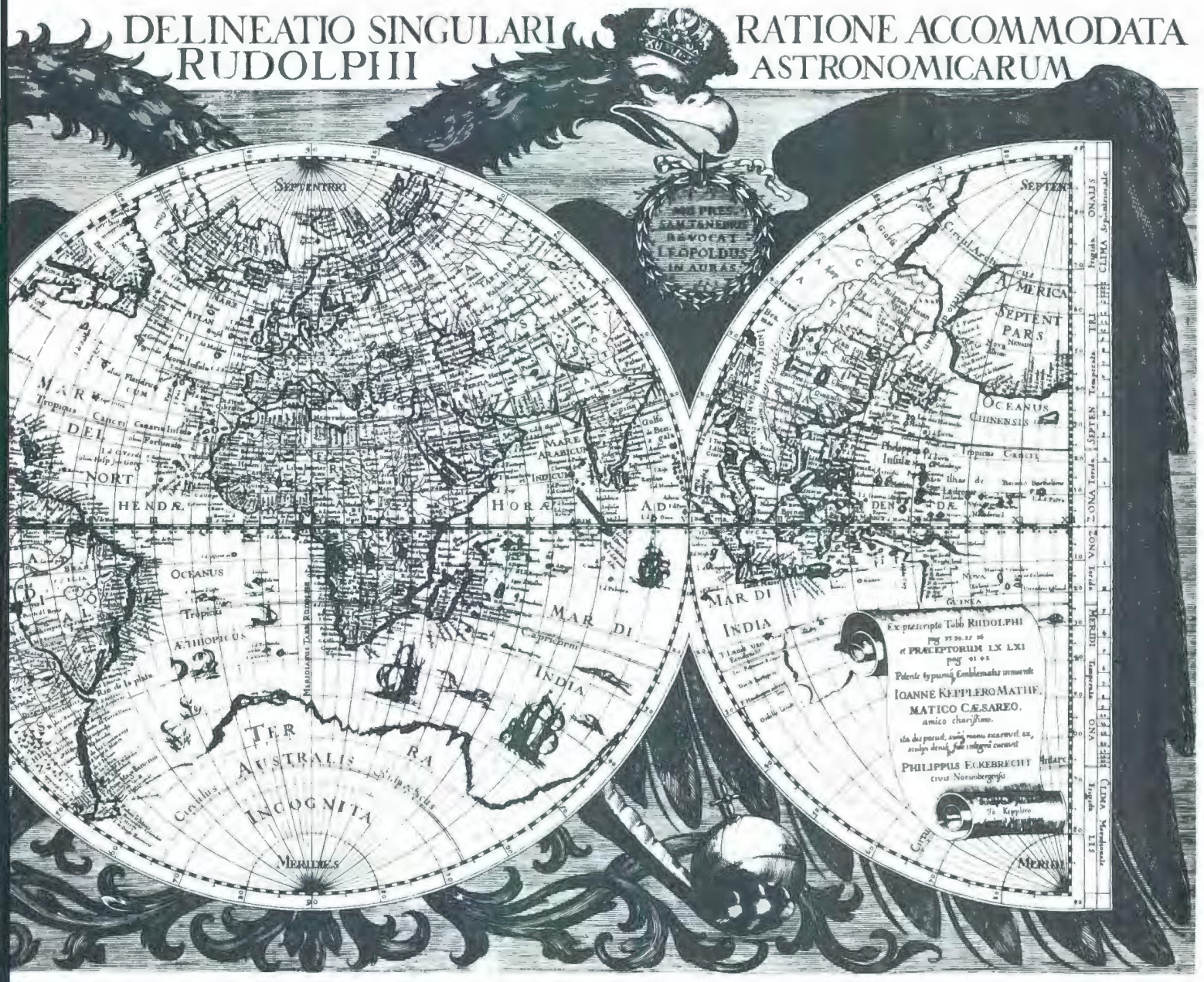
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

# BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES du CANADA




NUMBER 91/SEPTEMBER 1994

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## ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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

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

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

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

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## ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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

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

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

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## CONTENTS/MATIÈRES

*From the Editor...*

As a result of a motion recently passed at the ACMLA Annual General Meeting in Guelph to condense the *Bulletin* issues from four to three, you will find this September issue rather lengthy—but jammed full of interesting articles, reviews and lots of information. A special effort by Barbara Farrell is featured in her article *Digital Cartographic Information in the Map Library*—a collaborative project by OCUL members, however I am sure my Ontario colleagues agree that Barbara truly deserves the credit.

Thanks to Shirley Harmer for taking on the responsibilities of printing and mailing the *Bulletin*. Her efforts are very much appreciated.

There's lots new in the Regional News column. I would like to encourage all members to submit any information about your library, new data sources, web sites, experiences with software, CD-ROM's, cataloguing, etc., to either myself or the Regional News editor, Beverly Chen. Copy deadline for the next issue is December 1st.

Lastly, I would like to thank all the Guelph conference attendees, organisers, and volunteers for a very successful meeting—especially Flora Francis for a fine job with the local arrangements, and to Bob and Cathy Moulder for an excellent BBQ dinner (especially Bob for his home-made brew. Bravo Bob!).

*Colleen*

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

I would like to extend a sincere "THANK YOU" to Flora Francis for organizing and hosting an excellent 1994 Conference in Guelph. Flora, with help and support from the Library at the University of Guelph, ensured that the local arrangements were smooth and well organized. Special thanks to John Black, University Librarian, for his generous hospitality in providing meeting rooms and in sponsoring the Icebreaker reception. The Conference Planning Committee put together an interesting, informative and fun program. Thanks to Colleen Beard and Richard Pinnell for their hard work, and extra thanks to Colleen for organizing and co-presenting the very informative Internet workshop. And thank you to the many other ACMLA members who contributed by participation in the conference program as well as in the baseball and the line dancing. I'm looking forward already to the 1995 Conference, which promises to be a very special event, held jointly with the Western Association of Map Libraries. Mark your calendars for May 9th to 13th in Vancouver. Don't know what the western Canadian version of banquet entertainment will be, but Tim Ross is sure to come up with something good!

Appearing on page 24 in this issue of the Bulletin is a copy of the manifesto, "The State of Map Libraries and Archives, June 1994", as prepared by the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations. This statement was created for the purpose of raising awareness of the issues currently facing cartographic information collections. ACMLA, as a participant in CCISA, has played a part by disseminating the statement to all executive officers of library and archival associations in Canada, to the National Archives and to all provincial archives—a total of 44 contacts. The statement was accompanied by a cover letter indicating that its purpose was to bring these information delivery concerns to the attention of our colleagues. Thanks to Alberta Auringer Wood (ACMLA's representative on CCISA), Ed Dahl (representing the International Society of Curators of Early Maps) and Louis Cardinal (who prepared the French translations) for organizing our participation in this initiative.

Cathy Moulder
ACMLA President

**COVER**: *Noua Orbis Terrarum...*, by Philippus Eckebrecht, 1630. This map, the original of which is in the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 138 (ISSN 0827-8024).

**COUVERTURE**: *Noua Orbis Terrarum...*, par Philippus Eckebrecht, 1630. Cette carte, dont l'original se trouve aux Division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles, Archives nationales du Canada a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte no. 138 (ISSN 0827-8024).

# DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IN THE MAP LIBRARY

**Barbara Farrell**
**Carleton University Map Library**
**Ottawa, Ontario**

*This report was prepared by Barbara Farrell (Carleton University) for the OCUL Map Group in April 1994, in consultation with task force members Colleen Beard (Brock), Cathy Moulder (McMaster), Richard Pinnell (Waterloo), Grace Welch (Ottawa), Joan Winearls (Toronto) and Barbara Znamirowski (Trent). The study was initiated by the OCUL Map Group in November 1993 when members, faced with the task of developing essential new and complex services in a time of severe restraint, wished to establish a common understanding of the issues and sound principles for individual decision making. The report includes guidance on information sources, equipment and materials. However, it should be noted that the environment is rapidly evolving and that this is a snapshot of a particular time, place and circumstance: the particulars will change rapidly. It is also an assemblage of ideas garnered from a myriad sources including suggestions freely exchanged by colleagues on electronic newsgroups. In this regard we particularly acknowledge the leadership and open communication of map librarians such as Patrick McGlamery (University of Connecticut, Storrs), Mary Larsgaard (University of California, Santa Barbara), and Yves Tessier (Laval). We hope that the material will be useful to others involved in establishing a service for digital cartographic information in a map collection.*

## 1 BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Definitions

Suggested working definitions:

**MAP** "A representation or abstraction of geographical reality. A tool for presenting geographical information in a way that is visual, digital or tactile" (Board, ICA 1992).

**MAPPING** "The creation of maps" (Board, ICA 1992).

**CARTOGRAPHY** "The organization, presentation, communication and utilization of geo-information in visual, digital or tactile form. It can include all processes from data preparation to using and studying maps in any way" (Board, ICA 1992).

**GIS** some optional definitions:
"Geographical information systems are specialized computer systems for the storage, retrieval, analysis, and display of large volumes of map type data." (Marble, 1993).

"A GIS is a computer-based system that provides the following four sets of capabilities to handle georeferenced data: input, data management (data storage and retrieval); manipulation and analysis; and output." (Aronoff, 1989).

"GIS is a technique, Cartography is a discipline." (Taylor, 1991).

**GEOREFERENCED DATA** "Spatial data that pertain to a location on the earth's surface" (Aronoff, 1989).

The implication of these definitions is that, for library reference, we are not interested in the technique per se, but in the product created. Such products may be hard copy or in digital form. When the product falls within our collection policy and is interactive then the technique may be needed in order to access the product **and** users may need assistance with the technique in order to reach the product.

### 1.2 Map functions

Traditionally maps have served three fundamental functions (G.C. Dickinson) and these are no different whether the map is printed on paper or is a digital file:
A map may be primarily a *storage medium* for spatial data. Such maps are frequently at large scale and are prepared to strict standards of precision. They contain as much detail as is permitted by the compilation methodology and the scale of the map. Traditional example—topographic maps, basic mapping, some thematic maps. Digital example—databases of boundary files, attribute data, names and referencing data, manipulated and stored in a GIS.

• A map may be a *tool for analyzing* spatial data. Traditional example—thematic maps such as statistical mapping. Digital example—digital thematic mapping using GIS or Desktop Mapping (DTM) software.

• A map may be primarily a *medium for communicating* spatial information. Traditional example—maps designed principally for black and white or colour publications; an emphasis is placed on simplification, presentation and graphic design rather than on detailed analysis. Digital example—as above but also for ephemeral screen display and for on-demand printing using desk top publication and desk top mapping software.

### 1.3 Typical examples of Map Uses

Maps are used for recording, summarizing and explaining any spatially distributed phenomena. For example:

To show land status e.g. ownership.
For position finding e.g. utilities locations.
For route finding e.g. transportation networks.
For the description and interpretation of the natural environment e.g. climatic conditions.
For the description and interpretation of the cultural environment ( including history) e.g. settlement patterns.
For the description and spatial analysis of socio-economic conditions e.g. population characteristics.
For planning: urban, regional, rural.
For resource management e.g. forests, wetlands.
For security and safety e.g. disaster planning, fire insurance.

### 1.4 Some typical University departments and schools using geographically referenced information and maps:

The majority of departments need cartographic information at one time or another for needs ranging from simple base maps and locational information to the analysis and plotting of large amounts of information. The list below is made up of typical academic departments which are users of Ontario map collections:

African Studies
Architecture
Area Studies
Art History
Asian Studies
Biology
Business
Centre for Editing Early Canadian Texts
Comparative Literary Studies
Continuing Education
Central, East European and Russian studies
Civil Engineering
Classical Studies
Earth Science
Environmental Studies/Science
Film Studies
Geography
History
International Affairs
Interdisciplinary Studies
Journalism
Landscape Architecture
Language departments
Leisure Studies
Linguistics
Literature
Natural Science
Northern and Native Studies
Planning
Political Science
Public Administration
Religion
Social Work
Sociology and Anthropology
Urban Studies
Women's Studies

In addition many university service departments have need of maps, for example:

Development and Alumni Services
Instructional Media Services
Public Relations and Information Services
Teaching and Learning Resource Centre
Translation Services

## 2 ROLE OF THE LIBRARY IN THE PROVISION OF SPATIALLY REFERENCED DIGITAL INFORMATION

### 2.1 Definition

The primary function of the map library is to make cartographic documents and information available to university clients to further the pursuit of knowledge and the objectives of the university by such activities as (McGlamery):

Collecting and Archiving
Cataloguing/Indexing
Providing reference service - Instructing
Distributing
Networking

### 2.2 Collection Policy: Ownership and Access

The overall approach to the collection of digital spatial materials should be guided by the institution's collection development policy for cartographic materials. However, certain additional factors need to be considered when preparing a collection policy and evaluating digital products for purchase.

By definition digital data requires both hardware and software. Current capabilities of, and future plans concerning, computer facilities (as dictated by the needs of students and faculty), must be in place before decisions can be made on the selection of digital data.

The following statements, or similar, may be considered for inclusion in a collection policy (Larsgaard):

Data to be collected should be fully documented and their system requirements known.

Normally only data sets representing synoptic or generic data will be considered for collection. Individual special-purpose data sets will be reviewed and added to the collection only if they support undergraduate or ongoing graduate curricula.

All digital data storage formats will be considered if they meet the above criteria.

There are several possible routes for access to digital materials and/or information in addition to purchase by the individual library/university:

Items may be acquired by public sector cooperation— e.g. depository agreements.

Items may be acquired by private sector support — e.g. ESRI ARL/GIS Literacy Project.

Items may be acquired through grants and research funds.

Materials and/or information may be accessed via the network: Internet, Gophers and ILL rather than owned by the individual library.

### 2.3 Typical library reference activities involving digital spatial data

A map library can be expected to perform the following activities:

- Provide storage and control of spatial digital information falling within its collection mandate (for example CD-ROMS, hard disks, floppy disks).
- Provide reference service to spatial information stored in digital form, whether such information is stored on e.g. CD-ROMS, hard disks, or floppy disks, or is available from remote sources via the Internet.
- Provide a reasonable range of software to enable users to select, edit, extract and download data from spatial data bases.
- Be able to export data to a variety of file formats for use in research laboratory via either floppy disk or network.
- Provide software to derive limited final products from databases for academic tasks such as assignments, papers, theses, research and publications.
- Print maps to a good desktop mapping standard.

Map Libraries have traditionally provided equipment and facilities for simple map construction (light tables, cartographic equipment etc.) Within an individual institution consideration needs to be given to the appropriate location for such input/output activities such as digitizing, scanning and large format plotting or printing. Decisions will vary according to local circumstances and be affected by a variety of factors including, for example, the map library's circulation policy.

### 2.4 Classes of digital spatial materials of potential interest to the library (based on Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin, 1990)

These are not meant to be exclusive, exhaustive or permanent, and are included to assist in clarifying some of the issues involved in decisions about collections policy. There is a general tendency for technological convergence so that the categories below will not necessarily be useful over a long period.
The inclusion of examples is not an endorsement for any of the products listed.

#### 2.4.1 Digital Textual and Numerical Reference Materials

For example, gazetteers, bibliographies, encyclopedias, co-ordinate and projection conversion programmes, geo-referenced statistical data. These may be available on floppy disk, CD-ROM or accessed through the Internet.

Examples:
Omni Gazetteer of the United States
Coordinate Conversion Program. Robert M. Laramee.GSC. 1989.
GSRUG UTM Conversion
GIS Directory
World Resources Data Base. 1992.
NGIS

#### 2.4.2 Digital Cartographic Reference Works

General cartographic reference tools, or electronic atlases, frequently in CD-ROM format. These normally include maps of the world, or of specific regions or countries, together with facts and statistics on such topics as geography, population, economy, and government. The main characteristic of the cartographic reference works presently available is that they are mainly *read and print only.* They have their own data and retrieval software, usually with *limited import or manipulation capability.* They can sometimes be exported to be used with other software programmes.

Examples:
World Atlas (Software Toolworks)

Delorme Global Explorer
PC Globe
PC USA
Clip Art Maps
CD Atlas de Catalunya
Millenium
Atlas of Russia

### 2.4.3 Cartographic Databases and Multi-Media applications

These may be substantial databases (usually at larger scale than items in 2.4.2) and may include boundary files, attribute files or both. They may be interactive and are potentially modifiable but often need front end software to allow clients to do their own mapping using database information (see 2.4.4 below). Included in this group are "clip art" maps, i.e. digital maps specifically designed for presentation, which need to be imported into desktop mapping software for any manipulation or graphic design. In the case of more significant large scale spatial databases, however, a variety of attribute data may need to be filtered through a higher end GIS system (2.4.5).

Examples:
Digital NTS maps
Digital Chart of the World (CD)
ADC World Map (CD)
1:2,000,000 Digital Line Graph USA (CD)
Global Relief Data
Street Atlas USA
Ottawa/Hull (Pathfinder)
JedI Joint Educational Initiative (CD)
E-Stat (CD)
MapExpert (CD)

In the categories above it is recommended that libraries collect as many as fit into the institution's collection policy. For the items in 2.4.4 below it suggested that at least one or two good general purpose interpretative software applications will be needed initially. Others could be acquired later as and when the need is demonstrated.

### 2.4.4 Desktop Mapping (DTM) and Utilities Software

Software required to allow the downloading and use of data stored in a wide variety of file formats. Software in this category provides the capability to integrate boundary files, (which may be either provided with the software or imported), with statistical data for the production of customized thematic maps. The distinction between this group and the next is that the software is primarily designed to assist with the *interpretation and use* of cartographic data, (visualization and presentation), rather than with basic map making per se, and may well provide an entry level for libraries introducing digital service.

Examples:
Map Info
Map Viewer
Map Master
Multi-map
Atlas Mapmaker
Atlas*Map (Mac)
CorelDraw
E-Map (Breakwater Books)
Paintshop Pro
Pizazz Plus (screen capture and print)
Spans Map
Aldus Freehand (MAC recommended)
Adobe Illustrator
Superpaint
Atlas Pro

### 2.4.5 Geographical Information Systems Software (GIS)

"GIS software products provide the capability to assemble, manage and analyze geographically referenced data. Analysis functions may include map and/or polygon overlay, buffering, distance measurement, geographic query and Boolean operations.... GIS software is also commonly used for complex cartographic production." (Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin, 1990). At the present state of development there are a large number of GIS systems each with its own idiosyncrasies. More complex GIS systems are probably more appropriate for the laboratory than the library environment, but basic ones may well be needed for the interpretation of library-relevant databases. In the near future some library materials, e.g. electronic atlases or research studies may be GIS dependent.

The need for GIS applications such as those listed below should be carefully evaluated on an individual basis in the light of university facilities, learning resources, research resources and Map Library objectives.

Examples:
PCArcInfo
Spans
Atlas*GIS
Accumap
DeltaMap
Idrisi

### 2.4.6 Computer Aided Design Systems (CAD)

CAD systems derived from the needs of civil, mechanical and structural engineers and architecture.
"Computer Aided Design systems are commonly used as a map production tool for their precision drafting capabilities. With the inclusion of coordinate geometry

(COGO) capabilities, survey measurement can be incorporated directly. CAD systems are especially useful for large scale map creation, including construction plans, land parcels and utility networks. CAD systems may also provide basic analytical functions." (Wisconsin Mapping Bulletin, 1990).

CAD applications are probably more suited to a laboratory situation and will be more rarely required in a library environment:

Examples:
- AutoCad
- Cadserv
- Fastcad
- Generic Cadd
- Landcadd
- Strings
- Landesign (Mac)

To convert CAD systems to GIS:
- FMS/AC
- Geo/SQL
- GIS Master

### 2.4.7 Computer Imaging Systems

These are systems using raster data and scanning technology for the storage and interpretation of remote sensing imagery and digital photography. Generally raster to vector file conversion is required before such data can be used in a modern GIS system.

### 2.5 Workstations and platforms.

### 2.5.1 PC Single Processor Workstation

Suggestions for consideration:
Basic principle: Get as much power, speed and storage capacity as you can possibly afford. Complex graphics like maps need both speed and large storage. RAM is increasingly important for complex new software running on Windows.

| | |
|---|---|
| MICROPROCESSOR: | PC 486-50 DX/2 with integrated math co-processor. 50MHz. |
| FLOPPY DRIVES: | 3.5 and 5.25. |
| RAM: | 16MB expandable to 64MB. |
| MOTHER BOARD: | Vesa or PCI Local bus. 1 mb. cache. |
| SCSI II INTERFACE: | Vesa or PCI depending on the mother board. |
| MONITOR: | SVGA minimum 14", non-interlaced. Recommended: 17"Pixels min. 640 x 480 65536 colours Recommended.1024 x 768 256 colours |
| HARD DISK: | 1 -2 Gb. Access speed 10 msec. |
| REMOVABLE DISKS: | Optional additional Bernouilli or magneto/optical type disks. |
| CD-ROM DRIVE: | Triple or quadruple speed. (e.g. we have Pioneer DRM-604X multichanger). |
| MOUSE: | Microsoft or equivalent. |
| PORTS: | Multiple, parallel and serial. |
| SOUND CARD. | MPC2 and Soundblaster Compliant. 16-Bit digital |
| VIDEO CARD. | Local bus accelerated video card. |
| PRINTER: | Hewlett-Packard 1200 CPS (Colour Postscript) with 4mg RAM, expandable, or similar. |
| DIGITIZER | if required. |
| PLOTTER | if required. |
| SCANNER | if required. |
| NETWORK: | Ethernet card to permit access to Internet graphic resources. |
| SOFTWARE: | DOS 6.21. Windows 3.11. At least one or two good drawing/desktop mapping and viewing software packages. Elementary GIS to meet a variety of database needs. More sophisticated GIS if required to meet library/ institutional needs. |

### 2.5.2 Local Area Network

LAN A local area network, with one machine acting as server and several workstations linked by Novell LAN software, may well have to be considered by some locations in the near future. Large databases should ideally be stored on network servers.

### 2.5.3 Alternate hardware and operating system possibilities:

Macintosh
Power PC
OS/2
Unix
Pentium chip

## 3 SERVICE CONSIDERATIONS

### 3.1 Staff training

Most staff training at present is going on a "find out yourself, as you need it" basis, using available books, software manuals, trial and error and ingenuity. This is inevitable in the initial stages of development but we should look forward to a more consistent approach and to transferring our hard earned learning to others. Training will be needed in the following areas:

- Basic computer literacy and particularly fundamentals of computer graphics.
- Understanding GIS. The difficulty with most GIS instruction is that it is too specialized for our purposes and is usually very expensive.
- Internet Training. Internet Training is available on many campuses and should be required for map

reference staff. It should be followed by a period of experiment and practice in accessing and using spatially relevant data bases.

Advantage should be taken of any external training schemes offered, for example ARL/GIS Literacy Project. Workshops should be offered by ACMLA and/or OCUL. Map Librarians could be involved in teaching introductory and advanced courses in faculties of Library Science and Continuing Education.

Selected references for staff skills and training:

Corbin, John "Competencies for Electronic Information Services" *Public Access Computer Systems Review*, No. 6 (1993):5 - 22. To retrieve via Internet send the following message to:

LISTSESRV@UHUPVM1 or
LISTSERV@UHUVBM1.UH.EDU
GET CORBIN PRV4N6 F=MAIL.

Kendall, Susan "Internet Training for Faculty at a Small University" In *Computers in Libraries*. Feb 01 1994 v14 n2 pp57-60.

Dallwitz, M.J. "An Introduction to Computer Images" ftp huh.harvard.edu/pub/software/delta/graphics/images.txt

*Understanding GIS. Version* 1.2 for Windows 3.0 or 3.1 under DOS. Available from: Understanding Systems Inc. 10300 Globe Rd, Morrisville. NC 27560. Tel: 919 544 9434. Note: This software cannot be mounted on a hard disk where Stacker or DOS 6.0 has been applied, files are already compressed.

*GIS Master Bibliography Project*. Marble.1@osu.edu
ftp 128.146.209.34 (Bastet@sbs.ohio.state.edu)
login: anonymous. password: own internet address
Bremer, Marian and Hope N. Tillman. "Training real people" in *Internet World*. Sept/Oct 1993, pp 37-41.

Murray, Kathy. *The Graphics Coach*. Carmel, Indiana: New Riders Publishing, 1992. (Includes disks with basic software e.g. Paintshop Pro).

Lang, Laura. "Mapping the Future of Map Librarianship". *American Libraries*, Nov 1992. pp 880-883.

### 3.2 Service provision and user training

The role of the library is to assist users in searching for, locating and acquiring information regardless of where that information is located. Service provision currently needs at least a single workstation as described above (2.5.1), but as soon as the facility amounts more than a few databases and is used by more than a few students the time constraints imposed by a single workstation become inadequate. When students have assignments which involve a digital cartographic workstation use then a booking system needs to be put into effect (30 minutes?) and a LAN needs to be considered.

