovered

and named. In 1796 Champlain's original site on Dochet's Island, in the Schoodiac River, was located and the commission was obligated to accept this as the 'true' St. Croix. After considerable discussion a source for the river was selected from a number of possibilities, one which conveniently allowed both the British and Americans to claim they had retained territory important to their respective countries. What remained now was the, seemingly, simple task of surveying a northerly line from the source to the highlands.

A LINE NORTH

The survey of a line north from the St. Croix was not a political problem, merely a logistical one of surveying through such a vast forested area. The political problem was to determine how far north the line would run and, therefore, the precise location of the 'highlands'. At the conclusion of the War of 1812 Britain controlled Maine westward to the Penobscot River. It was hoped, in some circles, that this could be used in negotiations to secure a more advantageous boundary line and guarantee safe communication lines with Canada. In any event the British, due to advice to the contrary, did not seize this opportunity. Rather, the Treaty of Ghent (1816) appointed a further commission to determine just how far north from the source of the St. Croix the line to the 'highlands' should run.

William F. Odell (*Figure 2*), appointed as principal surveyor in 1818, replacing Joseph Bouchette, to run the northerly line, recognizing the difficulties inherent in determining where the 'highlands' were suggested Britain attempt "...to secure such a Boundary, if it can be done by negotiation, in the first instance rather than incur the expence[sic] of the Surveys before mentioned with the uncertainty of the final decision as above stated..."² He then proposed an alternate boundary, the substance of which was contained in Ward Chipman's proposal to select Mars Hill as the end point for the northerly line.

The search for the 'highlands' dragged on without any seeming hope of settlement. The Americans were claiming that the northerly line ran almost to the shores of



Figure # 2

the St. Lawrence before any highlands were encountered. This line would cut across the St. John River, spill the Madawaska settlements into Maine and cut off, from British access, the Témiscouata route to Canada.

As Anglo-American surveyors and negotiators attempted to resolve the crisis a new player entered the field. In 1820 Maine was granted statehood and declared it would not accept the loss of territory under a settlement. The United States would now have to consider Maine's interests in any proposed settlement. Tensions mounted as Maine sent agents to the disputed areas to grant land. The American flag was raised in the Madawaska settlements and the instigator arrested by British authorities, tried and



Figure # 3

jailed, despite American lobbying to the contrary.

Realizing the surveys would not produce a satisfactory resolution the two governments agreed to refer the case, in 1828, to the King of the Netherlands for arbitration. His compromise solution (*Figure 3*), which gave the greater proportion of the disputed territory to Maine, was not acceptable to that state. Under pressure from Maine the United States rejected the decision and advised the President to re-open negotiations.

A SETTLEMENT

In the ten years from the rejection of the King of the Netherlands compromise proposal to the final resolution of the boundary line Maine and New Brunswick manoeuvred to establish the primacy of their relative government's claims. William F. Odell, sensitive to the New Brunswick case, deplored a proposal rumoured to be shortly presented by the Americans, namely "...to exchange the Territory in dispute for that part of the province of New Brunswick between the St. Croix and the River Saint John, together with the navigation of that River...".³ Events reached a head during 1839 as British



Figure # 4

timber cruisers moved up the Aroostock River, into territory perceived by Maine as her own. Maine retaliated by sending in militia and Sir John Harvey (*Figure 4*), Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, marched regulars and militia to the area. The United States government, not relishing a real battle sent an emissary to negotiate a settlement. The sole fatality of the 'Aroostock War' occurred when a farmer was hit by a bullet during a celebration of the peace. Maine was left with the right to protect the timber on the Aroostock River and New Brunswick retained jurisdiction of the Madawaska settlements. Both sides also agreed to withdraw their troops. Relations between

the two neighbours entered a strained, if outwardly peaceful, period. Incursions continued on both sides culminating, in 1840, in response to the sending of a Maine commissioner to take a census of the Madawaska settlements to Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada who had been given authority for the dispute over Harvey, ordering troops to the area to keep the Americans at bay. Harvey's truculence during this episode led to his recall as Lieutenant-Governor.

The United States and Britain both desired a final settlement of the boundary. Maine was finally persuaded that Britain would never agree to a literal interpretation of the original treaty, especially if it meant losing the Témiscouata Portage. A solution following some mutually agreed conventional line was the only practical alternative. Daniel Webster represented the American side. Lord Ashburton was dispatched to Washington as the British representative. Webster looked for ways to assuage Maine's feelings. In the end the Acadian villages on the south bank of the St. John River, at Madawaska, were conceded to the Americans. Ironically, the eventual line closely approximated that which the King of the Netherlands had advanced some ten years earlier (*Figure 5*) (see following Page).



Figure # 5

Notes:

1. C.P. Lucas. A History of Canada 1763-1812. (Oxford: Clarendon, 1909) p. 322
2. Odell to Chipman, February 3, 1818. F28, no. 2, Odell Papers, New Brunswick Museum
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Colleen Beard

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The Ship Atlas. R. Pedlow & C. Watson. Reigate, 1989. 152 DM. Available through GeoCenter.

Tourist Atlas of India. Calcutta: National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organization, 1989. 167 p. 160 DM. Available through GeoCenter.

West Africa Activity and Concession Atlas. Tulsa, OK: PennWell, 1990. \$272.

REVIEWS

Ron Whistance-Smith

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

Lorraine Dubreuil.

Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, Occasional Paper Number 2, 1989. (vi, 57 p.): 22 maps ISBN 0-9690682-9-8.

Available from ACMLA, c/o Cartographic & Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont., K1A 0N3. \$15.

This is the second publication of ACMLA. It indicates the continued interest of its members in sharing the results of their ongoing and arduous investigation of Canadian cartographic sources by librarians squeezing in a few precious minutes. The motivation is admirable and the amount of work undertaken is evident in this volume.

The source investigated is the set of early Canadian topographic maps initially published by the Department of the Interior from 1891 to 1922 (last sheet issued no. 421 Kississing; last revision Calgary, 1955). The 'sections' of the map of the country (not the 'sections' of Western homesteaded land where the series had its beginning and end) gave the name to a series which at its peak had published 134 sheets with (if my counting is correct) 702 examples in as many as 13 editions listed here. This amounts to an impressive mean of 5.24 editions per map. In the case of the Edmonton sheet with its 13 editions

virtually spanning the life of the series from the first year of its publication in 1891 to a last revision in 1947, excluding the nine years of war there was a revision every 3.6 years!

In addition to quantity, the quality of representation achieved by the 39 maps in the 'topographic edition' (see below) of the Topographic Map Series after 1920 were arguably the finest yet achieved in Canada to date. The colours are pleasing and subtle, the hill shading relief picks out the delicate topography of the plains, the lettering is as light and delicate as the earlier maps were crude and heavy.

