

# BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES  
du CANADA



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES/  
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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

Full (Canadian map field) .....	\$35.00
Associate (anyone interested) .....	\$35.00
Institutional .....	\$50.00
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Members receive three times a year the *ACMLA Bulletin*, the official journal of the Association.

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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 de l'Association. La cotisation annuelle est la suivante:

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Le *Bulletin de l'ACACC* sera envoyé aux membres trois fois par année.

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

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**ON THE COVER . . .**

VNIVERSALE DESCRITZIONE DI TVTTA LA TERRA CONOSCITA FIN QVI by P. Forlani and F. Bertelli, 1565 from the "Lloyd Triestino Composite Atlas", map 5. This map, the original of which is in the Visual and Sound Archives Division, National Archives of Canada has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 51 (ISSN 0827-8024).

VNIVERSALE DESCRITZIONE DI TVTTA LA TERRA CONOSCIUTA FIN QVI par P. Forlani et F. Bertelli, 1565 dans le recueil de cartes Lloyd Triestino, planche 5. Cette carte, dans la Division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelle, Archives nationales du Canada a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes facsimiles de l'ACC, CARTE No. 51 (ISSN 0827-8024)

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

**Annual Conference** - We had a very good 1997 annual meeting with lots of interesting sessions and events! Detailed reports appear elsewhere for your perusal. Thanks go again to Andrew Hubbertz and his colleagues at the Library of the University of Saskatchewan for hosting it and to Cheryl Woods and the other members of the program committee for their work. Planning is now underway for our meeting in London, Ont., next year with Cheryl as the host this time. This will be a joint meeting with the Canadian Cartographic Association.

**Bulletin** - With this issue, Rosaline begins the 1997 publication year. We are still behind, but as she has material for the next one nearly in hand, we are doing better. Help from members and friends is still needed in the form of articles, notes, and reviews. Contribute to ensure its success. It is **YOUR BULLETIN!**

**Copyright** - We received a questionnaire and related reference material for participating in the first stage of preparing "A Librarian's Guide to Canadian Copyright Law". I have filled one out and sent it back. Pierre Roy was going to do so also on behalf of our Copyright Committee. This should be a useful publication for our members when it appears. Will keep you posted on that.

**Board Meetings** - The Board met in Saskatoon at the end of May and by telephone conference call on September 30, 1997.

**Legal Deposit** - On October 17th, Grace Welch, ACMLA First Vice-President, and I will be meeting with representatives of the National Library and National Archives to discuss the legal deposit of maps and related matters.

**Awards Committee** - Barbara Farrell has agreed to chair this committee. This is much appreciated! Please look at the last three issues (96, 97 & 98) of the *Bulletin* and consider nominating an article for the Papers Award. Think about nominating a deserving colleague for the ACMLA Honours Award. See elsewhere in the *Bulletin* for the criteria for each award, and Barbara's address. Thank you, Barbara!

**Copyright Committee** - Richard Pinnell has agreed to chair this committee for the year while Carol Marley is on sabbatical. Thank you, Richard!

**GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative** - The letter of agreement with ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Institute) and members of the GCLI (ACMLA, CAPDU, CARL) has been approved by the CARL Board. It will support training, software upgrades, promotional activities, development of web-based activities, and community outreach. Negotiations continue with Natural Resources Canada for access to digital topographic data.

**ACMLA Archivist** - There is late breaking news on this front, as we have someone willing to take on this important task for our association. This is Jeffrey S. Murray, Archivist, Government Archives Division, National Archives of Canada. Thank you, Jeffrey! We'll hear more on this later.

**SSHRC** - There has been no response to the letter that Chuck Humphrey sent to SSHRC on behalf of CAPDU and ACMLA about the need for a national data archive. Follow-up on this will be done shortly.

**New Members** - Welcome to new individual members Irene Kumar, Pierre Roy, Eric Tull, and institutional member, University of Haifa. They joined at the annual meeting or afterwards.

**Correspondence** - these are some of the letters received or sent. Please ask me for a copy, if you wish.

April 25, 1997 - Sheila Copps - Copyright bill, including list of amendments.

June 20, 1997 - From Brian Tobin, Legislative Library, to M. E. Grant - OGS maps.

July 2, 1997 - Lee McDonald, Assistant National Archivist - Legal Deposit of maps.

July 16, 1997 - Micromedia - questionnaire for directory of libraries in Canada that includes associations.

July 21, 1997 - From Marianne Scott, National Librarian - Legal deposit of maps.

September 3, 1997 - Quill & Quire - questionnaire

September 12, 1997 - Yvonne Wilson, WAML President - 30th Anniversary congratulations.

September 15, 1997 - Marianne Scott, National Librarian - Legal deposit of maps.

September 15, 1997 - Lee McDonald, Acting National Archivist - Legal deposit of maps.

September 22, 1997 - From Association des Archivistes du Québec Inc. - 30th Anniversary meeting.

September 30, 1997 - From Marianne Scott, National Librarian - Legal deposit of maps.

Please send me a note or give me a call, if there is anything that you wish the Board to consider.

Alberta Auringer Wood

ACMLA President - October 13, 1997

## REVISION TO CLASSIFICATION FOR ATLASES OF CANADA

VELMA PARKER

That portion of the Library of Congress G classification schedule for atlases of Canada has been revised to mirror that for maps of Canada. This process has been long in the development stage as the second attempt was back in 1983 at the same time as the map portion was revised. The revisions were the result of a joint meeting between the Library of Congress and representatives from the National Archives of Canada and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives. Although some Canadian libraries in Canada did implement the 1983 revision, many did not as this part of the revision was not published by the Library of Congress when the map revisions were issued or indeed at a later time. Now thanks to the efforts of Barbara Story and Betsy Mangan of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, the 1983 revision has been improved upon and has been formally approved.

A request was made to make provision to reflect the division of the Northwest Territories, however it is not LC's policy to provide such numbers in advance of the actual change. Therefore, those who have the new maps and atlases of Nunavut will have to class them as a region of the Northwest Territories until after the establishment of the new territories in 1999. The National Archives has classed the atlases in G1183.N8 and the maps in G3532.N86.

The National Archives of Canada will begin using the new schedule immediately for new acquisitions. Provided that funds are available, those atlases requiring reclassification will be done next summer.

The new schedule is as follows. New labels are in italics, other changes or additions are marked with an asterisk.

	ATLASES p. 14		
1115-1119	Canada <sup>1</sup> Including southern Canada; eastern Canada, 1870 and earlier; Rupert's Land; and Old Northwest Territories	1119.A1	Class regions and districts of Rupert's Land and Old Northwest Territories by specific location, e.g., G1162.A8, Assiniboia (District of Old Northwest Territories, 1882-1905) *
		1119.3-.32	Cities and towns collectively * For individual cities and towns, <u>see</u> the province or territory
		1120-1122	Eastern Canada (1871 and later) *
		1122.-5-.52	<i>Atlantic Provinces. Atlantic Canada. Acadia</i>
		1125-1129	Maritime Provinces *
		1130-1134	Nova Scotia
		1135-1139	New Brunswick
		1139.3-.34	Prince Edward Island
		1139.4-.42	Newfoundland *
		1139.7-.72	Class here atlases of the island of Newfoundland as well as atlases of the province as a whole
		1140-1144	Labrador *
		1145-1149	Central Provinces * Including Ontario and Quebec together
			Quebec
			Including the historical areas of Lower Canada and "Canada East"
			Ontario
			Including the historical areas of Upper Canada and "Canada West"

(continued on page 7)

MARC HARMONIZATION IN RELATION  
TO  
CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

VELMA PARKER

The National Library of Canada and the Library of Congress have finalized the text for the recently completed harmonization of CAN/MARC and USMARC for both the bibliographic and authority formats. Negotiations for this harmonization began in 1994 and were completed this spring. The changes will not take effect until the summer of 1998 to allow time to plan for implementation.

In this article, only those fields in the bibliographic format are included which relate directly to cartographic materials. Those wishing to have the full text should contact the National Library of Canada, the Library of Congress, or await the release of the updates to the CAN/MARC or the USMARC formats.

Betsy Mangan of the Library of Congress, myself, in consultation with Mary Larsgaard and others agreed to the changes to the 007 and 009 tags in the bibliographic format. The National Archives of Canada is preparing a paper on mapping the character positions it uses in tag 009 to the appropriate 007 and 008 character positions which will be made available upon request to those institutions using 009.

Changes to existing CAN/MARC fields are written in italics. For new fields, my additions and notes are in small caps.

**007GL GLOBE**

- 0 General Material Designation (GMD)
  - d - Globe
- 1 Specific Material Designation (SMD)
  - a - Celestial globe
  - b - *Planetary or lunar globe (other than the earth)*  
*Planetary globe (of our solar system), excluding earth*
  - c - Terrestrial globe (*earth*)
  - d - Satellite globe (of our solar system), excluding the earth moon [OBSOLETE]
  - e - *Earth moon globe Lunar globe (earth moon)*
  - u - Unknown
  - z - Other

- 2 Blank
  - 3 Colour
    - a - One colour
    - c - Multicoloured
    - b - Multi-colour [OBSOLETE]
  - 4 Physical Medium
    - a - Paper
    - b - Wood
    - c - Stone
    - d - Metal
    - e - Synthetics except textiles
    - f - Skins
    - g - Textiles, including man-made fibres
    - p - Plaster
    - u - Unknown
    - z - Other
  - 5 Type of Reproduction
    - f - Facsimile
    - n - Not applicable
    - u - Unknown
    - z - Other
- 007MAP Cartographic materials**
- 0 General Material Designation (GMD)
    - a - Map or atlas (all types of cartographic material except globes)
  - 1 Specific Material Designation (SMD)
    - d - Atlas
    - g - Diagram
    - j - Map
    - k - Map profile
    - q - Relief model
    - r - Remote-sensing image
    - s - Section
    - y - View
    - z - Other
      - a - Aerial chart [OBSOLETE]
      - b - Aerial remote-sensing image [OBSOLETE]
      - c - Anamorphic map [OBSOLETE]
      - e - Celestial chart [OBSOLETE]

- f - Chart [OBSOLETE]
  - h - Hydrographic chart [OBSOLETE]
  - i - Imaginative map [OBSOLETE]
  - l - Orthophoto [OBSOLETE]
  - m - Photo mosaic (controlled) [OBSOLETE]
  - n - Photo mosaic (uncontrolled) [OBSOLETE]
  - o - Photomap [OBSOLETE]
  - p - Plan [OBSOLETE]
  - t - Space remote-sensing image [OBSOLETE]
  - v - Terrestrial remote-sensing image [OBSOLETE]
  - w - Topographical drawing [OBSOLETE]
  - x - Topographical print [OBSOLETE]
- 2 Blank
- 3 Colour
- a - One colour
  - c - Multicoloured
  - b - Multi-colour [OBSOLETE]
- 4 Physical Medium
- a - Paper
  - b - Wood
  - c - Stone
  - d - Metal
  - e - ~~Synthetic~~ Synthetics except textiles (e.g., plastic vinyl)
  - f - Skins
  - g - Textiles, including man-made fibres
  - j - Glass
  - p - Plaster
  - q - Flexible base photographic medium, positive
  - r - Flexible base photographic medium, negative
  - s - Non-flexible base photographic medium, positive
  - t - Non-flexible base photographic medium, negative
  - y - Other photographic medium
  - u - Unknown
  - z - Other
- 5 Type of Reproduction
- f - Facsimile
  - n - Not applicable
  - u - Unknown
  - z - Other
- 6 Production/Reproduction Details
- a - Photocopy, blueline print
  - b - Photocopy (other than blueline print)
  - c - Pre-production (e.g., proof sheets)
  - d - Film
  - u - Unknown
  - z - Other

- 7 Polarity
- a - Positive
  - b - Negative
  - m - Mixed polarity
  - n - Not applicable
  - u - Unknown

**007RS Remote-Sensing Image [NEW]**

*Field 007 RS is used for the physical description of a remote-sensing image. The field may represent an entire bibliographic item or only a part of the bibliographic item (e.g., a component of a kit, an accompanying material).*

- 0 General material designation
- r - Remote-sensing image
- 1 Specific material designation [SMD]
- Ø - No type specified
- 2 Blank
- 3 Altitude of sensor
- This position indicates the general position of the sensor relative to the Earth*
- a - Surface
  - b - Airborne
  - c - Spaceborne
  - n - Not applicable
  - u - Unknown
  - z - Other
- 4 Attitude of sensor
- This position indicates the general angle of the device from which the remote-sensing image is made*
- a - Low oblique
  - b - High oblique
  - c - Vertical
  - n - Not applicable
  - u - Unknown
- 5 Cloud cover
- This position indicates the amount of cloud cover that was present when a remote-sensing image was made*
- 0 - 0-9%
  - 1 - 10-19%
  - 2 - 20-29%
  - 3 - 30-39%
  - 4 - 40-49%
  - 5 - 50-59%
  - 6 - 60-69%
  - 7 - 70-79%
  - 8 - 80-89%
  - 9 - 90-100%

- n - Not applicable
- u - Unknown

6 Platform construction type

This position indicates the type of construction of the platform serving as the base for the remote-sensing device.

- a - Balloon (OR OTHER LIGHTER THAN AIR PLATFORMS)
- b - Aircraft--low altitude (BELOW 29,500 FT. (8,962 M))
- c - Aircraft--medium altitude (BETWEEN 29,500 FT. (8,962 M) AND 49,000 FT. (14,810 M))
- d - Aircraft--high altitude (ABOVE 49,000 FT. (14,810 M))
- e - Manned spacecraft
- f - Unmanned spacecraft
- g - Land-based remote-sensing device
- h - Water surface-based remote-sensing device
- i - Submersible remote-sensing device
- n - Not applicable
- u - Unknown
- z - Other

7 Platform use category

This position indicates the primary use intended for the platform specified in 007/006 (Platform construction type)

- a - Meteorological
- b - Surface observing
- c - Space observing
- m - Mixed use
- n - Not applicable
- u - Unknown
- z - Other

8 Sensor type

This position indicates the recording mode of the remote-sensing device, specifically, whether the sensor is involved in the creation of the transmission it eventually measures.

- a - Active
- b - Passive
- u - Unknown
- z - Other

(NOTE: SINCE THERE ARE ONLY TWO TYPES, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE, CODE Z SHOULD NEVER BE USED.)

9 Data type

This position indicates the spectral, acoustic, or magnetic characteristics of the data received by the device producing the remote-sensing image. It can be used to indicate both the wave length of radiation measured and the type of sensor used to measure it.

Visible (0.4-0.7 MICROMETERS)

- aa - Visible light

Infrared (0.7-1,000 MICROMETERS)

- da - Near infrared (0.7-1.5 MICROMETERS)
- db - Middle infrared (1.5-5.6 MICROMETERS)
- dc - Far infrared (5.6-1,000 MICROMETERS)
- dd - Thermal infrared (3.5-1,000 MICROMETERS)
- de - Shortwave infrared (SWIR) (1-2.5 MICROMETERS)
- df - Reflective infrared (0.7-3.4 MICROMETERS)
- dv - Combinations
- dz - Other infrared data

Microwave (radar) (1,000-1,000,000 MICROMETERS)

- ga - Sidelooking Airborne Radar (SLAR)
- gb - Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) - Single frequency
- gc - SAR - Multi-frequency (multichannel)
- gd - SAR-like polarization
- ge - SAR - Cross polarization
- gf - Infometric SAR
- gg - Polarimetric SAR
- gu - Passive microwave mapping
- gz - Other microwave data

Ultraviolet (0.01-0.4 MICROMETERS)

- ja - Far ultraviolet (0.01-0.2 MICROMETERS)
- jb - Middle ultraviolet (0.2-0.3 MICROMETERS)
- jc - Near ultraviolet (0.3-0.4 MICROMETERS)
- jv - Ultraviolet combinations
- jz - Other ultraviolet data

Data fusion (combinations)

THIS INCLUDES COMBINATIONS FROM ANY OF THE ABOVE DATA TYPES AS WELL AS FUSIONS WITH OTHER KINDS OF CARTOGRAPHIC DATA.

