

# BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES  
du CANADA



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 **ACMLA Bulletin**, the official journal of the Association

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

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

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

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**COVER:** *Carte de L'Amerique Septentrionale*, by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin, 1743. This map, the original of which is in the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 107.

**COUVERTURE:** *Carte de L'Amerique Septentrionale*, dont l'original se trouve aux Division des archives cartographiques et audiovisuelles, Archives nationales du Canada a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte no. 107.

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

As September begins I finish the summer by getting the June issue of the *Bulletin* in the mail. I can now commence the September issue and it should follow in a few weeks. Beverly Chen will be on language training for the next few months. If anyone have some Regional News they would like to share with the membership please forward directly to me for inclusion in the *Bulletin*.

To assist the publication process I would appreciate if contributors would utilize the following **Guidelines for Contributors**: Whenever possible, contributions should be submitted in electronic format on a 5.25" (double density) disk IBM format; database format may be WordPerfect 5.0 or ASCII. Typewritten contributions are also acceptable.

**Don Lemon**  
Editor

**COMITE DES PRIX ET MERITES**

Le comité des prix et mérites invite les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au Prix d'excellence. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e) sera toute personne dont le nom a été retenu en vertu de sa participation considérable au développement de la profession qu'est celle du cartothécaire. Sa contribution peut se quantifier de différentes façons: activités particulières ou générales, participation soutenue au sein de l'Association en tant que membre du comité d'administration, président ou membre d'autres comités. Bien que ce concours s'adresse surtout et avant tout aux adhérents de l'Association, les non-membres dont le dossier s'apparente à celui des membres réguliers de l'ACACC auront droit à une nomination analogue. Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1993.

Veillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à Alberta Wood, Présidente, Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC, Bibliothèque Elizabeth II, Université Memorial, St-John's, Terre-Neuve A1B 3Y1

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

On behalf of the members of the ACMLA Board I would like to congratulate and to thank the 1992 Conference Organizing Committee for a job very well done. The Calgary conference was a great success in terms of the program, the number of registrants, and the local arrangements. Good work, Helen, to you and the other hardworking members of your committee.

The Board met twice before the conference, the first time in Waterloo, Ontario, on 10 April and the second in Calgary on 2 June. The daylong meeting in Waterloo was spent discussing the activities of a number of our committees, particularly the 1992 conference Committee, Map User Advisory Committee, Publications Committee, and the ACMLA-NAC Liaison Committee. Other topics of discussion included the association's travel policy, funding support for IFLA travel, status of our continuing education program, the digital data survey of the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations (CCISA), and the association's financial situation. It was decided to deposit \$10,000 into Guaranteed Investment Certificates for a 3-month term and further sums into 30-day short term certificates at the discretion of the treasurer. With respect to committee reports, the Board decided that committee chairs would be requested to submit an annual report four weeks prior to the conference; this deadline would give the conference organizing committee enough time to duplicate the reports and to distribute them with the registration package.

The meeting on 2 June was an opportunity for the Board to prepare for the business meeting on the 5th. Major topics of discussion included the treasurer's proposed budget for 1992/93, the annual conference in St. John's (scheduled for July 1993), and some of the suggestions put forward by members during last year's conference in Ottawa in response to the question "What do you expect from the ACMLA in the coming years?" This last-mentioned topic has

occupied a great deal of the Board's time during the past year; I tried to summarize progress-to-date in my president's report at the business meeting.

The Annual Business meeting lasted three and one-half hours and was attended by approximately 25 full members. The complete minutes of this meeting will be published in the Bulletin but I would like to summarize some of the more important matters that were discussed. First, there have been quite a few personnel changes within the association; our new Publications Officer is Louis Cardinal, who replaces Myra Dahl. Lorraine Dubreuil now chairs the association's Publication Committee and Monica Ferguson is our new chair of the Membership Committee, replacing Norma Mousaw. There are several other changes all of which are given in the document entitled "List of Officers" (dated 12 June 1992), which follows this report. During the meeting the ACMLA Conference Manual Committee was dissolved and the notion of creating a continuing education committee was abandoned in favour of encouraging conference organizers to plan professional development workshops that members could attend before or during the AGM.

There was a spirited discussion about IFLA. The association voted to fund our delegate's IFLA travel to the extent of \$1,000 per year given that the delegate has made a concerted effort to obtain outside funding. Although it was decided that our delegate will not be required to submit evidence that his/her attendance at the conference would directly benefit the association, some members did express their concern that ACMLA's return on its financial investment in IFLA might be quite limited or that, at best, it was difficult to determine. Since Lorraine Dubreuil's second 4-year term expires in mid-1993, the Board will re-open for debate the question whether ACMLA should continue its IFLA membership.

During the meeting I summarized the work that has been done so far by the Board and by the members of the SSHRC Grant Committee to revise the association's travel policy. The Board plans to finalize this document by the fall and then solicit comments by publishing it in the Bulletin. It is absolutely essential that we have a funding policy - and the money to back up this policy - which will enable as many members as possible to attend our annual conferences. The funding we receive each year from SSHRC is intended to maximize conference attendance for the purpose of furthering scholarly activity among our members. Also, since the Board wishes to encourage conference committees to organize professional development workshops, it is important that travel funds be distributed as equitably and as widely as possible. And finally, for the past several years the number of full members in our association has declined steadily; if new members receive financial assistance to attend our conferences and to meet other members, this may help to reverse this disturbing trend.

One of the last items on the agenda of the business meeting was a proposal that we engage in developing a strategic plan for the association or that we consider revising our goals and objectives. After much discussion, it was generally agreed that the most useful approach would be to review a number of existing "background" documents which detail who we are, what we do, and what we hope to accomplish. Such documents include our statement of objectives and that portion of the

Rules of Procedure document which details the terms of reference and membership of each of our standing and special committees. Such documents once revised could conceivably form a base from which we could begin to prepare a strategic plan.

Next year we meet in St. John's, Newfoundland, from July 24 to July 29. We hope that we will have in place a funding policy that will assist many of you to attend and one that will enable you to obtain advance funding. The deadline for applying for financial assistance for this year's conference in Calgary is 1 August 1992.

The members of the Board for 1992/93 remain as follows:

President:	Richard Pinnell
Treasurer:	Pat McIntyre
Secretary:	Colleen Beard
1st Vice:	Cathy Moulder
2nd Vice:	Robert Grandmaître
Past Pres:	Cheryl Woods

At least half of the current members of the Board indicated that they do not wish to run for election next year. Here is a great opportunity for those of you who would like to participate in the affairs of the association; indicate your interest to the members of the Nominations and Elections Committee when they are seeking Board candidates next year.

Richard Pinnell  
23 June 1992

## ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

### LIST OF OFFICERS

The following is a list of the directors, committee chairs, other officers, and liaison representatives within the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives. This listing indicates the way in which each committee chair, other officer, and liaison representative reports to the Board.

A. ACMLA Board of Directors (sometimes informally referred to as the Executive Committee). There are six directors: the president, 1st vice president, 2nd vice president, treasurer, secretary, and past president. Richard Pinnell, chair. The president is ex-officio chair of the Board.

B. Committees reporting to the Board through the 1st vice president

1. ACMLA-National Archives Liaison Committee (standing): Yves Tessier, chair
2. Archives Committee (standing): Ed Dahl, chair
3. Awards Committee (standing): Alberta Auringer Wood, chair
4. Canadian Committee on Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials/CCBCCM (standing): Grace Welch and Barbara Farrell, acting chairs (for Joan Winerals, chair)
5. Conference Committee (standing; chair rotates from conference to conference): Helen Clarke, 1992 conference; Alberta Auringer Wood, chair, 1993 conference
6. Copyright Committee (standing): Carol Marley, chair
7. Map User Advisory Committee (standing; chair rotates from meeting to meeting): Grace Welch, chair, 1992 Ontario meeting
8. Membership Committee (standing): Monica Ferguson, chair
9. Nominations and Elections Committee (standing): Cheryl Woods, chair. the past president is ex-officio chair of this committee

10. Salon of Canadian Archives Committee (ad hoc): Robert Grandmaître, chair

C. Committees/projects/officers reporting to the Board through the 2nd vice president

1. ACMLA Bulletin: Don Lemon, editor
2. Directory of Canadian Map Collections: Tim Ross, compiler
3. Historical Map Committee (standing): Cheryl Woods, chair (the chair is the editor of the map series)
4. Publications Committee (standing): Lorraine Dubreuil, chair. Note that authors/compiler of individual monographic works such as, for example, a paper in the Occasional Paper Series, Explorations or Guide for a Small Map Collection report to the Publications Committee but it is the Board that review budget requests.
5. Publications Officer: Louis Cardinal

D. Committee reporting to the Board through the treasurer

1. SSHRC Grant Committee (standing): Tom Nagy, chair. The treasurer is an ex-officio member of this committee.

E. Liaison representatives

These representatives report to the Board through the president.

1. Canadian National Committee on Cartography: representative, Louis Cardinal
2. Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations: representative, Alberta Auringer Wood

3. IFLA: delegate, Lorraine Dubreuil (until 1993)

If anyone is interested in serving as a member of any of these committee, please contact the appropriate chair or call me at the following number: (519) 885-1211 ext. 3412; my fax

number is (519) 746-8476 and my e-mail address is: liboff26@watdcs.uwaterloo.ca

Richard Pinnell  
President, ACMLA  
12 June 1992

#### SOFTWARE FORUM

How do you find out about new mapping software products? Very often we learn of a new product, but we do not know what it is like or how useful it might be for our collection. And despite the best of intentions, it takes some time for a review to appear. In the meantime we have to make decisions about what are, all too often, costly acquisitions.

We would like to suggest a new column in the Bulletin which would bring together from a variety of sources items of interest about new products. We envisage the column as a forum for exchanging news on such topics as digital databases and files, mapping software, geographic information systems relevant to map collections, and other similar matters. What is new? Who is using it? Do they like it? What level of expertise and training is required? Has the product been reviewed, and, if so, where?

We would like this to become a co-operative venture. The three undersigned are willing to assemble information but would like contributions, discoveries, questions and comments from as many members as possible. What do you think? Are you interested in supporting this idea or are your information needs being met adequately elsewhere?

Feedback and contributions may be made EMAIL, fax, phone or even snail mail.

Beverly Chen  
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## WILL YOUR LIBRARY BE THE SPATIAL DATA CENTRE OF THE FUTURE?

A panel presentation with Carol Marley, McGill University, chair with Colleen Beard, Brock University, Cathy Moulder, McMaster University, Barbara Znamirovski, Trent University

### Introduction

"Information about the Earth and man's activities becomes spatial data when the features or activities are described in terms of their exact geographic position on earth. The data can come from maps, photographs, geocoded data bases, or remote-sensing systems...because they are topologically structured they can be related to each other." ( Gary North )

Gary North said, "The biggest problem in establishing a library capability like this may be just getting the approval to proceed."

