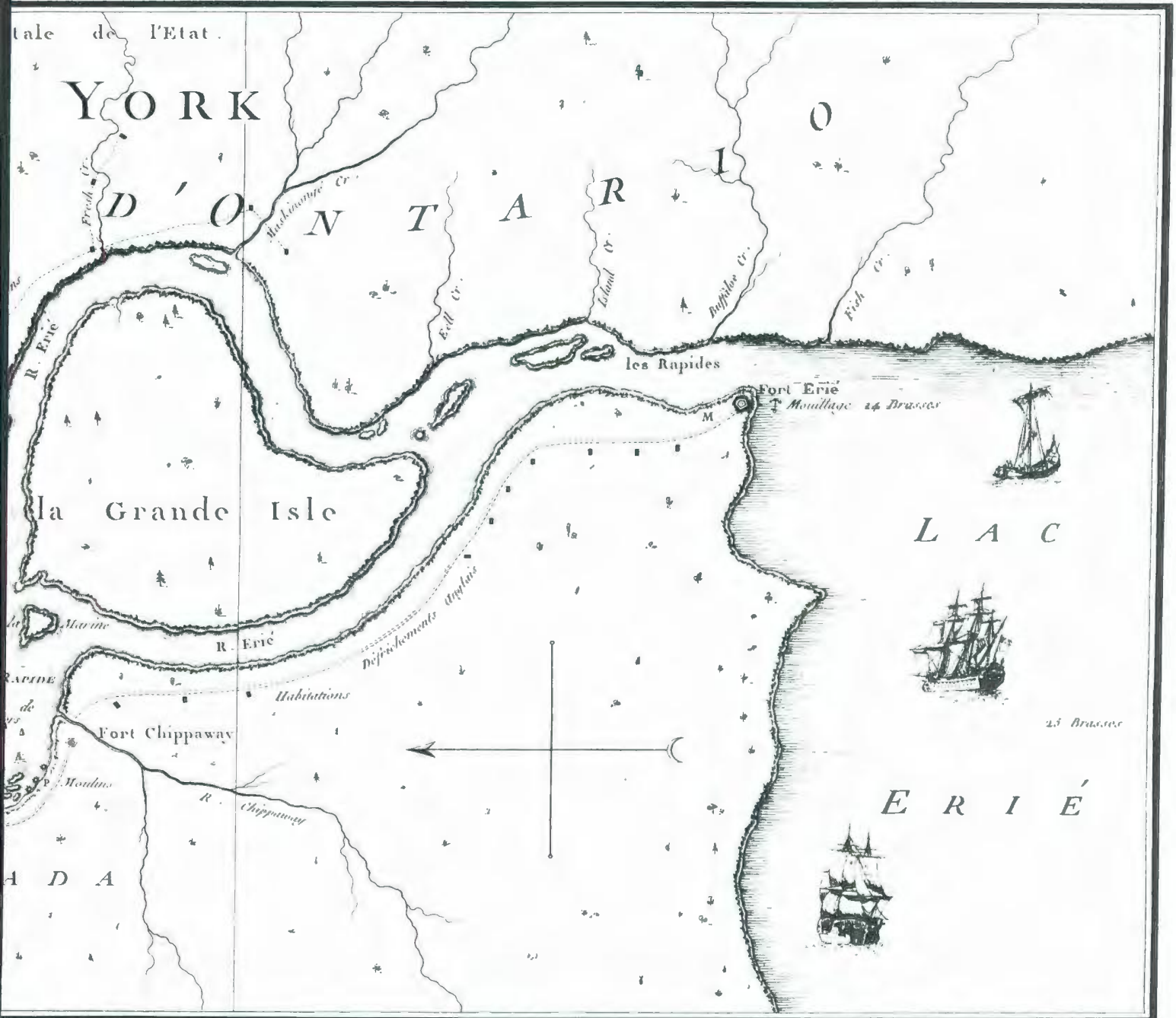


BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
du CANADA

43^{ème} Degré de Latitude.



45^{ème} Degré de Latitude

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

**ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES
CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA**

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Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps)\$35.00
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Le **Bulletin**, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

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

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

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

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

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COVER: *Plan de la Cataracte de Niagara et de l'Isthme qui separe les Lacs Erie et Ontario*. P.F. Tardieu [1805]. This map, the original of which is in the Research Collection, McMaster University Library, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 7 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: *Plan de la Cataracte de Niagara et de l'Isthme qui separe les Lacs Erie et Ontario*. P.F. Tardieu [1805]. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve dans The Research Collection, McMaster University Library, a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similé de l'ACC no. 7 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk....

Beverly Chen will be on language training for the next few months. If anyone has some Regional News they would like to share with the membership please forward directly to me for inclusion in the *Bulletin*. The deadline for the December issue (number 85) is November 1st.

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.

I would appreciate hearing any suggestions for layout or design improvements.

Don Lemon
Editor

A UNION LIST OF FIRE INSURANCE PLANS

Marcel Fortin

As an employee of the National Archives' Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division (now the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division) during the summer of 1991, I quickly learned of the popularity and importance of Fire Insurance Plans. Rare and odd would be a day that a researcher would not ask to see a specific set of fire insurance plans. Even more rare were the days when the reference staff would not recommend these urban maps to researchers eager to locate a specific area of the city.

As a map reference officer and user of Fire Insurance Plans, I soon discovered the difficulties of working with incomplete sets of fire insurance plans. Sometimes we could not establish whether or not sets of plans were known to exist. An interesting reference tool available at the Archives was a list of fire insurance plans held at the University of Western Ontario. With this list we could determine if the University could be of any assistance to us in answering our reference queries. Although the list was but a fraction of the plans known to be held in Canada, the possibility of finding that illusive plan was that much greater. Most of all, what stands out of the experience was the cooperation between the University of Western Ontario's Serge Sauer Map Library and the National Archives.

On the urging of Cheryl Woods, map curator at the University of Western Ontario's Serge Sauer Map Library, and my need for an independent study topic as a Library and Information student, I decided to undertake the preparation of a union list of Canadian fire insurance plans held in Ontario University map libraries, to confill the void researchers sometimes find while researching plans in but one library or archive. In this paper I will present the problems encountered while conducting the compilation of the database of plans. I will also try to offer

general solutions to solve these problems and, finally, I will discuss the future possibilities of the database.

Although the initial project is far from being perfect, for several reasons that I will describe later, it is nevertheless invaluable as an idea to be carried further into the future to ease the researching and networking between map repositories. The work will eventually fulfil someone's dreams, such as Robert Hayward's and Edward Phelps', that someday such a list will actually incorporate all plans of Canadian cities to be found anywhere and everywhere. Initially my project was to last only the duration of my second school term at the University of Western Ontario. However, requests by libraries and archives to be included in the list, and my desire to carry the project through because of its usefulness, have led me to undertake the project as ongoing.

As just mentioned, the Union List is far from being perfect. It is practical and functional but it is not entirely up to form as a true union list of information. Of course some problems are inevitable in working with such distances between repositories of plans, but I believe there is still some progress which can be achieved by pushing forward with the project with the institutions working together.

I would now like to present the problems which were inherent with the first Union List compiled in the spring of 1992. Hopefully, these problems can be eliminated in the next edition.

The first problem encountered while compiling the initial list, has since been eliminated. That is the time constraint. The first list had to be completed for the beginning of April, 1992 as it constituted part of the course work for my Masters degree. This restriction had eliminated many libraries and archives from the list since I

had very little time with which to work. As a result of the time constraint being eliminated I can now pursue the project by including all other institutions interested without having to concern myself with time limitations except those imposed by the libraries and archives.

The second problem I had with the Union List was the redundancy of data. Many institutions have the same plans, but for several reasons I was forced to repeat the data. For example, if one map library or archive has a 1965 fire insurance plan set for the city of Ottawa and another institution also has a 1965 set for the same city, the problem is, "should I include the two as one entry with the names of the two institutions at the end?" My answer to this question is 'no', at least for the time being. Firstly, there is no way for me to know if the two sets are identical for reasons of pasting-on additions, and so forth. Essentially, it boils down to the fact that there is no way of knowing if the two sets are physically identical. Plans can be unique to a specific library or archive. Secondly, one institution might very well have only half of the sheets of the set while the other library or archives might have the entire set. Having worked with these plans, I know that it is important to know as much as possible about the sheets of the set, and as such this crucial field in the list must be identified clearly. Because of the variation in the number of sheets available per specific set, it would be too difficult to list adequately all the institutions which are related to a specific set. At least for now it is better to have separate entries for each library or archive.

An example of this problem is:

Ottawa, Vol. 1-, 1956 1963 Sheets: 91-,
Underwriters' Survey Bureau (Map
Library: Ottawa).

Ottawa, Vol. 1-, 1956 1963 Sheets: 94-,
(Map Library: Toronto).

The city is the same and so is most of the information, the author is probably the same because of the year it was published, but notice

that Ottawa has only 91 sheets while Toronto has 94 sheets. Unless we can look at the two sets side by side, a prospect which will probably never occur, we cannot determine with all conviction that the two sets are identical. In all likelihood they are but there is the chance that they might not be. Furthermore, it would be very difficult to structure a report format using only one entry for the two sets since one institution has 94 sheets and the other only 91. Therefore, we can see that for now it is preferable to continue entering the information for each set separately.

A third problem that I encountered when compiling the first list of fire insurance plans was the formatting of the report form for the final project. I use the Database Management System Paradox 3.5. Although there is a report generator in the software, I did find myself with unexpected problems that still linger with the list. Uneven spacing as a result of some empty fields in a few entries is one example. The Paradox report generator that I used functions in lines. What this means is that when a particular field for an entry is empty, a blank occurs and the leader or trailer (e.g. Vol.,-,Sheets:) is usually omitted. But when the information on the same line is present in another field, Paradox prints the leader and/or trailer (or a space when there is no leader or trailer). The presence of blank leaders and trailers lends to an unwanted appearance to the report form. With programmed macros I have managed to rid the report of these major problems but with new desktop publishing software to be found on the market, and budget allowing, I will perhaps be able to rectify all the problems in an easier fashion. Problems of a more serious nature occurred during the initial compilation of this list of plans that I would now like to examine.

Standards for the classification and the cataloguing of fire insurance plans are practically non-existent. Thus, the cataloguing of the list of plans given to me was, to say the least, slavery! Not one institution gave me the same descriptive information of their holdings as another. A few

of the map libraries submitted very extensive lists, which could generally not be as precise as desired in terms of bibliographic information. Others, with smaller numbers of plans managed to send very complete catalogued lists of fire insurance plans. The disparity between the two levels of information not only generated frustration, and an overall sense of disbelief, but it also provided me the opportunity and drive to explore and finally understand why such problems exist and persist. Far be it for me to try to develop rules for the cataloguing and description of such materials, but after completing this project I came to the realization that something did have to be done in terms of developing rules and standards of cataloguing for fire insurance plans. If any standards can be found for the compilation of this list of plans it would be a major breakthrough. Developing standards, even if they are the standards we develop for this project would be a wiser decision than continuing with the present description format that I had to develop because of the circumstances. Predominant examples of the cataloguing problems encountered are as follows:

- Titles of the plans were generally not provided. Although the name of the city suffices, the complete title should also be given. If the title is unwanted as the keyword access, since 'city' might be easier to access, it should still be included as further bibliographic or cartographic information.
- Although most of the lists were quite precise enough to provide me with a volume number when occurring, several of the lists did not provide me with the year of publication or the years of revision.
- Only a few of the libraries gave me the scales for the sets of plans, or the dimensions. Although this information is not crucial, it would be desirable to follow

some of the basic standards already in existence.

- One flagrant problem encountered in compiling the list, was the absence, in some of the library lists, of the province of the entry. Although some cities are obvious, several entries could be difficult to find.
- One of the major problems I had with the bibliographic information was the publisher/author of the plans. Although Goad, C.E. is easy enough, the combination of the underwriter firms as publisher/author made it somewhat difficult. I have observed that two libraries can have the "same" set but do not necessarily have the same author. The correct author/publisher should thus be clearly indicated. Furthermore, some of the libraries completely omitted the publisher/author field in their bibliographic information. While not confusing as such, it is frustrating nonetheless when attempting to complete a Union List.
- The number of sheets for each set of plans was another great source of anguish, as I mentioned briefly before. Some of the lists separated the index from the number of sheets held, some did not. When they did not I simply assumed they had put the index with the total number of sheets. When the number was separate from the index I added the number with the number of index sheets. Another problem with the sheets was that none of the lists gave me an indication of what percentage of the sheets was held as compared to the total number of sheets required to be in the set.

As we can see, these problems can not be rectified overnight as many are inherent in the process and the nature of the compilation of the list. Some of the problems, unfortunately, could possibly be with the list for its duration.

However, there is definitely some improvement which I believe can easily be achieved with the simple further cooperation between all these libraries and archives. There is great potential for this list and what it stands for as a union of resources between various institutions, simple cooperation and discussion can assuredly guarantee the follow through of this potential.

I would like now to discuss the possibilities of access to the Union List in the future. Access to the list is of prime consideration when pondering the future of the union catalogue. With its growth, more institutions will desire a copy of the list. Cost of publication and the time of printing and sending it through the mail are naturally further considerations. Several new methods should be examined to ease both of these worries and to provide access to the list for the largest number of libraries and archives.

The first method which I have already started to explore is through the use of computer diskettes. Although the project is done in Paradox format, the report form is accessible through ASCII code by simply importing the report format into word processing software. By simply eliminating the upper and lower margins before importing the data, the report form will have the same appearance as the Database Management System generated report. The secret to keeping this format is to save it on disk with the new margins.