- ma - Multi-spectral, multi-data
- mb - Multi-temporal

Combinations

- mm - Combinations of various data types
- nn - Not applicable

Acoustical (elastic waves)

- pa - Sonar--water depth (ECHO-SOUNDING, ETC.)
- pb - Sonar--bottom topography images (sidescan IMAGING)(INCLUDES BOTH PC AND PD)
- pc - Sonar--bottom topography, near surface
- pd - Sonar--bottom topography, near bottom (10-150 M. ALTITUDE)
- pe - Seismic surveys
- pz - Other acoustical data



Gravity

- ra - Gravity anomalies (general)
- rb - Free-air
- rc - Bouger
- rd - Isostatic

Magnetic field

sa - Magnetic field (INCLUDING INCLINATION, DECLINATION AND ANOMALIES)

Radiometric surveys (gamma rays)

- ta - Radiometric surveys

uu - Unknown

zz - Other

(NOTE: THIS NEW FIELD WAS ORIGINALLY PROPOSED TO BE PART OF 007MAP. WHEN IT WAS SPLIT OFF, THE CHARACTER POSITIONS FOR PHYSICAL MEDIUM, TYPE OF REPRODUCTION, PRODUCTION/REPRODUCTION DETAILS AND POSITIVE/NEGATIVE ASPECT WERE NOT REPEATED. THUS IF YOU HAVE A GLASS NEGATIVE AIR PHOTO, YOU MUST USE BOTH THIS NEW FIELD AND 007MAP TO RECORD ALL THE PERTINENT INFORMATION.)

**008/39 Cataloguing source**

- ~~♠~~ - National Library of Canada cataloguing
- ♠ - National bibliographic agency
- c - Cooperative cataloguing
- d - Other ~~Another national library cataloguing~~
- l - Library of Congress cataloguing [OBSOLETE]
- o - Other institution cataloguing [OBSOLETE]
- r - Reporting library (MARA) [OBSOLETE]
- u - Unknown source of cataloguing

ALL RECORDS CATALOGUED BY A NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC AGENCY (e.g. NLC, LC) WILL BE ASSIGNED CODE ♠).

**008CM Cartographic material**

**18-21 Relief**

- ♠ - No relief shown on map
- a - Contours
- b - Shading
- c - Gradient and bathymetric tints
- d - Hachures
- e - Bathymetry - soundings
- f - Form lines
- g - Spot heights
- h - Colour [OBSOLETE]
- i - Pictorially
- j - Land forms
- k - Bathymetry - isolines
- m - Rock drawing
- u - Unknown [OBSOLETE]
- z - Other

**22-23 Map Projection**

- ~~♠~~ - No projection specified on map

Azimuthal Projections

- aa - Aitoff
- ab - Gnostic
- ac - Lambert's azimuthal equal area
- ad - Orthographic
- ae - Azimuthal equidistant
- af - Stereographic
- an - Chamberlin trimetric
- au - Azimuthal (specific type unknown)
- az - Azimuthal (other specific type)

Cylindrical Projections

- ba - Gall
- bb - Goode's homolographic
- bc - Lambert's cylindrical equal area
- bd - Mercator
- be - Miller
- bf - Mollweide
- bg - Sinusoidal
- bh - Transverse Mercator
- bi - Gauss-Kruger
- bu - Cylindrical (specific type unknown)
- bz - Cylindrical (other than specified above)

Conic Projections

- ca - Alber's equal area
- cb - Bonne
- cc - Lambert's conformal conic
- cp - Polyconic
- cu - Conic (specific type unknown)
- cz - Conic (other specific type)

Other Projections

- da - Armadillo
- db - Butterfly
- dc - Eckert
- dd - Goode's homolosine
- de - Miller's bipolar oblique conformal conic
- df - Van Der Grinten
- dg - Dimaxion
- dh - Cordiform
- dl - Lambert conformal
- zz - Other

**24-25 Prime Meridian [DELETE]**

(NOTE: IT WAS AGREED THAT THIS INFORMATION COULD BE BEST PLACED IN A NOTE FIELD AS NOTE FIELDS ARE NOW SEARCHABLE. SINCE ANY MERIDIAN MAY BE A PRIME MERIDIAN, THIS WILL ELIMINATE THE EFFORT REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN AN UP-TO-DATE LIST OF ALL POSSIBLE PRIME MERIDIANS. ALSO, A NOTE WOULD ACCOMMODATE

THOSE INSTANCES WHERE TWO PRIME MERIDIANS ARE SHOWN ON ONE MAP. THE FORMAT OF THE NOTE COULD BE STANDARDIZED IN THE FOLLOWING PATTERN: Prime meridians: Washington and Greenwich.)

**24 Undefined**

Since can/marc used a two-character code and usmarc used one character code, it was agreed that 008/24-25 could not be aligned. In the harmonized format, 008/24 will be undefined (i.e. ). Data on prime meridian may be carried in a 500 note.

**25 Type of cartographic material [NEW]**

- a - Single map
- b - Map series
- c - Map serial
- d - Globe
- e - Atlas
- f - Separate supplement to another work
- g - Bound as part of another work
- u - Unknown
- z - Other

**26-27 Blanks**

**28 Government Publication**

- ⌘ - Not a government publication
- a - Autonomous or semi-autonomous components of sovereign federations
- c - Multilocal
- f - Federal/national
  - International intergovernmental bodies
- l - Local jurisdictions
- m - Multistate
- o - Government publication - level undetermined
- s - State, provincial, territorial, dependant, etc., jurisdiction
- u - Unknown if item is a government publication
- z - Other type of government publication

**29 Blank**

**30 Narrative Text [OBSOLETE]**

- 0 - No text present [OBSOLETE]
- 1 - Text on cartographic item [OBSOLETE]
- 2 - Text accompanies cartographic item [OBSOLETE]

**31 Index**

- 0 - No index No location index or gazetteer present
- 1 - Index present Index or gazetteer on cartographic item

2 - Index or gazetteer accompanies cartographic item [OBSOLETE]

**32 Blank**

**33-34 Special Format Characteristics**

- ⌘ - No specified special format characteristics
- e - Manuscript
- j - Picture card, post card
- k - Calendar
- l - Puzzle
- m - Braille, tactile
- n - Game
- o - Wall map
- p - Playing cards
- q - Large print
- r - Loose leaf
- z - Other

**009CM CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL - Physical Description Fixed Field (Detailed) [OBSOLETE]**

The data formerly carried in field 009 has been accommodated by the definition of new values in 007 and 008 (maps) and a new 007 field for remote sensing images.

(AS NOTED ABOVE, MANY OF THE CHARACTER POSITIONS HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED IN 007 AND 008. HOWEVER, NOT ALL CHARACTER POSITIONS HAVE BEEN SO ACCOMMODATED. THESE INCLUDE POSITIONS 15-16 MEAN VALUE OF GROUND RESOLUTION AND 24-25 NAME OF SATELLITES. INFORMATION CARRIED IN THESE POSITIONS MAY BE PLACED IN A NOTE, OR IN THE CASE OF POSITIONS 15-16 THIS MAY BE BETTER ACCOMMODATED IN THE PROVISIONAL TAG 343 PLANAR COORDINATE DATA WHICH HAS SUBFIELDS FOR VARYING TYPES OF RESOLUTION. THE DIFFICULTY OF MAINTAINING A CURRENT LIST OF SATELLITES AND THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR COMBINATIONS OF SUCH IN A FIXED FIELD CODE WERE THE DECIDING FACTORS IN MOVING THE NAME(S) OF THE SATELLITE(S) TO THE NOTE FIELD.)

**016 National Library of Canada Record Control Number National Bibliographic Agency Control Number**

- First indicator
- ⌘ NLC Undefined
- 7 Agency identified in \$2
- Subfield codes
- \$a Record control number NLC record control number
- \$z R Cancelled /invalid NLC record control number

\$2 Source of control number

The field has been broadened to carry other national bibliographic agency control numbers. Field 010 will continue to be used for the lc control number.

(continued from Page 1)

Revision to Classification  
For Atlases of Canada

<p><b>024 R Other Standard Number or Code</b> Second indicator 0 No difference Eye-readable 1 Difference Scanned if different from eye-readable number</p>	<p>1150-1152 1152.3-.32 1155-1159</p>	<p>Western Canada Prairie Provinces * Manitoba</p>
<p><b>034 R Coded Cartographic Mathematical Data</b> Subfield codes \$a - c Other type of scale [OBSOLETE] \$a - z Other type of scale</p>	<p>1160-1164 1165-1169 1169.3-.32</p>	<p>Saskatchewan Alberta Cordilleran Provinces and Territories * Including British Columbia, Yukon, Alberta, that portion of MacKenzie District, N.W.T. west of MacKenzie River treated together</p>
<p><b>086 R Government Document Classification Number</b> First indicator ✓ Source specified in subfield \$2 0 U.S. Superintendent of Documents Classification System 1 Government of Canada Publications: Outline of Classification Second indicator [OBSOLETE] ✓ When first indicator is not "1" [OBSOLETE] 0 IC cat. no. [OBSOLETE] 1 Cat. IC, no. [OBSOLETE] 2 QP cat. no. [OBSOLETE] 3 Cat. IR, no. [OBSOLETE] 4 DSS cat. no. [OBSOLETE] 5 Cat. MAS, no. [OBSOLETE] Subfield codes \$a Classification number \$z R Cancelled/invalid classification number \$2 Source (classification scheme) \$6 Linkage</p>	<p>1170-1174 1174.3-.32  1175-1179 1180-1184 [1185-1189] [1190-1193] 1195-1199</p>	<p>British Columbia Northern Canada *Including atlases of the North west Territories and the Yukon together Yukon Northwest Territories Newfoundland, see G1139.3-.34 * Labrador, see G1139.4-.42 * Saint Pierre and Miquelon Islands</p>

(Note: "Acadia" is supposed to follow "Maritime Provinces" according to a memo received in April from LC. LC will be asked to make the correction.)

<p><b>300 R Physical Description</b> Subfield codes \$d Accompanying material [OBSOLETE] \$e Accompanying material \$f Type of unit</p>
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<sup>1</sup> This section on Canada was developed in cooperation with the National Archives of Canada.

<p><b>440 R Series Statement - Title (Traced)</b> Subfield codes \$h General material designation [OBSOLETE]</p>
--

Velma Parker  
Visual and Sound Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

<p><b>751 Geographic Name/Area name entry</b> [OBSOLETE]</p>
--

E-Mail: vparker@archives.ca

<p><b>951 R Equivalent or Cross-Reference - Geographic Name/Area name</b> [OBSOLETE]</p>
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REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE  
CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING  
Sept. 19, 1997, Hull, Quebec

Since this was the first meeting since March 24, 1995, proceedings began with the introduction of new representatives of the various member and consultative associations. It was interesting to note that I and one other are the longest sitting representatives.

All of the proposals up for discussion came from the Library of Congress which is attempting to incorporate as many rule interpretations within the code itself as is possible. This is to comply with a resolution to eliminate most rule interpretations. This package of proposals relate to series and serials and so covers mainly chapter 12 and rule 1.6. Comments from the British Library, the Library Association and the Australian Committee on Cataloguing were in the package and some of their concerns are included in this report along with those of the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing.

If you have any comments or questions concerning these proposals please contact me via email (vparker@archives.ca) or phone (613-998-7611).

#### PROPOSALS

##### 1.6A, 12.1A1

The prescribe punctuation missing from these rules is proposed for addition. These concern preceding punctuation for designations and titles of subseries for parallel statements (1.6A1), and supplements or sections (12.1A1). There were no disagreements but it was pointed out that this will require the revision of the corresponding rules in chapters 2-12.

1.6B1 A second paragraph is proposed to add the instruction that if the numbering is grammatically a part of the title proper of the series, the numbering is transcribed as part of the title proper. There were no disagreements.

1.6C1 LC wanted to rephrase the rule: After the title proper of the series has been recorded, give the first parallel title and any subsequent parallel title in English.

This proposal was not supported as the situation was deemed to be already covered adequately in 1.1D and the definitions for title proper and parallel title. It was felt also that the proposal was more restrictive than 1.1D.

1.6G1 This proposal would provide for  
i) situations where the numbering is grammatically part of the title proper;  
ii) the correction of erroneous series numbering within square brackets as is done elsewhere in the rules; and  
iii) the ability to use the equal sign to record alternative systems of numbering.

1.6G3 The existing rule will become redundant if the proposals for 1.6G1 are accepted. LC has proposed that a new rule be established here to provide for the situation when a series has both a numeric and/or alphabetic designation, and a chronological designation. Where both exist, the latter would be added in parentheses after the former.

1.6H1 Additions to this rule deal with the following cases.

- i) When the title proper of the main and subseries are not in the same language or scripts, the title proper chosen would be in the language that matches the predominant language of the item being catalogued, or if this does not apply, the same language as each other.
- ii) Phrases such as "new series", "second series" would be given as part of the numbering when the series is numbered. When the series is unnumbered, the phrase would be given as a subseries title.
- iii) If in doubt whether the title is a subseries or a second series, treat it as a second series.

1.6J1 This proposal deals with the situation where some parts of an item belong to a series and other parts do not, or some parts may belong to one series and some to another. The volume designation would precede the title of the series as illustrated below:

- v. 1, 3-5: Music bibliographies : 12, 15, 21-22
- v. 2; Baroque musical studies ; 2 (*here v. 1, 3-5 belong to a different series*)

The problem here is that the first element of the series area is not the title proper which rather breaks with the AACR2 structure of this area of description. It also means an extra step as such statements are coded 490 in MARC and must therefore have an 830 for the uniform title of the series if the series is to be traced.

This has been a rule interpretation in LC for some time. **However, it is not known how many Canadian libraries follow this practice. If it is used in your library please let me know.**

12.0B1 In this area which deals with printed serials, LC wishes to change the prescribed source for the series area from "the whole publication" to "Series title page, analytical title page, cover, caption, masthead, editorial pages, colophon, other pages".

Since these sources are already listed under "Chief source of information" in the preceding paragraph it is not essential to list them again in the "prescribe sources of information". Also, even though the prescribed sources may vary with the type of material, this revision seems to focus on monographic series, newspaper, and journals ignoring that fact that not all printed serials are text. Some printed series are cartographic series, printed artists series, series for printed music, etc., which may not have the types of source locations as those listed. For these materials it may be better to have a statement similar to the one in 12.0B2 referring to the relevant portion of the media chapters 4-11 in part I and restrict 12.0B1 rule to newspapers, journals and textual monographic series.

12.1B1. The Library of Congress proposes to add a paragraph to the existing rule which will allow the exclusion from the title proper of any statements mentioning a related/earlier title even when such statements are grammatically linked to the rest of the title.

e.g., International gas report  
Note: Absorbed: World gas report  
(Title appears as International gas report, including World gas report).

One respondent suggested that such related/earlier titles may be treated as "other title information."

e.g., International gas report : including World gas report

12.1B3 This proposal contends that there are cases where words and phrases appearing with the title may cause doubt in the mind of the cataloguer as to whether they should be included as part of the title proper. The rule currently deals with the case of the name of the corporate body and the proposal seeks to expand this to include words and phrases. No examples were given to illustrate the problem. Respondents to the proposal have not encountered similar problems and most have found the existing rule adequate; thus examples will be requested from LC to support their proposal.