Basic orientation training needs to be available for users. We need to remember the variable skill levels of information seekers from novice to computer hacker: there are many other students and faculty besides the GIS/Geography specialists. There is great complexity in the access mechanisms and protocols of various software. Things should be kept as simple as possible, and explained clearly with good documentation, readily available. Our objective should be to make users as self reliant as possible, at the same time recognising that there will be a learning curve associated with acquiring the requisite skills. This may require a significant input of staff time. As far as possible OCUL map group members are encouraged to share documentation to eliminate duplication of effort.

We should also note that in the future not all users will be in the library but may access our system from a computer located elsewhere therefore traditional library educational tools -pathfinders, guides, BI classes/workshops, individual librarian reference service, - will need to be supplemented with e.g. help screens, Email, and Gophers.

**Basic References for Users:**

Goodchild, Michael F and Karen K., Kemp Eds. *Introduction to GIS*

*NCGIA Core Curriculum*. Santa Barbara, NCGIA, 1991

*Understanding GIS* (see section 3.1 above).

### 3.3 Handouts and publications needed

- Introduction to the Workstation/Services.
- GIS Information Sources
- Internet Resources for Cartographic Information

### 3.4 Relationship with university academic departments

We each need to identify for our own campus:

- What services/software are available elsewhere on campus, e.g.: Carleton University Novell Network: EPL7, IDRISI

- Carleton University Geography Department: SPANS (DOS/OS2), MIGS, MapInfo (Windows), Atlas Pro (DOS) RSVIE (Image Analysis).

- What file formats are in use: .dxf .dlg .img .arc export.

- What input and output equipment/service is available: GPS (Global Positioning System) input; Digitizers;

Scanners; Drum or large format plotters.

• What services will departments provide for such equipment, e.g. will they allow access/print outs to users or requests sent from the map collection.

### 3.5 Information about Internet. Map resources on Internet

Selected basic references:

Krol, Ed *The Whole Internet* Sebastopol CA: O'Reilly, 1992

Kehoe, Brendan P., *Zen and the Art of the Internet.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1993.

Lane, Elizabeth and Craig Summerhill, *Internet Primer for Information Professionals.* Mackler: Westport, 1993

We are listing digital resources held at Carleton Map Library on the Carleton Gopher:
Access: carleton.gopher.ca
Then choose: Library Gopher/Library guides/Map Library/Internet. This is the present list:

*World Atlas.* Software Toolworks, ver.4, 1993.
*Global Explorer*, ver. 1, 1993.
*PC Globe Maps N Facts,* Broderbund ed. VI.0 1993.
*PC USA.* ver. 2, 1990.
*CD- Atlas de Catalunya.* ver. 1, 1993.
*Millenium.* ver. 1.2.
*JEDI:* Joint Educational Initiative.
*Digital Chart of the World.* ver.1, 1992.
*Digital Line Graph.* USA, 1:2,000,000.
*North American Statistical Area Boundary File Prototype.* 1993.
*Street Atlas USA.* 1991.
*Ottawa-Hull Map (PATHFINDER)*
*Canadian Images, ERS-1*
*E-Stat*, 1993 (networked)
E-Map
MapInfo

### 3.6 Sources of information about map related CD-ROMs and Software/Systems

CD-ROMS at the Library of Congress can be accessed on the Internet in Veronica: Library of Congress.

Selected specialized journals with relevant information:

GIS World
Electronic Atlas Newsletter
GeoInfo Systems
International Journal of Geographical Information Systems
*Geographical Systems.* (New: Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, Switzerland)
*Canadian Conference on GIS: Proceedings.*

as well as regular columns in many standard cartography and geography journals.

### 3.7 Major Relevant Newsgroups

carta@sask.usask.ca
maps-l@uga.bitnet
lis-maps@mailbase.ac.uk
gis-l@ubvm.bitnet

### 3.8 Further Developments and Projects

The group may wish to work on such projects as:

• Union list of CD-ROMS, computer files and mapping software in Ontario University Map Libraries.

• Source lists for digital maps of Ontario and GIS systems currently in use in Ontario municipalities and governments.

• Creating electronic consortia for purchasing geographic data sets and sharing applications software e.g. similar to the CARL consortia for census.

• Expanding our existing efforts to monitor our depository relationships with federal and provincial governments and to further lobby these groups for receipt of digital spatial materials on deposit e.g. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources for OBM digital maps; Natural Resources Canada for digital maps and remote sensing data.

A sample worksheet for compilation of inventories developed in consultation with Steve Prashker, Geography Department, Carleton University, and Velma Parker, National Archives of Canada is attached.

**

# DIGITAL GEOGRAPHICAL DATA INVENTORY 1

*Complete or check off whichever elements are appropriate to the item being described.*

1: TITLE *[if given, or brief descriptive title in square brackets]*

2: CREATOR *[Creator or sponsor of data set, if available]*

3: EDITION *[Version, release, edition, level, update etc.]*

4: INPUT SCALE
1:

5: PROJECTION

6: COORDINATES *[W/E/N/S]*

7: DATUM

8: NUMBER OF FILES

9: STORAGE SIZE *[Megabytes, uncompressed]*

10: PLACE OF PUBLICATION *[If published]*

11: PUBLISHER

12: DATE
*[of preparation if unpublished]*

13: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION *[Storage format]*

Number of items:

Type of item

- ☐ Floppy Disk
- ☐ On hard disk
- ☐ CD-ROM
- ☐ Tape
- ☐ Cassette
- ☐ Other

- ☐ Sound
- ☐ Colour
- ☐ Special Format

Size of item

- ☐ 3.5"
- ☐ 5.25"
- ☐ 8 "x 6"
- ☐ Other

14: CONTENT *[Summary description of the content]*

15: FILE ORGANIZATION *[of content]*

16: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS *[System IBM, MAC, RAM etc.]*

# DIGITAL GEOGRAPHICAL DATA INVENTORY 2

**1:DATA TYPE**

- ☐ Raster
- ☐ Image
- ☐ Vector
- ☐ Quadtree
- ☐ Other

Imagery Type:

- ☐ SAR
- ☐ SLAR
- ☐ Landsat
- ☐ Radarsat
- ☐ Other

**2:DATA FORMAT**

- ☐ ASCII
- ☐ Binary
- ☐ Unknowm
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Proprietary
- ☐ TIFF
- ☐ WPG
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐ Spans/VEC/VEH/MAP
- ☐ Arc-Info - EDO
- ☐ ERDAS
- ☐ DLG
- ☐ DXF
- ☐ BMP/DIB/RLE
- ☐ GIF
- ☐ IMG
- ☐ JAS
- ☐ MAC
- ☐ MSP
- ☐ PCX
- ☐ PIC
- ☐ RAS
- ☐ TGA

**3:ARCHIVED FORMAT**

☐ NO ☐ YES TYPE:

- ☐ PK PAK
- ☐ PK ZIP
- ☐ Other,specify.....

**4:RESOLUTION** If RASTER: Number of .....rows x .....cols. PIXEL SIZE: .....[ in metres]

If VECTOR: .....m X .....m (Image size in metres, or indicate units)

**5:DATA QUALITY** *[Evaluative comment: Excellent, very good, poor, limited coverage etc.]*

**6:EXPLANATORY MATERIAL** *[Indicate documentation, manuals or on-line help etc.]*

**7:HOST OR CURATOR** *[Contact person, agency, department holding data set, with telephone number if known]*

**8:OWNER AND COPYRIGHT** *[Indicate whether copyright and who is copyright holder]*

**9:DISTRIBUTION RIGHTS** *Indicate whether data set may be freely distributed, limited distribution, or available for purchase]*

**10:USE**

*Permission required to use* ☐ Yes ☐ No

*Acknowledgement of use required* ☐ Yes ☐ No

**11:AVAILABILITY** *[Explain conditions or limits of availability]*

**12:COST** To purchase ..... ..... CDN$ ..... ..... US$

# UNIVERSITY MAP LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO

**Cheryl Woods**
**Serge A. Sauer Map Library**
**University of Western Ontario**

In 1992, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives celebrated its 25th anniversary. Later in that year the sixth edition of the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections* was published by ACMLA. As author of a paper entitled *Map Libraries in Canada: A Decade of Development* (*Bulletin* 46, 1983), I compared the first and fourth editions of the directory and discussed the growth of map libraries in Canada. This new edition prompted me to make some further comparisons between the first edition of the directory published in 1969 with the sixth edition printed in 1992 and concentrate particularly on the status of university map collections in Ontario.

Over the past few years I have been asked several times about the status of the collection at the University of Western Ontario. As the largest university map collection in Canada controlled and funded solely by the Geography Department, what is it that keeps the collection at Western separate from the university library system?

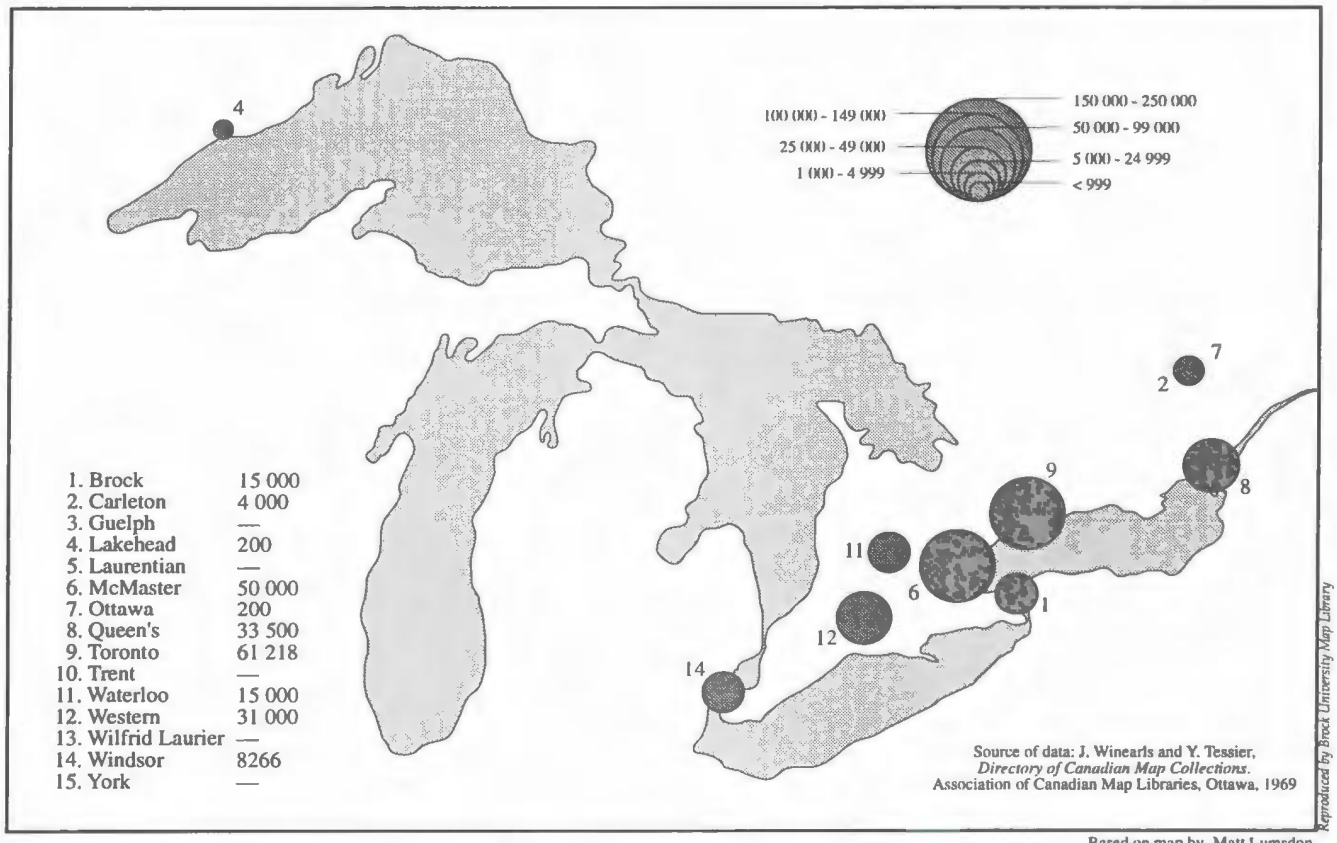
According to the 1969 directory and later editions, the following universities had map collections set up as a result of initiatives by their Geography Departments: Brock, Carleton, Lakehead, Laurentian, McMaster, Ottawa, Queen's, Toronto, Waterloo, Western, Wilfrid Laurier and Windsor. However, by 1992 only five of those twelve remain with their Geography Departments: Lakehead, Laurentian, Western, Wilfrid Laurier and Windsor.

*"Increases in acquisitions budgets, number of staff, and hours of operation have resulted from coming under the umbrella of the university library system."*

I contacted a few of my colleagues to determine the cause of this change. The prime reason was unanimously due to lack of financial support. Monies for staff, equipment, space and acquisitions for the map libraries were all the responsibility of the Geography Department. It was with relief but reluctance that Geography Departments came to agreements with the "library" to formally take over map collections. Continuous cuts in departmental base budgets resulted in the map library becoming an increasing burden. In some circumstances, the map collections were physically moved to other libraries, but in other situations it remained in close proximity to the Geography Department. Increases in acquisition budgets, number of staff, and hours of operation have resulted from coming under the umbrella of the university library system.

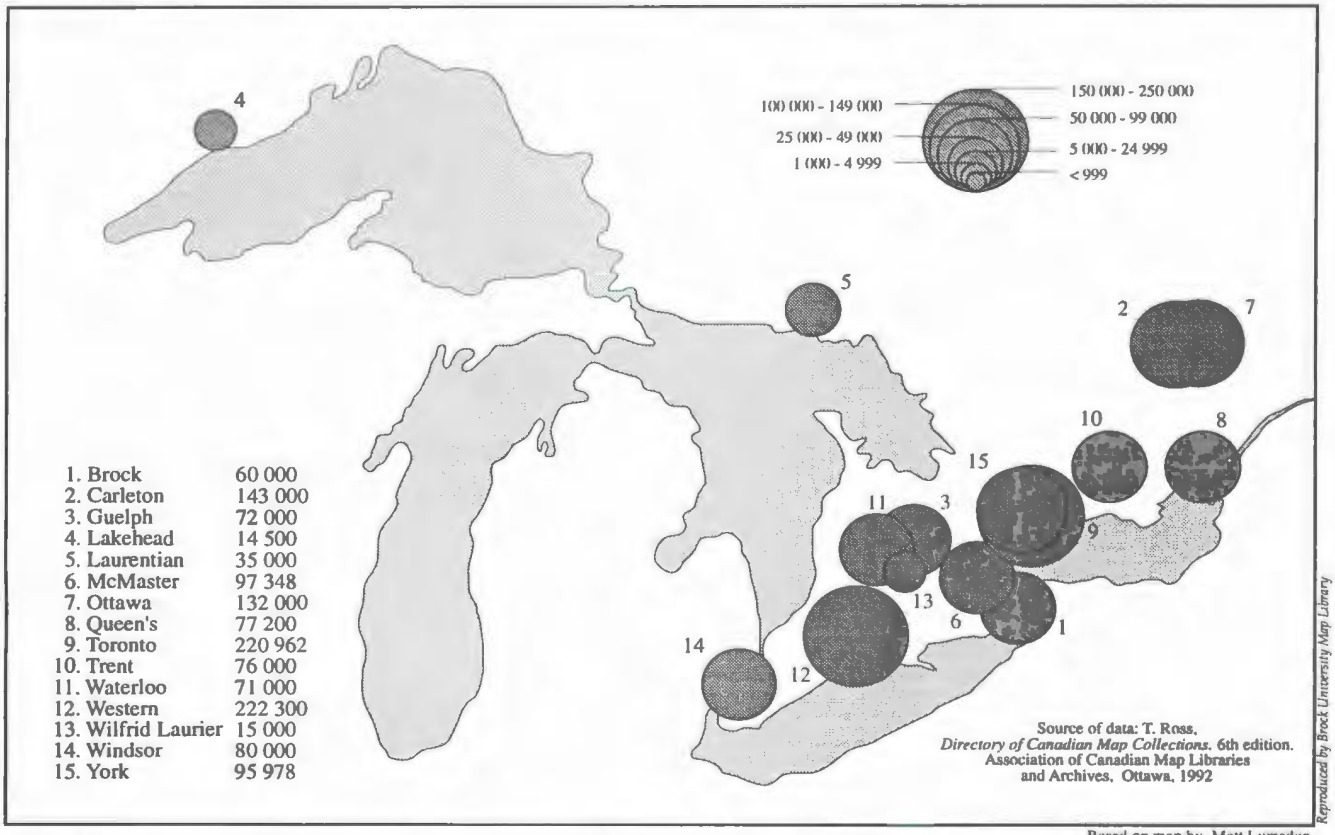
Brock's map library became the responsibility of the main library in 1986, Carleton in 1976, McMaster in 1965, Ottawa in 1969/70, Queen's in 1969/70, Toronto in 1974, and Waterloo in 1978. Many of these collections had been established in the 1960's by Geography or Environmental Studies Departments. Even earlier, some began as collections in professor's offices. More recently, the largest university map library in Canada - William C. Wonders Map Collection at the University of Alberta - with 352,000 sheet maps, was relinquished by the Geography Department in July 1992. The curator now reports through the Science & Technology Librarian to the university library.

In most cases there still exists a strong link between the Geography department and the library despite the map library's physical location. With added technical pressure upon map libraries in the 1970's, computers became an essential piece of equipment. Then in the 1980's, digital data was introduced into the realm of geographic information. In October 1993, a conference was held in Washington, D.C., entitled "The Map Library in Transition". The themes of this included: the relationship of map libraries to their parent organizations; the technical requirements for equipment, software and communications to support digital forms of geographic information; the skills required for the map librarian of the future; and defining the collections and services of the map library of the future. Participating organizations included: the Library of Congress; Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives; American Congress on Surveying and Mapping; Committee of Southeast Map Librarians (AAG); Geography & Map Division, Special Libraries Association; International Society of Curators of Early Maps; Map and Geography Roundtable, American Library Association;




Based on map by Matt Lumsdon

University Map Libraries in Ontario, 1969 — Sheet Holdings




Based on map by Matt Lumsdon

University Map Libraries in Ontario, 1992 — Sheet Holdings

Map Online Users' Group; North American Cartographic Information Society; Northeast Map Organization; and, Western Association of Map Libraries. The 1990's have forced map librarians to look at electronic forms of digital geographic information and how it will affect the "traditional" map library.

The ARL GIS Literacy project in the United States involved 67 libraries, including state, public and private research libraries. The purpose of the project: to introduce, educate and equip librarians with the skills needed to provide access to spatially referenced data. The project, with GIS vendors (notably ESRI) was developed to respond to selected federal electronic information resources in federal depository collections. ESRI and ARL provided the libraries with software and datafiles that permit access to and manipulation of census data and other federal agency datafiles.

Another phase of that project will soon begin in Canadian research libraries - specifically map libraries. ESRI has indicated that they would prefer to launch the Canadian project with ARCVIEW II software (an advanced GIS viewer). Work is now going on to identify what Canadian base map data is available for the project. Without question there will be even more financial pressure put upon the few remaining Geography funded map collections. What will their future be?

When studying the two maps showing map libraries in Ontario universities in 1969 and 1992, several observations can be made. Present map collections at Guelph, Laurentian, Trent, Wilfrid Laurier and York were not listed in the 1969 directory as a unit of the Geography Department and therefore do not appear on the 1969 map of locations. The 1992 map shows locations of all map libraries at Ontario universities and their number of sheet maps.

Map libraries have become a very important reference source over the past 25 years, not only to their respective campuses but also to their communities. In the last 5 years, there has been a substantial increase in the use of airphotos, fire insurance plans and topographic maps due to the need for environmental studies of specific sites. The client base has expanded beyond the campus to include: environmental consultants, architectural engineers, genealogists, recreation seekers, historians, real estate appraisers and geologists - only to name a few groups.

Interestingly enough, map libraries at universities are indeed referred to as University Map Libraries and, as such, cater to all disciplines, not just to their Geography Departments. This situation hardly seems equitable financially, but this will not be discussed any further in this paper.

Returning to the question of Map Libraries and Geography Departments, why is Western's map collection such a cherished unit of the Geography Department?

Don Janelle, Chair of the Geography Department at Western, made the following comments: "There is no reason to believe that geographers at Western are any more dedicated to the importance of maps in the discipline than geographers at other universities. However, Ed Pleva's leadership attracted to the Department scholars with an unusually strong association with cartography, atlas development, and field research, most prominent of whom were Bob Packer and Norman Nicholson. Maps were central to their images of geography, and an excellent map library was essential to the incorporation of this viewpoint within academic programs. Serge Sauer played the critical role in building the facility and acquiring the collection that evokes pride of accomplishment for the entire Department. The Department views the Map Library as a focal point for students identity with the Department. Many course exercises are carried out within the Library, faculty are involved in setting up map-oriented exhibits, and the Library provides a resource base to support the Department's strong field research tradition. The Library is also a focal point of special departmental events—displays for conferences, the celebration of student convocations, and annual homecoming open houses. In this way, the Map Library is central to the life of the Department."

It is an encouraging sign that in April, 1994, the Department of Geography received from the university's Academic Development Fund $60,000 to establish a Digital Spatial Data Library within the Department. The plan is comprised of four parts to be completed by May, 1995:

i) **establishing** a networked, scanning and CD-ROM station in the Map Library. This station will likely consist of: Mac PowerPC 66MHz 601, 24 MB RAM, 16" colour monitor, MicroTek ScanMaker II 600 dpi colour scanner (or larger format);

ii) **networking** the map library station with the Department's computer labs (GIS, cartographic section, faculty offices);

iii) **consolidating** the networked computer resources onto a central, high performance file server (DEC 2000 AXP with 64 MB RAM, 1GB HD) that will make disk and CD-ROM-based spatial data, available to all platforms in the Department;

iv) **building** a library of digital spatial data to be distributed by the file server to research facilities.

This linkage will certainly add another dimension to the Map Library's relationship with the rest of the Geography Department.

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# 1994 ACMLA CONFERENCE REPORT

*Editors Note: The following conference summary was prepared using submissions from Alberta Auringer Wood, Joan Winearls, Carol Marley, and Grace Welch. Thank you all for your reports.*

The meeting was held in the Ontario community of Guelph, June 7–11, home of the University of Guelph, and amid the luxuriantly green countryside. Sessions were held in the McLaughlin Library in a spacious conference room next to the map collection.

**Tuesday** there was an "Internet Workshop" conducted by Alun Hughes, Colleen Beard and Jim Chernishenko (all of Brock University). The workshop, from which we also came away with a detailed handout, reviewed e-mail, listservs, newsgroups, gopher, archie, veronica, telnet, ftp, downloading and unzipping (both text and graphics), WAIS, and WWW.

That evening there was a reception at the Faculty Club sponsored by the University Library.

**Wednesday** was the "official" opening of the conference beginning with a session which focused on public access to government cartographic information. Richard Pinnell moderated the panel that consisted of Ernie Boyko, Statistics Canada; Earle Price, Geomatics Canada of Natural Resources Canada; and Stan Mathewson, Ministry of Natural Resources of Ontario.

Earle Price noted that his agency (Surveys, Mapping, and Remote Sensing) had officially been renamed "Geomatics Canada". He defined geomatics as encompassing surveying, mapping, remote sensing, cartography, photogrammetry, and geographic information systems. He is responsible for both the National Air Photo Library and the Canada Map Office. While he noted that they are interested in further opening of access, he was responsible for the depository library subscription fee. Mr. Price pointed out that it is not for full cost recovery. Postage costs them $500,000 per year. The term SOA has dropped from sight. Their mandate includes fostering

*Conference attendees—many missing, and some incognito!*

cooperation and contributing to the Canadian economy. In fact, Natural Resources Canada sees their main mandate to place Canada first in the world in the geomatics business and to encourage this area for business. Their objectives include improving delivery of programs to maximize client satisfaction, improve competitive product and service quality and to have a motivated staff. The revenues will go back to them now as part of their new authority and flexibility. All this means that their products and services will be more market driven, Mr. Price said, but he believes that the changes will not be adverse. He felt that it will not affect the paper maps, but digital data is in question. Mr. Price feels that we are in their first line of getting information out. He is now on the Internet (earprice@cc2stmp.emr.ca).

