

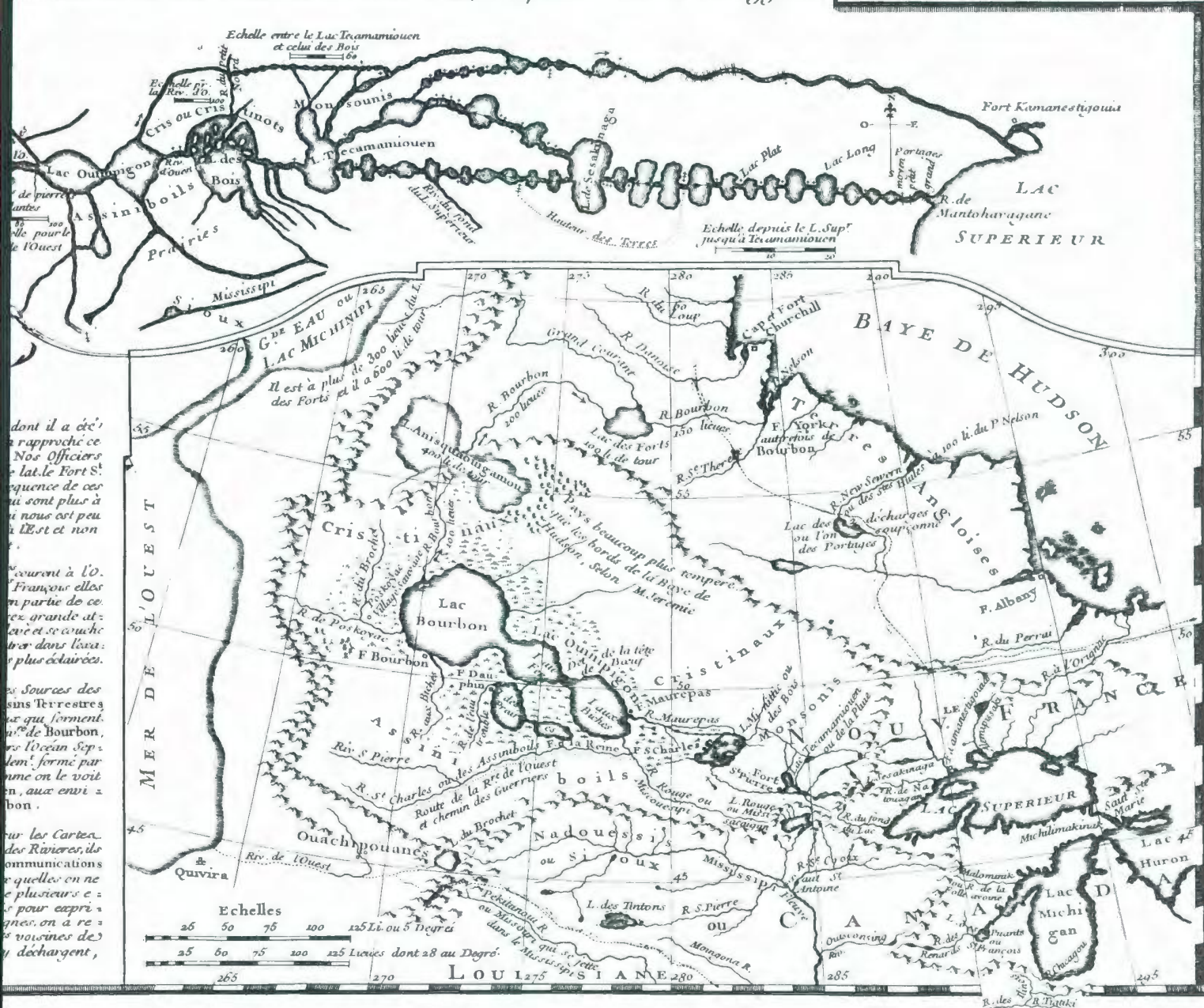
BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES du CANADA

Page 146

Réduction de la CARTE tracée par le Sauvage Ochagach et autres, quielle a donné lieu aux Découvertes des Officiers François représentées dans la Carte cy jointe.

VIII.^e Carte pour la 3.^e et dernière Partie des Considerations, &c.



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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

Full (Canadian map field).....	\$35.00
Associate (anyone interested).....	\$35.00
Institutional.	\$50.00

Members receive quarterly the **ACMLA Bulletin**, the official journal of the Association.

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

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

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps)	\$35.00
Membres associés (tous les intéressés)	\$35.00
Institutions.	\$50.00

Le **Bulletin**, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

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

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

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COVER:*Carte Physique des Terres les plus élevés de la Partie Occidentale du Canada...* by Philippe Buache, 1754. This map, the original of which is in the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 122 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: *Carte Physique des Terres les plus élevés de la Partie Occidentale du Canada..* par Philippe Buache, 1754. Cette carte, dont l'original se trouve aux Division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles, Archives nationales du Canada a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte no. 122(ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk....

Best wishes to all for the coming year. My sincere thanks to Colleen Beard, Beverly Chen, Carol Marley, Grace Welch, Ron Whistance-Smith and Cheryl Woods for their efforts on behalf of the **Bulletin** over the past year. My thanks, also, to the Board and the membership for their continued support.

Please consider carefully the proposed revisions to the ACMLA Objectives. They are, or should be, our guide in what we want the association to achieve.

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.

ACMLA OBJECTIVES

During the Annual General Business meeting in Calgary last June it was the expressed wish of the members that the Board should review the association's objectives. At its meeting on 30 October 1992 the Board studied these objectives and concluded that they are still relevant and useful; however the Board has made minor modifications to the wording of these objectives for the sake of currency and correctness. We ask for your comments and your suggestions; are you satisfied with these revised objectives or are more fundamental and significant changes in order? It is important for our association that we eventually reach a consensus with respect to our objectives; one reason for this is that these objectives drive — or should drive — the work of the association, particularly the work of its committees.

At present the association's objectives are:

1. To promote interest in and knowledge of maps and map-related materials.

{The Board suggests deleting the words "maps and map-related materials" and replacing them with the words "cartographic materials"; this latter term includes materials such as airphotos which are not strictly map-related}.

2. To further the professional knowledge of its members.

{The Board recommends changing "knowledge" to "development"; this latter term is in common usage today}.

3. To encourage high standards in every phase of the organization, administration, and development of map libraries by:

a) providing for discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings and/or

publications;

b) exchanging information on experiences, ideas, and methods;

c) establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.

{The Board strongly recommends that this objective should refer to archives as well as to map libraries; that "workshops" as well as meetings and publications should be included in objective 3a; and that our commitment to networking should be expressed in objective 3b}.

The Board's proposed objectives for the association are as follows:

1. To promote interest in and knowledge of cartographic materials

2. To further the professional development its members.

3. To encourage high standards in every phase of the organization, administration, and development of map libraries and archives by:

a) providing for discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings, workshops, and publications;

b) providing a network for the exchange of information on experiences, ideas, and methods;

c) establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.

Please convey your thoughts in writing or orally to any member of the Board. We will take your ideas into account as we rework the objectives in preparation for the AGM in St. John's.

Richard Pinnell
President, ACMLA
4 November 1992

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The Board of Directors met in Carlisle, Ontario, on 30 October 1992; this meeting was held in Cathy Moulder's lovely home in a small village a few miles north of Burlington. We all found this far more relaxing than spending the day closeted in a seminar room at some university. The meeting began at 9:00 am and ended promptly at 4:00 pm. I would like to report to you some of the highlights of that meeting.

First, you may be interested to know that our treasurer reports a balance as of 28 October 1992 of \$16,689.03. He forecasts that our year end balance will be on target with respect to the budget that was approved by the membership at the Calgary Conference.

We now have an agreement with the WAML Board whereby our 1995 Annual Conference will be a joint WAML-ACMLA conference at the University of British Columbia in May 1995. Tim Ross will schedule the two business meetings so that the members of one organization can attend the business meeting of the other. Alberta Auringer Wood and her committee are in the process of finalizing their plans for the 1993 conference in St. John's, Newfoundland, in July. For those of you who anticipate funding difficulties, please remember that you can apply to the association for travel assistance; the SSHRC Grant Committee will provide more information in the March issue of the ACMLA Bulletin about how and when to apply. This same committee is also working on procedures to enable members to apply for assistance in advance of the conference. Plans for the 1994 conference are still being discussed by the Board; most likely this conference will be held somewhere in Ontario.

Cheryl Woods, chair of the Nominations and Election Committee, encourages all full-time members to give serious consideration to running for office in the spring; several members of the current Board have indicated that they intend to step down in July 1993 and they must

be replaced. How refreshing it would be to have an election rather than a series of acclamations! Cheryl and I especially wish to encourage new members to get involved. The experience of serving on the Board can be extremely rewarding in personal as well as professional ways.

Several committees of the association have been hard at work this year but I have space to mention only a few of them. The Salon Committee, under the leadership of Robert Grandmaitre, was responsible for organizing ACMLA's participation in the Congress of the International Council on Archives in Montreal last September. A number of ACMLA members from Montreal and Ottawa volunteered their time to staff our kiosk during the week-long congress and distributed several hundred copies of our recently published catalogue of historical maps. Significantly perhaps, Cheryl Woods recently reported brisk sales of these maps. Another positive outcome of our involvement in this congress was that Dr. Jean-Pierre Wallot, National Archivist of Canada, made special note of our presence.

The Map User Advisory Committee, chaired by Grace Welch, is in the process of organizing a meeting for early December in Toronto. Members of the committee plan to meet with representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and possibly the Ontario Geological Survey.

Cheryl Woods of the Historical Map Committee has just published a superb catalogue of its facsimiles. This is an attractive booklet which itemizes all of our facsimiles from #1 to #140 together with a much reduced reproduction of each map. There is a geographic index to the facsimiles as well as a list of our other associational publications.

Tim Ross has almost completed compiling and inputting the data for the 6th edition of the Directory of Canadian Map Collections. This publication will be affordably priced and yet will include a wealth of useful information; Tim hopes to have it available for sale before Christmas. And Lorraine Dubreuil's occasional paper number 4 is nearing completion as well.

Although we have very few copies left of the ACMLA membership brochure, the Board decided to postpone reprinting it until the association's objectives have been revised. Elsewhere in this issue of the ACMLA Bulletin you will find the Board's suggestions for changes to the existing objectives. The Board welcomes your thoughts as well and asks that you forward these to any member of the Executive.

An issue to be decided soon is whether we should continue our involvement with IFLA. The consensus among the members of the Board is that we should opt out; and yet we recognize that there are some members of the association who feel very strongly that we should remain actively involved in the affairs of IFLA. Accordingly, the Board plans to poll the membership and will accept the majority opinion. In April, as part of the nomination and election process we will send each full member a ballot; included with the ballot will be some background information to enable members to make an informed decision. One member will be asked to state the case for withdrawing and another member, the case for remaining a member of IFLA.

Some of you have been notified by the Geological Survey of Canada that your exchange agreement with the GSC has been cancelled; the effect of this cancellation is that we shall all have to begin purchasing "A" series maps if we wish to have these in our collections. Apparently GSC maps were never part of the Depository Services Program; the maps we have been receiving were sent to us under the department's Publications Exchange Program. The association will lobby the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

in an effort to have maps reinstated under the exchange program or to have them included within the depository program. We may find that this is just the beginning of more such cutbacks as federal agencies seek ways to trim their budgets by eliminating free distribution of their publications.

I wish to draw your attention to the draft Policy on Travel Funding immediately following this report. This policy has been reviewed by the Board and by the SSHRC Grant Committee and, with one exception, is in a state such that it can be presented to the membership for comment. It is the Board's intention to seek approval of the policy at the AGM in St. John's. We ask that you read it through, paying special attention to section II, which deals with travel funding for the Annual Conference. Please send comments to any member of the Board or bring them to the Annual Conference. The Board still has concerns about section II, part 8; this part deals with the matter of advance funding requests. The Board is discussing with the SSHRC Grant Committee the details of how such advance requests might be handled. But rather than wait until this is finalized, I thought you should have a chance to read the draft well before the Annual Conference.