12.1B7 The proposal here is to expand the existing rule to allow other than just the date or numbering to be omitted from the title proper when they vary from issue to issue. In the proposal, variations in a name (e.g., corporate or personal) will also be omitted from the title proper and replaced with the mark of omission (but not if it is the first element).

Although there was no disagreement with the intent of the proposal, one respondent felt that the change is not necessary as the existing rule is sufficient for cataloguers to make the necessary judgements.

12.7B7g Here, the request is to rewrite the rule to eliminate the term "subsidiary" as it implies subordination to a main edition. Since most serial editions (such as editions in another language or country) are published simultaneously as equals, there is no main edition. There is also a request to move as the last sentence of the main 12.7B7 rule the second paragraph of 12.7B7g concerning making a general note if the title of the related serial is not available. This will make it applicable to all the sub-rules a-j.

Although there is general agreement that subrule "g" be amended, there is disagreement as to whether the addition to the introductory paragraph should be made. Some want it deleted altogether and others think that it applies only to subrules "a" (translations) and "g" (edition).

22.11D, 24.5A, 25.5C, 26.1A

These rules require the omission of the initial article from a heading. As no list is currently provided in AACR, LC is proposing the addition of a list of initial articles as an appendix.

Some respondents feel that such lists are available elsewhere and are therefore not needed in the code. Others feel that since the list offered is not all inclusive, there is some concern that it will lead to requests for additions to the list and expensive revisions to the rules to accommodate them. Also, there is the view that this proposal attempts to impose consistency in areas where it is not required and which should be left up to local libraries.

After much discussion, CCC felt that such a list would be useful in the code as it will be more readily available there, but the introduction to it should indicate that it is not prescriptive or all inclusive and libraries are free to add to it in their own institutions as required.

12.3C4 The proposal here is to replace the word "numbering, etc.," with the phrase "a numeric and/or

alphabetic designation" in both occurrences of the word. The reason is that "numbering" encompasses numeric, alphabetic, and chronological designations and thus is incorrect in the context of the rule.

**APPENDIX D GLOSSARY**

Proposed new definition.

**Numbering.** The identification of each of the successive items of a serial or series. It can include a number, a letter, any other character or the combination of these, with or without an accompanying word (volume, number, etc.) and/or a chronological designation.

[Alternate wording proposed by the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing]

**Series.**

The proposal is to amend the first definition as follows:

1. A group of separate items, intended to be continued indefinitely, related to one another by the fact that each item bears, in addition to its own title proper, a collective title applying to the group as a whole. The individual items may or may not be numbered.

This raised discussion concerning series where the extent of in the series is known (i.e., not intended to continue indefinitely), for example a series on the fathers of confederation, or a series on national parks. If the revision is adopted, something else would have to be established to cover this situation. Also, since definitions 2 and 3 are book oriented, the first definition is the only one which truly applies to all media. Restricting it to those intended to be continued indefinitely may cause problems.

**OTHER MATTERS.**

International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR will be held in Toronto October 23-35, 1997. I will be sending the CCC comments on various topics most particularly that of content versus carrier which has caused concern for sometime. Many of us do not like coding a map as a computer file or a microform just because of the form in which it is presented. The primary focus is cartographic while the secondary is that it is digital or microform.

The electronic version of AACR2 is still not available. When it is issued it will be available only in CD-ROM format using Folio view software. It is expected that the paper versions will be reprinted with all corrections simultaneously with the release of the electronic version.

The National Library announced that Canadian subject headings authority records are available on-line through Access AMICUS.

If there are any issues which you want brought to the attention of the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing and through it to the Joint Steering Committee for AACR2 please contact me.

Respectfully submitted

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**ACMLA Annual Conference 1997  
Andrew Hubbertz, Lou Sebert and Cheryl Woods**

## LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY IN NORTH CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN : A CASE STUDY IN CARTOGRAPHY

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Presented at ACMLA Annual Conference  
May 29, 1997

### INTRODUCTION

Maps are the means by which spatial information and change over time are communicated. Maps are an effective way to demonstrate land tenure, especially different types of land tenure systems. Changes to land tenure and other aspects of First Nations societies may be illustrated. For example, changes to the physical landscape as well as the spiritual, political, social, economic and cultural impact on Native peoples may be inferred from the imposition of the township survey system of North American colonizers on existing Native land tenure. This imposition reflected the differences between value systems that surrounded land use and occupancy for Native peoples and various forms of colonial government, a reflection that continues to the present.

The arising differences in value systems led to past misunderstandings and entitlements for First Nations and continue to influence the implementation plans to settle outstanding entitlements such as the 1992 Treaty Land Entitlement Framework Agreement in Saskatchewan. Historically, a number of First Nations in Saskatchewan were left with outstanding land entitlements which they have struggled to have recognized and to gain compensation for the loss of land and resources which contributed to significant cultural, social, political, economic and spiritual losses. Mapping can effectively illustrate conflicts and shared interests through the collection of data through interviews and questionnaires from Native communities and records of land use by non-Native peoples.

### ROLE OF MAPPING IN CLAIMS PROCESSES

While maps do not explain changes, they may lead researchers to search out explanations for causes. These effects may, in turn, serve to explain other changes within a First Nation society. For example, an examination of the traditional territories may yield a listing of a variety of resources that provided the basis for self-sufficiency

for the First Nation group, whether it be as food or products that could be sold for cash to operate in a market-based economy. The creation of a Reserve a fraction of the size of the traditional territory and limited in its available resources would serve to explain the switch from a life of hunting and gathering to participation in wage-based activities. The loss of land and resources and the subsequent confinement of the First Nation to the Reserve would demonstrate changes in socio-economic status, health status, diet, social and political autonomy.

Saskatchewan First Nations have experienced relative success in having a number of outstanding claims recognized within the parameters of treaty land entitlement but some outstanding claims fall between the guidelines for treaty land entitlement, specific and comprehensive claims. In addition, it is becoming evident that historical research was sacrificed for the sake of political expediency during the negotiations that led up to the 1992 Framework Agreement. First Nations which signed the 1992 Framework Agreement have no legal recourse to address omissions in their claim under treaty land entitlement and must clearly demonstrate loss of Reserve land in order to file a specific claim. Mapping methodologies have a role to play in illustrating the degree to which First Nations experienced losses of land and resources and the impact of such losses on their societies by providing a solid basis on which compensation may be awarded to claimant First Nations. First Nations such as Witchehan Lake who experienced the loss of traditional lands and the accompanying resources before signing treaty are left outside the parameters of the current specific and comprehensive claims processes while at the same time, having a claim under both processes as it is not clear to what extent they lost their Aboriginal rights. In addition, neither negotiation, not even consultation, nor compensation was evident in the process of incurring such losses. This situation calls for a new claims process or at the very least, expanded terms of interpretation of the existing processes.

Mapping, for First Nations, is an effective resistance strategy. As Nietschmann writes:

On a day-to-day basis, intrusions, invasions and occupations of indigenous peoples' land and sea territories are nationally and internationally justified by making and remaking and then conditioning people to accept them.<sup>1</sup>

Maps of traditional territories, constructed by First Nation communities, are powerful and reinforce group cohesion while challenging maps made by cartographers outside of the community. Communal use and occupancy of lands reflects a value system which asserts the notion of autonomy within that community.<sup>2</sup> Mapping should not only reflect non-Native forms of land use and occupancy but engage in writing or communicating revisionist history. This means including toponymy (place names), noting geographical features as well as significant gathering places, ceremonial sites and burial sites which are known and of importance to the First Nation group. This may be accomplished through map biographies.

#### MAP BIOGRAPHIES

Map biographies contain valuable traditional knowledge transmitted by individuals within Native communities. The collection of this knowledge may be approached in a number of ways which range from hand recording on paper maps or mylar plastic to computer technology. The methodology of data collection for land use and occupancy studies of First Nations in Canada has been developed and continues to develop out of the recognition of the land claims of First Nations. The purpose of gathering map biographies is to be able to present a regional picture of land use and occupancy of a First Nation group. This picture is compiled from a number of "map biography" interviews.<sup>3</sup> These are used primarily in land use and occupancy studies.

#### LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY STUDIES

In researching mapping methodology for Native land use and occupancy, two sources have been heavily consulted. These are the M.M.R. Freeman's *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project* (1976) and a study by P.J. Usher (1990) of the land use and occupancy of three Dene First Nations in the Athabaska region of Saskatchewan.

Freeman's study, conducted during the mid-1970s, utilized a map biography approach. This study looked at Inuit land use and occupancy in the Canadian Arctic.<sup>4</sup> This comprehensive study took just over two years to complete and provided a methodological framework for the land use and occupancy study undertaken by Usher

in 1990 in northern Saskatchewan.<sup>5</sup> Advances in computer technology improved the presentation in Usher's study but the basic approach to data collection differed very little. Freeman used paper maps and tracing paper over base maps<sup>6</sup> whereas Usher used mylar plastic over base maps to collect the field data.<sup>7</sup> The advantage of Usher's method is that the data is stored on computer files making it easier to access for future analysis and manipulation as well as for easier generation of additional maps. This data management was accomplished with the use of computer cartography.

#### Computer Cartography

In his book, *Computers in Geography*, Macguire asserts that computer cartography sets geographers apart from other sciences and social sciences.<sup>8</sup> However, cartography, once the domain of geographers, is becoming more accessible to others through the development of integrated computer systems and the widespread use of computers. Land claims research requires the communication of forms of land use and occupancy by First Nations which do not conform to legally codified models of Canadian or Western land use and occupancy. The communication of this spatial information is a vital component to claims research and lends itself to computer cartography through the use of interviews and oral history with graphic presentation in maps. It represents one way which may increase the validity of oral history as continuity of land use and occupancy patterns may be demonstrated as well as changes which occurred with colonialism and government policy.

According to Macguire, computer cartography has led to faster and less expensive production of maps, a reduced time for compiling maps, less storage space required and less cost in time and cost for updating. It has also allowed users to create maps tailored to their needs at a meaningful scale.<sup>9</sup>

#### Data Collection

The scale of the base map used to collect respondent data depends upon the type of information being collected and the degree to which accuracy and detail are needed. The scale of map Freeman used in his study varied somewhat. For the most part, the study gathered map biographies on topographical sheets at a scale of 1:500,000 which represented about eight miles to the inch and were familiar to the respondents.<sup>10</sup> A scale of lesser proportions would have made data collection more cumbersome in the field as each interview would require more maps to cover the same area. This could lead to respondent fatigue and confusion, all of which impinge



on the accuracy of the data collected. Traplines were plotted according to major topographical features and areal use.<sup>11</sup> Areal use introduces an interesting concept to land use and occupancy as it refers to the actual area used by a hunter or trapper rather than a specified territory with a set quantity (as in acres, sections, etc.).

Topographical sheets at a scale of 1:250,000 were used for the Mackenzie Delta area for Freeman's study in order to demonstrate the intricate channels and lakes of the area and to provide a less compact area to illustrate more intense land use.<sup>12</sup> Even at this scale, some respondents noted a lack of detail and were not able to accurately trace their traplines. This problem was solved by using topographical sheets at 1:50,000 with which trappers were able to be accurate about the location of their traplines within fifty yards.<sup>13</sup>

By the time Usher's study took place, maps on a 1:500,000 scale were no longer available. As his project concerned recent and current land use and occupancy before 1990, he chose to use maps at a scale of 1:1,000,000 in the interests of economy, respondent understanding and field limitations of handling maps. As well, the area and focus of his study differed somewhat as he was covering the Athabaska region in Saskatchewan with a focus on habitation and travel routes for hunting for three Dene First Nations.<sup>14</sup>

### **Critique**

Both Usher and Freeman selected only male respondents and a few widowed heads of household. Usher selected "...the most active or senior male in the household, on the assumption that he would have maximum knowledge and experience of the territory utilized by the members of the household (widowed elders excepted)."<sup>15</sup> His stratified sample excluded older and inactive hunters, in keeping with his focus on current land use and occupancy.<sup>16</sup> This introduces bias into his research results as the only land use and occupancy recorded is that which the actively-hunting male respondents use in their activities of hunting and trapping and only those activities which have enough prestige assigned to them by the respondents.

Researchers in Freeman's study realized that a methodological error was made by excluding women and children as these population groups foraged for berries and plants in the Arctic and assisted the elderly with fishing. Foraging activities were done in conjunction with summer hunting travels while fishing occurred when the hunters left to pursue larger game.<sup>17</sup> As the hunters did not usually participate in these activities and assigned them a lower prestige level, they were inclined to understate the extent to which these activities occurred and the

amount harvested or not report them nor the land area involved in foraging. This led to a serious understatement of land and resource use.<sup>18</sup> This understating of land use area carried over into the men's hunting and trapping activities as they tended to note kill areas where they were more consistently successful rather than occasional kill sites or areas that they had hunted in without success. This was tied to cultural understandings and values about telling the truth and being accurate.<sup>19</sup> Some species were also understated because of ranging habits and prestige associated with the taking of that particular species.<sup>20</sup>

Another area of concern that reflects on data quality is that of transferring concepts between the languages of First Nations and that of the researchers, not only in terms of mother tongue but also from the everyday to the academic and between respondents and translators. Life experiences in relation to the land may vary between respondent and translator and will be reflected in the data set.<sup>21</sup>

As Usher's study was done in an adjacent geographical region to the Freeman study, it is logical to assume that these sorts of problems would have been encountered in Usher's study. Usher does not acknowledge any of these methodological problems encountered by Freeman even though they would affect his data set. As well, Usher does not provide a list of categories studied or resulting from the research, leaving readers without any way of measuring the validity and reliability of his results with regards to a comprehensive extent of land use. This lack of reliability and validity is due to the exclusion of significant population groups from the First Nations he was surveying, regardless of the time period being surveyed.

In addition, Usher does not provide readers with a list of the types of land use which resulted from his research; such a list may be found in the Freeman study.<sup>22</sup> While this list does not indicate harvest quantities, this is a starting point for a group of studies that may be attempted from the results of land use and occupancy studies or may be done in conjunction with them. These studies are called Native harvest studies and offer a basis for the calculation of resource use and loss in the land claims of First Nations.