Stan Mathewson is in charge of the Natural Resources Information Branch, Information Resources Division, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Mr. Mathewson feels that information is a resource and should be managed just like any other resource. He mentioned "tradeable data" which is government data that may have commercial value and requires permission to release. Mr. Mathewson noted that the policy goals are to make access easier, to improve service and to develop demand. They are involved in intellectual property policy development covering copyright, trademarks, patents and industrial design. The Ontario MNR information access policy is in support of open and accessible government and cost recovery, if possible. Current policy initiatives that are underway include single end user, multiple end user (libraries!), and reseller/value-added resellers. They now have information centres in Peterborough and Toronto, have a dealer network, and have 800 access numbers. MNR is negotiating with other agencies to avoid duplication and to improve access. Mr. Mathewson feels that there are opportunities for cooperation with the Federal agencies. He looks upon libraries as information business partners and recognizes their importance, such as in having the hard copy depository program. He wanted to know if the license agreement meets the needs of libraries and what should be their role as a bureaucratic access partner. He concluded with a comment which stressed that government is increasingly seeing the relationship with the universities (and Univ libraries) in the same way as they do business. At the same time they fear that data will leak out from the universities and libraries (the latter because of our policy of serving any users). Copyright is an important concern to him. Mr. Mathewson's email address is: mathewst@epo.gov.on.ca.

Ernie Boyko is the manager of Census Operations Division and was involved in the decision to cancel the 1991 Census metropolitan area atlases. He indicated that Statistics Canada views the production of maps as something to be handed out to census enumerators and that the department which has been trying to recover post manuscript costs for printed products is now trying to recover pre-manuscript costs for digital files as well. Electronic files are currently not depository items. Boyko is also involved in the data liberation project. The data liberation project got underway through the efforts of Wendy Watkins from the Carleton University Social Science Data Archives. She noted the vast number of files at Stats Can that she did not have in her collection. According to Mr. Boyko, she was put in touch with Carol Martin, the CAG representative, which resulted in a meeting (ACMLA was not involved), and they created a "working group." The data liberation proposal being considered would make electronic files and anonymous data files available to colleges and universities as a part of the depository program. These are materials not available in printed form. Mr. Boyko noted that there would be a subscription fee based on the size of the institution and the programs offered. Cost reimbursement is necessary, and the data would not be available for commercial use. It would be similar to the consortium of CARL and CAPDU current access agreement. Geography files are the most expensive. This would require Treasury Board funding, and they hoped to go for funding in the fall with it proposed as a pilot program. Mr. Boyko would appreciate ideas about this. He seemed very interested in improving access to Census information. He also is on email as: wcseb@ccs.carleton.ca.

In the heated discussion that followed it was clear that members are as concerned about the amount of control being placed on the digital files as they are with the great costs, and the lack of trust being exhibited about libraries. It was observed that NRC and OMNR are the most rigid in this area and that neither have provisions for the public or educational institutions in their mandate. It was also noted that Statistics Canada has a longer record in the cost-recovery field and that they seem to be moderating their approach somewhat to provide for educational needs (e.g. E-Stat prepared for high schools). In addition E. Boyko indicated that the need for the data is market driven and that down the road the government departments will not be able to control the data as much as they think they can now. There was also considerable discussion about the copyright of the original files and copyright position of the files when value-added changes are made or data deleted from them and then resold. The American members in the audience compared the Canadian situation with that in the U.S. where the data is free to libraries and noted the considerable lack of trust that the governement seems to have for libraries. Questions

were asked about how some licenses would work and it was observed that Ontario members might want to negotiate a consortium for the acquisition of OBM files to lower costs.

The afternoon session concentrated on historical topics. The first speaker was Alun Hughes, Dept. of Geography of Brock University. He spoke on "The Deep Hollow, the White Oak Tree and the Split Rock." This was about the early surveys and settlement of the area along the Niagara River, especially Niagara Township. Gerald Bloomfield, Dept. of Geography of University of Guelph, followed and talked about using maps for historical studies of industry. This involved trying to reconstruct Canadian industry in 1871. The Canadian Census of 1871 was the first to collect industrial data comprehensively. Using the manuscript records, the project created a database. They have also created a digitized map base, but did so without the lost maps from the census itself. The whole of the database including a manual is available for $750. The geographical files in ATLAS GIS software are also available, but may soon be converted to other software. He noted that cooperation of map libraries was essential to the project. Byron Moldofsky, Manager, Cartography Office, Dept. of Geography, University of Toronto, described the Historical Atlas of Canada Project. It started in 1970 and has been completed with the publication of vol. 2, vol. 1 and vol. 3 having been published earlier. He worked on the atlas for the last 13 years. He noted that each volume contains between 58 and 67 double page spreads of maps and each is in French, also. Most, if not all, of the second volume was done with computers. He discussed a survey he is now sending out about the possibility of making other data from the *Historical Atlas of Canada* available possibly in a CD-ROM. Alain Rainville, National Archives of Canada, presented an illustrated description of the fortifications' surveys series of 1867. These are extremely detailed maps of areas, such as Quebec and Montreal, felt to be important in case of a need for military defence.

Flora and Ken

After the weighty information sessions, some attendees finished off the afternoon with a softball game. In the evening, there was a barbecue at Cathy and Bob Moulder's home honoring the retirement of Flora Francis. She will retire in December after 35 years of service.

**Thursday** morning, the first session was on education and training of users of geo-referenced data. The first presentation was of most direct significance as it was about the ARL (Association of Research Libraries) Canadian GIS Literacy Project (expanded to the CARL libraries). Prue Adler, Assistant Executive Director for Federal Relations and Information Policy of the ARL, gave some introductory remarks. John Black, University Librarian at Guelph and President of ARL followed. He noted that there are 71 libraries in the U.S. participating in the project, and that the Canadian phase is the next step with CARL members included. He feels that it is important for research libraries to be involved, but that this may not be so obvious to library directors. Mr. Black had early contact with the topic because of being on the ARL Board and meeting Jack Dangermond of Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI). Mr. Black feels that geo-referenced data is increasingly important. This project is a way to directly engage library staff in the use of GIS and to recognize its importance. He noted that the commitment of institutions to equipment and staff is significant. The outflow should be very powerful for the library community and staff. The U.S. focus was better access to government information arriving on deposit and Canada will be different. They tried to get other vendors, but they were not interested in the project. ESRI has provided software.

At this point, they showed a video, done by ESRI for its conference of 4,000 users, which covered GIS in libraries and public access to GIS. Of the three libraries represented, two were non-ARL members of the project: Montana State Library, St. Louis Public Library, and University of California (Santa Barbara). The aim of the GIS

Literacy Project is to introduce, educate and equip librarians with the skills needed to provide access to spatially referenced data. It means to stimulate and encourage connections between GIS users, agencies and other parts of the University (an effective marketing tool). As well, it encourages sharing of resources particularly in a networked environment. The project is institution based and designed to spark a program to meet local needs at a pace that the institution can manage.

Mr. Black and Ms. Adler briefly identified the hardware requirements, giving functional minimum (one station having: 486DX33mhz, 8mb RAM, 250mb hard drive, CD-ROM drive, 15-inch monitor with 1024x768 resolution at 256 colours, and an inkjet color printer), a realistic preference (at least one station with: 486DX2 66mhz, 16mb RAM, 1 gb hard drive, double speed CD-ROM, 17- inch monitor, and at least one station (could be of a lesser grade) for tinkering with exploration of tabular data, and networked), and an optimal setup (machines with the greatest power available). It requires commitment by the library director to donate time of staff toward the project, especially since there are regular training sessions at ESRI. Adler indicated that about 5 or 6 training sessions would be needed with round the clock technical expertise coming from ESRI. There is an email forum for participants. The ARL commitment is now ongoing. This project is possible through donations from agencies and companies. The phases gone through by the ARL libraries were awareness, understanding, use with a significant commitment to hands on time, and literacy (into routine operations).

The status with the Canadian phase of the project is on hold until ArcView II is available because of the training costs. A fall release is expected. It also requires resolving base map data and getting it into ArcInfo format, so that one can import other data and use it. Efforts have started to get a starter set on a national level. It is felt that this should include: Statistics Canada digital cartographic files (1991), Statistics Canada digital boundary files (1991), the Digital Chart of the World, sample tiles of NTS 1:250 000 and 1:50 000 from Natural Resources Canada, a sample of National Atlas Information Service thematic mapping from NRCan, soil landscapes of Canada from Agriculture Canada, and Statistics Canada street network files. Mr. Black concluded by noting that the project is a partnership.

Bob Maher, Head, Education and Training, Ontario MNR, followed Mr. Black and Ms. Adler. Mr. Maher spoke about his work and its implications for the map library community. He defined the components of information services as data, technology, application and people. He feels that library services is information management. The talk was interesting because of his mandate to try and provide GIS education for all parts of the ministry including remote offices. This has parallels in libraries where many staff and all users will need to be trained He frequently cooperates with Colleges & Universities to get the training done but has done nothing specific for schools or libraries yet, although he would like to change this. Mr. Maher prepares videos for GIS training. He noted that ESRI Canada has an agreement with the Ontario MNR and is a vendor of record.

There were questions and discussion following his presentation. John Black noted that it [GIS Literacy Project] has not been discussed at great length with the CARL library directors, but that it would be coming up at their meeting in a few days. Mr. Black reiterated that the level of commitment is such that it can be staged over time and does not require adding people. In response to a question regarding an information package, Prue Adler responded that there would be one. She will do a letter to the CARL library directors when the Canadian data products are ready. Local data is up to each institution. Stephen Reader emphasized the importance of libraries to the process; get GIS users on campus on your side and you may get their data. John Black said that he would be getting information out after the CARL meeting.

After a very short break, there was a session on electronic products. The first presenter was Kathryn Rumbold, the registrar of the Cape Dorset Collection of the McMichael Canadian Art Collection in Kleinburg, Ont. The collection started in the late 1950s as the community artists' archive with it moving to Kleinburg in 1992 on a 15-year loan. There are 100,000 drawings, etc. They are using a Sony laser disk system for image retrieval and control. It has a high storage capacity with user friendly technology, for example six disks can store 520,000 images. It can accommodate video and still photography, and it is a single integrated system. Dan McKay and Ken Arsenaux of Geomatics Canada followed Ms. Rumbold. They are responsible for the National Atlas Information Service products. The digital ones are all based upon the paper ones. They demonstrated a digital 1:50,000 topographic map. Using CAD Quick View it draws out very quickly. Names are not included as they are under the control of the provinces. However a geo-referenced names file in compatible format can be purchased from Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names. (Delegates were mystified by this situation as it means essentially that the tile or sheet is not complete, higher cost, and probably more problems with the file) General maps are also available 1:3,000,000 and 1:7,5000,000 are both in single files, 1:2,000,000 is in 6 files. There is no

educational discount at present although Earle Price will be looking into this. A new catalogue Digital Mapping Products has just been released. Keevin Flexhaug, Assistant Manager of Electronic Data Products and Services for Statistics Canada, followed their presentation. He showed some examples using MapInfo 2.1 for Windows, although originally developed in ArcInfo. He recommended using the digital cartographic file that is not yet at the enumeration area level, but uses skeletal street files showing main arteries. Mr. Flexhaug felt that it was good for reports. He is the liaison with the CARL consortium. Their purchases do not include digital cartographic files or detailed street network files nor enumeration area database files. Mr. Flexhaug pointed out that you can import tabular data (dbf file) from the Census CD-ROM into MapInfo. He said that the digital boundary file for all of Canada would cost $46,000.

After a quick lunch, the group reconvened and split into four to discuss promoting and marketing the Map Library, coping with shrinking budgets, and two groups on integrating digital data products into the Map Library. The following are reports from each of these discussion groups.

**Promoting and Marketing the Map Library**
**Trudy Bodak, Discussion Leader**
*(Report by Alberta Auringer Wood)*

Each member of the group outlined what they did in this realm. For example, the University of Waterloo has an orientation program every term that includes the University Map and Design Library with additional tours with specific subject orientation, upon request. The Geological Survey of Canada has a brochure on their collection, a bookmark, and information on the Ottawa Freenet. They have also done exhibits and user surveys to identify potential user groups, and maintained a greater presence on committees. The University of Ottawa has open houses for all the staff, presents sessions on electronic products for staff, and participates in setting up their library's Gopher. Map Library records being in the main catalogue was felt to be a plus, as well. Kent State University does exhibits, tours and seminars. The University of Western Ontario uses plexiglass on top of maps for ones used heavily for class exercises and has display cases. They talk to many special groups, such as library school classes and genealogists. Rare Maps at McGill University has the tone set by Rare Books of which it is a part and there is a newsletter. The National Archives of Canada has a Communications Branch and are close to being on the Internet. Some staff members have accounts on the Ottawa Freenet. They also have open houses, sponsor conferences, and prepare courses in archival methods. Memorial University of Newfoundland has a brochure, does occasional posters, provides tours upon request, and has an acquisitions list. Trudy noted that we do more than we think.

**Coping with Shrinking Budgets**
**Grace Welch, Discussion Leader**
*(Report by Grace Welch)*

Shrinking budgets is unfortunately an everyday reality in most map libraries. Each year there is less and less money for acquisitions, staff and equipment—a situation that is unlikely to change for some years to come. In some cases services to users have been cut or seriously curtailed. The small group discussion entitled "Coping with Shrinking Budgets" during the session on "New Initiatives in Map Collections" enabled participants to discuss the problem and share ideas and strategies to stretch budget dollars.

The group first addressed the lack of funds for new acquisitions. It was agreed that the map library should have an up-to-date, well defined collection development that clearly identifies the areas of emphasis and priorities for development. Map libraries must also look to increased resource sharing; we need to know the strengths and weaknesses of our own collection as well as other collections with whom we could share resources. In order for resource sharing initiatives to succeed, however, there has to be the will and commitment on the part of the participants to make it work. At the same time, an infrastructure that supports resource sharing must be in place, e.g. mechanisms for identifying the holdings of partners, procedures for efficient interlibrary loan and document delivery, etc. Resource sharing can take place on several levels such as between members of a regional group, e.g. the Ontario Council of University Libraries Map Group or even locally if there are other map collections in close proximity. Policies should also be reviewed to permit direct borrowing if feasible.

Resource sharing is facilitated by the existence of union lists and catalogues. For example, the Foreign List of Topographic Maps Held in Ontario Map Libraries permits a library to determine what topographic coverage exists for individual countries at other university map collections in the province. Whenever possible, we should promote the creation of union catalogues or lists at the regional and national scale.

While we need to know what exists in other libraries' collections, we should at the same time have an idea of

*Mingling at the BBQ.*

what exists on-campus, especially with respect to digital files. There is no point in duplicating a costly digital file if another faculty on campus already has purchased it. The map library might initiate and maintain an inventory of spatial data in digital form.

Gifts and donations should be actively solicited, e.g. regular mailings to municipalities, state and provincial travel bureau, embassies in search of free maps. Potential donors should be made aware of the fact that they receive a tax receipt for donations to the library. Faculty members are often a source for gifts; they may receive review copies of atlases that they would be willing to give to the map collection.

At the same time, we need to be aware of free sources of information available on the Internet that could eliminate the need to purchase certain types of material. For example, many libraries are mounting the U.S. Department of State Country Studies on the Internet. Rather than purchase individual copies that may only be consulted a few times a year, students could be referred to the Internet source. Map related discussion groups on the Internet can also be a source of duplicates.
Informal arrangements could be made with other map collections in geographic proximity to share duplicates. For example, if one library is a full U.S. depository, they might pass on their superseded U.S. topographic maps to another nearby library on a regular basis.

There is also less and less money available for staff; student hours are being cut, full-time staff are being asked to perform additional tasks or undertake tasks previously done by students. There are however, federal and provincial government programs that subsidize student salaries. We should be aware of these programs and how we can use them for our libraries. For example, in Ontario there is a student program that provides financial aid to students via part-time work. Other government programs pay for native Canadian students or students with disabilities to gain work experience during the summer. There may also be campus experience programs for those in a university setting. Information on these programs however, are not always readily available and some effort may be required to search out the details.

Although institutional policies about accepting unpaid help may vary, volunteers can be a useful source of free labour. One participant reported that their library had benefited from the assistance of a volunteer for over 20 years.

Libraries are increasingly promoting the idea of a

*Bill and Bob—the "fryin' guys"!*

flexible staff that can function in a number of different departments. There might be staff in the library that would be interested in gaining experience in a map library, and might be willing to give a few hours each week for a given period of time. However, the library administration and individual managers would have to be supportive of the idea. Other departments, e.g. cataloguing, may be willing to lend assistance for a special cataloguing project.

A shrinking budget also means less money for staff training. We should seek out sources of free or reasonably priced training such as the Internet workshop offered at the ACMLA conference or the conservation internship available at the National Archives. We should also seek out free training from information or software providers.

Due to the limited time available, some of the other issues related to shrinking budgets could not be explored, e.g. less equipment, reducing hours and services, etc. Hopefully however, the participants were able to leave with some new ideas from the discussion. Without question, we have to be increasingly resourceful and aggressive in finding techniques to cope with an ever smaller operating budget.

**Integrating digital products into map collections**
**Carol Marley, Discussion Leader**
*(Report by Carol Marley)*

Our session started with a tally of each of our library's progress along the road to the electronic library. Our electronic collections run the gamut from a couple of electronic atlases to geographic information systems and associated data. Most of us are nearer the former than the latter, for various reasons.

Many collections lack the equipment necessary to manipulate spatial data, with its requirements of large amounts of storage space, lots of RAM and rapid machine response. Others of us have no money to purchase spatial data; this is further aggravated by the reluctance of many government agencies to recognize the special needs of educational institutions for spatial data. We may have problems finding qualified personnel, or repositioning personnel, to handle the programming, teaching and advising which are crucial to the success of a spatial data project.

We asked ourselves, "Are we ready for the ARL GIS Literacy Project?" The answer was a resounding yes. Map librarians are eternally optimistic. Heading into the elec-

tronic future in the here and now is a lot like walking on eggs—tread carefully, but it can be done.

How the job will be done depends very much upon building partnerships. Within the institution these might include other GIS users, the computing centre, deans, graduate schools and departments, librarians, in particular systems personnel. Other partners might be government agencies, vendors and map producers of all sorts.

Strategic planning is critical to the success of the electronic library. We need to write a proposal, formulating principles for acquiring various types of electronic data, identifying potential users, indicating the level of GIS education to be provided, specifying preferred formats. This work should form a basis for digital collections, services and staff development policies. Staff development is a very high priority and should be considered from the beginning. Hardware, software, technical support, data security control, licensing, standardization, publicity, education—all these aspects need to be worked out. A propos of publicity, not only do we need to alert potential users to data, but we should be making it clear to digital data producers and vendors that we are in a position to effectively showcase their products.

One of our participants made these issues concrete. In the pre-conference workshop we acquired a map of the Brock University campus. Many of us downloaded it to a diskette. How will this information then be integrated into our collections? Will we simply print the map and put it in our drawers? Will we store it to disk and let our patrons view on screen or print to their specifications? Would we want to point to the data through the on-line catalog and/or the university gopher? Such a simple procedure, copying a map to diskette, carrying it home with our conference programs and notes. But all of these questions this raises.

For a more detailed consideration of the electronic library I highly recommend Michael Buckland's *Redesigning Library Services: A Manifesto* , A.L.A., 1992.

Thanks to everyone for their full participation, and especially to Sandy Campbell, for threading our thoughts into a logical order on the blackboard.

**Integrating digital products in map collections**
**Barbara Farrell, DiscussionLeader**
*(Report by Joan Winearls)*

Each participant first outlined where they were in initiating electronic services in their libraries. A few of these were interesting: BNQ will be looking towards getting digital maps/CD-ROMs on legal deposit in Quebec; another Quebec library was concentrating more on the Internet and its CampusNet for data sources; others emphasized the need for a good medium-level software such as MapInfo (similar to ArcView II) to view, export and do some analysis, while others felt the main question was whether the library should be a GIS lab at all—in other words should the library just have viewing or also analyzing capabilities.

Some of the issues/problems that were emphasized included time for training many staff members; time for training users; advertising services; the maintenance of the hard disk on a biweekly basis; maintaining liaisons and getting support from other departments on campus using GIS such as the geography department; the question of whether data is downloaded for students; supervision of users at the terminals; access versus ownership of data files; copyright control and security for data; types of data and different levels of service required; metadata (the cataloguing of files and providing essential information for the user).The point was made that it may be important to maintain as much flexibility as possible in one's service vis a vis PC, MAC and UNIX platforms. The importance of technical support for the service, the need for LANs and upgrading the equipment part of the infrastructure were all noted.

Other points that were made included the fact that a lot of librarian time is needed, and that librarians found it is more complicated than they originally thought. There was concern about the lack of Canadian products, and the fact that some Canadian government data is actually cheaper to acquire from vendors such as Compusearch and MapInfo. Partnerships with the commercial sector may have benefits to us. Bibliographies of data files are needed and most libraries will want to have gophers to point to their services at the very least.

After this session, there was a small "vendor fair." Several map publishers and dealers from Ontario and elsewhere displayed their cartographic products. Many brochures and catalogues were available and some free maps.

In the evening there was a meeting of the Bibliographic Control Committee. Discussions covered the status of Carto- Canadiana, union catalogues, the review of Cartographic Materials, RAD (CM), shared cataloguing, and workshops. The Committee decided to suggest having a workshop along with the Vancouver conference on digital materials, including handling, conservation, cataloguing, etc. Members briefly discussed the Library of

Congress proposal regarding the classification of atlases using the same numbers as for maps, as well. We are to send comments directly to LC.

On **Friday** morning the Annual General Meeting was held from 9:00 a.m. till about 1:00 p.m. Some highlights were that the majority of members present (over 30) were overwhelmingly in favor of a printed index for the ACMLA Bulletin. A motion passed to change the number of issues of the Bulletin to three per year. Another motion to adopt the objectives with amendments passed. We also adopted a resolution regarding access to government digital data.

Following the business meeting, Betty Kidd presented the annual report from the Visual and Sound Archives Division of the National Archives. She primarily outlined the new organizational structure showing where the cartographic people now were. They are now divided between four of the branches of the Archives. The division is part of the Archives and Government Records Branch. Within her division, four areas contain cartographic staff. She noted that they are revising the way they do things and have to make other decisions on organizational structure. Specialized public service of information provided by staff that is beyond the finding aid continues, but it is now split between two branches. The National Archives is moving toward the "single window" concept. There must be duplication of reference aids and finding tools. She expects that it will be necessary to wait longer for materials. The service point for both the National Archives and National Library will be the same and in the main building. Materials will be in the West Memorial Building, the Renfrew Building, and eventually, in the Gatineau Building.

In the afternoon there were two tours: the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and the City of Guelph GIS facility. The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, soils section is moving rapidly to digitize their soils, agricultural land use and other specialized map products. More and more thematic map products are being produced via GIS and most of these will never be available in paper. The City of Guelph has a fully digitized map base for the city in both a small main frame environment and also in MapInfo. Pam Ross the GIS manager demonstrated the capabilities of both systems. These two visits clearly confirmed the previous days discussions that map libraries will have to prepare detailed proposals for the computer mapping service, and phased implementation plans. The GIS Literacy project operated by ARL will be vital to map libraries to help in getting these services established. In the future more maps will be in digital form and possibly not in paper. Map libraries must embark on this type of service.

*MUST be a Bibliographic Control Committee meeting!*

In the evening was the banquet at the College Inn. It featured good food and lots of door prizes of maps and map like objects. There were line dancing demonstrations and the opportunity to participate.

Saturday there was a field trip to the Elmira countryside, including stops at a Mennonite homestead and a buggy factory and farmers' market in St. Jacobs. It also included visits to several points of interest along the Niagara Escarpment, including Elora Gorge, Crawford Lake and Rattlesnake Point.

It had been a busy week for the more than 50 people who participated in the conference. The conference committee is to be congratulated on an interesting and varied week. The members of the conference committee were: Flora Francis (University of Guelph and chair), Cathy Moulder (McMaster University), Colleen Beard (Brock University), and Richard Pinnell (University of Waterloo).

**

*Mark your calendars for...*

## the Joint ACMLA/WAML Conference

**Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives**
**Western Association of Map Libraries**

May 9-13, 1995
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, BC

Featuring:

Environmental Mapping by Non-Government Organizations
Current Trends and Future Directions in Map Collections
Papers on First Nations' Lands in the Pacific NorthWest
Liaison reports from U.S. and Canadian organizations
Sounding Board Sessions and business meetings
Banquet/dance at the University Golf Club
Tour Day, featuring a boat trip

## Call for Papers

Papers on the above themes, or any topic of interest to map curators will be considered. Please communicate by Nov. 1, 1994 to: Tim Ross, Chair ACMLA/WAML Joint Conference Committee, c/o Map Library, Main Library, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC. V6T 1Z1
Tel. (604) 822-6191; FAX (FAX) 822-3893; E-mail tim_ross@library.ubc.ca

# ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES OBJECTIVES

Colleen Beard and I, the two members of the ACMLA task group on objectives which was established last year during the St. John's conference, are pleased to announce that the association's objectives are now finalized. The process by which these objectives were developed and ratified has been as follows. At the Calgary conference in 1992 it was first proposed by the Board that the association's objectives should be reviewed. The Board made minor changes to the existing objectives and published these revised objectives in the ACMLA Bulletin with a request for feedback. Subsequently the Board received a number of comments, which were incorporated into yet another revised draft of the objectives.

