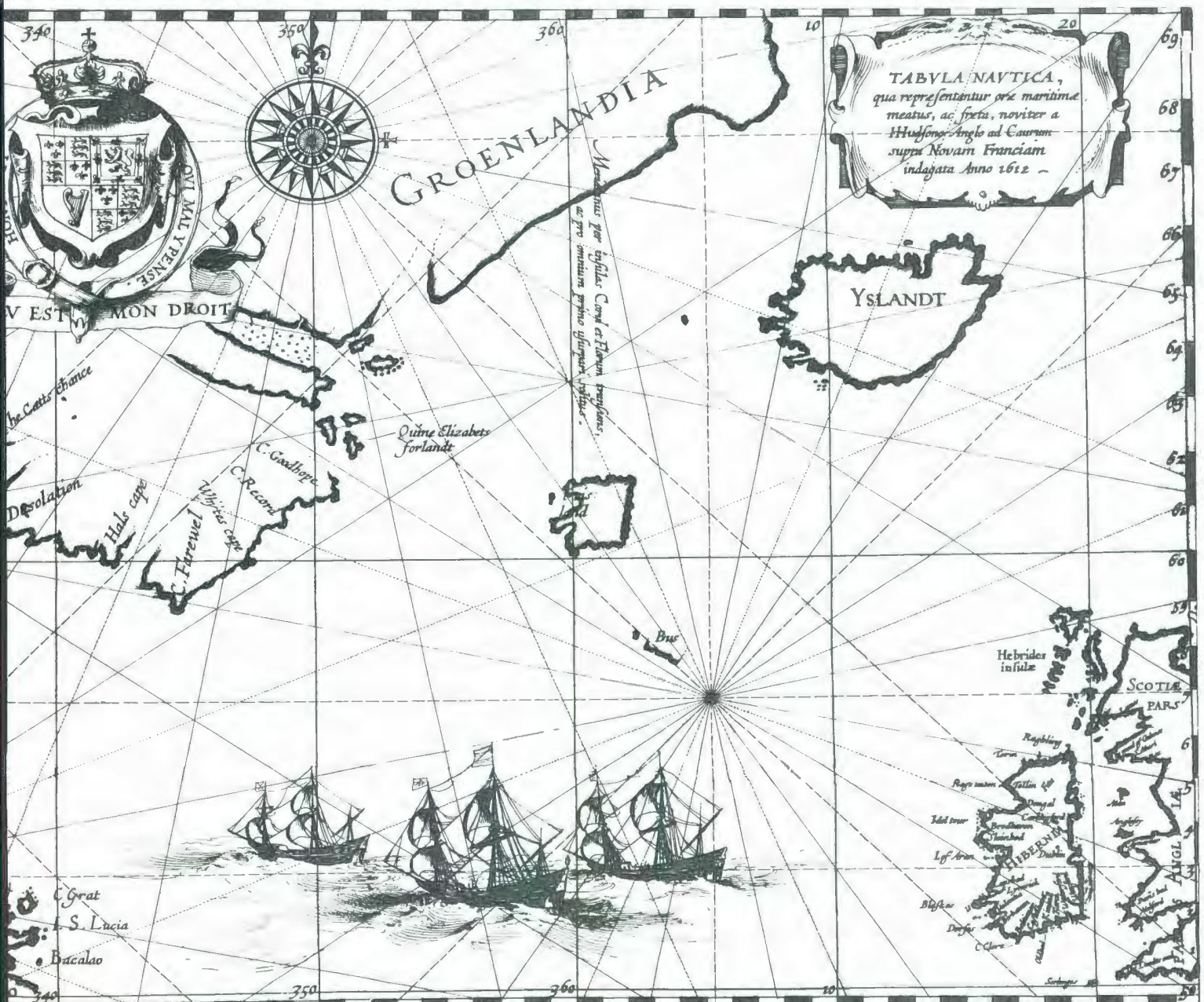


# BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES  
du CANADA



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES  
CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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

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

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**COVER:**This "Henry Hudson Map" appeared in Hessel Gerritsz, *Descriptio ac Delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti*, Amsterdam, 1612. This map, the original of which is in the Joe C.W. Armstrong - Canadiana Collection, Toronto, Ontario has been reproduced as ACMI Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 50 (ISSN 0827-8024).

**COUVERTURE:** La Carte de Henry Hudson apparut dans *Descriptio ac Delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti*, Amsterdam, 1612. Cette carte, dont l'original de la Joe C.W. Armstrong - Canadiana Collection, Toronto, Ontario a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte no. 50 (ISSN 0827-8024).

### 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.

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## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Conference in St. John's in July was a great success. Alberta Auringer Wood did a superb job of organizing, even securing good weather for the walking tour and the whale watching. Sincere thanks to Alberta, and to those who assisted her (including Cheryl Woods, Trudy Bodak, Richard Pinnell, Lorraine Dubreuil and Poh Chan). Thanks also to the many ACMLA members who gave papers and contributed in other ways to producing an enjoyable and productive conference.

The 1994 Conference will be held in Guelph, Ontario, June 7-11. The Conference Planning Committee is at work now on the program, and would welcome any suggestions for session topics, speakers or workshops. Tentative sessions so far are "Public Access to Cartographic Information?", "Users of Georeferenced Digital Data", "Early Mapping of Southern Ontario", and possibly an INTERNET workshop. The field trip may include a visit to a Mennonite household or market, and

perhaps a stop or two at features along the Niagara Escarpment and Bruce Trail. There is still room for suggestions. Please contact any member of the Conference Planning Committee (Flora Francis, Colleen Beard, Richard Pinnell, Cathy Moulder) if you have a paper to offer or idea to include.

Finally I would like to thank again the retiring Board members for their faithful service to ACMLA: Cheryl Woods (Past president) and Colleen Beard (Secretary). Two new Board members were welcomed at the Annual General Meeting in July: Alberta Auringer Wood (2nd Vice President) and Shirley Harmer (Secretary). And thanks to Robert Grandmaitre (1st Vice President), Pat McIntyre (Treasurer) and Richard Pinnell (Past President) for their continued commitment. The Board will meet next on November 10th in Ottawa.

Cathy Moulder  
ACMLA President

## CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES AND MAP LIBRARIES: TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN?<sup>1</sup>

Elizabeth Hamilton  
University of New Brunswick

### Introduction

I would like to begin by thanking the organizers of the conference for inviting me to speak at this session today. It seems to me that somewhere in my distant past, I did a paper on this for one of my MLS courses, and it has been interesting for me to see where my thinking is on this after fifteen years of practical experience.

The thesis of this paper is that cartographic archives and map libraries do, indeed, represent two sides of the same coin. At base, there is a fundamental commonality which binds them together — cartographic information — and the difference between the “heads” and “tails” side of the coin is the purpose and means by which we interact with this base metal. The danger of using analogies to examine a problem is that it is possible to extend them beyond the bounds of usefulness. However, analogies can be useful in presenting a framework in which to explore an issue.

When I was just starting out in the field of government documents and maps, I was perched, one day, atop a map cabinet (for very good reasons, of course) when the Director of Libraries walked into the room. She was a very dignified person, of classic bearing. She stopped and looked at me, somewhat nonplussed. After a moment, she asked, “Are all people who work with maps....odd?” I replied with all the impertinence of a new employee that yes, we were, but that question, uncharacteristic of her, captured a fundamental fact about cartographic material. They are neither fish nor fowl, and do not fit neatly

into either the mind-set or world of libraries, or that of archives.

Both map libraries and cartographic archives are the step-children of their parent institutions; no one knows quite what to do with these odd beasts that hold so much information in their lines, hachures and symbols, and so few words in standard sentence formation. This underlies the reason for the formation of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives over two decades ago. Much like the evolution of regional studies programs and institutes, where several disciplines come together around a common issue, the Association was formed to provide a forum for mutual concerns relating to the stepchildren of both libraries and archives. Rather than do turf battles, there was recognition at the outset that we could do far better by recognizing the commonality of our interests and the important contributions which could be made through our differences in environment, philosophy and approaches to the material.

The importance of doing an assessment of the contribution of each discipline to the common core of knowledge is that it prepares us to better respond to changes in the environment or changes in the nature of cartographic material. On both fronts, we could not have chosen a better moment in time to do a reassessment. We will come back to this later, but let us take a brief moment to look at the principles of librarianship and then, more specifically, what it is that defines our respective interests. In some respects, this latter exercise is

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(1) Presented at joint ACA/ACMLA session, ACA Conference, St. John's, Newfoundland, July 1993.

akin to explaining the difference between an economic historian and a historical economist.

### Principles of Librarianship

At this point, I should mention that, were we to be true to the description in the conference program, another librarian should be standing here, rather than myself. For, although there are principles which govern the profession of which I am a member, I have been working in the deviant area of government documents and maps for fourteen years and that has coloured my view on professional tenets. In the MLS program, we were introduced to Ranganathan's principles of librarianship, among the other, more specific statements. I recently heard Ranganathan's list recast as:

- To have the right staff
- to get the right information
- in the right format
- to the right people
- at the right time
- to make the right decision
- right

How this is done is a matter of interpretation. Some institutions and branches of librarianship put more emphasis on staff, others rely on collections building, others on sophisticated retrieval systems, and some try for an equal balance of staff, resources, and technology. When the conference program description asks the question, "how successfully do map librarians and map archivists reflect the theoretical precepts of their respective professions in the management of cartographic materials," I would argue that focusing on principle is certainly not the most import facet in judging the success of our respective endeavours. While principles are fundamental to a profession, it must be remembered that principles exist to guide the fulfilment of the fundamental mission of the institution or profession, not to thwart it. Perhaps more so than in other areas of librarianship and archives, we have many examples of both map

libraries and cartographic archives using common sense to derive ways of handling their non-standard information source.

Let us look at one of the differences between archives and libraries, the arrangement of materials, to demonstrate this a little more clearly. Libraries have traditionally used classification systems which are intended to put like materials together. Archives use the structure of the fonds and organize material to reflect the activity of the originating body. Neither is a perfect system from a user perspective. Books seldom have a single, exclusive subject, defined and retrievable in the language of the user, and originating bodies do not deal solely with one single subject area.

More importantly, however, neither arrangement really addresses the major issue in both our worlds – how it is that the user seeks information. The reality is that our respective staff must work exceedingly hard to translate the user's request into a question that can be dealt with by either system of arrangement. Though many of the questions we receive are sophisticated, complex, and tough to wrestle with, the questions which spring to mind which exemplify in a very basic way the means by which people process and request information are questions such as:

"I need the document on my grandfather that I had last week; it was in a brown box that the other archivist brought from behind that door."

"I need a map of all the streets of Ottawa on an 8 1/2 x 11 piece of paper, and it would be great if it could include an index too – I don't really know the city that well. And my eyesight isn't that good, so could you see if you can find a map that has decent lettering?"

"I need the publication that the government mailed to us on the Charlottetown Accord on the Deficit which was put in everyone's mailbox – it had a red maple leaf on it."

In our library, we also get questions on how to wade through the 1170 hits retrieved by a search of "History and New Brunswick". Although we generally catalogue to the monographic item level, our users are overwhelmed by the amount of information retrieved by what is, to them, a very simple request — and this is a hit that is restricted to one library's collection and to monographic information only. The problem is exacerbated when the user enters the front door of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, where the description is done above the item level.

Some users want systems which allow for independence, and will willingly accept a challenge in getting to material if it means that they can work alone in the collection. Others see the value in using staff to fully exploit the resources in the collection. There is a tremendous variety in the type of users we have, and in the differing ways they conceive of and ask for information. In the cases mentioned above, neither the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick nor the UNB Library has the perfect system of arrangement which will get the users to the information they need without staff intervention.

I would argue further that there are categories of material in which the most critical component is the staff who understand the interplay of the collection and the principles of arrangement and description within their own collections. Archives and libraries exist for different reasons and contain different material; the principles of arrangement and description arise from that fact. The perfect system, from the point of view of a user, has yet to be devised and both institutions must still rely on the professional expertise of a knowledgeable staff.