The structure of the university in which we work has a great deal to do with our success in building spatial data collections. Patrick McGlamery has touched upon this subject in reference to the electronic library. He has commented on the vision of the electronic library as a library without walls, an idea supported by library and information science literature, and realized in library networks and online public access catalogues. At the same time, the internal organizational walls built by the library to categorize materials by format remain solid. What to do? Can the map librarian interpret statistical information a la Tiger tapes or Stats Can census data, or is that someone else's job? What is our role with regard to computer assisted mapping? Should all this happen in the map library? What are the relationships between map, social sciences, business and government documents librarians? McGlamery suggests that, as the electronic library becomes a reality, librarians will have to deal with an organizational structure of firmly established departments along subject and format lines. To effectively use electronic information, there will be more interrelationships between departments, and departmental lines will loosen.

The electronic library has come into being at my own institution, McGill University, in a remarkably short time. When I went on sabbatical leave two years ago, I had ordered a full text fiche set with CD-ROM index, (not then operational), Enviro-Energyline + . Shortly thereafter a network was put in place between the management faculty and its library, where Canadian periodicals in full text are now available on CD-ROM. I have returned to mount several spatial data bases on CD-ROM i.e. Brightness Temperature Grids for the Polar Regions, The Decade of North American Geology and the Stats Canada 1986 Census Profiles. Searches can be downloaded to the geography microcomputer lab where the boundary files, mapping software and GIS are located. The Dean of Science is now supporting the creation of a network, of which the library will be a part. Librarians are just beginning to explore the capabilities of Internet. Indexes we never hoped to have at our university are now available. Then there are bulletin boards such as MAPS-L, where I have just found that we can get into a geographic names file on Internet. There is so much on Internet that it is hard to keep track of what's happening.

My library is already on the way to becoming a spatial data centre. How successful we will be depends upon our role within the university, and the university itself. Will it have the resources to purchase digital data? Even if we come by data via depository agreements, will we have the funding for staff and the equipment to access it? And what of your institutions? What is your role as a librarian within the university? Are the libraries the centre for information services? How does the computing centre fit in? Who deals with statistical information- the social sciences library, government documents, the map collection, the social sciences data lab? Is digital data located in your library, the geography department, the GIS lab, on the mainframe? Within the library system, what are the politics of CD-ROMs? Are they considered a map or a format? Do you have a collections policy for spatial data? Perhaps it is a bit early in the game for this, but increasingly library administrators are asking for such policies. If not a collections policy, do you have some general statement as to your goals? Are you networking with social scientists, geographers, geologists, librarians to acquire spatial data? What is your relationship to the development of GIS at your institution? What is your responsibility for the curriculum? Do you teach CD-ROM searching, GIS, computer assisted mapping? What are your priorities, undergraduate teaching or graduate study and research?

Each panelist has taken a different tack at her own institution. These scenarios may provide models for how to get going at your institution. Colleen Beard will concentrate on retrieving spatial data from the Internet. Cathy Moulder will discuss her teaching

experiences with electronic atlases i.e. U.S. Map and PC Globe, and evaluation thereof. Barbara Znamirovski will talk about getting GIS underway in a small academic institution and will summarize the results of a recent OCUL survey on the use of spatial data and software in Ontario University libraries.<sup>1</sup>

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McGlamery, Patrick. "Parallax: Cartographic Information in Transition," *Reference Services Review*, v.18, no.2, 1990, 89-92.

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Carol Marley

## WILL YOUR LIBRARY BE THE SPATIAL DATA CENTRE OF THE FUTURE?<sup>2</sup>

Cathy Moulder, McMaster University

Within the past year, McMaster has taken the first small and careful steps towards incorporating spatial data into our map library. There are two things from our experience that I felt might be interesting to others who are just beginning to face this challenge.

The first of these is about the organization of the information for that first key meeting between the library administration, the computer services department and the map library, to decide about **Roles**.

And the second is to describe what our first small steps have consisted of, and to make some remarks about their success.

We all know very well the difficulties in predicting what the future holds in terms of technology in our field. Determining responses and areas of responsibility in a not-very-clearly foreseen future is scary, but nevertheless that is

what we are all expected to do! I reached this point just over a year ago, when I had to make a presentation to the library management and the Vice President for Computing Services and his staff, about what the role of all parties should be in terms of digital cartographic information. This resulted in at least a preliminary and amicable division of responsibilities. I think part of the success of this clear understanding is due to a handout I used, which was taken originally from the Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin of January 1990. The handout breaks cartographic software into 5 categories.

For each category, there is a brief description of the nature of the type of product and several examples of commercial software packages that fall into the category.

1 Papers by Colleen Beard and Barbara Znamirovski will appear in a future issue of the *ACMLA Bulletin*

2 Presented at 1992 ACMLA Conference

## TYPES OF CARTOGRAPHIC SOFTWARE

### 1. Atlas and Information Programs

These products are primarily designed as reference tools. They provide maps of the world or of specific regions, along with interesting facts and statistics on geography, population, economy, government, etc. Maps and statistics can sometimes be exported and used with other software programs. Products in this software category include:

Electromap World Atlas	PC Globe
Hyper Atlas	PC USA

### 2. Map Creation / Presentation Graphics

These products are most often used for creating maps for presentations and reports. Map creation is often limited to the boundary files provided with the software. Most of these products also have simple choropleth mapping capabilities... Products in this software category include:

Clip Art Maps	MacAtlas
Electronic Map Cabinet	QuickMap
Harvard Graphics Mapping	Map Sets (AAG)

### 3. Customized Map Creation

These products are primarily used for customized map creation. Maps are produced either with boundary files provided with the software or with boundary files imported from other programs. Some products also provide the capability of creating new, customized boundary files. Choropleth mapping functions are a standard feature. Statistical data may also be included with the boundary files. Products in this software category include:

MapMaker	MapMaster
Atlas*Graphics	Fastmap
Multi-Map	MapInfo

### 4. Computer Aided Design (CAD) Systems

CAD systems are commonly used as a map production tool for their precision drafting. CAD systems are especially useful for large scale map creation, including construction plans, land parcels and utility networks. CAD systems may also provide basic analytical functions. CAD software products include:

AutoCad	LANDCADD
Cadserv	Landesign
FastCAD	Strings

### 5. Geographic Information Systems

GIS software products provide the capability to assemble, manage and analyze geographically referenced data. Analysis functions may include map and/or polygon overlay, buffering, distance measurement, geographic query and boolean operations. GIS software is also commonly used for complex cartographic production. Maps can be created using the GIS software or from imported boundary files. GIS software products include:

Accumap	MapGrafix
ATLAS*GIS	Micro Station
DeltaMap	pcARC/INFO
Fastmap	SPANS

(from "Micro Mapping Software", Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin, January 1990, pp.4-5.)

The five types of software also approximate a range of levels of sophistication in cartographic information and in computer support needs. We found this a very valuable working tool to structure our discussion.

At McMaster, the library involvement at this time is at levels 1 and 2, on a stand alone microcomputer within the Map Library.

Levels 4 and 5 are beyond our present capabilities of equipment and staff support. In

terms of equipment, they will probably always remain in the realm of responsibility of the Computing Services Department, but I hope we will be able to participate in these two levels at some point in the future through connections to the GIS lab in the Geography Department.

The most controversial level, the one that generated the most discussion about the Library's role, was level 3 - **Customized Map Creation**.

It is not the role of our map library to produce maps in competition with commercial publishers, and this is a statement of function that library administrators want us to be quite clear on. However this type of software is necessary in order to provide geographical access to other types of computer-based information. The Canadian census data tapes are a very good example. In order to provide geographic access to these tapes, which the Library already has on the mainframe computer, it is necessary to purchase a software that can combine boundary files with data files to produce results in map form. To fail to provide this sort of software is like paying big bucks for a full set of encyclopedia, and not bothering to put 3 or 4 volumes out on the shelves - you are not providing access to the full body of information which you have paid for. The provision of type 3 software through the university's mainframe computers is being explored, and I hope decisions on the choice of software can be made once the GIS lab becomes fully operational.

Personally, I found this 5 type or 5 level organization of cartographic information products helped me to wade through the literature and make more sense of the future predictions that I read. It certainly helped very much in presenting a picture of the future to the library administration and to the computer people. It gave us a common ground for discussion, and everyone could plug their own level of expertise into the discussion. For example most of the people knew or had read

about some specific map software products - this organization of information gave them an overview of how each puzzle piece fit into the overall picture. All in all, it meant that we could discuss Roles, which was the critical decision making part of the meeting, instead of just trying to get a handle on what the spatial data future consists of. So for anyone else who has not yet reached this stage of negotiation, I will be happy to let you have a copy of this organization tool if you can use it.

The second thing I can contribute to this discussion is a quick overview of McMaster's experiences in the first year of computerized cartographic information for public use. I am going to confine myself to PC Globe and PC USA as examples of type 1 products, and Map Sets from the Association of American Geographers Microcomputer Specialty Group as a type 2 product. We do have a few other things available, including some software that has been created for us by McMaster computer students, but these three packages have been the most heavily used this year. Our emphasis in the first year has been very definitely on packages that support the teaching functions at McMaster, and on developing strong ties of service that support the teaching program.

PC Globe and PC USA are electronic atlases, containing both maps and statistics. The statistics can be displayed as simple choropleth maps or can be compared in table form.

Map Sets is a map making package; it produces very simple outline maps, with a little flexibility to customize the product.

The Map Library has a Packard Bell Pacmate 386-SX16 microcomputer, with a 124 megabyte hard disk and 2 megabytes of RAM, a standard configuration with a colour SVGA monitor and a mouse. This is the only PC in the Map Library, and has to be shared between staff and the public at present. Public users are encouraged to make appointments, just to make it easier for me to reschedule staff to other non-computer work,

but usually we accommodate requests to use the computer if we possibly can.

The public use software is all accessible off one public menu which does not require passwords. All other Library software and data files are protected by a menuing system which requires names and passwords to get in.

As each software was installed for public use, we made up a promotion flyer for distribution to interested faculty, teaching staff and other areas of the Library - just to let them know what was available.

We also prepared very simplified operating instructions. We found that these were very much needed with Map Sets, and very little needed with PC Globe and PC USA, dependent largely on the quality of the documentation that came with the software and the "user friendliness" of the software itself. We received written permission from PC Globe to provide a photocopy of the operator's manuals for public use at the microcomputer. Students have used these for very complicated operations, but mostly these two products are easily operated just from the menus. Map Sets is another story. Very few users have successfully operated this one themselves, and staff have always had to assist. We would probably be more willing to let people bash around and spend time learning this one themselves, if we did not have to share the equipment!

PC Globe has been used about 10 times in this first year, often by students who had used it before, somewhere else. It was found to be useful for examples of choropleth maps, and for the calculation of distance between cities. It proved unsatisfactory for a detailed boundary question because the maps are too simplistic. We received one request to borrow the package, which was refused. The Library Systems office advised against lending PC Globe or PC USA in case of copyright violation. The software is catalogued in the Library's OPAC, but is listed as non-circulating.

PC USA was installed the first week in November, 7 days before the due date on the major essay assignment in the United States geography class. The faculty member did not think the students would get much out of the atlas, he was not too impressed, but we decided to offer it anyway just to see what response we got. We were totally swamped! We booked 46 one hour time slots on the computer, and made it available for quick reference use any time it was not booked. The staff probably did not get to use it three hours in the whole week.