During the Annual Business Meeting in St. John's in July 1993 the Board proposed re-starting the process in order to effect a more profound review of the objectives; it called for a task group to conduct this review and for this task group to report within the year. Colleen and I spent the better part of a year reviewing the objectives of sister organizations and gradually building a new set of objectives. These were published in the March 1994 issue of the Bulletin and, once again, comments were solicited from members. This new set of objectives was taken to the Board for approval and then presented to the members during the Guelph conference in June for ratification. Further comments were accepted from the floor during the AGM; then the members voted upon and approved the objectives with these last-minute changes.

Members were given one last chance to comment upon the objectives in late June when they were posted on the electronic mailserve CARTA. The task group made it clear that only changes of an editorial nature would be considered; that is, only changes involving punctuation or ones that might be required for clarification. The objectives reproduced below are the formally approved and finalized objectives of the association. They are worded as concisely as possible but clearly enough so that their meaning is evident. We attempted to arrange them in order of importance to the association, the most important ones first; however we did this quite subjectively and no great weight should be attached to the current sequence. These objectives will be reproduced in the association's membership brochure, which is due for revision in the very near future.

Richard Pinnell
Colleen Beard
July 22, 1994

1. Standards: to promote high standards in the preservation and management of, and access to cartographic collections in Canada

2. Education: to engage in activities which further the Canadian research community's and public's awareness, use, and understanding of cartographic materials

3. Advocacy: to represent and promote the collective interests of Canadian cartographic users by establishing contacts with government agencies and by striving to influence policy decisions

4. Communication: to create and maintain an active communication network for the exchange of information among members and the cartographic community

5. Research and Professional Development: to support the research and professional development activities of members through publications, conferences, and, seminars.

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# CCISA STATEMENT
## THE STATE OF MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
## JUNE 1994

We, the participating organizations of the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations, would like to take this opportunity to provide you with an evaluation of the state of map libraries and archives and to make recommendations based on our professional assessment of the situation. We feel that these are areas of importance for the continued success of map and spatial information collections.

**Geographic Illiteracy**
There are a number of problems that are compounded by issues surrounding geographic and spatial information in our society. The fact that we seem to be nations of geographic illiterates has been a topic of keen interest. Though a recent initiative on geographic and map literacy is making its way into the curricula of elementary and secondary schools, cartographic information specialists, for the foreseeable future, will be required to deal with society's shortcomings in geographic and cartographic education and understanding. This will continue to require a level of service in the map library or archives considerably higher than that provided in more generalized library settings.

**Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**
The computer has changed not only the way we make maps, but the way we use maps and geographic information. The Geographic Information System (GIS) is a rapidly developing technology which allows the literate spatial information user almost instantaneous access to cartographic representations of statistical and numerical data. These systems can provide the user with the ability to assemble disparate sources—demographic, epidemiologic, hydrologic, transportation, etc., so as to effect spatial analysis in ways that were inconceivable even a decade ago. The implementation and maintenance of this technology places great demands on both the map library or archive and the cartographic information specialist who must prepare to meet the present and future electronic information needs of users at all levels of sophistication.

**Environmental Science as a Growth Industry**
It is clear that the use of spatial information is growing in the government as well as in the private sector. The rate of growth will increase in the next decade. GIS software developers are experiencing a market surge, as are GIS consultants. Environmental science industries are being predicted as the growth industries of the decade. Governmental support of networking and concern over environmental problems seems to be a priority of the present U.S. federal administration.

**Technology Transfer**
As with traditional forms of cartographic information, the cartographic information specialist must remain ultimately responsible for the electronic spatial information as it is acquired, cataloged and made accessible in libraries and archives. This technology transfer demands education and training, hardware and software, and innovations in cataloging, classification and storage. In order to achieve the transfer adequately and to meet the needs of library and archives users, significant new resources will be required.

**Recommendations**
The Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations recommends to libraries and archives:

1. That vacant and vacated positions in cartographic materials collections be filled with competent library and archives professionals with education in geography, cartography or related areas of study, in addition to the library or archival training, and relevant experience in map libraries or archives.

2. That cartographic material collections be staffed at levels appropriate to the clients' research use.

3. That the demands of the technology transfer from paper to electronic formats be recognized and that adequate resources be provided for training, hardware, and software.

4. That strategies that make better use of technology for the map format such as networks, shared data, large format copying, and digitizing be supported.

Participating organizations in the CCISA are: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, Committee of Southeast Map Librarians (AAG), Geography & Map Division, Special Libraries Association, International Society of Curators of Early Maps, Map and Geography Round Table, American Library Association, Map Online Users' Group, North American Cartographic Information Society, Northeast Map Organization, Western Association of Map Libraries.

# L'ETAT DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
## JUIN 1994

Nous, organismes membres du Congrès des associations des spécialistes de l'information cartographique désirons vous donner une évaluation de l'état des cartothèques et archives cartographiques, et faire des recommandations fondées sur notre jugement professionnel de la situation. Nous croyons que les catégories suivantes sont importantes pour assurer que les collections cartographiques et d'information spatiale continueront à jouer pleinement leur rôle.

**La connaissance géographique**
Il existe plusieurs problèmes qui sont aggravés par les questions touchant l'information géographique et spatiale dans nos sociétés. Que nous soyons des nations dans lesquelles l'ignorance géographique est répandue est une préoccupation vive. Bien que depuis peu les programmes d'études au primaire et au secondaire tendent à corriger la situation, les spécialistes de l'information cartographique n'en continueront pas moins encore assez longtemps à faire face aux problèmes créés par le manque d'enseignement et de compréhension de la géographie et de la cartographie dans nos sociétés. Cette situation forcera les cartothèques et archives cartographiques à donner un niveau de service plus élevé que celui fourni par des centres d'information moins spécialises.

**Les systèmes d'information géographique**
L'informatique a changé aussi bien notre façon de faire que d'utiliser les cartes et l'information géographique. Les systèmes d'information géographique (SIG) sont une technologie qui se développe rapidement et qui donne à l'utilisateur averti en information spatiale un accès presqu'instantané aux représentations cartographiques des données statistiques et numériques. Ces systèmes permettent à l'utilisateur de combiner des données de sources diverses – démographie, épidémiologie, hydrologie, transport, etc. de telle façon que l'analyse spatiale est transformée au-delà de ce qui était imaginable il y a dix ans. L'implantation et l'actualisation de cette technologie exigent beaucoup d'efforts de la part des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques et des spécialistes de l'information cartographique, lesquels doivent s'assurer qu'ils pourront repondre aux besoins actuels et futurs des utilisateurs toutes catégories des informations électroniques.

**La science environnementale en tant que secteur de croissance**
L'utilisation de l'information spatiale est en croissance dans les secteurs public et privé. Son taux de croissance s'accentuera au cours de la prochaine décennie. Les concepteurs de logiciels SIG et les consultants en SIG font face à un marché qui explose. On prédit que les industries des sciences environnementales seront le secteur de pointe de la décennie. Il semble que le gouvernement des Etats– Unis a fait une priorité d'appuyer les communications en réseau et l'études des problèmes touchant les problèmes environnementaux.

**L'introduction de nouvelles technologies**
Le spécialiste de l'information cartographique comme pour l'information cartographique traditionnelle doit avoir la responsabilité finale touchant l'acquisition, le catalogage et le service au public de l'information spatiale électronique dans les bibliothèques et les archives. L'adaptation aux nouvelles technologies demande une formation académique et pratique, de l'équipement et des logiciels, de l'innovation au niveau du catalogage, du classement et de l'entreposage. Des nouvelles ressources importantes seront requises pour assurer l'adaptation et satisfaire les besoins des utilisateurs des bibliothèques et des archives.

**Recommandations**
Le Congrès des associations des specialistes de l'information cartographique recommande que les bibliothèques et archives:

1. Comblent les postes vacants dans le domaine des collections cartographiques en embauchant des archivistes et bibliothecaires compétents ayant une formation en géographie, en cartographie ou autre domaine relié, une expcrience de travail en bibliothèque et archives, et possedant l'expérience du travail dans des cartothèques et archives cartographiques.

2. Dotent les postes à combler des collections cartographiques à des niveaux correspondants aux besoins des utilisateurs.

3. Conviennent que l'introduction des documents électroniques a ses exigences et fournissent les ressources nécessaires à la formation et à l'achat d'équipement et de logiciels.

4. Appuient les stratégies qui favorisent une meilleure utilisation de la technologie pour le document cartographique tels les communications en réseau, les fichiers partagés, la reproduction en grand format, le numérisation.

Les membres du CASIC sont: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives = l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada, Committee of Southeast Map Librarians (AAG), Geography & Map Division, Special Libraries Association, International Society of Curators of Early Maps, Map and Geography Roundtable, American Library Association, Map Online Users' Group, North American Cartographic Information Society, Northeast Map Organization, Western Association of Map Libraries.

*Profile of a map collection...*

# CARTOGRAPHIC RECORDS COLLECTION, ARCHIVES OF ONTARIO

Carolyn Gray

The Cartographic Records Collection of the Archives of Ontario contains approximately 30,000 maps, charts, and plans documenting Ontario from the seventeenth century on, produced by and for both government and private sources. The foundation of the Collection consists of maps documenting the functions, activities, and decisions of the provincial government. This is not surprising as Archives of Ontario serves as the archival repository for records of enduring value produced by the government of Ontario.

Of most importance, in this regard, are maps produced by the Ministry of Natural Resources and its predecessors. Traditionally, this Department was, and continues to be, responsible for implementing land policy in Ontario and overseeing the management of the province's physical and natural resources. Of particular interest to researchers are the many early town and township surveys and road, railway, exploration and boundary surveys found among the records of the Ministry of Natural Resources (RG 1).

Other smaller, but significant, collections of maps generated by provincial ministries include those of the Ministry of Transportation, documenting the province's highway system and transportation infrastructure, railway right-of-way plans found with Court Records, electoral plans found within the records of the Legislative Assembly, and disease incident maps which were produced by the provincial Board of Health.

The Collection also contains maps produced by a myriad of other creators outside the provincial government proper. Important series of maps documenting the development and settlement of the province can be found in the Thomas Talbot Papers (F 501), the Canada Company Papers (F 129) and the Simcoe Family Papers ( F 47). Within the Collection can be found hydrographic charts, subdivision plans, bird's eye views of towns and cities, fire insurance plans, surveyor's records, as well as a number of maps of New France showing the area which now constitutes Ontario. Almost every facet of provincial development is documented to some extent in the Collection.

Since the late 1980s, a systematic evaluation of the Cartographic Records Collection has occurred. Up to this point, there was no clear acquisition strategy or mandate; as a result, the collection contained a large quantity of non-archival material, non-Ontario material, and duplicate records. Material falling into these categories was culled or de-accessioned and, as appropriate, was distributed to more suitable archival repositories and libraries. To date, approximately 20 Canadian map libraries and archives have been beneficiaries of this programme.

As well, maps in the Collection generally were not handled in an archival manner. Provenance and original order often played little part in determining the way maps were arranged and described; rather, maps tended to be treated as discrete items, and links based on provenance largely were ignored. As part of the process of evaluation, provenance was identified wherever possible, and fonds were re-constituted intellectually whenever practical.

Researchers are provided multi-level descriptions of archival records which move from the general to the specific; in this way, the context of the record's creation is preserved. Multi-media fonds are kept together intellectually; the cartographic component no longer is described in isolation from the fonds as a whole. The national standard for descriptive elements, *Rules for Archival Description (RAD)*, is used in description, and standardized formats for finding aids are used by all archivists regardless of media within the institution.

Experience shows that standardized descriptions and formats result in better reference tools for researchers and promote access; consequently, descriptive work is a priority in the Collection. Currently, archivists have begun to describe the many and varied cartographic series found within the records of the Ministry of Natural Resources. And recognizing dramatic changes which have occurred in mapmaking particularly during the last decade, a survey recently was completed which examined mapping within the provincial government.

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# NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

## Bruce Robin

*African Placenames : Origins and Meanings of the Names for Over 2000 Natural Features, Towns, Cities, Provinces, and Countries.* Adrian Room. Jefferson: McFarland, 1994. 245 p. US $49.95. ISBN 0-89950-943-6.

*Altitude-Rated Places: A Medical Atlas.* Vol. 1, 2nd. rev. ed. Blake Mooney. [S.l.]: Med-Travel Books, 1994. 225 p. US $16.95 ISBN 0-9638226-0-8.

*Analytic Mapping and Geographic Databases.* G. David Garson and Robert S. Biggs. Newbury Park: Sage Publications, 1992. 96 p. (Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences; vol. 87). ISBN 0-8039-4752-6.

*Antique Maps.* 3rd ed. Carl Moreland and David Bannister. London: Phaidon Press, 1993. 314 p. US $24.99 ISBN 0-7148-2954-4.

*Atlas de la lune.* Texte et illustrations de Antonín Rükl. Ad. fraçaise de Martine Richebé Paris: Librarie Gründ, c1993. ISBN 2-7000-1554-1.

*Atlas des relations internationales.* Pascal Boniface, éd. [Paris?]: Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques, 1993. ISBN 2-10-001952-X.

*Atlas du Viêtnam = An Atlas of Vietnam.* Vû Tu Lâp and Christian Taillard. [Paris]: Reclus, [1994]. 424 p. (Collection Dynamiques du Territoire). ISBN 2-11-003097-6.

*Atlas électronique de l'évolution de l'agriculture du Québec 1981-1991.* Version 1,0 [PC-Windows] Chicoutimi, Quebec: Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Les Laboratoires de géographie, 1994. $17.50 ISBN 2-920625-09-08.

*Atlas hidrografico del Peru.* Callao, Peru: Dir. Hidrografico y Navegicion, 1993. 256 p.

*Atlas historique de Montréal* Jean-Claude Robert. Montreal: Libre Expression/Art Global, 1994. 169 p. $59.95 ISBN 2-89111-5252.

*Atlas historique Erasme.* W. Devos ; R. Geivers. 4e éd. Namur: Editions Erasme S.A., 1993. 102 p. $29.95 ISBN 2-87127-209-3.

*The Atlas of Apartheid.* A.J. Christopher. London: Routledge, 1994. 212 p. US $25.00 ISBN 0-415-10268-5.

*Atlas of British History.* 2nd ed. Martin Gilbert. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993. 136 p. US $16.95 ISBN 0-19-5210409.

*Atlas of Micronesia.* 2nd ed. Bruce G. Karolle. [Honolulu]: Bess Press, 1993. 128 p. US $19.95 ISBN 1-880188-50-3.

*Atlas of Russian History.* 2nd ed. Martin Gilbert. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993. 161 p. US $19.95 ISBN 0-19-521041-7.

*Atlas of the Environment.* [Rev. ed.?] Geoffrey Lean and Don Hinrichsen. [Santa Barbara, Ca.]: A B C-Clio, 1994. 192 p. US $39.50 ISBN 0-87436-768-9.

*Atlas of World War I.* 2nd. ed. Martin Gilbert. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994. 216 p. US $19.95 ISBN 0-19-521075-1.

*Austria-Donau Atlas.* Wien: Compress Verlags, 1993. US $300.00 [dist. by Omni Resources].

*Book of Canadian Lakes.* [Gazetteer] R. J. Allan, et al., eds. Burlington, Ont.: Canadian Association on Water Quality, 1993. ISBN 0969806000.

*Cartes anciennes [du Québec].* Montréal: Bibliothèque Québec, Section de l'édition, [1994]. $42.80.

*The History of Cartography. Vol. 2, Book 2. Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies.* J. B. Harley and David Woodward. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994. 800 p. US $150.00 ISBN 0-226-31637-8.

*Comprehensive Atlas for Arab Schools.* Moshe Brawer, Yussef Bisharah, Khakam Iraqi, eds. London: Golden Sun Publishing, 1993. 121 p.

*Cummins Atlas of Prince Edward Island.* Charlottetown: Prince Edward Island Museum & Heritage Foundation, 1994. [Reprint of 1920 ed.]. $49.95.

*Dictionnaire de la géographie.* 5e éd. Pierre George. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1993. ISBN 2-13-045492-5

*Elements of Cartography.* 6th ed. Arthur H. Robinson, et al. [Rexdale, Ont.]: John Wiley & Sons, 1994. 560 p. ISBN 0-471-55579-7.

*Fragments d'Europe: Atlas de l'Europe mediane et orientale.* [Paris]: Fayard, 1993. 326 p. ISBN 2 213-03128-2.

*Gale's Library of Congress Classification Schedules Combined with Additions and Changes Through 1993, Class G.* Detroit: Gale Research, c1994. ISBN 0-8103-8713-1.

*Geographical Information Handling and Applications.* Paul M. Mather, ed. [Rexdale, Ont.]: John Wiley & Sons, 1993. 250 p. ISBN 0-471-94060-7.

*Grand atlas.* [Paris]: Larousse, 1994. 304 p. ISBN 2-03-521100-X.

*Historical Atlas of the Middle East.* G. S. P. Freeman-Grenville. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993. 114 p. US $65.00 ISBN 0-13-390915-8.

*Land Observation by Remote Sensing: Theory and Applications.* Henk J. Buiten and Jan G. Clevers. [New York]: Gordon and Breach, 1993. 642 p. (Current Topics in Remote Sensing series ;v. 3). US $38.00 ISBN 2-88124-940-X.

*A List of Ordnance Survey Catalogues, Publication Reports & Other Publications [in the Bodleian Library, Oxford].* Nigel N. James. Oxford: University of Oxford, 1993. 94 p. ISBN 1851240314.

*Lost Names and Places of Eastern Ontario: Previous Names of Places and the Names of Abandoned Places in the Geographical Counties of Carleton, Dundas, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Lennox and Addington, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont.* Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society, [1993]. 51 p. $6.50 ISBN 1-55116-926-6.

*Maps are Territories: Science Is an Atlas: A Portfolio of Exhibits.* David Turnbull. Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1994. [Reprt. of 1989 ed.]. 66 p. US $12.95 ISBN 0-226-81705-9.

*Maps in Tudor England.* P. D. A. Harvey. Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1994. 128 p. US $29.95 ISBN 0-226-31878-8.

*The Mexico Handbook: Economic and Demographic Maps and Statistics.* [Rev. ed. of Atlas of Mexico]. James B. Pick and Edgar W. Butler. [Boulder, Co.]: Westview Press, 1994. 422 p. $49.95 ISBN 0-8133-1677-4.

*The National Economic Atlas of China.* Institute of Geography (China), et al. Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 1994. 350 p. US $375.00 ISBN 0-19-585736-4.

*New York City in the 1980s: A Social, Economic and Political Atlas.* John H. Mellenkopf. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993. 108 p. US $50.00 ISBN 0-13-616293-2.

*Ontario Place Names.* Vancouver: Whitecap Books, [1993]. 254 p. $14.95 ISBN 1-55110-093-2.

*The Oxford-Hammond Atlas of the World.* [Oxford: Oxford Univerity Press], 1993. 304 p. $90.00.

*Patterns of Health Care in Ontario: The ICES Practice Atlas.* 1st ed. Ottawa: Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences, [1994]. $89.95.

*Place Names of Alberta. Vol. 3. Central Alberta.* Tracey Harrison, ed. [Edmonton?]: Alberta Community Development, 1994. 288 p. $29.95. ISBN 1895176441.

*Practical Handbook of Digital Mapping: Concepts and Terminology.* Sandra Lach Arlinghaus, ed. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 1994. 335 p. US $59.95 ISBN 0-8493-0131-9.

*Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation.* 3rd ed. Thomas M. Lillesand. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1994. 750 p. US $70.79 ISBN 0-471-57783-9.

*A Set of Fifty New and Correct Maps of England and Wales,* etc. (with the great roads and principal cross-road etc.... All, except two, composed and done by Herman Moll, Geographer). Leeds: Old Hall Press, 1993. £8.00.

*Siam Mapped: A History of the Geo-Body of a Nation.* Thongchai Winichakul. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1993. 280 p. US $34.00 ISBN 0-8248-1337-5.

*Spatial Analysis and GIS.* Stewart A. Fotheringham and Peter Rogerson, eds. London: Taylor & Francis, 1994. 254 p. (Technical Issues in Geographic Information Systems) US $85.00 ISBN 0-7484-0103-2.

*The Times Atlas of World History.* 4th ed. Geoffrey Barraclough, ed. London: Times Books, 1993. 360 p. ISBN 0-7230-0534-6.

*The Times Concise Atlas of World History.* 5th ed. Geoffrey Barraclough, ed. London: Times Books, 1994. 184 p. ISBN 0-7230-0674-1.

*Two by Two: Twenty-Two Pairs of Maps from the Newberry Library Illustrating 500 Years of Western Cartographic History.* James Akerman, Robert W. Karrow, and David Buisseret. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994. 48 p. US $15.00 ISBN 0-911028-52-8.

*Vocabulaire de la géomatique.* Marcel Bergeron. Québec: Publications du Québec, 1993. 41 p. $7.95 ISBN 2-551-15623-8.

*Ukrainians of the Eastern Diaspora: an Atlas.* Vsevolod I. Naulko. [Trans. of Ukraintsi : *skhidna diaspora : atlas*]. [S.l.]: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1993. 23 p. $14.95 ISBN 092086290X.

*World Wildlife Federation Atlas of the Environment.* 2nd ed. Geoffrey Lean and Don Hinnichsen. [S.l.]: Harper Collins, 1994. 192 p. ISBN 0-06-273314-1.

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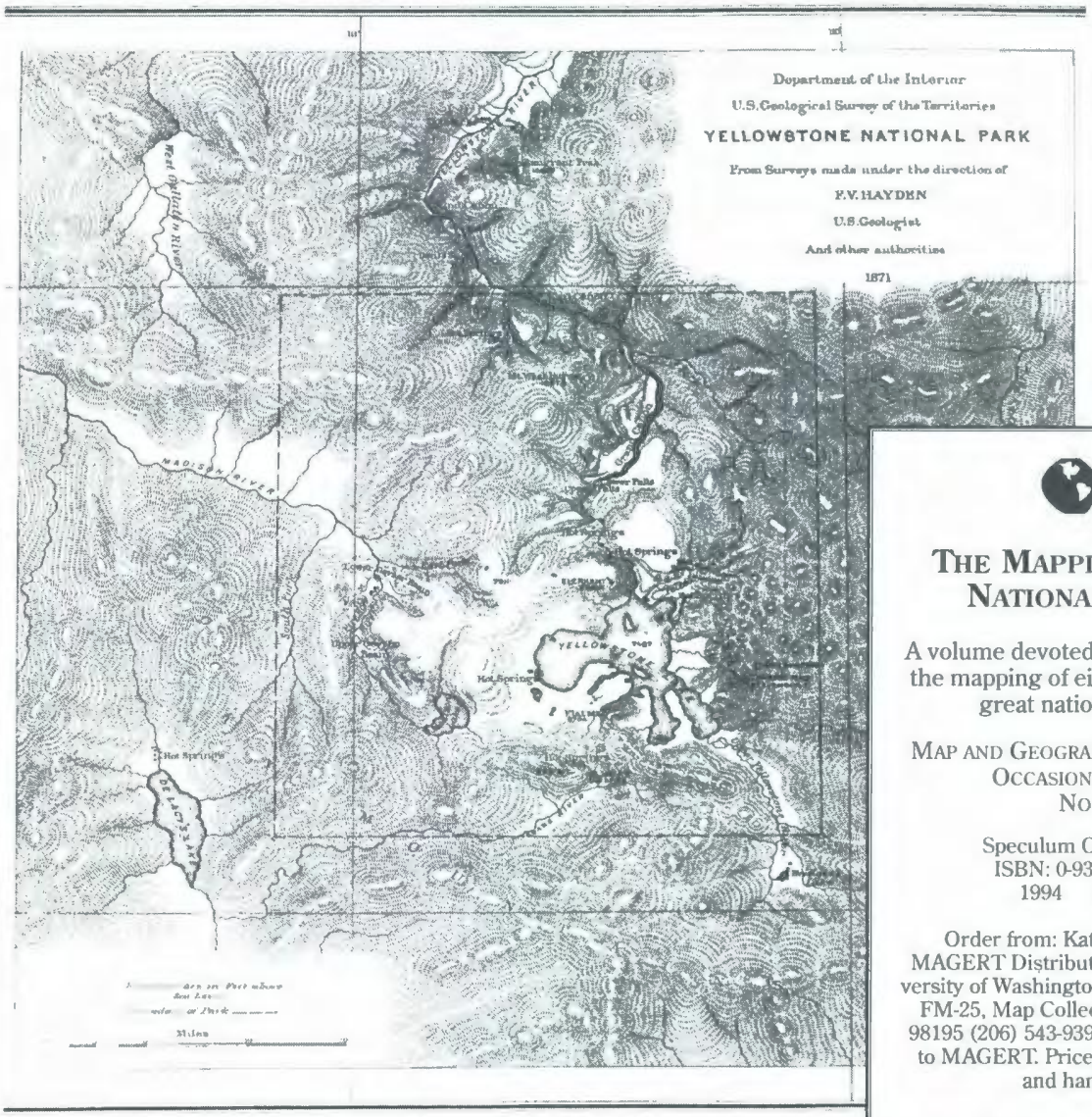


From Hayden's Preliminary Report (1872). Courtesy Tufts University

# NEW MAPS

Amy Chan

*Aids and HIV in Latin America and the Caribbean.* Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "730675 12-93".