Another form which could make the database easily accessible to almost all institutions and individuals is through University or institutional Vax/Vms type operating systems and Bulletin Board Services (BBS). From these, the user could actually download the entire database at the lowest possible cost to any of the parties involved because the database needs only to be put on the system when it is updated and anyone wishing to access it can do so with the use of a personal computer, and a modem if the user is on a stand alone computer.

The map libraries involved in the initial list are as follows: Serge Sauer Map Library at the University of Western Ontario, Brock University Map Library, Lloyd Reeds Map Library at McMaster University, Carleton University Map Library, University of Ottawa Map Library, Guelph University Map Library, Queen's University Map and Air Photo Library, the Paul Vandall Map Library at the University of Windsor, University of Toronto Map Library, York University Map Library, Map Section of the Thomas J. Bata Library at Trent University, and the University Map and Design Library at the University of Waterloo.

Anyone wishing information on acquiring a copy of the list can contact me through this address: Marcel A. Fortin c/o Mario and Denise Fortin 306 Dovercourt Rd. Sturgeon-Falls, Ont. P0H 2G0

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

American Places Dictionary: A Guide to 45,000 Populated Places, Natural Features, and Other Places in the United States. Detroit, MI: Omnigraphics, 1992. 1000p. \$140 US. ISBN 1-55888-747-4

California: An Environmental Atlas and Guide. Bern Kreissman. Davis, CA: Bear Klaw Press, 1991. 225 p. \$19.95 US.

Canadian Railway Atlas/Chemins de Fer Canadiens Atlas. The Railway Association of Canada. Perry Printing Limited, 1991. Place of Publication: NA. \$24.95 ISSN 0-9695 238-0-7

Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions: Reference Maps. = Divisions de recensement et subdivisions de recensement: cartes de reference. Statistics Canada. Ottawa: Supply and Services, 1992. 1991 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 92-319. \$75. ISBN 0-660-57112-9

Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer. Freeport MN: De Lorme, 1991. \$14.95

Directory of Canadian Surveyors and Mappers. Industry, Science and Technology Canada. Ottawa: Supply and Services, 1991. 24 p. Catalogue C21-18/11-1991E.

Guide de la route Canada. 2e ed. Montreal: Selection du Reader's Digest, 1992. \$40 ISBN 0-88850-192-7

A Historical Atlas of South Asia. Ed. Joseph E. Schwartzberg. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992. \$250 US. ISBN 0-19-506869-6

Idaho Atlas & Gazetteer. Freeport MN: De Lorme, 1991. \$14.95

Illinois Atlas & Gazetteer. Freeport MN: De Lorme, 1991. \$14.95

International Geological-Geophysical Atlas of the Atlantic Ocean. Ed. G.B. Udintsev, IOC, Ministry of Geology, USSR. Minsk, USSR: Russian Academy of Sciences, 1990. English and Russian. 158 p. ISBN 5-85120-001-4. Available from Business Science Exchange Corporation, POB 8053, Manchester, CT 06040 (Attn. Dale Perry)

Japan: A bilingual atlas. New York: [Publisher NA], 1991. 128 p. 39.--DM. Distributed through: GeoCenter.

Kleiner Atlas zur deutschen Territorialgeschichte. B. Jahnig and L. Biewer. Bonn: [Publisher NA], 1991. 199 p. 48.-- DM. Distributed through: GeoCenter.

Klimaatlas der Schweiz. Basil: [Publisher NA], 1991. 12 maps. 68.--DM. Distributed through: GeoCenter.

The Lovtsov Atlas of the North Pacific Ocean. Vasilii F. Lovtsov. Kingston: Limestone Press, 1991. 62 p. ISBN 0919642381

Mapping the Next Millennium: The Discovery of New Geographies. Stephen S. Hall. New York: Random House, 1992. 477 p. \$30. ISBN 0-394-57635-7

The Middle East and the Age of Discovery. In *Aramco World*, May-June 1992 issue.

Names of Algonquin: Stories Behind the Lake and Place Names of Algonquin Provincial Park. Algonquin Park Technical Bulletin No. 10. G.D. Garland. Whitney, Ont: Friends of Algonquin Park. 60 p. \$2.50 ISBN 0-921709-62-5

The New State of War and Peace: An International Atlas. Michael Kidron and Dan Smith. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991. ISBN

0-671-70521-0 Hardcover \$27.95; ISBN
0-671-70103-7 Paper \$14.95.

Omni Gazetteer of New York State: A Guide to More Than 40,000 Place Names. (Omni Gazetteer State Series). Detroit, MI: Omnigraphics, 1992. \$125 ISBN 1-55888-770-9

Ordnance Survey Illustrated Atlas of Victorian & Edwardian Britain. P. Atterbury. Basingstoke, 1991. 208 p. 105,--DM. Distributed through: GeoCenter.

Ordnance Survey: Map Makers to Britain Since 1791. Tim Owen and Elaine Pilbeam. Southampton: Ordnance Survey, 1992. 196 p. £14.95. ISBN 0 31 900249 7 (A superb volume)

Philip's Colour Star Atlas: Epoch 2000. J. Cox and R. Monkhouse. London: [Publisher NA], 1991. 40 p. 44,--DM. Distributed through: GeoCenter.

Place Names of Alberta Volume II: Southern Alberta. Ed. by Aphrodite Karamitsanis. Calgary, Alt.: University of Calgary Press, 1992. 152 p. \$18.95 ISBN 0-919813-95-X

Southeastern British Columbia Recreational Atlas. P.T.C. Phototype Composing Ltd. Victoria, BC: Informap, 1992. \$7.95 ISBN 0-9693607-6-2

Southwestern British Columbia Recreational Atlas. P.T.C. Phototype Composing Ltd. Victoria, BC: Informap, 1992. \$7.95 ISBN 0-9693607-4-6

Super Atlas of Germany. Ravenstein, 1992. 229 p. Available from ITMB \$14.95. ISBN 3876608120

Toponymy and Terminology Used in the Canadian Parks Service. Toponymy and Terminology Committee, Canadian Parks Service. Ottawa, 1991. 48 p. Free

Treasures of the National Archives. National Archives of Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1992. 400 p. \$50 Cloth. ISBN 0-8020-5022-0

Vancouver Island Road and Recreational Atlas. P.T.C. Phototype Composing Ltd. Victoria, BC: Informap, 1992. \$4.95 ISBN 0-9693607-4-6

Vancouver: A Visual History. Bruce MacDonald. Vancouver, BC: Talon Books, 1992. 96 p. \$45 ISBN 0-88922-311-4

Voyage Around the World of the Corvette La Favorite 1830-2 Under the Command of Captain Laplace. Singapore: Antiques of the Orient Pte. Ltd., 1991. (21 Cuscaden Road #01-02, Ming Arcade, Singapore 1024). 72 p. S\$49

World Atlas of Desertification. Nicholas J. Middleton. Edward Arnold, 1992. 96 p. \$135 Cloth ISBN 0 340 55512 2

World Atlas of Holocene Sea-Level Changes. Oceanographic Series, 58. Paolo Antonio Pirazzoli. New York: Elsevier, 1991. 300 p. \$100

World Soil Resources: An Explanatory Note on the FAO World Soil Resources Map at 1:25 000 000 scale. (map and report) FAO, 1992. 58 p. \$40 Paper. ISBN 92-5-103117-7, F6177 (Available from UNIPUB)

REVIEWS

Carol Marley

Bertelsen, Christian, Inger Holbech Mortensen and Ebbe Mortensen, editors. KALAALLIT NUNAAT GREENLAND: ATLAS. 1st ed. Pilersuiffik: Greenland Home Rule, 1990. (Distributed by Geocentre). 127 p. ISBN 87-585-0702-7. Accompanied by a statistical supplement, 24 pages. ISBN 87-585-0708-6. DM 174

Greenland has been the subject of mapping ever since the island was discovered around the year 1000 when Eskimos moved in from the north and a tiny Norse colony was established. The Norse colony perished about 1500, but a recolonization by Denmark started in 1721. Many expeditions to Greenland had map making as their primary object and people risked their life in so doing. Systematic modern survey of Greenland began in 1927 and since 1932 it has been based on aerial photography. The Greenland Atlas just now published is the first full scale atlas of Greenland ever published. It comes in two versions, both bilingual: Danish/Greenlandic and English/Greenlandic. All of the maps are new; many are based on material from Denmark's Geodetic Institute. Scales vary and are generally appropriate, although they are not given for all maps.

The atlas covers natural conditions, geophysical aspects and questions related to the cultural and economic geography of Greenland. The publishers admit that not all geographical aspects could be included nor all authorized place names. Yet, this publication clearly fills an important need by combining a wealth of maps, graphics, photos (black and white and colour) with explanatory text. It is a most sensible and useful publication of value to any map library and even to general libraries which serve researchers, scholars and students at college and university level. The forward suggests it would also be useful to high school students.

The quality of the maps is very high. The huge area they cover is divided into regions and local authority districts outlined on an index map. It is perhaps a bit unfortunate that the topographic maps do not contact each other, so that the inland part of the ice cap is not shown. A smaller scale would have allowed for this area to be included. In addition to the topographic maps, thematic maps cover the following topics: Surveying Greenland, Circumpolar Lands, Our Neighbours to the West, Our Neighbours to the East, Inuit Language, Geology, Sheep Raising, National Parks, the Ice Cap, Climate, Ocean Currents, Sea Ice, Travel, Tides, Magnetic Declination, Midnight Sun Polar Night, Aurora Borealis, Telecommunications, Fresh Water, Plants, Birds, Culture, Fishery and Settlements.

At the end of the book there is a very useful lexical appendix which provides definitions for terms used in the main text. It also serves as a partial index. This section is followed by a gazetteer. There is also a statistical appendix with 24 pages of tables and graphs.

The atlas is of very high quality and contains a wealth of fine illustrations never assembled before. It deserves to be acquired, especially by any college or university library.

Hans Moller
Research and Development Librarian
McGill University

REFERENCE MANAGER. Camino Corporate Center, 2355 Camino Vida Roble, Carlsbad, California, U.S.A., 92009; Research Information Systems Inc., (619)438-5526.

Minimum hardware requirements on the Macintosh: a Mac Plus with 1 meg. of RAM; System 4.2 or higher; and two floppy disk drives or a hard disk. Minimum hardware requirements on an IBM PC: 384 K of RAM; PC-DOS 2.1 or

higher; two floppy drives or a hard disk. *Reference Manager* is not copy protected.

Disorganization is an inherent trait that many writers, researchers, and archivists share. My desk was always a clutter of file cards and scraps of paper with important references for some future article. I spent far too much time trying to keep the various piles of loose notes organized. When it actually came time to prepare the article, collating all the material was a very painstaking process. However, now that I have access to a computer, I have found that reference management can be much easier with a bibliographic database manager.

Why use a bibliographic database manager? Why not just use one of the general database packages that are more readily available? The answer is really quite simple. A bibliographic database comes with all the fields ready to use. If you are like me, manipulating a more general database, so as to establish the same fields, would be a lesson in frustration and disappointment. As well, with a sophisticated bibliographic database, it is possible to generate a list of references in a number of different formats. For example, some journals prefer to have the year of the publication set in parentheses and placed immediately following the authors name. Other publishers want to see the date set at the end of the reference and without parentheses. Ordinary databases can only accomplish such changes with extreme difficulty. A properly designed bibliographic database, on the other hand, can usually accommodate format changes in the output with minimal effort.

One of the more powerful bibliographic database packages available on the market today is *Reference Manager* from Research Information Systems, Inc. of Carlsbad, California. It eliminates the need for file cards and will retrieve references using almost anything you can remember about a particular citation — any author, editor, keyword, journal name, year of publication, or any words or phrases that appear in the title, or notes. It can format your bibliographies in virtually any style, and will

automatically incorporate citations into almost any manuscript.

As with most database programs, bibliographic references are entered into *Reference Manager* individually. The program leads you through the six screens that will add a citation to the database, one screen at a time. The first screen asks you to identify the type of reference that is to be added to the database — a book, book chapter, journal article, abstract, or unpublished paper — and the authors name. The second screen allows entry of the title, and the third screen, the keywords which you would like to associate with the reference. If the reference is a book chapter, a fourth screen will ask for the editors of the book. Each of these fields is limited to 255 words, and each word to 255 characters, which for practical purposes means the fields essentially have no space restrictions (when was the last time you cited a book or journal article with more than 255 authors, or ran across a name with more than 255 characters).

Reference Manager's fifth screen captures miscellaneous information on the reference. For books and book chapters, the information requested includes: the publishers name, place of publication, date of publication, edition number, and page ranges. For journals it includes: the journal name, date of publication, volume number, and page ranges. The sixth and final screen allows the inputting of notes. The field can be any length (subject only to the available RAM on your computer) and may consist of a few personal notes or a full abstract.

Each of the screens mentioned above has a special status window at the bottom, which allows you to view the reference as it is being constructed. When you move from one screen to the next, you can use the status window to view the information that you previously entered in earlier screens.

One of the things I like about *Reference Manager* is its ability to place authors' names, keywords, and journal titles in separate indexes. When completing these fields for a new reference, you

are given the option of typing all the information from scratch, or entering it from the index. This feature can save you a considerable amount of time by eliminating unnecessary re-typing, as in cases when you have four or five references by the same author to add. It is especially handy when it is time to keyword index a reference. By using the databases keyword index to complete this field for a new reference, it is easier to maintain consistency in your keywording from one data entry session to the next.