Every staff member, including the evening students, had to have a crash course in how to get students started in the program, and how to answer the most common questions that arose from its use.

We asked students to fill in a questionnaire on their use of PC USA, to get some feedback on whether it was useful and we should be buying this sort of product. We learned several things that were interesting. The average length of use by each student was 46 minutes, with a minimum of 5 minutes and a maximum of 101 minutes. Of the 27 questionnaires returned, only 4 students had used PC Globe or PC USA before, and no one had ever used any other electronic atlas.

25 students answered "yes, the maps were useful", 1 answered "no", and 1 abstained. The majority of students indicated that the maps had enough detail for their needs, which was quite surprising as we thought they were pretty rudimentary. Only 2 people said they were too simple and 1 said they were too complex!

25 students answered "yes, the statistics were useful". 1 answered "no, they were too simple" and 1 person did not use the statistics part of the package. There were favourable comments on the bar graphs, and several students commented that they needed more historical statistics for comparisons.

PC USA allows you to download maps or statistics onto a floppy disk, for use in a word

processing package like WordPerfect. 16 students reported that they had made use of this function, and 11 did not. When I installed PC USA I tested this function out using graphics import into WordPerfect 5.1, so I could provide a brief instruction sheet for any students who wanted to try downloading. It was only after a number of students tried to incorporate the maps into their reports on the University's computer system, that we discovered the mainframe version was 4.2 and it would not support the graphics import feature. So students who had a home version of WordPerfect 5.1 were okay, but students who were using the University's version were out of luck as far as being able to automatically incorporate maps or tables was concerned.

One interesting result of offering this downloading feature was the number of inquiries I fielded which had nothing to do with cartographic information. Students came back into the Map Library to ask questions about graphics import into word processing packages, and I even had DOS questions. I think this is an unanticipated but important offshoot of offering this type of package. McMaster does have a software HELP line that we can refer the students to. But basically, the library staff may be required to have a higher than anticipated level of computer expertise, in order to be able to diagnose a DOS or a WordPerfect problem, as opposed to something which might be explained in the documentation about PC USA.

The Map Library is using a dot matrix printer, and this posed some problems with printing maps and tables from PC USA. Our printer is slow and noisy, and the quality of maps is not very good. On the questionnaire, we asked the students if they had access to a laser printer elsewhere - 15 said "no", but quite a few (11) said "yes". We also asked "If the Map Library provided a laser printer, would you prefer to use it?" and 21 people (91%) said "yes".

Most of the other questions we asked solicited comment-type answers, so it is hard to quantify the results. Every single student who used PC USA indicated that they would like the Map Library to offer more computer-based cartographic information. There were also a lot of appreciative comments about the assistance the library staff provided in helping the students use PC USA, which compensated for the inconvenience and the repetition ad nauseum of startup instructions!

The other package which was most heavily used this year was Map Sets. This is a very simple map-making software that can custom produce outline maps. There are three parts to the software - the world, Europe and the United States. The world set gives country boundaries only.

The Europe and the U.S. sets offer province or state boundaries, and the U.S. set also includes county boundaries.

This package was used half a dozen times this year to produce custom-made maps for individuals. Interestingly enough, it was most heavily used by non-geography students - several of the most satisfied customers were from Linguistics. It was not as heavily used as it could have been because the quality of the product on the dot matrix printer is quite poor.

The most productive use we made of the Map Sets software this year was to produce customized outline maps for a course assignment, again in the United States geography course. This course had an enrolment of 648 students this term and every student had to include at least two maps in their assignment. The year before we had major problems just trying to locate enough maps for all the students to trace or photocopy - the wear and tear on the staff and the collection was bad!

This year we worked with the faculty member to identify what he really wanted the students to research. This was not an exercise in

cartography; what he really wanted was the thematic content on the maps. So we produced about 12 outline maps of the different regions at various scales.

He selected the ones he wanted and touched them up, put in neat lines and darkened them.

We laminated them and lent them to the students for photocopying. Everybody was happy! The students concentrated on the thematic content. The marking was much easier. The Map Library staff spent time helping with thematic questions instead of just location and photocopying questions.

So those are some examples of the teaching support uses we have made of our computer-based cartographic information packages in the first year. We will continue to share one microcomputer for public and staff use for another year at least. We have asked for a CD ROM drive to mount the DeLorme Street Atlas, but probably will not get it in this budget year. Ultimately we will have to upgrade our printing facilities to a small plotter or at least to a laser printer, to get better use of the packages we are offering. But for the first steps we have taken towards the integration of spatial data, we are very satisfied that these have been worthwhile services and well received.

#### ACMLA 1993

The Association of Canadian Archivists will be holding their 1993 conference in St. John's, Newfoundland, July 20-24. There is a possibility of a session on cartographic archives on Saturday morning, July 24th. The ACMLA meetings begin on Saturday afternoon with Board and Committee meetings, a conservation and cataloguing workshop on Sunday (25th) and official opening on Monday morning (26th). More details in the next issue.

## NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

*An Atlas of Population Patterns in Metropolitan Los Angeles and Orange Counties 1990.* Eugene Turner and James P. Allen. Northridge, CA: California State University, Northridge, [1991]. Geography Series Occasional Publication No. 8. \$10 Spiral bound. Available from Center for Geographical Studies, Dept. of Geography, CSUN, Northridge, CA 91330 (payable to CSUN Trust Fund).

*Atlas de la Revolution francaise. Vols. 4-5. Le territoire: Realites et representations, and Le territoire: Les limites administrative.* Paris: Editions de l'Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, 1989. 231 p. ISBN 2-7132-0942-0 and 2-7132-0929-3

*Atlas des Diasporas.* Gerard Chaliand et Jean-Pierre Rageau. Paris: Editions Odile Jacob, 1991.

*Atlas Historique des villes de France. Brest, and Saint-Brieuc.* 1991. Available from GeoCenter. DM38 each.

*Atlas of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone: Atlantic Continental Margin.* Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-2054. Denver, CO: USGS, 1991 174 p. \$45 US.

*Atlas of the World with Geophysical Boundaries Showing Oceans, Continents and Tectonic Plates in Their Entirety.* Athelstan Spilhaus. Philadelphia, PA: American Philosophical Society, 1991.

*Backroads of Alberta.* Joan Donaldson-Yarmey. Alberta: Lone Pine Publishing, 1992. 160 p. \$14.95 ISBN 0-919433-97-9

*The Best Bicycle Tours of Eastern Canada: twelve breathtaking tours through Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island.* Jerry Dennis. Holt, Henry & Company, 1992. 240 p. \$14.95 ISBN 0-8050-1492-6

*Celestial Charts: antique maps of the heavens.* Carole Scott. London: Studio Editions, 1991. 128 p. Available from Map Collector Publications. £23 ISBN 1-85170-626-7

*Climatic Atlas of the Delaware River Basin.* C.B. Jenner and H.F. Lins. Denver, CO: USGS, 1991. 127 p. \$11 US

*The Computer Developed Linguistic Atlas of England I.* W. Viereck and H. Ramisch. 1991. Available from GeoCenter. DM430.

*Forest Atlas of India.* Available from B.K. Book Agency, Madaripur Pally, P.O. Rahara 743 186, Dist. North 24, Paraganas, West Bengal, India. [1991] \$50

*Gazetteer of Kashmir and Ladak.* Available from B.K. Book Agency, Madaripur Pally, P.O. Rahara 743 186, Dist. North 24, Paraganas, West Bengal, India. 1992. 1110 p. \$96.

*The Great Atlas of Discovery.* Neil Grant. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1992. \$19.95 ISBN 0-7710-2859-8

*The Guinness World Data Book.* 1991. 192 p. Available from Renouf. \$23. ISBN 0-85112-960-9

*Imago Mundi, The Journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography, Index to Volumes 21-40.* London: Imago Mundi, 1991.

*Index Atlas de France.* 1991. 990 p. Available from GeoCenter. DM 112.

*Indexes to the 1:2500 and 6-inch scale maps of England and Wales.* Reprint of 1905 publication. Available from David Archer, The Pentre, Kerry, Newtown, Powys, SY16 4PD. 1991. 118 p. £15 ISBN 0-9517579-1-1

*The Island of California: a History of the Myth.* Dora Beale Polk. Spokane, WA: Arthur H.



Clark Company, [199?]. \$39.50. (Contains 60 reprints of rare maps). ISBN 0-87062-198-X

**Manchester Geographical Society Library Catalogue.** Andrew Lloyd. Manchester: Manchester Geographical Society, 1992. 393 p. ISBN 0-9518615-0-6

**Map Cataloguing Manual.** Library of Congress Geography and Map Division. Washington: Cataloguing Distribution Service, Library of Congress, 1991. \$30.

**Map Collections in Australia: a directory.** Compiled by Maura O'Connor. Canberra: National Library of Australia, 1991. 146 p. \$A25 softbound. ISBN 0 642 10483 2

**Maps and Mapmakers.** In *The UNESCO Courier*, Volume 44, 6 (June 1991). J.B. Harley et al. (10 articles on various cartographic subjects). Available from UNIPUB. 50 p. \$5.25.

**New Cosmopolitan World Atlas. Census/Environmental Ed.** Chicago: Rand McNally, 1992. \$60. ISBN 0-528-83442-8

**The New State of the World Atlas.** Up-to-date, expanded 4th edition. Michael Kidron and Ronald Segal. 1991. 159 p. Available from Renouf. \$19.50. ISBN 0-671-74556-5

**The Origins of Kuwait.** B.J. Slot. Tring, Hertfordshire: Map Collector Publications, [1991]. 128 p. £24.

**Rand McNally 1991 Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide.** 122nd Edition. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1991.

**Rand McNally Road Atlas of Europe 1992.** Chicago: Rand McNally, 1992. 112 p. \$13.95 ISBN 0-528-81028-6

**Realms of Gold: a Catalogue of Maps in the Library of the American Philosophical Society.** Murphy D. Smith. Philadelphia, PA: American

Philosophical Society, 1991. 599 p. ISBN 0-87169-195-7

**The Regional Municipality of Niagara Industrial Land Survey Atlas.** Thorold, ON: Regional Municipality of Niagara, Planning and Development Dept., 1992. 43 p. \$10

**Region in Transition: an Economic and Social Atlas of Northeast Ohio.** Akron, OH: University of Akron Press, 1992. \$39.95 US ISBN 0-9622628-3-8

**Satellite Imagery Atlas of the Netherlands.** Landsmeer, Netherlands: ROBAS, 1991. ISBN 90 72770 269

**Tourist Atlas of India.** India: National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization, 1992. \$80. Available from B.K. Book Agency, Madaripur Pally, P.O. Rahara 743 186, Dist. North 24, Paraganas, West Bengal, India.

**United States MAPBOOK Environmental Atlas.** Cambridge, MA: Interarts, 1991. \$18.95 ISBN 1-87856-01-8

**Water Resources Atlas of Newfoundland.** Wasi Ullah et al. St. John's, Newfoundland: Water Resources Division, Dept. of Environment and Lands, 1992. 79 p. \$65 ISBN 0-920769-92-6

**World Almanac and Book of Facts 1992.** 1991. 960 p. Available from Renouf. \$9.95 ISBN 0-88687-642-7

**World Atlas of Holocene Sea-Level Changes.** Paolo Antonio Pirazzoli. New York: Elsevier Science Publishers, 1991. B.V. Elsevier Oceanography Series.