We have ample evidence from one end of the world to the other, that common sense based on knowledge of the local environment and on the intent of the principles, has prevailed: many libraries and archives which have large collections of maps do not arrange by subject or originating agency, but by geographic area. In the cartographic materials field, common sense has often reared its ugly head to prevent foolish

application of principle. Do you catalogue each of 20,000 world map sheets in series separately to permit filing by "subject," or do you rely on existing indexes and use scarce staff resources to help users understand how to find and use cartographic material? It depends on the institution, the use of resources available, and the focus of the collection. The point is that, in my experience, very few archives or libraries apply principles blindly, coldly and absolutely.

### Areas of Definition

The fundamental question that defines, more than any other question, the difference in principles and philosophy of treatment between map libraries and cartographic archives, is the purpose for the existence of each collection. The area of commonality is that both collections strive to collect and preserve information for the public good, but with a different focus. In general terms, archives have traditionally define their collection and preservation activities in terms of their parent institution, with the intent of preserving the record of the activity of the institution. This implies a greater emphasis on preservation and service to the creating agency, and a slightly lesser one on public use (referring here to researchers from other venues than the originating agency). Libraries, on the other hand, tend to regard their collection and preservation activities in terms of their user population. Within a university map collection, for example, the collection will be built on what is needed for the surveying engineering classes to fulfil their educational commitment. Again, this implies a greater emphasis on public use, and a slightly less emphasis on preservation.

In general, the purpose should dictate the type of material collected but again, it would be a mistake to interpret this rigorously when we speak of cartographic material. Many provincial archives and, indeed, the national archives, have a broad definition of their collection mandate which goes beyond the narrow bounds of classic archival theory. Their collections include both printed and manuscript material, and the collections consist of



far more than just the record of activity of the parent institution. Somewhere along the line, many people who only have a glancing acquaintance with libraries and archives learn that archives do not hold printed material, and that libraries do not keep unique manuscripts on the shelf. This interpretation guideline is thrown to the wind with cartographic material.

What we have is a merging of intent in collection and preservation of cartographic materials, to the extent that the boundaries between what is in the respective collections are blurred. There is overlap, and there are areas which neither type of institution has yet been able to address successfully. In this era of governance by the "bottom line", the bottom line is that both archives and libraries are in the business of collecting and preserving information for the public good. One could argue that the intent of one institution is to preserve for all time, and that the other institution strives to make information available for use (and one could say that that means likely destruction), but this is better dealt with better under preservation issues.

Next to the rationale behind the establishment and support of the collection, what defines the boundaries between cartographic archives and map libraries is the use of the collection. All else, arrangement, conservation, and description, emanates from the intended purpose and use of the collection. Once again, there is a commonality in that expert assistance is usually required in the interpretation and use of cartographic materials. As a surveyor I know well has said, we still live in a geographically illiterate society. The core of commonality extends to a central type of question received by staff of both institutions, but the sources used in responding to queries and the complexity of the question may differ. Staff in map libraries, for example, tend to draw upon the extensive resources of the larger institution in which map libraries commonly reside to supplement their collections; indexes which lead to maps published in other books and periodicals are drawn upon as a matter of course, as are other tools both within the library and in the broader

world of academic institutions tied together by the Internet.

The user query may not be (and in fact, often is not) particular to the institution in which the question is asked. We have many questions which we start in our institution and which are finished in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. There are some questions which are clearly attached to one or the other institution, however. At our institution, we have large classes which are directed to our collection in order to learn about the nature of maps, not about a piece of information found on a map. Classes with a shopping list of projections which they must find do not need a specialized collection of unique materials; one of our recent queries did not even involve a real country. It sometimes feels as if we are the K-mart of the map world and the provincial archives is the specialty shop.

A word relating to conservation and preservation is necessary as well. At one point in the history of librarianship, preservation was given lip service outside the walls of the special collections. In part, the situation arose because of a lack of training and knowledge in conservation and preservation; in part, it arose because a library could afford to replace damaged volumes, if they were still in print, or could count on nearby libraries holding copies which could be borrowed for patron use. When some of us working with maps were shown how to encapsulate maps to create a secure micro-environment for the map, we regarded its importance as being the first line of defense against large classes armed with yellow highlighters, magic markers, and instructions to trace maps of all the countries of Europe.

The environment in which we live has changed. We cannot afford to purchase basic materials needed for our collections; those which we do purchase, we know we cannot afford to replace. We are understanding more and more that the point behind conservation and preservation is not just to preserve the unique, but to preserve that which cannot be replaced — whether it is because of lack of availability or lack of funding. We are

looking at other collections as well, and understanding that we cannot rely on other libraries to duplicate our key holdings. Though we continue to rely on each other for material we do not have, there is an new sense of urgency in our understanding that we must take better care of what we have in our own collections.

### Areas of Common Concern

Up to this point, I have dealt with areas of commonality in very, very general terms, and this has been quite deliberate. When I received the program description for this session, the underlying presupposition of the topic disturbed me. While it is important to recognize how the different professions deal with information which falls within their purview, I would suggest that, in this room, each one of us has a secure sense of what we do and why we do it. To my mind, this is a question which probes at the differences rather than at the commonalities and, to my mind, what we emphatically do not need, is any endeavour which engenders a type of racism among our professions. What concerns me more than past practice or past turf-fighting are the threats and challenges we both face, and our need to address them together.

We have some very real and very important issues facing both our professions and which we need to act upon together in number, rather than in splinter efforts. Both professions have a very real challenge in dealing with geographic information systems (GIS) and automation. One of the problems presented for map libraries involves a movement into a quasi-creative mode, which is almost the subject of an entirely separate session. Another relates to the fact that cartographic archivists and librarians will have to work more at teaching their own colleagues about cartographic information; the experience in US libraries with TIGER and the United States census, has given us a foreshadowing of that. But what concerns me more can best be described by means of an example. At a previous ACMLA conference, a representative of a mapping service mentioned a

fishing map that had been created for a client. When asked about the availability of the map, he replied that it was a custom product, done off a computer using base map information with fishing patterns for one month superimposed, along with, as I recall, oil sites. It was done for the client, and could be re-run, but no other copies existed because they could make a new one at any time they wished — provided, of course, the data were maintained for that fishing month and that the software and hardware remained the same.

There are two major issues here: one relates to what I see everyday as the loss of computer data because the originating agency works in terms of what it will need tomorrow, not what was used yesterday (the “keep everything/keep nothing” argument with which archivists are so familiar). The most recent example of which I heard recently was the destruction of some data from a previous census. The explanation given was that the Statistics Canada Act was a “senior” act and the National Archives Act was a “junior” act and accordingly the National Archives could not dictate what data Statistics Canada kept. One of my all-time favourite archivists, Harold Naugler, spoke of the difficulty of convincing computer scientists of the historical importance of maintaining data sets for which they believed they had no further use. That was fifteen years ago when I was a fresh young librarian, and computer scientists were in charge of erasing data. I did not fully grasp the importance of what he was getting at — because data sets and computers at a user level had not become a reality in my world. Being closer to the source of creation and linked with the use of information, he saw what problems lay ahead before some of the rest of us. I wish he was still with us so that I could thank him for his foresight on this issue, and acknowledge that the battle to preserve and make information has moved to other levels of administration and almost every area of government — to my turf, as well as yours, as it were.

On a similar bent relating to libraries is the concept of the “for the moment” bibliographic description, a nightmare presented by automation. The

fisheries map described above is an example of “for the moment” material. The receiving agency can cite this map in articles, but few will be able to go back to the original document to test its validity or interpretation, particularly if someone at the mapping agency decides that the file of historical fishing data has become too large to keep — or if the file used was not their data, but supplied by a third party.

Libraries have leapt, with alacrity, at new forms of storage and retrieval such as CD-ROMS, and there has been debate in the literature about the life of the media. However, of equal importance is something that archives have known for years. It is not only the media that is of concern. If you do not maintain compatible equipment and software, or provide a conversion process, the information on the CD-ROM or other electronic format will be inaccessible. We are already having problems reading documents in DOS 5.1 which were created in DOS 4.1. In an era where the life of equipment and software is astonishingly short, the problem of how to pull a map created with an older electronic mapping program, combined with selected data sets, will become a very difficult one indeed unless we prepare adequately for developments in both software and hardware by putting resources into appropriate conversion or maintenance routines.

Both of our professions must be also concerned with some of the discussion taking place regarding the concept of a national information policy. Both of our professions, and the institutions for which we work, must be concerned about funding to secure our continuation and the continuation of the preservation of recorded knowledge for the public good. On many of these issues, we merge in

philosophy, if not in practical application. I would urge that it is on these areas that we focus, for the ultimate benefit of both the material and our users, rather than on defining our differences.

### **Conclusion**

In closing, I would remind delegates of the analogy of the approach to regional studies, or to complex issues such as family violence, which are dealt with by economists, psychologists, sociologist, social welfare workers, the medical profession, and the clergy. To understand, to progress, and to respond appropriately to the environment in which we live, we each need to contribute our respective strengths to a common pursuit and respect the different perspectives each can bring. We need to borrow the best from each profession and adapt it to the unique situations in which we serve. To engage in internecine warfare is to damage both professions.

Two sides of the same coin? The only way of finding that out is by turning the coin over to see what is on the other side. When I turn over the coin, I see that both sides are of the same metal and that each side does indeed look different. However, if you look closely, you can see the number 5¢ is stamped on one side, and on the other, the words “five cents” appear; there is no conflict in the value of the coin. And rather than play with which side should be uppermost, I would suggest that we should concentrate instead on getting every bit of value we can out of that coin, celebrate our respective contributions and expertise — and not let the coin slip from our hands altogether.

## THE CARTOGRAPHIC USERS ADVISORY COUNCIL, A UNIFIED EFFORT BY U. S. MAP LIBRARIANS<sup>1</sup>

Linda P. Newman  
Mines & Map Librarian, Mines Library, University of Nevada

The uniqueness of maps and the special difficulties associated with their acquisition surely must be reserved for the most determined librarians. Most maps are published by government agencies at national and regional levels. Identifying these sources, and identifying the maps which they produce, and actually acquiring them, is the conundrum facing all of us — regardless of our national or regional setting. Over a decade ago, map librarians in the United States began a unified approach to address the special difficulties in identifying the federal agencies which produce cartographic materials and to establish a liaison with these agencies.

The first effort was made by the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division (SLA G&M), in 1978 which formed a committee to provide a contact with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Government Printing Office, and the Defense Mapping Agency.

In 1981, a more unified approach, a council, was envisioned to encompass the various other library organizations with cartographic interests. The Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC) was formed from representatives of the SLA G&M, the American Library Association's Map & Geography Round Table (ALA MAGERT), the Geoscience Information Society (GIS) of the Geological Society of America, and the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML). This concept was well received by the federal agencies who appreciated having a single body to represent the majority of map librarianship. A final

Constitution and Bylaws was available by May 1983.

In 1985 the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) of ALA requested membership in CUAC, followed by NACIS, the North American Cartographic Information Society, to complete CUAC as it is today. The membership of these organizations represents public, academic, and special libraries as well as commercial cartographic interests. Several of these organizations, including GIS, NACIS, and WAML, have Canadians in the primary membership.

Each member organization elects, in its own fashion, two representatives to CUAC for three-year terms. While these two representatives are voting and non-voting, the extensive workload is shared equally. A Chair is elected by the Council. The Chair organizes the annual meetings and handles most correspondence. A Secretary(s) Pro Tem is appointed at each meeting to record the sessions and prepare minutes for the members and guests. CUAC has no formal dues; it manages to meet expenses with irregular assessments of \$50 from its member organizations. CUAC representatives are not paid for attendance, but they may receive some reimbursement from their respective organizations. An additional statement of 'Representatives Responsibilities' was approved by the Representatives as of 1991. CUAC Representatives report to their constituency via regular meetings, newsletters and bulletins, and of late, electronic mail.

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(1) Presented at 1993 ACMLA Annual Conference, St. John's, Newfoundland, July 1993

The 1962 Depository Library Act (Chapter 19, Title 44, US Code) established the mutual program of distribution of agency publications and public access through libraries. The Government Printing Office (GPO) administers the Depository Library Program with guidelines as described in the Instructions to Depository Libraries and the Federal Depository Library Manual, Section 7, 'Maps In Depository Libraries.' Approximately 50 sites are designated 'regional' depositories and receive all publications; an additional 1350 sites are 'selective' and designate which classifications they wish to receive. Libraries are obligated to provide proper housing of the documents and access, or otherwise stated, public service. Regional depository libraries receive an average of 3000 maps during a year.