The geographic coverage reflected the series' origins in the North West as an outgrowth of the Dominion Land Survey and the township plans originally drawn at a scale of two inches to the mile. It was found by the Department of the Interior that there was a need for more generally available map sheets (or 'diagrams' as they were perhaps appropriately termed). The first five very simple photolithographic maps were printed from intermediate drawings at two miles to the inch in 1891. [*Don W. Thompson, **Men & Meridians**, Vol. 3, p. 118 indicates without source that in the Spring of 1892 Surveyor General Deville had reported having published six sheets in the BC railway belt at a three-mile scale. If correct, these early sheets are not listed by Dubreuil.] The spartan black and white maps gave a fairly crude but important presentation of the survey system and the barest physical features necessary to locate properties but

was eventually supplemented with three more colours between 1912 and 1914 and culminated in the final beautiful 'topographical edition' of the map sheets first published in this style between 1920 and 1935.

The 78 earliest maps published before 1905 covered all of the agriculturally settled areas of the three Prairie provinces from the Ontario border to B.C. as well as the Canadian Pacific 'railway belt' to Vancouver. By 1917 this area of coverage had been extended northwards through the addition of 56 more sheets: in Alberta almost to the 59th parallel; the forested areas of central Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as the railway belt to Churchill. Despite the extension of the sheet index to include almost all of Canada north of 49th parallel, only four more new sheets were to be issued after the War[*This included Dawson, Yukon the only sheet to be published lying wholly outside the four Western Provinces] with the last new sheet (as opposed to edition) of the series published in 1922.

The beginning of the end of the series[*though its final demise cannot be said to have occurred until the removal of remaining maps from government stock 57 years later!] was - though Dubreuil does not indicate this - almost certainly a result of the fundamental changes to the direction of Canada's mapping by the legendary Surveyor General, Eduard Deville. In 1922 he created the Board of Topographic Surveys and Maps which in a brief "battle of the scales", determined that the National Topographical Series would consist of map series at scales of one, two, four and sixteen miles to the inch. The

work of the Dominion Land Surveyors in the West would henceforth be devoted to the cultural and topographical revisions for the new 'topographic edition' of the series but its ultimate demise and replacement by the four mile and later 1:250,000 series was inevitable. It is a great pity that the NTS series was to take on the functional style of the military mappers rather than the esthetics of the little-known later versions of the Three Mile Series.

It is therefore with considerable interest that one greets a published volume on this little-known and dispersed map series as it certainly deserves a much wider audience. Dubreuil's work consists essentially of a thorough listing of all known examples of the Sectional Maps in all known editions and she indicates that she has checked the holdings of the nine most important and likely map libraries. (She does not indicate individual library holdings of the maps.) It is therefore possible but unlikely that a few unlisted editions may turn up.

Comparing her list with that provided in Nicholson & Sebert[***The Maps of Canada**, pp. 21-3] would be time consuming, though the author should have done so and indicated the results. I compared totals (134 listed in each) and it appears that she has not uncovered any new sheets as such. However the total listing of maps in all editions numbers 702 (she does not provide that figure), compared with Nicholson and Sebert's 685. The 17 new maps are certainly a useful addition (though perhaps rather more modest a total than one would have hoped for after 17 years work!). However she does not indicate which of the editions found, extend or modify the earlier list. In

comparing about twenty percent of the maps I uncovered two new ones (Kamloops 1904, as opposed to 1906 and Fairford 1947). A note in her list indicating any variants from that in Nicholson and Sebert would have been very useful.

The listing which occupies 47 pages of the booklet attempts an exhaustive and accurate catalogue of the 'series' (more of that later) and its individual sheets catalogued in AACR2 format. There is no analysis of the maps themselves or of the variations between editions. The sheet title and number is in bold (though changes in sheet name from one edition to another (there were 10 such changes) are not so easily picked out). Sheet 14 is mistitled "Pincer" instead of "Pincher Creek". However a major omission is an alphabetical index of sheet names and variants. The corner coordinates of the pre-1905 sheets were not given (they corresponded with the Dominion Land Survey system), however following sheet line adjustment after 1905 they are so indicated and provided here. Might it have been possible to have consulted indexes or modern maps to have provided these for the earlier sheets?

Cross references to the corresponding sheet of the pre- and post-1905 series are provided in each listing. Two short sections on topographic mapping in Canada and the place of the Sectional Maps within it (drawing heavily on Nicholson & Sebert) preface the listing. They are useful summaries but have several typos and could have done with some editing and stylistic improvements. For instance on p. 3 we learn the six mile maps were "only published" in the Annual Reports and on

the following page that they "had not been published". There are 18 good quality reproductions of map sheets, nine from each series. Unfortunately the black and white illustrations do not do justice to five of the maps originally in colour.

All told, unfortunately the booklet has some major deficiencies in structure and format which make it less than a perfect guide to the series for a map user or librarian. Beside the lack of a title index, the sheet diagrams are virtually impossible to read even with the aid of a magnifying glass. They are photographically reduced from published indexes and should have been redrawn. Were they even readable, the indexes do not unfortunately provide an accurate guide to the series. Sheet coverage and numbers of maps 1A, 1B, 30, 81, 82 and 96 are not shown on the pre-1905 index and the sheet labelled 'Vancouver' is in fact 'Port Moody'. Similarly the post-1905 index is unreadable and lacks Sheet 1052, Dawson as well as misnaming sheets 665 (should be Lake Claire) and 467 (Dillon).

Even a non-analytical listing like this should provide a basic level of user friendliness, such as: indexes updating that of Nicholson & Sebert showing old and new sheet numbers, year of edition, etc. numerically arranged by sheet number and alphabetically by title; redrawn sheet diagrams accurately labelled with pre- and post-1905 sheet lines on one map would have been very useful as would a few small maps showing progress of first publication and revision according to different styles.

However perhaps more importantly there is cause to question the very conceptual

structure of the breakdown of the maps into only two map series based on the realignment of sheet boundaries in 1905. This resulted in the loss of the six mini sheets (Nos. 25-30) that made up a gore on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary, as well as enlarging slightly and equalising somewhat the areas covered by the sheets.[*The basis for the allocation of original sheet lines and their change in 1905 is not discussed in Nicholson & Sebert.] That this should have been recognised as a new series or perhaps sub-series (though not so designated by the Department) is not in question. The point at issue is that the terminology "new style" and "old style" directly conflicts with that adopted by the Department and by Nicholson & Sebert.

For both of these authorities the radical change of cartographic style in 1920 and the issue of a "Change of Style" sheet marked a new stage in the Three Mile Series and led to the designations "New, Intermediate and Old Series" (or 'Styles' as Nicholson & Sebert term them). Dubreuil does not indicate why she chose not to follow the earlier practice or argue why the changes of 1920 were not sufficient in her mind to warrant designation of a new "Series" or sub-series. Granted there was no accompanying change of sheet lines but in other ways the series changed even more importantly in appearance and content.