As a final note to this report, I wish to extend the Board's thanks to all those members of the association who have worked so hard on behalf of ACMLA. To Monica, who is looking after memberships; to Louis, who handles our publications; to Don, Grace, Colleen, Carol, and Velma, who labour for the ACMLA Bulletin; to all the chairs and members of our active committees; to Lorraine, Cheryl, and Tim, who help keep our publications program alive; and to Alberta, Louis, and Lorraine for their work as ACMLA liaison representatives. Good work and thanks! To those I have not mentioned, my apologies.

Richard Pinnell
President, ACMLA

The document below is a draft policy formulated jointly by the Board and the SSHRC Grant Committee. We would appreciate your comments and questions about this policy; please send these to any member of the Board or bring them to the AGM in July. It is the Board's intent to bring this policy to the Annual Conference in St. John's for approval by the membership. Please note that section II, part 8 has not yet been finalized; the Board and the members of the SSHRC Grant Committee are still discussing the procedures that must be put in place before we can begin to accept advance funding requests.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES DRAFT POLICY ON TRAVEL FUNDING

I. GENERAL

It is the policy of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) to help offset, but not necessarily to fully compensate for, the travel of members of the association to attend and participate in ACMLA committee meetings and conferences to the extent that the budget allows and the Board of Directors (Board) approves the funds. This policy also applies to ACMLA members who must travel in order to attend ACMLA committee meetings and to ACMLA members who, with Board approval, must travel in order to represent the association at meetings, study sessions, or conferences sponsored or arranged by other organizations (for example, conferences of the Canadian Cartographic Association).

Members are in all instances encouraged to obtain travel support from funding sources such as employers, hosts, and granting agencies. Where such support is not available, the ACMLA may provide assistance within policy and budgetary limitations. The Social Sciences and Humanities Council of Canada (SSHRC), through its Program of Aid and Attendance Grants to Scholarly Associations, has awarded the ACMLA with multi-year grants to support its scholarly and professional activities. This grant is in two parts: the Travel Assistance Grant supports conference travel and conference travel only; it may not be used to fund other kinds of travel (e.g., committee travel). The Administrative Grant provides financial support for scholarly endeavours such as research and professional writing/publishing; however, it may also be used with discretion to provide travel

assistance on those occasions when the Travel Assistance Grant proves to be inadequate (e.g., when the AGM is held outside Ontario and Quebec). In summary, the only kind of travel supported by the SSHRC's Aid and Attendance Grant is conference travel; the Travel Assistance Grant is used for this purpose, supplemented if necessary by a portion of the Administrative Grant.

II. ACMLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE (AGM)

Members who wish to attend the association's annual conference (AGM) must first seek travel assistance from sources such as employers, hosts, and granting agencies. Members who are unsuccessful in obtaining outside funding or who require supplementary funding may apply to the association for travel assistance.

It is the function of the association's SSHRC Grant Committee to manage the funds provided through SSHRC's Travel Assistance Grant for conference travel. One of the committee's major responsibilities is to review claims for travel assistance and to disburse funds to those in need according to the policies and procedures established by the association. The treasurer is an ex-officio member of this committee.

In an effort to attract a broad base of scholars to the annual conference, ACMLA makes every possible effort to partially offset travel expenses of eligible participants. The ACMLA funds conference travel out of the Travel Assistance Grant awarded to it by SSHRC; on occasion, the association may also use part of the

Administrative Grant to fund travel (see section I above).

The Travel Assistance Grant is normally sufficient to meet no more than a portion of the transportation and subsistence expenses of those members of the association who require travel assistance to attend the AGM. However, if there are funds still remaining after all travel claims have been settled by the SSHRC Grant Committee, these funds may be carried over to the next fiscal year, according to SSHRC guidelines.

1. Requests for transportation and subsistence assistance must be submitted to the treasurer no later than the deadline published in the ACMLA Bulletin and as recorded on the Travel Assistance request form; this form may be obtained by copying the form published in the Bulletin or by writing directly to the treasurer.

2. All claimed expenses must be receipted. Receipts should be sent to the treasurer within five (5) weeks of the end of the AGM.

3. First consideration will be given to members' transportation expenses, thereby minimizing inequities arising from the variation in distance to the conference. Once these claims have been settled, consideration will then be given to subsistence expenses (i.e., meals and accommodation) using the funds still remaining, if any.

4. Eligible transportation costs include:

a) air transportation: lowest available air fare and ground transportation costs to and from the airport. Travel should be planned to take advantage of "advanced booking charters" or "super-saver rates" (or equivalent rates) whenever possible.

b) surface transportation: authorized kilometre rate is that specified in the federal government's current travel schedule published in the Treasury Board Manual; this rate is also recorded on the

Travel Assistance request form. The cost of surface travel must not exceed the lowest possible air fare. Taxi fares are not eligible if less expensive ground transportation is available.

c) accommodation: members may claim reasonable expenses for economical accommodation during the conference.

d) meals (including taxes and gratuities): the per diem rate published in the Treasury Board Manual. Meals that are catered in are not applied against the per diem rate.

5. The ACMLA's SSHRC Grant Committee reviews all requests for travel assistance as quickly as possible after the claim deadline. The committee forwards its recommendations to the Board for final approval. The treasurer, who is an ex-officio member of the committee, provides the communication link between the Board and the SSHRC Grant Committee; to expedite the settlement of travel claims, the Board may empower the treasurer to make final decisions regarding settlements. The decisions of the Board regarding disbursement of funds from the Travel Assistance Grant are final.

6. Since the demand for travel assistance often exceeds the amount of the SSHRC grant, applicants may receive only a percentage of their claim. The percentage that is applied to each claim is determined in large part by the extent to which the applicant is involved in the conference; thus the SSHRC Grant Committee uses a sliding-scale approach to funding based upon the following four categories of involvement and membership. The higher the category in the list, the greater the percentage that is applied. The percentages are based upon a consideration of the total number of applicants, the total funding requested, and the total funding available.

a) Board members receive full reimbursement for their transportation and subsistence costs provided that members have no outside sources of financial support. If deemed necessary by the

Board, the treasurer may draw upon general operating funds to subsidize Board members' travel expenses, in whole or in part, in order to ensure that SSHRC funds will be available to other members.

b) requests from AGM speakers, moderators, chairpersons, and others (all of whom must be members of ACMLA in good-standing) who have contributed directly to the AGM program are considered after disbursements to those in category a) above. The editor of the ACMLA Bulletin is included in category b).

c) requests from ACMLA members--including students, who will receive special consideration--who are in good-standing and who have not had an active role or contributed directly to the AGM program are considered after disbursements to those in a) and b) above.

d) requests from non-ACMLA members are not considered unless they have had an active role at the AGM. Such disbursements can only be approved by the Board of Directors.

7. If travel claims by members included in categories II.6.b) and II.6.c) greatly exceed funds that are available from the Travel Assistance Grant, the Board may use a portion of the Administrative Grant to increase the amount of the subsidy awarded to each member. This must be done with considerable discretion since it is not the main purpose of this latter grant to fund conference travel.

8. Members may submit to the treasurer requests for travel funding in advance of the AGM. It is the SSHRC Grant Committee's responsibility to judge the merits of each claim based on the criteria outlined in this policy document. The committee must be extremely careful to balance the funding needs of members who submit requests in advance of the conference against the funding needs of those who delay their claims until after the conference. The procedures to be followed in applying for advance funding are

published in the ACMLA Bulletin prior to the conference.

III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

The Board normally meets two, three or four times a year; one or two of these meetings are held in conjunction with the AGM. Board members who must travel to attend Board meetings are fully funded. All claimed expenses must be receipted; receipts should be sent to the treasurer as soon after the meeting as possible.

A) Board meetings held in conjunction with the AGM

1. Funding for travel to attend the AGM is covered by section II.6.a).

2. For Board meetings held on days immediately before or after the AGM, Board members may claim daily expenses using the per diem amounts specified in section II.4.

B) Board meetings held at other times

1. Board members may claim expenses using the per diem amounts specified in section II.4.

2. A maximum of two nights accommodation is allowable for meetings held independently of the AGM if a member must arrive the evening prior to the Board meeting in order to make the morning start time.

3. Whenever necessary the host of the Board meeting will arrange for economical local accommodation in advance of the meeting.

IV. ACMLA COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND NON-ACMLA MEETINGS

Members of ACMLA committees/subcommittees may need to meet in order to conduct their business more effectively; such meetings may necessitate travel. Similarly, ACMLA liaison representatives or delegates may be required to travel in order to represent

the association at meetings, workshops, or conferences sponsored by other organizations (for example, meetings of WAML, IFLA, or the Cartographic Information Specialists Association). These travel expenses are funded out of the association's general operating account.

A. ACMLA committee meetings

1. It is the responsibility of committee chairs to make every reasonable effort to submit timely budget requests--even if these are only estimates--to the Board member to whom they report, at least four (4) weeks before the next AGM; it is expected that the travel will not take place until the coming budget year. The Board recognizes that the need to travel cannot always be anticipated and that the association must be flexible enough to accommodate travel funding requests that arise unexpectedly during the budget year; requests for such travel will be given due consideration.

2. Committee chairs must determine the total of costs for transportation, meals, and accommodation using the guidelines and rates specified in section II above.

3. The treasurer includes the committee's request as a line item in his/her proposed budget for the coming year; this budget line item requires the approval of the association's members. Members may decide to deny the travel request or to fund the travel in whole or in part.

4. All claimed expenses must be receipted. Receipts should be submitted to the treasurer as soon as possible after the travel is completed.

B. Non-ACMLA meetings (other than IFLA conferences)

1. It is the responsibility of ACMLA representatives to make every reasonable effort to submit timely budget requests--even if these are only estimates--to the president at least four

- (4) weeks before the next AGM. Representatives are strongly encouraged to seek travel funding from employers, conference hosts, and other appropriate sources of funding before submitting a request to the president.

2. Representatives/delegates must determine the total of costs for transportation, meals, and accommodation using the guidelines and rates specified in section II above.

3. The treasurer includes the representative's request as a line item in her/his proposed budget for the coming year; this budget line item requires the approval of the association's members. Members may decide to deny the travel request or to fund the travel in whole or in part.

4. All claimed expenses must be receipted. Receipts should be submitted to the treasurer as soon as possible after the travel is completed.

C. IFLA conferences

1. It is expected that the IFLA delegate's home institution will provide a substantial part of the travel funding required to attend IFLA conferences.

2. The delegate must make a concerted effort to obtain external funding before applying to ACMLA for supplementary funding. The delegate must supply documentation to the Board which clearly demonstrates that he/she made an effort, whether successful or not, to obtain external funding.

3. If the delegate submits the documentation outlined in 2. above, then the association will subsidize any funding shortfall to a maximum of \$1,000 per year.

4. It is the responsibility of the IFLA delegate to submit a budget request--even if this is only an estimate--to the president at least four (4) weeks before the next AGM.

5. All claimed expenses must be receipted. Receipts should be submitted to the treasurer as soon as possible after the travel is completed.

V. AUTHORITY

This travel policy -with the exception of section II.8--was approved by the Board of Directors on 30 October 1992

Richard Pierce
4 November 1992

TRAINING STUDENT ASSISTANTS FOR REFERENCE SERVICE IN A MAP LIBRARY

Cathy Moulder
McMaster University

Trained reference professionals are at a premium in map libraries, just as they are in many other specialized information services. University map libraries commonly employ part-time student assistants to provide staff coverage at non-peak times, such as evenings and weekends. At McMaster, we hire four students each academic year to cover our evening hours.¹ While these students are responsible for the security of the collection and for various clerical tasks, their number one priority duty is to provide assistance to map users. So, for more than 25% of the hours that our library is open during the busiest academic period, our student assistants are our public service ambassadors. Their service attitude and the quality of their reference work may be our only interface with evening users. As Baker has noted,

All contact with library users is important - even if it is only the issue of a book - and needs to be handled well if the organization is to project a good image.²

Preparing these students to perform their reference duties competently and confidently will return dividends in user satisfaction and support. This paper describes some of the research and concepts which we have tried to

incorporate into the development of a training tool for the use of the Map Library student assistants at McMaster University.³ Appendices 1 and 2 are examples of sections from our finished training manual.