The U.S. Government Printing Office Circular Letter 320 (June 21, 1990 and reprinted in Administrative Notes Vol. 11, #16) addressed the 'Guidelines for the Provision of Government Publications for Depository Library Distribution.' Their guidelines called for them '...to assist agencies in complying ...for ensuring that government publications are made available to depository libraries...'

Because of the unique nature of cartographic materials, they may be overlooked for depository distribution. CUAC endeavors to improve public access to these materials through a more thorough understanding of agency products and publishing policies and to heighten awareness by agencies of the value of their cartographic products to the public. CUAC encourages agencies to include their published cartographic materials in the Depository Library Program and to provide specific indexes and acquisition tools for public use.

To this end, the Council meets annually in Washington, D.C. with appropriate agencies to learn about their cartographic products and to discuss enhancement possibilities of their bibliographic and access mediums. Discussions also include access through sales. The meetings (now lasting 2-3 days) usually have been held at

one of the agencies meeting with CUAC. During the internal business portion of each meeting, a roster of agencies is reviewed and each is assigned to a particular CUAC representative for liaison efforts throughout the year. The most appropriate officer of an agency is invited to meet with CUAC. Usually the agency representative prepares a brief presentation updating the Council on current cartographic projects. The presentation is followed by discussion. These meetings have often been quite enlightening to both the agency, which may have little or no idea that the public had

such interest in their products, and the Council, representing a constituency, which may not have known about some of the cartographic products. Many items not considered for depository are 'reconsidered' as a result of discussions at these annual meetings.

Agencies have not always been aware of their responsibilities, nor have they always been aware of the mechanics of compliance. These annual meetings are working sessions, not programs. They have served as a forum repeatedly to bring together the appropriate forces of GPO with the objects of our depository desire. Meetings have been held, by invitation, at GPO, the Map & Geography Division of the Library of Congress, the State Department, the Interior Building (courtesy of USGS), as well as at the U.S. Geological Survey. It has evolved that one day of the session, if not the entire meeting, is held at USGS in Reston, for a detailed update on programs, policies, and staff. Side trips have been taken to National Archives Cartographic and Architectural Branch.

The U.S. Geological Survey, as the primary producer of maps in the U.S., has proven itself to be a major ally in our crusade to have maps available through the depository. Their conscientious representatives led by Gary North, Assist. Chief, Information Services, National Mapping Division, supported CUAC from its founding. The U.S. Geological Survey has worked with other federal agencies to establish collaborative distribution operations. Without

their initial support, CUAC might not have evolved into its present level of responsibility and consequence it holds.

Regular contacts have included not only the U.S. Geological Survey, but also the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, the Defense Mapping Agency, the Bureau of Land Management, National Ocean Service, the State Department, the Census Bureau, the Library of Congress, and the Central Intelligence Agency. The Flood Insurance Map Program of FEMA, the National Technical Information Service, Soil Conservation Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the National Wetlands have also met with CUAC. Additional liaison efforts also extended to the National Parks Service, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency, Housing and Urban Development, National Geophysical Data Center, and the Forest Service.

National federal agencies have no direct obligation to work with CUAC, but most do so eagerly and accept CUAC as an extension of their public constituency. However, the cartographic branches of some agencies do not perceive themselves to be obligated to serve public information needs. Rather, they perceive themselves to be obligated only to themselves. Some agencies distribute through sales only; when acting as the distribution agent for other federal agencies, obvious acquisition problems have occurred. These are areas which require much attention. Assistance from Sheila McGarr, the GPO Chief of Depository Services and Bernadine Hodoski, longtime representative from the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, have proven invaluable in solving distribution problems and clarifying depository obligations. But, even with the merger of the GPO/DMA/USGS/and NOA depository programs, continued attention to depository developments will always be necessary. The impact of agency decisions requires that we 'be there.'

### **Does CUAC overlap with the Depository Library Council?**

CUAC is an independent body which specifically addresses cartographic depository questions and problems. The unique nature of cartographic materials requires this special attention. The DLC is a group appointed by the U.S. Public Printer to address a wide range of depository issues. Recently, the newly formed 'Dupont Circle Group' of Federal Depository librarians stated in a Newsletter that there is a 'need for an independent documents group.' Yes, there is some overlap; but no other group meets specifically with the agencies involved with cartographic publications.

Does CUAC have the 'power' or 'authority' to accomplish its goals? CUAC serves in an advocacy capacity as liaison between the U.S. agencies producing cartographic products and has no authority other than that of serving as an extension of the public. We are a service group seeking the attention of federal agencies, most of which actively seek to provide information for the public. Cartographic agencies focused only on their internal concerns are particularly challenging. CUAC operates with force of 'friendly persuasion' while pointing out the obligations of Title 44. Sometimes more authority would be useful, but the lack of that authority is no justification to repudiate what has become a group recognized by agencies as representing the cartographic interests of U.S. libraries.

### **What has CUAC accomplished?**

For a decade CUAC has served as a focal point for six government organizations with a combined membership of over 2700 to channel general cartographic distribution problems and questions as well as to pursue an enhanced depository. CUAC is perceived as the spokesgroup for map librarianship and is increasingly sought out as the channel for policy considerations. Many of CUAC's accomplishments involve influencing agencies in distribution matters. Knowing that our constituency wants their products has had a major

impact on federal agency policies. We will likely never know what decisions affecting the depository might not have been made in favor of a more inclusive depository had we not maintained a regular, although persistent, relationship with these agencies.

I could not recite all of the individual series now included in the depository program as a direct or indirect result of CUAC's influence. The USGS Open File series on paper, the Miscellaneous Field Studies series on paper, various USGS indexes, the DDS series on CD, and the Wetlands fiche are a few examples. The separation of the USGS Professional Paper 1200, the National Gazetteer, as an item which may be selected on its own is typical of the changes that have been made as a result of our requests. The change may seem insignificant at first glance, but it was an important step. Distribution of NOS nautical charts have been extensively expanded; our on-going discussions and meetings with them helped to influence this decision. Many peripheral events such as the NOS depository merging with GPO, follow the influence of our depository requests, as with the co-sponsorship of the 'TIGER' pilot testing of the 1990 files nationwide. Our presence raises the level of conscientiousness of these agencies regarding maps in the depository program. We have not won all of our battles, nor have all of our wishes been granted. But, how few of these cartographic matters would have been addressed at all had CUAC not been there and asked?

#### **And what of the next decade for CUAC?**

All of the latest documentation from all relevant meetings and programs emphasizes the dire situation of the depository program. Budget cuts exacerbated by electronic products are forcing a reevaluation of the program. Libraries have internal problems often stemming from weak budgets. Weak budgets may delay or prohibit

filling vacant positions and providing adequate space and hardware to store maps and charts, or to purchase workstations to use the electronic products they are receiving, or hope to receive. As much as we care, we map librarians are finding it harder to find the time and sometimes the internal support to participate at the national level needed to monitor depository developments. An overhaul of the entire depository program is now being addressed by the Depository Library Council and other documents organizations. Cartographic products are, naturally, affected in these dilemmas. The unique nature of maps requires our diligence and determination to not only monitor but also to participate and to act, not just to react, to cartographic developments of our federal agencies.

#### **References**

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Laura Lang, "Mapping the future of map librarianship." *American Libraries* 23 (November 1992): 880-883

Mary L. Larsgaard, *Map Librarianship, an Introduction* (Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., Second Edition, 1987)

Linda Newman, "The Cartographic Users Advisory Council" (flyer describing CUAC, 10/92, published by CUAC)

## NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

*A Buccaneer's Atlas: Basil Ringrose's South Sea Waggoner: a sea atlas and sailing directions of the Pacific Coast of the Americas, 1682* Basil Ringrose. Derek Howse; Normand J.W. Thrower (editors). CA: University of California, 1992. 314 p. \$75.00. ISBN 0-520-05410-5

*Alaska Atlas & Gazetteer : topo maps of the entire state, city maps of Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau* Freeport, ME: DeLorme Mapping Company, c1992. 156 p. ISBN 0899332013

*An Atlas of India* S. Muthiah (ed.). New York: Oxford University Press, 1993. \$79.95. ISBN 0-19-562553-6

*An Atlas of International Migration* Aaron Segal. UK: Hans Zell Publishers, 1993. 240 p. \$120.00. ISBN 1-87383609

*Atlas for Marine Policy in East Asian Seas* Joseph E. Morgan; Mark J. Valencia (editors). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1992. 152 p. ISBN 0520077989

*Atlas of AIDS* Matthew Smallman-Raynor. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell, 1992.

*Atlas of Hydrometeorological Data of Europe* St. Petersburg, Russia: A.I. Voeikov Main Geophysical Observatory, 1991. 372 p. Available from E.P. Borisenkov, Director, MGO, Karbyshev str., 7, St. Petersburg 194018, Russia.

*Atlas of Major Central and Eastern Gulf Coast Gas Reservoirs* D.G. Bebout; W.A. White; C.M. Garrett, Jr.; T.F. Hentz (editors). Austin, TX: Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin, 1992. p. 83. \$38.00 [US]. Data base also available on one 5.25" 1.2 MB disc with ASCII and dBase III Plus files. \$30.00 [US]

*Atlas of Rome: the form of the city on a 1:1,000 scale photomap and line map* New York: Marsilio Publishers, 1992. \$250.00. ISBN 0-941419-71-1

*Atlas of the World* London: Oxford University Press, 1992.

*The Cadastral Map in the Service of the State: a history of property mapping* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992. \$49.95 ISBN 0-226-42261-5

*Canadian Sea Ice Atlas from Microwave Remotely Sensed Imagery: July 1987 to June 1990* Ottawa: Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada, 1993. Climatological Studies Number 44. ISBN 0-660-57966-9

*The Conservation of Tropical Forests - Africa* J.A. Sayer; C.S. Harcourt; N.M. Collins (editors). London: MacMillan, 1992. 288 p. £75.00. ISBN 0-333-57757-4

*The Defense Industries of the Newly Independent States of Eurasia* Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993.

*Earth Mapbook* Cambridge, MA: Interarts, 1993. \$18.95. ISBN 1-879856-25-5

*Geographic Place Names of New Brunswick: a zany gazet[t]eer of actual places* [Fredericton]: Non-Entity Press, 1992. 101 p. \$9.95 paper. ISBN 0920483429

*Hammond Atlas of the World* Maplewood, NJ: Hammond, c1993. 303 p. ISBN 0-8031-1471-0

*Historical Atlas of Canada II: the land transformed, 1800-1891* R. Louis Gentilcore (ed.). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, (forthcoming October) 1993. 208 p. \$95.00 cloth. ISBN 0-8020-3447-0



**Mapping Hong Kong: a historical atlas** Hong Kong: Hong Kong Government Information Services Publications, [1992]. \$64.50 [US] (plus postage: Sea \$16.40 [US] or Air \$52.50 [US]).

**Monarchs, Ministers, and Maps: the emergence of cartography as a tool of government in early modern Europe** David Buisseret (ed.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992. 189 p. \$45.00. ISBN 0-226-07987-2

**The New International Atlas** anniversary edition. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1992. 199 p. ISBN 0528835483

**1993 BOSS: Business Opportunities Sourcing System: a supplier directory for doing business in Canada: directory of geomatics industry (Mappers & Surveyors)** Canada: Industry, Science and Technology Canada, 1993.

**Oregon Geographic Names** Lewis A. McArthur. Portland: Oregon Historical Society Press, c1992. 957 p. paper. ISBN 0875952372

**Practical Cartography: a review of current techniques** Gary Brannon. Waterloo, ON: Escart Press, c1992. 160 p. \$20.00 [Can.]. ISBN 0-9692383-8-X

**Rand McNally Atlas of the World** masterpiece edition. Rand McNally, 1992.

**The States of the Former Soviet Union: an updated overview** Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 1992. 15 leaves.

**Things Maps Don't Tell Us: an adventure into map interpretation** repr. of 1956 ed. Armin Kohl Lobeck. Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1993. 159 p. \$17.95 [US] paper. ISBN 0226488772B

**U.S. Geological Survey Library Classification System** R. Scott Sasscer. US: U.S. Geological Survey, 1993. USGS Bulletin 2010.

**World Resources 1992-93 - a report by the World Resources Institute in collaboration with the United Nations Environment and Development Programme** New York: Oxford University Press, 1992. 385 p. \$32.50 cloth. ISBN 0-19-506230-2. \$17.00 paper. ISBN 0-19-506231-0.