This terminology, 'Old, New and Intermediate Series' referring to the post-1920 changes in style, is in fact reflected in the almost invisible caption to Figure 3 in Dubreuil. This may need further discussion, but there is a strong case in my view for an additional two 'Series' (or sub-

series) requiring first level cataloguing records and individual map sheet entries to accommodate this.[*Perhaps the sequence of Series should be titled: 1. Old Series, 1891-1905; 2. New Series, Old Style, 1905-1920; New Series, Intermediate Style, 1922-1935; New Series, New Style, 1922-55]

I have taken more space than is often available in a book review to examine this publication in detail in the hope that suitable corrections can be made (perhaps in a new edition or a companion booklet) but also to express encouragement that ACMLA continue to publish analyses of Canada's map series and that it will do so in a rigorous scholarly fashion that makes a contribution to the cartographic history of Canada and suits the needs of map users as well as those of map librarians.

Iain C. Taylor
Assoc. Prof. Geography
Athabasca University

REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

ONTARIO

For the third time in the past three years, a new building for the National Archives has been announced. Funds have been approved for architectural plans to be drawn up and construction is presently projected for 1997. The new storage facility will be located in Gatineau, Québec. Most of the holdings of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division will be stored there. CAAD headquarters and a small stack area will move to a renovated West Memorial Building across from the present National Archives building.

The present Renfrew storage facility, opened in early 1990 in a former Mitel headquarters building, was to have been used as a four-year temporary storage facility. It will now be in use for ten years or more. Currently 90% of the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division's holdings of more than 2,000,000 items is being housed in the Renfrew Archives Centre. There is a 24-hour turn around time in meeting public service requests for items in the Renfrew facility. The Renfrew Archives Centre has turned out to be a state-of-the-art archives building. The 1991 ACMLA Conference in Ottawa will feature a full-day field trip that will include a half-day tour of the Centre.

Diane Lacasse was appointed, effective Sept. 01, to head the Map Resource Centre of the Geographical Services Division, Canada Centre for Mapping, Dept. of Energy, Mines & Resources. Diane is a geographer currently working on her

M.L.S. through Western's SLIS extension program. She worked at the Map Library, University of Ottawa, for one year as Map Library Technician. Many of us met her at the 1990 ACMLA Conference in Montreal. Diane will be working on a reorganization of the Map Resource Centre to improve its operations and services. A study is currently underway to determine the mandate and future direction of the Centre which is now the responsibility of the National Atlas Information Services section of the Geographical Services Division.

Carolyn Gray was appointed, effective October 09, as the Cartographic Archivist for the Cartographic Records Collection at the Archives of Ontario. Carolyn previously worked for the Archives as Associate Archivist in the Health and Social Portfolio and before that she worked on backlog reduction projects for the Archives' Photographic Records Collection. Before joining the Archives, Carolyn had a SSHRC grant to produce a guide to the archival records of the city of Hamilton. She is active on a number of archival and historical boards in the Hamilton area. Carolyn is also finishing up a PhD at McMaster University, her thesis being a biography of Hamilton businessman, politician and urban promoter, John Gibson.

Carolyn has one full-time assistant on staff. As well, there is a reference archivist in the Archives' Reading Room who provides front-line reference service for the Cartographic Records Collection. Carolyn

and her assistant will be attempting to impose intellectual and physical control over the Collection according to archival principles.

Carolyn attended the November meeting of the OCUL Map Users Group held at the University of Toronto. She is looking forward to meeting other ACMLA members at the 1991 Ottawa Conference.

Richard Pinnell reports from the University of Waterloo that he now has a CD ROM work station in the Map and Design Library; this equipment is currently dedicated to providing catalogue back-up to the Library's OPAC. It is also now possible to do keyword and Boolean searches; patrons can also limit searches by library location and material type. An on-line printer enables his patrons to print the results of their searches. Richard also now has a Canon PCP 70 microfiche reader/printer which will allow more effective use of the Library's microfiche collection. The microfiche collection currently includes Ontario topographic maps (OBM) at 1:10,000 and 1:20,000 as well as archival maps acquired from CAAD and other archival sources.

Within the last 6 months, Amy Chan has completed the cataloguing in full MARC format of the 5-6,000 geological and geohydrological maps held in Waterloo's Davis Centre Library. This is the culmination of a ten-year project. The maps include Geological Survey of Canada and Ontario Geological Survey maps as well as U.S. Geological Survey maps, some state geological maps and some foreign material. Amy will now be focusing on cataloguing the current acquisitions of both the Davis

Centre Library and the Map and Design Library as well as doing the retrospective cataloguing for the Map & Design Library. Waterloo subscribes to the LC MARC Maps database.

The Ontario Ministry of Northern Development & Mines' move to Sudbury is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1992. The Head Office Building in downtown Sudbury was officially opened on November 30, 1990. The Mines and Minerals Research Centre is under construction on the Laurentian University campus across from the new University Library building. The Ontario Geological Survey Library (Mines Library) will be located in the Research Centre.

According to Nancy Thurston, Manager of the OGS Geoscience Information Services, OGS Preliminary Maps will be available in microfiche form in the near future.

Beverly Chen

ALBERTA

If you have written the University of Alberta's Map Collection in the last while and not received an answer, we apologize. It was decided that for a while at least, beginning in September, only urgent communiques would be dealt with.

The Map Curator would work almost exclusively at reducing the backlog of aerial photography which has been plugging aisles, piled up under tables and making it difficult for University delivery men to deliver anything else.

Most of what has been added is coverage of the Alberta foothills in 1944, northern British Columbia, the Mackenzie Valley,

the Yukon, and the pipeline route to the Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. It is mostly duplicate photos from the University of Calgary donated to them, or to SAIT, by companies in the petroleum industry.

We have also been undergoing a "space needs study" by the University's Planning & Development Department with an eye to relieving some of our space problem. An interesting finding is that at least one professor in each of Geology, Botany and Soil Science restructured their course requirements over the past 10 years or so in order to reduce pressure on the Map Collection. Assignments which had required students to do research in the collection were removed due to a lack of space for the students to work. At present we can only accommodate about ten people at any one time. This, of course, influenced our user statistics which nevertheless continued a slow and steady increase.

At the same time, the Provincial Government is telling us to expect another decrease in funding in the next year which, we are warned, may mean zero funds for acquisitions in the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1991. This is the result of our being a part of the Geography Dept. and not the Library.

Among our more unusual recent acquisitions is an almost complete set of the 1:63,360 series of Burma dated 1943 to 1966 having various publishers. We have 827 sheets and will supply an index to those libraries who feel they may need to borrow from this set at some time. You may wish to add the entry to Foreign Topographic Map Series so you do not lose track of this information.

The University of Calgary has recently received another large donation of aerial photography for the same regions noted above and have calculated that there is about 3 person-years of work required to index this most recent donation. Duplicates are already arriving in Edmonton.

Susan Bolton of the University of Lethbridge Library visited Calgary and Edmonton early in the Fall of 1990 to see how these map collections were set up, what sort of services we provided and what equipment they required. The "official opening" of the "new" map library there is to take place in March.