### **HARVEST STUDIES**

This group of studies looks at the quantity aspect of resource use. In 1985, Usher et al., undertook an evaluation of the methodologies for these studies in northern Canada.<sup>23</sup> Four basic models have been used in these studies including 1) the documentation of aggregate

levels of harvest; 2) obtaining additional information such as harvester effort, harvest location and biological data for resource management; 3) gathering socio-economic data on harvesters for economic planning and development and 4) the collection of harvest data for impact assessment and compensation.<sup>24</sup> Separate methodologies have been used for each of these approaches but each lacked individual documentation and needed to attend to harvester effort so that "traditional" did not become static as the impacts of wage-labour participation became reflected in changes in harvester effort and method.<sup>25</sup>

The researchers found Native harvest statistics to be of limited value as surveys were inconsistent in time and location and involved a small number of people while assuming no need for resource management in areas predominantly inhabited by Native peoples. No distinctions were made between these numbers and those collected under commercial and sport harvests.<sup>26</sup> In addition, many species harvested were excluded from the collected data. With the exception of the Northwest Territories, government statistics on Native harvests are lacking in quality and availability, necessitating a search through HBC records and annual game reports which provide sporadic data.<sup>27</sup>

Government records were designed to collect statistics mainly for administrative purposes rather than for resource management or impact assessment purposes. As policy shifted, methodologies were developed and modified, based on field experience rather than adherence to social scientific methods of data collection.<sup>28</sup> Thus, such statistics should be used with caution. Recall surveys were attempted as social science entered into the research methodologies. However, researchers without the proper training, assumptions made about the homogeneity of Native harvesters, the inappropriate transfer of cross-cultural survey techniques and the longevity of Native harvest in the annual cycle all created problems with the findings.<sup>29</sup>

A more significant problem is the differing objectives in defining Native harvest; resource management and socio-economic analysis sit in opposition to each other with important differences in who is being surveyed and what is being surveyed. Wildlife management focuses on the biological aspects of harvesting quantity of kills and the method of harvest rather than on total consumption as part of total economic production.<sup>30</sup>

A study done by Tobias and Kay in 1983-84 of the bush harvest in Pinehouse, Saskatchewan attempted to address the issue of significant contribution of land and its resources to Native economies.<sup>31</sup> Included in the results

were fish, small and large game, waterfowl, berries, fuelwood, potatoes and construction logs which indicate a sensitivity to actual economic activities of significance to the residents of Pinehouse and not just what is of significance to the market economy.<sup>32</sup> A further indication of attentiveness to community characteristics is the inclusion of women in reporting berry harvest and the household wood consumption as well as those women who were heads of households.<sup>33</sup> The most interesting result of this study is that it was able to demonstrate the coexistence of income-in-kind and cash sectors of a Native economy.<sup>34</sup> This could be useful in land claims, particularly in explaining the impacts of introduced and forced changes which forced adaptations and accommodation on the part of Native peoples while at the same time acknowledging the value and persistence of the "traditional" without presenting it as a static concept. Mapping such changes would demonstrate the shrinking effect of changes in land use and occupancy while speaking to the loss of land use and resources.

#### STUDY WITH WITCHEKAN LAKE FIRST NATION

Witchekan Lake First Nation is located in north central Saskatchewan and has a current population of 254, according to the 1996 Census. The people who are members of this Aboriginal community are a mixture of Cree and Saulteaux peoples who have cultural and social ties to other First Nations in the area. This is directly due to the fact that factions of the larger Saulteaux Band spread themselves amongst the traditional lands and each faction had a particular area it kept while at the same time sharing some of it with other factions.<sup>35</sup> Witchekan Lake First Nation refused to sign Treaty Six until 1950, preferring instead to remain independent, self-sufficient and autonomous as a political unit.<sup>36</sup>

The purpose of this thesis research project was to identify the land use and occupancy of Witchekan Lake First Nation in relation to the surrounding settler community that began to homestead in the area of their traditional lands in the early 1900s. The two main townships involved in the project were Townships 51 and 52, Range 11, W3M as they comprised the land area from which a Reserve was surveyed for the Witchekan Lake Band in 1913. Subsequent protest by area settlers, political interference and conflict between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Indian Affairs led to the alienation of all but seven sections of the original thirty-two sections of the Reserve surveyed in 1913.<sup>37</sup>

Although Witchekan Lake First Nation is a signatory to the 1992 Treaty Land Entitlement Framework Agreement, this agreement only covers their claims from 1950. The

time before 1950 is not covered and extends back before the 1913 survey as the first surveying of baselines was carried out in 1886.<sup>38</sup>

Content analysis was carried out on RG10 files, FSIN (Regina) files, transcripts of Elder's interviews from the mid-1970s and on interviews and map biographies gathered in field research from 1995 to 1997. From this, maps were drawn to demonstrate the use and occupancy of the larger traditional lands by Witchekean Lake First Nation as well as those in the land area of the original Reserve survey.

Economic activities in these areas include hunting, trapping, haying, woodcutting and recently, ranching/grazing. Other activities for subsistence include fishing in the river near Witchekean Lake and at Pelican Lake as well as foraging for plants and berries near Witchekean Lake. Burial grounds and past settlements and camps are also evident, as are ceremonial sites.

In his 1990 study of Athabaska region Dene First Nations, Usher describes occupancy as "... the group's collective sense of its own territory in relation to that of others... known to and used by several generations, as widely understood by the contemporary generation."<sup>39</sup> He describes camps and burial grounds as "...the tangible evidence of long-term habitation and occupancy. The stories and history of the people are tied to these places."<sup>40</sup>

### **Design for Map Biography**

Topographical sheets at a scale of 1:250,000 were used to examine regional land use and occupancy. Topographical sheets at a scale of 1:50,000 were used in the immediate area of Witchekean Lake as the original Reserve survey of 1913 encompassed the entire water body of Witchekean Lake. Archival records and oral history indicated more intense use and occupancy of this area and identified the lake area as a seasonal camping location for Witchekean Lake First Nation. The lake and land in the immediate area were the subject of much controversy between Witchekean Lake First Nation and the surrounding non-Native community as this area contained vast haylands, valued by both the settler community and by the Witchekean Lake Band.<sup>41</sup>

The interviews were conducted primarily with elders of the Witchekean Lake community. For the purpose of this study, the focus of data collection was on each individual's experience rather than on what is "traditional" for the community although this information was offered in the context of the interviews. There was an attempt to gather

experiences within "living memory" as opposed to strictly oral history; however, oral history was not excluded. To keep the focus, a questionnaire composed of general, open-ended questions was asked of each respondent.

### **Recording of Map Data**

Each respondent indicated the identified activities he or she participated in during the past and at present and indicated the locations where each activity took place. This was done for the immediate area of Witchekean Lake on a 1:50,000 scale and at a regional level at a scale of 1:250,000. Each sheet of tracing paper was marked with common geo-referencing marks to ensure the correct transfer of information. As well, each sheet was labeled with the map scale, name of respondent, date and the names of the interpreter and researcher. Land use and occupancy activities were color coded; respondents marked areas or specific points to indicate location. Each respondent's information was then transferred to the corresponding base map to produce two composite maps; one which showed use and occupancy in the immediate lake area and the other demonstrating the extent of the Band's traditional territory.

### **RESULTS OF THE WITCHEKAN LAKE FIRST NATION STUDY**

The 1:50,000 composite map indicated intense use and occupancy of the immediate area of Witchekean Lake by the Band. However, while most of the activities carried out in this area were the same as those at the regional level, the degree to which they could be accomplished was somewhat limited by the size of the territory, the climate and the geographical features of the land. This is largely because the Reserve was surveyed and granted on a proportion of one mile for every five Band members and did not allocate the Reserve according to its capabilities to provide the resources needed for self-sufficiency.

While the treaties permitted Aboriginal peoples to hunt and trap anywhere on the land, as settlement encroached on traditional lands, this was not a possibility. Hunting and trapping was not compatible with agriculture and the township survey system introduced land ownership which stood in conflict with the need of large land tracts and fluid boundaries that hunting and trapping required. As well, foraging also requires large tracts of undisturbed land; the relatively small tract provided to the Witchekean Lake Band and the pressures of settlement caused the same problems.

The regional map indicates an area of approximately 1.4 million acres which was utilized on an annual seasonal

cycle and permitted the Band to be self-sufficient. This area contained a variety of climatic and geographic conditions which produced the plants and animals necessary for the Band's survival. However, over time, government policy and outside interests produced restrictions on this area and today Witchehan Lake First Nation struggles with many of the same problems and challenges that other Aboriginal communities face in Canada today.

These maps demonstrate the importance of land and resources to the well-being of Witchehan Lake First Nation. They also provide a visual representation of Witchehan Lake's oral history as the places and activities are ones which the community revisits on an annual basis. This regular and predictable cycle has been followed by the people who live there now and was followed and taught to them by their ancestors. These ancestors learned these things from their ancestors and so on. Thus we see in these maps the transmission of history and of culture, not as dead historical facts but as living in people's memories, present activities and teachings to future generations who will pass this information on.

#### CONCLUSION

Mapping offers another means by which information may be transmitted. Mapping, as another form of literacy, conveys spatial information which may be easily understood by people who use oral and written forms of literacy. Oral history and experiences from "living memory" may be transmitted in a credible format, thereby giving oral testimony an opportunity to contribute to knowledge. As part of the claims process, mapping the experiences, knowledge and history of a First Nation provides the opportunity to be heard, perhaps for the first time. Challenges may be made to the dominant thinking as to what is believed to be knowledge or history about itself and First Nations.

As a form of literacy and in the transformation of a community's oral knowledge into a set of symbols and graphic representation on two-dimensional media, mapping is subject to error and problems during data collection and in representation. Differences in cultural concepts, problems with translating cultural concepts between different languages and between the varying life experiences of translator and respondent all impinge on the validity and reliability of the data set.

However, as mapping methodologies continue to evolve and strive to measure meaningful concepts within the context of First Nations societies, a form of revisionist history is unfolding in the rewriting of history and the

telling of stories in maps created from the knowledge base provided within the experiences and oral history of First Nations.

<sup>1</sup> Bernard Nietschmann, "Defending the Miskito Reefs with Maps and GPS" in *Cultural Survival Quarterly*, (Winter 1995), 37.

<sup>2</sup> Nietschmann, 37.

<sup>3</sup> Peter J. Usher, *Recent and Current Land Use in the Northwest Territories by Chipewyan-Denesuline Bands (Saskatchewan Athabaska Region)*, Research Report No. 1 (Prince Albert, Sask.: Office of the Prince Albert Tribal Council, November, 1990), 1.

<sup>4</sup> M.M.R. Freeman, *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy*, Report (3 vols.) (Ottawa: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1976).

<sup>5</sup> Usher, *Recent and Current Land Use*.

<sup>6</sup> Freeman, (vol. 2), 50.

<sup>7</sup> Usher *Recent and Current land Use*, 7.

<sup>8</sup> David J. Macguire, *Computers in Geography* (New York: Longman Scientific and Technical, 1989), 66.

<sup>9</sup> Macguire, 78.

<sup>10</sup> Freeman (vol.2), 50.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Usher, 6.

<sup>15</sup> Usher, *Recent and Current Land Use*, 3.

<sup>16</sup> Usher, *Recent and Current Land Use*, 5.

<sup>17</sup> Hugh Brody, "Inuit Land Use in North Baffin Island and Northern Foxe Basin" in *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project*, Report (vol.1), (Ottawa: INAC), 171.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Milton M.R. Freeman, ed., "Fieldwork Methodology: Rationale and Assessment" in *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project*, Report (vol.1), (Ottawa: INAC), 56.

<sup>20</sup> Brody, 168.

<sup>21</sup> Hugh Brody, "Land Occupancy: Inuit Perceptions" in *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project*, Report (vol.1), (Ottawa: INAC, 1976), 185.

<sup>22</sup> Freeman (vol.2), 49.

<sup>23</sup> Peter J. Usher et al., *An Evaluation of Native Harvest Survey Methodologies in Northern Canada* (Ottawa: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Environmental Studies

Revolving Funds, No. 004, April, 1985), 7.

<sup>24</sup> Usher et al., 2.

<sup>25</sup> Usher et al., 3.

<sup>26</sup> Usher et al., 7.

<sup>27</sup> Usher et al., 22-23.

<sup>28</sup> Usher et al., 25.

<sup>29</sup> Usher et al., 36. Of particular note here is a reference made to early researchers being mainly anthropologists and geographers rather than sociologists, the latter tending to have more training in statistical technique than the other two.

<sup>30</sup> Usher et al., 39-40.

<sup>31</sup> Terry N. Tobias and James J. Kay, "The Bush Harvest in Pinehouse, Saskatchewan, Canada" in *Arctic* 47, no.3 (September 1993), 207.

<sup>32</sup> Tobias and Kay, 213.

<sup>33</sup> Tobias and Kay, 209.

<sup>34</sup> Tobias and Kay, 220.

<sup>35</sup> For a discussion of communal ownership and access to traditional lands by other groups, see Peter J. Usher, Frank J. Tough and Robert M. Galois, "Reclaiming the Land; Aboriginal Title, Treaty Rights and Land Claims in Canada," *Applied Geography*(1992), 12, 111-112.

<sup>36</sup> National Archives of Canada (NAC), RG10, Voume 7767, File 27107-1.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Saskatchewan Archives Board (SAB), R190.6, File 4395.

<sup>39</sup> Usher, *Recent and Current Land Use*, 3.

<sup>40</sup> Usher, *Recent and Current Land Use*, 7.

<sup>41</sup> NAC, RG10, volume 7767, File 27107-1.



Brenda McLeod presenting her paper at the ACMLA Annual Conference, May 29, 1997

## **National Archives Acquires the Canada Land Data System (CLDS) from Environment Canada, State of the Environment Directorate.**

Presented to the Annual Conference of the  
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, May 1997

David L. Brown

### **What is the Canada Land Data System?**

The Canada Land Data System (CLDS) is a geographic information system (GIS) that was originally designed by the Department of Forestry and Rural Development for the purpose of mapping information related to the Canada Land Inventory. 'The Canada Land Inventory' program was originally proposed by the Senate Committee on Land Use in 1958 and was endorsed by the Resources for Tomorrow Conference in 1961. The objective of the CLI was to develop a nationwide land data base as the basis for multidisciplinary land use planning. Acting on these recommendations, the federal government, in cooperation with the provinces, began the CLI program in 1963 under the auspices of the Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA). Although the system was predominantly used to map and analyze data associated with the CLI, it was also used for numerous other spatial analysis projects.

The CLDS holds a complete set of digital data for the Canada Land Inventory which consists of multiple coverages of land use capability for agriculture, forestry, recreation, and wildlife - including both waterfowl and ungulates. The 'Inventory' also contains 1966 urban land use information for twenty-three urban centered regions. In later years, spatial changes in urban land use for the original 23 urban centres was recorded for the years 1966-1971, 1971-1976, and 1981 under the auspices of the Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP). The 1981 project also includes land use information for various minor urban regions.

The CLDS also contains major ecological map sets for Yellowknife that were completed under the Northern Land Use Information Series Program (NLUISP). Yet other ecological and biophysical map sets were created for various Canadian National Parks. The system houses the 1971, 1976 and 1981 census enumeration boundaries for Canada. These census files were digitized in order to do spatial analysis by census enumeration area, and none of them are available from Statistics Canada. In general, the system represents one of the largest digital land resource mapable data collections in Canada.

### **Status of CLDS and Associated Records**

In 1995, the use of CLDS was discontinued by Environment Canada as a result of Program Review I cuts. V. Neimanis of the Ecosphere Desk, State of the Environment Directorate first notified the National Archives about the demise of the system in June of 1995. At the time, the National Archives was asked if it was interested in acquiring the system. On June 23, 1995, discussions with Environment Canada were concluded with the agreement that the records from the system should be sent to the National Archives on a direct transfer basis.

This decision was based upon appraisal work completed by National Archives' archivists in 1974. Recently completed investigations indicate that a number of record Authorities, and microfilm submissions related to CLDS records were reviewed and approved by the National Archives. The most significant, Authority 74/019, was approved in December 1974 and was related to records about the Canadian Geographic Information System design and program documentation. This submission was reviewed by M. Carroll (Chief, Machine Readable Archives Division/PA) and W. Oppen (Resource Records Section, Public Records Division/PA). Both identified the records as having archival value, only if the main CGIS associated with the records was transferred to the National Archives as well. Consequently, the submission was approved with the caveat that "... a copy of the machine readable Canada Land Inventory File be transferred with necessary support documentation . . . to the Historical Branch, Public Archives of Canada . . .". Some of the design and program documentation was transferred to the Government Archives Division in 1990. Additional program documentation was transferred in 1996 and is now being used by the staff of the Visual and Sound Archives Division (VSA) to arrange and describe the digital map series.