Keyword indexing is also made less painful by *Reference Manager* through its scans of the title and notes, as they are being entered. It compares words in these fields to words that already exist in the keyword index. If a match is found, it will put the word in the reference's keyword list automatically. The keyword scan is relatively sophisticated; it recognizes plural forms of a word and will match these against the singular, and vice versa.

Reference Manager's real power, however, is found in its retrievals. It is possible to retrieve references by searching any of the fields using almost any term, and several parameters may be combined, using Boolean operators, to create a very precise search. Depending on your hardware configuration, the searches can be incredibly quick. For example, the publishers claim that it is possible to search a 10,000 reference database by *Reference Manager* in as little as three seconds using a single parameter.

Generating a bibliography from a manuscript and formatting it to meet a publisher's specifications is equally painless. *Reference Manager* automatically flags each reference added to the database with a unique ID number. By simply inserting this number into your manuscript wherever you want a citation to appear, and then by running the command "Generate Bibliography," *Reference Manager* will create the appropriate in-text citation and the bibliography. Both the citation and the bibliography will be formatted to whatever style you require.

One problem I have encountered with *Reference Manager* is its inability to store an author's first and middle names, only the author's initials can be used. I would prefer it if the user was given an option of entering an author's first and second names in full and having them reduced to initials on output, when this is the preferred style.

I have also found *Reference Manager* to be rather limited in the types of references it handles. The program has obviously been designed for the scientific community because other than standard books, book chapters, journal articles, abstracts, or unpublished papers, it can not adequately deal with the non-textual media that historians, archivists, and librarians sometimes use. Fortunately, *Reference Manager's* unlimited "note" field allows most of the bibliographic description for other types of media to be retained by the researcher; but using the "notes" in this fashion — as a general grab-bag for bibliographic data that should be placed in specially designed fields — is not a reasonable alternative. If it were suitable, then researchers could just as easily use a general database program such as DBase IV or Macintosh's File Maker Pro.

For example, it is possible to use the "book" reference type to enter bibliographic descriptions on maps. The fields for author, title, publisher, place of publication, and date can be used for a cartographic reference just as they would be used for a book reference, but even the most basic cartographic reference also requires an indication of the map scale. In *Reference Managers* present format, you must included information on map scales in the "notes," which means the user loses all the unique formatting abilities of *Reference Manager*. Unfortunately, the "notes" field can only be printed in one style, and it can only be printed if the "notes" for all references are printed. If you also use the "notes" field to store abstracts on papers published in journals, then these will be included in your bibliography along with the map scales. Any bibliography generated by a researcher who

uses cartographic sources will require heavy editing.

The same holds true for unpublished, primary documents, particularly those commonly obtained by researchers of archival records. For example, if a researcher wishes to cite an unpublished memo, letter, or report generated by the staff of a government department, and which is now held in the records of the National Archives of Canada, s/he must record the provenance (the name of the institution; the collection, volume, file numbers, etc.) in the "notes," which as already indicated, is not a very suitable alternative.

A company spokesperson has indicated that the next version of *Reference Manager* will be expanded to include support for more reference types, as well as some user-definable reference types. Hopefully, the new edition will overcome some of the difficulties that researchers encounter when using *Reference Manager* for non-textual media — film, LPs, audio/visual tapes, music scores, photographs, documentary art, etc., in addition to cartographic records — and for unpublished, primary (archival) sources. User-definable reference types would, in particular, seem to have some interesting possibilities.

Reference Manager has been configured for use on both MS-DOS and Apple Macintosh systems. A database created on one system is easily converted to the other, which is an added bonus for those who find themselves working in a mixed computer environment. As well, users of either MS-DOS or Macintosh systems have the option of purchasing *Reference Manager* in one of two editions. The Professional Edition, which carries a suggested retail price of \$299 (US), provides users with a storage capacity for approximately 32,000 references (65,000 with MS-DOS) on a single database, and an unlimited number of additional databases at 200 references each. Research Information Systems gives registered users of the Professional Edition the option of purchasing a copy of *Reference Manager* in another system format for the nominal charge of

\$95.00. This options allows registered users the ability to run their database in multiple computer environments. Registered users of the Professional Edition also receive unlimited technical support.

With a suggested retail price of \$95.00 (US), the Student Edition of *Reference Manager* is more suitably priced for the home/personal market. It comes packed with all the features of the Professional Edition, except the storage capacity of each database is limited to about 400 references. I have been using the Student Edition at home for over a year now. The smaller storage capability of the Student Edition has been no problem. When my first database started to approach its upper limit, I simply retrieved all the references from certain subjects areas and used these to start a new database. My collection of references is now housed by *Reference Manager* in three separate databases, and I can easily add more as circumstances warrant. Users of the Student Edition normally receive 90 days of free technical support from Research Information Systems.

If your map library/archives helps to train students in on-line searching and in the use of personal bibliographic management software, Research Information Services will provide you with a complimentary copy of the Student Edition in exchange for a copy of your course outline. Free demo disks of *Reference Manager* are also available.

Other products and services offered by Research Information Systems, Inc., include *Reference Update*, a bibliographic citation service for biomedical journals. The citations are provided on disk or through a modem and can be added directly to your personal database. Another product, *Capture* (\$99 US) will transfer references download from selected national database services (either on-line or CD-ROM) into your *Reference Manager* database. *Capture* supports both the MS-DOS and Macintosh versions of *Reference Manager*. It will automatically check for duplicate references and will allow for on-screen viewing of the original

file during the import process. *The Splicer* (\$99 US) is a memory resident version of *Reference Manager*. It allows you to use *Reference Manager* within word processing software. With *The Splicer* you can retrieve your database, mark the appropriate references, and automatically "cut and paste" the reference identifiers directly into your text. Of course, if you are using System 7 on a Macintosh, *The Splicer* is not necessary.

Despite the limited types of references that it can properly store, I must admit that I have found *Reference Manager* to be very useful. My desk may still be cluttered with paper, but at least I now know where all my references are kept. More importantly, *Reference Manager* has made the retrieval of this information relatively simple. I do not hesitate in recommending it to any writers or researchers who are serious about keeping control of their references.

Jeffrey S. Murray
National Archives of Canada, Ottawa

STREET ATLAS USA (CD-ROM). Freeport, Maine: DeLorme Mapping Company, 1991 \$ 99 US

If you work in a map library and if you have the necessary hardware and software, then you should purchase this CD disc. With this one disc you have access to maps of all streets in every city, town, and rural community in the entire United States including Alaska and Hawaii. *Street Atlas USA* is a gigantic database of maps, one which enables you to search for and to display a particular map and then, once you have narrowed the search by this means, provides the capability to locate and display a particular street.

Minimum requirements are as follows: Microsoft Windows 3.0 (or higher), a 286 computer, grey scale graphics, 40MB hard drive, 2MB RAM, and any standard CD-ROM drive. My experience has been that a mouse is almost essential — although you can use the function keys and the Enter key as substitutes — and that

colour VGA graphics are necessary in order to do the maps justice; a 386 or 486 micro is much preferred over the slower 286 machine. In order to print you must clip and paste; you can paste maps to any graphics or word processing program that accepts bitmap file format.

Once you have installed MS Windows and *Street Atlas USA* on your hard drive, you are ready to begin using this incredible product. At all times the program will display two maps on the screen: the overview map is a small-scale representation of a broader area whereas the main map, which is linked to the overview map, focuses on a smaller area in greater detail. Your first task is to get the main map to the approximate area of the street in which you are interested. You can do this by dragging the mouse across the main map thereby drawing a box around your area of interest or by keying in the name of the geographic area and the state or by keying in the relevant 5-digit zip number or the relevant telephone area code and exchange number. Once you have narrowed the search in one of these ways, you can make smaller adjustments by scrolling the main map; using the mouse you can shift the area portrayed in various directions (for example, to the east or to the southwest).

Next, you will want to locate a particular street and the easiest way to accomplish this is to point and click on the Street remote control button and then to type in the name of the street. The system will search through the database and will display the names of all streets which match the name you have typed; you click on the street of interest and then click on the Locate button. The system will then zoom in and display a more detailed map of the area where the street is located; depending on the size of the street it may or may not be named on the map but it will be highlighted in pink in any case. If you continue to zoom in — each level has a magnitude associated with it — you eventually reach a level where the smallest streets are named on the main map. It is even possible to customize the main map by displaying the names of streets of particular interest. You can display address

ranges for portions of streets which are in major metropolitan areas; this feature will enable you to determine where a particular range of street numbers occurs along a lengthy street. The main map always displays a scale bar so that as you zoom in and out you can keep track of the scale of each map.

This brief description of *Street Maps USA* provides no more than an overview of the system; much more can be learned by experimenting with the user-friendly software. Although the printed User Guide is of limited use because of its brevity, patrons will find the software easy to use because of the intuitiveness of the Macintosh-like screens and the availability of online help.

I tested *Street Atlas USA* by searching for streets referred to in a directory of American youth hostels and for streets that are familiar to me personally. The system found them all, a feat that greatly impressed me. Any criticisms that I do have do not relate in any way to the comprehensiveness of the database.

My major complaint is that the system can run very slowly; it took 90 seconds on our 386 computer to display a detailed street plan of central Boston (at magnitude 13). Then I clicked the mouse button in order to recentre the map and it took another 90 seconds for the system to redraw the entire map. Street searches can also be extremely slow. A search for Thacher (street) in Boston required 115 seconds at magnitude 13; after narrowing the display area by zooming in to magnitude 14, the same street search still required 50 seconds. Interestingly, the correct spelling for this core-area street is Thatcher; because it is misspelled in the database, I was unable to find it until I tried using variant spellings. Although I did not find other examples of this kind of error, I feel that it would still be useful if one could browse through the street index as one can when consulting a conventional street map; perhaps this will be available in future versions. It took me some time to realize

that streets referred to as Sthwy on the street index are actually state highways; federal highways are referred to as Ushwy.

The map displays are somewhat crude: streets are drawn using line symbols and these lines are both ragged and crooked. This is no legend to indicate the meaning of these line symbols (representing different categories of highways and roads) nor of the many different point symbols, which are used to indicate the location of cities and towns, parks, public buildings, and so on. There is no indication of direction; the maps do not carry a compass rose or north arrow. My final observation is that we are not given the dates of publication — or better, the dates of information — associated with the street maps from which these computerized maps were compiled. Does this sound like a familiar problem!

I highly recommend this affordably priced disc for any library which collects U.S. street maps in order to provide placename and street location information. As an added bonus these colourful maps also show railroads as well as rivers, lakes, and other natural features. However, you will not want to discard your folded U.S. street maps if and when you do acquire this product. Street maps published by Rand McNally, Gousha, and others contain a wealth of various kinds of information not included in *Street Atlas USA*; for example, the areal extent of parks, cemeteries, institutional grounds, airports, golf courses; building outlines; municipal boundaries; and inset maps showing places of interest. Canadian map librarians will be disappointed to learn that *Street Atlas USA* includes no Canadian maps, not even for border communities. We should make a concerted effort in this country to encourage Canadian map producers to do for Canada what DeLorme has done for the United States.

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

REGIONAL NEWS

Beverly Chen

ALBERTA

University of Alberta, Edmonton, W.C. Wonders Map Collection

The University of Alberta, thanks in large part to the University of Calgary, indexed and added 9702 air photos to its collection between Dec. 1, 1991 and May 14, 1992. In that same period, over 2000 U.S. 1:24,000 topo sheets were also added as it sought to fill gaps in the collection.

The Map Collection's acquisitions budget has been slashed to the point that it will be able to purchase very few maps in the coming year so it will concentrate on acquiring the few atlases it can afford and trying to reduce its backlog of unprocessed maps and airphotos.

The Map Collection has been trying, without success, to find a home for its duplicate air photos of Northern British Columbia and the Western Arctic as well as its duplicate maps. It does not have the staff, the time, the space or the energy to sort and list all the duplicate and superceded materials and that is at the root of the problem.

There is hope of additional space in the not too distant future as the Dept. of Planning and Development concludes its studies of the Map Collection's needs and where it will fit within the University's overall structure. When (and if) funds become available, the William C. Wonders Map Collection will be moved physically to the Cameron Library building. The matter of administrative responsibility has not yet been discussed. It is a pleasant relief to find that the physical needs of the Collection have received a higher degree of concern than the bureaucratic lines of control.

The present Map Curator, Ron Whistance-Smith, will retire on June 29, 1992

and, under options open to Academic Staff at the University of Alberta, will assume a half-time role for two years. What form that half time will take is flexible and will depend on many factors, including the willingness and ability of the University to hire a replacement.

It is a time of great financial hardship and consequent change at the University of Alberta and new forms of finance and management will be looked into in the coming years. It is Ron's hope that from this process there will emerge a fresh and stronger Map Collection better suited to the challenges of the 21st century, while retaining the great strengths acquired in the past.

Grâce en grande partie à l'Université de Calgary, l'Université de l'Alberta a indexé et ajouté 9702 photographies aériennes à sa collection entre le 1^{er} décembre 1991 et le 14 mai 1992. Durant cette même période, plus de 2000 feuilles topographiques américaines à l'échelle 1:24 000 furent ajoutées afin de combler les lacunes de la collection.

Le budget d'acquisitions de la collection des cartes a été tellement réduit qu'il sera possible d'acheter quelques cartes seulement cette année. Les efforts porteront donc sur l'acquisition de quelques atlas et l'on tentera de réduire le retard accumulé dans le traitement des cartes et des photos aériennes.