Maps Alberta are broadening the range of stock they handle to include general maps of British Columbia, the 1:600,000 series in nine sheets and the Provincial Park maps, and the 1:1,000,000 general map of Saskatchewan. They also have reached agreement with 80% of the Counties and Municipal Districts of Alberta to market their land ownership maps. An "Alberta Vegetation Inventory" is underway at a scale of 1:20,000. So far coverage is limited to the boundary between the White and Green Zones. They are Diazo prints with classification drawn on a photo base. Each sheet covers one township and is priced at \$3.50. Photo prices at the moment are \$3.50 for regular prints, (\$4.50 on a rush order) and \$4.00 each for laser prints.

The Atlas of Alberta Lakes is now available from the University of Alberta Press, 141 Athabasca Hall, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8. Price: \$60.00 pb, \$75.00 hc plus 7% GST plus \$7.50 postage for one copy and \$3.00 for each additional copy. (\$12.50 for U.S. customers plus \$4.00 for each

additional copy). Overseas postage is \$35.00 for the first copy and \$10.00 for each additional copy.

Ron Whistance-Smith

NOUVELLES DE L'ONTARIO

Pour la troisième fois en tant d'années, l'annonce d'un nouvel édifice pour les Archives nationales du Canada refait surface. Cette fois-ci, les fonds servant à la conception des plans architecturaux ont été approuvés et on prévoit la construction de l'immeuble dans la ville de Gatineau (Qué.) dès 1997. Cet édifice regroupera la majorité des documents contenus à la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales. Le siège de cette Division, ainsi que quelques documents entreposés actuellement dans un endroit réservé comme espace de rayonnage, déménageront à l'édifice commémoratif de l'Ouest, nouvellement rénové pour les circonstances. Cet immeuble se situe en face du présent édifice où logent les Archives nationales.

L'entrepôt des Archives nationales du Canada, fonctionnel depuis les premiers jours de 1990, est situé à Renfrew au sein d'un immeuble ayant anciennement servi de siège social à la compagnie Mitel. A l'origine, cet immeuble devait servir d'entrepôt temporaire aux Archives nationales pour une durée de quatre ans. Il est maintenant question d'utiliser l'entrepôt pour une décennie ou plus. A l'heure actuelle, plus de 90% des documents de la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales, soit un chiffre approximatif de deux millions, est entreposé à Renfrew. Cette situation justifie le fait que les chercheurs doivent

allouer un délai d'un moins 24 heures pour le repérage des documents. Malgré tout, l'entrepôt d'archives à Renfrew se révèle un édifice haut de gamme pour la conservation des documents. La conférence de L'Association des cartothèques et de archives canadiennes, qui aura lieu à Ottawa en 1991, prévoit une visite d'une demi-journée au centre.

Diane Lacasse occupe, depuis le 1er septembre 1990, le poste de chef du Centre des ressources cartographiques à la Division des services de géographie, ministère de l'Énergie, mines et ressources. Diane est géographe et travaille présentement à compléter sa thèse de maîtrise en bibliothéconomie par l'entremise du programme SLIS qu'offre l'University of Western Ontario. Elle a évolué un an à la cartothèque de l'Université d'Ottawa où elle travaillait à titre de technicienne. Plusieurs d'entre nous l'avons croisé lors de la conférence de l'ACAC en juin 1990 à Montréal. Diane travaillera à la restructuration du Centre afin d'améliorer la nature des services offerts. A l'heure actuelle, on y mène une étude devant servir à définir le mandat et l'orientation future du Centre qui relève du service d'information de l'Atlas national, Division des Services de géographie.

Carolyn Gray est, depuis le 9 octobre dernier, Archiviste en cartographie à la Division des documents cartographiques des Archives provinciales de l'Ontario. Carolyn a déjà évolué aux Archives de l'Ontario en tant qu'archiviste-adjointe au ministère de la Santé et du bien-être. Sa tâche principale consistait à réduire l'accumulation de travaux en souffrance à la Division des documents

photographiques. Avant de rejoindre le rang des Archives, Carolyn a obtenu une bourse du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada visant à préparer un guide des documents d'archives conservés à la ville de Hamilton.

Elle siège également à plus d'un comité pour le développement des archives et de l'histoire dans la région de Hamilton. Carolyn terminera sous peu une thèse de doctorat qu'elle a entrepris à l'University McMaster (Hamilton). Comme sujet de thèse, elle a choisi de dresser la biographie de John Gibson, marchand, homme politique et promoteur de développements urbains ayant vécu à Hamilton.

En ce qui concerne son plus récent emploi, Carolyn reçoit l'aide d'un employé travaillant à une poste indéterminé. En plus, un archiviste de référence affecté à la salle de lecture des Archives provinciales fournit les services de référence permettant l'accès aux documents de la collection cartographique. Ensemble, Carolyn et son adjointe tenteront d'imposer un contrôle intellectuel et physique aux documents de cette collection.

Enfin, Carolyn a participé à la conférence des collèges et universités de l'Ontario qui eut lieu à l'University of Toronto en novembre dernier. Elle se dit avoir hâte de rencontrer les membres de l'ACAC à la conférence qui se tiendra à Ottawa en 1991.

Richard Pinnell de la University of Waterloo a glissé mot de la nouvelle acquisition de la cartothèque de cette institution, soit un CD-ROM qui servira à alimenter le catalogue (système OPAC) déjà en place. Avec l'arrivée du CD-ROM, il

est maintenant possible d'effectuer une recherche booléenne ou encore par mots clés. Les chercheurs peuvent également circonscrire leurs recherches au lieu où se trouve la bibliothèque et à la nature du document désiré. Une imprimante en-ligne permet l'impression des résultats de la recherche. En plus du CD-ROM, la cartothèque a acquis un lecteur-imprimeur de marque Canon PCP 70 permettant un meilleur emploi de la collection de microfiches. Cette collection représente des cartes topographiques de l'Ontario (OBM) à l'échelle de 1:10 000 et 1:20 000, ainsi que des cartes à valeur archivistique obtenues de la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales et d'autres services d'archives.

D'autre part, Amy Chan a mis fin, au cours de six derniers mois, au catalogage en format MARC de quelque 5 000 à 6 000 cartes géologiques et géohydrologiques contenues à la bibliothèque du Davis Centre de la University of Waterloo. La complétion de ce travail d'envergure vient culminer un projet s'échelonnant sur une décennie. Les cartes cataloguées proviennent surtout de la Commission géologique du Canada, de la Commission géologique de l'Ontario et de la United States Geological Survey. On y retrouve aussi des cartes géologiques d'états américains et des cartes étrangères. Amy s'attardera maintenant à cataloguer les acquisitions récentes de la bibliothèque du Davis Centre et de la cartothèque. Elle effectuera également le catalogage rétrospectif pour cette dernière. Notons que la University of Waterloo est abonnée à la base de données cartographiques LC MARC.