**World MAPBOOK Political Atlas.** Cambridge, MA: Interarts, 1991. \$18.95 ISBN 1-879856-00-X

**Wyoming Water Atlas.** Lawrence N. Ostreich, Jr. et al. Laramie, WY: University of Wyoming, 1990.

## BOOK REVIEWS

Carol Marley

**NUNAVIK : INUIT PLACE NAME MAP SERIES / [editor (research, concept, cartographic design), Ludger Müller-Wille] = NUNAVIK : SÉRIE DE CARTES TOPONYMIQUES INUIT / [éditeur (recherche, idée, concept cartographique) Ludger Müller-Wille]. - Scale 1:50 000. - Inukjuak ; Montréal : Avataq Cultural Institute, 1991. 1 atlas (12 cartes) : en coul. ; 71 x 94 cm. (ISBN 2-9801545-5-2).**

\$ 60.00

Available from Institut culturel Avataq, 294 carré Saint-Louis, Montréal (Québec) H2X 1A4. fax: (514) 848-9648.

Le Nunavik est une région habitée par des Inuits et qui est située dans la partie septentrionale du Québec et du Labrador. Tel qu'il est représenté dans cette série de cartes, le Nunavik comprendrait la région côtière de la Baie James à partir du 53° degré de latitude nord et l'ensemble des terres intérieures à partir du 57° degré: il n'en faudrait pas moins, alors, de 530 cartes à l'échelle de 1:50 000 selon le Système national de référence cartographique pour couvrir uniquement la partie du Nunavik qui est située en territoire québécois... La série des 11 cartes qui vient d'être publiée ne couvre que la région d'Inujuaq [Inukjuak], sur les rives de la Baie d'Hudson.

Les Anciens (nes) Inuits du Nunavik avaient confié au professeur Müller-Wille le mandat de colliger, d'enregistrer, et de publier dans des textes et sur des cartes ces noms qu'on ne s'était toujours transmis que par tradition orale. La publication de ces 11 cartes fait suite à plus de 10 années de collaboration entre le professeur Müller-Wille et les aînés de cette communauté dans le cadre de ce projet.

Chaque feuillet de cette Série de cartes toponymiques inuit est conforme au Système

national de référence cartographique (S.N.R.C./N.T.S.): en réalité, les cartes topographiques fédérales à l'échelle de 1:50 000 servent de cartes de base à ces nouvelles cartes. C'est d'ailleurs en comparant les cartes de cette nouvelle Série avec les cartes topographiques existantes qu'on peut le mieux en faire ressortir leur mérite; à cette fin, nous avons choisi, de façon aléatoire, de comparer les feuillets portant le numéro 34 K/3.

La carte topographique fédérale no 34 K/3 en 1975 (première édition):

L'édition de cette carte est antérieure aux travaux du professeur Müller-Wille. La toponymie y est très pauvre, puisque l'on ne retrouve dans toute l'étendue de la carte que 13 toponymes en tout. Il y en a 8, malgré tout, qui sont d'origine inuit (la Pointe Itilliriaoq, par exemple); il en reste 3 d'origine anglaise (Hudson Bay, Bartlett Creek,...) et un seul d'origine française (Lac Champignon [sic]); un dernier toponyme est d'origine incertaine.

La carte topographique fédérale no 34 K/3 en 1986 (deuxième édition):

Cette nouvelle édition est publiée pendant la période où le professeur Müller-Wille poursuit ses travaux avec les Inuits. Or déjà à ce moment, une collaboration s'est instaurée entre l'Institut culturel Avataq, la Commission de toponymie du Québec et le Comité canadien des noms géographiques. La nouvelle édition de la carte reflète bien cette situation, puisque l'on retrouve maintenant 70 toponymes: la majorité des 57 toponymes ajoutés sont d'origine inuit. Par ailleurs, des corrections ont été apportées aux toponymes existants: la "Pointe Itilliriaoq" s'appelle maintenant la "Pointe Itilliruoq Nuvunga", "Bartlett Creek" est devenu le "Ruisseau Bartlett", "Hudson Bay" est aussi identifié comme la "Baie d'Hudson"; et le "Lac Champignon" a retrouvé sa bonne orthographe.

La nouvelle carte toponymique inuit no 34 K/3 publiée par l'Institut culturel Avataq (1992):

Précisons d'abord que cette carte n'est pas une nouvelle édition de la carte précédente mais qu'elle constitue une carte complètement nouvelle qui met l'accent sur la toponymie inuit, une toponymie qui, par ailleurs, s'est encore enrichie (on y retrouve maintenant 90 toponymes).

Sur cette carte, tous les toponymes sont écrits à la fois en caractères romains et en caractères inuktituts; certaines entités géographiques nommées sont délimitées plus clairement par l'ajout de lignes ou de symboles. Chaque carte comporte aussi, en marge droite, un tableau récapitulatif qui numérote et énumère tous les toponymes apparaissant sur le feuillet, selon l'exemple suivant:

<u>No</u>	<u>ᓄᓂᓐᓂ</u>	<u>Name/Nom</u>	<u>Entity/Entité</u>
14	ᓄᓂᓐ	Nunak	hillside/flanc de coteau

Comme on peut le constater, chaque toponyme est repris par ordre numérique, écrit en caractères inuktituts et ensuite en caractères romains; finalement, le type d'entité est spécifié en anglais puis en français.

La série de cartes toponymiques inuit du Nunavik est une série de cartes qui est fort bien faite. Les symboles et le lettrage (en caractères romains et en caractères inuktituts) ont été ajoutés sans alourdir ou masquer des informations de la carte de base. La technique de surimpression en rouge sur une carte de base qui était déjà monochrome vient parfaitement mettre en valeur l'objet même de la carte, la toponymie inuit.

Les Anciens (nes) Inuits qui ont aidé le professeur Müller-Wille ont raison d'être fiers de leur collaboration et de croire qu'ils auront ainsi réussi à transmettre aux jeunes de leur Communauté une toponymie qu'ils étaient en train de perdre. Peut-être même leur auront-ils

redonné un espace géographique qui était en train de leur échapper. Cette série de cartes toponymiques s'adresse d'abord aux Inuits; pourtant, n'arrive-t-elle pas à un moment propice, puisque c'est précisément un moment où peuples autochtones, Québécois et Canadiens en sont à se redéfinir dans leurs rapports politiques et peut-être même... dans leurs espaces géographiques?

Pierre Lépine

**ATLAS ENVIRONMENTAL DU SAINT-LAURENT. Montréal: Ministère de l'Environnement du Canada, Centre Saint-Laurent.**

- ISBN 0-660-13832-8 La mise en place du peuplement (17<sup>e</sup> & 18<sup>e</sup> siècles);
- ISBN 0-662-96968-5 L'urbanisation et l'industrialisation (19<sup>e</sup> & 20<sup>e</sup> siècles);
- ISBN 0-662-96825-5 La navigation commerciale sur le Saint-Laurent;
- ISBN 0-660-13831-X Les grandes divisions hydrographiques du Saint-Laurent;
- ISBN 0-662-96162-5 Les milieux humides

Cet atlas est le produit d'un effort concerté du département de géographie de l'Université Laval et du Centre St-Laurent d'Environnement Canada qui en 1988 décida de lancer son plan d'action pour la protection et la conservation du fleuve Saint-Laurent et ses abords. Il nous est présentement offert en 5 feuillets détachés que l'on peut acquérir gratuitement en s'adressant au Centre St-Laurent dont les coordonnées apparaissent ci-haut. Les planches sont également disponibles en anglais. L'atlas, dans son édition finale, devrait comporter une quantité de 13 planches. Notons que le centre prévoit l'avoir compléter d'ici 1993. Cet atlas ne représente en fait qu'une étape dans le plan d'action du Centre Saint-Laurent qui doit entre autre favoriser le développement de technologies d'assainissement industriel et aussi mettre en place le support technique nécessaire

pour assurer une restauration adéquate du Saint-Laurent.

Ces cartes ont pour but de dresser un portrait du fleuve St-Laurent dans son état actuel tout en retraçant son développement historique. Cette série de cartes thématiques traitent de sujets qui ont directement influencé l'évolution de cette importante artère. Trois de ces planches sont à caractère historique, elles traitent de thèmes tel la colonisation et la mise en place de peuplements au 17<sup>e</sup> et 18<sup>e</sup> siècles, le développement du transport maritime, l'urbanisation et l'industrialisation de ses abords au 19<sup>e</sup> et 20<sup>e</sup> siècles pour ensuite se consacrer à l'évolution du milieu naturel et cela toujours en démontrant les divers changements observés sur l'environnement physique et écologique.

Sa présentation nouvelle qui combine le lay-out versatile de l'affiche à la cartographie dénote une très grande préoccupation à véhiculer l'information sous toutes ses formes. Chaque carte ou affiche renferme une multitude d'informations qui sont transposées par des photos, des tableaux, des graphiques et des cartons de petites échelles. L'étalement original de l'information textuelle et graphique qu'on y retrouve crée cependant des axes de lecture très dynamiques qui nous entraînent dans des parcours parfois très mouvementés. Chaque planche offre une présentation graphique, un traitement de lignes et un choix de couleurs différent et spécifiquement relié au thème proposé. Toutes ces variations sont regroupées dans un concept global très logique qui permet à l'utilisateur d'en comprendre le sens.

On est en mesure de constater, par la très grande qualité graphique des planches, qu'elles ont été réalisées à l'aide d'équipements à la fine pointe de la technologie. L'infographie et les méthodes de reproduction digitalisées procurent d'emblée la possibilité de modifier et de produire d'autres feuillets comportant les dernières données. Il est important de souligner que même si le Centre Saint-Laurent ne possède pas encore de service

de distribution autre que celui prévu pour la vente des feuillets de l'atlas, il est quand même possible de se procurer les données de base tel fonds de cartes, prêts à photographier, négatifs et tout autres éléments disponibles, en en faisant la demande auprès du centre. Le centre est d'autant plus conscient de la valeur pédagogique des composantes de l'atlas qu'il songe, en collaboration avec le ministère de l'éducation et des sciences du Québec, à mettre sur pied un système de consultation à l'intérieur de certaines de nos institutions d'enseignement. L'accessibilité à ces données qui seront constamment actualisées permettront sûrement de cerner les vraies problématiques sur l'environnement du fleuve et cela dans la conception de travaux à caractère scientifique ou académique.

C'est un ouvrage complet, un projet innovateur dans sa réalisation et dans sa présentation. Les planches sont un peu denses par moment mais si on considère le travail de synthèse qu'elles accomplissent on peut facilement leur pardonner cet effet. Sa clientèle cible se veut très large car le but premier de l'atlas est de conscientiser le public en général de la portée de nos interventions sur l'environnement du fleuve et surtout éduquer les étudiants en formation, ceux qui en hériteront, sur l'importance d'harmoniser le milieu humain avec le milieu naturel.