Since the 1960s, the cartographic area of the National Archives has acquired copies of the individual printed map sheets as they were produced. A significant portion of the manuscript paper and mylar maps associated

with the CLI were transferred to VSA in 1994. This transfer consisted of an estimated 17,000 manuscript map sheets of varying scales. It is expected that the digital version of the CLDS map series will compliment the paper series not only because of their geographic extent, but because the maps can be reproduced at a higher degree of resolution than copies from the original manuscript or printed versions.

An Intera SPANS version of the CLDS was transferred to the National Archives in 1995, and this version of the CLDS is now available to the public. The SPANS version contains CLI, CLUMP, National Parks and AVHRR land coverages. In 1996, a copy of the Microsoft Excel tape management system used by Environment Canada to manage the CLDS nine-track magnetic tapes was transferred to VSA in September. This tape management system is being used to identify which coverages have survived. Preliminary investigations indicate that the majority of the map series and individual project maps are extant. The bulk of the collection resides on approximately 1,495 nine-track tapes.

### **Statistics Canada and National Archives of Canada CLDS Restoration Initiative**

On April 25, 1996 Michael Bordt of Statistics Canada approached the National Archives to obtain a copy of the CLI data contained in the CLDS. However, by this point in time none of the CLDS information had been transferred to the National Archives. In fact, one of the reasons that the information had not been transferred to the National Archives was because all the Environment Canada employees who worked with the CLDS were deployed to other positions in the federal government; and as a result, nobody in Environment Canada could be identified to supply a copy of the digital map sheets. Statistics Canada was interested in obtaining the CLI and CLUMP data as input into their Land Account Project and a National Urban Land Information Base. Namely in reaction to Statistics Canada's interest in the Canada Land Inventory information, the National Archives and Statistics Canada entered into an informal agreement to salvage all of the CLDS data. The project has become known as the 'Statistics Canada and National Archives of Canada CLDS Restoration Initiative'.

Initial tests to migrate the CLDS data to a computer platform other than an IBM mainframe environment were not very successful. Prior to 1996, Peter Shut of Agriculture Canada attempted to migrate a copy of the

agricultural map base. Unfortunately, Peter had little success in reading the tapes because of tape security problems at the service bureau he was using. This initiative did; however, determine there was sufficient documentation about the CLDS data structures so a future attempt could be made. At the time, Agriculture Canada was testing a project to perform a detailed assessment of agricultural land capability. In the future, if the project is extended to the national level there will be a requirement for the CLI agricultural data to test various hypothesis associated with past agricultural decisions by Agriculture Canada.

Using the information supplied by Agriculture Canada, further tests to determine the feasibility of transferring the system to another platform were conducted in December of 1996. The first attempt was completed by Statistics Canada. Initial trials indicated that many of the tapes were in poor condition and required extensive cleaning because the polyester base of the tapes was beginning to disintegrate. Similar to the Agriculture Canada tests, Statistics Canada performed the copying procedures on an IBM mainframe computer using high speed nine-track tape drives. Once copies of the files were migrated from tape to disk, verification procedures indicated the files with filled with data errors. Continuous attempts by Statistics Canada did not appear to resolve the migration problems.

As a result, in January of 1997 a group of test tapes were transferred to the National Archives where an OVERLAND DATA nine-track tape drive, configured with a Personal Computer, was used to read the tapes. Similar to the Statistics Canada situation, it was found that when the tape drive was run at normal speed it was virtually impossible to extract the data sets. However, once the drive was set to its slowest speed, the files could be extracted with a fewer percentage of errors. The problem with the tapes disintegrating was partially resolved through tape cleaning procedures, but in some cases none of the data have survived.

The National Archives is currently extracting the digital maps with financial assistance from Statistics Canada, in association with Natural Resources Canada. Statistics Canada is cooperating in an effort to restore the complete set of data associated with Canada Land Data System. Under the terms of reference for the joint project, Statistics Canada is allocating \$75,000 so all the currently structured CLDS data can be converted to a standardized data structure that can be used by current and future GIS software packages. At present, the maps are in the CLDS data structure which requires custom made software in order to reproduce the maps sheets.

The CLDS used a data format that allowed processing to be done with the limited computing capabilities available in the late 1960s.

Given the complexities of the project, the associated tasks have been divided into phases. Phase One includes the extraction of the IBM mainframe data in EBCDIC format from the 9-track tapes. This job will be completed by the Electronic Records Acquisition and Research Section in VSA for all 1,495 tapes. Once all the data have been extracted, they will be placed in the holdings of the National Archives on 8mm tape in CLDS binary format.

In total, there are 670 tapes containing CLI, CLUMP and NLUI SP maps sheets. These tapes are being addressed first and, to date, information has been migrated from approximately 450 tapes. Statistical data from the feasibility study determined it would take 40 working days to extract the files for the three series identified above, and approximately 100 working days for the entire collection. As indicated previously, many of the tapes have not been used for a number of years. As a result, they are extremely dirty and fragile. Statistics Canada has offered to provide a technician to do some of the tape copying work. Approximately, \$15,000 of the total project cost will go to this activity.

Once all the data have been extracted, phase two of the project specifies that all the files will be placed on a series of CD-ROMs with some extraction software to convert the files into ARC/INFO Generate, DLG or SPANS vector files. The development of the extraction software was financed by Statistics Canada in association with Natural Resources Canada. A prototype of the extraction software has been completed and is now under the process of being tested. In essence, the extraction software reads the binary CLDS data, determines the correspondence between a map sheet and its component frames, and creates a table that shows this correspondence. This table is used by a second piece of software to extract information about the scale of the map, attribute data for each polygon, and frame information. Each map sheet is constructed of 128 individual frames. Extracted frames are based on a map sheet correspondence table and combined into a single coverage. This coverage is then exported into a format that is compatible with current GIS standards. After the project is completed, the NA will receive a copy of the standardized maps from Statistics Canada in ARC/INFO format.

**David L. Brown, Chief  
Electronic Records A&R Section  
Visual and Sound Archives Division  
National Archives of Canada**



**Tom Nagy and David Brown  
ACMLA Annual Conference, May 1997**



## MAP REVIEW

L. M. SEBERT

**Prototype 1:50,000 Series Sheet 41A/10, Owen Sound.  
Published by the Centre for Topographic Information,  
National Resources Canada, 1996.**

The Centre for Topographic Information (CTI), formerly the Topographical Survey of Canada, has issued a prototype sheet to illustrate the proposed changes in the multi-colour sheets of the 1:50,000 Series. The quadrangle chosen for this experiment is 41A/10, Owen Sound, a sheet containing a good "sampling" of southern Ontario urban and rural topography.

There are several reasons why the CTI decided to issue a new design for coloured 1:50,000 sheets. The fact that only revision work is being done on this Series is probably the most important reason. The Series now covers all of Canada except a few isolated areas in the Arctic Islands. This means that all available resources will be put into the revision and digitizing of existing maps. To cope with the revision of this Series of over 12,000 sheets, ways must be found to streamline the gathering of revision data without losing essential map information. Striking the balance between cutting down on the field work and still maintaining the quality of the cartographic information is the main thrust of this experiment.

A second objective is to produce high quality maps by taking advantage of the digitizing of the cartography which allows very close registry in the printing. This allows the use of many colours in the symbolization, and reduces the printing costs. The following examination of the new version of 41A/10 Owen Sound will assess the degree with which these two objectives have reached their goals.

Considering first the innovations in printing, a four-colour printing system has been adopted. Using the three primary colours (magenta, cyan and yellow) together with black, almost any desired colour or tint can be produced. This is done by screening the colours and "mixing" them by overprinting various colours and screen percentages. Obviously, perfect register is mandatory when fine lines of more than one colour are printed by this method. In this regard the printing of the Owen Sound sheet is absolutely first class. Probably the greatest challenge was the production of the fine brown line for the intermediate contours. This has been done by printing screened magenta over screened

yellow. A study of the whole sheet with a reading glass could not detect the slightest flaw in the register. The reduction of printing colours from six to four is an obvious saving in time and expense.

The authors of the prototype have been less successful in their efforts to reduce the revision field work. As the basic geometry of this Series is sound, the main problem in revision is the up-dating of man-made and man-altered features. Obvious steps to speed this work are evident in the prototype, but in doing so much critical data has been left off the sheet. The first thing that most map users will notice is that almost all landmark feature labels have been removed. No longer will landmark buildings carry such labels as "cheese factory," "water tower," "ammunition storage." All school and church symbols have also been deleted. These symbols and labels are as old as the Series itself, and together they provided a good array of landmarks for people who will use these maps in the field. They also provide an indication of the life and activities of the community. For example, the label "cement factory" would indicate that some local pollution might exist. The label "silo" on several tower symbols would suggest dairy farming was prevalent. In my opinion, the removal of labels is a serious mistake. As many of them identify permanent features there would be little saving in field work.

An even more serious mistake is the removal of the building symbols from industrial site and replacing them with a yellow area colour. Without any indication of the type and density of construction in such areas it is impossible to judge its influence on the surrounding area. Is it a complete oil refinery or a few storage tanks with a caretaker's hut?

This prototype is accompanied with a short legend of conventional signs on a separate sheet. It only illustrates the more important of the proposed changes in symbolization. There is no legend on the prototype but of course one will be added when final approval of the conventional signs has been obtained. Will this legend be printed in grey on the back of the sheet, or in colour on the front in the space available in the bottom

margin? Possibly, an extensive explanation of the symbolization could be provided on a separate sheet, available free of charge from map dealers. This last option is the one adopted by several provincial map producing agencies.

Certain small area symbols, such as cemeteries, gravel pits, rural airfields, have been replaced by a point symbol and have had their boundaries removed. The symbol does not indicate the extent of the feature, and in many cases does not indicate the exact function of the facility. Crossed shovels means "extraction" but does not say whether the feature is a sand pit, a gravel pit, a quarry or a mine. This certainly reduces the fieldwork! (This will not annoy the residents of Prince Edward Island because that province has no gravel pits, quarries or mines.)

There are two symbols for "leisure facility" but this all-embracing term is not defined. Certainly it would include public beaches and fair grounds but would it include The Sky Dome, the National Art Centre, museums, and the like? Another vague and rather troubling term is "solid depot." Presumably this lumps auto wreckers with garbage dumps, but is there not a distinction worth preserving? An auto wrecker is an industrial site while a garbage dump is a potential source of pollution. The term "solid depot" should logically include lumber yards, coal storage areas and the log storage near paper mills, but is this the intention of the designers of the prototype? Clarification is certainly needed.

The road symbolization for the prototype is new, but a complete list of road symbols is not provided on the symbol sheet. By examining the map it is evident that the available road types are as follows:

- Autoroutes shown in a solid purple line
- Main roads, paved, in a solid red line
- Main roads, unpaved, in a broken red line
- Secondary roads, paved, in a solid orange line
- Secondary roads, unpaved, in a broken orange line
- Cart tracks shown in a dashed black line (dashes 3 mm long)
- Trails, portages, etc., a dashed black line (dashes 1.5 mm long)

For the past 30 years, users of the 1:50,000 Series have associated the red road symbol with paved roads, and the orange symbol with roads of loose surface. As shown above, the two colours are now used to differentiate main and secondary roads. The nature of the surface is indicated by the solid or broken line. Gone are the listing of the number of lanes, though

in this age it can be presumed that all autoroutes have at least two lanes in both direction, all main and secondary roads are two or more lanes, and a single lane road can be described as a cart track. On the prototype Owen Sound sheet the only autoroute shown is the main east-west street running through the city. Is this really an autoroute (i.e. a divided highway with limited access)? I think not. It is probably a boulevard, but certainly not an autoroute by any acceptable definition. The move to have true autoroutes given a distinctive symbol is applauded. In the future, they will be the main routes of about 80 percent of Canada's interurban road traffic.

It is in the depiction of boundaries that I think the proposed style is in trouble. Boundaries often coincide with roads, and when a road symbol is overprinted on a boundary some confusion in identification may occur. On the prototype sheet there is a boundary running along the dividing line between Sydenham and St. Vincent Township Municipalities. Due to the overprinting of various road symbols this boundary changes colour at least four times during its run. Positive identification of the various symbols is difficult. Rural municipal boundaries are important for a number of reasons (taxation, municipal services, rural emergency services, etc.) and it is important that they be clearly shown.

The proposed boundary classes are not well named. All boundaries are geographical, and surely municipality boundaries are administrative. The colour of the administrative boundary symbol is unfortunately rather close to that of the autoroute.

Considering rural administration, it is sad for country dwellers to see that lot and concession numbers have been removed from topographic maps. This is of course not new with this prototype; they have been gone for several years. Lot numbers, even in outline, did clutter the topography, but concession numbers are unobtrusive, and from a revision point-of-view they are unchanging. They illustrate the survey pattern and help to identify municipal boundaries. On the prototype the township municipality is named in large blue type near the centre of the feature. The former practice was to place the name in small black type on the four boundaries opposite the name of the adjoining township. My personal preference is for the former system. If rural boundaries are important, and I think they are, would it be possible to include in the margin a small outline map of the sheet showing city, county and township boundaries? This would simplify the tracing of boundaries on the face of the map.

Commenting on the data on the margins of the prototype may be premature because the margin design is obviously not finalized. The lack of a legend has been mentioned. The edition number is missing from the top margin, but the prototype is not yet a new edition. The right margin has some notable changes. Below the standard military identification box there is the normal grid and magnetic variation data and information on the use of the UTM grid. The index of adjoining sheets has been enlarged and now contains an outline of the main highways on the sheets shown. Only provincial main roads are shown even though some county roads are of equal surface and width. Below the index is a box where dealers can place their address stamp. The rest of the margin is blank except for the map title and the CTI imprint. These items are situated about 20 cm from the bottom of the map. At one time it was thought imperative to have the sheet name and number as close as possible to the lower right corner of the sheet so that map users looking for a particular sheet, stored flat in a map drawer, could fold back only a small portion of the sheets to find the sheet names. Presumably that requirement no longer holds. The placement of the map number and title on the prototype was obviously done to give the impression of a "cover" on the map when it is folded.

The bottom margin contains the usual information on scale, contour interval, foot-metric conversion and imprint data. The lack of a legend, that probably will be supplied later, makes the bottom margin look unbalanced. One interesting addition is a "Sources" note. On the prototype the Geodetic Survey Division is the only source mentioned, but in the future it is anticipated that provincial surveyors and cartographers will be credited, as it is hoped that there will be an exchange of cartographic data between provincial and federal mapping agencies. This is certainly an obvious way to reduce revision field work. (On the prototype there is a mistranslation in the French Sources note; "Bornes altimetrique" is not French for "horizontal monuments.")

Finally, what grade should be given to the design of the prototype. In its printing and technical production it is first rate, and it is worthy of an A Plus. The advantages of digital cartography are obvious in the excellent registration and the wide variety of colours that such a system provides. The geometry of the 1:50,000 coloured sheets is of high quality, and therefore those who intend to use the digital cartography for base maps or with GIS programs will be very pleased with this design.

Other users, who intend to employ the paper version for desk studies or out-door use, will, I think, be disappointed. In the name of reducing revision costs, the map has been drained of valuable data. In examining the countryside around Owen Sound I had difficulty in getting a "feel" for the country. Had I examined the sheet in the field, I think I would have been even more disappointed by the lack of names, labels and the ambiguousness of many of the new symbols. I would give this design a C Minus for its usefulness in the field.

(Note: The author, Louis Sebert, is an Honorary member of ACMLA and retired from the Surveys & Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines & Resources. We appreciate his contributions to the *Bulletin* and hope he continues to submit articles for publication. See photo page 10.)