La collection de cartes a tenté sans succès de trouver preneur pour les doubles de la collection de photographies aériennes et de cartes du nord de la Colombie-Britannique et de l'Arctique de l'Ouest. Nous n'avons pas le personnel, le temps, l'espace ni les ressources pour traiter et prendre en note les doubles et tout le matériel excédentaire qui est à la source du problème.

Le département de la planification et du développement devrait terminer son étude en ce qui a trait aux besoins de la collection de cartes et à la place qu'elle occupera dans la structure universitaire. Suite à cela, il y a donc un espoir d'obtenir plus d'espace pour mieux répondre à nos besoins. Lorsque les fonds seront disponibles, la Collection de cartes William C. Wonders sera déménagée à la bibliothèque Cameron. Il n'y a eu aucune discussion concernant les responsabilités administratives. Cependant il est agréable de constater que les besoins physiques s'appliquant à la Collection ont retenu une plus grande attention que les aspects bureaucratiques s'y rattachant.

M. Ron Whistance-Smith le curateur de la Collection de cartes prendra sa retraite le juin 29 1992. Cependant il restera en poste à mi-temps pour deux ans, grâce aux possibilités qui lui sont offertes en tant que membre du personnel universitaire. Plusieurs facteurs influenceront la forme que prendra le travail à mi-temps pour M. Whistance-Smith y compris le désir et la capacité de l'Université à embaucher une nouvelle personne pour combler son poste.

L'Université de l'Alberta vit une période de grandes difficultés financières ainsi que les changements qui s'y rattachent. De nouvelles méthodes de gestion y compris financière seront examinées dans les années à venir. Ron espère d'ailleurs qu'à partir de cela une Collection de cartes renouvelée adaptée et forte émergera afin de bien répondre aux défis du 21^{ème} siècle tout en s'appuyant sur les forces déjà développées.

ONTARIO

University of Toronto Map Library/Cartotheque, Université de Toronto

Joan Winearls will be on research leave until January 1993. Her proposed research areas are: Apocryphal geographic concepts of the west coast and interior on maps of North America in

the 18th century: Bibliography and analysis; Descriptive bibliographical methodology for handling multi-sheet 18th century maps of North America.

Joan will be visiting the John Carter Brown Library, National Archives, Provincial Archives of B.C., and other libraries in California and the Northeastern United States.

Michael Gold will be Acting Map Librarian in her absence. Michael received a B.A. in Political Science from the University of Mississippi in 1986 and a MLS from Indiana University in 1988. He has worked in the Mathematical Sciences, Statistics and Computer Science Library of Purdue University and an advertising agency library in New York before coming to the University of Toronto.

Joan Winearls sera absente jusqu'en janvier parce qu'elle fait de la recherche. Ses sujets sont: la bibliographie et l'analyse des concepts géographiques apocryphes de la côte ouest américaine et de l'intérieur au 18^{ème} siècle; une méthodologie bibliographique descriptive pour gérer les cartes américaines à plusieurs feuillets 18^{ème} siècle. Joan visitera la bibliothèque John Carter Brown, les Archives nationales du Canada, les Archives provinciales de Colombie-Britannique et d'autres bibliothèques en Californie et dans le Nord-Est des États-Unis.

Michael Gold sera cartothecaire en son absence. Micheal a obtenu un baccalauréat es Arts en Science Politique de l'Université du Mississippi en 1986 et une maîtrise en bibliothéconomie de l'Université de l'Indiana en 1988. Il a travaillé à la bibliothèque des sciences mathématiques, des statistiques et des sciences informatiques de l'Université Purdue et à la bibliothèque d'une agence publicitaire à New York avant de venir à l'Université de Toronto.

**York University Map Library /Cartothèque,
Université York**

The York University Map Library is pleased to announce that it is now settled into its new location. The library moved to its new space on the first floor of the Scott Library in early January. The move went quite well and staff and patrons are generally pleased with the new environment. The new service desk and work area have facilitated better service and work flow. The new direct access has resulted in more patrons discovering the Map Library.

La cartothèque de l'Université York est heureuse d'annoncer qu'elle est maintenant installée dans ses nouveaux locaux. La bibliothèque a déménagé au premier plancher de la bibliothèque Scott au début janvier. Le déménagement s'est bien passé et les employés et les utilisateurs sont satisfaits du nouvel environnement. Le nouveau poste de services et l'aire de travail facilitent maintenant une meilleure circulation et répartition du travail. L'accès direct a permis à de nombreuses personnes de découvrir la cartothèque.

**EMR Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing,
Map Resource Center/Énergie, Mines et
Ressources, Secteur des levés, de la cartographie
et de la télédétection**

The National Atlas Information Service Map Library, better known as EMR Map Resource Centre, remains accessible by request only. Due to challenging times during which everybody it seems has to cope with fewer resources, and the urgency to complete the fifth edition of the National Atlas by March, 1993, the Map Library reorganization process has been temporarily stopped in order to allow all efforts and funds to be spent on the completion of the Atlas.

Meanwhile, the Surveys and Mapping Library, the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing Library, the Remote Sensing Online Retrieval

System (RESORS) and the National Atlas Information Service Resource Centre have merged to create a new facility called The Library and Information Centre of the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector. Due to lack of space, the map collection remains stored in a separate area. Requests for geographical information will continue to be answered by the staff of the Geographical Research Section of the National Atlas Information Service. When the fifth edition is finished, the Service will reactivate the reorganization of the Map Library and participate very actively in the new Centre activities, to help to create a one-stop shopping point for geographical information and products.

La cartothèque du Service d'information de l'Atlas national, mieux connue sous le nom de "EMR Map Resource Centre", ne reste accessible que sur demande. En effet, aux prises avec les coupures budgétaires, ainsi que devant l'urgence d'achever la cinquième édition de l'Atlas national, il a été décidé de suspendre temporairement le processus de réorganisation de la cartothèque.

Entre temps, la bibliothèque des Levés et de la cartographie de EMR ainsi que celle du Centre canadien de télédétection et le "Remote Sensing Online Retrieval System" (RESORS) se sont joints à la cartothèque du Service d'information de l'Atlas national pour former la Bibliothèque et le centre d'information du Secteur des levés, de la cartographie et de la télédétection. Cependant, l'espace restreint alloué à la nouvelle bibliothèque fait en sorte que la collection de la cartothèque reste entreposée séparément. La section de recherche du Service d'information de l'Atlas national continuera à répondre aux demandes d'informations géographiques et toponymiques. Lorsque la cinquième édition sera enfin terminée, nous réactiverons le processus d'organisation, et augmenterons notre participation dans les activités du nouveau centre afin d'aider à mettre

sur pied un endroit où les utilisateurs, lors d'une seule visite pourront satisfaire à tous leurs besoins de produits et d'informations géographiques.

University of Ottawa Map Library/Cartotheque, Université d'Ottawa

Bruce Robin has been accepted for a two-week internship in the Conservation Treatment Division of the National Archives from May 4-15. During his internship, he will obtain hands-on experience in all aspects of repairing and conserving maps.

Frank Williams has returned for the summer from the first half of an 8-month sabbatical. Frank, who has an M.Mus. and a M.L.S. is now pursuing a degree in Geography at the University of Ottawa.

On April 28, 1992 the Map Library hosted a 2-hour open house for the employees of the Library Network. The open house, which was open to all staff, was attended by over 100 employees. The purpose of the open house was two-fold: to introduce other library employees to the Map Library's collection; and to provide an opportunity for library staff, which are physically dispersed across the campus, to meet informally with their colleagues.

The Map Library has prepared a list of duplicate superseded 1:500,000 Canadian topographic maps which it has available for re-distribution to other libraries. If you are interested in obtaining a copy of the list, please contact Grace Welch: e-mail: gwelch@acadvm1.uottawa.ca.

Bruce Robin a accepté un stage de deux semaines à la Division de la conservation et du traitement aux Archives nationales du Canada du 4 au 15 mai. Pendant ce stage, il acquerra de l'expérience pratique dans la réparation et la conservation des cartes.

Frank Williams est revenu pour l'été d'un congé sabbatique de 8 mois. Frank a une maîtrise en musique et une maîtrise en bibliothéconomie et est présentement inscrit au baccalauréat en géographie à l'Université d'Ottawa.

Le 28 avril 1992, la cartotheque a tenu une activité porte ouverte d'une durée de deux heures. Cette activité était accessible à tous les employés et plus de 100 personnes y ont participé. L'objectif visé était en deux parties: présenter aux autres employés de la bibliothèque la collection de la cartotheque; et donner aux employés de la bibliothèque qui sont dispersés sur le campus, l'occasion de rencontrer leurs collègues de façon informelle.

La cartotheque a préparé une liste des cartes périmées à l'échelle 1:500 000 et ces doubles sont maintenant disponibles par l'intermédiaire du programme de redistribution. Si vous désirez obtenir une copie de la liste, communiquez avec Grace Welch. Son adresse électronique est gwelch@acadvm1.uottawa.ca.

University of Western Ontario Map Library/ Cartotheque, Université Western Ontario

Cheryl Woods reports that a library science student, Marcel Fortin, compiled a list of holdings of Canadian fire insurance plans held in 12 OCUL Map Group collections. This was an independent study supervised by Cheryl. The list is arranged by province and alphabetically by city within each province. The information provided is for original plans. Each entry consists of: city, dates of publication, author or publisher, number of sheets or volumes, and map library location. The database used was Paradox 3.5. The list should prove to be a very useful reference tool. Cheryl hopes that ACMLA will pick this project up for a future publication to include other small archives, special collections within universities, Ontario Archives, and Metropolitan Toronto Library's holdings. The student has agreed to continue the compilation of this list of Ontario holdings of Canadian fire insurance

plans. If at all possible, the inclusion of plans at CAVA is desirable.

Cheryl Woods a indiqué que Marcel Fortin, étudiant en bibliothéconomie a préparé une liste des plans d'assurance-incendie canadiens que l'on retrouve dans les 12 collections de cartes du groupe "OCUL". La liste est organisée par province et alphabétiquement par ville pour chaque province. L'information porte sur les plans originaux. Chaque entrée de données comprend: la ville, les dates de publication, l'auteur ou l'éditeur, le nombre de feuilles ou de volumes et la cartothèque où le plan se trouve. La base de données utilisée était "Paradox 3.5". La liste devrait s'avérer un outil de référence très utile. Cheryl espère que l'ACACC choisira ce projet pour publication future et l'on pourra y inclure d'autres petits dépôts d'archives, des collections spéciales disponibles dans les universités, les archives de l'Ontario et celles disponibles à la bibliothèque du Toronto métropolitain. L'étudiant a accepté de continuer la compilation de cette liste des plans canadiens d'assurance-incendie. Si cela est possible, l'inclusion des plans de la division des Archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles est souhaitable.

OCUL Map Group Map Cataloguing Workshop/Groupe de cartothécaires "OCUL"

Trudy Bodak (York University) and Joan Winearls (University of Toronto) organized a one-day map cataloguing workshop at Robarts Library, University of Toronto on April 23, 1992 for OCUL Map Group institutions. The intent was to provide an introduction to the techniques and problems of cataloguing primarily single-sheet maps. Topics covered included 1) Basic principles of cataloguing for non-cataloguers (Trudy Bodak, York University); 2) Differences between the cataloguing of maps and books (Joan Winearls, University of

Toronto); 3) Descriptive cataloguing (Velma Parker, National Archives of Canada); 4) Library of Congress Subject analysis (Trudy Bodak, York University); 5) Library of Congress Classification (Amy Chan, University of Waterloo); and 6) MARC Coding (Carol Goodger-Hill, University of Guelph). Thirty-one people, representing members from the OCUL Map Group Libraries and also cataloguers from their institutions, attended this workshop. Responses to the workshop were very positive. Generally, people thought that the presentations were very useful and informative, and that they gave a good overview of map cataloguing. In response to other topics that might be covered in another workshop, some people suggested the following: series and serials; analytics; aerial photos and remote sensing; archival and manuscript maps; and a session on where to begin cataloguing. All in all, this workshop was an excellent opportunity to share map cataloguing knowledge and expertise.

Atelier pour le cataloguage des cartes. Trudy Bodak (Université York) et Joan Winearls (Université de Toronto) ont organisé un atelier d'une durée d'un jour pour le cataloguage des cartes à la bibliothèque Robarts à l'Université de Toronto le 23 avril 1992 pour les institutions du groupe de cartothécaires ontariens. L'objectif était de présenter les techniques et les problèmes du cataloguage des cartes ayant une seule feuille. Les sujets couverts incluent: (1) Les principes de base du cataloguage pour les non-catalogueurs (Trudy Bodak); (2) Les différences de cataloguage entre les cartes et les livres (Joan Winearls); (3) Le cataloguage descriptif (Velma Parker, Archives nationales du Canada); (4) L'analyse des sujets, Bibliothèque du Congrès ((Trudy Bodak); (5) Classification selon la Bibliothèque du Congrès (Amy Chan, Université de Waterloo); (6) Codage MARC (Carol Goodger-Hill, Université de Guelph). 31 personnes représentant les membres du groupe de cartothécaires OCUL et des catalogueurs de

leurs institutions ont pris part à cet atelier. Les réactions à l'atelier étaient très positives. De façon générale, les participants ont trouvé les présentations très utiles et très informatives et donnaient un bon aperçu du catalogage des cartes. Les participants firent un certain nombre de suggestions pour les prochains ateliers, les sujets pourraient être les suivants: les séries; l'analyse; les photos aériennes et la télédétection; l'archivage des cartes manuscrites ainsi qu'une session sur où commencer le catalogage. Cet atelier s'est donc avéré une excellente occasion de partager les connaissances et l'expertise sur le catalogage des cartes.