Richard Bachand  
Designer-Cartographe  
Département de Géographie  
Université McGill

**Tager, Jack and Wilkie, Richard W. (ed)**  
**HISTORICAL ATLAS OF MASSACHUSETTS.**  
**Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press,**  
**1991. viii, 139, App., Bibliog., 2 transparent**  
**overlay maps in end pocket; end paper maps.**  
**\$90 CAN, \$70 US. L.C. 89-675438 ISBN**  
**0-87023-697-0**

It is perhaps a little surprising that no comprehensive historical atlas has been published before now for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, first settled some three and one-half centuries ago, and for which a staggering amount of historical writing has been produced. The atlas reviewed here intends to locate that history (or, perhaps, those histories) in a proper geographic setting, for the many who "know nothing about who they are or where they come from...to reestablish these lost connections by illuminating the past and present world of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" (Preface). This atlas was some twelve years in gestation, ten of them as a publishing commitment by the U. of Mass. Press. During this period, the project became divided into two phases, of which the second - an atlas of the physical and cultural patterns of the state - is to be published at some indefinite later date.

The present work is richly illustrated with historical map reproductions, purpose-drawn thematic maps, other types of graphics, and photographs; nearly all of each type are in clear rich colours. It is organized in four divisions, of which the second and fourth are substantive, following a very brief overview introduction which merely touches upon the ecological setting and the political and demographic structure of the state (presumably to be given full treatment in the intended companion volume).

The second section, entitled "The Historical Landscape," is organized into eight chronological chapters, beginning with "Native Settlements and European Contacts," and concluding with "Postindustrial Commonwealth 1950 - 1980s." Each of these is allocated four to

six pages, except the last, which is of eight pages. The periodization is, unusually, not based simply on major political watersheds, but perhaps on a combination of political-ideological and economic-technological developments in the Commonwealth: thus Chapter 5, "Revolutionary and Federalist Ages 1765-1815"; Chapter 6, "Industrial Beginnings 1815 - 1860"; and Chapter 7, "Industrialization and Urbanization 1860 -1900."

Several series of maps and other graphics run through these eight chapters, notably population distribution (dot-type), population change (choropleth), and transportation. Frequent maps of the whole of New England place Massachusetts - the present territorial unit, that is - in its regional context. All these elements conduce to a clear appreciation of the quantitative changes that the Commonwealth has undergone over its long period of settlement. Of course, aspects which were peculiar to particular time periods are illustrated appropriately - for example the land-fill sequence of the Boston area from the beginning to the 1970s (in Chap. 6), a colour-reproduction of a 1900 map of the trolley lines of southern New England (Chap. 8), and a series of displays of financial and technological activities as in 1980 (Chap. 9). The text dispersed amongst the illustrations is succinct and helpful, but is only supplementary to the graphic material; it fills in gaps but eschews argumentation.

The second main division (Part III - "The Political and Social Landscape") takes up nearly twice as much of the Atlas as "The Historical Landscape" and is also organized into eight chapters, from six to twenty-eight pages in length. From its subject matter, it is inherently more argumentative than the previous division, and includes such sections as "Women and Society," "Ethnicity and Race," and "Health and the Social Order." The first chapter in this division, "Political Organization," is the longest. It deals with the Revolutionary War (the staple of so much Massachusetts historiography) quite

tersely if conventionally, and then proceeds at length to deal intricately with the electoral history of the state, with special emphasis on the later Twentieth Century. The following chapters, on Women, Ethnicity, and Health, also emphasize very recent conditions, drawing heavily upon data from the 1980s.

The next chapter (14) may hold rather more interest for Canadian historians, historical geographers, and heritage specialists. In their 13 pages of "Architecture and the Built Environment" authors John H. Martin and Andrew Lavallee review, with numerous excellent colour photographs and several interesting if "touristy" maps, all 370 years of European-derived monumental-building and dwelling forms and styles. Of particular interest is a continuous time-line showing their periodization of stylistic typology, with many exemplary buildings plotted in their time-positions. The interspersed text extends the context into the social domain, and while this reviewer found it a useful supplement to the graphics, it was clear the authors had been very hard-pressed to encapsulate very complex discourse into very little space. As do many such treatments, this chapter is forced to concentrate on the high-style innovations, though it includes a dash or two of the banal to temper its conventionally triumphalist tone, referring, for instance, to a modernist "brave new concrete world" put up in 1970 at Southeastern Massachusetts University.

The concluding two chapters provide a wealth of spatial information of essentially a social nature on transportation and domestic energy supplies, mostly of the 1980s; and a detailed account of a massive metropolitan water-supply project of the 1920s and 1930s, the Quabbin reservoir, including both ecological and social aspects.

The expectations of some readers may be confounded, if they expect only a rigorously chronological and disinterested portrayal of the received wisdom of generations of

historiography. This atlas is "historical" enough to justify its title if history is deemed to begin (retrospectively) yesterday; and certainly in the thematic Part III many issues are aired which were scarcely thought of in the days of the great Paullin atlas. Browsers will however find much to catch their attention, while serious seekers after knowledge will be well able, from the excellent presentation of both basic and derived data, to draw inferences of their own about the complex and fascinating growth of the Bay State.

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University of Western Ontario

**Bell, J.B. (coordinator). LABRADOR SEA. East Coast Basin Atlas Series, Frontier Geoscience Program, Geological Survey of Canada. Dartmouth: Atlantic Geoscience Centre, 1989. 112 pages; 53 sheets, with texts and references. \$135. ISBN 0-660-54785-6 Cat. no. M40-48/1-1989**

This is the first in a series of East Coast Basin Atlases devoted to the study of the large sedimentary basins of Canada's eastern seaboard. This atlas covers the Labrador Sea between 51° and 62° North. The region has been the focus of intensive exploration by oil companies since the early 1970s. Besides five gas discoveries, this effort has produced 80,000 km of seismic profiling as well as detailed logs and samples from the 28 wells drilled through the thick sedimentary cover on the shelf, thus generating a wealth of precious scientific information. Using these sources, supplemented with magnetic and gravity data and its own bottom surveys, the Atlantic Geoscience Centre of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography has produced this fascinating overview of a rifted ocean basin and its contiguous passive continental margin.

The Atlas is organized into 13 sections and 53 sheets covering all aspects of the geology and geophysics of the Labrador Sea. These include: the Quaternary history, basement geology,

lithostratigraphic and biostratigraphic analyses, and structural relationships. Based on magnetic and gravity anomalies, a most interesting reconstruction is given of the Labrador Sea evolution through sea floor spreading since its opening in early Cretaceous time. On the verso of each sheet is a concise and clearly written text by the authors which introduces the non-specialist to the topics dealt with, while a short bibliography of the related published works allows further inquiry. Abundant cross-references between sheets, the uniformity of projection (Lambert conformal) and of scale (1:2,000,000) used to draw the charts, and the logical organization of topics contribute to making the atlas a well-structured, cohesive publication. Drafting and multiple colour printing are of excellent quality. Throughout the atlas, the editors achieve the difficult feat of providing annotations both in English and French, without overcrowding of the figures and tables and loss of clarity. The French translations remain faithful and competent throughout the broad range of highly specialized topics.

This publication by the Geological Survey of Canada will certainly become a reference document of great value both to persons concerned with local offshore resource development and to scientists interested in studying the detailed evolution through time of a passive margin.

**Cant, D. (coordinator). SCOTIAN SHELF. East Coast Basin Atlas, Frontier Geoscience Program, Geological Survey of Canada. Dartmouth: Atlantic Geoscience Centre, 1991. 152 pages; 73 sheets with texts and references. \$165. ISBN 0-660-5631-5 Cat. no. M40-482-1991**

The Scotian Shelf Basin Atlas, is the second in the series of East Coast Basin Atlases produced by the Atlantic Geoscience Centre of the Geological Survey of Canada. The continental shelf and rise off Nova Scotia covered by the atlas provide a textbook illustration of basin stratigraphy under the Atlantic passive margins

which evolved following initial rifting of the Atlantic Ocean in Triassic time. Since then, over 12 km of sediments have accumulated at places over the depressed basement, offering a large diversity of structural traps for petroleum. Considerable work has been expended by the industry to investigate the reservoir potential of these rocks. Since 1967, 128 wells have been drilled on the shelf. Data collected in the form of drill logs, seismic lines, gravity and magnetic surveys, supplemented by additional information collected by the AGC, provide the source of this atlas which was compiled over two years, from 1988 and 1990.

The Atlas contains 73 sheets. Each individual sheet represents a considerable team effort both in presenting and synthesizing the mass of information available and in providing a valid interpretation. The short texts printed on each sheet offer most useful comments to the maps and diagrams. The planning of the atlas is systematic and logical, and designed to allow easy access by a variety of users with specific engineering or academic objectives. The succession of topics in this atlas follows an upward progression, from deep stratigraphy to Holocene history, reverse to the order adopted in the preceding one. The atlas consists of eight sections: Introduction, Regional Geology and Geophysics, Biostratigraphy and Maturation data, Lithostratigraphy, structure and isopach, Seismic Expression, Oil and Gas Occurrence and Geochemistry, and Surficial Geology and Physical Properties. As in Labrador Sea most of the maps are presented at a scale of 1:2,000,000 on a Lambert conformal projection, with other ones at smaller or larger scales when required by data presentation. Comments as to the quality of drafting and editing and as to the clarity of the French translation in the first volume of the series apply as well to the second one.

Both atlases claim to be working documents, to be refined over time by comments from users and by more detailed work. However, in their present state, they represent splendid

publications. Beside their usefulness in resource assessments and decision making, they provide the research-oriented reader with the means to examine and compare at will the multiple facets of complex geological regions. Three additional atlases, covering the Grand Banks, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay are to appear in this series.

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Department of Geological Sciences  
McGill University

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

**A Glossary of GIS and ARC/INFO Terms.** Redlands, CA. Environmental Systems Research Institute, 1991. The glossary is a small booklet in dictionary form, including terms, acronyms and concepts relating to GIS and ARC/INFO. It is ideal for quick reference or basic review of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) theory. Approximately 175 entries in all, many are defined and explained with the help of clear diagrams or illustrations. Extensive cross-referencing allows the user to access related information for a more complete understanding.

As ARC/INFO is a particular program with a geographic information system capacity, the most significant aspect of this glossary is the large number of entries that are defined both generally in a GIS framework, and also more specifically as

they relate to the ARC/INFO program in particular. This enables direct application of the information provided. This glossary would be useful to students of introductory GIS, professionals using ARC/INFO, or anyone requiring a basic understanding of how the two are related.

Edith M Punt  
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McGill University

**Illinois County Landownership Map and Atlas Bibliography and Union List**, compiled by Michael P. Cozen, James R. Akerman and David T. Thackery, has recently been issued by the Illinois Cooperative Collection Management Coordinating Committee of the Illinois Board of Higher Education. It lists more than 550 titles of maps and atlases of individual Illinois counties known to have been produced for many dates between 1851 and 1930. These maps show the detailed geography of each township in the counties portrayed. The Bibliography, also, indicates where copies of the maps and atlases are to be found. The most comprehensive list of maps and atlases of this type ever compiled for Illinois it is available in limited number, free of charge, from the Illinois Cooperative Collection Management Coordinating Committee, c/o Illinois State Library, 300 South Second Street, Springfield, Illinois 62701 U.S.A.