#### PRIX DU MEILLEUR ESSAI

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

Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1995.

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

## REVIEWS

Carol Marley

**Publications Received**

Riewe, Rick, ed. **Nunavut Atlas**. Edmonton: Canadian Circumpolar Institute, 1992. 259 p. \$150 CAN, shipping \$7.50 within Canada, \$15 outside Canada. ISBN 0-19058-80-9, ISSN 0838-133x. Although ACMLA was not fortunate enough to receive a review copy of the atlas, the atlas was immediately ordered at McGill University to support a strong Northern Studies program. The atlas covers the Nunavut area, comprising most of the north and east of the Northwest Territories of Canada.

The atlas had its inception in the land use research and map preparation used to support Inuit land claims leading to the Nunavut Final Agreement, signed in December 1991. The atlas is divided into four main sections. The first consists of an index map of the Nunavut Settlement Area. The second comprises twenty-seven maps, one for each Nunavut community, as well as Holman Island, and illustrates the geographical extent of current Inuit land use in each community. The third details Inuit land use and critical wildlife areas in the Settlement Area (2 map sets, 59 maps each). The land use maps illustrate archaeological sites, campsites, fishing sites, major travel routes and intensity of land use. The wildlife maps show caribou calving grounds, waterfowl nesting and staging areas and the distribution, seasonal ranges and migration routes of various species of animals harvested by Inuit. The fourth consists of six regional maps depicting lands retained by Inuit after ratification of the Final Agreement.

Ron Whistance-Smith, Curator of the Map Library, University of Alberta, comments, "The Nunavut Atlas is an essential adjunct to the land claims agreement reached in December 1991 and to all libraries which support research in that area." An illustrated brochure describing the atlas is obtainable from the Canadian Circumpolar

Institute, Book Distribution, G-213, Biological Sciences Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9.

**RADARSAT: Canada's Earth Observation Satellite**. Richmond, B.C.: RADARSAT International, 1993. Slide pack, 24 slides with pamphlet, 40 p., illus. Available upon request to university map collections and to provincial and national remote sensing centres. \$40 CAN to individuals. Contact: Education Division, RADARSAT International, 3851 Shell Road, Suite 200, Richmond, B.C., Canada V6X 2W2 Tel: (604) 231-4902, Fax: (604) 321-4900. Many map collections in Canada have on display several handsome posters of RADARSAT imagery and equipment. With the launch of RADARSAT in 1995, Canada and the world will have access to a reliable source of environmental and resource data. Equipped with a Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) system, data will be transmitted from the satellite in real time to a ground station and stored on RADARSAT's tape recorders for subsequent downlink. SAR provides significant advantages in viewing the Earth under conditions that preclude observation by aircraft or optical satellite sensors.

Prior to RADARSAT's launch, RSI is undertaking an education program to ensure that potential users are aware of the unique features and wide range of applications of radar data. Thus the first of the Slide Pack Series has been produced. A concise pamphlet covers the features and user benefits of the RADARSAT satellite. The slides introduce the field of radar remote sensing and show the information that can be extracted from the data for a number of environmental resource applications. The set is neatly packaged in a vinyl sleeve which can be snapped into a ring binder, although it could circulate as is. Recipients of the pack are encouraged to copy and distribute the booklet and slides for use within their own organizations. Good news for educators.

Information about additional professional materials developed by RSI, in cooperation with other groups, can be requested from Julie Clark, Project Coordinator, Education Division of RSI (see address above). Some of the materials described include a Catalogue of Recent Radar Research Related to Canada's RADARSAT (\$50 CAN), RADARSAT Tutor, a hypertext computer learning system (\$189 CAN), PC-CEOS, a PC menu for simple image manipulation (\$300 CAN), SPOT data sets on floppy disk (\$150 CAN), Radar Remote Sensing Imagery of Coastal Regions, a CD-ROM package (\$85 CAN).

Definitely worth looking into. Canadian map collections should make sure they have received their free slide kits.

Wallis, Helen. **William P. Cumming Map Collection at Davidson College.** (Davidson, North Carolina): E. H. Little Library, 1993. 17 p.. It is not everyday that a library publishes such a fine brochure of its map collection, nor is it usual that such will be written by the former Map Librarian of the British Library. But then again Dr. William Cumming was an unusual man who amassed "the finest collection of American maps of the Southeast in private hands," according to Dr. Wallis. The collection described in this brochure is an amazing one. A "scholar's collection" is the phrase most often used to describe it. In addition to the maps there are reference books, slides, photographs, photostats, pamphlets, offprints of articles, exhibition catalogues, as well as the cartographical publications of Dr. Cumming, a leading historian of the mapping of North American.

Scholars are encouraged to use the collection. It is requested that an appointment be made through the library director prior to any visit so that a library staff member can be available to offer appropriate assistance. Contact Dr. Leland Park, Library Director, E. H. Little Library, Davidson College, P.O. Box 1837, Davidson, North Carolina 28036. You may wish, at the same time, to request a copy of this informative, and most attractive, map brochure.

**North America Panorama Map.** Scale 1:8 000 000. Vancouver, B.C.: ITMB Publishing, 1993. 40x60 inches. \$16.95 CAN, \$14.95 US ISBN 0-9214-6344-8 Available from: ITMB Publishing, 736A Granville St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6Z 1G3. ITMB's decorative new map of the North American continent has been hung near our library entrance, and is receiving well-deserved attention. This is a beautiful map of the continent's physiography, displayed in blues and greens, as seen from a bird's eye view, or more accurately, as seen from an outer space view. Great way to draw people into your map collection!

A full review of a number of ITMB's maps appeared in the last issue of the Bulletin. If you don't have a recent brochure of the International Travel Maps published by ITMB, as opposed to the over 3000s titles of other maps published around the world and sold by ITMB, request one. Recently received for review are:

**China Travel Map** 1:6 000 000 1st ed. 1993 \$8.95 CAN, \$7.95 US ISBN 0-9214-6328-6

**Tokyo City Map and Guide** 1:15 000 new ed. 1993 \$6.95 CAN, \$5.95 US ISBN 0-9214-6355-3

**Cranbrook and Region** 1:100 000 1st ed. 1993 \$4.95 CAN ISBN 1-8959-0703-9

**Ha Noi Travel Map** 1: 17 500 1st ed/ 1993 \$4.95 CAN ISBN 0-9214-6312-X

A joint venture with the government map printing office in Vietnam, this is the first of a series of touristic maps on the country. Look for the Vietnam Travel Map, due in 1993.

**Understanding Global Issues.** 1992- 10 issues per year. Sample copies and subscription information available from: European Schoolbooks Ltd., The Runnings, Cheltenham, England G1 51 9PQ. Prices 49.50 annual sub. to pack. 15 magazine only. 5.95 single pack. 1.75 single issue. Understanding Global Issues is the successor to JRO Topic Maps. Adapted from the German periodical, Aktuelle-Cornelsen Landekarte, it draws on addition sources to provide informative

background to major contemporary international issues.

Map collections and teaching institutions would probably be most interested in the complete pack, a magazine and a wallchart in large classroom format, 840 x 1188mm, also printed in reduced format in four colours as the centre spread of the magazine. Libraries which are short on funds may prefer to subscribe to the magazine only, of approximately 14-20 pages of text, graphics and a centre spread.

Selected topics from 1992 include Amazonia: an ecological crisis, Third World Trade: tea and tobacco, Losing the Earth: land abuse and soil erosion, The Mediterranean: paradise under pressure, Water & Health: cholera's grim warning. Already published in 1993 are Europe 1993: a wider or deeper community?, Earthquakes & Volcanoes: living on a restless earth, Feeding the World: the importance of wheat and soybeans. Coming soon are Geothermal Energy, The Countries of the Nile and The United Nations.

From the partial contents it is clear that the serial is topical. It is particularly suitable for secondary schools, junior colleges and entry level university courses.

Stanford, Quentin H., ed. **Canadian Oxford World Atlas**. New ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1992. cloth \$29.95 CAN, paper \$17.95 ISBN 19-5409728, 19-5408977 (pap.). The atlas claims to be current as of August 1992 for names, boundaries or status of all countries. It is surprising then that there is no mention of Nunavut, an area comprising most of the north and east of the Northwest Territories, especially as this atlas was

published in Canada. True enough, Nunavut is not a country which probably accounts for the omission.

That aside, there is a lot of information in the atlas. For Canada there are topographic maps for each of the provinces and major regions, the usual thematic maps, and the not so usual, such as endangered lands and species. For North America urban land use is shown for selected major cities. Within the continental sections, there are thematic maps about relief, climate, land use, population and communications. In the world section the thematic maps relating to the environment should prove useful for reference purposes- natural hazards, environmental damage (drought, fire and pests, tropical deforestation), global warming, atmospheric pollutants, protected areas, endangered species and quality of life.

Occasionally there is just too much information on a given page e.g. Pacific Rim countries and their trade with Canada juxtaposed with a map of standard time zones. However, overall, the maps are clear. Additional features include an enlightening section on latitude and longitude, map projections, topographic map reading and satellite imagery, and a gazetteer of Canada and of the world, with clear instructions for locating place names on the maps by grid or lat/long. Over 30 pages of tables cover world trade and demographic statistics and Canadian statistics pertaining to land, population, agriculture, forestry and fishing, transportation, mining, energy, manufacturing, trade, the economy, conservation, pollution and climate.

This attractive atlas is a good buy for any map collection, educational institution or public library.

## REGIONAL NEWS

Beverly Chen

## ONTARIO

**Lloyd Reeds Map Collection, McMaster University/Collection de cartes Lloyd Reeds, Université McMaster**

August 23 - September 4 was 'moving day' for the maps at McMaster University. Now located in Mills Memorial Library, the official name is the Lloyd Reeds Map Collection. The Urban Documentation Centre, which was formerly housed with the Map Library, has now been integrated into the main University Library. As of October 1st, the area code for McMaster changes to 905 and the Map Collection extension changes to 24745 (Entry No. 46 in the *Directory of Canadian Map collections*, 6th edition, 1992)

Please note that this change of area code from 416 to 905 applies, as well, to the Map Library at Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario.

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Le 23 août - 4 septembre était jour de déménagement pour les cartes à l'Université McMaster. Elles se trouvent maintenant à la bibliothèque «Mills Memorial», le nom officiel est la collection de cartes Lloyd Reeds. Le Centre de documentation urbaine qui était logé dans la cartothèque avant a été récemment incorporé à la bibliothèque principale de l'Université. A partir du 1er octobre, l'indicatif régional pour l'Université McMaster devient le 905 et le poste pour la collection de cartes devient le 24745 (Dans le *Répertoire des Collections Canadiennes de Cartes*, 6ème édition, 1992 nous sommes au numéro 46).

Veillez noter que le changement d'indicatif régional de 416 à 905 s'applique aussi à la cartothèque de l'Université Brock, St-Catherines (Ontario).

**Map Library, Carleton University/Cartoteque, Université Carleton**

## New Arrivals and Happy Returns at Carleton

Carleton Map Library is happy to announce the arrival of two tiny bundles. Madison Leigh Beaton was born on April 11, 1993 to Sandy Jones. Sandy has returned to her position as Acquisitions Assistant after six months of maternity leave. She reports that Madison is sheer delight. Madison herself is not quite so sure about this business of being abandoned by her mother! Evan John Robert Ferguson is our newer arrival, born September 15, 1993. Both he and Monica are doing well. Monica is planning to stay home until August of next year.

An inanimate bundle also arrived this summer in the form of our 486 PC/CD-ROM workstation. We have several Cd-ROMs mounted and are experimenting with map-related software. The area is generating a great deal of student and faculty interest. We look forward to an improved printer and line connection to the university network shortly.

Barbara returned to work after a six-month sabbatical during which one of her tasks was working with the Secretariat of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names on plans for improved dissemination of Canadian geographical names. A survey of reference users was conducted to explore the need for, and design considerations of, a single volume, printed, concise gazetteer of Canada. At the same time, we explored users' interests in digital access to geographical names. We anticipate future progress on both these fronts.