Le déménagement du ministère du développement du Nord et des mines à Sudbury prendra fin à l'été 1992. Le siège, situé au centre-ville de Sudbury, a officiellement ouvert ses portes le 30 novembre 1990. On construit présentement le site du futur Centre de recherches minier sur le campus de l'Université Laurentian, tout juste devant le nouvel édifice abritant la bibliothèque universitaire. La géothèque de la Commission géologique de l'Ontario déménagera au Centre de recherches minier. Selon Nancy Thurston, directrice du Centre de renseignements en géoscience affilié à la Commission géologique de l'Ontario, les cartes préliminaires que publie la Commission géologique seront disponibles sur microfiches dans un avenir rapproché.

Beverly Chen

NOUVELLES DE L'ALBERTA

Si vous avez récemment écrit à la cartothèque de l'University of Alberta et que vous n'avez pas reçu de réponse à votre demande d'information, nous nous en excusons. Une explication s'impose. Une décision, adoptée en début de septembre et qui restera en vigueur pour quelque temps du moins, établit que seules les demandes urgentes seraient traitées. Ce qui donne l'occasion au cartothécaire de travailler presque exclusivement à alléger l'accumulation importante de photographies aériennes qui obstruent les allées de la cartothèque, s'empilent sous les tables de travail et rendent difficile la livraison de matériel.

Cet amas constitue en grande partie des photos des contreforts des Rocheuses en

Alberta vers 1944, du nord de la Colombie-Britannique, de la vallée du Mackenzie, du Yukon et du tracé du gazéoduc en direction de la Petroleum Reserve en Alaska. Elles représentent pour la plupart des copies de photos que des compagnies pétrolières ont remis à l'University of Calgary.

Nous avons également entrepris, avec l'aide du Department of Planning and Development (Direction des immeubles), une étude d'aménagement des locaux afin d'entrevoir une solution au problème chronique d'espace. Il est intéressant de constater qu'au moins un enseignant des départements de Géologie, Botanique et Pédologie ont modifié, depuis les derniers dix ans, la nature des travaux à remettre dans certains cours afin de permettre au personnel de la cartothèque de respirer un peu. Tous les travaux de recherche auxquels devaient se souscrire les étudiants ont été retirés du programme d'étude, la principale raison motivant cette décision: une ère de travail circonscrit. La cartothèque ne peut accueillir que dix personnes à la fois. Bien que cette situation agisse sur nos statistiques, les chiffres indiquent néanmoins une augmentation progressive du nombre d'utilisateurs.

Mentionnons également que le gouvernement provincial de l'Alberta nous a avisé d'une réduction probable du montant des subventions pour l'an 1991, ce qui prévoit, peut-être, une absence de fonds pour les acquisitions au cours de la nouvelle année fiscale commençant le 1er avril 1991. Cette situation résulte du fait que la cartothèque est affiliée au département de Géographie et non pas à la bibliothèque centrale.

Une série quasi complète de cartes de Burma dessinées à l'échelle de 1:63 360, datant de 1943 à 1966 et comportant plusieurs mentions d'éditions se classe parmi nos récentes acquisitions les plus insolites. Nous possédons en tout 827 feuilles et fournirons une copie de l'index aux bibliothèques qui croient devoir emprunter ces cartes à un moment précis. Vous voudrez certainement ajouter cette notice à l'index des cartes topographiques étrangères afin de ne pas égarer cette information.

Récemment, l'University of Calgary a de nouveau reçu un don imposant de photographies aériennes démontrant les régions mentionnées auparavant. Les représentants de l'université estiment que le travail d'indexation requis pour ce don représente approximativement trois années-personne. Des copies de ces photos ont déjà été expédiées à Edmonton.

Susan Bolton de l'University of Lethbridge a visité les cartothèques des villes de Calgary et Edmonton en début d'automne 1990 afin d'observer les modes d'organisation de ces institutions, les services qu'on y fournit et les outils nécessaires au bon fonctionnement de celles-ci. L'ouverture officielle de la "nouvelle" cartothèque de l'University of Lethbridge est prévue au mois de mars 1991.

L'organisation "Maps Alberta" élargit sa collection de cartes afin d'inclure entre autres des cartes de la Colombie-Britannique, série dessinée à l'échelle de 1:600 000 et publiée en neuf feuilles, des cartes des parcs provinciaux et une carte générale de la Saskatchewan dessinée à

l'échelle de 1:1 000 000. L'organisation a également conclu une entente avec quelque 80% des Districts municipaux et de comtés de l'Alberta, ce qui lui donne permission de vendre les cartes émises par ces derniers, illustrant les noms des propriétaires terriens.

On prépare actuellement un inventaire intitulé "Alberta Vegetation Inventory" à l'échelle de 1:20 000. Pour l'instant l'inventaire couvre une région limitée, soit la frontière entre les zones blanche (White zone) et verte (Green zone). Les épreuves sont tirées sur copies diazo et on établit la classification à partir de la photo-même. Chaque imprimé représente un canton et se vend 3.50\$ l'unité. Les photos de format régulier se chiffrent présentement à 3.50\$ (4.50\$ s'il s'agit d'une commande URGENTE) et 4.00\$ pour les épreuves au laser.

Le nouvel Atlas of Alberta Lakes est disponible des maintenant aux University of Alberta Press, 141 Athabasca Hall, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8. Le prix est de 60.00\$ (couverture souple) et 75.00\$ (couverture rigide) + 7% TPS. Il faut ajouter 7.50\$ frais postaux pour une copie et 3.00\$ pour chaque copie supplémentaire. Résidents des U.S.A.: 12.50\$ de frais postaux pour une copie, 5.00\$ chaque copie supplémentaire. Commandes qu'tre-mer: 35.00\$ de frais postaux pour chaque copie, 10.00\$ chaque copie supplémentaire.

Ron Whistance-Smith

1990 ACMLA HONOURS AWARD

Maureen Wilson

Maureen Wilson obtained her B.A. Honours degree in English, and a diploma in Librarianship, from the University of London. She worked in the Surrey County Library Headquarters, and as Branch Librarian in Camberley, Surrey.

Maureen came to Canada in 1957 and worked in the North Bay Public Library till 1959, when she joined the University of British Columbia Library staff as a general reference librarian, later moving to the Social Sciences Division. In 1965 she was appointed Head of the newly created Map Division, a position Maureen held for twenty-four years, until her retirement in 1989.

In 1967 Maureen attended the first conference of Canadian Map Librarians and was thus a charter member of the ACML. She served the Association in many capacities

- As Vice President (1968), President (1969), and Secretary (1979)
- As Chairperson of ACML Constitution Committee; Map Users Advisory Group; as Chairperson or Co-chairperson of four Conference committees (1970, 1973, 1978, 1983); and as a member of several other committees
- As a regular contributor to the ACMLA Bulletin (Regional Editor; author of numerous articles, reports and reviews).