*Administrative Divisions in Russia.* Scale [ca. 1:30,000,000]. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "730274 (R00535) 11-93".

*Atlas OST-und Süosteurope=Atlas of Eastern and Southeastern Europe: Up-to-Date Ecological, Demographic and Economic Maps. 2.5-01 Ethnic Structure of Eastern Europe and Caucasia Around 1990.* Scale 1:6,000,000. Wien: Österreichisches OST, 1993. On commission by: Gebr-Borntraegu Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin, Stuttgart. ISBN 3-443-28513-9.

*Atlas OST-und Südsteurope=Atlas of Eastern and Southeastern Europe: Up-to-Date Ecological, Demographic and Economic Maps. 2.6 Poland as a Source of Migration and Travel.* Scale 1:3,000,000 and 1:20,000,000. Wien: Österreichisches OST, 1993. On commission by Berlin, Stuttgart: Gebr-Borntraegu Verlagsbuchhandlung. ISBN 3-443-28514-7. 4 maps on 1 sheet.

*Catalogue of Nautical Charts and Related Publications.* Ottawa: Canadian Hydrographic Service Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 1994. 4 maps.

*The Caucasus and Central Asia.* Scale 1:19,000,000. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "802198 (R00455) 10-93".

*Commonwealth of Independent States.* Scale [ca. 1:37,000,000] Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "802165 (R00380 6-93)".

*Energy map of the Far East.* D.A. Burles. Scale [ca. 1:17,000,000]. London: Petroleum Economist Ltd., c1993. Petroleum economist energy map series; no. 7:100.00

*Energy map of the Middle East.* Produced by Petroleum Economist in association with Coopers & Lybrand. Scale [ca. 1:4,000,000]. London: Petroleum Economist, 1993. Petroleum economist energy map series; no. 5:110.00

*Ethnic Composition in the Former Yugoslavia.* Scale [ca. 1:8,900,000] Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "728123 (544867) 3-93".

*Ethnolinguistic Groups in the Caucasus Region.* Scale [ca.1:6,750,000] Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "728714 (R00397) 5-93".

*The European Community, Political Map : Member States, Regions, and Administrative Units/* Institut français du pètrole, Bureau d'etudes industrielles et de coopération. Scale 1:4,000,000. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, c1993.

*The European Community, the EURES Network.* EURES, Euorpear, Employment Services, Institut français du pètrole, Bureau d'etudes industrielles et de coopération. Scale 1:4,000,000. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, c1993.

*Europe Political.* Scale 1:5,000,000. Edinburgh: Bartholomew, c1993. ISBN 0-7028-2222-1.

*Haengjong, Kyot'ong, kwan'gwangdo : [Namhan].* Scale 1:500,000. Soul T'ukpyolsi: Songji Munhwasa, 1993.

*Loas [Shaded Relief].* Scale [ca. 1:5,364,000]. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "801985 (R00565)-12-93".

*Loas [Political].* Scale [ca.1:5,364,000]. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "801984 (R00565)-12-93".

*Macedonia.* Scale [ca. 1:1,710,000]. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "728687 (R00452) 5-93".

*The Magnetic Field of the Earth, 1990: Horizontal Intensity Chart.* Norman W. Peddie. Scale 1:40,053,700. Denver: United States Geological Survey, 1993.

*Mapa de Vegetação do Brasil.* 2a ed. Scale 1:5,000,000. Rio de Janeiro: Secretaria de Planejamento, Orçamento e Coordenacao da Presidência da Republica, Fundacão Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e estatistica, 1993.

*A New Landform map of Italy in Computed-Shaded Relief*. P. Reichenbach [et al.]. Scale [ca.1:2,300,000]. [Florence, Italy?: Istituto geografico militare, 1993].

*Quaternary Geologic Map of the Ottawa 4 x 6 Quadrangle, United States and Canada.* Compiled by C. Wahshaftig, S.W. Stine and N.K. Hube. Scale 1:1,000,000. Denver: U. S. Geological Survey, 1993. (P.O. 940008518).

*The Republics of Armenia and Karabagh Artzakh.* Scale [ca. 1:730,000]. Aleppo, Syria: Cilicia Library and Pub. House, c1993. (Aleppo: Ardo Graphic Arts).

*Respublika Kazakhstan, Ekonomicheskaia.* Karta: Masshtab. Scale 1:2,500,000. Moskva: Federal'naia sluzhba gedezii i kartografii Rossii, 1993.

*Russia, Regional Voting Patterns in the April 1993 Referendum.* Scale [ca. 1:30,000,000]. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. 5 maps on 1 sheet.

*Russia's Ethnic Republics.* Scale [ca. 1:30,000,000]. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "730319 (R00535) 11-93".

*The Seismicity map of Canada.* Scale 1:7,500,000. Ottawa: Geological Survey of Canada, 1994. MCR 4171E. (Canadian geophysical atlas; map no. 15) $9.75.

*South Asia.* Scale 1:3,860,000. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1993. "801776 (B01335)-3-93".

*Tatry Polskie, Panorama Zimowa.* Andrez Gosik. Not drawn to scale. Warszawa: Wydawn. Kartograficzne Andrzej Bonarski, c1993.

*The World.* Scale 1:28,500,000. Paris: Pneu Michelin, c1993. ISBN 2067019015. $9.31

*World.* Scale 1:134,000,000. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994. "802228 (R00352)-2-94".

*The World, Political; The World, Physical.* Scale 1:33,120,000. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1994.

*Worldwide Peacekeeping Operations, 1994.* Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994. "730962 (R00349)-2-94".

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## IN THE NEXT ISSUE ...

*Internet Workshop: Introduction to Map Sources*

*Laser Videodisc Technology – A tool for collections management at the McMichael Canadian Art Collection*

*1995 ACMLA Tentative Conference Program Vancouver, BC.*

*Report on the Ottawa Map Symposium and CCA/ NACIS Conference*

Copy deadline for the December issue(#92) of the *Bulletin* is December 1, 1994.

# REVIEWS

## Carol Marley

**MAPPING UPPER CANADA, 1780–1867: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MAPS**, by Joan Winearls. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1991. xli, 986 p. $175 CAN. ISBN 0-8020-2794-6.

This large and impressively sized tome of nearly a thousand pages gives literal and weighty evidence to over twenty years of investigation in more than a hundred map repositories in Canada and abroad. It lists 2221 distinct maps of the province and its parts (to which must be added several hundred other editions, variants, related maps, etc.) as well as 2193 township plans, 2935 registered subdivision plans, 136 hydrographic charts and 27 international boundary surveys.

Navigation through the complex channels of this work is accomplished by means of several indexes: by name (i.e. map-maker/author); by subject (i.e. geographical/topical); by title (both naturally as given and by modified short form). The map descriptions themselves are arranged geographically by district and sub-filed by date of main entry, within each of three broad geographical categories: General (i.e. the Province as a whole); Regions (itself divided into seven districts —Central; East; Huron-Ottawa; Niagara; North; South; West); and Town & Cities. An index of the places is provided grouped by county or district.

The map entries are set out as follows: index number; date as published or produced; bibliographical statement (title, 'authorship', 'publishing' information and for printed maps upper and lower case letters, line endings and punctuation, exactly as given); physical description (including format and technique, size to the nearest centimetre; scale in statement as given or as measured from scale bar or computation); endorsements (such as stamps, numbers etc.); annotation (provenance, insets, views, additional data, reference to any associated work; brief description of content; extent of geographical area; bibliographical cross references; library location.

Also provided are: a table of abbreviations; a table of location symbols to libraries holding examples of maps; a list of Ontario Registry Offices holding subdivision plans; a bibliography of archival sources indicating major record groups and collections; a five page list of printed sources; an index map and 19 black and white plates illustrating the variety of map types described.

Context is provided by an introduction which though brief, gives an overview of the important collections of Ontario maps, the scope and orginisation of the bibliography and some general descriptive historical overviews of the material grouped by type of map (such as exploration, township survey, military, road maps, canals and various types of topical and urban maps).

Commenting and assessing a work of this type which attempts to be an all inclusive and exact reference, is a near impossible task. Time alone will produce marginalia and occasional references to "not in Winearls", the frequency of which will judge how fine and wide a net was cast, how exact were the transcriptions and how complete the linkages made. One area where fresh discoveries will undoubtedly emerge is in the category of maps produced with (and usually bound into) books and periodicals, which in my view must ultimately be included in a full listing. Unfortunately unless mentioned by Staton and Tremaine, reference to these are caught only by the most fastidious of book sellers catalogues.

Without in any way testing in a scientific fashion the exactitude of the descriptions themselves, I took some lunch hours to compare the descriptions with the small set of pre-1867 holdings at the University of Ottawa which have never been catalogued. Of the twenty sheets examined in detail and checked against Winearls, I encountered the following variances (the figures refer to individual instances of missing or inexact transcription): one single letter title error; 20 main title punctuation differences; 8 typeface (upper/lower case) differences; and 14 pieces of additional information I would have added in the description according to the rules followed in the work.

I hasten to add that none of these differences were serious, certainly not nearly enough to produce a confusion of identification but it does show how much easier it is to check a final 'camera ready' entry and how, even with the most exacting standards, cumulative variations will

compound. I understand with correspondence with the author, that the entire project at one stage was hand-written, and then transcribed to a text processor and that a later decision was taken to include line break notations with retroactive addition of this information for some entries. Such has been the pace of technological change since the commencement of this project that no-one would now contemplate such a task without a portable computer at her side in the library, able to check every element of the description from the original and capable of submitting the work without further intervention direct to printing. It should be noted that the differences in the clarity of the printing impression often affects the ability to read punctuation. That so few variations exist at the end of this process is a credit to the transcription and editorial process.

On the whole however judged by comparison with oeuvre, one has to favourably compare this work with the reference parts of the most exacting cartobibliographies produced by a single author (e.g. Harrisse, Wagner). That it smoothes the path and leaves much for historians and geographers to work on is a mark of the librarian's craft. It is sure to stimulate this further work and it opens up for the general researcher new lines of inquiry that will certainly see the map being used much more effectively as a reference tool and as a medium of expression in its own right. No serious Canadian map scholar or library should be without this work. Have we the right to request consideration of its being retrofitted at some point into an illustrated CD-ROM incorporating all the accumulated suggestions and any NFIWs ( "not found in Winearls")? Or perhaps that will have to await the consolidated cartobibliography of Canadian maps occasionally talked about!

Iain Taylor
Chief Geographer
Natural Resources Canada

**WHATS'S IN A TOPONYM? THE STORY OF CANADA'S GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.** (video) Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Ottawa: Energy Mines and Resources Canada, 1993. $25 CAN plus tax and postage. VHS (NTSC) copies may be borrowed or purchased from: L.M. Media Marketing Services Ltd., 115 Torbay Road, Unit 9, Markham, Ontario, Canada, L3R 2M9. (416) 475-3750, 1-800-268-2380, fax (416) 475-3756. For VHS (PAL) or VHS (SECAM) copies, contact: Secretariat, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, (613) 992-3405/3892, fax (613) 943-8282.

"What's in a Toponym" is an eleven minute video that tells the story of Canada's geographical names—how natural and cultural features got and get their names, how the records are kept and how place names contribute to the cultural and economic well being of the country. Excellent photography of "rugged coastal shorelines", of "sophisticated city skylines", and of countless other rivers, mountains, lakes, forests and settlements present examples of the 350,000 features in Canada that have official place (topos) - names (onoma). An informative sound track offers just the right mix of historical and current information about the science and art of toponomy while a selection of names of appropriate types of features scrolls intermittently across the screen. On a continuation of the same tape and using a repeat of the same graphics, "Toponymie" is presented as the French version.

The story relates how natives, European explorers and settlers, needing points of reference in the landscape around them, gave distinctive names to places and features. Sometimes they were simply descriptive of the feature (Sept-Iles), sometimes commemorative of an important individual (Vancouver) or an event associated with that locate (Toronto - meeting place). Other names reflect the multicultural heritage and countries of origin of the settlers ( New Glasgow, Odessa). Many of the early names were recorded in journals and on maps, while others remained part of an oral tradition that, in some cases, still needs to be investigated and registered.

The task of managing these records fell, in 1897, to the newly created Geographic Board of Canada. This has since been replaced by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names, or CPCGN, and are sponsors of this video. This committee or Secretariat is a central registry and coordinating body, while except for certain federal lands and parks, official responsibility for approving names rests with agencies of each province and territory. The video outlines the composition, structure and function of CPCGN. This committee includes representatives from these agencies as well as delegates from other concerned government departments, such as surveying and mapping, parks, archives, defense, native affairs, statistics and translation. The Secretariat maintains computerized data bases on all officially named land and undersea features. It also provides publicity on toponymic activities and sets standardized guidelines for naming/features. Some 5000 new names are accepted each year and the public is invited to continue to make additional submissions.

The video concludes with a graphic portrayal of names in action. It shows a wide variety of agencies and individuals whose daily work and play benefit from the resources stored in these toponymic data bases and their related map products. The potential users are many more than the casual video viewer or map librarian might at first (which might suggest ideas for increasing circulation). Suggested applications include: education, communication, search and rescue, resource development, planning, tourism, defense and the preparation of navigational charts, gazetteers, globes, atlases and maps.

The use of the video will not only promote the work of the CPCGN but also the use of map products of all types. Map librarians might use this video among the general public and secondary school students, at whom it was initially targeted. It also applies to introductory university courses in cartography and general geography, history and political science programmes. After audiences have viewed your copy of "what's in a Toponym" you can expect an increased demand for greater access to gazetteers and other maps and atlases in your library.

R. Norman Drummond
Department of Geography
McGill University

**A SCHOLAR'S GUIDE TO GEOGRAPHICAL WRITING ON THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PAST.** Edited by Michael P. Conzen, Thomas A. Rumney and Graeme Wynn. University of Chicago Geography Research Paper No. 235. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. 741 pp. Price: $29.95 U.S.

*A Scholars Guide* is more than it appears. Its title suggests a bibliographic reference tool and it is that. For geographers it also offers two coherently focused and thoughtful essays on the history of American and Canadian geographic thought, a regional, topical and chronological breakdown of the literature which takes the reader well down the road to his or her own analysis of the literature, and an invitation to spend hours flipping though the pages in search of old friends and the discovery of their most recent or long forgotten research interests.

Based on the search of a large periodical and bibliographic literature, the distribution of questionnaires, and their own previous research, the editors have produced a bibliography of over 10,000 publications in historical geography dating from the early nineteenth century to the 1990s. They have classed this literature in the first instance according to geographical coverage, using administrative, and cultural regional divisions, e.g. "Quebec," "The Mississippi Valley," "Illinois" or "The South." Within those divisions the literature has been further classed by theme or topic such as "Native Peoples and White Relations," "Communications," or "Townscape." However, the thematic classification is clearly derived from the literature rather than arbitrarily imposed on it. Descending another level of classification, the editors have arranged the literature within these themes chronologically to provide a sense of the sequence of research production and dialogue between authors. With this arrangement, works devoted to themes not specifically focused on by the editors and the work of authors spanning several themes tend to get chopped up. To mitigate this problem, the editors have provided detailed author and subject indexes.

As good as the imaginatively ordered bibliographic entries, are the two discursive bibliographic essays offered by two of the editors. Michael Conzen's critical review of American historical geography reaches well back into the nineteenth century European roots of influence and explores the meaning and impact of environmental determinism, the counter-currents to it, the nature and influence of the Berkeley school of culture history, the seduction and tenacity of sequent occupance, the growing sophistication of archival research, settlement morphology and the rise of the Louisiana landscape school, the Wisconsin School's focus on changing geographies and some more recent influences on American historical geography including Marxist theory, quantification, feminism, and postmodernism. The strengths of this essay lie in the informed discussion of these themes, the drawing of the links between them and the acute sense of both institutional structures and the evolving scholars producing them. Its principal weakness is that it provides an internalist history of historical geography substantially removed from the larger intellectual context. In fairness, however, Conzen has amply shown that a fully contextual history of historical geography could easily occupy a volume of its own. Graeme Wynn's essay on Canadian historical geography is necessarily more modest in the scope and volume of literature it covers. It is also more contextual as it explores the considerable influence exerted by neighbouring disciplines and national traditions on Canadian geographic thought. Both essays provide valuable guides to the field of historical geography as it has been and strong suggestions on its possible future directions.

No matter what miracles the authors/editors of reference works achieve, reviewers are always tempted to point out what else might have been done. This reviewer is no exception. She dreams of a time when this sort of

bibliographic information will be available on disk and open to the powerful searching and indexing tools now on the market. She would have been fascinated to see some graphic and cartographic analysis of the themes, regions, periods and topics covered or indeed not covered. She wonders why, given the kind of close reading that the classification by subject required, the editors did not provide brief annotations of the articles. Now that this reviewer's unreasonable demands have expanded the publication into a two volume work, she secretly regrets the omission of Mexico for political, geographic and historic reasons. Finally, she profoundly hopes that a journal such as *The Journal Of Historical Geography* will propose to the editors that they compile an annual (or at least decennial) annotated bibliography of the history of North American historical geography so that the exciting scholarship produced after 1990 receives at least as much attention as that produced prior to 1990.

The readers best served by this volume will be geographers and more narrowly historical geographers. But others will find it of use. In particular historians of cartography, librarians, historians of geography, and North American historians will find here a fund of information otherwise difficult of access. For these readers, the book is well worth its most reasonable price.

Anne Godlewska
Geography Department
Queen's University

**HISTORICAL ATLAS OF EAST CENTRAL EUROPE.** Paul Robert Magocsi, cartographic design by Geoffrey J. Matthews. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1992. $68 CAN plus postage and GST. Available from: University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T8.

Reviews often end with either a recommendation or rejection of the item under review. In this particular case, it may be best to first state the obvious. The Historical Atlas of East Central Europe is a marvelous work that deserves to be in every map library, history department, researcher's office, or even one s coffee table. Considering the current events transpiring in this region of Europe, this atlas may well become one of the most used in any collection or classroom. And if one is at home trying to decipher the news reports discussing this part of the globe, then this volume will surely be reached for often. Some may say that this atlas attempts too much history; from 400 c.e. to the present. It may also be said, as did one patron of this map collection, that the maps are "too full". The error in the first criticism is that to pick a date when history "begins", or when the events of the past have little bearing on the present, is impossible. The second notion is untrue for several reasons. Maps need not be only artistic endeavours. They can also be intellectual reservoirs that convey meaning and substance well beyond the first glance—a picture is worth a thousand words; maps at least a million. In the context of undergraduate and graduate courses exploring this region, the maps provide much for students and researchers alike to ponder; as opposed to those that overly generalize, leading to misunderstanding, reinforcing biases, and demanding only memorization of simplistic geographic trivia.

The relationship between text and map is mutually supportive, fully developed, and enlightening for the cartographer, geographer, historian, and political scientist. Map insets can sometimes be annoying irrelevancies. In this volume, however, their use is both a welcome diversion into very unique areas or subregions and periods of time, as well as a necessary and proper use of a tool of explanation for larger regional relationships.

Those wishing to take issue with the author's choice of place names need only read the introduction to gain an appreciation for the nearly impossible task of choosing names for places that wars are currently being waged over. Paul Magocsi is very good at avoiding being perceived as supportive of one ethnic/linguistic group over another—a task few would envy. Magocsi, being a scholar of this region—and having written many quality works on the Ukraine—does a superb job at explaining the course of events over the last 1600 years. He brings forth and makes known the interplay between history, culture, war, and geography.

The cartographic designs of Geoffrey Matthews, with the professional support of the staff at the University of Toronto Office of Cartography, deserves special mention. The most difficult task for cartographers can be to bring to life the ideas and words of the historian. Matthews et al excel in this regard, just as was done in their other previous marvel—the three volume set of the *Historical Atlas of Canada*.

Finally, the *Historical Atlas of East Central Europe* is the first of a multi-volume set on the history of this region. It bodes well for the series publisher (University of Washington Press) and the editors (Peter F. Sugar and Donald W. Treadgold) that they began a serious and timely

in-depth analysis of this sometimes overlooked region with an atlas of such quality—an atlas suitable for any collection, classroom, or personal reference.

James Boxall
Map Curator
Dalhousie University Libraries
Halifax, Nova Scotia

**TALES FROM THE MAP ROOM.** Barber, Peter and Christopher Board, ed. London: BBC Books, 1993. 192p., maps ISBN 0-563-36784-9. £16.99

"Most people use maps to get from A to B, relying instinctively on the accuracy of the information given in them. However, the truth is that maps are amongst the most convincing of life's illusions." Tales from the Map Room is an intriguing book which examines the concept that maps are more than the representation of spatial relationships—they are also about map makers' "perceptions, intentions, needs, knowledge, beliefs and visions" (p.6).

Fact and fiction about the maps and their makers is explored under six general themes, several with catchy titles, such as "A Tissue of Lies" and "On the Rocks." For each theme an overview precedes specific examples (many from the British Museum). Each theme is treated as a double page spread, which itself can stand alone as a map story. The first theme, "A Tissue of Lies," reminds us that no map can represent reality in all respects, and gives examples of how and why real details were omitted or exaggerated. Also included in this section are maps on which imaginary information was deliberately introduced or invented! The second theme, "On the road: Navigation Mapping," provides an informative historical perspective on the development of a wide array of maps for various modes of transport at a variety of scales. In the third theme, "The Plumb Pudding in Danger: Maps and Territory," there is an examination of the role of maps as expressions of pride of territorial ownership, propaganda, and tools (sometimes through espionage) for facilitating defence, efficient exploration and development. Maps for planning national defence and foreign campaigns constitutes the fourth theme. Here we are introduced to cases where the suppression of sensitive information and the falsification of maps for security purposes has occurred and in addition, learn some intriguing details (for example, silk maps, because of their practicality and durability, were used by air crew during the 1990-91 Gulf War). Mapping the complexity of social and economic phenomena in a urban area, London, is the fifth theme tackled. However, as Christopher Board states "the maps and themes selected could have been illustrated with other major cities in Europe or Asia." The maps and plans include the portrayal of: wealth; disaster—the Great Fire of London (1666); the ideal city; the homes of the rich and famous (in 1725); disease (John Snow's 1852 map of cholera in Soho); poverty and comfort (1984); deprivation (1983); mobility (underground transport and postal routes); and current digital products. The last theme, "On the Rocks", explores "risk maps." These are maps which are compiled "to warn, protect and motivate people to cope with the uncertainties and partial knowledge of what lies ahead in time and space" (p. 159). The map examples illustrate subjects such as travel safety (sea, land and air), flood hazard, robbery and fire insurance.

Tales from the Map Room is an exciting, attractive, beautifully illustrated book; however, at times details referred to in the text are difficult to find on the accompanying maps. This can generally be attributed to either the small scale of the graphic included (such as on page 50) or the rendition of a coloured map as a black and white image (i.e., page 141). Despite this minor shortcoming the book has a lot to offer to a wide audience from the general public (the book was published to accompany six, thirty minute programmes shown in the United Kingdom on BBC2 Television) as well as the specialist—this book "disappeared" from display at a recent international cartographic conference!". There is the hope that the series of television programmes will be available in North America. Whether or not this happens, in its own right, Tales from the Map Room will make an invaluable addition to the library of anybody interested in maps and their makers.

Jacqueline Anderson
Concordia University

**CARTE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE AUGMENTE LA DERNIERE, SERVANT A LA NAVIGATION.** Québec: Les Productions Tessima, 1992. Fac-similé d'une carte originale publiée dans "Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France...", Paris, 1632. 53 x 86 cm sur feuille de 64 x 99 cm. Prix: 33.95$ CAN

Diffusion: Les Productions Tessima Ltée, 3500 Avenue Barrès, Québec, Canada, G2E 2K7 - Fax: (418) 872-5993.