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### Heureux retours à l'Université Carleton

Le personnel de la cartothèque de l'Université Carleton est heureux de souhaiter la bienvenue à 2 pouspons. Madison Leigh Beaton est née le 11 avril 1993, sa mère Sandy Jones a repris son poste comme assistante pour les acquisitions après 6 mois de congé de maternité. Selon sa mère, Madison est tout à fait délicieuse, mais celle-ci n'est pas tout à fait certaine d'apprécier le fait d'être délaissée par sa mère le jour! Evan John Robert Ferguson est notre nouveau poupon, né le 15 septembre 1993. Monica et lui se portent à merveille. Monica planifie de rester avec Evan pour environ un an jusqu'en août 1994.

Un paquet est aussi arrivé cet été, soit notre station de travail 486 «PC\CD-ROM». Nous avons plusieurs «CD-ROMS» installés et nous expérimentons avec plusieurs logiciels touchant les cartes. Ce secteur intéresse énormément les étudiants et les membres de la faculté. Nous attendons avec intérêt d'obtenir une imprimante plus performante et d'être relié au réseau de l'Université sous peu.

Barbara est de retour au travail après un congé sabbatique de 6 mois au cours duquel elle travaillait pour le Secrétariat du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques pour les plans afin d'améliorer la distribution des noms géographiques au Canada. Un sondage a été effectué auprès des utilisateurs de la référence pour explorer le besoin de créer un volume imprimé, un répertoire géographique concis du Canada. Nous explorons aussi l'intérêt des usagers d'avoir accès digitalement aux noms géographiques. Nous anticipons des progrès dans ce domaine dans le futur.

**Map Library, Special Collections, CGIC, The Geological Survey of Canada/Carthèque, Collectlions spéciales, DIGC, La Commission géologique du Canada**

The Geological Survey of Canada's Map Library is now part of the Canadian Geoscience Information

Centre (CGIC) which was officially opened on April 01, 1993 at the GSC in Ottawa. The CGIC is an amalgamation of the GSC Library and the National GEOSCAN Centre, which had responsibility for the GEOSCAN bibliographic database of Canadian geoscience literature. The CGIC will provide greater emphasis on special collections, database and product development and a technical enquiries service. The Centre is organized into several teams including the Spacial Collections Team.

Beverly Chen, formerly the Map Librarian, is now Coordinator, Special Collections. She is responsible for the management of the Spacial Collections which include the Map Library; the Geophysics Library (located a 1 Observatory Crescent); the Photo Library, which was moved to an area adjacent to the Map Library after the major renovations to G70 last year; and the Book and Map Archives, which is also adjacent to the Map Library. Beverly also functions as Team Leader for the Special Collections Team. Beverly Chen: telephone (613) 996-1194; fax (613) 954-1109; Internet chen@gsc.emr.ca.

The members of the Special Collections Team who are responsible for the day-to-day operations and services of the Map Library are: Irène Kumar, formerly Map Library Technician, who is now Map Library and Open File Coordinator. telephone (613) 947-3326; fax (613) 954-1109. Denis Allen, formerly Map Library Clerk, who is now Special Collections Technician, telephone (613) 995-4177; fax (613) 954-1109. Map Library Reference # (613) 995-4177; Map Library Internet map\_library@gsc.emr.ca.

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La cartothèque du La Commission géologique du Canada fait maintenant partie du Centre canadien d'information sur la géoscience (CCIG) et a été ouvert officiellement le 1er avril 1993 au CGC à Ottawa. Le CCIG est un amalgame de la cartothèque de la CGC et du centre national GEOSCAN qui est responsable de la base de données bibliographique GEOSCAN et de la documentation sur la géoscience canadienne. Le

CCIG mettra plus d'emphase sur les collections spéciales, les bases de données et le développement de produits et un service de demandes techniques. Le Centre fonctionne grâce à plusieurs équipes y compris une équipe pour les collections spéciales.

Beverly Chen qui était cartothoncaire est maintenant coordinnatrice pour les collections spéciales. Elle est responsable de la gestion des collections spéciales qui comprennent la cartothonque; la bibliothèqne géophysique (située au 1, croissant Observatory); la bibliothèqne de photographies, qui est maintenant adjacente à la cartothonque suite à des rénovations importantes au G70 l'année dernière, ainsi que les archives textuelles et cartographiques qui sont aussi adjacentes à la cartothonque. Beverly est aussi responsable de l'équipe pour les collections spéciales.

Beverly Chen: téléphone (613) 996-1194; télécopieur(613) 954-1109; Internet chen@[gsc.emr.ca](mailto:gsc.emr.ca)

Les membres de l'équipe des collections spéciales qui sont responsables des activités quotidiennes et des services de la cartothonque sont: Irène Kumar, anciennement technicienne à la cartothonque est maintenant cartothoncaire et coordinnatrice «open file». téléphone (613) 947-3326; télécopieur (613) 954-1109

Denis Allen, anciennement commis à la cartothonque est maintenant technicien pour les

collections spéciales. téléphone (613) 995-4177; télécopieur (613) 954-1109

Référence à la cartothonque # (613) 995-4177; Internet à la cartothonque [map\\_library@gsc.emr.ca](mailto:map_library@gsc.emr.ca)

## NEWFOUNDLAND

### **Map Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland/Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve**

Alberta Wood, Map Librarian at Memorial of Newfoundland, is currently on sabbatical to work on a bibliographical of Newfoundland maps. In her absence, Suanne Reid is running the day-to-day activities at the Map Library, while Louise White is in charge of Administration, Laura Scott is taking care of Collections and Suzanne Ellison is in charge of cataloguing.

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Alberta Wood cartothoncaire à l'Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve est présentement en congé sabbatique afin de préparer une bibliographie des cartes de Terre-Neuve. En son absence, Suanne Reid gère les activités quotidiennes à la cartothonque et Louise White est responsable de l'administration, tandis que Laura Scott s'occupe des collections et que Suzanne Ellison travaille au cataloguage.

## HONOURS AND PAPERS AWARDS

The ACMLA Awards Committee (Alberta Auringer Wood (Chair), Pierre Lépine, and Hugo Stibbe) have unanimously selected Lorraine Dubreuil as the 1993 recipient of the ACMLA Honours Award. Through her long and productive activities in ACMLA, Lorraine has made an outstanding contribution to the field of map librarianship. Not only has she contributed as an ACMLA officer, **Bulletin** editor, committee chair, IFLA representative, and member of many committees, but she has also produced very useful bibliographies of maps of importance to the history of Canadian cartography (*Early Canadian Topographic Map Series: The Geological Survey of Canada 1841-1949*, *Sectional Map of Western Canada, 1871-1955: An Early Canadian Topographic Map Series*, *Standard Topographical Maps of Canada, 1904-1948*, and the recently released *Canada's Militia and Defence Maps, 1905-1931*) and prepared at least one edition of the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections*. We feel that the time has come to give this recognition to her. The unanimous approval of the Executive of the ACMLA was obtained, as per the guidelines for the ACMLA Honours Award. This was the only nomination received this year.

In addition, the committee has unanimously selected the paper by Cathy Moulder, "Training Student Assistants for Reference Service in a Map Library", from the December 1992 issue of the **Bulletin**, as the recipient of the \$200 1993 ACMLA Papers Award. After the committee agreed that the paper was worthy of consideration, it was referred to an outside person for evaluation. The reviewer commented that "it was a sterling example of a situation that all of us librarians in academia go through - training students - and yet this is the only publication on it I've seen." The reviewer also felt the paper was well presented and that the library literature had been checked. The reviewer did note an unpublished paper on the subject seen about 20 years ago. The reviewer also noted that "on the surface [this is] not a complex matter; but the work involved in setting up a student training manual certainly is extensive." We all felt that the paper admirably met the requirements of originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research. All the papers issued during 1992 were considered, no nominations were received.



## 1993 ACMLA CONFERENCE<sup>1</sup>

St. John's, Newfoundland

The Conference began with a joint session on Saturday, July 24th, organized by the Association of Canadian Archivists. This was called "Map Archivists and Map Librarians: Two Sides of the Same Coin?" Elizabeth Hamilton of the

Archives of Canada, responded to and evaluated their comments. Elizabeth suggested that the focus is different between map libraries and map archives with the emphasis being on public use in libraries and on preservation in archives. Hugo

felt that though both deal with information, the archivist is the guardian of primary sources while the librarian is the guardian of secondary sources. Betty opined that there was no need for the separation of libraries and archives, but that both shared the role of the information broker. About 20 ACMLA members



1993 ACMLA Conference attendees

University of New Brunswick and Hugo Stibbe, National Archives of Canada, gave presentations of the two points of view, and Betty Kidd, National

attended this session along with approximately an equal number or more of ACA members. There

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(1) Report prepared by Alberta Auringer Wood from material submitted by Trudy Bodak, Poh Chan, Lorraine Dubreuil, Carol Marley, Richard Pinnell, Grace Welch, and Cheryl Woods.

was a brief amount of time allowed for questions, as well. In the evening, the ACMLA Board met to discuss issues of concern and reports of committees. [AAW]

On Sunday, July 25th, two "Rare Materials Workshops" were held attended by about 18 people – Conservation in the morning and Cataloguing in the afternoon.

### **Conservation**

Donna Green, Memorial University of Newfoundland Library, instructed this hands-on workshop assisted by Audrey Cole, also Memorial University of Newfoundland. Each of us were given a map to work with that was to be cleaned, repaired and encapsulated. Firstly, we were instructed that hands are to be washed with soap and water before you begin as oil and lotion on your hands will stain the map. Cleaning powder was used to rub circularly over the map from the center towards the edges. Stubborn stains needed a soft eraser, but to be used carefully due to the fragile nature of the map. A brush was used to remove the cleaning powder once you felt it had removed as much dirt as possible. The repairs were made using two methods – japanese tissue paper or heat-set tissue. With both we were told that you must remember to have the grain of the paper go head-to-toe with the tissue paper. Wheat starch paste was applied lightly to the rough side of the japanese paper once you had used a knitting needle to score the tissue to the correct size needed to mend the tear. The pasted tissue then could be applied to the reverse side of the map with the use of a bone folder and excess paste blotted with a damp cloth. Blotter paper and plexiglass were placed over the mend and weighted with a brick (wrapped in paper) to dry. This traditional method of mending is the most accepted and is more easily reversible than heat-set which has an adhesive. Once dry, the bone folder should be used to remove the blotter paper carefully, and you could then trim the tissue to the edge of the map. With the heat-set method you could completely back a map with tissue which

you cannot do using the traditional method. The tissue does not need to be scored, just cut. With a silicone release paper under the map so that the tissue does not stick to the table, we peeled off backing (shiny side down) and ironed with tacking iron and trimmed tissue to edge. Mylar of .005" thickness and 1/4" double-sided tape was used to encapsulate the map. We wiped dust off the mylar and placed the map face down and weighted it on the mylar. We were told that if you can remove any tape you find on the map and can deacidify it, do so, but it is not necessary for encapsulation. We put double-sided tape about 1/4" around the edge of the map onto the mylar. Then we placed the second piece of mylar onto the map by peeling the tape one side at a time. We made sure that the map was flat and straight before pressing on the edges, then cut the corners so they were rounded and would not damage other fragile un-encapsulated maps. Donna provided us each with lists of archival suppliers and information on adhesives. It was an excellent workshop, especially due to the fact that it was hands-on.

### **Cataloguing**

Joan Winearls, University of Toronto; Velma Parker, National Archives; Lorraine Dubreuil, McGill University; and Tony Murphy, Provincial Archives of Newfoundland were the speakers for this afternoon session. Joan spoke about identifying states of rare maps. She covered the following topics: woodcut, engraving, lithography, manuscript, transcript, paper, watermarks, undated maps, and cataloguing entry versus bibliographic entry. Velma talked about the importance of punctuation, use of misprints, title and state of responsibility, parallel titles, edition statements, scale as a representative fraction, publication statement, address information when cataloguing rare maps. Lorraine described MARC records using NOTIS from 300 on and the significance of entry information in 300, 400, 500, 510, 505, 600, 650, 651 and 700 for rare maps. Each speaker had examples for each of us, lists of terms used when describing rare maps, and a partial bibliography of material related to cataloguing

rare cartographic materials. We also received a "Natural Scale Indicator" as part of the workshop materials. It was a very informative session on how to identify and deal with rare maps. Tony told us about his experiences with rare maps and the way manuscript material is handled in an archive. He suggested that you accept all records and decide later what to keep. The problems of lack of money, storage and personnel were discussed and what to do with the maps until proper cataloguing and storage can be found. Tony thought that "if it was worth making, it's worth keeping". [CW]

On Sunday evening, there was an "Ice Breaker Reception" at the Faculty/Staff Club which was sponsored by the University Library. The Provincial Government's Minister of Fisheries donated \$75 worth of seafood products, as well. This meant that we had crab claws, mussels in garlic butter sauce, clam strips, and cod nuggets along with more traditional reception fare. It was an opportunity to greet everyone, catch up on the year's activities, and plan meetings for the week. [AAW]

On Monday, July 26th, the official opening of the conference took place with words of greeting from Richard Pinnell, ACMLA President, and from Richard H. Ellis, University Librarian. Approximately sixty (60) people were in attendance. Then we went on to the first session, "Current Mapping of the Province" with Elizabeth Hamilton, University of New Brunswick, as moderator. Two speakers from the Surveys and Mapping Division of the Newfoundland Dept. of Environment and Lands, Robert Budgell and Alan Chafe, opened this session.