- Maureen's activities in the realm of map librarianship, outside of the ACMLA, included active membership in the Western Association of Map Libraries (organization, with Frances Woodward, of the 1989 Spring Conference).

In 1978 and 1979 Maureen presented a 1.5 unit course in Map Librarianship in the University of British Columbia Library School. She again offered this course in 1989, after her formal retirement.

In announcing the 1990 Honours Award, this Committee, on behalf of the ACMLA membership, marks a long and dedicated career of a colleague and friend, and extends the best wishes for an enjoyable and fruitful retirement.

ACMLA AWARDS COMMITTEE

Serge A. Sauer

REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING

August 13, 1990

Although there was a very long agenda, the Committee managed to cover all the items. There were no items which dealt specifically with cartographic materials but there were a number of general interest.

Multiple versions

The discussion on guidelines for bibliographic records for preservation masters, or, more aptly, multiple versions is still ongoing. It was thought that the holdings format could be modified to contain both the bibliographic and holdings information on versions different from that of the parent record (which is the description of the item in its original format). There has been some disagreement with this as some do not think that the holdings format is a suitable place to record bibliographic information. There has been a move to explore the possibility of having a linked sub or child bibliographic record carrying information differing from the parent record (the original), in other words true multilevel catalogue records.

Mellon Foundation

The Andrew Mellon Foundation was asked for "a grant to fund the development of a Canadian infrastructure for preservation microfilming". The grant was awarded contingent on the selection of one of the six participating institutions acting as the lead, and upon the appointment of project manager. The National Library of Canada

will act as the lead institution and Ralph Manning will manage the project.

The project will involve the establishment of standards, model contracts, archival storage requirements, bibliographic standards for description, and will also look at setting up a central register. In addition, a national preservation policy and strategic plan will be set up but this is not part of the program.

Minimal cataloguing at NLC

Ingrid Parent, Acting Director of the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services Branch gave an update on the current status of the move to establish minimal levels of cataloguing and access for certain categories of materials collected at NLC. A few libraries responded to their initial proposal. Most understood the NLC's concerns, but wanted to know what criteria would be used for deciding which items will receive this minimal cataloguing. These criteria will have to be established and circulated for comment.

Subject headings

D. Balatti (NLC) spoke on a number of issues related to subject headings. There has been some work on education subject headings by someone working under the NLC Fellows Program. Since the time for the project is limited, all this person will be able to do is to define the problem and hopefully give possible solutions. For example, they would like to come up with a

useful subdivision, such as "educational materials".

There is a new edition of Canadian Subject Headings scheduled for publication in March 1992. Whereas the Library of Congress (upon which CSH is based) is being revised to make it more "thesaurus-like" and to eliminate the related term type references, CSH will not follow their lead. They do not have the time or resources to change the current cross-reference structure notation, nor do they feel that the users of the list would be aided by the elimination of most of the existing references.

All of the headings added since 1985 will be included. In addition, the existing text will be thoroughly revised. However there will be some outstanding problems such as those related to legends and tales, juvenile works, and especially the treatment of native peoples. In the later case, a collective term for Indian, Inuit and Metis is needed. There is also the matter of the appropriate level of jurisdiction for native peoples, geographical names, references, etc.

GMD

In the revision to AACR2, the GMD for works without a collective title was moved to follow the last title recorded (see 1.1G3). This has caused some concern, so there is a request to JSC to have it moved back to where it was, i.e., following the title proper of the first work cited.

Dissertations

The general instructions for notes concerning dissertations appears at 2.7B13. JSC will be requested to approve

its being made a general rule and moved to chapter one. References in the remaining chapters would have to be corrected to reflect this.

Product numbers

The Australians have requested that examples be included in 1.8B1 to show "other internationally agreed standard numbers" such as the universal product code and the European article number. Changes to other rules in area 8 to accommodate these other numbers are also proposed. There is opposition to this from ALA, however the matter will be discussed at the upcoming JSC meeting.

Lining papers

In rule 2.5C5 "endpapers" are incorrectly referred to as "lining papers". Also, it was felt that this rule should be moved to the note area as it is referring to the creation of a note and not to the physical description area.

Works without a collective title

There is still some inconsistency in the rules concerning this material. No one knows the history of how this came about, nor does anyone appear to have a good "handle" on the matter although most agree that all the rules should apply to all chapters. Anyone who wishes to identify or articulate a rationale for or against these inconsistencies, or propose appropriate rule changes is invited to do so.

Editorial responsibility

"Currently, works of shared responsibility are split between 21.6 and 21.7 depending upon the presence or absence of editorial direction." LC proposes eliminating all

references to editorial direction in these rules, their headings and in related rules. As a result, 21.7 would apply to collections of works by more than one author.

Any comments or questions may be addressed to Velma Parker, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3.

Respectfully submitted by
Velma Parker

CARTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUER'S NEWSLETTER
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION DU CARTO-CATALOGUER
NO. 6

**LC G SUBJECT SUBDIVISIONS,
TABLE IV**

When difficulties arise in finding suitable subject codes from this table, we have contacted LC G&M for their advice. Below is a list of the additions made as a result of these discussions.

B MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY

B2 Length of day and night

C PHYSICAL SCIENCES

C21 Ecosystems (general works; for biological aspect see D1)

C33 Wetlands

D BIOGEOGRAPHY

D1 Ecosystems (biological aspect emphasized; for general works see .C21)

E HUMAN AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY...

E3 Ethnic place names

E63 For commercial hunting see .L6

F POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

F2 External boundaries (at any jurisdictional level)

G ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

G4 Ecoregions see .C21 and .D1

G6 Ethnic reservations (e.g., Hutterite settlements). Indian reservations.

K FORESTS AND FORESTRY

K5 Control measures

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Heading changed)

L6 Hunting (commercial) and trapping

N TECHNOLOGY ...

N85 Acid rain (general works)

**P TRANSPORTATION AND
COMMUNICATION**

P21 Traffic accidents

GEOMATIC MATERIALS

The first draft of Geomatic data sets cataloguing rules (as announced in Bulletin no. 75, June 1990) was released for comment early in November by the Canadian General Standards Board (C**/CGSB-171.4). A copy was sent to the national map collections in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, a copy was sent to the following map library associations: ACMLA, CCCBCM (J. Winearls); WAML (M. Laarsgaard); SLA G&M (D. McGuillan); ALA Map Round Table (N. Edstrom); Map Curator's Group, British Cartographic Society (A. Tatham).

If you would like to comment on the rules (comments are due February 15, 1991) please obtain copies from the appropriate committee/person in your association.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS : A MANUAL OF INTERPRETATION ...

LC is sending out, imminently, a call for revision to Cartographic materials : a manual of interpretation for AACR2. Those of you who would like to have corrections, additions, changes, etc., made are invited to send specific requests to Velma Parker at the address below. The format for sending these will be one rule per page with the specific wording of the change (s) desired.