QUEBEC

University of Quebec at Rimouski, Map Library/Cartotheque, Université du Québec à Rimouski (UQAR)

Yves Michaud, Map Librarian at UQAR, was the originator and coordinator of a project that has produced an urban atlas for Rimouski titled L'Atlas urbain de Rimouski. Geographers from the UQAR gave two years of labour towards the realization of this publication of some 130 pages, illustrated with 50 maps and graphs. It looks at Rimouski from its founding to the present, covering topics such as age structure by districts, unemployment, income, crime rate, architectural heritage, green spaces, industries, etc. Rimouski is now one of the only cities in Quebec that can profit from such a work which will not only be of interest to its own population but will also be useful for pedagogic and economic purposes. According to Yves, in addition to all those living in Rimouski, the Atlas will be of interest to those who would like to

either settle there or start a business there. An article about the Atlas appeared in the December 16, 1991 edition of the Quebec City newspaper, *Le Soleil*, in the column "Echos du Bas Saint-Laurent et de la Gaspésie." For bibliographic information on the Atlas see the "New Books and Atlases" column in issue #82 of the ACMLA Bulletin (March, 1992).

Yves Michaud, cartotheque à l'UQAR est l'instigateur et le coordonnateur d'un projet qui a produit un atlas urbain pour la ville de Rimouski appelé L'Atlas urbain de Rimouski. Les géographes de l'UQAR ont travaillé pendant 2 ans à la réalisation de cette publication d'environ 130 pages et qui comprend au moins une cinquantaine de cartes et de graphiques.

Cette publication présente Rimouski de sa fondation jusqu'à maintenant en traitant de sujets tels que l'âge des structures par districts, le taux de chômage, le revenu, le taux de criminalité, l'héritage architectural, les espaces verts, les industries, etc. Rimouski est présentement l'une des seules villes au Québec qui bénéficie d'un tel outil de travail et qui sera intéressant pour sa population ainsi qu'à des fins pédagogiques et économiques. Selon Yves, l'atlas sera intéressant pour sa population et aussi pour ceux qui veulent s'établir à Rimouski ou y installer une entreprise. Un article portant sur l'atlas est paru le 16 décembre 1991 dans le journal *Le Soleil de Québec*, dans la rubrique, "Échos du Bas St-Laurent et de la Gaspésie". Pour des informations bibliographiques sur l'atlas l'on peut consulter la rubrique "Nouveaux livres et atlas" dans le numéro 82 du Bulletin de l'ACACC (mars 1992).

CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE

Charts Released Report from 1-Mar-1992 to 31-May-1992

Order of Information: Chart; Release date; Title; Edition date

- 1; 12-Mar-1992; Symbols and Abbreviations/Signes conventionnels et abreviations; 1-Jan-1992
- 1-C; 12-Mar-1992; Symbols and Abbreviations/Signes conventionnels et abreviations - Cover; 1-Jan-1992
- 1209; 12-May-1992; Rivière Saguenay - Sainte-Fulgence à/to Rivière Shipshaw; 8-May-1992
- L/C 1235; 4-Mar-1992; Pointe au Boisvert à/to Cap de la Tête au Chien; 27-Dec-1991
- L/C 1236; 4-Mar-1992; Pointe des Monts à/to Escoumins; 27-Dec-1992
- 2029-C; 8-May-1992; Trent-Severn Waterway/voie navigable Trent-Severn - Couchiching Lock to Port Severn/Ecluse de Couchiching à Port Severn; 8-May-1992
- 2029-1; 8-May-1992; Couchiching Lock to Big Chute/Ecluse de Couchiching à Big Chute; 8-May-1992
- 2029-2; 8-May-1992; Big Chute to/à Port Severn; 8-May-1992
- 2086; 21-Apr-1992; Lake Ontario - Toronto to/à Hamilton; 3-Apr-1992
- L/C 2120; 19-Mar-1992; Niagara River to/à Long Point; 27-Mar-1992
- L/C 2200; 22-May-1992; Lake Huron/Lac Huron; 17-Apr-1992
- 2205; 18-Mar-1992; Georgian Bay - Killarney to/à Little Current; 6-Mar-1992
- 3080; 21-Apr-1992; Stuart Lake; 3-Apr-1992
- 3494; 27-Mar-1992; Vancouver Harbour - Central Portion/Partie centrale; 21-Feb-1992
- 3495; 27-Mar-1992; Vancouver Harbour - Eastern Portion/Partie est; 21-Feb-1992
- 3931; 10-Mar-1992; Smith Inlet, Boswell Inlet and /et Draney Inlet; 21-Feb-1992
- 3932; 10-Mar-1992; Rivers Inlet; 21-Feb-1992
- 3934; 10-Mar-1992; Approaches to/Approches à Smith Sound and /et Rivers Inlet; 21-Feb-1992
- 4170; 27-Mar-1992; Glace Bay Harbour; 28-Feb-1992
- 4281; 20-May-1992; Canso Harbour and Inner Approaches; 15-May-1992
- 4379; 18-Mar-1992; Liverpool Harbour; 14-Feb-1992
- 4381; 23-Apr-1992; Mahone Bay; 3-Apr-1992
- 4386; 22-May-1992; St. Margaret's Bay; 8-May-1992
- 4391; 26-Mar-1992; La Have River - Conquerall Bank to Bridgewater; 21-Feb-1992
- 4530; 23-Apr-1992; Hamilton Sound - Eastern Portion/Partie est; 17-Apr-1992
- 4594; 19-Mar-1992; Thimble Tickles to Bagg Head including New Bay; 14-Feb-1992
- 4980; 19-Mar-1992; Blanc-Sablon; 3-Jan-1992
- 6100-C; 1-May-1992; Lac Saint-Jean; 10-Apr-1992
- 6100-1; 1-May-1992; Lac Saint-Jean; 10-Apr-1992

6100-2; 1-May-1992; Lac Saint-Jean - Rivière Mistassini; 10-Apr-1992

6100-3; 1-May-1992; Lac Saint-Jean - Rivière Ashuapmushuan et/and Rivière Peribonca; 10-Apr-1992

6100-4; 1-May-1992; Lac Saint-Jean - La Grande Decharge et les Approches/and Approches; 10-Apr-1992

6207; 19-Mar-1992; Slave Falls to/à Eaglenest Lake; 21-Feb-1992

6215; 14-May-1992; Basil Channel to/à Sturgeon Channel; 8-May-1992

6216; 18-Mar-1992; Sturgeon Channel to/à Big Narrows Island; 28-Feb-1992

6301; 27-Mar-1992; Fort McMurray to Fort Smith; 3-Apr-1992

6419; 20-Mar-1992; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 910 to Kilometre 980 - Norman Wells to Carcajou Ridge; 13-Mar-1992

6421; 20-Mar-1992; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1040 to Kilometre 1100 - Hardie Island to Fort Good Hope; 13-Mar-1992

6423; 20-Mar-1992; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1180 to Kilometre 1240 - Askew Islands to Bryan Island; 13-Mar-1992

6424; 20-Mar-1992; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1240 to Kilometre 1325 - Bryan Island to Travaillant River; 13-Mar-1992

6425; 20-Mar-1992; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1325 to Kilometre 1400 - Travaillant River to Adam Cabin Creek; 13-Mar-1992

6426; 20-Mar-1992; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1400 to Kilometre 1480 - Adam Cabin Creek to Point Separation; 13-Mar-1992

6427; 20-Mar-1992; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1480 to Kilometre 1540 - Point Separation to Aklavik Channel; 13-Mar-1992

6428; 20-Mar-1992; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1530 to Kilometre 1590 - Aklavik Channel to Napoiak Channel including Aklavik Channel to Aklavik - Kilometre 1530 to Kilometre 1597; 13-Mar-1992

6429; 20-Mar-1992; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1580 to Kilometre 1645 - including East Channel - Inuvik to Kilometre 1645; 13-Mar-1992

6932; 20-Mar-1992; Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1500 to Inuvik - East Channel; 13-Mar-1992

7575; 27-Mar-1992; Peel Sound and/et Prince Regent Inlet

Cancelled Charts from 1-Mar-1992 to 31-May-1992

Order of Information: Chart; Title; Reason for Cancellation

2224[CAN]; Barbara Bank to Bateau Island; Rel #48/92 (effective 01/04/92)

3778[CAN]; Rivers Inlet (cancelled by NC 3931, 3932, 3934); Rel #22/92 (effective 10/03/92)

3779[CAN]; Entrance to/Entrée à Rivers Inlet (cancelled by NC 3931, 3932, 3934); Rel #22/92 (effective 10/03/92)

3797[CAN]; Plans - Queen Charlotte Sound and/et Fitz Hugh Sound (cancelled by NC 3921 and 3931 and by 3785 - NE Oct 1991); Rel #22/92 (effective 10/03/92)

7503[CAN] Cape Crauford to/à Cornwallis Island including/y compris Admiralty Inlet and/et Prince Regent Inlet (cancelled by NC 7575); Rel #39/92 (effective 27/03/92)

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

Calgary, June 2-5, 1992

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ACMLA was celebrated in Calgary with its twenty-sixth annual conference. It began on June 2 with committee meetings and an evening reception.

June 3 saw the presence of about 50 attendees for the official welcome by Richard Pinnell, ACMLA President. This was followed by the Keynote Speaker, Patrick McGlamery, of the Homer Babbidge Library, University of Connecticut who spoke on "Sharing Spatial Data, Challenge for the Nineties." He mentioned his participation in the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis "Initiative 9" on sharing spatial data. He views it as a challenge to manage information when it doubles every 5 years. He feels that the definition of what a map library is and does needs to be re-evaluated. He noted Barbara Bond's recent article and supported her assertion that cooperation is essential. He left us with a question - will your map library be the spatial data center of the future?

This question was the topic of a panel composed of Carol Marley (convenor), McGill University; Cathy Moulder, McMaster University; Colleen Beard, Brock University; and Barbara Znamirovski, Trent University. Carol noted that she has support from the Dean of Science for the Geography Department. She has problems getting enough staff and equipment. She questioned what the Map Librarian's role should be and who should deal with statistical data. Cathy informed us that she was invited to meet with Library Administration and Computing Services about dividing up areas of responsibility for spatial data. She uses PC Globe, PC USA and Map Sets (AAG) with the emphasis on teaching and services to teaching faculty. Barbara surveyed 15 academic libraries in Ontario about hardware and software. Only one institution had more than one computer available to the public and no one was running cartographic software.

Colleen felt that providing digital maps on demand is expected. She summarized what is available in electronic form via networks or individually.

After a quick break for coffee, Dr. Nigel Waters, Department of Geography, University of Calgary spoke on "Choosing a Geographic Information System". He outlined the necessary steps in the process: 1) Problem recognition and technological awareness, 2) Develop management support, 3) Project definition, 4) System evaluation, and 5) System implementation. During his presentation he referenced several interesting titles: Handling Geographic Information, Report of the Committee... chaired by Lord Chorley; Peter A. Burrough's Principles of Geographical Information Systems for Land Resources; Geographic Information Systems in two volumes by David Maguire, Michael Goodchild, and David Rhind; the three volume core curriculum of the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis; and Stephen S. Hall's Mapping the Next Millennium, the Discovery of New Geographies. Dr. Waters also noted that an electronic forum exists: GIS-L to which one may subscribe by sending a message to LISTSERV@ubvm.bitnet stating: Subscribe GIS-L "your name". There are about ten messages per day.

After lunch we heard Michael Chapman, Department of Survey Engineering (now Geomatics), University of Calgary, talk about "Evaluating Spatial Data." He defined spatial data as data relating to locations on the earth's surface from various sources. He gave some "jargon" definitions: drafting systems = geometrical or topological editors; layers = themes or coverages; drawing database = seamless map base; design system = information system; cartography = computer

graphics. He also noted a "right hand rule" whereby a name is kept to the right of its feature.

This talk was followed by a demonstration of "GEOSCOPE, an Interactive Encyclopedia of Global Change" by Ralph Baker, Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing. It will be available in about November 1992 for approximately \$200. There will be about 80 data sets on CDs, and they will be high school level.

The concluding session for the afternoon was convened by the conference organizer, Helen Clarke on "Providing Service in the 1990's" and included Grace Welch, University of Ottawa; Susan Bolton, University of Lethbridge; Shirley Harmer, Queen's University, and Arden Matheson, University of Calgary. Grace felt that computerized mapping is becoming big business. She wants to be able to connect to their main frame. She sees a shift from what we have to what we access and feels we must recognize that materials are being collected elsewhere in the library, such as in a data library. She encourages us to raise the profile of the Map Library, to push for cataloguing and to be in the central data base, and to do more resource sharing. The problems of deteriorating paper and the need for preservation were noted. Susan outlined the significant changes that took place in her Map Library as it went from Geography Department to Library administration two years ago and it had been closed for five years before that. Only one-sixth of her time is spent on it, but there is a full-time reference assistant though they are only open half days. Their's is a very manual environment. She feels that the major issues are organization and access. They do not know what they have and Geography faculty have keys to the Map Library still. They have no money for collecting or space to house new items. Plans for a new library building are about ten years down the road. Shirley noted that they are a Map Library in transition, restructuring of the building causes restructuring of services. They are presently linked to Government Documents and share a staff member. There are two service

points as they are in separate areas which gives her 1.5 staff. She noted the problems of access: physical, in terms of hours of opening, and bibliographic, having map records in the online catalog brings more people to the Map Library. Arden noted that at the University of Calgary reference services are totally integrated (as of 1988) into one service point staffed with 26 librarians and 22 library assistants. The advantages that she mentioned were longer service hours, 9am to 8pm and Saturday and Sunday, greater sharing of funds and staff, and the changes to duties meant that the Map Librarian was no longer always on call. In addition, she noted that there is greater reference staff awareness of using maps, and they are less vulnerable to budget cuts. Their map collection is 170,000 sheets (80% catalogued) and 500,000 air photos. They are currently investigating purchase of set cataloguing from OCLC. She pointed out that there are also disadvantages, such as: service may be slower, providing the best quality of service may be harder, it takes staff away from other areas, and there was a need to sell it to the staff. Special training sessions were organized to make sure that they could offer minimal level service. They do referrals to the map specialist. They have a manual on the library, too. In 1991, they had 2,100 questions. She feels that specialization is coming to an end.