Robert Budgell outlined the following products and services that are provided by the Surveys and Mapping Division:

- community mapping at scales of 1:2,500 and 1:5,000 for most areas of Newfoundland and some areas of Labrador. Since 1968, 3,767 map sheets have been produced. This year was also the first time that community maps were compiled in digital form.

- resource maps (NTS maps) at scales of 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 of Newfoundland and parts of Labrador.
- air photography service. In 1992/93, approximately 300 km. of new aerial photography was flown for base mapping.
- Geographical Names Board. At present there are approximately 39,000 names in the Geographical Names Database.
- Newfoundland maps 1:250,000. This book, first printed in 1990/91, is a reprint of the federal 1:250,000 topographic maps in a fifty map sheet 11" x 14" format.
- wall map of Newfoundland and Labrador. At present the Division is working on three other wall maps.

Alan Chafe presented an overview of the "Wall Map Project", which began about three years ago. This project is for a series of three products:

#### GNL-1

- map of the Province of Newfoundland
- combines Island and Labrador at the same scale 1:1,500,000
- allows for correct geographical relationship between Island and Labrador for the first time

#### GNL-2

- Newfoundland
- same map scale as present product 1:500,000
- contains approximately 10% more names
- will not contain inset of Labrador

#### GNL-3

- Labrador
- map scale slightly larger than the present product 1:1,000,000
- current map was produced in 1960 (long overdue)
- primary reason for undertaking this project

The "Wall Map Project" is currently in the correction stage. The target date for completion is early fall of 1993.

Hugh Ridler, statistician from the Newfoundland Statistics Agency, was the next speaker in this session. He began by reviewing the function and services of the Agency. He focused on mapping produced for social and economic indicators and for other information (electoral, environmental), and he presented an overview of the Standard Geographical Classification of the Province. He also pointed out that the following maps are available:

Paper

- census maps (CMA, CSD, EA, Urban)
  - census 1961, 1966 partial
  - census 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991 complete
- other

Electronic

- census maps
  - census 1986:CCS; CSD; CMA; CT
  - census 1991:CCS; CSD; CMA; CT; EA

The last speaker in the session was Dr. Steven P. Colman-Sadd, senior geologist from the Newfoundland Mapping Section, Newfoundland Dept. of Mines and Energy. He presented an overview of "Geological Mapping in Newfoundland", starting with the first geological map produced in 1842-43 to the present day GIS product. His presentation included numerous slides of geological maps, including geophysical, geochemical and offshore. Dr. Colman-Sadd also mentioned the basic map product, the blue line maps, aimed at mining companies, and he said that computer drafted maps will replace these blue line maps. With GIS, people now can select bits of information and display this information on a custom made map. [TB]

Along with these talks was a display of geological mapping of the province in the conference corridor put up by Wilson Jacobs. In addition, the

travelling exhibit from the Geological Survey of Canada was put up by Bev Chen with help from a group of the attendees. Both exhibits contained modern and historical geologic mapping. [AAW]

After the coffee break Anne Hart, Centre for Newfoundland Studies, was the moderator for the session on "Early Mapping of the Province". The first speaker was Hon. Fabian O'Dea, Fourth Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland, 1963-69. His presentation was entitled "Eighteenth Century Cartography of Newfoundland, or, Where is Point Riche." He then discussed the significance of Point Riche to the Newfoundland fisheries. Point Riche was always referred to in treaties between France and Great Britain when discussing fishing rights. However, major treaties such as the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and Treaty of Paris in 1763 did not contain maps. The French and English cartographers of the eighteenth century did not seem to agree on the location of Point Riche. All agreed that Point Riche was on the west coast of Newfoundland. But, some maps put it as far south as Cape Ray, and others as far north as Port aux Choix (where it should be), a distance of 400 km. apart. The talk was accompanied by overhead transparencies of several 18th century maps showing the various locations given to Point Riche.

The second speaker was Dr. Keith Storey, Professor of Geography at Memorial University. His presentation was entitled "Cartographic History of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland." The Grand Banks first became important as a sea route in the 15th century, but at the same time, Cabot reported (in 1497) that he caught lots of cod fish very easily in the same area. This only enhanced its importance as a sea route, as ships could count on good fish stocks here. By the early 16th century, the Portuguese and French were into commercial fishing, and soon afterwards, the English and Basques. Cod was salted in the ship hold, and returned to Europe. This talk was illustrated with slides showing shape, location, and names of the Grand Banks on early maps. [LD]

After lunch there was a "Copyright Workshop," presented by the Copyright Committee of which

Carol Marley is the Chair and Pierre Roy and Allan Youster are members. Copyright gives rights to creators while providing access to users. Canadian copyright law is intended to strike a balance between these two interest groups. For creators, the law is intended to ensure that they have control over the use of their creations. For users, the law sets out the conditions and terms under which an original work may be legally copied, in whole or in part, or used for instruction or display. The workshop outlined those aspects of copyright as they pertain to the needs and interests of our community of information specialists. The aim of the workshop was to consider situations with which map specialists may be confronted, and to formulate appropriate responses. Topics ranged from reserves and interlibrary loan issues to photocopying, digitization and digital products, and publishing material already in the public domain (if it is indeed). The Committee will request membership on the Consultative Committee for Phase II of the Copyright Legislation in Canada. Subsequently, the observations of participants in the workshop will be incorporated into a document outlining our Association's position on the subject. [CM]

After the Copyright Workshop, everyone went downtown by taxi or car to tour the Provincial Archives. It is in the Colonial Building which opened its doors January 28, 1850. At the time of its completion, it was the most impressive example of fine architecture in Newfoundland, and still is to this day. As the seat of government from 1850 to 1960, the building became the site for many important social and political functions. On July 28, 1959, the provincial legislature held its last working session here before moving to the newly completed Confederation Building on Prince Philip Parkway. In 1974, the Colonial Building was declared a Provincial Historic Site. Since 1960, the building has been the home of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador (established 1959), which possesses an extensive collection of public and private records relating to the province's history. Also included in the collections are maps, photographs, cine film, audio tapes, printed books, magazines and newspapers

together with extensive microfilm copies of historic records of Newfoundland origin held by other institutions around the world. We were given a tour of the building, seeing largely reference and office areas as most of the collections are in storage buildings elsewhere in town, looked at an exhibit of materials from their collection, and were hosted to a reception in one of the former legislative chambers decorated with lovely ceiling and wall paintings done by a then prisoner (for check forgery?). [LD]

On Tuesday morning, July 27th, we began the day with a "Panel Session on Designing Map Library Space and Moving Map Collections" with Trudy Bodak, York University, as Convenor and a panel of Beverly Chen, Geological Survey of Canada, and Tom Nagy, National Archives of Canada.

Beverly Chen described the two design projects that she had been responsible for: the construction of the new map library at the University of Ottawa and the renovation of the Geological Survey of Canada Library in Ottawa. In all design projects the challenge is how to strike the best balance between financial resources and physical constraints. Physical constraints might include defective areas, limited space allotment and the type of equipment and furnishings.

Beverly stressed the 3 critical concepts in the design process, INVOLVE, INITIATE, IMAGINE, and elaborated on them. Involve yourself as early as possible in the project. Initiate proposals by presenting preliminary plans and documentation. Imagine the possibilities, be creative and flexible before you arrive at the final plan. Beverly's presentation was illustrated by slides and accompanied by an exhibit of plans of both libraries.

Tom Nagy was responsible for moving the cartographic collection of the National Archives of Canada from its Ottawa location to the new Renfrew location 100 km. away. His talk, illustrated by a video, contained much useful, practical advice for moving map collections. The common factors are: You must have control of the

move, not vice versa. Planning is essential. Ensure that there is sufficient space for the collection. Make sure that the new location meets environmental standards. Get professional help to plan the layout. Ensure that the move is well supervised. It is advisable to move drawers and cabinets separately. The drawers should be strapped to a skid with heavy cardboard separating each one to avoid damage to contents. [PC]

The session after the coffee break was on "Digital Data: Its Acquisition and Use" with Grace Welch, University of Ottawa, as moderator. Colleen Beard, Map Librarian at Brock University focused on what knowledge is required to acquire, unpack and make digital data available to users, or as she sub-titled her talk: "now that we have it, what do we do with it". In acquiring digital data, she stressed that you must do your groundwork first: you need to define your users, the type of



Demonstration of E-Map during a tour of the Map Library

After these presentations, Betty Kidd gave the "annual report" for the cartographic aspects of the National Archives. No longer is there a "National Map Collection" nor a "Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division" nor even a "Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division," but instead there is a "Media Division" of which Betty will be the Director. She outlined other aspects of these changes. Her full report will appear separately. [AAW]

equipment and software they are using and what file formats can be handled by their programs. Some programs are better at handling data in certain formats. From her experience, she has found that as long as you know what software

your users have, most vendors will be able to advise you on formats. She then presented her experiences in using three different digital files: an Ontario Base Map on floppy disk, an NTS sheet, and the Digital Chart of the World (on CD-ROM). She described briefly the format issues with each of the products and presented overheads of some of the maps she was able to create. She was followed by Mary Larsgaard, Assistant Head, Map & Imagery Lab,

University of California, Santa Barbara, who introduced her presentation with an overview of her library and the hardware and software they have available for processing and making digital data available to users. The library has more than 300 CD-ROMs as well as numerous magnetic tapes. The lab has a highly sophisticated equipment set-up with its own file server and numerous peripherals. As well as the many digital files and products which are stored and made accessible in-house, there are numerous sources of cartographic information in digital form available via the Internet. Throughout her presentation, Ms. Larsgaard identified useful sources of information about digital data (some of it free). She also gave a brief overview of some of the many software packages such as ERDAS/Imagine, IDRISI, IMDISP, The Core, XV, ARC/INFO, AUTOCAD and Atlas/Gis that the lab provides to users for processing the spatial data. [GW]

After the lunch break, we visited the Map Library on the 5th floor of the Queen Elizabeth II Library building. The highlight of our visit to the Memorial University Map Library was a demonstration of E-Map: electronic maps. This electronic mapping product was developed by Breakwater Books of Newfoundland, a St. John's book publisher (including the *Atlas of Newfoundland and Labrador*), in cooperation with IDON Corporation of Ottawa. It is based on the "Digital Chart of the World" on the same scale of 1:1,000,000. It has a mouse-driven menu system and works on an IBM PC386 computer with a VGA monitor. The database contains information on boundaries, topography, drainage, cities, towns, villages, toponymy, transportation routes, features and feature attributes. The database is available on 5 degree by 5 degree geographic areas or tiles on 3 and a half inch floppy disks, each representing an area approximately 200 by 200 miles. There are 2,592 geographic areas or tiles in total. Each tile may be purchased separately. Their special focus, not surprisingly, is Newfoundland, and those geographic areas may be purchased as a package. This may be the first, but perhaps, not the last, of value added products relating to the "Digital Chart of the World". The user interface seems almost

identical to DCW but because there is less data, access to the information is faster. Francis Woodward demonstrated the on-line index to the *ACMLA Bulletin* and the *WAML Information Bulletin* which she has been creating, and which is available from University of British Columbia via the Internet. Users can search for articles that appeared in either journal, or limit their search to only articles from the Bulletin. Alberta Wood also gave a brief demonstration of SPIRES. Duplicate maps were also put out for the taking. Some people availed of the opportunity to see the Library's online computer catalogue. [PC/GW]