The scope of the revision has yet to be decided. When the first edition was done, early materials were dealt with in a very sketchy fashion. It was felt that we did not have the time to deal adequately with this material, so we left it for a future revision. Since the manual was published, another cartographic medium has appeared in the form of computerized cartographic data. Should we include both in the revision, one, or none?

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP REVISION

Minor changes

At a recent meeting of the Topographic Map Design Committee it was learned that a practice concerning changes to published topographic maps that was thought to have been abandoned is still going on. Changes which are considered "minor" by the map producer are made to the plate between printings with no advance in the edition number, no note that revisions have taken place, and no change in the publication date. Since printing dates are not given, there is no way of knowing which version a particular sheet is unless one undertakes a tedious section by section scan comparing

the map to other "versions", or by calling the Canada Centre for Mapping. The examples given at the meeting as to what might be considered "minor" include corrections of typographical errors, corrections to line work, the addition of farms (buildings), and the addition of rapids in rivers.

V. Parker wrote a letter concerning this matter with the suggestion that revisions of any sort should be mentioned on the item, even if the only way to do it economically is to use the same system as is used on hydrographic charts.

No change maps

Due to decreased resources, Energy, Mines and Resources has decided to stamp existing stock of approximately 2609 topographic maps which have been verified against 1990 satellite imagery as not requiring any changes. The stamp will read

Inspection of this maps using 1990 satellite imagery reveals no changes in major hydrographic or constructed features.

Une vérification de cette carte au moyen d'images satellite de 1990 n'a montré aucun changement en ce qui concerne les éléments hydrographiques ou les éléments rapportés (constructions) d'importance.

If the map is reprinted, this note will be added to the plate. However, it was pointed out that, if the map has been verified to 1990 or later standards, the edition number and date of publication should reflect this.

The discussion on the issues mentioned will continue.

FUTURE OF THIS NEWSLETTER

We have had several issues as part of the Bulletin. Since then we have had no comments on any items in the Bulletin. Map curators, do the cataloguers in your institutions see this column? Cataloguers, would you prefer going back to a separate publication? If we do go back to a separate publication, how should it be issued? The Archives cannot fund it forever, especially as not all persons receiving it are members of ACMLA.

COMMENTS on any issues in this newsletter should be addressed to:

Velma Parker or Norma Mousaw,
Cartographic and Architectural
Archives Division,
National Archives of Canada,
395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3,
Canada.

OCCASIONAL PAPERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

Lorraine Dubreuil has started out this series with two publications and a third nearing completion. Proposals for additions to the series are being sought. If you would like to do something, but are unsure just what to tackle first we have put together a list of suggested topics, which is by no means definitive. Other ideas will be greeted with open arms.

1. Bibliography (list) of bird's-eye views
 - of Canadian cities
 - produced in Canada
 - of North American cities
 - held in Canadian collections (in which case it becomes a union list)
 - any combination of the above.
2. Bibliography (list) of any of the "dead" topographic series which Lorraine has not yet done (e.g., 1:25,000, 1:125,000, 1:63,360).
3. Bibliography (list) of guidebooks
 - of Canada
 - of North America
 - held in Canadian collections (again a union list)
4. Bibliography (list) of gazetteers and/or place name literature
 - of Canada
 - of North America
 - held in Canadian collections (another union list)
 - for a specific time period
 - any combination of the above
5. Bibliography (list) of boundary atlases
 - of Canada - international and provincial
 - held in Canadian collections (yet another union list)
6. Bibliography of any Canadian or international series, dead or alive, which would be of interest to our members.
7. Floor plans of map collections.
8. Cutter tables for provinces other than Ontario (OCUL is doing Ontario).
9. Sources of supplies and or equipment of interest to map curators.
10. Reproductions of selected map indexes which are not readily available from other sources (e.g., PAIGH 1:250,000, AMS topo 1:250,000).
11. Description of software packages of interest to map curators, arranged by environment (e.g., DOS, Macintosh, UNIX).
12. A file (computer or otherwise) of useful outline maps for students, etc., to fit 8 1/2 x 11 and 8 1/2 x 14 sheets. Copyright would have to be relinquished.

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. 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.

EPHEMERA

Louis Cardinal, Chief, Collection Section, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada found this menu (*Figure 1*) in the Walter Halcro Boyd Collection, accession 890403, item 2.

The menu is for a dinner of the Cross Wire Club that took place on 13th March, 1911 at the New Russell House in Ottawa. Members of the Cross Wire Club were geologists with the Geological Survey of Canada. The menu is in the format of a map. The names of those who attended the dinner are inscribed on the back.

Louis has checked a number of sources, including contacting the Geological Survey, for more information on the Club. His efforts to date have been unsuccessful. If any readers have information on the Cross Wire Club please contact Louis Cardinal at CAAD.

The ACMLA Bulletin is always interested in ephemera which might be of interest to the members or items discovered in the course of a research project for which more information is desired. Please forward any submissions to the Editor, ACMLA Bulletin.



(Figure 1)

THE BULLETIN BOARD

MAP PURCHASE/EXCHANGE

We purchase duplicate maps & atlases from collections. Currently we are looking to acquire de-accessioned Canadian maps of the following types:

Sectional maps of W. Canada

Geological maps (pre-1945)

Maps of the Yukon (pre-1950)

Imperial scale (One, two, or four mile to the inch) maps of settled areas

Hydrographic charts (pre-1939)

Dept. of Militia or Defence maps

British Admiralty charts (pre-1939)

Railway maps (pre-1920)

Government maps (pre-1920)

Atlases (pre-1914)

Land ownership maps (pre-1939)

We will also exchange from current stock. For receipt of our stock list please write to: North by West, P.O. Box 11538, Edmonton, Canada T5J 3K4, (403) 429-2226

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.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

1991 SPRING MEETING

March 20-23, 1991

Map and Imagery Lab, University of California, Santa Barbara

Theme: Spatial Data in a Digital World

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

March 19

POSSIBLE UC/Stanford Map Librarians meeting

March 20

Workshop: "Manipulating Cartographic Data in Digital Form" (lectures and lab)

March 21

8am-noon WAML Executive Board

12:30-1:00pm Registration

1:00-3:00pm Spatial Data in Digital Form
- the Basics

3:00-3:30pm break

3:30-4:30pm WAML business meeting

4:30-5:30pm Sounding Board; vendor introductions

6:30-9:00pm Reception, MapLink

March 22

9:00-noon Geographic Information Systems - the basics

Noon-1:30pm lunch

1:30-3:00pm Remote Sensing in Digital
Form – the basics

3:00-3:30pm break

3:30-5:00pm Digital Spatial Data in the
Map Publishers World

March 23

Tour – possibilities are: Historic Santa
Barbara; Santa Barbara region wineries

NEED A ROOMMATE?

Send us your name and telephone number,
and we will tell you who else has called us
and is interested in sharing a hotel room.
We are still negotiating as to hotel, and
have it down to about 3. Looks like about
\$70 per night + taxes.