### PRIX DU MEILLEUR ESSAI

Le comité des prix et mérites invite également les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au prix du meilleur essai. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e) aura publié un article d'au moins trois pages au sein d'une édition du Bulletin de nouvelles de l'ACACC, émise à la suite du dernier congrès. Le comité recherche principalement des articles, dont les carto-bibliographies, qui alimentent et soutiennent le développement de la discipline. Les articles seront jugés selon les critères d'originalité du thème choisis et du niveau de recherche. Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1992.

Veuillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à Alberta Wood, Présidente, Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC, Bibliothèque Elizabeth II, Université Memorial, St-John's, Terre-Neuve A1B 3Y1



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CARTOGRAPHIC/ARCHITECTURAL SECTOR / RAPPORT  
ANNUEL DU SECTEUR CARTOGRAPHIQUE ET ARCHITECTURAL**

Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division / Division des archives cartographiques et  
audiovisuelles

National Archives of Canada / Archives nationales du Canada

The past year has witnessed many changes in the division including a new name and a closer relationship with the other half of our new division. At our last meeting in Ottawa a year ago, the merging of two divisions - the **Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division (CAAD) and the Moving Image and Sound Archives Division (MISA)** - under one director was noted. Three months later - as of 1 September 1991, a new name was announced - **Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division (CAVA)** - with a recognized alternate form, Audio-Visual and Cartographic Archives Division (AVCA) - as well as a new organization for the division. The division is divided into two Sectors - the Cartographic/Architectural Sector and the Audio-Visual Sector - with five sections: within each Sector, there is a Collection Development Section and a Public Service and Description Section, and a fifth section, the Collections Management Section spans both of the Sectors. Administrative and Financial Units are located in both Sectors, this necessitated by the geographic division of the Sectors. The organization is still in the process of being fine-tuned and not all of the staffing of management positions is yet completed. The administrative merger of these two unique areas has proceeded with the necessity to retain separate identities acknowledged.

The past year was saddened by the death of one of our long-term colleagues, Gilles Langelier. Gilles, who had been a staff-member for 19 years, was Chief of the Services Section. Tributes to Gilles have been printed in the *Bulletin* and in other journals. We miss him; every day, we remember!

### **Acquisition**

Recently we learned that after nine years of negotiation, the long-term loan of the Canadian Goad fire-insurance plans from the British Library had been assured. The British Library has agreed to loan some 8500 Canadian sheets for a five-year period to allow copying on our 105 mm microfilm camera in both black-and-white and colour. As soon as the British Library Board officially approves this loan (the meeting is on 19 June), we will be arranging the transfer of the plans from London to Ottawa.

Much of our attention in the acquisition area in the past year has been focussed on the record of the federal government. Brian Hallett has written a report in the recent *ACMLA Bulletin* (number 82) entitled "Disposition of Federal Government Records: Changing Times" in which he explains our work as part of the department in the Multi-Year Disposition Plan and the Government Wide Plan. These plans will result in a systematic transfer of the governmental cartographic (as well as architectural, engineering and audio-visual - for our division) records in the future.

Staff have also been actively participating in the development of acquisition strategies for private and government records. Whereas the government strategy is somewhat easier to establish given the legalistic nature of our responsibility as a department, a private sector strategy is much more difficult. At the present time, our staff and others in the Historical Resources Branch are concentrating on the development of this document which will be the

follow-up to the acquisition policy and criteria documents already completed.

In the geomatics area, the past year has witnessed the acquisition of some of the necessary equipment and programs, the transfer of the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project automated record from the Government Archives Division (although our division had acquired the records of this Project, the automated records had been transferred to the Machine Readable Archives Division, a division which disappeared in the last departmental reorganization) which allowed testing, and the negotiation of certain transfers - e.g. Ice Centre records from Environment Canada and records from Telestat Canada - which will result in actual records being received in the near future.

In the past year, acquisitions of note from the federal government area included field sheets dating from 1940 from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; historical documentation, primarily for the 1:125 000 and 1:250 000 topographic maps, from the Canada Centre for Mapping; map sheets from National Defence showing the route followed by the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Parachute Battalion across northern Germany in 1945; maps from Indian Affairs pertaining to the Lesser Slave Lake Indian Agency; and maps showing polling divisions within electoral districts for the 1945 to 1974 federal elections from Elections Canada; and of course, the continuation of the transfer of recently printed maps, plans and charts from the various federal government departments.

A significant addition was made to our collection of early maps with the receipt of microfilm negatives (105 mm) of pre-1800 maps and charts from the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris. These microfiche, in both black-and-white and colour, show the area of Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and for the majority, this is the first time that copies have been available in Canada.

The acquisition of early original cartographic items continues but on a much reduced scale

compared to the past - due in large part to resource limitations and the unavailability of major items not already held by the National Archives. Among the more notable earlier items acquired are a 1678 engraved map of part of Newfoundland and the Grand Banks by G-B. Du Bocage, a French hydrographer - a map which has not been offered for sale in many decades; a very attractive manuscript map entitled: "A Chart of the Sea Coast of Nova Scotia Accadia and Cape Breton 1736" - although the date is given as 1736, the chart shows "Hallifax Town," which was not named until 1749; and Carte physique et Politique de l'Amérique Septentrionale, by A.H. Brué, Paris, 1841 in which particular attention is paid to the locations of many Indian groups in Canada.

### Control

The first edition of Carto-Canadiana is ready. As announced in the recent *ACMLA Bulletin*, the microfiche publication is for federal government cartographic publications, published between 1981 and 1990 which have been catalogued by the Cartographic/Architectural Sector. The three sections are: the geographical index (which alone carries the full bibliographic record), the author/title index, and the French and English subject indexes. Next year, the 1991 and 1992 production will be added and the fiche will be cumulated to include the 1981-1992 materials. Future plans anticipate a wider selection of Canadian materials, and it is hoped that other map collections will then cooperate in the publication. At that point, we anticipate using a CD-ROM format.

In standards work, staff of the division - in particular, Velma Parker and David Brown - have been very active. Velma Parker has been named a member of the RAD (Rules for Archival Description) Cartographic Records Working Group which commenced work in April 1992 and has also begun work on proposals for the revision of rules, etc. in Cartographic

materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR 2.

David Brown has participated on the TBITS Working Group #15, Geomatic Standards, the CGSB - COG Working Group #4 (with Velma Parker) on a draft descriptive standard for geomatic information which has been completed and has been submitted to the CGSB for approval. He also participated on various working groups associated with the Inter-Agency Committee on Geomatics.

Towards the end of the last fiscal year a major initiative to organize and process a large collection of maps and plans - unrelated but including many twentieth century series sheets - was undertaken at the Renfrew facility. Overtime money was available and the space required for processing these holdings was available for the first time in the memory of most staff members. For logistical reasons, this project was carried out by volunteer staff on week-ends.

As noted in the last *Bulletin* (number 82), the division intends to reevaluate the redistribution program, and will be consulting with ACMLA institutional members before a new policy on duplicates and redistribution is formulated.

The first phase of the departmental automated Archival Holdings System is that for Circulation and Tracking. Data relating to the Sector's material stored at Renfrew was captured by contractors and the folders/containers were bar-coded. Training is going on this week (June 2-6) and the system will be implemented in the near future.

Control work was undertaken on numerous record groups and private fonds in the last year. These include the Expo '67 plans and drawings, records of the National Capital Commission dating from the beginning of the century, material from the Canada Museums Construction Corporation and Dominion Observatory records.

Several special control projects were the CN-Grand Trunk Pacific collection in Winnipeg and the 1871 Census indexing project. In the former, verification of data in the preliminary index to this railway collection was completed to enable researchers to access the collection; considerable work remains to complete the processing of this collection, which is now housed temporarily in the Records Centre of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. In the 1871 Census project, the Geomatics Manager on behalf of the National Archives and the Ontario Genealogical Society have completed the project which has been on-going for some years and the OGS is now in the process of having the indexes for the remaining counties published. A project to place all of the data associated with the OGS/NA 1871 Census Project on CD-ROM has been initiated between the Public Programs Branch of the National Archives and the Geomatics Program. David Brown was honoured at the recent OGS annual conference for his contribution to this project.

Preliminary discussions are underway in the Sector at this time to enter finding aids directly into the UTLAS data base. The cataloguers in the Sector are currently cataloguing on-line; this will release time of those who have been inputting records to perform other tasks, such as copy cataloguing.

### **Conservation**

For the division's 105 mm microfilming program which is coordinated with the Preservation Copying Division of the Conservation Branch, a new three-year contract was awarded, after a competitive process in the last year. The contractor, Advanced Microfilming Services, which has been associated with the program for many years, was the successful bidder. The microfilming in both black-and-white and in colour is proceeding very well with an acceptance rate above the 93% level, although there was a problem for a month during the

winter when the film was being scratched by the vacuum plate. This is now rectified.

At last year's conference, you heard about the disaster suffered by the division on July 4, 1990 when a broken water pipe caused a flood in the vault and adjacent areas. Numerous early atlases and map sheets were damaged in this flood. The special financial resources provided by Treasury Board to conserve the damaged items were used to hire conservators, to buy special conservation materials (e.g. vellum) and to install special atlas shelving and to acquire atlas storage boxes. This work is now completed.

Divisional staff - in particular Tom Nagy - are very involved in the various departmental committees and working groups which are concerned with planning for the new Gatineau building and the renovated West Memorial building as well as the Conservation Planning process, other accommodation issues and the disaster contingency planning for the department. In the past year, Tom Nagy was asked to chair the departmental Working Group on the Use of Original Records - the Group has finalized a policy statement and is developing procedures.

#### **Public Service and Awareness**

The Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division continues to respond to requests for information and copies from numerous researchers in Canada and abroad. The contributions made by the division to numerous research projects, studies, books and articles, documentaries, restoration projects, genealogies, family and local histories, etc., etc. can easily be documented but time limitations prevent a detailed account.

Divisional staff continue to work on various exhibition and publication projects. In the last year, these included entries for the Treasures of the National Archives of Canada publication to be published as a co-publication prior to the International Council on Archives conference in

Montreal in September 1992; the "Canadian Maps and Atlases: 1987-90" exhibition and catalogue of the best Canadian mapping prepared for the International Cartographic Association and International Geographical Union conferences which has also been shown in the National Archives building; departmental exhibitions including Records of our History 5 and Summer Preserves; articles for The Archivist (including an issue on surveying - to commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Geological Survey of Canada - to be published this summer); and loans to various institutions for exhibition purposes, including the Vancouver Maritime Museum, the Agnes Etherington Art Centre at Queen's University and the National Museum of Science and Technology.

With government wide reductions announced in publications, the future of several long anticipated publications including a new divisional brochure and the finding aid of World War I maps, are doubtful. The Historical Resources Branch, thus, is seriously studying the possibility of near prints, using computer technology, to disseminate finding aids in the future. A current pilot testing guidelines includes one of the supplements to the division's published fire insurance plans catalogue. An update in the General Guide Series for the Sector has been approved for publication in 1993-94.