At the end of that session there were some announcements and miscellaneous items. Then I held a meeting of the 1993 Conference Committee attended by Cheryl Woods, University of Western Ontario; Richard Pinnell, University of Waterloo; Poh Chan, Simon Fraser University; Lorraine Dubreuil, McGill University; Barbara Farrell, Carleton University; and Grace Welch, University of Ottawa. There was an opportunity to discuss various activities and ideas for the event. The latest version of the preliminary programme was reviewed.

Thursday, June 4, began with a talk by Dr. Iain Taylor, Chief Geographer, National Atlas

Information Service, on "Commercial Map Making in Western Canada: an Example Drawn from the Mundy Map Company," prepared in collaboration with Ron Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta, who was unable to attend the conference at the last minute. Dr. Taylor referenced the John R. T. Ettliger and Patrick O'Neill work A Checklist of Canadian Copyright Deposits in the British Museum, 1895-1923 and estimates that 75% of maps produced in Canada ended up there, but some have "gone missing." He surveyed map libraries and small museums. His results show 70% of map publishing was done in ten Canadian cities (Toronto, Windsor, Vancouver, Montreal, Hamilton, Calgary, Victoria, Ottawa, Edmonton, and Halifax). More maps were done of Vancouver than for any other city. He found that thirteen major producers did four to twenty-eight maps each. Map publishing activities may have been connected to other activities or were a peripheral activity. Most of the maps were of B.C., 31% were urban and showing lots, 18% were general urban, and 14% were land related outside cities. He felt the topics were as a result of market demand. The production techniques used were lithography and zincography, with photo offset to do the corrections. He felt that they were bold in character, brashly boosterish, and not objective. At this time, Federal government mapping was largely non-existent, but provided basic information. The Mundy company originated in Edmonton. There are nine pre-1922 maps with the first done in 1908 and the last in 1970. Mr. Mundy was born in Exeter, England, in 1884 and came to Canada in 1904. He began drafting in 1907 for the Manitoba phone system. Other details were given on his life and work.

Frances Woodward, University of British Columbia, followed with "Mapping the Canadian Rockies: Yoho National Park, a Case Study." She noted that it was formed around Mt. Steven near Field, beginning in 1875 or so, enlarged in 1901 and the name changed to Yoho, and it was reduced to 507 square miles in the 1930s. Settlement began in 1884, and Field was

named after Cyrus W. Field. The Emerald Lake Chateau was built a bit later. In 1903 a subdivision map was made of Field while a new plan was completed in 1911. There were several issues of the Yoho Park map before the 1940s. Field is one of the few developed areas of the park. Her talk was accompanied by slides of the park scenes and maps.

There was a break for coffee and then Doug Phillips, Academic Computing Services, University of Calgary, spoke on "Visual Data Analysis: Scientific Graphics in Modern Computing Environments." He described modern computing environments such as: distributed computing with powerful central servers; local workstations and high-speed networks; workstations that have color displays of at least 256 columns, large monitors (million pixels), and large memory (8-32 MBs); and electronic information exchange including e-mail, on-line discussion groups, and FTP file transfers. He defined scientific visualization as a data analysis process in which extraction of the meaningful content is facilitated by allowing the scientist to actively choose and manipulate suitable data. He illustrated his talk with examples from an archaeological study of an area of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Geoff Lester, Department of Geography, University of Alberta, followed with a presentation on "An Historical Atlas of Railways in Alberta." He described it as an attempt to make people aware of the importance of railways in the development of the country, concentrating on Alberta. The aspects addressed were location (where are they?), description (what are they like? what is the topography? gauge?), and relationships (why are lines where they are? some had specific town plans). He passed around sample sheets from the atlas.

After lunch the annual report of the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division (CAVA) of the National Archives was given by Robert Grandmaitre in the absence of

Betty Kidd. The British Library is loaning fire insurance plans for microfilming. They have received the field sheets from the Bedford Institute. A 1678 map of Newfoundland and the Grand Banks by Georges-Boissaye De Bocage, the elder, was a notable acquisition. Of considerable significance to map libraries and archives was his announcement that the first issue of Carto Canadiana was ready which covers Federal government mapping, 1981-1990, in three sections (a full geographic index, authors, and titles). It will cumulate next year and plans are to go to a CD-ROM format. Velma Parker, also not present, is a member of RAD (Rules for

doing a column on the Division for the ACMLA Bulletin. Their resources continue to diminish and their work load continues to increase. In October there will be a major move to the building across the street because of the air quality problem in the Reference Area and a storage space problem. A reclassification is in process and administrative structural changes are likely.

There was a break to allow everyone to get to the Glenbow Museum in downtown Calgary by the LRT (Light Rapid Transport) C- Train. We were met by Len Gottselig, Librarian of the Glenbow,



ACMLA 1992 Conference group at the Banquet

Archival Description). ACMLA institutional members will be consulted about the redistribution program. Their finding aids are to be input into UTLAS and other publications are to be done using computers. Louis Cardinal is

who directed tours of the map collection and the rest of their library/archives. Though they have a significant map collection, they have been unable to do much work with it since that done by Bob Batchelder and others on a SSHRC grant

in 1984-1986, which resulted in a microfiche catalogue. They have official archival responsibility for southern Alberta.

In the evening, I went to a meeting of the Canadian Committee for the Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials (CCBCCM). This was also attended by Grace Welch, University of Ottawa, acting chair in the absence of Joan Winearls; Glen Isaac, Provincial Archives of British Columbia; Hugo Stibbe, CAVA; and Barbara Farrell, Carleton University.

Friday, June 5, began with Barry Giffen, Alberta Land Resources Information, speaking on their "Public Provincial Geographic Information System." He noted that they share information and provide cheap and efficient access with help from the private sector. They formed Land Information Alberta to be self sufficient as they have \$4 Million to pay back which leads to operating on a cost recovery basis. They are open from 7am to 7pm, Monday through Friday and 9am to 3pm on Saturday. He expects that they will have remote access shortly and will serve as an electronic order desk for Maps Alberta. There is a \$325.00 subscription fee covering the software and manual. Their pricing policy was given as a cost per product type, such as \$2.00 for a land title, \$3.00 for FAX, \$3.25 for their electronic search, etc.

This was followed by Frank Thirkettle of Ph.D. Associates in Calgary, speaking on "GADS: a Geographic Analysis and Display System." This is for creation of maps and printing them out. It supports four map projections. The next release, GADS 3, is to be on a Windows platform and the type of printer required will not matter; the current version requires an HP Paintjet or an IBM Color Jet. It includes the World Data Bank II (12MB). Though it does not tie into relational databases, you can use markers to show information and it can be used in conjunction with Statistics Canada data through a pre-processing routine to extract data into an ASCII file. It is possible to export maps as ASCII

files and TIF files to use in WordPerfect for Windows, Corel Draw, and electronic printing. Text can be added to the maps.

The work involved in "Producing the Banff-Canmore Tourist Map" was described by Greg Kovacs of Calgary. This is a detailed, flat or folded, tourist map in English, French, German, and Japanese. He reported that they used existing EMR digital data and were able to do some updating. It covers 2 1/2 NTS map sheets. Thirty overlays were required, twenty-five for the front, and some were generated by computer. It was printed in Vancouver as there was no press large enough in Calgary. He expects that it will take three to four years to break even at \$12.00 each retail. They received \$25,000 in public funds for the project.

The paper sessions finished with a talk by Jack Joyce of ITMB World Wide Maps in Vancouver. He regaled us with tales of his commercial cartographic adventures. He started with making a map of Zimbabwe himself twenty years ago. He recently went to Vietnam where he was setting up a joint cartographic venture. The first map is expected to be a tourist one of Hanoi. In terms of production and costs, he said that they tried to stick to six colors and estimated a \$5,000 per map cost for cartography and \$2,000 for a usual print run of 3,000 copies (their maximum is a 10,000 copy print run). Cartographers get a 10% royalty on sales. He noted that a new Southeast Asia map was in the works using artwork from Haack.

The Annual General Meeting was after lunch. I gave reports on the Awards Committee, the 1993 Conference Committee, and the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations. A motion was made and passed to continue to participate in the Congress efforts. Other details will be in the minutes.

The annual banquet was held in the evening at a very pleasant restaurant, La Caille on the Bow. After dinner the presentation of the ACMLA Honours Award was made to a very well deserving Frances Woodward by myself and

Hugo Stibbe, the Awards Committee members who were present (Pierre Lépine was absent). Then there was a well illustrated slide presentation lecture on geographical names of Alberta by Aphrodite Karamitsanis, Geographical Names Programme Coordinator, Alberta Culture.

On Saturday, June 6, there was a field trip to the Royal Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology in Drumheller by a stalwart band of 25 or so. Stops

to see some of the spectacular Alberta badlands were also made. Then it was farewell till next year at the end of July in St. John's, Newfoundland!

Alberta Auringer Wood
Map Librarian
Memorial University of Newfoundland

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

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 choisit et du niveau de recherche. 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

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

Annual Business Meeting
Minutes of the Meeting of June 5, 1992
Calgary, Alberta

1. The 26th Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives was held at the University of Calgary, on June 5, 1992. The meeting was called to order at 1:10 p.m.

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

3. MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, MAY 29, 1991, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

It was moved to approve the Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of May 29, 1991, as printed in the ACMLA Bulletin # 80. (Grace Welch). Seconded. **Carried.**

4. No business arising.

5. AGENDA

It was moved to accept the agenda as circulated, with item no. 11 moved to the end of the 1st Vice Presidents Report. (Alberta Auringer Wood). Seconded. **Carried.**

6. PRESIDENTS REPORT

The president thanked those officers who retired recently from committee positions and other positions of responsibility with the association. A complete list of current committee chairs, liaison representatives, and other officers will be published shortly in the *Bulletin*. He stated that he wished to remember Gilles Langelier and commented that members were saddened to learn of his death in Ottawa last November; the association made a donation in 1991 to the Institute du Cancer de Montréal at the Université de Montréal, a donation which will enable the institute to offer a bursary in Gilles'

name to a student who demonstrates a strong interest and ability in cancer research.

He then reviewed the major activities of the Board during the past year. The Board met three times: in London in November 1991; Waterloo in April 1992; and Calgary in June 1992. Members of the Board reviewed many of the issues and concerns expressed by the membership last year during the conference session entitled "What do you expect from the ACMLA in the coming years?" The Board developed guidelines for handling advertising inserts in the *Bulletin*, made progress in revising the association's travel policy statement, and developed a formula for funding IFLA travel. The financial affairs of the association are stable and in good shape.

The 1993 conference, which will be held in St. John's Newfoundland, is being arranged by Alberta Auringer Wood and her committee. A location for the 1994 conference has not yet been found but it is expected that it will be held in Central Ontario or Quebec.

7. TREASURERS FINANCIAL REPORT

The Auditors Report and the Interim Budget were presented. The association remains in good financial position.

It was moved to receive the Auditors Report and the Interim Budget as presented. (Pat McIntyre). Seconded. **Carried.**

Grace Welch requested that, if possible, the Proposed Budget statement be distributed to members prior to the AGM. It was moved to receive the Proposed Budget as presented. (Grace Welch). Seconded. **Carried.**

It was moved that Lou Sebert perform the audit for next year. (Alberta Auringer Wood). Seconded. **Carried.**

Barbara Znamirowski presented the report. The SSHRC grant awarded to the association recently amounts to \$3,807 per year for the period 1991/92 to 1993/94. Barbara mentioned that publishing is an important criteria for SSHRC funding and encouraged members to do so.

She also encouraged as many members as possible to submit travel claims and return them by August 1. The SSHRC Committee intends to respond to all applicants by September 1.

8. 1st VICE PRESIDENTS REPORT

Committee reports were included in the conference package at registration and will also be printed in the *Bulletin*.

The 1st vice president noted that there was no report received from the Archives Committee.

a) Alberta Auringer Wood reported that the Awards Committee has selected an Honours Award which will be presented at the Banquet.

b) Grace Welch reported that she is acting chair of CCBCCM while Joan Winearls is on sabbatical. She also confirmed that there will be a workshop on early map cataloguing at the 1993 conference in St. John's.

c) Cathy thanked Helen Clarke for organizing the 1992 conference. The 1993 conference chair is Alberta Auringer Wood. Alberta mentioned that there are still sessions available for papers if anyone is interested and welcomes any suggestions for the conference program.

d) Alberta Auringer Wood reported on the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialist Association and indicated that nine members are currently involved with analyzing the Survey of Digital Cartographic Data in U.S. and Canadian

Libraries. Results of the survey will be printed in the *Bulletin*.

Alberta also reported that the CCISA is planning a thinktank meeting for map librarian organizations as a cooperative effort to promote the awareness of digital data, as well as other issues, instead of organizations working individually.