The use of non-professional staff for reference service has been a controversial topic in the library literature. Articles dealing with the use of non-professional reference staff often prescribe the division of duties into types of questions based on complexity, or into 'non-professional' versus 'professional' responsibilities. Division of labour is a luxury not possible under our short staffing conditions, except by the unacceptable alternative of refusing any reference service during hours when the regular staff are off duty. Map libraries find it necessary to do a fair amount of missionary work in persuading library users to consider visual information as a viable complement or alternative to text. Better to improve the service the student assistants can provide, than to repel potential map users by making reference service a mystery that can only be obtained between 9 and 5. The cartographically timid are unlikely to make two trips.

So in our situation, students will be used to provide public assistance, and the debates in the

¹ Lloyd Reeds Map Library, Urban Documentation Centre, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. Student assistants work 5 to 9 p.m. Monday to Thursday, September to April.

² Baker, D., "Training Library Assistants", Guidelines for Training in Libraries. (London: Library Association, 1983), p. 27

³ The literature review and theoretical background to the training manual were done for a reference service administration course at the Faculty of Library and Information Science, University of Toronto.

literature concerning 'professional' versus 'non-professional' were relevant only in identifying differences in performance which we could address in a training program. Halldorsson and Murfin found that non-professionals engaged in less reference interviewing; they demonstrated less tendency to ask further questions for clarification. They suggested that reference training should emphasize the handling of communication problems, at minimum the awareness that what is asked for may not always be what is wanted. The concept of reference interviewing has been strongly emphasized in McMaster's training manual. The first requirement in every practice reference question is for the student to consider "What questions might you ask?". The types of information necessary to successfully select a map are outlined in the introductory section of the manual, and examples in each section emphasize the asking of questions to gather this information, before looking for maps.

Articles on the use of student assistants and other non-professional help at reference service desks identified a variety of potential training methods. For example, Stanley suggested eight methods of training library staff: (1) simulated reference enquiry exercises, (2) library tour, (3) programmed workbook (mixture of service descriptions and questions/practical tasks), (4) descriptive guides to services and procedures, (5) computer programs to test knowledge, (6) demonstration, (7) on-the-job training, observation and supervised practice, and (8) role playing.⁴ Many of these methods were eliminated as possibilities in our situation because the amount of overlap time between the supervisor and the student is only one half hour per shift. Training which involved role playing,

demonstration, library tours or supervised practice was not practical. Rather, we required a self-directed method of training, something that can be explained and assigned in less than 30 minutes, worked through by the student on his/her own, and assessed by the supervisor the following day.

Another important element in designing a training program for this group is the transient nature of their employment in the Map Library. Because we prefer to hire fourth year Geography students, most work only two academic terms. At most, an individual may work three or four terms for us. The amount of supervisory time invested in training has to be balanced against improved public service, but also against the short term of service of each employee. Again, a self-directed method of training seemed in order for this group. Once established, a training program of practical exercises and sample questions can be used every year, with minimal supervisory time involved.

An amalgam of simulated reference enquiries and the programmed workbook seemed the most appropriate training method for our student assistants. The end product is a manual of policy and procedures, description and sample problem pages, relevant to each of the tasks that are expected of the students. The exercises offer a way of distilling the essence of question answering experience and knowledge of reference tools into a manageable time frame, and of emphasizing a few key service strategies which we expect will be the most called upon. Trainees work through the exercises at their own pace on the first two evenings of their employment in the Map Library. Feedback from the students indicates that practical exercises,

⁴ Stanley, Suzanne, "Training for Specific Skills: Chapter 9 - Information Sources", in Ray Prytherch (ed.), Handbook of Library Training Practice, (Aldershot, Hants: Gower Publishing Co., 1986), pp. 210-11.

like treasure hunts, are an interesting and challenging approach to library training.

Having isolated a method for approaching the training of the student assistants, it was necessary to decide specifically what training they needed. Christensen et al. found that their student assistants identified the following training needs for themselves:

Before they assist their first patron they want to know initial *job expectations* and routines, how to treat the patron, how much service to provide, and *what sources will answer the questions*.⁵

The need for clear job expectations was emphasized in a number of other articles on training,⁶ and we have made a conscious effort to identify "Expectations of Competence" at the beginning of every section in our manual. The Reference Services part of the manual itself is divided into sections on different types of geographical information sources, eg. atlases, gazetteers, topographic maps, hydrographic charts, etc. Each section describes what this particular information source is useful for, and usually gives examples of questions where this tool might be used.

Casteleyn, in her book Planning Library Training Programmes, recommended a checklist approach to the detailed planning of training, which provided a useful framework.⁷ The

following organizational outline is based on her work:

- (1) identify the knowledge and skills needed to perform the job,
- (2) identify the skills that must be taught, establishing priorities and chronological order,
- (3) consider how each skill should be taught,
- (4) develop examples and job instructions for each task.

These four steps were applied to each of the areas of training need which we identified for our students. Table 1, "Identified Training Needs", gives an approximation of the finished structure of our training manual. A great deal of work and thought was involved in the creation of a training manual using Casteleyn's formula. Within each of the areas of training need identified in Table 1, expansion and elaboration of the specific skills and tasks required was necessary, as well as consideration of the most appropriate methods for teaching each, and composition of manual pages. Each section begins with a specific statement of the desired results or expectations of competence. For some areas, such as Policies and Procedures, the number of required items of knowledge which directly affect the ability of the students to perform their job is finite. They are not expected to refer patrons to other services offered throughout the Library system, only to have a working knowledge of those services affecting or offered in the Map Library itself.

⁵ Christensen, John O., Larry D. Benson, H. Julene Butler, Blaine H. Hall and Don H. Howard, "An Evaluation of Reference Desk Service", College and Research Libraries v. 50 #4, July 1989, p. 476. (Italics added)

⁶ For example, Karen Y. Stabler, "Introductory Training of Academic Reference Librarians: A Survey", RQ v. 26 #3, Spring 1987.

⁷ Text of Footnote

This part of the final training manual is intended for reading and reference use by the students.

The Reference Services section of the manual is possibly of most interest to other libraries, and the sample pages reproduced as Appendices 1 and 2 to this article are from that section. There are a great many service expectations introduced here, including the ability to determine appropriate sources for different types of questions, the use of visual and printed indexes as well as the layout of the collection for locating maps, and the tools and equipment necessary to assist with questions of map interpretation. This section of the training manual takes on the nature of a workbook. A description of each type of reference source was developed, with a list of representative or important examples. Following this information is an exercise requiring the student to explore these tools and familiarize himself with them in the process of searching for the answer to some question. Fetros reported this method of training students to be quite successful:

Studying questions encourages flexibility. It encourages students to discover the various alternatives that can be used to answer the same question. Since the variety of materials is such that no two libraries will be identical this is valuable in getting the student to investigate the full range of material in his library.⁸

It bears repeating that the development of a training manual using this process has required a great deal of rigorous thought, and will necessitate fine tuning for several years. The use of Casteleyn's organizational framework provided a consistent way of approaching the students' training needs, of breaking them down into manageable units. Through the discipline of doing this, the resultant training program was strengthened. The individual pages included in the manual are more clearly focused, and directly relevant to our expectations about the performance of the student assistants. A survey of reference questions asked during evening hours over the past academic year was used to determine which reference tools and other information the students are most likely to be called upon to assist with.

A training manual is not a panacea - there are of course disadvantages to be considered. It is not possible to write down everything about a job, and this is most particularly true of public service work, where human variety is infinite. Creth has warned:

A training plan may give a supervisor, trainer, or trainee a false sense of security in the training process because a written document exists. In order to avoid this pitfall, a continuous review process should be established to determine if the existing training plan is reasonable and if it is being followed.⁹

⁸ Fetros, John G., "The Value of the Reference Question in Training Programs", *California Librarian* v. 33 #3, July 1972, p. 164.

⁹ Creth, Sheila D., *Effective On-The-Job Training: Developing Library Human Resources*, (Chicago: American Library Association, 1986), p. 51.

We will need to continue to monitor the evening questions in order to maintain the relevance of the material in the training manual, and ensure that our students are being training to meet current needs. The record of evening questions is also important as a mechanism of communication with our student assistants. It provides a measure of continuity to the events of last week as they start each shift, and a starting point to our discussion of any problems or concerns.

From his experiences, Heinlen concluded rather forcefully:

The notion that student assistants have no place in academic reference is a spurious inflation of the professional ego.¹⁰

Certainly, with good training, student assistants can and do provide valuable assistance to library users. An intrinsic benefit of initiating a training program is reinforcement of the fact that good service, thoughtful accurate answers, and the student assistants themselves are important to us. While our student employees will be blissfully unaware of the 55% reference rule, it should be of great concern to all professionals in public service work.¹¹ I am hopeful that the institution of this training program will very positively affect the quality of reference service which our students are able to provide.

While the time and energy required to plan for training are considerable, the results that can be achieved are well worth this investment.¹²

¹⁰ Heinlen, William F., "Using Student Assistants in Academic Reference", *RQ* v. 15 #4, Summer 1976, p. 325

¹¹ The 55% reference rule as postulated by Hernon and McClure: "...reference staff in academic and public libraries, regardless of department, correctly answer approximately 55 percent of the factual and bibliographic questions they receive..." (Peter Hernon and Charles R. McClure, "Unobtrusive Reference Testing: The 55 Percent Rule", *Library Journal* V. 111 #7, April 15, 1986, pp. 37-41) p. 41.

¹² Heinlen, op. cit., p. 325.

TABLE 1

IDENTIFIED TRAINING NEEDS (WHICH FORM THE BASIS OF THE TRAINING MANUAL)

(1)JOB EXPECTATIONS AND ROUTINES

- expectations for behaviour and responsibilities in general
- how to treat the library user
- how much service to provide
- priorities of patrons, work, phone

(2)POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- what to do in case of emergency
- University Library policies
- Map Library policies
- procedures for specific clerical tasks

(3)COMMUNICATION

- awareness of reference interviewing and techniques
- awareness of communications problems (eg. what is asked for may not be all that is wanted)

(4)REFERENCE SOURCES

- which sources will answer different types of questions (eg. gazetteers, atlases, topographic maps, road maps, encyclopedias, almanacs, reference books on map interpretation)
- access tools available (visual indexes, printouts, OPAC, documents catalogue)
- physical arrangement of collection, and how to locate a map by area

(5)EQUIPMENT

- OPAC terminal and search strategies
- microform equipment
- map reading equipment (eg. planimeters, opisometers)

(6)SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE*

* Although identified as important in affecting the accuracy of non-professional reference service, this component is not included in our training process. Subject knowledge will be assumed by the continued practice of hiring 4th and 3rd year Honours Geography students.

APPENDIX 1

TRAINING MANUAL SAMPLE PAGES

GAZETTEERS

EXPECTATIONS OF COMPETENCE:

Library staff should know what a gazetteer is, and should be familiar with the most frequently used examples in our collection. Library staff should be aware of the type of information contained in gazetteers, and of the types of questions which gazetteers can be used to answer.

WHAT IS A GAZETTEER?

A gazetteer lists names of settlements and geographical features, with supplementary information such as longitude and latitude, and description. It is the equivalent of a dictionary for place names.

WHAT ARE GAZETTEERS USEFUL FOR?

- questions about correct spelling of a place name
- questions where exact location of a place is unknown
- very brief description of a place
- latitude and longitude, sometimes verbal orientation (e.g. 25 kms NW of Timmins)
- orienting yourself before starting a map search (i.e. identifying correct area, distance from landmarks)

LOOK AT THESE EXAMPLES

Take time to examine each, comparing them as to type of information contained, amount of detail, currency. Think of the kinds of questions that each title might answer as you look it over.