The initiative of Louis Cardinal in proposing, coordinating, and in part, writing a regular column in the *ACMLA Bulletin* about the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division should also be noted here. This column will keep ACMLA members up to date on divisional activities. We welcome any questions or comments related to items mentioned in the column or to any other activities.

The division director was pleased to meet with members of the NA/ACMLA Liaison Committee in April 1992. There is a proposal

that the committee will meet twice annually in the future.

Divisional staff continue to give papers and presentations and to participate in various professional organizations and publications - the list is extensive, including cartographic, archival, architectural, library science, historical and geographical associations. Examples include Ed Dahl's involvement as chair of the International Society of Curators of Early Maps which met in Uppsala, Sweden; Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba's participation in the Round Table of ICAM in Stockholm, Sweden; and Betty Kidd's role as archival specialist at the November 1991 SARBICA (Southeast Asia Region Branch of the International Council on Archives) Symposium on the Management of Architectural and Cartographic Records in Singapore. In addition to delivering three papers, she remained in Singapore following the symposium to lead workshops for staff of the Singapore and Malaysian Archives on audio-visual archives and on disaster contingency planning.

#### Other

In the next months, the Cartographic/Architectural Sector of CAVA will continue its normal activities - acquisition, control, conservation, public service, administration, etc. - at an accelerated rate. Resources continue to diminish - the work load continues to increase. One of the innovations in the division to ensure staff participation and keep up morale is the creation of a Staff Committee and the issuing of a monthly newsletter, "Latest News".

In September, the XII<sup>th</sup> International Congress on Archives will take place in Montréal and many of the delegates will be visiting the National Archives.

In October, a major move of divisional staff and holdings is being planned. Sector staff will move from 395 Wellington, where they have been located since 1967, across the street to 344

Wellington Street (the West Memorial Building). This move is necessary because of air quality problems in the public service area, lack of space for growth (for example, the geomatics program can not set up the equipment it has acquired at 395 Wellington) and it will also provide the opportunity to bring both Sectors of the division together in one building. A "plus" for staff is that private offices are available - a "minus" is that only the storage and public service areas will be air conditioned and environmentally controlled.

Staffing of management positions should be finalized this autumn.

A new departmental Financial Management Model is currently being introduced with more delegation to the divisional level and as of April 1, 1993, operational and salary budgets will be rolled together and managed at divisional level (currently the salary budget is separate and managed departmentally). This is one example of the PS 2000 movement within the Public Service of Canada, which will also result in reclassification of most positions - the pilot to begin this autumn. Other major administrative changes are also anticipated.

A departmental reorganization study will start in April 1993 and structural changes may occur in the following year.

Communication between the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division and the ACMLA members will be necessary during the busy months ahead - the divisional column in the *ACMLA Bulletin*, the NA/ACMLA Liaison Committee, and the regular divisional report at the next annual conference will ensure that there is effective communication.

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De nombreux changements ont été apportés depuis l'an dernier à la Division, qui porte maintenant un nouveau nom et dont les deux Secteurs entretiennent maintenant des relations

plus étroites. notre dernière réunion tenue à Ottawa, l'an dernier, nous avons fait part du fusionnement de deux divisions - la **Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales (DACA)** et la **Division des archives audiovisuelles (DAA)** - qui relèvent maintenant d'un seul directeur. Trois mois plus tard, le 1er septembre 1991, on a fait connaître le nouveau nom de la Division - devenue la **Division des archives cartographiques et audiovisuelles (DACA)**, que l'on peut tout aussi bien appeler la **Division des archives audiovisuelles et cartographiques (DAAC)** - ainsi que la nouvelle organisation de la Division. Ainsi, la Division comprend deux Secteurs - le **Secteur cartographique et architectural** et le **Secteur audiovisuel** - et cinq sections; on trouve au sein de chaque Secteur une Section des collections et une Section des services au public et descriptions tandis que la cinquième section, la Section de la gestion des collections, dessert les deux Secteurs. Du fait que les deux Secteurs sont situés dans des immeubles différents, chacun possède une sous-section administrative et financière. L'organisation est encore en cours de rodage et les postes de gestion ne sont pas encore tous comblés. Le fusionnement administratif de ces deux sphères distinctes s'est fait tout en respectant le caractère distinct de chacune.

L'année passée a été assombrie par le décès de l'un de nos collègues de longue date, Gilles Langelier. Gilles, qui faisait partie des effectifs depuis 19 ans, était chef de la Section des services. Des hommages à Gilles Langelier ont paru dans le *Bulletin* et dans d'autres publications. Il nous manque beaucoup.

### Acquisition

Dernièrement nous avons appris que, après neuf ans de négociation, la British Library avait consenti au prêt à long terme de plans d'assurance-incendie de la Canadian Goad. En effet, la British Library a accepté de prêter quelque 8 500 cartes d'intérêt canadien, pour une période de cinq ans, afin que nous puissions

les reproduire en noir et blanc et en couleur à l'aide de notre caméra pour microfilm 105 mm. Dès que le conseil de la British Library approuvera officiellement le prêt (la réunion est prévue pour le 19 juin), nous prendrons les arrangements pour le transfert des plans de Londres à Ottawa.

Au cours de l'année qui vient de s'écouler, nous avons consacré beaucoup d'efforts, dans le domaine des acquisitions, aux documents du gouvernement fédéral. Brian Hallett a écrit un rapport, qui a paru dans le *Bulletin* de l'Association (numéro 82), sur l'élimination des documents du gouvernement fédéral; dans cet article, il explique le travail que nous effectuons aux Archives nationales dans le cadre du plan pluriannuel d'élimination et du plan de gestion des documents gouvernementaux. Suivant ces plans, le transfert des documents cartographiques produits par le gouvernement (ainsi que des documents architecturaux, techniques et audiovisuels - pour notre Division) sera effectué de façon systématique.

En outre, le personnel participe activement à l'élaboration des stratégies en matière d'acquisition des documents privés et des documents gouvernementaux. La stratégie applicable aux documents gouvernementaux est un peu moins difficile à établir étant donné les responsabilités que la Loi impose au Département, tandis que la stratégie applicable au secteur privé pose de nombreuses difficultés. Actuellement, des employés de la Division et de la Direction des ressources historiques axent leurs efforts sur la production du document stratégique qui donnera suite à la politique en matière d'acquisition et aux documents sur les critères existants.

Au cours de l'an dernier, le Programme de géomatique a fait l'acquisition de certains des appareils et des programmes dont il avait besoin, il y a eu transfert des fichiers informatisés du projet d'occupation et d'utilisation des terres inuit auparavant conservés à la Division des

archives gouvernementales (la Division a fait l'acquisition des documents produits dans le cadre de ce projet, mais les fichiers informatisés ont été transférés à la Division des archives ordinolingues, laquelle a disparu au cours de la dernière réorganisation du Département), à la suite de quoi des essais ont été effectués, et il y a eu négociation de certains transferts, par ex. les documents du Centre des glaces d'Environnement Canada et les documents de Télésat Canada - à noter que les documents comme tels seront acheminés sous peu aux Archives.

Au cours de l'an dernier, parmi les acquisitions de documents du gouvernement fédéral dignes de mention, il y a des minutes datant de 1940 de l'Institut océanographique de Bedford, à Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse); de la documentation historique, notamment pour des cartes topographiques à l'échelle 1 125 000 et 1 250 000 du Centre canadien de cartographie; des feuilles de carte de la Défense nationale indiquant le trajet suivi par le 1<sup>er</sup> bataillon de parachutistes canadien dans le nord de l'Allemagne en 1945; des cartes du ministère des Affaires indiennes concernant l'organisme chargé des Indiens du Petit lac des Esclaves; et des cartes montrant les sections de vote des circonscriptions électorales fédérales tracées de 1945 à 1974 provenant d'Élections Canada; et, bien entendu, les autres cartes, plans et cartes marines récents produits par les divers ministères fédéraux, dont le transfert était prévu.

Notre collection de cartes anciennes s'est enrichie des négatifs de microfilm (105 mm) de cartes et de cartes marines produites avant 1800, provenant de la Bibliothèque nationale à Paris. Ces microfiches, en noir et blanc et en couleur, montrent la région de Terre-Neuve et le golfe Saint-Laurent et, pour la majorité d'entre elles, il s'agit des premières copies disponibles au Canada.

Nous avons continué d'acquérir des documents cartographiques originaux anciens, mais les

acquisitions sont beaucoup moins nombreuses que par le passé - en grande partie à cause des ressources limitées et aussi parce que les documents importants que les Archives nationales ne possèdent pas déjà se font rares. Parmi les articles anciens les plus remarquables que nous avons acquis, il y a une carte gravée datant de 1678 illustrant une partie de Terre-Neuve et les Grands bancs dessinée par G.-B. Du Bocage, un hydrographe français (cette carte n'avait pas été offerte sur le marché depuis de très nombreuses années), une carte manuscrite très attrayante intitulée "**A Chart of the Sea Coast of Nova Scotia Accadia and Cape Breton 1736**" (la date indiquée est 1736 mais cette carte montre la ville de Halifax ("**Hallifax Town**") qui n'a reçu son nom qu'en 1749, et la Carte physique et Politique de l'Amérique Septentrionale dessinée par A.H. Brué, Paris, 1841, sur laquelle on accorde une attention particulière aux secteurs occupés par de nombreux groupes indiens au Canada.

### Contrôle

La première édition de Carto-Canadiana est maintenant prête. Comme il est mentionné dans le dernier *Bulletin* de l'Association, la publication sur microfiche porte sur les publications cartographiques fédérales, parues entre 1981 et 1990, qui ont été cataloguées par le Secteur cartographique et architectural. Le document se divise en trois sections : l'index géographique (qui contient à lui seul la totalité des notices bibliographiques), l'index des auteurs et des titres, et l'index des sujets en français et en anglais. L'an prochain, les documents produits en 1991 et 1992 seront ajoutés à Carto-Canadiana qui regroupera ainsi la production de 1981 à 1992. On prévoit que, à l'avenir, Carto-canadiana contiendra un éventail plus large des documents d'intérêt canadien et l'on espère que d'autres services de collection de cartes coopéreront alors à la publication. Nous avons l'intention de produire alors le document sur CD-ROM.

Le personnel de la Division - notamment Velma Parker et David Brown - a été très actif dans le domaine des normes. Velma Parker a été nommée au sein du groupe de travail chargé des documents cartographiques (Règles pour la description des documents d'archives) qui a débuté ses travaux en avril 1992 et elle a également commencé à travailler à des propositions concernant la révision des règles, etc. dans Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AARC 2.

David Brown a participé au groupe de travail no 15 (Norme du Conseil du Trésor sur la technologie de l'information) chargé des normes géomatiques, et au groupe de travail no 4 de l'ONGC et du COG (avec Velma Parker) qui était chargé d'ébaucher une norme descriptive applicable à l'information géomatique, laquelle a été élaborée et présentée à l'ONGC pour approbation. Il a également participé à divers groupes de travail associés au Comité mixte des organismes intéressés à la géomatique.