Time was short and we moved on in two groups to the Engineering Building to visit the Geographic Information and Digital Analysis Laboratory (GEOIDAL) where we were treated to demonstrations of ARIES III, an image analysis system, and GRASS. The Director of the lab, Dr. Elizabeth Lambert explained the facilities of the lab and the equipment and software they make available to faculty and students to support remote sensing and GIS training and research. [GW]

In late afternoon and concluding over dinner at Victoria Station, the Canadian Committee for the Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials held a meeting to discuss status and future projects. Funding has been requested to have a meeting in February or March to consider incorporation of records from other libraries in "Carto-Canada". Committee members were to determine the number of records for cartographic materials on their systems for their geographical areas produced since 1980 by provincial governments and private publishers. [AAW]

That evening we attended "Possible Maps", an original play by Ed Riche, a St. John's playwright. It was presented by the Resource Centre for the Arts at the LSPU Hall. In this one-man show, Charlie Tomlinson played a real estate agent who tries to decipher his father's maps, which chart the course of his father's life in times of despair and disillusionment. The play was amusing and entrancing, and made good use of slides, maps, other props and graphic technology. It was so

appropriate for the Conference delegates, who were also able to see a gallery exhibit of maps from the Map Library as well as other graphical representations used in the play. Design work was by Gerry Porter of MUN. Both Ed and Gerry were available to talk to after the performance. [TB]

The morning of July 28 with about forty (40) attenders present, we began with a session on "National Efforts," moderated by Lorraine Dubreuil, McGill University. Linda Newman, Mines and Maps Librarian at the University of Nevada, spoke on "The Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC), a Unified Effort by U.S. Map Librarians." CUAC is an organization made up of 12 representatives from 6 national and regional library organizations dedicated to cartographic interests. The Council encourages U.S. government agencies to include their published cartographic materials in the Depository Library program and to provide specific indexes and acquisition tools for public use. Linda stated that the Council is now perceived by many U.S. federal agencies as a spokesgroup for cartographic materials and has succeeded in heightening awareness by these agencies of the value of their cartographic products to the public.

Rick Mitchell, of the Halifax Reference Centre of Statistics Canada, talked about the "Census Mapping of Newfoundland." Statistics Canada publishes a wide range of geographic products including geographic reference products (e.g., enumeration area maps), geography data products (e.g., population and dwelling counts series), and digital geographic products. These products and associated geography services are described in the agency's 1991 Geography Catalogue. He stressed that maps are indispensable tools for understanding the geographic activities of Statistics Canada. He added that although Statistics Canada produces very few thematic maps — such as those included in the Metropolitan Atlas Series, now cancelled — the agency will produce customized maps for a fee; the minimum charge for such work is \$300.

Concluding this session, Dr. Iain Taylor, Chief Geographer, Energy Mines and Resources Canada, gave a presentation on the "Status of the National Atlas of Canada." He began by reviewing the history of the national atlas program in Canada since the publication of the 1st edition in 1906. Publication of map sheets for the 5th edition has now ceased; although 200 sheets were originally planned the final map tally in October will be 93 sheets. Some thematic realms will be left blank. The approach that will be taken with the 6th edition, if published, will be one of continuous learning and innovation on the part of the Canada Centre for Mapping with room for experimentation and relying upon new technologies for the production, visualization, and communication of the data. The government will seek partners from the commercial sector to assist in the production of the maps; it is not known at this time how prices will be affected as a result. Instantaneous mapping will be a feature of the program; the recently published referendum map is an example of such an item. [RHP]

After a break for coffee in the 5th floor cafeteria in the new annex to the Arts and Administration Building where it was sunny and warm enough to make use of the small outdoors deck area, the "Sounding Board" was held. The moderator was Cheryl Woods, University of Western Ontario.

The following is a list of issues that were discussed at the Sounding Board session:

- CARTA List Serve
  - copies of a handout on this discussion forum were distributed at the Conference
- Canada Map Office (CMO)
  - some concern was voiced with respect to depository agreements (the \$100.00 fee levied this past year for mailing costs has many members concerned about what is yet to come)
  - the need to watch and to keep tabs on what is happening at CMO was discussed, as was the desire to improve communication with EMR.
  - the need to expand the Map Users



Advisory Group and the importance of getting together annually with federal producers were expressed.

— a suggestion was proposed that someone from CMO be invited to attend next year's ACMLA conference in Guelph.

- Cataloguing Records
  - questions arose as to what institutions

UTLAS, and what their cataloguing priorities are.

- WAML Festschrift for Stan Stevens
  - Mary Larsgaard mentioned that WAML wanted to do a festschrift for Stan Stevens
  - ACMLA members wanting to contribute may contact Mary Larsgaard directly [TB]

After lunch, the Annual General Meeting was held. This will be reported on separately.



A walking tour of St. John's waterfront

were inputting cataloguing records into online bibliographic utilities, eg. UTLAS, and why there is a low rate of Canadian cataloguing material available.

— a suggestion was proposed that a survey be done by CCBCCM (Canadian Committee for the Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials) with respect to who contributes cataloguing records in

In the evening we reconvened (about forty-five (45) registrants, speakers, and accompanying persons) at the Faculty/Staff Club for the annual banquet highlighted by fresh salmon steaks. The evening's entertainment followed with the Royal St. John's

Scottish Country Dancers giving a delightful performance of a jig, a strathspey, and a reel to the accompaniment of a band of 5 musicians. After this the audience participated with great enthusiasm and laughter as everyone pranced around on the crowded floor and tried their merry best to avoid collision. It was doubtless that everyone enjoyed themselves immensely. The awards ceremony, officiated by Alberta Wood and Pierre Lepine,

followed immediately after with the presentation of the ACMLA Paper Award of \$200 to Cathy Moulder for her paper, "Training Student Assistants for Reference Service in the Map Library", published in the December 1992 issue of the **Bulletin**. The ACMLA Honours Award was presented to Lorraine Dubreuil for her 23 years' long, outstanding contribution to map librarianship and service to the association. The evening ended with a sing-a-long of old favourites accompanied by Lou Sebert on the piano. [PC]

historic light house plus a modern one and remnants of World War II gun batteries. Terry spoke of the history of the area and provided more detail on specific sites. We visited the small fishing village of Petty Harbour and passed through or along The Goulds, Kilbride and Mount Pearl. Returning to St. John's we came along the Waterford River Valley where there were some interesting houses of various styles. We ate our lunch in the Bowring Building and had some time to look around and shop, including in the historic



Does anyone recognize the whale watchers?

On Thursday, July 29th, Terry Kelleher, a St. John's resident who has worked as an entertainer, RCMP officer, and Foreign Fisheries Observer on over 30 vessels, among other things, was our guide for the field trip. The bus picked us up at 9:00, and we went to Signal Hill (site of the first wireless message), from there we went to the former fishing village of Quidi Vidi, now surrounded by the city of St. John's, and then on to Cape Spear (Eastern most point in North America) where we saw the

Murray Premises where two of the shops sell some of the ACMLA facsimiles. At 2:00 we started the walking tour of St. John's, and Terry was endless with his knowledge about the city. The weather cooperated fully for the day - warm and sunny. We walked from the Murray Premises

down to and along the harbour front. Terry explained the present fishing techniques used by the trawlers and pointed out types of boats docked. We left Harbour Drive and went onto Water Street to the Terry Fox plaque and continued up to Duckworth Street at the War Memorial. I don not think many of us realized how many young men of Newfoundland died and are remembered each July 1st. Along Duckworth we passed the

Newfoundland Museum, the Anglican Cathedral, and the Court House. We ended our tour at Bates Hill, a VERY steep street between Duckworth and Water. It was the perfect way to see the architecture of the buildings in the core area.

On Friday, July 30th, an optional trip was organized to go whale/bird watching. Bird Island Charters (O'Briens) from Bay Bulls left at 11:00 for a 2 1/2 hour tour in which we saw Humpback whales and many species of birds - Puffins in

particular. Again the weather was lovely and the seas calm, relatively speaking. Everyone was especially thrilled to see the whales so close to the boat. [CW]

With this the meeting concluded and everyone went on their way to see more of the province or to return home. The meeting convenor was gratified that attendees appeared to find the meetings useful and enjoyable. Now, we all look forward to the 1994 meeting at the University of Guelph!

#### 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, 1995

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

## CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE

Charts Released from 1-Mar-1993 to 31-May-1993

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

- 5.06; General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO)/Carte générale bathymétrique des océans (GEBCO); 29-Mar-1993; 1-Mar-1993
- 5.18; General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO)/Carte générale bathymétrique des océans (GEBCO); 29-Mar-1993; 1-Mar-1993
- 1223; Chenal du Bic et les approches/and Approaches; 15-Mar-1993; 12-Mar-1993
- 1410; Lac SaintLouis; 24-Mar-1993; 12-Mar-1993
- 1436; Whaleback Shoal to/au Summerland Group; 26-Apr-1993; 15-Jan-1993
- 1437; Summerland Group to/à Grindstone Island; 26-Apr-1993; 19-Mar-1993
- 1439; Carleton Island to/au Charity Shoal; 26-Apr-1993; 9-Apr-1993
- 1511; Ottawa River/Rivière des Outaouais Ottawa à/to Carillon; 7-May-1993; 23-Apr-1993
- L/C 2100; Lake Erie/Lac Erie; 21-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993
- L/C 2123; Pelee Passage to/à La Detroit River; 16-Apr-1993; 12-Mar-1993
- 2239; Port Severn to/à Hope River; 24-Mar-1993; 19-Mar-1993
- 2271; Plans in Georgian Bay (South Coast); 26-Apr-1993; 16-Apr-1993
- 2286; Georgian Bay to Clapperton Island; 11-Apr-1993; 16-Apr-1993
- 3424; Approaches to/Approches à Oak Bay; 27-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993
- 3490; Fraser River/Fleuve Fraser Sand Heads to/à Douglas Island; 11-May-1993; 23-Apr-1993
- 3491; Fraser River/Fleuve Fraser North Arm; 11-May-1993; 23-Apr-1993
- L/C 3512; Strait of Georgia Central Portion/partie centrale; 11-Mar-1993; 5-Mar-1993
- L/C 3513; Strait of Georgia Northern Portion/partie nord; 11-Mar-1993; 19-Feb-1993
- 3527; Baynes Sound; 15-Mar-1993; 2-Apr-1993
- 3535; Plans Malaspina Strait; 11-May-1993; 16-Apr-1993
- 3536; Plans Strait of Georgia; 11-May-1993; 16-Apr-1993
- 3544; Johnstone Strait Race Passage and/et Current Passage; 15-Mar-1993; 29-Jan-1993
- 3552; Seymour Inlet and/et Belize Inlet; 26-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993
- 3555; Plans Vicinity of/proximité de Redonda Islands and/et Loughborough Inlet; 30-Apr-1993; 9-Apr-1993
- 3651; Scouler Entrance and/et Kyuquot; 21-Apr-1993; 9-Apr-1993
- 3664; Nootka Sound; 23-Mar-1993; 2-Apr-1993
- 3668; Alberni Inlet; 9-Mar-1993; 12-Mar-1993
- 3786; Queens Sound and Approaches; 25-Mar-1993; 12-Mar-1993
- L/C 3854; Tasu Sound to/à Port Louis; 11-May-1993; 23-Apr-1993

3933; Portland Canal and/et Observatory Inlet;  
2-Apr-1993; 19-Feb-1993

L/C 4006; Newfoundland/TerreNeuve to/à  
Bermuda; 4-Mar-1993; 19-Feb-1993

L/C 4016; SaintePierre to St. John's; 13-May-1993;  
23-Apr-1993

L/C 4374; Red Point to Guyon Island;  
24-Mar-1993; 26-Mar-1993

4592; Little Bay Island to League Rock;  
16-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993

5410; Coral Harbour and Approaches/et les  
approches; 16-Apr-1993; 19-Mar-1993

6217; Ptarmigan Bay and/et Shoal Lake;  
26-Mar-1993; 12-Feb-1993

6247; Wightman Pt to/à Whiskey Jack Portage;  
16-Apr-1993; 19-Feb-1993

6409; Mackenzie River Kilometre 300 to  
Kilometre 330 Rabbitskin River to Fort Simpson;  
8-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993