Frank Winter, Director, University of Saskatchewan, opening ACMLA Annual Conference, May 1997

## 1997 ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORT

Compiled by Alberta Auringer Wood with James Boxall, Trudy Bodak, Lorraine Dubreuil, Shirley Anne Harmer, Irene Kumar, Cathy Moulder, Richard Pinnell, Lori Sugden, Grace Welch, Joan Winearls & Cheryl Wood

The ACMLA 1997 Annual Conference was held from May 25th through May 31st at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. On the 25th and 26th there was a workshop conducted by Pam Tallon of Statistics Canada's Geography Division. The first day provided a refresher on using ArcView with Statistics Canada data. The second day was a more in-depth presentation with opportunity for hands-on practice in using the geographic data from the 1996 Census. She covered how the products link together, how to do a simple enumeration area map, and how to aggregate statistics and identify component parts (e.g. postal codes and enumeration areas). A manual and two guidebooks were distributed at the session. These will provide useful information to do follow-up work at home. The Tuesday session was followed by an ice-breaker social at the University of Saskatchewan Faculty Club.

On Wednesday, I made a few remarks at the opening of the main part of the conference, along with Frank Winter, Director of Libraries, and Andrew Hubbertz, Conference Organizer. This was followed by "History of Geological Mapping in Western Canada" by Walter Kupsch, Retired Professor, Department of Geography, University of Saskatchewan. We all enjoyed Dr. Kupsch's presentation on the early geological mapping of Western Canada. We were introduced to the life and works of Sir John Richardson, who was the first to compile a geological map of Western Canada and who also compiled a geological map of British North America, showing two main geological divisions. We also learned of James Hector's, Henry Youle Hind's and Alexander K. Isbister's, a Meti born in Cumberland House, contributions to the geological mapping of Western Canada. A slide presentation followed which included the following mapping examples: the geographical map of Canada (1862), the map of the geological divisions of Canada, Richardson's map of the geology of British North America, and Hind's geological map of Rupert's Land with cross-sections showing the three prairie steps.

(Irene Kumar, Information Services/Services d'information, Earth Sciences Information Centre/Centre d'information sur les sciences de la Terre, Natural Resources Canada)

Before and after the break, there were talks on two atlases, a revision of the general one of Saskatchewan by Michael R. Wilson (published in Volume 98 of the *Bulletin*) of the Department of Geography and another one just on birds of Saskatchewan by Alan R. Smith of the Canadian Wildlife Service. Dr. Wilson reviewed the background of the *Atlas of Saskatchewan*, which was prepared by the Department of Geography and published in 1969 by the University of Saskatchewan. The publication of the Saskatchewan atlas was followed by those of Alberta (1969), British Columbia (1979) and Manitoba (1983). Impetus for a revision began in 1980 with more recent activity in 1994 by Professor Ka-lu Hung, one of the original editors. When a collaborative project was deemed unfeasible, the University of Saskatchewan provided funding which allowed production work to begin in fall 1996. The production process is entirely electronic. The intent of the first phase of the atlas project is to produce a book-format atlas. It is expected that the hard copy atlas and possibly a CD-ROM version of it will be completed by 2000, the Province's 95th anniversary. Since the databases are digital, they would be suitable for an electronic atlas or atlas-as-GIS which could be queried and customized by users. There are many themes which could be developed from databases if they are in the public domain and affordable. The project organizers expect that a multi-format atlas and its supporting database will provide benefits to many user groups, primarily those in Saskatchewan. (Shirley Anne Harmer, Maps and Air Photos, Joseph S. Stauffer Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.)

An excellent paper on breeding bird atlases and the *Atlas of Saskatchewan Birds* (Nature Saskatchewan, 1996. Saskatchewan Natural History Society Spec. Pub. no. 32. ISBN 0-921104-12-X. \$45.00) was given by the author, Alan R. Smith. These atlases have varied over the years, many depicting only breeding information and the status of various birds. In Canada there have been several provincial atlases based on special surveys of breeding over a five-year span with the data being collected for ten kilometre-grid squares. In his atlas, on the other hand, he included summering, wintering and migrating information, and his sources were historical records, breeding bird surveys, museum

specimens, Christmas bird counts and published literature in the field. His atlas also varies from others in that data was plotted at a much smaller scale by National Topographic Series sheets at 1:50,000 (724 map sheets as opposed to 7000 grid squares). Because so much data had to be shown there are about 12 different symbols and some had to be shown in conjunction with each other. In the finished atlas there is one map per species with information of confirmed or possible breeding and seasonal residency or migration. On average there are 58 sites marked per map, and Smith admits that rare species are better reported and urban areas or good birding areas have been best covered. Smith feels that the atlas will allow researchers to identify species at risk such as the ferruginous hawk, piping plover and loggerhead shrike and potential locations and numbers. It will also allow scientists to study range expansion and contraction, predator-prey relationships, overlap areas for eastern and western species, and correlations between habitats and climate change and the presence of various species. In the future he plans updates to the atlas database, and the production of a CD-ROM. The latter would allow the study of birds for particular local areas. In addition, versions of some of his maps will appear in the new edition of the *Atlas of Saskatchewan* and will be used by C. Stuart Houston in his forthcoming *Birds of Saskatchewan*.

(Joan Winearls, Map Library, University of Toronto)

After lunch D'Arcy Hande, Saskatchewan Archives Board, spoke on "Homestead Records and Township Survey Plans, 1873-1930". The homestead files were transferred from the federal government to the Saskatchewan Archives Board in 1956. Saskatchewan is the only province with original manuscript records and also the only province with a personal name index to the files. The files, which pertain to quarter-sections (160 acres), or other parcels of land available for settlement, document in official reports and correspondence the various types of land grants. These files can provide information on homesteading families and have been the basis of a broad range of research projects. Township plans, based on the Dominion land surveys, give information on soil, vegetation, cart trails, surveyed roads, forts and settlements. A useful guide to the plans was done by the National Archives of Canada. (National Map Collection (Canada), *Index to the Township Plans of the Canadian West = Index de Plans de Cantons de L'Ouest Canadien*. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1974). Mr. Hande displayed samples of the various types of documents which gave a fascinating and poignant glimpse into the story of settlement in

Saskatchewan.

(Shirley Anne Harmer, Maps and Air Photos, Joseph S. Stauffer Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.)

He was followed by Ron Whistance-Smith who spoke about the "Rural Map Directory and its One-Inch-to-the Mile Land Ownership Maps of Central Alberta, [1920]." The Rural Map Directory Company started producing maps for Alberta in 1919, but was only in business for about nine months. There are no records of the incorporation of this company. The principals of it, as listed in Henderson's Directory of 1919, were M. B. Pierce and R. Giselin. Their total map output was about 30 maps. Each map covered nine townships. There was often advertising around the border of their maps. The maps show the land owner's name, or if a owner is absentee, his home address is given. If a person is renting, "occupant" is added to the name. Looking at the writing on the maps, it is evident that more than one person did the lettering.

(Lorraine Dubreuil, Map Curator, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University, Montreal)

The last presentation of the afternoon entitled "Digitizing Fire Insurance Plans: The City of Saskatoon Archives Experience" was given by the City Archivist, Erik Anderson. The purpose of this project was to preserve the originals of three very high use insurance plan ledgers of Saskatoon (dated 1911, 1923 and 1958) by creating colour reproductions for public use. The original intention had been to create colour photocopies, but the ultimate output of digital photographic reproductions has proven to be a much more flexible and economical alternative. The total project cost, for about 350 sheets, was \$13,000, jointly funded by the Canadian Council of Archives and the City of Saskatoon. Technical expertise was supplied by local Dark Horse Studios, which produced the digital photographs on a CD-ROM with each sheet captured as a separate digital file, in compressed JPEG format, for about \$40.00 per page.

Anderson indicated that Saskatoon Archives intends to provide the fire insurance plan information to users on the Internet, perhaps as thumb prints, or by custom printing of sections. He had no information on the negotiations engaged in by Saskatoon's Legal Department, in order to obtain copyright release.

(Cathy Moulder, Curator, Lloyd Reeds Map Collection, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.)

In the evening, there was a heritage walking tour of Saskatoon conducted by Peggy Sarjeant of the Saskatoon Heritage Society. It covered an area on the south-east side of the South Saskatchewan River which was the location of the beginnings of Saskatoon. Part of a section of land had been granted to The Temperance Colonization Society in 1877 with some surrounding areas acquired afterwards by members of the society for farming purposes. Several of the oldest buildings were pointed out on the tour, including a house that had been used as a field hospital after the Battle of Batoche. The area became known as Nutana which still appears on the modern topographic maps. There were ferry crossings in the area with numerous bridges having been built later. It was a relatively recent occurrence that both sides of the river were joined together into one city as Saskatoon.

On Thursday, May 29th, the first session was reports from Michel Cardinal and Denis Genest from the Centre for Topographic Information (CTI), Geomatics Canada. They gave a presentation on the Centre's organization, business plan, Customer Requirements Analysis, products, distribution, licensing, and pricing. According to CTI's Web site:

"The Centre for Topographic Information provides topographic products and services that contribute to Canada's prosperity by helping clients in areas of recreation and sovereignty. The centre creates, maintains and makes available the National Topographic Data Base to meet the needs of users of spatial and temporal digital topographic data. The centre also maintains and makes available the Canadian Geographic Names Data Base and the National Air Photo Library."

Denis mentioned that in the future National Topographic Data Base (NTDB) revisions will be much more frequent since CTI will focus on features of interest to its partners; according to Denis these partners will be the main sources of update information. Maps will be strictly derived from the NTDB and will have the same content. The business plan refers to on-demand map printing; this will be plotting or photocopying, rather than lithographic printing. CTI products will be handled by four regional distribution centres each with its own network of dealers. Michel discussed National Air Photo Library's (NAPL's) project to digitize air photos at 300 or 600 dpi. A new NAPL project is the development of an air photo retrieval system, which should be available to the public by March 1998; it is

anticipated that external clients will have online access via the Internet and that turn around time will be three to four working days.

Denis described the vector, elevation, and raster data available from CTI and then talked about licenses, including end user and commercial licenses. The price of end-user licensed data is based on volume of information and covers the cost of disseminating the data. For example, the cost of vector coverage of Montreal (all layers) might be more than \$1,000 whereas coverage of portions of Saskatchewan could cost less than \$300. One member asked about price inputs for data and was told that these include publicity, staff salaries, 1-800 number, and shipping costs. Someone else asked about revisions and was informed that dealers are not obliged to provide the most recent version of a file. There was a comment that some dealers are not knowledgeable about the terms of the license agreement; Denis noted that NRCan's auditors do talk to end users and that NRCan wants feedback about dealers. A member asked about geographic names in electronic format and was told that these are now available from CTI. Finally, a member asked about the automatic supply of depository maps and was told by Michel that there are more than 1,000 depository clients and that CTI cannot manage the distribution from a list of libraries. Note: The overheads used in this session are being circulated to those interested in seeing them.

(Richard Pinnell, Head, University Map and Design Library, University of Waterloo, Ont.)

Fred Stephenson of the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) discussed recent innovations and planned changes to hydrographic charting. On the data collection side, some electronic data collection methods can provide about 1Gigabyte of data a day, accurate to international standards, and are used for elevation mapping, monitoring volumes of fisheries, and archaeological site mapping. Airborne systems can detect shoals and monitor ice conditions, and even bottom-sampling methods include digital data. CHS's electronic navigation chart technology, Electronic Chart Display System or ECDIS, is developing worldwide standards while continuing to produce paper-based as well as electronic charts. Positioning information is available using GPS, Loran C and radar, but presently takes one minute to chart electronically, during which time significant movement can occur. Presently, less than \$500 buys a 3-CD set of raster charts for the west coast, with a vector layer overlaid, running on Windows 95, on which notes can be input. Planned

features for ECDIS are real-time positioning, proximity alarms for hazards, optimal route planning, integration of radar data, precise navigation along a route, seamless coverage (presently coverage is chart-based), variable scales, split screens and validated data. For the standard S57 version 3 chart, updates will be available via the Internet for a distributed network of print-on-demand dealers, and through patches, CD or satellite links for electronic users. Even the datum will change, from (currently) low tide to ellipsoid reference, eventually allowing real-time charts which change with the tide. Despite the additional challenges of downsizing and cost recovery, the work continues to be interesting and dynamic.

(Lori Sugden, Map Curator, Map Library, University of Victoria, BC)

After lunch, we heard from Harold Rostad of the Saskatchewan Institute of Pedology and former Land Resource Unit Head of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. He described the work and projects being done in Saskatchewan relating to land and soil surveys, including the most recent work "GIS applications to soil inventories in Saskatchewan", by Harold Rostad, Alvin Anderson and Stephen Bowkett. Dr. Rostad began his presentation with the background and history of the soil surveys. He mentioned that the soil survey started in Saskatchewan in 1920 and the first survey report was published in 1923 covering the area around Moose Jaw. From 1920 to about 1935, soil survey reports from different parts of the province were published. In 1945, the early survey reports were amalgamated to form reports no. 1-11, and these covered Southern Saskatchewan at a scale of 1:500,000. Soil survey report no. 13 (Northern Saskatchewan) was published in 1960 at a scale of 1:190,000. Dr. Rostad went on to talk about the re-survey of the province, which began in 1958 and was completed in 1996. Map sheet areas are covered at a scale of 1:126,000. Rural municipalities, which were completed around the 1980's, are covered at a scale of 1:100,000. In this re-survey, the average size of a polygon is 350 hectares, and there are approximately 70,000 polygons in agricultural Saskatchewan. Dr. Rostad talked briefly about soil survey procedures (field work, aerial photos, field sheets), and he mentioned the small scale maps that were produced and used in their work: 1) "Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC)", scale 1:1,000,000. The average size of a polygon is 26,000 hectares, and there are 1000 polygons in agricultural Saskatchewan. These maps are useful for generalized soil and landscape interpretation. 2) "Ecoregion of Canada", scale 1:2,000,000. The average size of a polygon is 200,000

hectares, and there are approximately 100 polygons in agricultural Saskatchewan.

Dr. Rostad pointed out that digital data at a scale of 1:100,000 is available for all of Saskatchewan south of 55 degrees north. Acreage data covers forest reserves (9.4 million hectares) and agricultural lands (26.6 million hectares). Digital data includes nested polygons and attribute databases comprising landscape features and generalized soil characteristics. With links to other databases for climatic data, Statistics Canada data, crop insurance data and land use data, there are a number of interpretation maps that can be and have been produced. He showed some examples: Canada Land Inventory map of Saskatchewan; Soil and landscape suitability for dryland potato production; Soil landscape suitability for chickpea production; Elemental map of the Prairies cadmium (cd) in A horizons; Land use on the Prairies; Soil organic carbon of Canada. The last project that Dr. Rostad covered in his presentation was "The Health of our soils: toward sustainable agriculture in Canada" a joint project initiated by D. F. Acton and L. J. Gregorich (from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada). The objective of this project was to investigate the health of our soils and to see how they have changed over the past 10 years. In this report, there are a number of maps showing predictable changes of our soil quality.

(Trudy Bodak, York University Map Library, North York, Ont.)