Vers la fin de l'exercice financier, une importante initiative en vue d'organiser et de traiter une grande collection de cartes et de plans - sans rapport entre eux mais dans laquelle on trouve de nombreuses cartes du vingtième siècle - a été mise en oeuvre aux installations de Renfrew. Des crédits ont été prévus pour les heures supplémentaires et les locaux nécessaires pour le traitement de la collection ont été mis à la disposition des employés qui, pour la plupart, n'avaient jamais été témoins d'une si grande largesse. Pour des raisons de logistique, le projet a été réalisé par des employés volontaires qui ont accepté de travailler les fins de semaine.

Comme il est mentionné dans le dernier *Bulletin* (numéro 82), la Division a l'intention de réévaluer le programme de redistribution et consultera les institutions membres de l'Association avant l'élaboration d'une nouvelle politique concernant les doubles et la redistribution.

La première étape du système informatisé des fonds d'archives du Département englobe le prêt et le repérage. Des entrepreneurs à contrat ont effectué la saisie des données sur le matériel du Secteur entreposé à Renfrew et des codes à barres ont été placés sur les chemises et les contenants. La formation est en cours cette semaine et le système sera mis en oeuvre très bientôt (Juin 2-6).

Au cours de l'année passée, de nombreux groupes d'archives et fonds privés ont fait l'objet de mesures de contrôle. Citons les plans et dessins d'Expo '67, des documents de la Commission de la capitale nationale datant du début du siècle, des archives de la Société de construction des musées du Canada et des documents produits par l'Observatoire fédéral.

Plusieurs projets de contrôle spéciaux ont été réalisés, notamment la vérification de la collection CN-Grand Tronc Pacifique conservée à Winnipeg et l'indexation du recensement de 1871. Dans le premier cas, on a terminé la vérification des données de l'index préliminaire de la collection pour que les chercheurs y aient accès; cependant, il reste encore beaucoup de travail à faire pour compléter le traitement de la collection, qui est conservée temporairement au centre de documentation des Archives de la province du Manitoba. Pour ce qui est du projet d'indexation du recensement de 1871, le gestionnaire du Programme de géomatique, au nom des Archives nationales, et l'Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) ont terminé les travaux qui se poursuivaient depuis quelques années, et l'OGS s'occupe actuellement de la publication des index des comtés restant. La Direction des programmes publics des Archives nationales et le Programme de géomatique ont entrepris un projet dans le cadre duquel toutes les données relatives au projet du recensement de 1871 réalisé par l'OGS et les AN seront saisies sur CD-ROM. la dernière assemblée annuelle de l'OGS, on a souligné le travail remarquable accompli par David Brown dans le cadre du projet.



Des discussions préliminaires sont en cours actuellement au Secteur en ce qui concerne la saisie directe des instruments de recherche dans la base de données UTLAS. Actuellement, les catalographes du Secteur effectuent le catalogage en direct; si les informations étaient introduites directement dans la base de données, les personnes qui font la saisie des données pourraient plutôt se consacrer à d'autres tâches, par exemple le catalogage dérivé.

### Conservation

Dans le cadre du programme de microfilmage 105 mm de la Division réalisé en collaboration avec la Division de la reproduction de préservation de la Direction de la conservation, un nouveau contrat de trois ans a été conclu à la suite d'un concours, l'an dernier. Le soumissionnaire retenu est Advanced Microfilming Services, qui effectue des travaux pour la Division depuis de nombreuses années. Les travaux de microfilmage en noir et blanc et en couleur avancent bien, et le taux d'acceptation est supérieur à 93 %, malgré un problème qui a causé des ennuis pendant un mois l'hiver dernier (en effet, la plaque sous vide faisait des rayures sur le film). Le problème est maintenant réglé.

la dernière assemblée, il a été question du désastre qui s'est produit à la Division le 4 juillet 1990, lorsqu'une rupture de tuyau a causé une inondation dans la chambre-forte et dans les locaux adjacents. De nombreux atlas et cartes anciens ont alors été endommagés. Les ressources financières spéciales octroyées par le Conseil du Trésor pour la conservation des articles endommagés ont été utilisées pour embaucher des conservateurs, pour acheter des produits de conservation spéciaux (par. ex. du vélin) ainsi que pour installer des étagères conçues spécialement pour les atlas et pour acheter des boîtes pour l'entreposage des atlas. Les travaux sont maintenant terminés.

Les employés de la Division - notamment Tom Nagy - participent activement aux travaux des

divers comités et groupes de travail du Département qui s'occupent de la planification du nouvel immeuble à Gatineau et de la rénovation de l'Édifice commémoratif-ouest ainsi que du processus de planification de la conservation, de diverses questions concernant les locaux et de la planification en cas d'urgence au Département. L'an passé, Tom Nagy a été invité à présider le groupe de travail des Archives nationales chargé de l'utilisation des documents originaux; le groupe a apporté la touche finale à un énoncé de politique et il travaille actuellement à l'élaboration des procédures.

### Service au public et sensibilisation

La Division des archives cartographiques et audiovisuelles continue de répondre aux demandes de renseignements et de reproductions présentées par de nombreux chercheurs au Canada et à l'étranger. Il serait facile de faire état des apports de la Division à de nombreux projets de recherche, études, livres et articles, documentaires, projets de restauration, recherches généalogiques, histoires familiales et locales, etc. mais le temps nous manque pour faire un compte rendu détaillé.

Le personnel de la Division continue de participer à la production de diverses expositions et publications. L'an dernier, la Division a contribué à la coproduction de la publication sur les trésors des Archives nationales du Canada qui paraîtra avant le Congrès international des archives qui aura lieu à Montréal en septembre 1992; à l'exposition et au catalogue sur les plus belles cartes et les plus beaux atlas produits au Canada entre 1987 et 1990 préparés pour les assemblées de l'Association cartographique internationale et de l'Union géographique internationale (l'exposition a également été présentée dans l'immeuble des Archives nationales); à diverses expositions du Département, y compris Les documents de notre histoire 5 et Douceurs estivales; à des articles pour L'Archiviste (notamment un numéro sur les

levés - pour souligner le 150<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la Commission géologique du Canada - qui paraîtra cet été); en plus de prêter des articles à divers établissements pour des expositions, y compris le Vancouver Maritime Museum, le Agnes Etherington Art Centre à l'Université Queen's et le Musée national des sciences et de la technologie.

Compte tenu des réductions imposées à l'égard des publications dans l'ensemble du gouvernement, l'avenir de plusieurs publications attendues depuis longtemps, y compris une nouvelle brochure sur la Division et l'instrument de recherche sur les cartes de la Première Guerre mondiale, est incertain. Pour cette raison, la Direction des ressources historiques étudie sérieusement la possibilité de produire à l'avenir les instruments de recherche sous forme de quasi-imprimés, au moyen de l'informatique. Dans le cadre d'un projet pilote réalisé actuellement en vue d'évaluer les lignes directrices, on produira l'un des suppléments du catalogue des plans d'assurance-incendie de la Division déjà publié. Une mise à jour sur le Secteur a été approuvée pour publication dans la Collection de guides généraux en 1993-1994.

Il convient de mentionner ici la chronique sur la Division des archives cartographiques et audiovisuelles qui paraît régulièrement dans le *Bulletin* de l'Association; cette chronique a été proposée par Louis Cardinal, qui se charge également de la coordination et, en partie, de la rédaction. Cette chronique vise à renseigner les membres de l'Association sur les activités de la Division. Nous serons heureux de répondre aux questions ou de prendre connaissance des observations sur les sujets mentionnés dans la chronique ou sur d'autres activités de la Division.

Le directeur de la Division a rencontré avec plaisir les membres du comité de liaison des AN et de l'Association en avril 1992. On a proposé que, dorénavant, le comité se réunisse deux fois l'an.

Le personnel de la Division continue de présenter des mémoires et des exposés, de faire partie de diverses organisations professionnelles et de contribuer à des publications spécialisées - la liste est longue, mentionnons entre autres les associations dans les domaines de la cartographie, des archives, de l'architecture, de la bibliothéconomie, de l'histoire et de la géographie. Citons, par exemple, Ed Dahl qui assume les fonctions de président de l'International Society of Curators of Early Maps qui s'est réunie à Uppsala, en Suède; Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba qui a participé à la table ronde de la Confédération internationale des musées d'architecture, à Stockholm, en Suède; et le rôle joué par Betty Kidd à titre de spécialiste des archives au colloque sur la gestion des documents architecturaux et cartographiques de la division de la région du sud-est asiatique du Conseil international des archives (SABRICA), en novembre 1991, à Singapour. En plus de présenter trois exposés, elle est demeurée à Singapour après le colloque pour diriger des ateliers sur les archives audiovisuelles et sur la planification d'urgence à l'intention du personnel des archives de Singapour et de Malaysia.

#### **Autres activités**

Au cours des prochains mois, le Secteur cartographique et architectural de la DACA poursuivra ses activités habituelles - acquisition, contrôle, conservation, services au public, administration, etc. - à un rythme accéléré. En effet, les ressources ne cessent de diminuer mais la charge de travail augmente constamment. Un comité du personnel, qui publie un bulletin mensuel, a été mis sur pied dans le but d'assurer la participation du personnel et de soutenir le moral des employés de la Division.

En septembre, le XII<sup>e</sup> Congrès international des archives aura lieu à Montréal, et beaucoup de délégués viendront visiter les Archives nationales.

Le déménagement du personnel et des fonds de la Division est prévu pour le mois d'octobre. Le personnel du Secteur déménagera du 395, rue Wellington (dont il occupe les locaux depuis 1967) au 344, rue Wellington (l'Édifice commémoratif-ouest, de l'autre côté de la rue). Le déménagement est nécessaire à cause des problèmes posés par la qualité de l'air dans les aires de services publics, du manque d'espace pour l'expansion (par exemple, le Programme de géomatique ne peut installer l'équipement dont il a fait l'acquisition au 395, rue Wellington); de plus, grâce au déménagement, les deux Secteurs de la Division seront logés dans le même immeuble. Les employés auront des bureaux privés dans les nouveaux locaux; par contre, seules les aires d'entreposage et les aires de services publics sont climatisées et à atmosphère contrôlé.

La dotation des postes de gestion devrait être terminée cet automne.

On procède actuellement à la mise en place d'un nouveau modèle de gestion financière aux Archives nationales; suivant ce modèle, les Divisions auront des pouvoirs accrus à compter

du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1993, le budget de fonctionnement et le budget des salaires seront combinés et administrés au niveau de la Division (actuellement, le budget des salaires est distinct et administré à l'échelon départemental). Voilà un exemple des mesures prises dans le cadre du programme FP 200 dans la fonction publique; de plus, la plupart des postes seront reclassifiés - le projet pilote doit débiter à l'automne. On prévoit également d'autres changements importants sur le plan administratif.

Une étude sur la réorganisation du Département sera entreprise en avril 1993 et il est possible que l'organisation subisse des changements au cours de l'année suivante.

Il faudra maintenir les communications entre la Division des archives cartographiques et audiovisuelles et les membres de l'Association au cours des prochains mois, qui s'annoncent fort occupés - la chronique de la Division dans le Bulletin de l'Association, le Comité de liaison AN/Association et le rapport habituel de la Division présenté à la prochaine assemblée annuelle permettront d'assurer l'efficacité des échanges.

#### 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, 1993

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

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