6419; Mackenzie River Kilometre 910 to  
Kilometre 980 NormanWells to Carcajou Ridge;  
8-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993

6421; Mackenzie River Kilometre 1040 to  
Kilometre 1100 HardieIsland to Fort Good Hope;  
8-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993

6423; Mackenzie River Kilometre 1180 to  
Kilometre 1240 AskewIslands to Bryan Island;  
8-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993

6424; Mackenzie River Kilometre 1240 to  
Kilometre 1325 BryanIsland to Travaillant River;  
8-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993

6425; Mackenzie River Kilometre 1325 to  
Kilometre 1400 Travaillant River to Adam Cabin  
Creek; 8-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993

6426; Mackenzie River Kilometre 1400 to  
Kilometre 1480 AdamCabin Creek to Point  
Separation; 8-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993

6427; Mackenzie River Kilometre 1480 to  
Kilometre 1540 PointSeparation to Aklavik  
Channel; 8-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993

6428; Mackenzie River Kilometre 1530 to  
Kilometre 1590 AklavikChannel to Napoiak  
Channel including Aklavik Channel to Aklavik  
Kilometre 1530 to Kilometre 1597; 8-Apr-1993;  
2-Apr-1993

6438; Peel RiverMackenzie River to Road Island;  
8-Apr-1993; 2-Apr-1993

15040A; NRM Bathymetry; 26-Apr-1993;  
1-Jan-1993

Cancelled Charts from 1-Mar-1993 to 31-May-1993

Order of Information: Chart; Title ; Reason for Cancellation

1418 [CAN]; McDonald Point to/à Grenadier  
Island (Cancelled by 1436); REL #40/93 (effective  
26/04/93)

1419 [CAN]; Grenadier Island to/à Grindstone  
Island (Cancelled 1437); REL #62/93 (effective  
26/04/93)

1420 [CAN]; Grindstone Island to/à Howe Island  
(Cancelled upon publication of chart 1437); REL  
62/93 (effective 26/04/93)

F3 [CAN]; PointeBasse (Cancelled upon  
publication of Diagrams to be inserted into Gulf of  
St. Lawrence Sailing Directions 1st edition); REL  
#58/93 (effective 21/04/93)

F8 [CAN]; Ile d'Entree (Cancelled upon publication of Diagrams to be inserted into Gulf of St. Lawrence Sailing Directions 1st edition); REL #58/93 (effective 21/04/93)

F11 [CAN]; PointeauxLoups (Cancelled upon publication of Diagrams to be inserted into Gulf of

St. Lawrence Sailing Directions 1st edition); REL #58,93 (effective 21/04/93)

F12 [CAN]; Leslie (Cancelled upon publication of Diagrams to be inserted into Gulf of St. Lawrence Sailing Directions 1st edition); REL #58/93 (effective 21/04/93)

#### 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 1995.

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

### **CARTOMANIA**

The newsletter *CARTOMANIA* is published by the Association of Map Memorabilia & Collectors. The Association's purpose is to provide and exchange information about and from collectors of maps in various formats, including maps on postcards, stamps, pictorial postmarks, envelopes and trade cards. Further information can be obtained from Siegfried Feller, 8 Amherst Road, Pelham MA 01002 USA. Mr Feller includes a summary of the contents of the ACMLA Bulletin in each issue of the newsletter.

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Le bulletin d'information **CARTOMANIA** est publié par «l'Association of Map Memorabilia & Collectors». L'objectif de l'Association est d'offrir et d'échanger de l'information à propos des collectionneurs de cartes dans différents formats, y compris les cartes sur les cartes postales, les timbres, timbres illustrés, les enveloppes et les cartes d'affaire. De plus amples informations, peuvent être obtenues auprès de Siegfried Feller, 8 Amherst Road, Pelham MA 01002 USA. Monsieur Feller inclus un sommaire du contenu du Bulletin de l'ACACC avec chaque numéro du bulletin d'information.

### **IRELAND/IRLANDE**

The Map Library, Trinity College, Dublin publishes New Maps of Ireland published in 1992. Information on this, earlier or future editions can be obtained by contacting Paul Ferguson, Map Library, Trinity College Library, College, Dublin 2, Ireland.

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La cartothèque du collège Trinity à Dublin publie Nouvelles Cartes de l'Irlande parues en 1992. Cette information et celle sur les éditions antérieures ou à venir peut être obtenue en communiquant avec Paul Ferguson, Cartothèque,

Bibliothèque Collège Trinity, College, Dublin 2, Irlande.

### **YVES TESSIER**

Yves Tessier who received the ACMLA Honours Award in 1991, has received another award.

Yves was the first recipient of the Professional Excellence Award, which was created by the Professional and Administrative Staff Association of the University of Laval, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. The award was established by the nearly 600 member association, to recognize outstanding contributions by its members in the areas of leadership, innovation, or exceptional performance. Yves, who has been Head of the Map Library at Laval University since 1964, was one of the founding members of ACMLA. In honouring Yves with the Professional Excellence Award, the Association noted his contributions in the establishment of several Quebec map libraries, the development and implementation of CARTESS (a map- cataloguing system), co-authorship of two atlases, and authorship of several publications on cartography, documentation and information science.

Congratulations, Yves!

\*\*\*\*\*

Yves Tessier a reçu un autre prix après avoir reçu la mention d'honneur de l'ACACC en 1991.

Yves a été le premier récipiendaire du Prix de l'excellence professionnelle, fondé par l'Association du personnel administratif de l'Université Laval, lors de son 25<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire. Ce prix a été créé par une association qui regroupe presque 600 membres afin de souligner les contributions exceptionnelles de ses membres dans les secteurs du leadership, de l'innovation ou pour une performance hors du commun. Yves qui est le chef de la cartothèque de

L'Université Laval depuis 1964 est un des membres fondateurs de l'ACACC. En honorant Yves du Prix de l'excellence professionnelle, l'Association souligne son rôle dans : la création de plusieurs cartothèques au Québec, le développement de CARTESS (un système de cataloguage pour cartes), sa collaboration à deux atlas et plusieurs publications portant sur la cartographie, la documentation et la science de l'information.

Félicitations Yves!

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP IN THE CCA/MEMBRES ASSOCIÉS DE ACC

The CCA recently created a new category of membership: that of associate member, in recognition that many people are members of several societies. Associate membership costs \$35 and includes 4 copies of the newsletter Cartouche but not the journal Cartographica which is included in regular membership (\$70). Associate membership is open to members of other associations with interests in Cartography and GIS, such as ACMLA, Carto-Quebec, CAG, CIG, PICS.

To become an associate member, or for more information write to: Roger Wheate (CCA/ACC), University of Calgary, Calgary AB T2N 1N4, Fax: (403) 282-6561, Tel: (403) 220-4892, email: wheate@acs.ucalgary.ca

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Le ACC a créé récemment une nouvelle catégorie de membership: membre associé en reconnaissance du fait que de nombreuses personnes sont déjà membres de plusieurs associations. Le coût est de 35 \$ et comprend 4 éditions du bulletin d'information Cartouche mais pas le journal Cartographica qui est inclus dans le membership régulier (70 \$). La catégorie membre associé s'adresse aux membres des autres associations ayant un intérêt pour la cartographie et la science de l'information telles que l'ACACC, Carto-Québec, «CAG», «CIG», «PICS».

Pour devenir membre associé, ou pour de plus amples informations écrivez à : Roger Wheate (CCA\ACC), University of Calgary, Calgary AB T2N 1N4, Télécopieur : (403) 282-6561, Tél. (403) 220-4892, courrier électronique : wheate@acs.ucalgary.ca

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA ADVISORY COMMITTEE (NACAC)/COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DES ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU CANADA (CCANC)

The National Archives of Canada Advisory Committee instituted by the 1987 National Archives of Canada Act with its inaugural meeting in April, 1989, consists of the National Archivist, National Librarian, Director of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, and up to seven other members selected by the minister of Communications of individuals with experience in archives.

The Committee advises the National Archivist on matters concerning the Archives' mission and holds annual spring and fall meetings. The latest meeting was held in Ottawa, April 29-30, 1993.

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Le Comité consultatif des Archives nationales du Canada a été établi en 1987 par la Loi sur les Archives nationales du Canada et a tenu sa première réunion en avril 1989. Il est composé de l'Archiviste national, du directeur général de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, du directeur du Musée canadien des civilisations et peut compter jusqu'à sept autres membres choisis par le ministre des communications parmi les personnes ayant de l'expérience en matière d'archives.

Son mandat est de conseiller l'Archiviste national dans l'exécution de la mission des Archives nationales. Le Comité tient deux réunions par année, au printemps et en automne. La dernière réunion avait lieu les 29 et 30 avril 1993.



List of members as of October 1st, 1992/Liste des membres au 1er octobre 1992

**Chairman/Président:** Terence M. Eastwood, Associate Professor, School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia (1989-1993); **Secretary/Secrétaire:** Jean-Pierre Wallot, Archiviste national, Archives nationales du Canada (A titre d'office/Ex officio); **Christine Ardern**, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Archives and Records Management, Toronto (1991-1993); **Dr. Mary Kinnear**, Prof. of History, St. John's College, University of Manitoba (1992-1994); **Dr. George MacDonald**, Director, Canadian Museum of Civilization (A titre d'office/Ex officio); **Madame Ginette Noel**, Archiviste de la Ville de Québec (1989-1994); **Monsieur Christian Pouyez**, Directeur, Division des bourses, Association des université et collèges du Canada (1989-1994); **Muriel Kent Roy**, Moncton (1992-1994); **Miss M. Scott**, National Librarian, National Library of Canada (A titre d'office/Ex officio).

#### **FIRE INSURANCE PLANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC/PLANS D'ASSURANCE-INCENDIE DE L'ONTARIO ET DU QUEBEC**

The Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada has the following fire insurance plans for redistribution. These plans are available by contacting our Division at 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3, or by calling Heather Stevens (613) 996-7639.

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La Division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles, Archives nationales du Canada, possède un lot de plans d'assurance-incendie pour redistribution. Si l'offre vous intéresse, veuillez communiquer avec la Division, 395 rue Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3, ou appeler Heather Stevens au (613) 996-7639.

Unless otherwise noted the plans are in fair to good condition/Sauf avis contraire, la condition des plans est bonne à passable.

#### **ONTARIO**

- Alexandria** — 1917 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 6 pp.(poor condition-mauvaise condition)  
**Almonte** — 1950 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 8 pp.  
**Arnprior** — 1950 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 12 pp.  
**Brockville** — 1946(1931) Underwriters' Survey Bureau 17 pp.  
**Cardinal** — 1928(1917) Underwriters' Survey Bureau 5 pp.  
**Carleton Place** — 1950(1926) Underwriters' Survey Bureau 10 pp.  
**Cornwall** — 1963 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 85 pp.  
**Deep River** — 1958 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 11 pp.(2 copies)  
**Gananoque** — 1926(1917) Underwriters' Survey Bureau 13 pp.  
**Gananoque** — 1947 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 12 pp.  
**Hawkesbury** — 1960 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 30 pp.(2 copies)  
**Iroquois** — 1928(1917) Underwriters' Survey Bureau 6 pp.  
**Kemptville** — 1917 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 7 pp.  
**Kemptville** — 1928(1917) Underwriters' Survey Bureau 8 pp.  
**Kingston** — 1963 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 105 pp.  
**Napanee** — 1931 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 13 pp.  
**Pembroke** — 1950 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 20 pp.  
**Perth** — 1952 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 18 pp.(2 copies)  
**Picton** — 1924 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 13 pp.  
**Prescott** — 1963 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 16 pp.  
**Renfrew** — 1950 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 17 pp.

**Rockland** – 1933 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 8 pp.

**Smith's Falls** – 1959 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 30 pp.(2 copies)

#### QUEBEC

**Aylmer** – 1932(1923) Underwriters' Survey Bureau 8 pp.

**Buckingham** – 1936(1908) Underwriters' Survey Bureau 8 pp.(pasted under Kemptville/même feuille que Kemptville)

**Masson** – 1933 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 6 pp.

**Montebello** – 1931 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 4 pp.

**Shawville** – 1936 Underwriters' Survey Bureau 5 pp.

#### TERMIUM ON CD-ROM/TERMIUM SUR CD-ROM

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