A graduate student in the Department of Native Studies of the University of Saskatchewan, Brenda McLeod, described her work on land use and occupancy in north central Saskatchewan. She is a social science student who used maps to study treaty land and entitlement issues. Her area of study is the Withekan Lake region about 2 1/2 hours northwest of Saskatoon. She used "map biographies" or information transmitted by oral tradition to collect her information. This term was coined by M. M. R. Freeman in his *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project* (1976). She used 1:1,000,000 scale maps to collect general information on hunting and trapping, and also 1:250,000 ones to get a regional picture. Her maps indicating hunting and foraging areas showed how the women generalized while the men were more specific. She noted that the township and range settlement patterns led to conflict with the natives and between 1912-1920 most of the land was taken from the band. In 1996, there were 254 people in the band. (Alberta Auringer Wood, Maps, Data and Media Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF)

The afternoon concluded with the Sounding Board session with Cheryl Woods as moderator. It is meant to give members the opportunity to pose questions to the membership about certain concerns, make announcements, etc. The feedback from the discussions that follow are usually helpful to give the executive direction or as general information through the exchange of ideas to the entire membership. There were nine items discussed during this session:

1) Directory of Canadian Map Collections - it was agreed that a new edition is needed with a limited number of paper copies and a web version as well.

2) Bibliographic Control Committee - the committee stressed that the implementation of legal deposit of government publications should be a first priority of the Archives. Commercial maps are not as much of a concern, but it would be good to have them included also.

3) NTS indexes - there is a new format being discussed. Input for design and the information to be included outside the neatline is required by NRCan.

4) GSC indexes - no more paper copies are to be issued. A digital query system is being designed using ArcView and all records are going into AMICUS.

5) Standards and Specifications for National Topographic Series - free copies are available for 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 series from NRCan.

6) 3 mile sectional maps - clarification was made that in Saskatchewan this series does not refer to a section of land as such.

7) Map catalogues in general library catalogues - there was a show of hands to see how many map libraries had their catalogue included in the main university catalogue of their institution. Nine individuals raised their hands.

8) Geographic web sites - it was felt that there is a need to have a list of major geographic web sites available so that we are not each creating this. Alberta said that there was a student working on that this summer, and she would let us know how that project works out.

9) University of Alberta - David Jones reported on their online cataloguing experience. They are doing a pilot project on outsourcing map cataloguing to ISM in Winnipeg. His full report will appear in the Regional

News section of the Bulletin.

(Cheryl Woods, Map Curator, University of Western Ontario, London)

The Annual General Meeting (business meeting) occupied Friday morning, May 30th. In the afternoon, there were two reports from the National Archives. One by David Brown, described the Canada Land Data System data reclamation project which is being done jointly with Statistics Canada. The other was by Louis Cardinal on general activities of the Visual and Sound Archives Division which includes cartographic materials. These reports appear in full in the Bulletin. John Potter of the Saskatchewan Geomatics Division spoke about the SaskGIS project, a provincial initiative to develop a common geo-spatial infrastructure for Saskatchewan. The project began about seven or eight years ago and is expected to be completed in the next year. One of the fundamental goals of the SaskGIS project has been the creation of a number of common spatial databases that can be used by all government, public and private agencies. Although the provincial utilities were the first to support the SaskGIS initiative, all municipalities and provincial government agencies now participate, as do federal agencies and private companies. Topographic maps, cadastral maps and general purpose 1:1,000,000 scale maps were defined as the standard set of base maps for the project. The topographic database is maintained through a cooperative program with Natural Resources Canada and Sask Geomatics. "Secondary generation" products, which are now under development, include the Road Network (scheduled for July 1997), the Geographic Address Data Base which will connect to the Road Network, the property ownership, assessment and parcel database, the orthophoto and satellite image database and the south digital land cover data base.

Throughout the SaskGIS project, there has been a strong concern about standards to facilitate the exchange of data and inter-operability. Mr. Potter spoke of a permanent provincial identifier (PPID) which will enable users to uniquely identify any feature in their databases and reduce redundancy of data. SaskGIS files are offered in both NAD 27 and 83, and the Division can supply a transformation grid shift file. The SaskGIS Data Directory, a catalogue of data for GIS applications is still under development. Data is collected and maintained by collaborative relationships with other partners, such as Statistics Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Treaty Land Entitlements, SW911 Group, etc. Collection and sharing of data is also promoted under the provincial/



municipal data model which identifies the responsibilities of data providers, specifies the standards and formats to be used for data collection and exchange, and which datasets are considered "common" and those which are exclusive. All SaskGIS data is protected by copyright, and there is a provision for royalty licenses. Under their educational license, geo-spatial data is made available to post-secondary institutions for teaching purposes. Datasets are distributed in a variety of formats: DXF, ASCII, SAIF, CCOGIF. Custom data provision in ARC.SHP, ARC Xport, MIF/MID is also possible. A web site ordering process is in place (<http://www.gov.sk.ca/spmc/sgd/>), and FTP is used for data delivery.

The Division is concerned that the program remain alive and want the data to remain current; they are involved in making agreements with clients for on-going maintenance of the database. The formal presentation was followed by a demonstration showing various maps produced in ArcView with SaskGIS data to demonstrate the mix and match of datasets according to the application. One example started with 1:50,000 NTDB data, then zoomed to a digital orthophoto, while the second example showed wells by licensee.

(Grace Welch, Map Librarian, Morisset Library, University of Ottawa, Ont.)

Rarely, if you are lucky, you will meet someone whose life seems to be so full and busy that your jaw drops in awe. Late in the afternoon of the last session of the last day of the conference, I saw many a jaw drop. Although Dr. William Sarjeant is a renowned geologist at the University of Saskatchewan, I believe we will remember him for his *nom du plume*, Antony Swithin. He is also a bibliophile *extra ordinaire* - with a private collection of over 80,000 books! For those of us GIS nuts, it was nice to be awoken by someone who showed what a real GIS is - the imagination as expressed through words and maps.

Sarjeant, at the age of fourteen, began a series of stories based upon extrapolations from maps he created ('imagined') of what a society would have been like on Rockall (the barren rocks northwest of the UK). Out of years of refining maps and stories came a series of books based upon his original stories. He has published several volumes (5 ½) and will probably complete twelve in total. The books are not fantasy, science or historical fiction - they are examples of how maps can be interpreted by one's imagination and some careful use of geological, geographic and social

theory to build a plausible theory of what could have been. Dr. Sarjeant showed off many of his maps, town plans and other drawings. I was struck by the detail - down to the family crests and histories - as well as the artistic and cartographic elements that made each map and drawing something a map curator would love to include in a collection! Judging by the wide eyes and wonderment of those in the audience (like a fireworks display, there were "oohhh's and aahhhs"), I was not alone in my excitement.

(James Boxall, Map Curator, Map Collection, Killam Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS)

In the evening, we had a lovely banquet at the University of Saskatchewan Faculty Club. After a delicious meal, the ACMLA Honours Award was presented to Cheryl Woods of the University of Western Ontario. David Carpenter, a noted Saskatoon writer, read from two of his books.

On Saturday, May 31, there was a field trip. This included a visit to Batoche National Historical Site, where we began in a small visitor centre in which we saw a multi-media presentation on the battle field and toured remaining buildings with a guide who described the battle and other events. After a picnic lunch there, we continued on to the Seager Wheeler Historic Farm to see where some important grain seeds were developed and have a snack of Saskatoon Berry pie! After crossing the South Saskatchewan River by ferry (yes, it took the entire bus!), we went to the Wanuskewin Heritage Park. Our visit happened to coincide with a Pow Wow, and we were able to see the "grand entrance" of participants young and old in wonderfully varied native dress, some very striking indeed. We also had a light supper of buffalo burgers on baked bannock accompanied by a salad and with Saskatoon Berry Trifle for dessert. Then it was back to Saskatoon to go our separate ways until next year.

Next Issue. . . Vol. #100

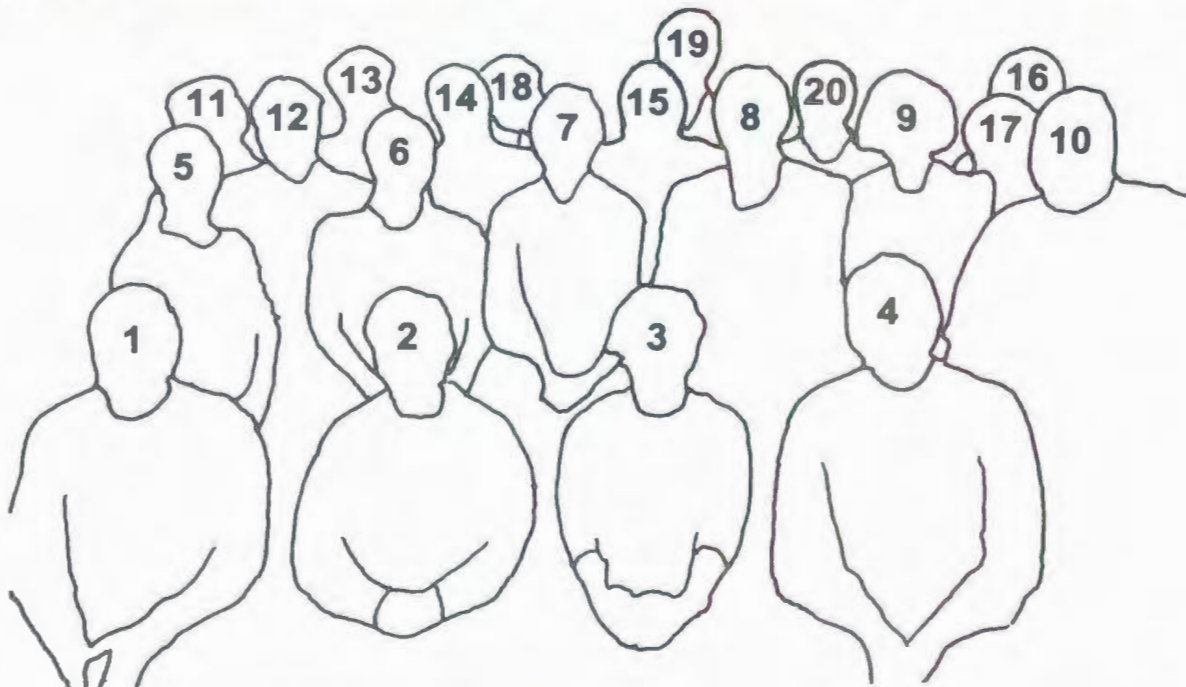
**The Canadian Hydrographic Service -  
New Tools and Products**

as presented by

Fred Stephenson

at the ACMLA Conference - May 1997  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**ACMLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE - SASKATOON SASKATCHEN MAY 1997**



Front: 1. Bob Lincoln 2. Frances Woodward 3. Velma Parker 4. Richard Pinnell  
2nd Row: 5. Shirley Harmer 6. Lorraine Dubreil 7. Cheryl Woods 8. Grace Welch  
9. Trudy Bodak 10. Irene Kumar  
3rd Row: 11. Louis Cardinal 12. David Jones 14. Tom Nagy 15. Hugh Larimer  
20. David Brown 16. Cathy Moulder 17. Lori Sugden  
4th Row: 13. Pierre Roy 18. Pat McIntyre 19. James Boxall

**REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA  
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES  
1997 ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN  
FRIDAY, MAY 30TH, 1997**

**LOUIS CARDINAL**

The year 1996-1997 was busy in the National Archives of Canada with the preparation toward the implementation of MIKAN, the new departmental holdings system and the Rules for Archival Description (RAD), the move of holdings to the new Gatineau storage centre, the XIIIth International Congress of the International Council on Archives, the integration and consolidation reorganization project in the Archives Development and Preservation Branch.

MIKAN (the name is derived from an Algonquin name meaning "a path" or "to find, to discover"), is a database application for creating, storing, and searching accession information and archival descriptions. It was created using Gencat software. Data are entered and stored in a structured manner. The system will enable the Archives to maintain the structure devised for the various types of records, it will have the ability to import and export data to other systems, and it will hold all information on holdings (accession and descriptive entries, authorities, administrative history, biographical sketches) and give access to the old descriptive entries. MIKAN implements RAD (Rules for Archival Description) and AACR2, handles multi-level descriptions, ensures the integration of all media descriptions, is bilingual and is CAN/MARC-based. Implementation of MIKAN will start gradually in September of 1997 as all staff will receive intensive training in the new system and descriptive rules. The new system brought the Archives to adopt new archival reference numbers general to all divisions in replacement of the old call numbers (e.g. RGs, MGs) which were division specific. MIKAN will carry both the old and new numbers and establish connections between them.

The completion of the Gatineau storage and conservation building (a 10 minute drive from the Archives headquarters in downtown Ottawa) and the beginning of the move of holdings to the new facility was also a major event of the year. The building will officially be inaugurated on 4 June. The building, known as



the Gatineau Preservation Centre was designed by Ron D. Keenberg of IKOY & Associates of Winnipeg in association with Blouin and Associates of Montréal. The design was awarded one of the *Canadian Architect* magazine 1994 Awards of Excellence. The Centre,

inscribed within an ellipse, is built of glass, steel and concrete. It features a marriage of "art nouveau" and futuristic lines, lightened by a streamlined structure, steel columns with openwork design, abundant glass, and an arched roof, knolls dotted with trees and shrubs. The building of 32,000 square metres includes the most current conservation and preservation technology and is the National Archives main location for storing and preserving records. It has more than 60 linear kilometres of shelf space on approximately 5.8 kilometres of rails embedded in concrete. There are 48 climate controlled concrete vaults to house up to 16,800 square metres of all types of records including paper, electronic records, architectural drawings, maps, photographs, films, stamps, paintings and other art items. The vaults, located in the centre of the structure, are surrounded by a shell of steel and glass creating a buffer zone to neutralize external changes in temperature and humidity. The building also houses a village of laboratories for conservation and restoration treatment and copying. The space between the outside glass wall and the vaults is for public use. For more information on the new building, including photographs, please visit the National Archives of Canada's web site at <http://www.archives.ca>. Although Gatineau will be the Archives main storage facility, the Renfrew Preservation Centre will still be maintained.

Planning is currently underway to refurbish the West Memorial Building, corner of Bay and Wellington, across the street from the National Archives/National Library building. When the renovation is completed around year 2003, the WMB will become the new Archives headquarters.

1996 was the year of the XIIIth International Congress on Archives, held in Beijing in September. The National Archivist of Canada, Dr. Jean-Pierre Wallot as President of the International Council on Archives, and a number of staff of the National Archives of Canada as committee chairs and members were extremely busy with the organization. After the congress China assumed the ICA presidency for the next four years.

In February of 1997 the Archives Development and Preservation Branch which has responsibility for the acquisition, transfer, accessioning and description of, and specialized reference to the NA holdings announced a project to select an organizational model that will ensure the integration and consolidation of functions and activities required to better fulfill the Branch mandate. The project's objectives include an increase of ability of ADPB to achieve results by reducing structural barriers, improving workflow, limiting duplication; to obtain the

maximum flexibility required to face operational and technological changes. Program review and the need to implement MIKAN, RAD and a branch-wide team approach in acquisition and description were also factors to be considered. Staff were consulted throughout February and March. The final report of the project team was made available in late April. The new Branch structure will respect the individual media, consolidate government records disposition, acquisition and description, and bring together preservation, restoration and copying activities. Two sections with branch-wide responsibilities will be created, one in the Visual and Sound Archives Division for the physical control of the records, the other in Manuscript Division for their intellectual control. The structures of the divisions will be finalized this summer and autumn. The new structure will become operational on 1st April of 1998.

In April Dr. Jean-Pierre Wallot, National Archivist of Canada announced his retirement effective 6 June. Assistant National Archivist Lee McDonald will be the Acting National Archivist until an appointment is made. On 1 October 1996, Jacques Grimard became Director General of Archives Development and Preservation Branch which combines the former Archives and Government Records Branch and Archives Preservation Branch.

#### **Holdings Development and Management**

##### **Media Records**

##### **Acquisition**

The Visual and Sound Archives Division, Archives Development and Preservation Branch, continued the acquisition, control and specialized reference activities related to art, audio-visual, cartographic and architecture, electronic, philatelic and photographic records.