- (1) THE TIMES ATLAS OF THE WORLD, "Index-Gazetteer" following the map plates
(top of Atlas Stand A)
 - atlas indexes are a good tool for orienting yourself before starting a map search, if you are unsure exactly where the place requested is
 - usually list major places only
- (2) THE COLUMBIA-LIPPINCOTT GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD
(dictionary stand on top of Map Cabinet 61)
 - brief descriptions, useful for history, economics
 - population statistics and place names are dated (1961)
- (3) CHAMBERS WORLD GAZETTEER
(top of Map Cabinet 2)
 - limited number of entries, useful for current place names (e.g. African nations)
 - outline maps showing administrative boundaries for countries
 - population statistics (1981)

- (4) GAZETTEER OF CANADA, volume for each province and territory
(top of Map Cabinet 3)
– include every settlement and named geographical feature
– more current editions (e.g. Ontario) include reference to NTS 1:50,000 map sheet where place is located
- (5) GAZETTEERS PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. BOARD OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,
alphabetical by country name
Central and South America - top of Map Cabinet 20
Europe - top of Map Cabinet 30
Asia and Australasia - top of Map Cabinet 33
Africa and U.S.S.R. - top of Map Cabinets 36 and 37
- (6) RAND McNALLY COMMERCIAL ATLAS AND MARKETING GUIDE
(top of Atlas Stand Q)
– there is no official gazetteer for the United States, this atlas has good indexes to settlements only, no physical features

A WORD OF CAUTION

All of the above gazetteers give longitude and latitude based on the Greenwich meridian, i.e. with Greenwich, England at 0° longitude. Some maps produced by foreign governments DO NOT USE GREENWICH MERIDIAN, so the coordinates in the gazetteers will not locate places on these maps without adjustment. As an example, the Italian national topo series are based on a Rome meridian, 0° longitude runs through Rome.

If you encounter a problem when using gazetteers and foreign maps, and you cannot figure out the necessary adjustment, explain to the library user that you may have encountered a problem because of the meridian in use. Take the person's name and phone number. The day staff will contact them in the morning, and attempt to solve the problem.

QUESTIONS WHERE GAZETTEERS MIGHT BE USEFUL

EXAMPLE 1 - Where is Uttar Pradesh, a state in India?

SEARCH STRATEGY:

- (1) Ask questions to determine if need is more specific, e.g. Do you need to know where it is in relation to other states or major cities? Would you like to see where it is (i.e. on a map)? Do you need a verbal description of its location as well?
- (2) For major places (countries, states, major cities), and when the library user needs only visual location on a small scale map, try the index to a world atlas first.
- (3) When you are unsure where the place is yourself (i.e. what area drawers to look in), try the index to a world atlas first.
- (4) When the library user wants verbal description of location (e.g. names of neighbouring states, claim to fame), try descriptive gazetteers like Columbia-Lippincott or Chambers first.

EXAMPLE 2 - Where is Bealton, Ontario?

SEARCH STRATEGY:

- (1) Ask questions to determine if need is more specific, e.g. Is Bealton a town? Is it somewhere you wanted to drive to? Are you looking for the longitude and latitude of Bealton, or did you want to see the area around it on a map?
- (2) When the library user is interested in highways or driving distance, try the index on a road map first, rather than a gazetteer.
- (3) When longitude and latitude only are required, try Gazetteer of Canada first.

(4) When the proximity of neighbouring physical features, or topographic information on the area, is needed, use the Gazetteer of Canada first, as an aid to finding the topo map. Some volumes include NTS sheet number as well as longitude and latitude. If only longitude and latitude are given, compare these to NTS 1:50,000 index sheets (on index boards) to find appropriate sheet. Use the Gazetteer of Canada in preference to visual indexes to topo maps for very small places and when you do not know the location of requested place, as the reference points on visual indexes are poor.

GAZETTEERS

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Use a gazetteer in the process of finding your answer.

For each question:

- (1) Indicate questions you might ask to find out if the person has a more specific need than what they have asked.
- (2) Indicate your search strategy, i.e. say where you would look first, where next.
- (3) Give the answer you have found to the question and indicate the source, i.e. where you found it exactly.

QUESTION 1 - Where is Dakar?

- (1) What questions might you ask? _____
- (2) Search strategy? _____
- (3) Answer? _____
- Source? _____

QUESTION 2 - Where is Meech Lake? Is it a lake?

- (1) What questions might you ask? _____
- (2) Search strategy? _____
- (3) Answer? _____
- Source? _____

QUESTION 3 - My grandmother comes from a town in Italy, Ciro. Where is that and what is it famous for?

- (1) What questions might you ask? _____
- (2) Search strategy? _____
- (3) Answer? _____
- Source? _____

QUESTION 4 - I'm looking for a place called Boxom or Boxomé. I'm not quite sure of the spelling. It's somewhere in southern Guatemala.

- (1) What questions might you ask? _____
- (2) Search strategy? _____
- (3) Correct spelling? _____
- Source? _____

Completed by:

Staff Member _____

Date _____

APPENDIX 2

TRAINING MANUAL SAMPLE PAGES

ROAD MAPS CITY STREET MAPS

EXPECTATIONS OF COMPETENCE:

Library staff should know where our city street maps and road maps are located. They should be able to assist a library user to locate a map, and should be able to refile the maps in the correct order. Library staff should be aware of the type of information found on road and street maps, and of the types of questions they can be used to answer.

Road maps show highways and interchanges. They are intended for the use of motorists, and often include other marginal information relating to driving or travel.

City Street maps show all streets within a city, street names and sometimes prominent buildings or landmarks.

WHAT ARE ROAD AND STREET MAPS USEFUL FOR?

- questions about location of a specific town, highway, interchange (road maps), street or public building (street maps)
- questions about driving distances or directions

LOOK AT THESE EXAMPLES

Locate the map cabinet drawers where road and street maps are kept. Note that most drawers are filed in alphabetical order by place name, and that the most current map for each place should be on top. Some drawers have a paper list indicating all maps in the drawer. Maps should be filed in exactly the same order as they appear on the drawer list.

(1) ONTARIO ROAD MAPS
(Map Cabinet 5B)

- filed in date order, with the most current on top

(2) ROAD MAPS FOR OTHER PROVINCES
(Map Cabinets 7A-D)

- interfiled with other general and thematic maps for the provinces

(3) U.S. STATE ROAD MAPS
(Map Cabinet 26F)

- filed alphabetically by state name

(4) ROAD MAPS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES

- interfiled with general and thematic maps, by country

- (5) STREET MAPS FOR THE CITY OF HAMILTON
(Map Cabinet 3B)
- (6) STREET MAPS FOR OTHER CANADIAN CITIES
(Map Cabinets 4B-H)
most filed alphabetically by city name
- (7) STREET MAPS FOR U.S. CITIES
(Map Cabinets 34A-C)
- (8) STREET MAPS FOR CITIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Map Cabinets 45B-1)
filed alphabetically by city name

QUESTIONS WHERE ROAD MAPS MIGHT BE USEFUL

EXAMPLE 1 - Where is Villa Nova, Ontario?

SEARCH STRATEGY:

- (1) Ask questions to determine if need is more specific, e.g. Is it somewhere you wanted to drive to? Are you looking for the longitude and latitude of Villa Nova, or did you want to see the area around it on a map?
- (2) When the library user just wants a quick location and no other information, just the place location in relation to here or to the nearest major towns, a road map is the preferable choice. Use the place index on the road map to get a quick idea of its location.
- (3) When the user specifies any kind of driving activity, e.g. routes or distances, prefer a road map.

EXAMPLE 2 - How far is the airport in Fort Worth from the university?

- (1) This is a fairly specific question and may not require further questions to determine information needed. Locate the city street map for Fort Worth, and then ask the patron if they know where the airport and the university are located.
- (2) For any kind of question requiring location of streets or places within a city, use city street maps.
- (3) For any kind of question regarding distances, either driving or straight line, between points within a city, use a city street map.

ROAD MAPS CITY STREET MAPS

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Use road maps or city street maps in finding your answer.

For each question:

- (1) Indicate questions you might ask to find out if the person has a more specific need than what they have asked.
- (2) Indicate your search strategy, i.e. say where you would look first, where next.
- (3) Give the answer you have found to the question and indicate the source, i.e. where you found it exactly.

QUESTION 1 - I'm driving to the State University of New York Campus on Main Street in Buffalo. I need to know how to get to Main Street from the Peace Bridge.

(1) What questions might you ask? _____

(2) Search strategy? _____

(3) Answer? _____

Source? _____

QUESTION 2 - Where is Renfrew, Ontario? What are the nearest major towns?

(1) What questions might you ask? _____

(2) Search strategy? _____

(3) Answer? _____

Source? _____

Completed by:

Staff Member _____

Date _____

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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

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE transliteration AND transcription OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Lou Sebert

When producing English maps of countries where the Roman alphabet is not used, some system of transliteration or transcription must be used to maintain consistency in the English spelling of native words. Transliteration is used when transcribing a word, sentence, etc., written in one alphabet into phonetically matching letters of another alphabet. Transcription is similar, being the reduction to alphabetic writing of a script that does not use an alphabet, or a language that has not yet been reduced to writing. This paper is a collection of thoughts on the transliteration and transcription into Roman letters and English spelling.

Each of the world's existing alphabets has been modified over many years to "fit" the language it records, and it is often very difficult to use another alphabet to do the same work. For example, the guttural languages of Arabic and Hebrew are perfectly written in their scripts but it is only with difficulty that an adequate transcription of them can be made using the Roman alphabet. Contrived spellings, not normally found in English words, have to be used to represent certain guttural phonemes.

English is notoriously inconsistent in its spelling but most transliteration and transcription systems working into English have removed the major inconsistencies such as whether "c" and "g" are to be pronounced hard or soft, etc. English is rapidly becoming the world's universal language, so it is important to anyone interested in the introduction of Romanized foreign words into English to know the fundamentals of the more important transliteration systems.

Many countries have adopted an official transliteration of their language into Roman orthography. Each country is of course proud of its language and alphabet, and wants the official

transliteration to be reversible. That is, the officials agreeing to a transliteration system want the Roman version of their words to be returnable to their own alphabet. This generally entails a letter-for-letter transfer, which in turn often results in rather strange English spellings.

For example, Pago Pago, a port in American Samoa, is pronounced Pango Pango. But the "ng" sound in Samoan is written as a single letter which is transliterated as the single letter "g", hence Pago Pago.

In Russian the "ye" sound in English words yes and yellow is written as the single letter "e". That is why Tolstoy's **Anna Kerenena**, despite the Italian appearance of her name, would have pronounced it Kerenyena, had she really lived. Catharine the Great's favourite soldier and statesman, Grigory Potemkin, pronounced his name Potyemkin. Then why not spell these names in the Roman alphabet so they will be pronounced correctly? The answer is that they would not be reversible if spelled that way.

The transliteration of Greek into Latin, and vice versa, is one of the oldest of such systems known. It is also the cause of some of the peculiarities of English spelling. For instance, the usual pronunciation of "ch" in English is the initial phoneme of cheese and church. But there is also a large body of English words derived from Greek in which "ch" is pronounced as "k". Chaos, chasm, christian and choropleth, are a few examples. These result from the letter chi (X, the 22nd letter in the Greek alphabet) which had for the ancient Greeks a different sound than kappa (K, the tenth Greek letter). In fact they pronounced it c'h with an audible stop in the middle of the phoneme. Hence the ancients insisted on distinguishing the similar but different "k" sounds. (The slight but important

difference in two "k" sounds also exists in Inuktitut. This will be discussed shortly)

The influence of the Greek chi is widespread in placenames. Chios, the Greek island off the coast of Turkey, is of course pronounced "Kios". Even as far away as Czechoslovakia the Greek influence can be seen in certain place-names. The town of Cheb is pronounced "Keb". In Italian, also the "k" sound of "ch" is prevalent. The Chianti Mountains, where the wine comes from, are pronounced "Kianti".

It is said that the Greek sound transliterated by chi is of Semitic origin. Perhaps that is why the rather useful Hebrew word pronounced "hootspah" is for some mysterious reason spelled chutzpah.