HOSTS:

Library, University of California, Santa
Barbara MapLink

CONTACTS:

Mary L. Larsgaard or Larry Carver Map &
Imagery Lab, Library University of
California Santa Barbara CA 93106 (805)
893-4049, fax: (805) 893-4676; 8620, e-
mail:lb08mll@ucsbvm.bitnet

ACHAT/ECHANGE DE CARTES

Notre organisme achète des reproductions
de cartes et d'atlas tirés de collections.

Nous cherchons présentement à acquérir
des cartes canadiennes dont

des "sectional maps" de l'Ouest canadien

des cartes géodésiques (d'avant 1945)

des cartes du Yukon (d'avant 1950)

des cartes d'établissements dessinées à
l'échelle impériale (1 pouce = 1,2 ou 4
milles)

des chartes hydrographiques (d'avant
1939)

des cartes du ministère de la milice ou de
la défense

des chartes de l'Amirauté britannique
(d'avant 1939)

des cartes des chemins de fer (d'avant
1920)

des atlas (d'avant 1914)

des cartes illustrant les noms des
propriétaires terriens (d'avant 1939)

Nous échangerons vos documents contre
notre marchandise en stock. Afin de
recevoir notre liste d'inventaire, veuillez
vous adresser à: North by West, C.P. 11538,
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3K4, (403) 429-
2226

GILETS L'ACAC

Procurez-vous votre t-shirt ou coton ouaté
de l'ACAC. Cheryl Woods, employée de la
cartothèque de l'University of Western
Ontario, vous propose ces gilets disponibles
en rouge avec lettré noir sur lesquels on
peut y lire (en anglais seulement) "ACMLA
map curators can tell you where to go". Le
prix de vente des t-shirts est de 10.80\$
(taxe incluse) l'unité. Veuillez faire
parvenir votre chèque à l'ordre de l'ACAC.
(les résidents de l'extérieur de l'Ontario
doivent inclure 2.50\$ pour les frais de port)

CONFÉRENCE DE LA WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES PRINTEMPS 1991

quand : du 20–23 mars 1991

endroit: Map and Imagery Lab, University of California, Santa Barbara

thème de la conférence: Les données spatiales dans un monde à l'ère numérique

PROGRAMME PRÉLIMINAIRE

19 mars

conférence (probable0 des bibliothécaires de la University of California/Stanford

20 mars

atelier: "La manipulation des données cartographiques de format numérique" - présentation et laboratoire

21 mars

8h00 à midi réunion du conseil exécutif de la WAML

12h30 à 13h00 inscription

13h00 à 15h00 "Les données spatiales de format numérique - une introduction

15h00 à 15h30 pause

15h30 à 16h30 réunion d'affaires de la WAML

16h30 à 17h30 brainstorming; présentations des distributeurs

18h30 à 21h00 reception, Map Link

22 mars

9h00 à midi "Les systèmes d'informations géographiques" - une introduction

12h00 à 13h30 déjeuner

13h30 à 15h00 "La télédétection numérique" - une introduction

15h00 à 15h30 pause

15h30 à 17h00 Les données spatiales de format numérique et les monde des éditions"

23 mars

Visite - choix entre deux possibilités:

le vieux Santa Barbara historique

les vignobles de la région de Santa Barbara

Vous cherchez un (e) camarade de chambre? Veuillez nous faire parvenir votre nom et numéro de téléphone et nous vous communiquerons les coordonnées des personnes intéressées à partager une chambre d'hôtel. Notre choix s'arrête sur trois institutions. A notre avis, le prix d'une chambre s'établira à approximativement 70.00\$/soir + taxes.

HOTES:

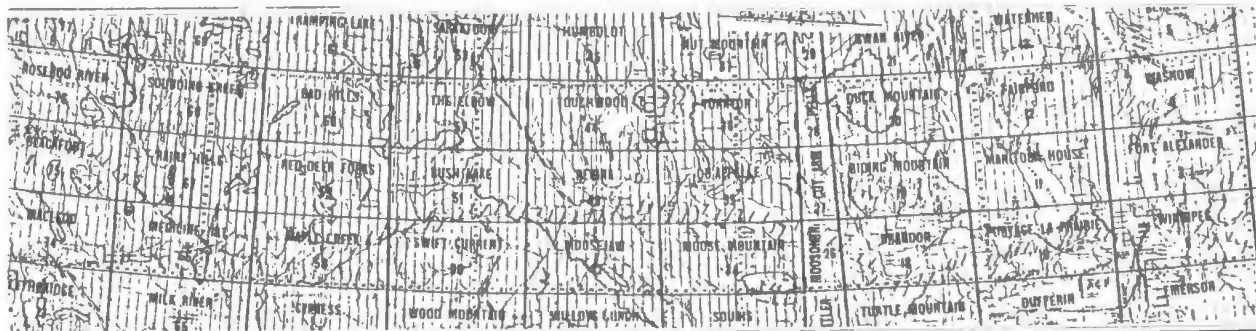
La bibliothèque/University of California, Santa Barbara et Map Link

PERSONNES CONTACTS:

Mary L. Larsgaard ou Larry Carver, Map and Imagery Lab, Library, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. (805) 893-4049: télécopieur (805) 893-4676; 8620: courrier électronique 1b08mll@ucsbvm.bitnet

**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

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 cartotheques 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

S ■ I • G ▲ / ▼ G • I ■ S

LA CONFÉRENCE CANADIENNE SUR LES SIG

18 - 22 mars 1991
Ottawa

(613) 224-9851
Fax (613) 224-9577



Canada

Renseignements : Association canadienne des sciences géodésiques et cartographiques, B. P. 5378, Succursale F, Ottawa (Ontario) Canada K2C 3J1

TECHNOLOGIE

- Recherche et développement
- Matériel et logiciels
- Précision

DONNÉES

- Normes et intégration
- Analyse et modélisation
- Conception de bases de données
- Préparation, échanges et gestion
- Marketing

APPLICATIONS

- Sciences de la Terre, foresterie, agriculture et milieu marin
- Environnement et ressources
- Milieu urbain
- Fichiers des réseaux de rues

GESTION

- Aspects juridiques
- Planification et gestion des projets
- Stratégies de mise en oeuvre

G ■ I • S ▲ / ▼ S • I ■ G

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE ON GIS

March 18 to 22, 1991, Ottawa

(613) 224-9851 Fax (613) 224-9577



Canada

For More Information: Canadian Institute of Surveying and Mapping, P. O. Box 5378 Station F, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2C 3J1

TECHNOLOGY

- Research & Development
- Hardware/Software
- Accuracy

DATA

- Standards & Integration
- Analysis & Modelling
- Database Design
- Preparation, Sharing & Management
- Marketing

APPLICATIONS

- Geoscience, Forestry, Agriculture & Marine
- Environmental Monitoring
- Municipalities & Governments
- Street Network Files

MANAGEMENT

- Legal Issues
- Project Planning and Management
- Implementation Strategies