Voici un fac-similé d'une carte fort importante dans l'histoire de la cartographie de l'est du Canada et de l'est des Etats-Unis. Samuel de Champlain (ca 1567-1635) est

en effet le premier navigateur et explorateur à avoir cartographié de façon précise et détaillée les côtes orientales du Canada et du nord des Etats-Unis, ainsi que l'intérieur du Continent nord-américain jusqu'au Lac Huron.

La première édition des Voyages de Champlain, en 1613, comportait une "Carte géographique de la Novelle Franse [sic]", ainsi que de nombreuses cartes plus petites; ces dernières, à plus grande échelle, décrivent avec précision plusieurs des havres où Champlain s'est arrêté. La présente "Carte augmentée depuis la dernière" a été publiée en 1632 dans la deuxième édition des Voyages: c'est une carte qui est beaucoup précise que la précédente; elle fait la synthèse des découvertes de l'époque et elle constitue, en quelque sorte, l'héritage cartographique du Sieur de Champlain Cette carte de 1632 est à ce point intéressante qu'elle a été reproduites à plusieurs reprises sous forme de fac-similé. Un premier fac-similé de très haute qualité a été publié à Paris en 1860 par Adam Blinski, mais le tirage ne comportait que 35 exemplaires. En 1925, la Champlain Society de Toronto publiait à son tour un fac-similé de cette carte en même temps qu'elle faisait paraître son tome III de la réédition des Oeuvres de Champlain (The Works of Samuel de Champlain / annotated by six Canadian Scholars under the editorship of H.P. Biggar). A son tour, en 1982, l'Association des Cartothèques canadiennes publiait cette carte dans sa série de fac-similés de cartes anciennes (fac-similé no 62).

Le fac-similé produit en 1992 par les Productions Tessima se veut la reproduction la plus fidèle possible de la carte originale; elle est reproduite à la même grandeur et selon un procédé de photogravure de haute résolution en couleur (il faut noter cependant que l'original est en noir et blanc), et elle est reproduite sur du papier non-acide, un papier à haute densité résistant bien à la manipulation. Il y a des avantages certains à une reproduction d'une telle précision: elle permet au chercheur de consulter une source secondaire avec pratiquement les mêmes avantages que s'il s'agissait de l'original même. Notons cependant, que comme il s'agit d'une carte qui avait été publiée pour accompagner les "Voyages", on sentira le besoin d'avoir recours à ce dernier ouvrage, en particulier pour connaître tous les noms des lieux identifiés par Champlain: en effet, il y a près d'une centaine de lieux qui ne sont identifiés sur la carte que par un numéro

Si le fac-similé produit par Les Productions Tessima a l'avantage de réfléter parfaitement l'original, il a aussi l'inconvénient d'en faire ressortir certains de ses défauts. Dans ce cas-ci, par exemple, les deux feuillets qui composaient la carte originale n'ont pas reçu un degré d'encrage identique: cette imperfection est particulièrement visible à la jonction des deux feuillets, et le fac-similé a l'inconvénient de singulièrement mettre en relief cette imperfection: sa qualité visuelle en souffre donc; on pourrait toujours plaider, par contre, que l'apparence d'"authenticité" qui en découle ne porte pas vraiment atteinte aux qualités "artistiques" du produit final.

Toutes les cartothèques devraient sans doute posseder un fac-similé de la carte de Champlain, qu'il s'agisse du fac-similé produit par l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes, ou de celui des Productions Tessima; ce dernier est évidemment plus dispendieux: par contre, au niveau des dimensions de la carte ou de son degré de fidélité par rapport à l'original, en obtient davantage.

Pierre Lépine
Section des Cartes
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

**CARTE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE AUGMENTE LA DERNIERE, SERVANT A LA NAVIGATION.** Québec: Les Productions Tessima, 1992. Facsimile of a map originally published in "Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France...", Paris, 1632. 53 x 86 cm on sheet 64 x 99 cm. Price: $33.95
Available from Les Productions Tessima Ltée, 3500 Avenue Barrès, Quebec, Canada, G2E 2K7; Fax: (418) 872-5993

This is a facsimile reproduction of an important map in the history of cartography for Eastern Canada and United States. Samuel de Champlain (ca 1567-1635) is the first navigator and explorer to have mapped with much detail and precision not only the Atlantic Coast of New France and New England, but also the inland as far as Lake Huron.

This map of Champlain is the second edition of his map of New France, for in 1613, there also was a "Carte géographique de la Novelle Franse [sic]" in the first edition of his Works; the Works also contained many other small maps at a larger scale. This 1632 edition of the map of New France is much more accurate: it synthesizes the discoveries of the epoch and it can be considered as Champlain's cartographic legacy to us.

It is not the first time that a facsimile reproduction of this map has been published, More than a century ago, in 1860, a facsimile of this map was issued in 35 copies by Adam Blinski, in Paris. In 1925, a facsimile reproduction of this map was published by the Champlain

Society in Toronto at the same time as the Society published Volume III of Champlain's Works (The Works of Samuel de Champlain/ annotated by six Canadian Scholars under the editorship of H.P. Biggar). In 1982, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries also published, in a reduced size, this important map of Champlain as Map no. 62 of its Facsimile Map Series.

The facsimile map published in 1992 by Les Productions Tessima aims to be as close as possible to the original map. It is published at the same size as the original, using a high resolution color photographic printing process (even though the original map is only in black and white); the map is printed on thick acid free paper as to resist to heavy handling. Precise printing will be useful for the researcher who needs more than a fairly good copy of the map but cannot easily have access to the original map; one would still need to have access to the Works to get the most out of the map since nearly a hundred place names have just been assigned a number on the map.

A word about the visual appearance of the facsimile. The over-inking in 1632 of one of the two original plates used for this facsimile is very visible here; the effect is not particularly appealing; some might argue, though, that what the map has gained in "trueness" doesn't alter that much the "artistic" value of it.

All map libraries and archives, at least those located in the area covered by the map, should have a copy of this map by the Sieur de Champlain; for many, a copy of the facsimile map produced by ACMLA will be sufficient. Those who need a larger size copy, a faithful copy very close to the original will be willing to pay more for the facsimile produced by Tessima.

Pierre Lépine
Section des Cartes
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

**CARTE DE LA REGION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE = MAP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION/**réalisée par la Commission de la Capitale nationale en collaboration avec la Municipalité régionale d'Ottawa-Carleton et Energie, Mines and Ressources Canada; cartographie par JLC Repro Graphic. 2e éd. Echelle ca. 1:25 000. Ottawa: La Commission, c1992. 91 x 159 cm., pliée à 24 x 12 cm. + index (43 p.) $7.95 CAN plus tax and handling. The map is available folded or rolled and can be obtained from: National Capital Commission, Distribution Center, 161 Laurier Avenue West, 4th floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6J6.

Voici sans doute la plus belle carte sur une seule feuille qui ait été préparée de la région de la Capitale nationale du Canada. Elle est de grande dimension, son échelle étant plus grande que plusieurs autres telles celle de MapArt (1:30 000) ou celle d'Allmaps (1:36 000). Elle comprend toutes les entités municipales importantes de la région, elle indique les noms de rues, les divers quartiers et la plupart des bâtiments et des parcs, et elle montre trois classes d'utilisation du sol au moyen de couleurs. La couleur verte est utilisée, bien sûr, pour les espaces verts (les espaces boisés sont indiqués par une trame dentelée à pointillé irrégulier), la beige-rosée pour les espaces urbanisés, et la rose pour les espaces industrialisés. On trouve plusieurs sigles sur la carte, surtout pour indiquer la localisation des activités sportives, mais ils ne figurent malheureusement pas dans la légende. Les sentiers de bicyclette, les chemins de fer, ainsi que les gravières et les carrières (ces deux dernières n'étant guère évidentes au non-initié) qui apparaissent sur la carte ne se retrouvent pas dans la légende non plus.

Il n'y a pas de grande différence entre la première édition de la Carte de la région de la Capitale nationale (1982) et celle-ci, sauf la peinture cartographique de l'accroissement énorme de l'agglomération d'Ottawa-Hull durant les années 1980. Les éditeurs ont apparemment revisé le fond de carte de la première édition, quoiqu'ils aient porté plus loin l'étendue cartographique pour inclure l'extrême est de la région, c'est-à-dire Orléans et Navan. La légende se trouve maintenant au coin inférieur gauche plutôt qu'au coin supérieur gauche et le cadre est un peu modifié. Les deux éditions sont de même format. Au recto, on trouve la carte au 1:25 000 et, au verso, la carte régionale au 1:200 000 et quelques plans des banlieues (pas de mention d'échelle, mais elle semble être au 1:25 000). On trouve également des vignettes historiques pour ces dernières. Une carte a été ajoutée pour la deuxième édition; celle d'Old Chelsea/Chelsea, Québec. Malheureusement, l'étendue cartographique révisée a nécessité l'utilisation d'une feuille de sept centimètres plus longue que celle de la première édition—les cartes de MapArt et d'Allmaps, malgré leurs échelles plus petites, coupent la région pour en placer une partie au verso. En conséquence, on aura besoin de plier la carte en quatre avant de la mettre aux cabinets-classeurs, ce qui ne prolongera pas sa durée. Il est aussi dommage qu'on doive mettre le livret d'index aux rayons des rapports, mais la richesse des informa-

tions incluses—les localisations des rues, des ambassades, des points de repère, des installations publiques, des centres sportifs, etc. —semble justifier son format.

En somme, il ne s'agit pas ici d'une carte routière, ni d'une carte touristique, mais plutôt une carte de réference générale de haute qualité qui contient des informations récentes et exactes. Cela justifie facilement son prix, relativement élévé, compare aux cartes du genre d'Allmaps et de MapArt.

Bruce Robin
Universite d'Ottawa

**PRESERVING GEOSCIENCE IMAGERY: GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, VOL 23**. Louise S. Zipp, ed. Alexandria, VA: Geoscience Information Society, 1993. 126 p. $45 US ISBN 0-934485-21-6, ISSN 0072-1409 Available from: Geoscience Information Society, c/o American Geological Institute, 4220 King St., Alexandria, VA 22302 Internet: lb.lsz@sumvs.iastate.edu

This volume had its origins in a symposium presented to the Geoscience Information Society at the 1992 annual meeting of the Geological Society of America. It brings together summaries of recent pilot projects, both ongoing and completed, on the preservation of geoscience imagery. The papers in this volume demonstrate many approaches and techniques that are being applied to geoscience imagery.

The book is divided into three sections. The first consists of eight papers dealing with the preservation of geoscience imagery. It starts with an interesting paper, all too short, explaining the problems that can occur when you are dealing with digital imagery. The following papers explain different techniques, ranging from mass deacidification of illustrations, photographs and cartographic materials as an alternative to microfilming, to the use of laser disc technology by the National Agricultural Library and the Smithsonian Institution to store, preserve and retrieve illustrations and photographs. The third section describes a CD-ROM prototype developed by the Geological Survey of Canada for photographic images and maps, and paper preservation techniques used by the U.S. Geological Survey field record and photographic libraries.

There is an interesting paper in the second section dealing with different aspects of geoscience information (use study, publication trends) and has little if nothing to do with the preservation of geoscience imagery; rather it deals with the use and impact of electronic journals in libraries. The question as to whether or not a library should acquire electronic journals is considered. With the advent of the "virtual library", should a library acquire any electronic journals considering the different issues and formats involved? And what about storage options and their implications on software retrieval? These questions are brought up and discussed in a clear and concise manner.

Overall the volume is well illustrated except for the first part, where the quality is inferior. One major problem with this volume is the fact that only sections I and III deal with the preservation of geoscience imagery. The second section, although very interesting and informative has nothing to do with this subject. I would like to know more about the preservation of digital imagery.

Despite these reservations, this volume is still a good acquisition for all who work in this field. It is a professional effort and is full of information.

Louis Houle
Librarian
Physical Sciences & Engineering Library
McGill University

**DIRECTORY OF GEOSCIENCE LIBRARIES - UNITED STATES AND CANADA**. 4th ed. Geoscience Information Society, 1992 (copyright 1993). ISBN: 0-934485-20-8. Order from Publications Manager, Geoscience Information Society, c/-American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22302, USA. Price $35 U.S., prepayment in U.S. dollars is required.

This is the fourth edition of a valuable reference tool, of which the 3rd ed. was published in 1986, the 2nd in 1974 and the 1st in 1966. All provinces, territories and states of both countries are represented, and there is a mix of academic, government and corporate libraries, with the academic sector dominating. 590 libraries and collections are included, of which 142 are Canadian; the 3rd edition covered 402, of which 72 were from Canada.

The arrangement is alphabetical by province or state (Canada first) then by parent organisation. Each entry covers all or some of the following - contact information (Name, postal address, telephone, telex and fax numbers, and e-mail address); staff (names, titles, how many); collection information, user services and charges. New for

this edition are the fax and e-mail addresses, the availability of OPAC, and an appendix listing remote access (Internet) addresses and protocols for 177 OPACs.

One index which is lacking is a personal name index for librarians in charge, such as is included in the 1992 Directory of Canadian map collections. For this information one must still turn to the GIS membership directory.

With this edition, the work has come of age. It is a thoroughly professional product, well laid out in two columns per page and typeset rather than typewritten, perfect bound rather than stapled, with all the information given in full, not abbreviated. Since geologists need maps, many of the listed collections, even quite small ones, also include maps.

There are other sources for this information - Guide to U.S. map resources (2nd ed., 1990, compiled by David A. Cobb and Directory of Canadian map collections 6th ed., 1992, by Tim Ross). The latter lists 112 map collections, compared with 62 in the Canadian section of the Directory being reviewed. However, this directory has more sources for specifically geological maps, and even where the same collection is indexed, the information as far as possible refers to geoscience. The overlap is not as much as one might have thought - For Alberta there are 8 map collections, and 50 geoscience collections (5 mentioning maps), with 3 in both.

The information in the Directory of geoscience libraries is current to mid-1992; I have observed with interest the addition of e-mail and now OPAC addresses. This is the most comprehensive list I know of, for online catalogues of geoscience collections. However, many map collections are not fully catalogued, and even more are not included in their library's OPAC. It would be interesting to see an online version for the next edition; electronic addresses change quite often, and that is the best way to ensure the information is up to date. In any case, this is the way to go. The Geoscience Information Society led the way many years ago by including e-mail addresses in its Membership directory.

The usefulness of this directory is not confined to North America, now that international communication is so easy for anyone with access to the Internet. AT $35 U.S. (including postage) it is good value, and should be in all libraries with an interest in geoscience information, including maps.

Margaret Eva
Geology Library
The University of Queensland

**A HISTORICAL ATLAS OF SOUTH ASIA**. Joseph Schwartzberg, ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992. 420 p. (Second Impression with additional material). $350 CAN ISBN 0-19-506869-6.

This chef d'oeuvre, the result of decades of work carried out by an impressive number of researchers and cartographers, should perhaps be renamed 'A Historical Encyclopeadic Atlas of South Asia' as it presents the reader with not only an impressive array of original maps but a great deal of text, bibliographic material, tables, charts and photographs. It is a delight to spend anywhere from an afternoon to a year with this large format volume which is a perfect of example of the artistic and scientific character of cartography. The substantial text, which takes up over one hundred pages, is meant to be read in conjunction with the maps and is further complemented by the inserts in the back cover pocket which focus on the chronology of events in the sub-continent, "Major States and Political Rulers of South Asia", "A Political Conspectus" of the region, as well as several useful transparent overlays which can be used in conjunction with most of the maps. In addition, the volume contains "References for Detailed Regional Study" and an impressive index listing 15 000 entries.

It is important to note that this is a second *impression* to the original 1978 atlas published by the University of Chicago rather than a second edition. However, the 1992 Oxford impression does contain new material; mostly in the form of text as it would have been much too costly to redo the maps. An *addenda* and *corrigenda* are provided in order to update the original maps. Ancillary graphics and statistical tables pertaining to contemporary developments and recent historical findings are also included in order to redress this lacuna. The most important new information included in this second printing relate to the pre- and proto-history of South Asia which was contributed in textual form by Jim Shaffer. Schwartzberg, in his lengthy prefatory remarks, goes into further detail about the 'whys and wherefores' of the differences between the first and second impressions and provides ample justification for the information which is not included. He indicates a desire to, someday, publish a proper second edition which would involve redrafting most of the maps and include developments in Indian historiography such as the 'sub-altern school'. This, it seems to me, would be absolutely necessary in a new edition, as would be the need to use gender-inclusive language. Schwartzberg's references to the 'family of man' and 'mankind' strike the reader as rather outdated and unacceptable in the 1990s!

The atlas contains information concerning the areas today known as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. It also, however, focuses a considerable amount of attention on the relations between the sub-continent and other parts of the world, especially Southeast Asia, the Classical Greek sphere of influence and China in terms of trade routes, missionary activity and migrations of population. The historical divisions used are centred on the waves of activity taking place in South Asia - rather than based on historical divisions of European origin. An expressed purpose of the atlas is to depict the region from a myriad of perspectives, especially local views:

> For each major period of South Asian history, beginning with the Vedic Age, we have tried in this atlas not only to reconstruct as objectively as we could the events and processes of the time, but also to recreate in one or more ways the view(s) of the region held by people(s) living within it, interacting with it, or reporting, secondhand, information on South Asia gathered by those who had been there. (xxviii)

Thus, one of the most interesting features of the volume is it's cartographic representation of classic works of Indian literature such as the *Mahabharata*, and contemporary writings such as novels and ethnographies. Also included are references to India by foreigners from all parts of the world—such as Alexander the Great, Marco Polo and 14th century Arab explorer/geographer Ibn Battuta—in addition to the British.

On the subject of the British impact on the sub-continent, Schwartzberg explains how this Atlas differs in emphasis from many other similar contemporary works:

> A final aim of this atlas is to contribute in modest measure to redressing a conspicuous imbalance in the presentation of South Asian history, which, despite the recent growth and vigor of the historical profession within the region, remains excessively preoccupied, in our judgement, with the impact of the West on South Asia and with the roles played by specific Westerners. (xxix)

The volume, therefore, validates South Asian history *on its own terms* and recognizes the richness of the region and its historical and geographical importance on a world-scale rather than solely dealing with its relevance to the 'West'. This has fascinating cartographic results with emphasis placed on the sub-continents role on the international stage both in ancient times and in the present. An example would be plate VIII.C.1, "Centers of South Asian Religious Movements Abroad," depicting the missionary activity of South Asian Hindus and Buddhists all over Asia. This map, apparently, cannot be found elsewhere. In my opinion, this atlas is a wonderful example of a post-colonial approach to South Asian historical geography—a field which has long been tainted as *'orientalist'* and, therefore, imperialistic.

Data for the maps and text were mostly based on primary sources of information such as archeaological findings, numismatic (coin) information, linguistic evidence and so on. The volume also contains information from a plethora of secondary sources such as ancient travelogs, ethnographies, and, of course, older cartographic representations. The range of information presented—in its various forms—is impressive to say the least. In fact, some of the maps are so cluttered with symbols that they are difficult to interpret... a decision consciously made by the various contributors to sacrifice legibility and aesthetics for the sake of knowledge! Nevertheless, most of the maps are quite beautiful and are designed for facile reading.

Substantively, the atlas is divided into fourteen sections:

| | |
|---|---|
| I | The Physical Stage |
| II | Pre-history |
| III | From the Vedic to the Classical Age |
| IV | Kingdoms and Regional Cultures of the Eighth through the Twelfth Century |
| V | The Period of the Delhi Sultanate |
| VI | The Mughal Period |
| VII | The Contest for Power and the Establishment of British Supremacy |
| VIII | Imperial India and the Growth of National Identity |
| IX | Post-Independence Political History |
| X | Modern Social and Cultural Evolution |
| XI | Modern Demographic and Economic Evolution |
| XII | References for Detailed Regional Study |
| XIV | A Geopolitical Synopsis |

Section I is one of the shortest due to the lack of information on the history of South Asian landforms. There is some information on deforestation and shifts in the geomorphology of rivers. The contributors chose to tread carefully vis-à-vis the historical physiography of the region in the fear that "mapping alterations in the physical landscape of the modern era would imply a specious lack of knowledge" (xxx).

The second-last part of the volume, "References for Detailed Regional Study" is an indication of one of the main

goals of the atlas which is to provide information for those studying parts of the South Asia, in addition to those seeking information on the sub-continent as a whole. This is a useful aid for scholars exploring specific countries or states within the region.

This atlas will obviously be of use to geographers and historians of South Asia and would make a particularly appealing pedagogical tool. Sinologists, Southeast Asianists and even those in Hellenic studies will find fascinating information on the linkages between South Asia and their respective regions of interest. In addition, generalists with an interest in archaeology (pottery and tool forms), house form types, settlement patterns and the diffusion of ideas (such as religious ideas) will find this volume a pleasure to peruse. This atlas should be a part of the collection of all map libraries, funds permitting.

Available in Canada from: Oxford University Press Canada, 70 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 1J9, Tel: (416) 441-2941, Fax: 1-800-665-1771.

Gisèle Yasmeen
Department of Geography
University of British Columbia

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# REGIONAL NEWS

Beverly Chen

## Cartographic and Architectural Archives in the National Archives of Canada

Following the departmental reorganization being implemented since August, 1993, all services related to cartographic and architectural archives are now distributed between the following Branches/Divisions/Sections.

### 1. ACQUISITION AND DESCRIPTION SERVICES

1.1 Archives and Government Records Branch
Director General: Lee McDonald
Telephone: (613) 995-3525
Fax: (613) 995-2267

1.2 Visual and Sound Archives Division
(includes cartographic, architectural, photographic, documentary art, philatelic, audio-visual, electronic records, public and private)
Director: Betty Kidd
Telephone: (613) 995-7504
Fax: (613) 995-6575
Email: bkidd@archives.ca
Address: 344 Wellington Street, Room 1040, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

1.2.1 Cartographic and Architectural Acquisition and Research Section
Chief: Louis Cardinal
Telephone: (613) 996-7619
Fax: (613) 995-6575
Email: ae738@freenet.carleton.ca OR lcardinal@archives.ca

Staff: (fax: (613) 995-6575)
Francine Cadieux (613) 996-7640
Edward Dahl (613) 995-1452
Email: ad504@freenet.carleton.ca OR edahl@archives.ca
Brian Hallett: (613) 996-7613
Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba (613) 996-7650
Alain Rainville (613) 996-7618
Heather Stevens (613) 996-7639
Bruce Weedmark (613) 996-7620

1.2.2 Electronic Records Acquisition and Research Section
Chief: David Brown
Telephone: (613) 947-0709
Fax: (613) 995-6575

Staff: Normand Ramsay (613) 996-2664

1.2.3 Description Section
Chief: Gerald Stone
Telephone: (613) 996-7790
Fax: (613) 995-6226

Staff (cartographic and architectural records; fax: (613) 995-6575)
Suzanne Cyr (613) 995-7583
Kathy Gallagher-Fiebig (613) 992-8189
Norma Mousaw (613) 943-1965
Velma Parker (613) 996-7611
Email: ae560@freenet.carleton.ca OR vparker@archives.ca
Anne-Marie Pepin (613) 996-6020
Joseph Sas (613) 943-1966

### 2. CUSTODY SERVICES

2.1 Archives Preservation Branch
Director General: Jacques Grimard
Telephone: (613) 996-7254
Fax: (613) 996-5501

2.2 Custody of holdings Division
Acting Director: Brian Carey
Telephone: (613) 992 2761
Fax: (613) 996-5501

2.3 Cartographic, and Audio-Visual Holdings Section
Acting Chief: Tom Nagy
Telephone: (613) 996-7615
Fax: (613) 996-5501

### 3. REFERENCE SERVICES

3.1 Client Services and Communications Branch
Director General: Francoise Houle
Telephone: (613) 996-7241
Fax: (613) 995-0919

3.2 Researcher Services Division
Director: David Enns
Telephone: (613) 995-6055
Fax: (613) 995-6274
Address: 395 Wellington Street, 3rd Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

3.3 Reference Services Section
Acting Chief: Robert Grandmaitre
Telephone: (613) 996-1974
Fax: (613) 995-6274
Email: rgrandmaitre@archives.ca

Staff (Cartographic and architectural records, 344 Wellington Street, Room 1016; fax: (613) 995-4451):
Pat McIntyre (613) 996-7605 OR 992-8188
Marina Royo (613) 996-7605 OR 992-8188
Marc Bisaillon (613) 996-7605 OR 992-8188

3.4 Records Consultation Section
Chief: Robert Grandmaitre
Telephone: (613) 996-1974
Fax: (613) 995-6274
Email: rgrandmaitre@archives.ca

Further announcements of changes to addresses and telephone and fax numbers, and Email addresses will be posted on CARTA and published in the ACMLA (Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives) Bulletin.