Many Asian and African languages have sounds that are pronounced in the throat. As these sounds do not exist in English there are no single Roman letters in English spelling to convey these sounds. Therefore they must be rendered by letter combinations that do not normally exist in written English. The "Gh" in Ghana and the "Kh" of Khartoum are cases in point. The letter "q" not followed by "u" is an artificial spelling convention that signals a sharp "k". The word cornstalk has been used to illustrate the two "k" sounds; the initial one being slightly softer than the terminal one ("kornstaq"). The sharp "q" is important in Inuktitut words such as Iqaluit and Arabic words such as Qattar.

Most transliteration systems are designed to work between two specific languages. This is still true for systems used in romanizing languages where the official script is not alphabetical. Examples of the latter are the Wade-Giles system for romanizing Mandarin Chinese (recently replaced by the official Chinese Pinyin system) and the Hepburn system for romanizing Japanese. Newspapers that publish in English but are situated in a country that does not use the Roman alphabet have a special need for transliteration, and in some cases have

developed their own. The Bangkok Times system for transliterating Thai is such a case.

Although, as has been stated, most transliteration and transcription systems are designed to work between two specific languages, there are some universal systems that work with varying degrees of success with many alphabets. The Royal Geographical Society devised a system in 1885 known as RGS I, and revised it in 1924 as RGS II. The rules of this system are extensive but in general the vowels are pronounced as in Italian, the consonants as in English, and every letter is pronounced. The weakness of RGS II can be illustrated by considering the name of the beautiful Kluane Lake on the Alaska Highway. It is a Chinook name that was given its spelling about 1900, following the RGS rules. But today it would be pronounced to rhyme with the blue-lane unless the speaker was advised that the correct way rhymed with blue-bonney. It is indeed fortunate that Stephen Foster did not follow RGS rules or today we would sing of the Swane River, rather than the Swanee.

In Canada the spelling of geographic names is under provincial and territorial jurisdiction. It might be presumed that this would engender 12 spelling systems, but actually considerable standardization has taken place. All administrations have adopted what might be termed modern English and French spelling to which have been added certain conventional spellings as needed to transcribe particular sounds existing in our native languages.

In modern English spelling all the antiquated letter combinations, such as the "ff" sound given by "ugh" in rough or the "f" sound given by "ph" in Phinneys Cove, are removed. This is of course only done when coining new words. Old established names such as Phoenix are never changed.

The conventional modern English spelling is further modified by the following rules:

- c is not used except in the "ch" combination where it is pronounced hard as in Chatham or with the "sh" sound in French names such as Chapleau.
- g is always hard as in get, never soft as in gin.
- h is always hard when used alone as in Harrowsmith. In the "ch" combination it is pronounced as described above. In the "sh" combination it is given the usual English pronunciation as in Shawville. In the combination "gh" used in native languages it is pronounced in a soft guttural as in Ightkeany, BC. When used as "kh" it is a hard guttural as in Khrana, BC.
- q is only used without a following "u" to represent the hard "k" sound in native languages. The English "qu" sound is rendered by "kw".
- y is always a consonant as in Yarrow, never a vowel as in every.

The writing of Canada's native languages using the Roman alphabet and a few diacritical marks that can be found on a standard typewriter or composed for printing in newspapers and magazines presents problems that are still being worked on. Obviously the speakers of the languages want the sounds of their words, as transcribed, to be fairly close to their own pronunciation. But at the same time they want good communication with the English and French speakers of Canada. Therefore they agree in general that insisting on special symbols will be self-defeating.

The principal native alphabets are as follows:

Alphabets using syllabics;

Standard Inuttitut
Full Inuttitut
Eastern Style Cree
Full Eastern Style Cree
Full Western Style Cree
Th Dialect Cree
McKay Cree
Dialect Slavey

Alphabets using modified Roman;

Chipewyan
Gwich'in/Loucheux
Dogrib
Southern Slavey
Northern Slavey
Uumarmiutun/Inuttittut
Siglit Inuvialutun/Inuttitut
Northern Plains Cree
Sioux
Saulteaux Ojibway
North West Style Cree
Montagnais
Micmac

Obviously the problems in creating a transliteration system that can be used with ease by the print media are considerable. Good work is being done by the Geographic Names boards in the provinces and by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Roman letters with slight modifications are coming into use (such as) and special spelling (such as ddh and tth) are being used to indicate particular native phonemes. The goal is of course to produce usable alphabets that are acceptable to publishers and native speakers alike. It is hoped that before too long such an alphabet will appear in this journal.

Reference: The Report on the Native Communications Survey prepared by the Vermeulen Studios, Beamsville, Ontario, in 1989 includes the alphabets used by the speakers of the native languages mentioned above.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

1492: An Ongoing Voyage. Ed. by John Hebert. Washington: Library of Congress, 1992. 169 p. ISBN 0-8444-0696-1 Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

1992-1993 World Map Directory. Santa Barbara, CA: Maplink, 1992. 335 p. \$29.95. ISBN 0-929591-08-9

Asian Market Atlas. Francis Howard, project manager. Hong Kong: Business International Asia/Pacific Ltd., 1991. 324 p.

Atlas de la Population Europeenne. Jean-Michel Decroly, Jean Vanlaer. Brussels: University of Brussels, 1991.

Atlas de la population mondiale. D. Noin. Paris: Montpellier, 1991. 160 p. 72 DM. Available from GeoCenter.

The Atlas of Atlases: the map maker's vision of the world. By Philip Allen. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1992. 160 p. \$49.50.

Atlas of Budapest. Edited by Sandor Martinovich. Budapest: Cartographia, 1991. 98 p. 11 DM. ISBN 963-351-668-8

Atlas of Florida. Edited by Edward A. Fernald and Elizabeth D. Purdum. [Gainesville, Fla.]: University of Florida Press, 1992. 280 p. \$39.95. ISBN 0813011310

The Atlas of Nepal in the Modern World. Michael Sill; John Kirkby. London: Earthscan, 1991. 159 p. ISBN 1-85383-032-1

Atlas of Vascular Plants of the Island of Newfoundland and of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon. Ernest Rouleau; Gisele Lamoureux. Saint-Henri-de-Levis, Quebec: Fleurbaac, 1992. \$125. ISBN 2-90174-12-6 (Text in English and French).

The AUSMAP Atlas of Australia. Ken Johnson. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992. 96 p. \$30 Paper. ISBN 0-521-42122-5.

Cataloging Service Bulletin Index #1-56, Summer 1978-Spring 1992. Nancy B. Olsen. Lake Crystal, MN: Soldier Creek Press, 1992. \$23. ISBN 0-936996-62-5

China: A Provincial Atlas. Chiao-min Hsieh and Jean Kan Hsieh. Don Mills, Ont: Maxwell Macmillan Canada, 1992. 768 p. \$299. ISBN 0-02-897255-4

Embracing Earth: new views of our changing planet. Payson R. Stevens; Kevin W. Kelly. Chronicle Books, [1992]. \$49.95 Cloth. ISBN 0-8118-0135-7 Distributed by Raincoast Books, Vancouver, B.C.

EOSAT International Directory of Remote Sensing Products & Services 1991-1992. Lanham, MD: Earth Observation Satellite Company, 1992. 1167 p. Free Distribution through: EOSAT International Headquarters, 4300 Forbes Boulevard, Lanham, MD 20706-9954

Estonia Road Atlas. Published in Tallinn Estonia, 1992. \$19.95 US ISBN 0783407076 (In English and Estonian). Distributed by MapLink, Santa Barbara, CA.

Gazetteer of Jordan. Washington D.C: United States Board on Geographic Names, 1990. 337 p. 248 DM. Available from GeoCenter.

GEO: 1991 Geography Catalogue September 1992. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1992. 49 p.

The Geography of Death: mortality atlas of British Columbia, 1985-1989. Edited by Leslie T. Foster. Victoria: University of Victoria, Dept. of Geography, 1992. 223 p. \$50 Cloth. ISBN 0919838162

Geothermal Atlas of Europe.

GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam. Edited by E. Hurtig. Gotha: Haack, 1992. 156 p. GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam Publication No.1.

Glossary of Cartographic Terms Used in Aeronautical Charting. PAIGH Aeronautical Charts Committee. Mexico: PAIGH, 1992.

Gravity Atlas of the Southern Ocean. K. M. Marks; D.C. McAdo. Boulder, CO: NOAA, National Geophysical Data Center. \$16

Guide to the Geology of the Niagara Escarpment with Field Trips. Edited by Lorraine Brown. Georgetown, ON: Niagara Escarpment Commission and Ontario Heritage Foundation, 1992. Available free to institutions.

Hebrew Maps of the Holy Land. E. & G. Wajntraub. Vienna: Verlag Bruder Hollinek, 1992. 278 p. \$95 US. ISBN 3-85119-248-6

The History of Cartography: cartography in the traditional Islamic and South Asian societies. Vol. 2 book 1. Ed by J.B. Harley and David Woodward. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992. 579 p. ISBN 0-226-31635-1

Kent Maps and Plans: in the libraries of Kent and adjoining London Burroughs, a finding list. London: Library Association, 1992. 386 p. ISBN 0-902119-34-6

Keys to the Encounter: a library of congress resource guide for the study of the age of discovery. Louis De Vorsey Jr. Washington: Library of Congress, 1992. 212 p. \$18 Paper. ISBN 0-8444-062-9

The Language of Maps. Phil Gersmehl. Indiana: National Council for Geographic Education, 6A Leonard Hall, Indiana University, [1992]. Pathway in Geography Series. No.1. \$15

Le repertoire des cartotheques de France. Paris: INTERGEO, 1991. 110 p.

Lovtsov Atlas of the North Pacific Ocean: compiled at Bol'sheretsk. Vasilli Pedorovich Lovtsov. Kingston: Limestone Press, 1991. 62 p. \$12.50 Paper. ISBN 0919642381

Managing Cartographic and Architectural Records. Jeanne Young and Nancy G. Miller. Washington D.C: National Archives, Office of Records Administration, 1989. (National Archives and Records Administration Instructional Guide Series).

Map Collections in Australia: a directory. 4th ed. Maura O'Connor. Canberra: National Library of Australia, 1991. 146 p. ISBN 0-642-10483-2

Mapping the Transmississippi West 1540-1861: an index to the cartobibliography. Charles A. Seavey. [Seattle]: Speculum Orbis Press, 1992. Occasional Paper No.3. \$35. ISBN 0-932757-03. Order from Kathryn Womble, MAGERT Distribution Manager, University of Washington, Suzallo Library, FM-25, Map Collection, Seattle, Washington 98195.

Maps in Bibles, 1500-1600: an illustrated catalogue. Catherine Delano-Smith and Elizabeth Morley Ingram. Geneva: Librairie Droz, 1991. 202 p.

Maps, Charts, Globes: five centuries of exploration. Sandra Sider. New York: The Hispanic Society of America, 1992. 128 p. ISBN 87535-145-X

Marine Atlas of the Hawaiian Islands. A.P Balder. 1992. 120 p. \$39.00 Paper. ISBN 0-8248-144-4

Nunavut Atlas. Edited by R. Riewe. [Edmonton]: Canadian Circumpolar Institute, 1992. 270 p. \$150 ISBN 0-919058-80-9

Philip's Environmental Atlas. D. Wright. London: na, 1992. 96 p. 48 DM. Available from GeoCenter.

Philip's Great World Atlas. London: Philip, 1991. 224 p. ISBN 0-540-05631-6

Power of Maps. Denis Wood. [New York]: Guilford Press, 1992. A catalogue for the exhibit at Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Design, New York.

Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World. [No.6 Glaciers of the Middle East and Africa]. Edited by Richard S. Williams. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991. USGS Professional Paper 1386.

Satellitenbild Atlas Deutschland. Rudolf Winter, Lothar Beckel. Berlin: RV Verlag, 1992. 239 p. ISBN 3-575-11765-9

Shedding the Veil: mapping the european discovery of America and the World. Thomas Suarez. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing, 1992. 215 p. \$65. ISBN 981-02-0869-3

The Ships Atlas. 4th Ed. Edited by Feargal Hogan. Reigate, Surrey: Shipping Guides Ltd., 1991. 96 p. £ 45.