It was moved that ACMLA participate in the proposed meeting and to designate and send delegates to the meeting. (Carol Marley). Seconded. **Carried.** Since the meeting would probably take place in Washington, D.C., it was decided that some degree of funding will be considered based on money available.

e) With regard to copyright, Allan Youster noted that it is in the association's best interests to form a lobby group to pressure the federal government to resolve the second part of the copyright legislation which focuses on exceptions to copyright. The committee is prepared to act in the interests of the association to express our concerns. Considerable interest was expressed by the membership for the committee to organize a copyright awareness workshop at the 1993 conference.

f) The Board recommends that this committee be dissolved since its objectives can be achieved by other means. The Board will encourage organizers to integrate workshops into conference programs. As well, the Board and the SSHRC Committee are currently reviewing the travel policy to create a mechanism which distributes funds more equitably to members for conference attendance. The Board has also encouraged local workshops such as the OCU Map Group Cataloguing workshop held last Spring.

It was moved that the association relinquish the notion of establishing a Continuing Education Committee and, instead, concentrate on ensuring that workshops and events furthering the continuing education of our members are

offered during the annual conference and that as many members as possible are given conference funding.. (Allan Youster). Seconded. **Carried.**

Several members expressed interest in a Cataloguing and Conservation workshop for the 1993 conference.

A question was raised about the possibility of applying for conference funding prior to the conference to encourage greater participation from the membership. Barbara Znamirowski indicated there may be a possibility of some arrangement but also stressed the importance of members seeking institutional funding. The SSHRC Committee will consider the issue and see if this is feasible.

g) The Board decided that because the Map User Advisory Committee meets annually on a regional basis there is no requirement that it have a standing chair; since the membership of the committee changes from year to year, it makes sense for the chair to change between meetings. Instead, the committee would function with a revolving chair based on the location of the meeting. There was discussion about the need for a cooperative effort by map librarians to seek cooperation from international levels. A Map User Advisory meeting for Ontario is scheduled for fall 1992; Grace Welch will chair this meeting. The terms of reference for this committee will be reviewed and published in the *Bulletin*.

h) Cathy thanked Norma Mousaw for her work as Membership Committee chair and announced that Monica Ferguson will take on this responsibility. There was some concern regarding the decline in the association's membership. It was suggested that a form be sent to members who choose not to renew their membership, requesting their reasons for doing so. This will be discussed at the next Board meeting.

i) Robert Grandmaître, chair of the ad hoc Salon Committee, reported that at the Congress of the

International Council on Archives in Montreal, September 6 -11, ACMLA will be represented as part of the Salon of Canadian Archives. Robert plans to set up an ACMLA display booth distributing a list of publications to visitors.

9. 2ND VICE PRESIDENTS REPORT

a) Robert thanked Don Lemon for his work as Editor of the *Bulletin*. He announced that Carol Marley is the new Review Editor. Carol encouraged members who would like to review any cartographic materials, including maps, atlases or computer software, to contact Carol with information so she can attempt to acquire it.

b) The Board proposed that the Conference Manual Committee be dissolved.

It was moved that the Conference Manual Committee be dissolved and a mechanism be put in place that requires the 1st vice president to request necessary documentation from the conference organizing committee and submit this to the secretary who will make copies of the conference documentation available to conference organizing committees upon request. (Robert Grandmaître) Seconded. **Carried.**

c) Tim Ross reported that the price of the Directory will be kept under \$20 and that it should be available in the Fall of 1992.

d) Cheryl Woods presented five new facsimile maps, #136-140. She added that the covers for Portfolio #4 are available for \$45. Cheryl requested cooperation from the membership to promote the sales of facsimile maps to reduce the current stock and to seek sponsors for new facsimile maps either from institutions or other agencies. A sponsor's fee is \$150 for 100 facsimile maps. She also mentioned that the low cost of producing the facsimiles makes the project very feasible. Cheryl also mentioned that she anticipates doing a folio of bird's-eye views once folio #4 is complete.

e) Lorraine has accepted the position of chair of the Publications Committee. She intends on revising the terms of reference to reflect a more cooperative and assisting role with the members rather than a managerial role. The committee will consist of five members.

10. PUBLICATIONS OFFICERS REPORT

There is no written report available; however Robert announced that Myra Dahl has resigned from the position as Publications Officer and Louis Cardinal will resume the responsibilities.

11. IFLA REPORT

Lorraine reported that Gary North is now chair of the Geography and Map section. Lorraine has served two 4-year terms as our IFLA delegate; her term in office will expire next year.

12. CCISA REPORT

{Included under agenda item #8e}.

13. ACMLA TRAVEL POLICY

An IFLA travel policy has also been drafted.



1992 - 1993 ACMLA Executive. standing: (right to left) Pat McIntyre (Treasurer), Cathy Moulder (1st Vice President), Richard Pinnell (President); seated: (right to left) Robert Grandmaître (2nd Vice President), Cheryl Woods (Past President), Colleen Beard (Secretary)

Publication sales were approximately \$2143 for 1991-1992. This will be an unpaid position; hence the Board will no longer allocate funds to compensate for the Publications Officer's time.

The Board agreed that the following three conditions should be met before ACMLA would provide travel funding: that there should be a shared funding arrangement such that part of the funding is supplied by the delegate's home institution or by SSHRC and part by ACMLA;

that the delegate's attendance should be of demonstrated and direct benefit to the association; and that the association's liability should be limited. Richard proposed that the association should impose a limit of \$1,000. Members debated the concept of "demonstrated and direct benefit"; some felt that many of the benefits to the association were of an intangible nature and also that new delegates could not expect to immediately join a Working Group since this requires regular attendance at meetings of Standing Committees. It was agreed that the Board should proceed to search for a delegate to replace Lorraine.

It was moved that if the delegate submits evidence of a concerted effort on his/her part to obtain outside funding sources, then the association will subsidize any funding shortfall to a maximum of \$1,000. (Carol Marley). Seconded. **Carried.**

14. ACMLA GOALS AND OBJECTIVES/ STRATEGIC PLAN

It was discussed whether or not the association should develop, or requires, a strategic plan. It was mentioned that the Rules of Procedure document is being revised and updated. This will include the terms of reference for all committees. It was decided that the Board first review the association's mission statement and objectives. It was also suggested that the membership brochure be revised and the terms of reference for committees be published in the *Bulletin*.

15. NEW BUSINESS

Huggo Stibbe suggested that the Board put out a call for members who are interested in representing the association at IFLA to submit their resumes to the Board.

The Board will ensure that a mechanism is in place for all new members to receive a copy of the By-laws. If anyone requires a copy of the

By-laws, send requests to Colleen Beard, ACMLA Secretary.

Grace reported that the NAC-ACMLA Liaison Committee has been very productive over the last year. They had a very successful meeting with NAC last Spring and have received a response from Dr. Wallot. The committee has compiled their terms of reference.

16. PROPOSED BUDGET

It was moved that the budget be amended by adding a liability of \$1,000 to enable CCISA delegates to travel to Washington in 1992/93. (Barbara Farrell). Seconded. **Carried.**

It was moved that the Proposed Budget as amended be accepted. (Pat McIntyre). Seconded. **Carried.**

It was mentioned that a formal audit will have to be performed at the end of three years because of the SSHRC grant.

17. PRESENTATION OF THE 1992/93 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

All Officers were acclaimed:

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

18. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, it was moved to adjourn the 26th Annual Business Meeting at 4:35 p.m.. (Elizabeth Hamilton). Seconded. **Carried.**

Respectfully submitted,
Colleen Beard
ACMLA Secretary

**ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES 1993 ANNUAL CONFERENCE
PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME**

Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland

July 24 (Saturday)

1:00 pm - 5:00 pm ACMLA Board and
Committee meetings

July 25 (Sunday)

8:30 am - 9:00 am Registration
9:00 am - 5:00 pm Rare Materials Workshop -
Conservation (Donna Green, Memorial
University of Newfoundland Library) and
Cataloguing (Velma Parker, National Archives;
Vivien Cartmell, Oshawa Public Library;
Alberta Auringer Wood, Memorial Univ. of
Nfld. Library; Ed Dahl, National Archives;
Tony Murphy, Provincial Archives of
Newfoundland) (optional and extra registration
fee for attendance, enough to cover any costs,
e.g. \$10 - \$15.00, coffees and lunch may have to
be catered, for example)
9:00 am - 5:00 pm Committee meetings, etc.
(as requested by members)
6:30 pm - 8:30 pm Ice Breaker Reception
(Library sponsored)

July 26 (Monday)

8:30 am - 8:50 am Registration
8:50 am Opening - Richard Pinnell, ACMLA
President; Alberta Auringer Wood, Convenor;
and Richard H. Ellis, University Librarian
9:00 am Current Mapping of the Province:
"Geological Mapping in Newfoundland" Dr.
Steven P. Colman-Sadd, Senior Geologist,
Newfoundland Mapping Section,
Newfoundland Dept. of Mines & Energy with
display coordinated by Baxter Kean,
Publications and Information Section,
Geological Survey Branch; "Current Mapping
and Aerial Photography of Newfoundland"
Neil MacNaughton (or designee), Director,
Surveys and Mapping Division, Newfoundland
Dept. of Environment and Lands; and
[tentative] "Statistical Mapping of

Newfoundland" Hugh Ridler or George
Courage, Newfoundland Statistics Agency
10:30 am Coffee Break
11:00 am Early Mapping of the Province:
"Eighteenth Century Cartography of
Newfoundland" Hon. Fabian O'Dea, Fourth
Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland, and
"Cartographic History of the Grand Banks of
Newfoundland" Dr. Keith Storey, Departmen
of Geography, Memorial University of
Newfoundland
12:00 Noon Lunch
1:30 pm - 3:30 pm Copyright Workshop, Carol
Marley, McGill University, Chair, and
Members of the ACMLA Copyright
Committee
3:30 pm - 5:30 pm Tour of Provincial Archives
and Map Display, Tony Murphy, Map Archivi
and Reception afterwards (sponsored by the
Provincial Archives)
Open evening for meetings/dinners on campus
or downtown

July 27 (Tuesday)

8:30 am - 9:00 am Registration
9:00 am - 10:30 am Round Table and Poster
Session on Moves of Map Collections, Trudy
Bodak, Map Librarian, York University,
Convenor; panel of Tom Nagy, National
Archives of Canada; Beverly Chen, Geologica
Survey of Canada; Barbara Farrell, Carleton
University.
10:30 am Coffee
11:00 am Session on Digital Data in Map
Libraries: "Legal Aspects of the Use of Digi
Data", Harlan Onsrud, University of Maine at
Orono [tentative]; "Coping with Digital
Cartographic Data" Mary Larsgaard, Map an
Imagery Laboratory, Library, University of
California, Santa Barbara; "Use of digital dat
in Map Libraries" Colleen Beard, Map Library
Brock University
12:00 Noon Lunch

- 1:30 pm - 2:45 pm Visit to Map Library and demonstrations of GEODEX, SPIRES, ELIOT, GEOCLOCK, electronic atlases, etc.
- 3:00 pm Coffee
- 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm GIS demos, Elizabeth Lambert, Associate Director, Geographic Information and Data Laboratory
- 6:00 pm - 7:30 pm Dinner Break
- 8:00 pm "Possible Maps" a play by Ed Riche [tentative]

July 28 (Wednesday)

- 8:30 am - 9:00 am Registration
- 9:00 am "The Cartographic Users Advisory Council, a Unified Effort by U.S. Map Librarians" Linda Newman, Mines & Maps Librarian, Mines Library, University of Nevada, Reno and Chair, CUAC
- 9:30 am "Census Mapping of Newfoundland" Representative, Statistics Canada [tentative]
- 10:00 am "Status of the National Atlas of Canada" Dr. Iain C. Taylor, Chief Geographer, National Atlas Information Center, Geographical Services Division, Energy Mines and Resources
- 10:30 am Coffee
- 11:00 am Sounding Board
- 12:00 Noon Lunch
- 1:30 pm Annual General Meeting
- Evening Banquet, Faculty/Staff Club

July 29 (Thursday)

Field trip - Walking tour of downtown in AM and bus trip to Signal Hill (site of first wireless message), Cape Spear (Eastern Most point in North America) and Petty Harbour/Bay Bulls/Tor's Cove after lunch (geographical highlights)

July 30 (Friday)

- 9:00 am - 12:00 Noon ACMLA Board Meeting [tentative]

Accommodation Information

The University residences will be available. The current prices are \$25.00 single and \$40.00 twin

plus 7% GST and 12% PST (\$29.96 and \$47.94, respectively). Meal prices now are \$5.80 (breakfast), \$8.45 (lunch), and \$9.20 (dinner), in this case taxes are included. This would be in one of the smaller residences, and we would have the possibility of using a separate dining room. There are also regular hotels, none of which are particularly close to the University, but all within a 3.5 km radius. In addition, there are quite a few bed and breakfast places downtown in nice older homes, some of them my neighbors! Information can be obtained on these alternative forms of accommodations upon request.

Dining

We recommend residence dining for breakfast and lunch as it's only a brief walk, either outdoors if weather is nice or through the tunnels if the weather is not nice, to the Library. If we are a small group, we may wish to try downtown restaurants of which we have Indian, Mexican, Chinese, European, as well as "fish and chips" shops. A list will be prepared or obtained.