The main address of the National Archives of Canada is as follows:

National Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0N3

The Email addresses of some of those currently using Internet appear above. Whenever you wish to send an Email to someone in the National Archives of Canada whose address is unknown to you, the following may be of assistance:

Email addresses in the National Archives of Canada consist of the first initial letter of the given name followed by up to the first 15 letters of the last name followed by "@archives.ca",

e.g. bkidd@archives.ca
is the email address for Betty Kidd, Director Visual and Sound Archives Division

**

Velma Parker has been officially appointed to the "AHS-Control Module Project Team" for Phase 1. The Team will be looking at AMICUS in detail and also the National Archives' requirements for the display of records. Phase 1 will run from Sept. 94 to July 95. Velma will continue with the standards work to which she is currently committed.

## ALBERTA

**Map and Air Photo Collection, Mackimmie Library, University of Calgary** (Helen Clarke)

Helen and staff just finished creating an inventory of the air photo holdings in the Map and Air Photo Collection. The inventory, which lists holdings by 1:50,000 NTS sheet number, was created using Paradox software. The Collection holds approximately 700,000 to 800,000 air photos. The coverage is exclusively of Canada and is quite far ranging. However, the most complete coverage is for Alberta and British Columbia. Dates tend to fall in the 1950's and 1960's although more variety and more recent material is often available for the Collection's core area. The inventory is available as a Wordperfect file to anyone who sends Helen three double-sided, high density 3.5 disks and a stamped self-addressed envelope. The inventory includes instructions on how to obtain interlibrary loans of the material. Send request for the file to:

Map and Air Photo Collection
Mackimmie Library
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

## ONTARIO

OCUL Map Group (Grace Welch)

OCUL Map Group Meeting: Report of the April 29th Meeting

On April 29, the OCUL Map Group held its spring meeting at the University of Toronto. The major topic for discussion was a report entitled "Digital Cartographic Information in the Map Library" prepared by Barbara Farrell with input from several other OCUL Map Group members. The document is intended to provide guidelines for the type of services and software related to georeferenced data that are appropriate for map libraries. As well, the document defines the minimum requirements for a map library workstation. The group endorsed the report and recommended that it be published in the ACMLA Bulletin (see pages **1-10** in this issue). Sugges-

tions for minor changes were made and the document will be distributed to members in the early summer.

There was considerable discussion about the status of the Canadian phase of the ARL GIS Literacy Project, partly generated by the lack of information available to some members. Several OCUL Map Group members are part of the ARL/GIS Canadian discussion group and were able to give their colleagues an update. The project is still very much in the early planning stages. The major issue at this time is the identification and acquisition of appropriate Canadian data sets for the project. A preliminary list has been created but will likely undergo revision before the project is formalized. As well, the project cannot get underway until ARCVIEW II, the GIS software from ESRI, is released. It is hoped that the project will be launched in Canada later this year, if approved by the Canadian Association of Research Libraries. Members were able to get a preview of ARCVIEW II at a short demonstration of the software given by ESRI Canada in the afternoon.

The proposed redistribution of surplus maps from the National Archives at the ACMLA conference in June provoked considerable discussion. The National Archives has proposed sending Canadian topographic, aeronautical and hydrographic charts for redistribution. However, most Canadian libraries receive these maps on deposit and are more interested in foreign thematic and topographic maps. C. Moulder will pass the members' comments back to the National Archives.

S. Harmer of Queens reported on a quick survey she conducted among members on their practices regarding printing from their public workstations. She conducted the survey in order to assist her institution in making decisions about charging for printing. Six institutions reported that they have printing capabilities but only one reported charging. Queen's will implement charges for printing.

G. Welch welcomed the new chair, Trudy Bodak of York University. Trudy will be assuming the chairmanship for the next two years.

**Brock University Map Library, St.Catharines** (Colleen Beard)

Colleen regrets to announce that Debbie Stenson has resigned her position as Bibliographic Assistant and has relocated to Ottawa to join her husband Ron. However, Colleen is pleased to announce that Jim Chernishenko has assumed this position. Some of you know Jim from the ACMLA Conference in Guelph where he assisted with the pre-conference Internet Workshop. Jim recently graduated from Brock with first class honours in Geography and Urban Environmental Studies concentrating in GIS and various mapping applications. He has extensive experience with digital map data and has assisted Colleen on several occasions with computer mapping projects. Jim intends to pursue a MLS degree in the future.

**Map Library, Canadian Geoscience Information Centre, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa** (Irene Kumar)

The Map Library has recently acquired a black and white full image photocopier, model Xerox 2520. This copier can accommodate various media such as bond paper, vellum and polyester film. The copier is to be used primarily to reproduce out-of-print and unpublished maps. Material currently in print will be reproduced only in cases where it is deemed absolutely necessary. External users are being charged $8.00 per copy plus applicable taxes.

Because the circulation services of the Canadian Geoscience Information Centre will be automated as of August 2nd, 1994, the Map Library has started the creation of individual NTS map sheet records and the barcoding of all NTS maps. The circulation of the NTS map series amounts to 50% of our total map circulation and for this reason, it is the first series to be barcoded. This project began last summer. Most of the work was performed by two volunteers from the Volunteers Program of the Geological Survey of Canada. This summer, a COSEP student, Martin Legault, is carrying on with this project. Approximately 4000 records have been created, from NTS 001 to NTS 041L, and staff hope to have all these sheets barcoded before the end of August.

**Serge A. Sauer Map Library, University of Western Ontario, London** (Cheryl Woods)

The Geography Department received $60,000 from the University Academic Development Fund to establish a Digital Spatial Data Library within the Department. The plan is comprised of four parts:

1. Establishing a networked scanning and CD-ROM station in the Map Library which will consist of a Mac Power PC 66 MGz 601 with 24 MB RAM and a 16" colour monitor plus a MicroTek ScanMaker II 600 dpi colour scanner (or larger format).

2. Networking the Map Library station with the Department's computer labs (GIS, cartographic section, faculty offices)

3. Consolidating the networked computer resources onto a central, high performance file server (DEC 2000 AXP with 64 MB RAM, 1GB HD) that will make disk and CD-ROM- based spatial data available to all platforms in the Department.

4. Building a library of digital spatial data to be distributed by the file server to research facilities.

Cheryl expects the scanning and CD-ROM station in the Map Library to be up and running in September, 1994.

Your *Directory of Canadian Map Collections* entry for the Serge A. Sauer Map Library should be modified to reflect changes in the Library's hours effective Sept. 01, 1994. The Library's reduced hours are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mon., Tues. | 8:30 am - 5:00 pm |
| Wed. | 8:30 am - 7:00 pm |
| Thurs., Fri. | 8:30 am - 5:00 pm |
| Sat. | 10:00 am - 2:00 pm |
| Sun. | Closed |

Summer hours remain the same.

**University Map and Design Library, University of Waterloo, Waterloo** (Richard Pinnell)

In 1993/94 staff in the University Map and Design Library answered 3,297 reference questions, circulated 27,781 items, and recorded an attendance of 461 persons at workshops and tours. A total of 20,334 items were consulted in the Library (This is a count that is separate from items which circulated). Cataloguing activity was as follows: 599 maps catalogued and 405 map records created.

In June the UMD Library acquired a single-user copy of MapInfo version 3.0. The entire set of Statistics Canada's street network files in MapInfo format was purchased and staff are using this dataset to practice using the software. In addition, Richard purchased MapBasic, which will enable staff to design custom user interfaces, write macros, and provide security for the data; he also purchased ArcLink which is a piece of software which should enable the staff to convert files in ArcInfo format to MapInfo format and vice versa. Richard hopes to make this software and data available to patrons some time in the fall. Meanwhile, he is waiting for a faster PC with an upgraded CD-ROM drive; currently the Library has a 386-25 but Richard hopes to add a second machine with a 486 motherboard. In early July, an Apple LaserWriter Pro printer was installed in the Library office; this will be used for office printing as well as for printing display and orientation documents and graphics. Staff have experimented with images pulled off the Internet as well as PCX and TIF files created using Maps n' Facts (and other CD-ROM packages) to see what kind of quality can be obtained if they print using this new LaserWriter. The results are encouraging.

Ann Naese is currently working on a publication entitled *How to Find NTS Maps in the UMD Library*; she recently completed the revision of the Library's mini-guide and of the UMD Library's general brochure (for distribution to other local libraries and to faculty members on campus). She and Amy Chan are planning a workshop for the fall to teach students how to use UWInfo, the University's gopher. Mary Channen is working with others in the department to barcode label as many of UMDL's NTS 1:50,000 sheets as possible. All of southern Ontario is now labelled and these maps can now be signed out at one of UW's Geac circulation terminals.

As a member of the UW Library's Electronic Data Service task group, Richard has been kept busy helping to design a service which will provide UW's clients with access to census 1991 data, to General Social Survey data, and to CANSIM. It is the Library's intention to provide clients with gopher access to the codebooks, SPSS stub files, and SAS stub files; in order to access the data, including geographic files such as the Digital Boundary files, clients will have to be logged into a university account. Another committee, the UWInfo-Internet Resources Committee, has been actively developing a hypermedia information system running on one of the Library's Unix workstations. If you have Mosaic software and an Internet connection, you can access our Electronic Library with the following URL: http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/.

**University of Waterloo Electronic Library**

On July 20, the University of Waterloo went "live" with its UW Electronic Library which could be variously described as a virtual library, a hypermedia information system, a web server, etc. The UWEL has been announced on various news groups (including comp.infoserv.announce) plus a number of home pages (including CERN, NCSA, Canadian Home Page, and so on). This WorldWideWeb server and Electronic Library hypermedia information system provides web, ftp, telnet, and gopher service and is intended to address some of

the teaching and research informational needs of students, faculty, and staff at the University of Waterloo through access to a wide range of electronic source materials.

Attention should be drawn to the cartographic materials home page. If you are using Mosaic, Cello, Lynx (or other web client software) then simply go to http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/. This is the UW Electronic Library. Then cursor down to "By discipline" (middle of the home page) and click on it. Then click on "Cartographic materials" and you will be connected to a document that links to some very interesting Internet resources: USGS, NASA, Natural Resources Canada, Xerox PARC Viewer, CIA maps (from Texas), weather maps, earthquake maps, campus maps, and so on. Alternatively you could open the following URL: http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/~pinnell/cm.html and this will take you directly to the cartographic home page. Richard would VERY much appreciate comments, criticisms, suggestions about this page—what works, what gives error messages, what significant resources have not been included, and so on. Richard plans to include a few more iconized graphics to make the initial interface more user-friendly without unnecessarily slowing down the initial loading process. Let Richard know if your institution has made gopher or web campus maps available on the Internet; all he needs is the appropriate URL.

The parent home page itself, UW Electronic Library, has some very interesting features including: Internet resources organized by discipline, web access to the Oxford English Dictionary, web access to UW's online catalogue (called WebCat) in addition to telnet access (WATCAT), walking tours of the three libraries which constitute the University of Waterloo Library, electronic forms for ILL and reference assistance, links to several web search engines and much more. The UW Electronic Library is the creation of the UW UWInfo Internet Resources Committee of which Richard is a member (his e-mail address is: rhpinnel@library.uwaterloo.ca).

### QUEBEC

**Secteur des cartes, Service des collections speciales, Bibliotheque nationale du Quebec, Montreal**

Pierre Lepine's new cartobibliography is called *Cartes anciennes*. It includes references to 1600 cartographic documents—atlases and maps that are part of the collection at the Bibliotheque nationale du Quebec. The purchase price is $42.80. Orders which are being paid in advance should be sent to the Bibliotheque nationale du Quebec, Section de l'edition, 1700, rue Saint-Denis, Montreal (Quebec) H2X 3K6. For information or ordering with Mastercard phone: (514) 873-1100 or 1-800-363-9028, extension 158.

Carol Marley

## NOUVELLES REGIONALES

Les archives cartographiques et architecturales aux Archives Nationales du Canada

Suite a la reorganisation en cours depuis aout 1993, tous les services relies aux documents cartographiques et architecturaux sont desormais distribues entre les directions, divisions et sections enumerees ci-dessous.

### 1 SERVICES D'ACQUISITION ET DE DESCRIPTION

**1.1 Direction des archives et des documents gouvernementaux**
Directeur general: Lee McDonald
Telephone: (613) 995-3525
Fax: (613) 995-226

**1.2 Division des archives visuelles et sonores**
(comprend les documents cartographiques, architecturaux, photographiques, d'art documentaire, audio-visuels, philateliques, electroniques, de sources publiques et privees)
Directrice: Betty Kidd
Telephone: (613) 995-7504
Fax: (613) 995-6575
Adresse electronique: bkidd@archives.ca
Adresse: 344, rue Wellington, bureau 1040
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

1.3 Section de l'acquisition et de la recherche cartographique et architecturale
Chef: Louis Cardinal

Telephone: (613) 996-7619
Fax: (613) 995-6575
Adresse electronique: ae738@freenet.carleton.ca
OU lcardinal@archives.ca

Personnel (fax: (613) 995-6575)
Francine Cadieux (613) 996-7640
Edward Dahl (613) 995-1452
Adresse electronique: ad504@freenet.carleton.ca
OU edahl@archives.ca
Brian Hallett: (613) 996-7613
Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba: (613) 996-7650
Alain Rainville: (613) 996-7618
Heather Stevens: (613) 996-7639
Bruce Weedmark: (613) 996-7620

**1.4 Section d'acquisition et de la recherche de documents electroniques**
Chef: David Brown
Telephone: (613) 947-0709

Personnel
Normand Ramsay (613) 996-2664

**1.5 Section de la description**
Chef: Gerald Stone
Telephone: (613) 996-7790
Fax: (613) 995-6226

Personnel (archives cartographiques et architecturales; fax: (613) 995-6575)
Suzanne Cyr (613) 995-7583
Norma Mousaw (613) 943-1965
Kathy Gallagher-Fiebig (613) 992-8189
Velma Parker (613) 996-7611
Adresse electronique: ae560@freenet.carleton.ca
OU vparker@archives.ca
Anne-Marie Pepin (613) 996-6020
Joseph Sas (613) 943-1966

**2 SERVICES DE GARDE**

**2.1 Direction de la preservation des archives**
Directeur general: Jacques Grimard
Telephone: (613) 996-7254
Fax: (613) 996-5501

**2.2 Division de la garde des fonds**
Directeur interimaire: Brian Carey
Telephone: (613) 992-2761
Fax: (613) 996-5501

**2.3 Section de la garde des fonds cartographiques et audio-visuels**
Chef interimaire: Tom Nagy
Telephone: (613) 996-7615
Fax: (613) 996-5501
Adresse electronique: tnagy@archives.ca

**3 SERVICES AU PUBLIC**

**3.1 Direction des services aux clients et des communications**
Directrice generale: Francoise Houle
Telephone: (613) 996-7241
Fax: (613) 995-0919

**3.2 Division des services aux chercheurs**
Directeur: David Enns
Telephone: (613) 995-6055
Fax: (613) 995-6274
Adresse: 395, rue Wellington, 3e etage, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

**3.3 Section des services de reference**
Chef interimaire: Robert Grandmaitre
Telephone: (613) 996-1974
Fax: (613) 995-6274
Adresse electronique: rgrandmaitre@archives.ca

Personnel (documents cartographiques et architecturaux; 344, rue Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3; fax: (613) 995-4451)
Pat McIntyre (613) 996-7605 OU 992-8188
Marina Royo (613) 996-7605 OU 992-8188
Marc Bisaillon (613) 996-7605 OU 992-8188

**3.4 Section de la consultation des documents**
Chef: Robert Grandmaitre
Telephone: (613) 996-1974
Fax: (613) 995-6274
Adresse electronique: rgrandmaitre@archives.ca

Les changements d'adresse, de numeros de telephone et de fax, et d'adresses electroniques seront affiches sur CARTA et dans le Bulletin de l'ACACC (Association des cartotheques et archives cartographiques du Canada).

L'adresse principale des Archives Nationales du Canada est la suivante:

Archives Nationales du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
Canada K1A 0N3

L'adresse electronique de quelques-unes des personnes qui utilisent Internet apparait ci-dessus. Pour

communiquer avec une personne dont on ne connait pas l'adresse electronique, la note qui suit s'averera utile.

L'adresse electronique des employes des Archives Nationales du Canada est constituee de l'initiale du prenom, suivie d'au maximum les quinze premieres lettres du nom, suivies de "@archives.ca".

Exemple: bkidd@archives.ca

constitue l'adresse de Betty Kidd, directrice de la divisipon des archives visuelles et sonores.

## ALBERTA

**Collection de cartes et de photographies aériennes, Bibliothèque Mackimmie, Université de Calgary** (Helen Clarke)

Helen et les employés ont terminé l'inventaire des photographies aériennes disponibles à la collection de cartes et de photographies aériennes. L'inventaire est décrit par des numéros de feuilles SNRC 1:50 000 créés en utilisant le logiciel Paradox. La collection contient approximativement 700 000 à 800 000 photographies aériennes. Elle couvre exclusivement le Canada et est de grande envergure. Cependant, l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britanique sont les provinces bénéficiant de la couverture la plus complète. Les dates sont entre 1950 et 1960 cependant, une plus grande variété et du matériel plus récent sont disponibles dans la collection. L'inventaire est disponible sur fichier Wordperfect à tous ceux et celles qui envoient 3 disquettes 3.5 double face, haute densité et une enveloppe pré-affranchie. L'inventaire comprend des informations sur la façon d'obtenir des prêts inter-bibliothécaires de matériel. Vous pouvez envoyer votre demande pour le fichier à :

Map and Air Photo Collection
Mackimmie Library
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

## ONTARIO

**Groupe des cartothèques «OCUL»** (Grace Welch)

**Rencontre groupe des cartothèques «OCUL» : Rapport de la rencontre du 29 avril**

Le 29 avril, le groupe des cartothèques «OCUL» a tenu sa réunion printanière à l'Université de Toronto. La discussion portait principalement sur un rapport intitulé «Digital Cartographic Information in the Map Library» préparé par Barbara Farrell avec la participation de plusieurs autres membres du groupe des cartothèques «OCUL». Le document a pour but d'offrir des directives pour les services et les logiciels liés aux banques de données de grille de coordonnées géographiques qui conviennent aux cartothèques. De plus, le document définit les exigences minimales pour un poste de travail dans une cartothèque. Le groupe a endossé le rapport et a recommandé qu'il soit publié dans le bulletin de l'ACACC. Des changements mineurs ont été suggérés et le document sera distribué aux membres au début de l'été.

Il y a de nombreuses discussions en ce qui a trait au statut de la phase canadienne du «ARL GIS Literacy Project», celles-ci sont alimentées en partie par le fait que certains membres manquent d'informations. Plusieurs membres du groupe des cartothèques OCUL font partie du groupe canadien de discussion «ARL/GIS»et ont pu informer leurs collègues des derniers développements quant à ce projet. Celui-ci est d'ailleurs à un stade de planification préliminaire. Le sujet le plus important à ce stade est l'identification et l'acquisition des bases de données canadiennes pour le projet. Une liste préliminaire a été préparée mais sera fort probablement révisée avant que le projet soit formalisé. De plus, le projet ne peut débuté avant que ARCVIEW II le logiciel «GIS» de «ESRI» soit disponible. Nous espérons que le projet sera inauguré au Canada plus tard cette année, s'il est approuvé par l'Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada. Les membres de l'association ont pu avoir un aperçu de ARCVIEW II lors d'une brève démonstration du logiciel par «ESRI» Canada en après-midi.

La proposition visant à redistribuer le surplus de cartes des Archives Nationales à la conférence de l'ACACC en juin a généré de nombreuses discussions. Les Archives nationales ont proposé d'envoyer les chartes canadiennes de topographie, d'aéronautique et d'hydrographie pour qu'elles soient redistribuées. Cependant, presque toutes les bibliothèques canadiennes reçoivent ces cartes en dépôt et sont plus intéressées par les cartes étrangères thématiques et topographiques. C. Moulder enverra les commentaires des membres aux Archives nationales.

S. Harmer de l'Université Queens a présenté les résultats d'un sondage qu'elle a effectué auprès des membres quant à leurs habitudes en ce qui a trait à la reproduction à partir de leurs stations de travail disponibles au public. Elle a réalisé ce sondage afin d'aider son organisme à prendre des décisions quant au prix à demander pour l'impression. Six institutions ont indiqué

qu'elles ont les capacités pour effectuer la reproduction mais seulement l'une d'elles a indiqué qu'elle exigeait un paiement. L'Université Queens demandera maintenant un paiement pour les reproductions.

G. Welch a souhaité la bienvenue à la nouvelle présidente Trudy Bodak de l'Université York. Trudy occupera cette position pour les deux prochaines années et en assumera toutes les responsabilités.

**Cartothèque de l'Université Brock, St.Catharines** (Colleen Beard)

Colleen a le regret de nous annoncer que Debbie Stenson a quitté son poste d'assistante bibliothécaire et qu'elle est maintenant à Ottawa où elle a rejoint son époux Ron. Cependant, Colleen est heureuse d'annoncer que Jim Chernishenko occupe maintenant ce poste. Certains et certaines d'entre vous avez rencontré Jim à la conférence de l'ACACC à Guelph où il joué un rôle lors de la conférence préliminaire pour l'atelier Internet. Jim a gradué récemment de l'Université Brock avec mention très bien en géographie et études urbaines environnementales avec concentration en SIG et différentes applications cartographiques. Il a acquis beaucoup d'expérience avec la digitalisation des données cartographiques et a appuyé Colleen à de nombreuses occasions dans le cadre de projets de relevés cartographiques assistés par ordinateur. Jim souhaite poursuivre ses études dans au niveau de la maîtrise en bibliothéconomie dans le futur.

**Cartothèque, Centre canadien de l'information scientifique, Commission géologique du Canada, Ottawa** (Irène Kumar)

La cartothèque a récemment fait l'acquisition d'un photocopieur, modèle Xerox 2520, capable de faire des photocopies en noir et blanc pleine image. Grâce à ce photocopieur, les supports tels que le papier bond, le vélin et le film polyester peuvent être traités. Cet appareil sera surtout utilisé pour reproduire des cartes qui ne sont plus en circulation et celles qui ne sont pas publiées. Le matériel en circulation sera reproduit seulement dans les cas jugés absolument essentiels. Les usagers de l'extérieur doivent débourser des frais de 8,00 $ plus taxes par copies.

Parce que les services de circulation du Centre canadien de l'information géoscientifique seront automatisés dès le 2 août 1994, la cartothèque a commencé à créer des dossiers individuels pour les cartes SNRC et à utiliser des codes à bâtonnets pour toutes les cartes SNRC. Le projet a débuté l'année dernière. Presque que tout le travail a été effectué par deux bénévoles du programme de bénévoles de la Commission géologique du Canada. Cet été, Martin Legault, un étudiant du programme PEEAC travaille à ce projet. Environ 4 000 entrées ont été créées de SNRC 001 à SNRC 041L, les employés espèrent que toutes ces feuilles auront un code à bâtonnets avant la fin du mois d'août.

**Serge A. Sauer Cartothèque, Université Western Ontario, London** (Cheryl Woods)

Le département de géographie a reçu 60 000 $ du fond de développement académique de l'Université pour la création d'une bibliothèque avec une base de données digitales et spatiales au sein du département. Ce plan est composé de 4 parties soit :

1. Créer un poste de balayage en réseau avec un DC-ROM dans la cartothèque, celui-ci inclura un «Mac Power PC 66 mGz modèle 601 avec mémoire vive de 24 MB et un écran couleur de 16 pouces plus un «MicroTek ScanMaker II 600 dpi scanner» couleur (ou plus grand format)

2. Mettre en réseau la cartothèque avec les laboratoires d'informatique du département (SIG, section de cartographie, bureaux de la faculté)

3. Consolider les ressources informatiques en réseau en un serveur de haute performance centralisé (DEC 2000 AXP avec RAM de 64 MB, 1GB HD) qui mettra à la disposition de tout le département les bases de données «spatiales» sur disquette et sur DC-ROM.

4. Mettre sur pied une base de données digitales et spatiales distribuée par le serveur d'archivage électronique aux institutions de recherche.

Cheryl prévoit que le poste de balayage et le DC-ROM dans la cartothèque seront installés et opérationnels en septembre 1994.

Votre répertoire pour la collection canadienne des cartes pour la cartothèque de Serge A. Sauer devrait être modifié pour tenir compte des changements dans les heures d'ouverture de la cartothèque dès le 1er septembre 1994. Les heures d'ouverture sont réduites et seront :

| | |
|---|---|
| lundi, mardi | 08h30 - 17h00 |
| mercredi | 08h30 - 19h00 |
| jeudi et vendredi | 08h30 - 17h00 |
| samedi | 10h00 - 14h00 |
| dimanche | fermé |

Les heures d'ouverture pour l'été sont les mêmes.