The Times London History Atlas. Hugh Clout. London: Times Books, 1991. 191 p. ISBN 0-7230-0342-4

The Worlds of Christopher Columbus. William D. Phillips Jr.; Carla Rahn Phillips. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. 332 p. \$27.95. ISBN 0-521-35097-2

Who's Who in the History of Cartography: an international directory of current research in the history of cartography. Compiled by Mary L. Lowenthal. Tring, Hertsfordshire: Map Collector, 1992. 146 p. ISBN 0-906430-13-5

World Explorers and Discoverers. Don Mills, Ont: Maxwell Macmillan Canada, 1992. \$119. ISBN 0-02-897445-X

COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE

The ACMLA Copyright Committee is soliciting questions you may have with regard to the copyright legislation now in force, and the upcoming proposed exceptions to this law. Basically the Committee needs to hear your day-to-day experiences and concerns about issues like colour photocopying, interlibrary loan, the use of digital data. Please send your comments to Carol Marley, Chairperson, Copyright Committee, Hirschfeld Environmental Earth Sciences Library, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montréal, QC H3A 2K6. Fax: (514) 398-7437; E-mail CXC@MUSICA.McGill.CA (Bitnet).

REVIEWS

Carol Marley

The Editorial Committee of 1:1 000 000 Land-Use Map of China, ed. 1:1 000 000 LAND-USE MAP OF CHINA. Beijing: The State Natural Science Foundation Committee, Xian Map Publishing House, Harbin Map Publishing House and Science Press, 1990. 66 Map Plates. ISBN7-03-0022145-2/P419

Distributed by Geocarto International Centre, Hong Kong.

This volume of land-use maps of the People's Republic of China and associated areas is a long-awaited collection. For the first time a comprehensive survey of present land-uses is presented of land and off-shore areas following internationally recognized land-use nomenclature. The assemblage of information spans ten years compilation of hundreds of research teams from forty geographical research institutes, university geography departments, land survey and management units, and other agencies. Two preview plates at 1:10 000 000 and 64 plates at 1:1 000 000 provide complete coverage, each with an accompanying page of Chinese characters. A three-tiered land-use classification system based on topography, production conditions, and sectoral differences contains 66 variables. The master legend and legend for each plate is given in Chinese characters and in English. Cartographic quality is well within world standards.

While this is an invaluable collection of basic data essential for scholars involved in geographical research relating to land and water resources, environmental assessment and management now available outside China, many non-literate in Chinese will be disappointed that the limited text and toponymics have not been presented in English. Place names are in Chinese characters with no Pinyin equivalents other than the selected place for which each individual map takes its name. For anyone not

prepared to translate place names using other English language sources, identification of localities will be difficult. Serious Western scholars, nonetheless, will find this a basic data source heretofore not available for the entire country.

Interestingly, Hong Kong and the New Territories, and Taiwan are not shown as separate political entities. Existing international boundaries are ignored in support of their unified China policy. Also, the South China Sea Extended Economic Zone is shown in bathometric and topographic detail.

E.M. Bjorklund
Associate Professor of Geography
University of Western Ontario

Heidenreich, C. E. and E. B. Freeman, editors. ONTARIO. scale 1: 1 500 000. Toronto: Ministry of Natural Resources, 1991. \$15.95 Can.

Available from: Natural Resources Information Centre, Room M1-73 Macdonald Block, 900 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M7A 2C1. Tel.: (416) 314-1666, Fax: (416) 314-1593. \$3.00 handling charge for each mail order.

It must be very frustrating to have to design a single-scale map for the Province of Ontario. The "New Map Of Ontario" by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources bills itself as, "Big, colourful... the whole province in detail..." Big it is: 1.30 metres by 1.06 metres and colourful in muted, tasteful, complimentary tones but detailed? In attempting to create a map on one scale (1:1 500 000) of the entire province, the Department of Natural Resources merely passes on the frustration of the designer to the map reader. Usually a problem of this sort is solved by the inclusion of insets of larger scale. My first action after unfolding this map was to turn it over to see the large-scale map of South-eastern

Ontario. Unfortunately, the reverse side is blank. If I had paid \$ 18.95 (\$ 15.95 + \$ 3.00 handling) for this map, about this time, I would be contemplating a demand for the return of my money.

Under-scaling in the South and over-scaling in the North, are not the only problems I had with the design. Inconsistencies in the use of generic terms; "L" where there is plenty of room for a full "Lake" but just the opposite in some tight places. National and Provincial Parks are lumped together in a small block in the legend but to this armchair traveller, the difference isn't readily apparent simply because the only difference on the map is a tiny green tree symbol. The reader is left to puzzle out whether the solid tree or the outline tree signifies national or provincial. Surely "Polar Bear Provincial Park" rather than a stark "Polar Bear" conveys a great deal more information (as well as producing less confusion) and only displaces a few more swamp symbols.

The "Ontario Physical Map" inset gives a pleasant view of the ups and downs of the province with no name interference by the background but with highly generalized detail (at 1: 4 000 000). The "Height of Land" dashed symbol crosses one unbroken river (north of Terrace Bay) suggesting that water may run up hill in Ontario, while a sub-inset showing "Five major drainage basins" indicates to us that water doesn't flow across provincial boundaries (two of the basins end abruptly on borders.) Three separate text blocks, "Historical facts about Ontario," "Ontario's Origins as a Province" and "Ontario's Physiographic and Geological Components", fill in the white spaces outside the map's Provincial borders. Not being an expert on Ontario history or geology, I can not comment on the contents of this element.

When to drop a generic term while retaining others is always good for an argument in cartographic circles but usually the option is for consistency. Here "river" is consistently deleted

while "lake" (or its abbreviated form) and "creek" are retained. Possibly the copy I saw is an early proof but, if not, I'd suggest a return to the drawing board for another try. Meanwhile, I'll stick to a good road map and The Canada Gazetteer Atlas.

Walter K. Morrison, Cartographer Emeritus
College of Geographic Sciences
Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia

Harvey, P.D.A. MEDIEVAL MAPS. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1991. 96 p. 40.00 CAN. ISBN 0-8020-2806-3

This is a work for an informed general reader by an author with substantial credentials. P.D.A. Harvey is Professor Emeritus of Medieval History at Durham University. Along with his work on the social and economic history of medieval England he has maintained a long-standing interest in the history of maps. Most map librarians will have already read and appreciated his History of Topographical Maps (1980) and his chapter, "Local and regional cartography in Medieval Europe", in the first volume of The History of Cartography (1987). Another work, edited with the late R.A. Skelton, Local Maps and Plans from Medieval England (1986) may be less well known. Harvey's prose is always a pleasure to read and this work is no exception; the reader glides through six chapters, 90-odd pages of text and illustrations, with increasing satisfaction. The research of many specialists on many individual maps is deftly synthesized to provide a strong conceptual overview of the map production of the period. One learns, in particular, how to begin to look at and read a medieval map.

Harvey begins and ends his text with the statement, "Maps were practically unknown in the middle ages": indeed the term 'map' was not used. Today's scholars of the period are working on a body of less than 2000 maps, and fragments of maps, produced over the ca. 900 years from the ca. seventh to ca. fifteenth centuries. Of these, more than half are world maps or

diagrams. Most of these medieval maps were produced for a particular occasion, for limited purposes and with one class of reader in mind. Once these factors are discerned these early maps become comprehensible. The mind-set of that era differs from ours, but Harvey is an able instructor.

As noted above, he has divided his study into six chapters. An Introduction describes the body of material under discussion and its links, or discontinuities, with Roman times and contemporary maps produced in other cultures. This is followed by a detailed study of world maps before 1400, and then by a chapter on portolan charts before 1400. There is a chapter devoted to fifteenth century maps, a period of transition. The book concludes with two short chapters on regional maps, and then local maps. There is a short paragraph on Further Reading, pointing the way to more specialized studies and to earlier general works. A one-page index completes the text. But the book is more than just the text. Harvey uses the expression "a pageantry of maps" to describe medieval maps and this is what we have here. There are 77 aptly chosen illustrations, mostly in colour, that are a distinct pleasure to behold. However, given the strong visual quality of the work as a whole, I confess to a certain disappointment with the preliminary pages: there, the graphics and layout seem weak. As well there is a mistake in the citations for half-title and title-page illustrations.

For the average map librarian this book is a boon. Medieval maps always attract the curious and provoke weighty questions from students. This book will inform well beyond the usual few pages in overviews of the history of cartography and will stimulate the curious to consult The History of Cartography, volume one, and other specialized studies of aspects of medieval mapping.

Aileen Desbarats
Georgeville, Quebec

CARTO - CANADIANA: 1981-1990.
Ottawa: National Archives of Canada, [1992]. (8 microfiche). ISSN 1188-2174

Available from: Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3. Available free of charge while supplies last.

Map librarians across Canada have been wishing for many years that they had a definitive listing of cartographic materials produced in Canada or about Canada. This first issue of Carto-Canadiana is a major step towards that goal. Here is an authoritative bilingual listing that libraries can rely on to provide accurate information for building and enriching their collections, to provide cataloguing copy, or for verification. Carto-Canadiana lists the maps and atlases produced by Canadian federal agencies and departments between 1981 and 1990, that were catalogued by the Cartographic and Architectural Sector, Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada.

Carto-Canadiana is the latest step in an endeavour to establish a national union cartographic catalogue which began many years ago. In 1990 the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives published their findings to that date in the National Union Catalogue of Cartographic Materials: a feasibility study. This study explored the feasibility of establishing an authoritative, bilingual listing of the current cartographic production of federal, provincial, municipal and private sector organizations in Canada. It was agreed that the entries in such a listing would have to meet a high standard in terms of completeness and accuracy in order to ensure the maximum benefit to users. Such an undertaking was not only extremely ambitious, it was found to be almost impossible given the level of cartographic control currently possible in most of the institutions collecting cartographic materials in Canada. In this time of economic restraint there was much goodwill but limited

possibility for active national participation in such a project. This study also suggested that the leadership and support for the national project should begin at the federal level. With the publication of Carto-Canadiana we see the commitment of the National Archives of Canada to the endeavour.

Carto-Canadiana is currently available on four sets of microfiche and is divided into three sections: the geographical index, the author/title index and the subject index. Access is provided in both French and English. French works are catalogued in French; English works in English and bilingual works in both French and English. Index entries for names and subjects are bilingual where applicable. Full catalogue entries appear only in the geographical index which is organized by call number using Library of Congress class G. Listings in the other indexes consist of access point, main entry, title proper, edition, scale, date, extent and call number. Therefore the user will look first in the author/title or subject index for a specific item, find the call number and then look up the complete record in the geographical index, if more information is required.

In the author/title index, the name of the map producer is given in both the French and English form when both exist, so that each form can be used to search for a listing of the producer's works. All names appearing in the author index are in the form found in the National Library of Canada's Canadian authorities list. Title entries are made for proper titles, added titles, cover titles, series and uniform titles.

The subject index is in two parts, one English and one French. Either index can be used to access all of the documents. Both geographic and subject names are used. See references are included. Each subject entry contains both a subject or form term and a geographic name.

Carto-Canadiana is planned as an annual cumulative publication. Eventually it is hoped that institutions in different regions of the

country will take responsibility for providing complete and standardized cataloguing information as far as they are able, for cartographic publications produced in their local areas. The standard set by the National Archives of Canada is one that most libraries will never have the resources to emulate, but if the publication does move to a CD-ROM format, as planned, the more flexible access will compensate for differences in such things as subject headings.

Carto-Canadiana is an essential tool for all libraries collecting Canadian maps. It provides much needed help in cartographic control and we look forward to the day when broadened scope and wider participation will make it even more valuable.