Post-Conference Touring

The Wednesday after the meetings is Regatta Day in St. John's, a civic holiday with rowing races on Quidi Vidi Lake in the city and the oldest annual sporting event in North America (167th year), also featuring ingenious games of chance and "fast food" Newfoundland style. The sights/sites on the island are unique, historic, and beautiful and the people are friendly and independent. We boast two national parks, several historic sites, and numerous provincial parks. Provincial government tourist information will be sent to anyone who requests it. There are whale watching, cod jigging and bird watching boat tours out of the harbour and from the village of Bay Bulls along the southern shore. There are at least half a dozen art galleries in the city, including one associated with St. Michael's Print Shop and the University Art Gallery in the nearby Arts and Culture Centre. A bit of France is a modest drive and ferry ride away on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

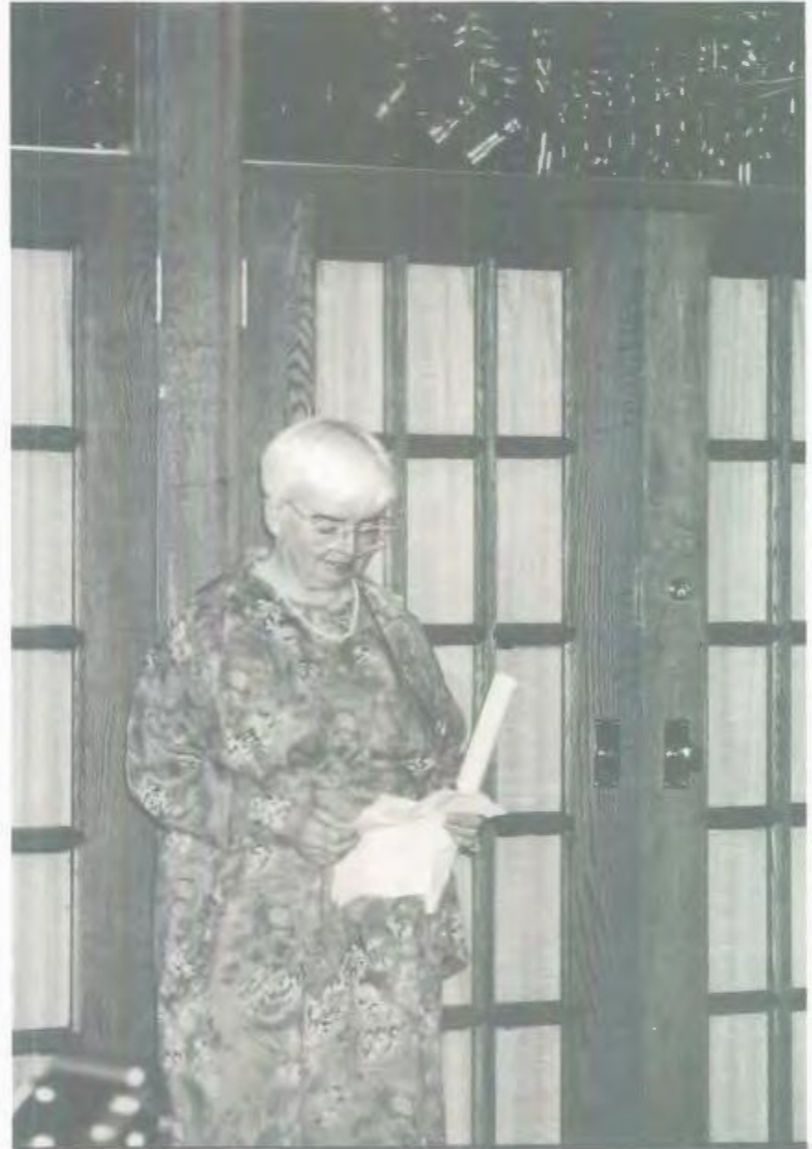
ACMLA HONOURS AWARD 1993

Frances Woodward

Frances was born in Golden, B.C., lived in Field for her early schooldays, but grew up in Kamloops until she went to Queen's University, Kingston for two years. She then finished her B.A. in History and English at the University of British Columbia (U.B.C.) and went to McGill for her Library Science degree. After graduation she worked as the geography and history specialist at the Provincial Archives in Victoria for five years before coming to U.B.C. in 1966. At U.B.C. her work in Special Collections is as a librarian with special care for the Historical Maps and Cartographic Archive.

She was among the attendees at the very first ACMLA conference and has attended nearly all conferences since then. From the beginning she was active in association affairs, serving as Secretary in 1969, Vice President in 1973, and President in 1974 and 1975. In addition, she has participated in numerous committees, including conference committees for 1970, 1978 and 1983, as well as the Advertising Committee (1972-1974), Facsimile Maps, NUC Committee (1975), Constitution Committee (1975), Nominations Committee Chair (1975), and the Publication Committee (1985). At meetings she has given nearly two dozen presentations that ended up as articles in the *ACMLA Bulletin* on topics both historical and current. She has contributed many book reviews to the *Bulletin* over the years as well.

Frances has brought to her work a strong love of history, an excellent memory and careful research methods plus an enthusiasm which has led to her becoming involved in many activities connected with maps and history.



Frances Woodward, 1992 Honours Award Recipient

In addition to her many contributions to ACMLA, Frances has participated significantly in other societies. In 1976 she founded the Historical Map Society (now the Map Society) of B.C. and was its President until 1983. The Society

is still flourishing and meets once a month from September until May each year. Two series of lectures were sponsored by the Centre for Continuing Education at U.B.C. under the auspices of the Map Society and organized by Frances, one on Surveying in B.C. in 1976 and the other on Map Collecting given in 1980. These did much to encourage the early growth of the Society.

Frances is also involved in the Western Association of Map Libraries and was President Elect 1977-78 and President from 1978- 79. She was also a Conference Organizer or Co-Organizer for the WAML conferences in 1975, 1978 and 1989. She became a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1978.

Frances has written many articles and book reviews for scholarly journals, including the ACMLA Bulletin and the WAML Information Bulletin. Her special interests are Field, where she spent her early years and whose history she is writing, the Royal Engineers, early surveying in B.C., and the Map Section of the Vancouver bibliography.

Frances has gained the respect of her colleagues both in North America and further afield. Because of her many and broad contributions over the years, the ACMLA Awards Committee chose her as the 1993 recipient.

Prepared by Maureen Wilson and Alberta Auringer Wood

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

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION 1992

After attending ACMLA in Calgary I went directly to San Francisco to S.L.A. where the exhibits are often the high point of the program. This year the Geography and Map Division Report Session was particularly interesting. Chris Baruth of the American Geographical Society reported that the Society is mounting the GEODEX system on Internet. Among other things, GEODEX includes up-to-date files on U.S. and Canadian topographic maps and U.S. Hydrographic charts. Johnnie Sutherland, University of Georgia, reported on the recent meeting in Las Vegas of experts in spatial data, sponsored by ARL, which was scheduled immediately before S.L.A. For some unaccountable reason, none of us in Canada were included in the Las Vegas session, definitely Canada's loss. The people who attended will receive ArcInfo software to manipulate the U.S. census files and other U.S. and world data. McGill, an Arc-Info site, has missed out on a tremendous opportunity to experiment with these products, as have many others. Neither were Canadian map collections included in the recent ARL survey on map resources, although many of our universities have close ties with the Association.

The Contributed Papers Session featured the American Geographical Society's new educational initiative, an interactive cartography videodisk project and the University of Florida map collection's experience with Marchive, nothing less than a "spectacular success" in

getting thousands of map records into the Notis catalogue for very little money. Librarians from Etak, the "dash board mapping firm", spoke on library services in the fast lane and demonstrated some of their products, such as Geocoder. Other topics included military mapping in the Pacific in unpublished documents, and the use of map collections by genealogists. I presented a paper on new Canadian spatial data CD-ROM products, Geoscope, the Digital Chart of the World and the Statistics Canada 1986 Census. Interest in the Canadian products was especially keen, resulting in an invitation to demonstrate Geoscope at the fall meeting of the American Geological Society in Cincinnati.

Last but not least was an informative tour of the Branner Earth Sciences Library at Stanford University, which houses the university map collection and an excellent collection of CD-ROMS. The library's handouts are most informative. My own particular favourite is Charlotte Dirksen's short guide, "Wandering the Internet in Search of the Earth".

S.L.A. offers something for everyone. San Francisco, the host city, provided a magnificent backdrop, as well as the pleasures that a great city can offer - a large selection of map and book dealers and educational and cultural institutions.

Carol Marley
McGill University

THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING

September 11, 1992, Hull, Quebec

A number of issues were discussed; those of specific and general interest are presented here. If there are any questions or concerns please contact me (Velma Parker).

Items lacking a collective title.

There has been a debate for some time on rule 1.1G1. Certain chapters (3, 6, 7, 9, and 11) are allowed to make separate descriptions for the parts of items lacking a collective title whereas others, by implication, are not. The CCC was asked to come up with a solution and is proposing the following wording to allow all chapters to have the same options:

1.1G2. If, in an item lacking a collective title, no one work predominates, either describe the item as a unit (see 1.1G3) or make a separate description for each separately titled work, linking the separate descriptions with notes (see 1.7B21).

Producers of nonbook materials

It has been recognized that the function of producer is not limited just to motion pictures (chapter 7) but to other media as well. In addition, the confusion between statement of responsibility and publisher in chapter 7 needed to be eliminated. "Production" is to be considered an "authorship" function and not that of publication. Therefore, the rules in chapters 1, 6 to 10 are to be amended and a definition added to the glossary for producer.

The list of functions given in rule 1.4E1 is to be deleted and the rule amended to read as follows:

1.4E1. Add to the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., a term

that clarifies the function of the publisher, distributor, etc., unless: ...

The x.1F1 rules for the above chapters are to be revised to include producers "having artistic and/or intellectual responsibility".

It is proposed that a definition for producer be added and that of production company be deleted:

Producer. 1. A person or corporate body that has artistic and/or intellectual responsibility for the form and content of an item. 2. An individual who has responsibility for the technical aspect(s) (such as mixing of sound), manufacture or production of an item.

In the ensuing discussion it was pointed out to the Committee that the term "producer" often appears on cartographic items. When it does, it usually encompasses both parts 1 and 2 of the above definition. The definition, therefore, is faulty in that it does not recognize this combination. However, the x.1F1 rules are very clear that it is only the artistic/intellectual aspect which merits consideration as an "author". Also, the second part of the definition for producer is limited to an individual. The CCC will recommend that organizations (corporate bodies) be included and that references be made to Personal author and to Corporate body.

Interactive media

ALA CC:DA is proposing a new general material designation "interactive media" with a long range goal of a separate chapter in AACR2. Interactive media usually comprise more than one medium, but may be limited to only one medium. The term does not include such

interactive media as colouring books and crayons, workbooks, etc., but is meant to be restricted to media related to, or interactive through, a computer. The definition is too long to repeat here (it takes up 36 lines). It does say that "interactive items may differ only in adding more possibilities for interaction ..." and "it is not possible to find a truly unique difference between interactive items and non-interactive ones except for the modest difference arising in the greater degree of user interface as described".

The revised report on this issue will be published by ALA, probably under the following title, which is a modification of that of the draft report: Guidelines for bibliographic description of interactive media.

Because there does not seem to be a clear definition for the "media" it does not seem logical to create a separate chapter for them, rather, it would seem to require adjustments to the x.10 rules (items made up of several types of material). Any ideas or comments?

26.2A2

ALA is proposing to delete from the rule the second sentence which states "Always make a reference if any of the first five letters of the entry element for that form differ from the first five letters in the entry element of the heading".

Multiple versions format

ALA has prepared several reports on multiple versions which should be available soon:

Guidelines for bibliographic descriptions of reproductions and Implications of the Guidelines for bibliographic description of reproductions within the USMARC formats.

Other physical details 2.5C

This change would affect the description of atlases. There seems to be some misunderstanding in the use of "chiefly" and "some" as used in 2.5C3, 2.5C4 and 2.5C6. Upon examination of major data bases it appears that cataloguers interpret these rules to mean that "some" may only be used with "col." and "chiefly" only with "ill." To indicate that there is no such restriction, ALA proposes that a new example be added to 2.5C3:

: ill. (chiefly col.), plans

Printouts

LC proposed the revision of 4.0A1 and 4.7B1 to cover computer printouts. This engendered a lively discussion on what is a manuscript and the difference between originals and copies. No one disputed the need for such a term, but it was felt that the definition of manuscript should be examined and adjusted if necessary.

Velma Parker

HISTORICAL MAPS

CANADA

CARTES HISTORIQUES

The following facsimiles have been produced in 1992 through the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives' Facsimile Map Series. Maps cost \$3.00 each and are printed on high quality paper (17" x 22").

#136 - *Chart of Hillsborough Bay, and the Harbour of Charlotte Town...* George Wright, 1839.

#137 - *Plan of the City and Liberties of Kingston...* Thomas Fraser Gibbs, 1850.

#138 - *Noua Orbis Terrarum...* Philippus Ekebrecht, 1630.

#139 - *Nord America.* C.G. Reichard, 1818.

#140 - *Carta Esferica de los Reconocimientos hechos en la Costa N.O. de America en 1791 y 92 por las Goletas Sutil y Mexicana y otros Buques de S.M.* [Anonymous, 1792].

#141 - *A Map of part of the Province of Upper Canada shewing the proposed route for a Canal...Lake Ontario with the Ottawa River...* James Grant Chewett, 1825.

Orders should be directed to:

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
c/o Cheryl Woods
Compiler, ACMLA Facsimile Maps
Serge A. Sauer Map Library
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5C2
(519) 661-3424
Fax (519) 661-3750
cawoods@uwo.ca

Portfolio No.2 (Maps 51-100)	\$100
Portfolio No.3 (Maps 101-125)	\$100
Portfolio No.4 cover only	\$ 45