**Cartothèque et bibliothèque de «Design» de l'Université, Université de Waterloo, Waterloo** (Richard Pinnell)

En 1993/94, les employés de la cartothèque et de la bibliothèque de «Design» ont répondu à 3 297 questions à la référence, 27 781 documents ont été mis en circulation et 461 personnes se sont inscrites à des ateliers et à des visites guidées. Au total 20 334 documents ont été consultés dans la bibliothèque (ceci est différent des documents mis en circulation). Le catalogage s'est effectué comme suit : 599 cartes cataloguées et 405 fichiers de cartes créés.

En juin, la cartothèque a fait l'acquisition de la version 3.0 de MapInfo pour usager unique. L'ensemble complet des fichiers du réseau de rues en format MapInfo a été acheté de Statistique Canada et les employés utilisent cette base de données afin de se familiariser avec le logiciel. De plus, Richard s'est procuré MapBasic, ce logiciel permettra aux employés de créer sur mesure des interfaces pour les usagers, d'écrire des commandes macro et de garder les données en sécurité; il a aussi acheté le logiciel ArcLink qui devrait permettre aux employés de convertir les fichiers du langage ArcInfo au langage MapInfo et vice-versa. Richard espère que ce logiciel et les données seront disponibles aux usagers quelque temps en automne. Entre temps, il attend la réception d'un PC plus rapide avec une unité de disque DC-ROM améliorée; présentement la bibliothèque a un ordinateur 386-25 mais Richard espère obtenir un deuxième ordinateur 486. Au début du mois de juillet, une imprimante Apple LaserWriter Pro a été installée dans le bureau de la bibliothèque; ceci sera utilisé pour l'impression des documents au bureau ainsi que pour les documents exposés, les documents d'orientation et les graphiques. Les employés se sont familiarisés avec les reproductions tirées d'Internet ainsi que des fichiers PCX et TIF créés en utilisant «Maps n' Facts» (ainsi que d'autres DC-ROM) afin de constater la qualité qui peut être obtenue lorsque la nouvelle imprimante LaserWriter est utilisée. Les résultats sont prometteurs.

Anne Naese prépare actuellement brochure intitulée «How to Find NTS Maps in the UMD Library»; elle a récemment terminé la révision du mini-guide de la bibliothèque et de la brochure d'information génerale de la cartothèque et de la bibliothèque de design (pour distribution aux autre bibliothèques locales et aux membres de la faculté sur le campus). Amy Chan et Anne préparent un atelier pour l'automne afin de montrer aux étudiants comment utiliser «UWInfo», le «gopher» de l'Université. Mary Channen et d'autres employés du département mettent des étiquettes de codes à bâtonnets sur autant de feuilles 1:50,000 «UMDL'S NTS» que possible. Toutes les cartes du sud de l'Ontario sont maintenant étiquetées et elles peuvent être empruntees à un des terminaux GEAC de l'Université de Waterloo.

En tant que membre du groupe de travail «UW Library's Electronic Data Service», Richard a été très impliqué dans le design d'un service qui donnera aux clients de l'Université de Waterloo accès aux données du recensement de 1991, aux données du «General Social Survey» et à CANSIM. La bibliothèque a aussi l'intention de donner à ses clients accès avec «gopher» aux «codebooks», aux fichiers «SPSS stub» et aux fichiers «SAS stub»; afin d'accéder à ces informations, les clients devront avoir accès à un compte à l'Université. Un autre comité, le «UWInfo-Internet Resources Committee» a développé un système d'information hypermedia accessible sur un des postes de travail Unix de la bibliothèque. Si vous avez le logiciel Mosaic et que vous avez accès à Internet, vous pouvez accéder à notre bibliothèque électronique avec URL : http://www.lib.waterloo.ca/.

**Bibliothèque électronique Université de Waterloo**

Le 20 juillet, l'Université de Waterloo est maintenant accessible en direct avec sa bibliothèque électronique qui pourrait être décrite comme une bibliothèque d'images virtuelles, un système d'information hypermedia, un serveur «web», etc. La bibliothèque électronique de l'Université de Waterloo a été annoncée dans de nombreux groupes d'information (y compris comp.infoserv.announce) ainsi qu'un certain nombre de publications (y compris CERN, NCSA, Canadian Home Page etc.). Le serveur WorldWideWeb et le système d'information hypermedia de la bibliothèque électronique de l'Universite offrent «web, ftp, telnet et le service gopher» ont comme objectif de répondre à une partie des besoins d'informations au niveau de l'enseignement et de la recherche pour les étudiants, le personnel enseignant et les employés de l'Université de Waterloo en leur donnant accès à une large gamme de matériel électronique.

Il faut attirer l'attention sur le matériel cartographique «home page». Si vous utilisez Mosaic, Cello, Lynx (ou d'autres logiciels clients web) tapez simplement http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/. Ceci est la bibliothèque électronique de l'Université de Waterloo. Alors amenez le curseur à «By discipline» (milieu de la «home page») et faites des retour de chariot. Allez ensuite à «Cartographic materials», vous serez alors dans un document qui vous donne accès à des ressources Internet très intéressantes : «USGS, NASA, Natural Resources Canada, Xerox PARC Viewer, CIA maps (du Texas), des cartes météorologiques, des cartes sismologiques, etc. Vous pouvez aussi avoir accès à URL : http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/~pinnell/cm.html ceci vous amènera directement à la «home page» cartographique. Richard apprécierait énormément vos commentaires, vos critiques, vos suggestions en ce qui a trait à cette page, ce qui fonctionne, ce qui donne un message d'erreur, les ressources importantes qui n'ont pas été incluses, etc. Richard souhaite inclure encore quelques représentations iconographiques afin de rendre l'interface plus facile à utiliser pour les usagers sans ralentir indûment le processus de chargement. Veuillez informer Richard s'il-vous-plaît si votre institution a rendu disponible sur Internet les cartes de campus «gopher ou web»; tout ce dont il a besoin c'est le URL approprié.

La «parent home page» elle-même «UW Electronic Library» contient des détails très intéressants y compris : les ressources Internet présentées par discipline, l'accès «web» au dictionnaire anglais Oxford», l'accès «web» au catalogue en direct de l'Université de Waterloo (appelé WebCat), en plus d'avoir accès à «telnet» (WATCAT), il y a des visites à pied des trois bibliothèques qui constituent la Bibliothèque de l'Université de Waterloo, les formulaires électroniques pour «ILL» et un appui à la référence, des liens à plusieurs moteurs de la recherche «web» et plus encore. La bibliothèque électronique de l'Université de Waterloo a été créée par le comité «UW UWInfo Internet Resources» du quel Richard fait partie (l'adresse pour son courrier électronique est: rhpinnel@library.uwaterloo.ca).

## QUEBEC

**Secteur des cartes, Service des collections spéciales Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, Montréal**

La nouvelle cartobibliographie de Pierre Lepine s'appelle Cartes anciennes. Elle fait référence à 1 600 documents cartographiques, des atlas et des cartes qui font partie de la collection à la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec. Elle est disponible au coût de 42,80 $. Les commandes payées d'avance devraient être envoyées à la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, Section de l'édition, 1700, rue Saint-Denis, Montréal (Québec) H2X 3K6. Pour plus d'informations, ou pour commander avec la carte Mastercard, téléphonez au (514) 873-1100 ou au 1-800-363-9028, poste 158.

Carol Marley

**WHAT'S NEW???**

**WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!**

If you have any news about your collection, new mapping software, digital data, CD-ROM's, or news in your region, please share it with us. Submit your news to the Regional News Editor, Beverley Chen:
Canadian Geoscience Information Centre
Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
email: chen@gsc.emr.ca
tel:(613)996-1194

# CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE

## Charts Released from December 1993 to March 1994

**NC = new chart**
**R = revised edition**
**NE = new edition**
**POD = print on demand**
**LIT = lithographic map**

| Chart # | Title | Category | Region | Edition Date | Print Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1202 | Cap Eternite a/to Saint-Fulgence | R | QUE | 20 May-94 | LIT |
| 1310 | Port de Montreal Harbour | NC | QUE | 11-Mar-94 | LIT |
| 1314 | Donnacona a/to Battiscan | R | QUE | 20 May-94 | LIT |
| 1317 | Sault-au-Cochon a/to Quebec | R | QUE | 6-May-94 | LIT |
| 1350-1 | Sorel au/to Ruisseau Lahaise | R | QUE | 25 Mar 94 | LIT |
| 1350-2 | Ruisseau Lahaise a/to Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu | R | QUE | 25-Mar-94 | LIT |
| 1350-3 | Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu a/to Ile Aux Certs | R | QUE | 25-Mar-94 | LIT |
| 1350-4 | Ile Aux Cerfs a/to Otterburn-Park | R | QUE | 25 Mar-94 | LIT |
| 1350-C | Riviere Richelieu - Sorel a/to Otterburn Park | R | QUE | 25-Mar-94 | LIT |
| 1409 | Canal De La Rive Sud | R | QUE | 8-Apr 94 | LIT |
| 1413 | Lake St. Francis/Lac Saint Francois - Western Portion/Parte Ouest | R | CEN | 11-Mar 94 | LIT |
| 2085 | Toronto Harbour and Approaches/ et les Approches | R | CEN | 8-Apr-94 | LIT |
| L/C 2201 | Georgian Bay/Baie Georgienne | R | CEN | 25 Feb-94 | LIT |
| L/C 2243 | Bateau Islnd to/a Byng Inlet | R | CEN | 8 Apr-94 | LIT |
| 2268 | Plans - North Channel | R | CEN | 6-May-94 | LIT |
| 2312 | Nipigon Bay and Approaches | R | CEN | 8-Apr-94 | LIT |
| L/C 3000 | Juan De Fuca Striat to/a Dixon Entrance | R | PAC | 22 Apr-94 | LIT |
| 3311-1 | Port Moody to/a Howe Sound | NE | PAC | 31 Dec 93 | LIT |
| 3311-2 | Howe Sound | NE | PAC | 31 Dec 93 | LIT |
| 3311-3 | Howe Sound to/a Pender Harbour | NE | PAC | 31 Dec-93 | LIT |
| 3311-4 | Pender Harbour to/a Grief Point | NE | PAC | 31 Dec 93 | LIT |
| 3311-5 | Grief Point to/a Desolation Sound | NE | PAC | 31 Dec 93 | LIT |
| 3311-C | Sunshine Coast - Vancouver Harbour to/a Desolation Sound | NE | PAC | 31 Dec 93 | LIT |
| 3415 | Victoria Harbour | R | PAC | 8 Apr-94 | LIT |
| 3476 | Approaches to/ Approaches a Tsehum Harbour | R | PAC | 22 Apr-94 | LIT |
| 3481 | Approches to/ Approaches a Vancouver Harbour | R | PAC | 17-Dec-93 | LIT |
| 3493 | Vancouver Harbour - Western Portion / Partie Ouest | NE | PAC | 1-Jul-94 | LIT |
| 3499 | Roberts Bank | R | PAC | 17 Dec 93 | LIT |
| 3515 | Knight Inlet | R | PAC | 3 Jun-94 | LIT |
| 3542 | Bute Inlet | NE | PAC | 1 Jul-94 | LIT |
| 3549 | Queen Charlotte Strait Western Portion/ Partie Ouest | NC | PAC | 3 Dec 93 | LIT |
| 3550 | Approaches to/Approachers a Seymour Inlet and / et Belize Inlet | NC | PAC | 3 Dec-93 | LIT |
| 3624 | Cape Cook to Cape Scott | R | PAC | 22 Apr-94 | LIT |
| 3662 | Nootka Sound to/a Esperanza Inlet | R | PAC | 17 Dec 93 | LIT |
| 3665 | Plans - Nootka Sound | R | PAC | 11 Mar-94 | LIT |
| 3671 | Barkley Sound | R | PAC | 3-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 3864 | Gowgaia Bay | R | PAC | 17-Dec 93 | LIT |
| 3955 | Plans - Prince Rupert Harbour | R | PAC | 20-May 94 | LIT |
| L/C 4026 | Havre-Saint-Pierre et/and Cap des Rosiers a/ to Point des Monts | R | QUE | 8 Apr-94 | LIT |

| Chart # | Title | Category | Region | Edition Date | Print Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4L/C 4118 | St. Marys Bay | R | ATL | 11-Mar-94 | LIT |
| 4142-1 | Evandale to/a Ram Island | R | ATL | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 4142-2 | Ram Island to/a Ros Island | R | ATL | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 4142-3 | Washademoak Lake | R | ATL | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 4142-4 | Grand Lake | R | ATL | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 4142-C | Saint John River - Evandale to/a Ross Island | R | ATL | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 4202 | Halifax Harbour— Point Pleasant to/ a Bedford Basin | R | ATL | 24-Dec-93 | LIT |
| L/C 4320 | Egg Island to West Ironbound Island | R | ATL | 6-May-94 | LIT |
| 4381 | Mahone Bay | R | ATL | 11-Mar-94 | LIT |
| L/C 4403 | East Point to Cape Bear | R | ATL | 24-Dec-93 | LIT |
| 4446 | Antigonish Harbour | R | ATL | 31-Dec-93 | LIT |
| 4456 | Baie Piashti a/to Petite Ile Au Marteau | R | QUE | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| L/C 4844 | Cape Pine to/a Renews Harbour | R | ATL | 25-Mar-94 | LIT |
| 5640 | Churchill Harbour | NC | CEN | 22-Apr-94 | POD |
| 5720 | Approaches to Chisasibi | NC | CEN | 22-Apr-94 | POD |
| 6112 | Rainy Lake (Southeast) Anchor Islands to Oakpoint Island | R | CEN | 25-Mar-94 | LIT |
| 6211 | Big Traverse Lake | R | CEN | 29-Oct-93 | LIT |
| 6415 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 650 to Kilometre 730 Three Finger Creek to Saline Island | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6420 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 980 to Kilometre 1040 Carcajou Ridge to Hardie Island | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6421 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1040 to Kilometre 1100 Hardie Island to Fort Good Hope | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6422 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1100 to Kilometre 1180 Fort Good Hope to Askew Islands | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6423 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1180 to Kilometre 1240 Askew Islands to Bryan Island | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6424 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1240 to Kilometre 1325 Bryan Island to Travaillant River | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6426 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1400 to Kilometre 1480 Adam Cabin Creek to Point Separation | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6427 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1480 to Kilometre 1540 Point Separation to Aklavik Channel | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6428 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1530 to Kilometre 1590 Aklavik Channel to Napoiak Channel Including Aklavik Channel to Aklavik - Kilometre 1530 to Kilometre 1597 | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6429 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1580 to Kilometre 1645 Including East Channel - Inuvik to Kilometre 1645 | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6432 | Mackenzie River - Kilometre 1500 to Inuvik East Channel | NE | PAC | 17-Jun-94 | LIT |
| 6451 | Mackenzie River - Sans Sault Rapids | NE | PAC | 17-Jun—94 | LIT |
| 7053 | Padloping Island to/a Clyde Inlet | NE | PAC | 8-April-94 | LIT |
| 15082-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 11-Jan-94 | POD |
| 15777-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-93 | POD |
| 15779-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-93 | POD |
| 15881-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | POD |
| 15892-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | POD |
| 15894-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | POD |
| 19326-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | POD |
| 19338-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | POD |
| 19402-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 2-Jan-94 | POD |
| 19404-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | POD |
| 19406-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | POD |
| 19412-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 31-Jan-94 | POD |

| Chart # | Title | Category | Region | Edition Date | Print Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119414-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 31-Jan-94 | POD |
| 19416-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 31-Jan-94 | POD |
| 19418-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | POD |
| 9436-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-93 | POD |
| 19438-A | Natural Resources Map - Bathymetry | FE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | POD |
| CAT-1 | Atlantic Coast/Cote Atlantique | NE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | LIT |
| CAT-2 | Pacific Coast/Cote Pacifique | NE | PAC | 1-Jan-94 | LIT |
| CAT-3 | Great Lakes/Grands Lacs | NE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | LIT |
| CAT-3-C | Catalogue of Nautical Charts and Related Publications / Catalogue des Cartes Marines et des Publications Connexes- Great Lakes/ Grand Lacs - Cover | NE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | LIT |
| CAT-4 | Arctic/Arctique | NE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | LIT |
| M-170 | Canadian Power Squadrons - Training Chart a/ Escadrilles Canadiennes de Plaisance - Carte de Formation A (CPS -A) — Using Chart 3463 | NE | HDQ | 28-Jan-94 | LIT |
| M-299 | Great Lakes Monthly and Yearly Water Levels/ Moyennes Mensuelles et Annuelles Du Niveau D'eau | NE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | LIT |
| PL-81 | Index For/Index Pour / Sailing Directions/ Instructions Nautiques/ Arctic Canada Vol III / Arctique Canadien Vol III (See also PL-119 and/et PL-120) | NE | HDQ | 1-Jan-94 | LIT |
| PL-103 (Sup) | Supplement No 1 to the Tenth Edition, 1986 of the Sailing Directions Great Lakes, Volume 1 | FE | CEN | 25-Mar-94 | LIT |
| PL-104 (Sup) | Supplement No 1 de Corrections a la Dixieme Edition, 1986 des Instructions Nautiques Grand Lacs, Volume I | FE | CEN | 25-Mar-94 | LIT |
| PL-115 | Sailing Directions Arctic Volume I | NE | PAC | 1-Jan-94 | LIT |
| PL-119 | Sailing Directions Arctic Volume 3 | NE | PAC | 1-Jan-94 | LIT |
| PL-127 | Sailing DIrections-Saint JJhn River (ATL-107) | FE | ATL | 3-Jan-94 | LIT |
| PL-128 | Instructions Nautique Riviere Saint Jean (ATL-107) | FE | ATL | 1-Jan-94 | LIT |

## Charts Cancelled from December 1993 to March 94

| Chart #. | Title | Cancelled as of: |
|---|---|---|
| 3574 | Numas Islands to Harris Island Cancelled upon publication of NC 3549 & 3550 | 30/12/93 |
| 3575 | Goletas Channel to Pine Island – Cancelled upon publication of NC 3549 & 3550 | 30/12/93 |
| 6246 | Lake WIinnipeg to Ballard Point – Cancelled by publication of NE 6247 | 03/02/94 |
| 3776 | Smith Sound and Approaches – Cancelled upon publication of NC 3549 & 3550 | 30/12/93 |
| 3597 | Pulteney Point to Egg Island – Cancelled Upon Publication of NC 3549 & 3550 | 30/12/93 |
| 3551 | Jeannette Islands to/a Cape Caution – Cancelled upon publication of NC 3549 & 3550 | 30/12/93 |
| 1340 | Port De Montreal – Cancelled upon publication of NC 1310 | 31/03/94 |
| 1352 | Varennes a/to Longue-Pointe – Cancelled upon publication of NC 1310 | 31/03/94 |

# THE *BULLETIN* BOARD

### ERLIS Bulletin

ERLIS is the acronym for Earth Resources and Land Information System - an electronic library of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines which contains in excess of 1.5 million pages of documents and approximately 120,000 maps, including digital maps and image versions of the geological maps published by the Ontario Geological Survey. At the moment ERLIS can be accessed through workstations at MNDM resource centres in Toronto and Sudbury. To keep up to date with ERLIS developments, MNDM publishes a quarterly bulletin which is in it's second issue. For a free subscription, contact Marc Gaudreau (705) 670-5623 Mines Library, Sudbury, or Cynthia Bowes (416) 314-3799 Mines Library, Toronto. (*ERLIS Bulletin* , Premiere Issue Fall/Winter 1993).

### Celebratory Map Conference

The international, scholarly conference *Reading the World: Historic and Contemporary Perspectives on Maps* will be held October 14-15, in Portland, Maine. The conference coincides with the inaugural of the Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education at the University of Southern Maine - one of the Northeast's premier rare map libraries. Speakers at the conference include John Noble Wilford, New York Times; David Woodward, University of Wisconsin; Denis Wood, North Carolina State; Anne Godlewska, Queen's University. For more information contact Sandy Dowling at the University of Southern Maine at 1-800-800-4876 ext.4542.

### RADARSAT

The Canadian Space Agency has published a news bulletin *RADARSAT Communique* to inform readers as it approaches its 1995 launch. As Canada's first remote sensing satellite designed under CSA auspices, it is expected to provide large volumes of high quality data for resource management and environmental monitoring. For a free subscription: Canadian Space Agency, RADARSAT Program, 6767, route de l'Aéroport, Saint-Hubert, Quebec J3Y 8Y9 Tel(514) 926-4406

### Canadian Cartographic Exhibit 1990-1994 : Submissions for the conferences of the ICA 1995 and International Geographical Union 1996

In case you didn't make it to the exhibit at the CCA/NACIS conference in Ottawa last August, a listing of all submissions is available from Diane Lacasse at Natural Resources Canada, tel: (613) 992-4335. A descriptive catalogue of the maps selected from these submissions for exhibit at ICA and IGU is currently in preparation and will be available at a later date.

### Access GSC's OPAC

Access to the holdings of the Canadian Geoscience Information Centre and the Quebec Geoscience Centre is now available through the Internet. Telnet to : *geoinfo.gsc.emr.ca* and login as *opac*. Select VT100 terminal emulation. Records to more than 6,000 maps, 650 map series, and 500 atlases are now at your fingertips!

### Nova Scotia Mineral Resources Division Relocates

The Mineral Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources, formerly located at The Brewery, 1496 Lower Water Street, Suite 312, has relocated to Founders Square, 1701 Hollis Street, 3rd floor, Post Office Box 698, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2T9 tel 424-4700 fax 424-7735

### "New" Nova Scotia Geomatics Centre

The Council of Maritime Premiers and its Land Registration and Information Services is defunct as of March 31. The new name for the agency is Nova Scotia Geomatics Services which resides at 16 Station Street, Amherst, N.S. B4H 3E3 tel(902) 667-7231. Contacts are Louise Goodwin or Doug Reid.

### New GSC Catalogue

As a result of a recent survey, the GSC plans to publish a catalogue of titles including everything GSC has published from 1988 to April 1994. The catalogue is due for release in October 1994. Apparently the catalogue will also be available on the Internet. (GSC *Information Circular*, Aug.'94)

### CORRECTION

In issue #90 (March, 1994) in the article *Resource Sharing Projects of the OCUL Map Group*, page 11, 4th paragraph, the first sentence should read "Barbara Farrell at Carleton University..." and **not** "University of Ottawa". The author, Cathy Moulder, apologizes for this oversight.

## New! World Wide Web (WWW) site for "Geographical Names and the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN)"

The Geographical Names Section of Canada Centre for Mapping, Geomatics Canada, Natural Resources Canada, is pleased to announce the release of its MOSAIC-driven, WWW site.

The service is bilingual and offers a variety of selections including information about the CPCGN, publications, digital products and the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base (CGNDB). The most popular selection will likely be the "query" of Canada's official geographical names, a limited search of the CGNDB, displaying such fields as province, latitude, longitude, NTS map, etc. and a customized map showing the feature's location.

The Canadian Geo-Names web site may be found at the following URL: http://www-nais.ccm.emr.ca/cgndb/geonames.html

Contact:
Paul O'Blenes
CGNDB Technical Services
Room 650, 615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada
K1A 0E9
Fax: (613) 943-8282
E-mail: oblenes@nais.ccm.emr.ca

**********

## Nouveau!

### Les noms géographiques et le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques sur le World Wide Web (WWW)

La Section des noms géographiques du Centre canadien de cartographie, Géomatique Canada, Ressources naturelles Canada, est heureuse d'annoncer le lancement du site des noms géographiques sur le WWW, basé sur l'application Mosaic.

Le service est bilingue et offre une variété d'options incluant des renseignements sur le CPCNG, ses publications, des produits numériques et la Base de données toponymiques du Canada (BDTC). L'option la plus populaire sera sans doute l'interrogations des noms géographiques du Canada, une sélection limitée de la BDTC, montrant les zones de données telles que la province, la latitude et longitude, la carte du SNRC, etc.

On peut accéder au site du WWW Noms géographiques du Canada en utilisant l'URL : http://www-nais.ccm.emr.ca/cgndb/geonames.html

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# REVIEW GUIDELINES

The format of the review should consist of the bibliographic citation, the text of the review and the name and institutional affilation (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 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 5.1 or ASCII format with name clearly identified. Please send two print-outs, double spaced. Please do not format your text e.g. bold, underline, indent. Please do not sent 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 items 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 offical 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, or that changes would result in altering the review's content, such revisions will be made only with the knowledge and agreement of the reviewer. Reviews will be published in whichever of Canada's official languages they are submitted, English or French.

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

Carol Marley, Review Editor, ACMLA Bulletin, Hitschfield Environmental Earth Sciences Library, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, QC H3A 2K6. (514) 398-7453 e-mail: marley@felix.geog.mcgill.ca

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