Carol Goodger-Hill
Reference Librarian
University of Guelph Library

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Sheppard's International Directory of Print and Map Sellers. 2d ed. Farnham, Surrey: Richard Joseph Publishers, 1992. 444p. £24. ISBN 1-872699-09 X. First published in 1987, Sheppard's directory is a valuable reference source for the antiquarian and second-hand print and map trade. The second edition is more comprehensive than the first, with over 1,6000 entries. Print dealers and map sellers in 38 countries are listed with those in France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. forming the largest group. This edition follows the format of previous years, with dealers listed geographically, followed by an alphabetical lists of businesses and a dealers specialty section (over 160 headings shown in the last mentioned). Valerie Scott, editor of *The Map Collector*, and Neale Lanigan of W. Graham Arader III provide overviews of the current market for maps and prints.

Marshall, Brian. Map Making and Map Keeping in New Zealand: A Review and Bibliography. Auckland: University Library, 1992. 82 p. (Auckland University Library Bibliographical Bulletin 18). Available from: University of Auckland Library, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand. This recent publication presents information on cartography and map collecting in New Zealand. It includes a brief text (13 p.).

The bibliography itself is divided into seven sections: Cartographic and Surveying Serials, Cartobibliographies, Map Exhibition Catalogues, Surveying and Surveyors, Map Making, Atlases and Map Keeping and Map Collecting. It was sent as a gift to the McGill University Libraries. Hopefully other map collections can request a copy from the address given above.

Review Guidelines

The format of the review should consist of the bibliographic citation, the text of the review and the name and institutional affiliation (or geographic location) of the reviewer.

Reviews should be typed, double-spaced, with ample margins for copy editing.

Please begin the text of the review one-third way down the first page to allow room for the bibliographic entry, which will be sent to you with your review copy.

Whenever possible, reviews should be submitted in electronic format on either a 3.5 or 5.25 (double density) disk IBM format. The file should be in Word Perfect 5.0 or ASCII format with file name clearly identified. Please send two print-outs, double spaced. Please do not format your text e.g. bold, underline, indent. Please do not send your review via electronic mail. Typewritten contributions are also acceptable and should be double spaced.

The text should describe the book, atlas, map or software, in sufficient detail so that the reader can realize scope and pertinent features, but emphasis should be placed on evaluative comments. Keep in mind that many ACMLA Bulletin readers are responsible for map collections and may be using the review as a selection aid. Therefore review items should be judged principally according to their utility for such collections, and in particular, their value for research in geography or cartography. An indication of other readers or institutions to whom the item might appeal is also appropriate.

The length of the review is not fixed but should be dictated by the importance of the item being reviewed. The average length of reviews is 500 words.

Please observe the deadline for the review. If it is impossible to meet it, please notify the Review Editor in advance. If you are unable to complete the review, the item being reviewed must be returned to the Review Editor. The Review Editor will try to notify reviewers within a week of receipt of the review. Once published in the ACMLA Bulletin, two copies of the review will be sent to the publisher. The reviewer will receive a copy of the issue in which his/her review is published in appreciation of his/her contribution.

Editorial Policies Opinions expressed in reviews are those of the author and do not reflect the official sanction of ACMLA. The Review Editor retains the right to make alterations in reviews submitted. Minor alterations will be made without further communication. If the Review Editor feels that more extensive revisions are in order, of that changes would result in altering the review's content, such revisions will be made only with the knowledge and agreement of the reviewer. Reviews will be published in whichever of Canada's official languages they are submitted, English or French.

Thank you for observing these guidelines. We welcome your recommendations of material to be reviewed in the Bulletin, or your suggestions of other qualified reviewers.

Carol Marley, Review Editor, ACMLA Bulletin, Hirschfeld Environmental Earth Sciences Library, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, QC H3A 2K6. (514)398-7453 Fax: (514)398-7437 Bitnet: CXC@MUSICA.McGill.CA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA/ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU CANADA

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

Section submitted by Louis Cardinal/Section préparée par Louis Cardinal

CARTO-CANADIANA

This spring Carto-Canadiana, 1981-1990 was distributed free of charge to map collections, members of ACMLA. Carto-Canadiana is Canada's national carto-bibliography. This first issue is available free of charge from: Velma Parker, Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0N3.

RULES FOR ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

The Bureau of Canadian Archivists has set up a working group for the chapter on cartographic materials (chapter 5) for Rules for archival description. The members are: Allen Doiron, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Glen Isaacs (chair), Provincial Archives of British Columbia, and Velma Parker, National Archives of Canada. The first draft should be ready sometime in 1993.

Those wishing to receive a copy of the draft for comment should contact the Bureau of Canadian Archivists, Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards, c/o Canadian Council on Archives, West Memorial Building, Room 5074, 344 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY PLANS

A collection of railway yard plans was recently donated to an archival institution. The majority were prepared in the engineering office of the Grand Trunk Railway between 1883 and 1902 and concern the stations at Peterborough, Barrie, Hamilton, Beach Road, Atherley Junction, Sarnia, Guelph, Cardwell Junction,

Warton, Lindsay and Toronto. In addition, there are location plans for the Bay of Quinte Railway and the St. Clair tunnel. Most of these plans are exquisitely draughted, but are very large and require extensive restoration. The Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division would like to receive word from the institution that received this collection in order to intellectually link up these plans with our collection, received from Canadian National Railways. Perhaps, also, we can coordinate our activities towards describing and conserving this collection. Please contact Brian Hallett, Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division of the National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3. Tel: (613) 996-7613. Fax: (613) 995-4451.

NAUTICAL CHARTS OF CANADA

In 1991 the Canadian Hydrographic service (CHS) changed the format of one of their map indexes. The format of index no. 3, entitled Great Lakes / Catalogue of Nautical Charts and Related Publications... = Grands Lacs / Catalogue des cartes marines et des publications connexes... was changed from a sheet to booklet form entitled Catalogue of Nautical Charts and Related Publications / Central Canada / Rivière Richelieu to Lac La Rouge. 3 = Catalogue des cartes marines et des publications connexes / Canada central / Rivière Richelieu au lac La Rouge. 3.

The change was received with mixed feelings. Most of the information contained in the booklet could be found on the sheet index. However, with the addition of a table of contents, an introduction, and a section showing on individual

pages the outlines of the areas covered by each chart, the booklet appears to be more complete and easier to use. Nonetheless, the index sheet did offer a significant advantage in that a glance would provide an instant overview of the complete areas covered by the various charts.

CHS has indicated that they have no plans to change the other map indexes for the time being, although index no. 3 will retain the new booklet format. CHS welcomes any comments regarding the new format. The comments will assist in deciding which format to use in future.

If you have any comments, please write to: Mr Ross Douglas, Director General, Canadian Hydrographic Service, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6.

CARTO-CANADIANA

Au printemps, Carto-Canadians 1981-1990, la première édition de la carto-bibliographie nationale du Canada, a été distribuée gratuitement aux carto-thèques membres de l'association. On peut se la procurer sans frais auprès de Velma Parker, Division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles, Archives nationales du Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0N3.

REGLES POUR LA DESCRIPTION DES DOCUMENTS D'ARCHIVES

Le Bureau canadien des archivistes a mis sur pied un groupe de travail pour la rédaction du chapitre 5 des règles portant sur les documents cartographiques. Les membres en sont : Allen Doiron, Archives provinciales du Nouveau-Brunswick; Glen Isaacs (président), Archives provinciales de la Colombie-Britannique, et Velma Parker, Archives nationales du Canada.

Le premier jet du texte devrait être prêt en 1993. Si on désire apporter des commentaires à ce texte, on pourra en demander un exemplaire auprès du Bureau canadien des archivistes, Comité de planification sur les normes de description, Conseil canadien des archives, Edifice commémoratif de l'ouest, pièce 5074, 344, rue Wellington Ouest, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0N3.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY

Des dessins de cours de triage ont récemment été donnés à des archives. La majorité des dessins ont été produits par les ingénieurs du Grand Trunk Pacific Railway entre 1883 et 1903, et montrent les gares de Peterborough, Barrie, Hamilton, Beach Road, Atherley Junction, Sarnia, Guelph, Cardwell Junction, Wiarton, Lindsay, et Toronto. Il y a aussi des dessins d'emplacement du chemin de fer de Bay of Quinte, et du tunnel Saint-Clair. Tous ces dessins ont été minutieusement faits, et demandent des soins de restauration élaborés. La division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles aimerait connaître le nom de l'institution qui a reçu ces dessins afin de pouvoir faire le lien entre eux et le reste de la série que possède la division et qui lui a été donnée par le CN. Les deux institutions pourraient peut-être aussi coordonner la description et la restauration des deux parties de la série. Veuillez communiquer avec Brian Hallett, Division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles, Archives nationales du Canada, 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3. Tél. : (613) 996-7613. Fax : (613) 995-4451.

INDEX DES CARTES MARINES DU CANADA

En 1991, le Service hydrographique du Canada a modifié une de ses cartes-index. L'index 3, intitulé Great Lakes / Catalogue of Nautical Charts and Related Publications... = Grands Lacs / Catalogue des cartes marines et des publications connexes... a maintenant le format

d'un livret. Le nouveau titre est Catalogue of Nautical Charts and Related Publications / Central Canada / Rivière Richelieu to Lac La Rouge. 3 = Catalogue des cartes marines et des publications connexes / Canada central / Rivière Richelieu au lac La Rouge. 3.

Le changement a été diversement reçu. La plupart des renseignements qu'on retrouve dans le livret apparaissent aussi sur la carte-index. Cependant, l'ajout d'une table des matières, d'une introduction, et de pages qui montrent le contour de chacune des cartes semble rendre le livret plus complet et plus facile à utiliser que la carte-index. Toutefois, la carte-index avait

l'avantage de présenter en un seul coup d'oeil toute la surface couverte par les cartes individuelles.

Le Service n'a pas l'intention pour l'instant de convertir les autres cartes-index au nouveau format, mais l'index 3 conservera le format livret. Le Service apprécierait recevoir des commentaires au sujet du nouveau format. Ces commentaires aideront à déterminer quel format devrait être utilisé à l'avenir. Les commentaires sont envoyés à cette adresse: M. Ross Douglas, Directeur général, Service Hydrographique du Canada, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0E6.

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.

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

XII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ARCHIVES / XII^e CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES ARCHIVES

At the beginning of September, over 2,700 archivists from all around the world met in Montréal for a week during the XII International Congress on Archives (ICA). ACMLA was present at the Salon of Canadian Archives. We displayed our facsimiles and our most recent publications. We distributed over 350 copies of the new brochure to promote the sale of facsimiles.

The Board of Directors recognized the importance of being present in the Canadian and world archival community. Our kiosk was the only one that dealt specifically with cartographic records. Visitors stopping at our booth had numerous questions relating to cartography in Canada: e.g. who are the producing agencies; conservation and storage of cartographic records; cataloguing, etc...

The Salon was a good opportunity to exchange information on our media. It also gave the Association good visibility in the Canadian archival community.

Finally, I would like to thank the following persons for the time they spent making this event a success for the Association: Lorraine Dubreuil, Pierre Lépine, Bruce Robin, Carol Marley, Patrick McIntyre and also, Cheryl Woods for laminating facsimiles and getting the brochure prepared on time.

Pendant une semaine au début septembre, au-delà de 2,700 archivistes du monde entier se sont rencontrés à Montréal dans le cadre du XII^e Congrès international des archives. L'ACACO était présente au Salon national de l'archivistique. Nous avons exposé nos fac-similés et nos plus récentes publications. Nous avons distribué plus de 350 copies de notre nouvelle brochure de promotion pour la vente de nos fac-similés.

Le Bureau de direction reconnaissait l'importance de notre présence aux activités de la communauté archivistique canadienne et mondiale. Notre stand était le seul qui mettait en évidence notre média. De nombreux visiteurs se sont arrêtés pour nous poser des questions pertinentes sur la cartographie au Canada, plus spécifiquement sur les producteurs de cartes, la conservation, l'entreposage, et le catalogage, etc...

Le salon fut une excellente occasion pour échanger sur le domaine de la cartographie. Cet événement donna à l'Association une bonne visibilité auprès de la communauté archivistique canadienne.

En terminant, je voudrais remercier les personnes suivantes qui ont par leur contribution permis d'assurer le succès de notre participation au salon: Lorraine Dubreuil, Pierre Lépine, Bruce Robin, Carol Marley, Patrick McIntyre et finalement, Cheryl Woods qui a laminé des fac-similés et qui a préparé la brochure à temps.

Robert Grandmaître
2e Vice-Président, ACMLA

**BEVERLY CHEN WINS G.S.C. AWARD/BEVERLY CHEN RECOIT LA PRIME
D'ENCOURAGEMENT DE LA C.G.C.**

On 18 September 1992, Beverly Chen, received a merit award from the Geological Survey of Canada Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, where she is Map Librarian.

The award recognizes Beverly's sustained efforts at improving and modernising the Map Library. In particular, Beverly prepared the architectural plans for the renovation of the Map Library, rearranged the collections to make them more accessible to researchers and obtained adequate map cabinets. Owing to the force of circumstances, Beverly also became responsible for the Rare Book Collection at GSC. She is active in the Committee on Conservation-Preservation of Library Materials, Council of Federal Libraries. She participated in the design and production of a series of six seminars on conservation given to federal librarians in the fall of 1991. Beverly is also the prime mover behind numerous texts presented to private bodies such as the Canadian Geological Foundation to seek donations toward the restoration of the Logan collection.

In addition Irène Kumar and Denis Allen of the Map Library received divisional awards for their contribution to the success of the Map Library renovations.

Le 18 septembre 1992 le secteur de la Commission géologique du Canada, ministère de l'Énergie des Mines et des Ressources du Canada, a décerné une prime d'encouragement à Beverly Chen, responsable de la Cartothèque du secteur.

La prime lui a été attribuée pour avoir travaillé sans relâche à améliorer et moderniser la Cartothèque. Entre autres, Beverly a préparé les dessins architecturaux pour la rénovation de la Cartothèque, réaménagé les collections, les rendant plus facilement accessibles aux chercheurs, obtenu des meubles à carte appropriés. Beverly, par la force des choses, est aussi devenue responsable de la Collection des livres rares de la Commission. Elle oeuvre au sein du Comité de préservation et de conservation du Conseil des bibliothèques fédérales. Elle a participé à la conception et à la réalisation d'une série de six séminaires sur la préservation donnés aux bibliothécaires fédéraux à l'automne 91. C'est aussi Beverly qui fut l'âme qui a aidé à la rédaction de plusieurs textes qui ont été présentés auprès d'organismes privés, telle le Fondation géologique du Canada, afin d'obtenir des fonds spéciaux pour restaurer la collection Logan.

De plus, la Cartothèque a décerné une prime à deux de ses employés, Irène Kumar et Denis Allen, pour avoir contribué au succès des rénovations.

GSC MAP LIBRARY RENOVATES¹

Alex Langshur

Geoscience Information and Communications
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada



Beverly Chen and her plan of the new Map Library

The extensive overhaul and renovations of the GSC Map Library, located on the basement floor of 601 Booth Street in Ottawa, are now completed. The work, which took three months, is part of the strategic plan that involves updating and consolidating the collection, modernizing the facilities, and increasing the Library's usable floor space. When the Library reopened on April

27, 1992, clients were able to find maps, photos, the cutter book collection, and rare books all under the same roof.

The renovations were in the planning stage for almost a year with much of the original design work and architectural planning completed by Beverly Chen, the Head Map Librarian.

¹ Reprinted with permission from the Geological Survey of Canada Newsletter *Geode* v. 1 #3, July 1992, p. 10

Beverly's architectural plans were of such good quality that they eliminated the need for Public Works to hire a design architect, thereby saving both time and money. Beverly says that her design goals were to optimize the floor space and create an improved working environment for staff and clients. To this end, she planned brighter lighting, more consultation tables and map cases, better air circulation, climate controls, and display cases for new maps and atlases. Areas of the floor plan are dedicated to particular functions, such as consultation room for the entire GSC open-file collection and a

digital map-retrieval centre. Beverly foresees the day when clients will access the CD-ROM collection through the Network, and print on-demand maps on a large format colour printer. Other improvements include the installation of troughs under ceiling pipes and extra protection against water damage in areas where the rare books and other valuable material are stored. Many books in this collection, a true national treasure, were purchased by Sir William Logan himself during his travels.

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 choisi et du niveau de recherche.

Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1993.

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

THE BULLETIN BOARD

RARE items. Only 5 ACMLA sweatshirts left (XL,M,S) for \$21.60 and 1 T-shirt (S) for \$10.80. "Map Curators Can Tell You Where To Go" in black letters on red Penmans. Contact Cheryl Woods, Map Library, University of Western Ontario N6A 5C2.

Articles rares: Seulement 5 gilets en coton ouatés ACMLA restent (tg, m, p) pour 21,60 \$ et 1 gilet (p) pour 10,80 \$. «Map Curators Can Tell You Where To Go» en lettres noires sur «Penmans» rouges. Communiquez avec Cheryl Woods, Cartothèque, Université Western, London (Ontario) N6A 5C2.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY/LA «BRITISH LIBRARY»

The British Library has signed a contract with Research Publications International for them to publish the Library's map catalogues in machine-readable form. When published on CD-ROM in 1994, this will be the first generally available catalogue of any of the world's major map libraries. The CD-ROM will provide uniform access to printed and manuscript material ranging from the Middle Ages to the present.

La «British Library» a signé un contrat avec «Research Publications International» afin de publier les catalogues de la cartothèque sous forme lisible par machine. Quand celui-ci sera publié sur disque compact à mémoire morte, en 1994, il sera le premier catalogue disponible d'une des cartothèques principale au monde. Le disque compact donnera un accès uniforme pour toute la documentation manuscrite du Moyen Age jusqu'à nos jours.

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS / 5ÈME CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LES SYSTÈMES D'INFORMATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE (SIG)

The Fifth International Conference on Geographic Information Systems will be held in Ottawa from March 21-25, 1993. This annual event is organized by the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector (SMRSS), EMR Canada, in cooperation with the Canadian Institute of Surveying and Mapping and the Inter-Agency Committee on Geomatics. Further information is available from Mr. L. Aubrey, Conference Director, Canadian Conference on GIS, c/o SMRSS, EMR Canada, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9. Tel.: (613) 995-0266, fax: (613) 995-6001.

La 5ème conférence sur les systèmes d'information géographique se tiendra à Ottawa du 21 au 25 mars 1993. Cet événement annuel est organisé par le Secteur des levées, de la cartographie et de la télédétection (SLCT) du ministère de l'Energie des Mines et des Ressources, en coopération avec l'Association canadienne des sciences géodésiques et cartographiques et le comité Inter-Agences sur la Géomatique. Pour plus d'informations, vous pouvez communiquer avec M. L. Aubrey, Directeur de la Conférence, Conférence canadienne sur le SIG A/S SLCT 615 rue Booth, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0E9, tél. (613) 995-0266, télécopieur (613) 995-6001.

ATLAS OF MONTRÉAL/ATLAS DE MONTRÉAL

The éditions Elysée, C.P. 188, Succursale Côte-Saint-Luc, Côte-Saint-Luc (Québec) Canada H4V 2Y4 is planning on publishing a facsimile edition of the Atlas of the City and Island of Montréal/H.W. Hopkins. Montréal,

1879. Contact the publisher for more information.

Les éditions Elysée, c.p. 188, Succursale Côte Saint-Luc (Québec), H4V 2Y4 planifie la publication de l'édition facsimile de L'Atlas de la Cité et de l'Île de Montréal / H.W. Hopkins, Montréal 1879. Communiquez avec l'éditeur pour plus d'information.

A NEW FACSIMILE OF CHAMPLAIN'S MAP OF 1632/LA MAGNIFIQUE CARTE DE CHAMPLAIN DE 1632 PUBLIÉE EN FAC-SIMILÉ

Champlain's map of New France published in 1632 is considered to be the masterpiece of French cartography in America. So it is at least for Yves Tessier who contemplated for years publishing a facsimile that Champlain himself would be very proud of!

This map is not most remarkable for its artistic and decorative design. It rather testifies to cartography as an emerging science. Champlain is to be considered the first "scientific" cartographer of Canada. As a dedicated field observer, he surveyed the territory with the mind of a geographer and a geodesist. To supplement his direct observations, he collected extensive information from Amerindians. The 1632 map is the "carte-synthèse" of Champlain's life as an explorer.

Yves Tessier wanted to produce a facsimile of unequaled quality. He even pretends to set a standard in facsimile production. The map is reproduced at original size. High resolution laser photomechanical process was used for ultrafine precision. Four-colour printing was used to render patina of original, with an electronic-control Heidelberg press. The map is printed on acid-free paper for archival conservation. The original used for the reproduction comes from the Cartographic and

Audio-Visual Archives Division of the National Archives of Canada.

More information and a small scale reproduction of the facsimile are inserted in this issue of the Bulletin.

La carte de la Nouvelle-France publiée en 1632 par Samuel de Champlain est sans contredit le chef d'oeuvre de toute la cartographie française en Amérique. C'est du moins le point de vue d'Yves Tessier qui caressait depuis longtemps le rêve de publier ce document incomparable sous la forme d'un fac-similé digne de Champlain lui-même!

Non pas que cette carte soit la plus spectaculaire au plan artistique. Mais elle incarne la beauté de la science cartographique naissante. Champlain peut être considéré comme le premier cartographe "scientifique" du Canada. Il est le premier observateur à avoir effectué des relevés systématiques de nature géographique et même "géodésique", de précision inégalée. Sa carte de 1632 est la "carte-synthèse" de ses nombreuses observations et des informations obtenues des autochtones.

Yves Tessier a voulu réaliser un fac-similé de qualité inégalée de cette magnifique qu'il a reproduite à la grandeur réelle de l'original. Il a utilisé la photogravure à haute résolution au laser pour donner un rendu extrêmement précis. L'impression, en quatre couleurs process pour traduire la patine de l'original, a été réalisée sur les meilleures presses de l'heure, les remarquables presses Heidelberg à contrôle électronique. Le papier d'impression est désacidifié et se prête à la conservation archivistique. L'original qui a servi à la reproduction est conservé à la Division des archives cartographiques et audiovisuelles des Archives nationales du Canada.

On trouvera inséré dans le présent numéro du Bulletin un feuillet d'information et une reproduction réduite du fac-similé.

BEINECKE FELLOWSHIPS

The Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University Library is receiving applications for its fellowship program for 1993-94. Application deadline is January 15, 1993. For further information on fellowships offered and application procedure contact the Coordinator of Fellowship Programs, Yale University Library, P.O. Box 1603 A Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520-1603. Tel.: (203) 432-2977, fax: (203) 432-4047.

La bibliothèque Beinecke des manuscrits et livres rares, membre du réseau des bibliothèques de l'université Yale, recrute présentement des membres à titre d'associés pour l'année 1993-94. La campagne de recrutement se termine de 15 janvier 1992. Pour de plus amples renseignements sur les procédures d'application et ce que comporte l'adhésion en tant que membre associé veuillez communiquer avec le coordonnateur à l'adresse suivante: Coordinator of Fellowship Programs, Yale University Library, P.O. Box 1603 A Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520-1603. tél.: (203) 432-2977, télécopieur: (203) 432-4047.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN ARCHIVISTS

The annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Archivists will be held in St. John's just before the annual ACMLA conference. The theme of the ACA conference will be "Theory versus Practice" and a session on "Appraisal of early versus modern maps for Archives" will be held on Saturday morning, July 24th. They plan to have a chair, two speakers and a commentator. These individuals are still being contacted. Their closing banquet will be held Saturday night, probably at one of the downtown hotels, with Anita Best, folk singer and archivist, as the after dinner speaker/performer on "The sources of Newfoundland folk songs" with examples. She will be followed by a live band for dancing. The cost is expected to be no more than \$40.00. We are invited to attend both functions. More to follow when the details are available.

Alberta Auringer Wood

CANADA'S MILITIA AND DEFENCE MAPS, 1905-1931

Lorraine Dubreuil
McGill University

Occasional Papers of the
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
Number 4

Ottawa
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
1992

Copies are available from:

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
c/o Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division
National Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

Price: \$10.00