##### **Art Records**

In acquisition the major art records received include the Harold Town fonds of some 1300 art items as well as photographic, audio-visual, and manuscript records. Harold Town (1924-1990) was one of the most important post-1945 artists in English Canada. Other acquisitions of note included the mid-nineteenth century Millicent Mary Chaplin Album of watercolours and engravings acquired with the assistance of the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board (CCPERB) and an 1839 oil painting of Queen Victoria by Québec artist Joseph Légaré.

### **Audio-Visual Records**

Government sector audio-visual records were received both as a result of on-going agreements with CBC, NFB, Telefilm, House of Commons, etc. and a new agreement with the Canadian Parliamentary Affairs Channel (CPAC) was negotiated. Records were also received from federal government institutions as a result of ongoing National Archives' disposition activities, including submissions and direct transfers. Acquisitions from the public sector included Canadian audio-visual productions used in World Fairs from 1970 to 1993, the proceedings of the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, 1990-1991, records relating to satellite fibre optics and telecommunications from Canadian Heritage, and other records from Société radio-Canada, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, etc. An outstanding acquisition from the private sector was the Gratien Gélinas fonds, a well-known Québec playwright, including audio-visual records as well as photographic, textual and art records.

### **Cartographic and Architectural Records**

Government acquisitions of cartographic and architectural records included several thousand ship plans from National Defence; maps and plans from the St. Lawrence Seaway; 15,000 survey plans from the Lands Management Division, Northern Affairs Program of Indian and Northern Affairs; maps and atlases from the Map Library, Geological Survey of Canada; 2,000 forest inventory maps from the Petawawa National Forest Institute; technical drawings from the Engineering Branch of Canada Post; 3,175 maps and 274 technical drawings covering a variety of subjects from the Cartographer's Collection, Directorate of History and Heritage, National Defence, with more expected in the 1997-1998 fiscal year; records from the Earth Sciences Information Centre of Natural Resources; technical drawings from Transport Canada; and additional records from CN including a variety of subjects such as wartime housing in Southern Ontario, Intercolonial Railway stations and facilities, Western terminals, and a rail chart for the Grand Trunk Western lines. As well, the current monographic and series maps produced by federal government departments continue to be automatically deposited with the National Archives. Superseded sheets are also received. The transfer of the electronic records of the Canadian Geographic Information System (CGIS) continued from last year, and a consortium of government departments has been established to restore the Canada Land Inventory (CLI) and Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP)

components of the CGIS. The Atmospheric Environment Service of Environment Canada continued to transfer Side-Looking Aperture Radar (SLAR) imagery collected by the Ice Centre.

From the private sector, a large selection of the current Canadian map and atlas production was acquired. The Bibliothèque nationale du Québec donated a copy of *Tremaine's Map of Upper Canada*, 1862 and loaned 93 fire insurance plans for microfilming. Station yards and location plans for the Grand Trunk Railway were received from McGill University. Other early maps and plans acquired include Colton's 1856 map; Poole Bros.' 1907 *Sportsman's Map*; an 1853 *Railway Map of Canada*; a map of the Lower St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers from the 1871 *Chisholm's Guide*; and the 1879 H. R. Page & Co.'s *Guide Book and Atlas of Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts* with manuscript additions.

Significant architectural records received were additions to the Dobush, Stewart and Hein fonds (1000 drawings including many of federal buildings; to Mclean & MacPhadyen fonds (905 drawings); and to Murray & Murray & Associates fonds (23,000 drawings).

The division was recently authorized to investigate the possibility of invoking the exception clause in the National Library Legal Deposit Regulations to acquire separately published maps of national significance if necessary. The acquisition of separately published maps is a responsibility of the Archives as acknowledged several times in agreements between the National Archives and the National Library. For this reason maps are exempted from the legal deposit regulations of the National Library. The division will meet soon with representatives of the Library to examine exactly what is entailed by legal deposit and see if the Archives' extensive acquisition system for maps would indeed benefit from using legal deposit.

### **Philatelic Records**

In addition to the continuing transfers from Canada Post, significant philatelic records acquired include those from the Estate of Robert H. Pratt, a leading specialist in Newfoundland stamps and postal history; a defaced trade sample proof sheet printed in 1869 by the British American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa purchased with the assistance of CPERB; the donation of the William Simpson collection of partial panes of the 1892 "Small Queen" issue as well as the purchase of a complete plate essay sheet of the 1892 "Small Queen" issue, which had been, at one time, part of the Simpson

collection; and records received from Michael Madesker relating to the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

### **Photographic Records**

Significant government sector photographic acquisitions in 1996-1997 include several accessions from the Directorate of History, Department of National Defence, including one of ca. 70,000 photographs dating from 1916 to 1993 and another of aerial bomb damage reconnaissance photos; ca. 200,000 photographs of the activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Western Canada from the 1870s to the present; from Transport Canada, photographs depicting various engineering and construction activities throughout the Laurentian district; photographs from the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, 1920-1950s; and from National Defence, transfers of photographs with the closure of military bases in Lahr and Baden-Soellingen, Germany, and CFB Chatham, N.B.

Numerous significant private photographic holdings were acquired, including the fonds of two professional photographers - Robert Ragsdale and Ken Bell; photographs by Andrew Danson of Japanese Canadians interned during the Second World War; a bequest of photographs of the Louis de la Chesnay Audette Estate; additional Miot photographs; 62 stereoviews depicting Montréal streets, buildings and the harbour by Charles Dion, 1858-1860; photographs taken by a British student, Robert T. Lattey, during his visit to Canada and the United States in 1901.

A five year plan for the systematic acquisition of the works of photographers who are of national significance and who are nearing the end of their active careers was developed.

### **Control**

In 1996-1997, the three acquisition/description divisions of the Archives and Government Records branch (now the Archives Development and Preservation Branch) cooperated to introduce the Rules for Archival Description for the accessioning and description of fonds, sous-fonds, series and discrete items, using the MIKAN common database. The Visual and Sound Archives Division developed rule interpretations for the RAD media chapters, prepared a report on item level description, undertook feasibility studies on the migration of the division's accession and authority databases, prepared the chapter on microforms, cooperated in the preparation of private sector fonds

criteria with Manuscript Division, prepared portions of the corporate procedures manual, commented on the fonds and sous-fonds reports prepared by the Government Archives Division and participated in the pilot projects towards the implementation of MIKAN and RAD.

Intellectual control projects of the Visual and Sound Archives Division included the preparation of finding aids for Indian Affairs and Northern Development and for National Gallery architectural plans, the final verification of the database for the CN/Grand Trunk Pacific plans in Winnipeg, the consolidation of various groups of township plans of the Canadian West and preparation of a database for same, further development of the fire insurance plans database and research on copyright data for Goad plans, on-line description of topographic and hydrographic series sheets, preparation of detailed finding aids for architectural fonds McLean & MacPhadyen, and Dobush, Stewart and Hein, the rearrangement of the art component of the Empire Marketing Board fonds, continuation of retrospective accession description of art records, on-line description of the Franklin Carmichael, the Jori Smith, the Waghorn and numerous other art collections, the arrangement and description of the photographs in the Arts Canada fonds, a finding aid for the Royal Canadian Navy photographs, the arrangement and description of a number of philatelic fonds and collections, including Philip Weiss, Colin H. Bayley, and the British North America Philatelic Society; on-line descriptions for numerous audio-visual records including the Jack Gray collection, the Bellevue Pathé commercials, and the records of the Task Force on Barriers to Women in the Public Service.

The proposed revisions to the Library of Congress classification schedule of Canada have been accepted and have been implemented.

Norma Mousaw, Head, Cataloguing Unit for cartographic and architectural records retired in October, 1996.

### **Management of Government Information**

The publication, *Managing Audio-Visual Records in the Government of Canada*, was published and distributed in 1996-1997. It is one of a series of handbooks or guides prepared for government records and information managers. Staff of the Visual and Sound Archives Division prepared a draft of a similar publication for art records and started to prepare one on cartographic records and architectural and technical drawings. A similar guide for photographic records was published in 1993.

## Services, Awareness and Assistance

### Awareness

The staff of Visual and Sound Archives were involved in the preparation of the small exhibition to mark the 100th anniversary of Lester B. Pearson's birth, of the display of Karsh portraits shown at the Canadian Museum of Contemporary Photography, of the Canadian map exhibit for the International Cartographic Association conference in Stockholm, Sweden in 1997, of the major exhibition opening in summer 1997, *Treasured Memories*, and of the planning of the 1997 Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical names centenary exhibition.

As a member of FIAF (Fédération internationale des archives du film), the Archives helped bring to Canada a selection of films from the Taipei Film Archives as part of a world-wide tour and the Canadian Film Institute held the Taiwan Film Festival in Ottawa.

Two films restored by the National Archives - the short film, "Vancouver and Victoria Street and Harbour Scenes, 1907" and the feature film, *Back to God's Country* were shown at the Vancouver International Film Festival.

More than 22,000 item level descriptions of art works have been made available to the research community through transfer to the CHIN system; since the CHIN system is now available on the Internet, the NA records are available world-wide.

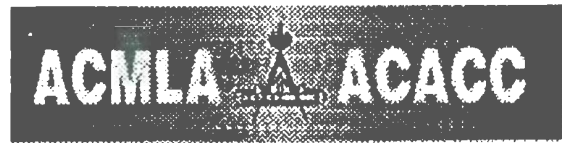
The Archives continued to work with the National Library to incorporate the records which used to be in Carto-Canada and Film/Video Canada in the new multi-media CD-ROM Canadiana product. As well, the cartographic sector has been working with the National Library to include cartographic records in the National Library Union Catalogue.

### Assistance

Several thousands of early Canadian map series sheets were redistributed to map archives and libraries during the year. Discussions were initiated for the digitization of portions of the fire insurance plans holdings.

Louis Cardinal  
Division des archives visuelles  
et sonores  
Archives nationale du Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N3

## VISIT OUR WEB SITE



Association des Cartotheques et Archives  
Cartographiques du Canada

the

## ACMLA HOME PAGE

at

[http://www.sscl.uwo.ca/  
assoc/acml/index.html](http://www.sscl.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/index.html)

Constructed by  
the University of Western Ontario  
Serge A Sauer Map Library

You are invited to take a look,  
and send your  
suggestions/comments to

Cheryl Woods

### ACMLA HONOURS AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA Honours Award. According to the guidelines for the award, the nominee should be a person who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of map librarianship. The contribution may either be for a specific activity or for general services and contributions such as continued membership in the Association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or committee member. Normally, membership in ACMLA is a prerequisite, however, that does not preclude considering outstanding non-members.

Nominations close on March 1, 1998. Please send your nominations to:

Barbara Farrell, Chairperson,  
Awards Committee,  
495A McLeod Street,  
Ottawa, Ont. K1R 5P7

or via email at:  
barbara\_farrell@ccs.carleton.ca.

### COMITE DES PRIX ET MERITES

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

Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1998.

Veillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à

Barbara Farrell, Présidente,  
Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC,  
495A McLeod Street,  
Ottawa, ON K1R 5P7

ou via le courrier électronique a:  
barbara\_farrell@ccs.carleton.ca.

### ACMLA PAPER AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA PAPER AWARD. To be nominated for the paper Award, which carries a \$200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in an issue of the *ACMLA Bulletin* in 1996 or 1997. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration.

Nominations close on March 1, 1998. Please send your nominations to:

Barbara Farrell, Chairperson,  
Awards Committee,  
495A McLeod Street,  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1R 5P7

or via email at:  
barbara\_farrell@ccs.carleton.ca.

### PRIX DU MEILLEUR ESSAI

Le comité des prix et mérites invite également les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au prix du meilleur essai. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e) aura publié un article d'au moins trois pages au sein d'une édition du *Bulletin* de nouvelles de l'ACACC en 1996 ou 1997. Le comité recherche principalement des articles, dont les carto-bibliographies, qui alimentent et soutiennent le développement de la discipline. Les articles seront jugés selon les critères d'originalité du thème choisit et du niveau de recherche.

Date d'échéance du concours: 1er mars 1998.

Veillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à

Barbara Farrell, Présidente,  
Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC,  
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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1997  
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN  
RECORDED BY  
LORI SUGDEN

The thirty-second Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives was held at the University of Saskatchewan on May 30, 1997.

It was established that a quorum was reached so the meeting could proceed.

**1. Minutes of the previous Annual Business Meeting**  
The minutes of the thirty-first annual business meeting held June 7, 1996 as published in *Bulletin* No. 97 were approved with one correction. In the Treasurer's Report the sponsorship for facsimiles should be \$600.00 (not \$500.00) for 100 copies (Elizabeth Hamilton, Velma Parker).

**2. Approval of the Agenda**  
The agenda was approved as circulated.

**3. Business Arising**  
This was covered by items on the agenda. There were two packets of handouts, and the second included a cross-reference to agenda items.

**4. President's Report**  
The *Bulletin* is a major area of concern, material is needed. Members were asked to contact James Boxall, 2nd Vice President with their contribution. There has been considerable letter writing on copyright issues and the Association will need a new Chair for the Copyright Committee. Anyone interested should contact Alberta Auringer Wood, President or Grace Welch, 1st Vice-President. Information on Natural Resources Canada has been presented by its representatives at the conference. The Acting Assistant National Archivist met with Alberta and Grace in April, and a report will be forthcoming. There has been a lot of correspondence, and Alberta can be contacted by anyone wishing to see any of it. The Bylaw changes approved at last year's meeting have Ministerial approval. Appreciation was expressed to the Organizing Committee in Saskatoon for making the arrangements for our meeting.

**5. Treasurer's Report**  
The Treasurer reviewed the financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 1996. He noted that under

the Membership account, \$46.00 was actually from publications, which was put into the membership account because of a cheque intended for both. This amount was also reported in the Publications Officer's report. The Association has received the travel and administrative portion of the SSHRC grant for 1996/97 and the travel portion of 1997/98. The Association is sustainable without the administrative grant. The *Bulletin* Honorarium includes the previous year's honorarium, which was paid this fiscal year. The total balance is very close to last year. The Membership & Publications Reports by Louis Cardinal detailed discounts of publications.

It was **moved** to receive the Treasurer's Report as presented.  
(Shirley Harmer, David Jones) CARRIED

**6. First Vice-President's Report**  
Conference 1999 will be held in conjunction with the International Cartographic Association. ACMLA is committed to one day of technical papers and a workshop. Betty Kidd has attended some of the organizing committee meetings, which Grace was unable to attend. Suggestions or offers to present are welcome. The conference fees for the ICA are quite high, beyond the means of most members of most of the associations. This has not yet been resolved, but there may be opportunity to sign up for one-day registration. The organizing committee met May 30 in Ottawa.

**6. a. Geological Survey of Canada**  
This has been a problem due to the elimination in the last two years of exchange agreements. Alberta has been trying to secure better access, possibly inclusion in the Canada Map Office (CMO) deposit or the Depository Services Program (DSP). Grace attended a meeting at GSC to look at options available, concentrating on A series maps. They were concerned about losing revenue but are willing to explore possibilities. Since then, Marie-France DuFour has been calculating potential lost revenue, and whether the maps should be made available at no cost. She is meeting with Bruno Gnassi, head of DSP to see if it will be possible to include the A series maps. There is interest in having all of the

maps, including CMO maps, included in the Depository Services Program. GSC may want to appoint an observer to the GCLI Committee. Although they are considering paper maps first, no strong case was made for excluding digital products. The consensus of the members was that there was interest in having maps included in the Depository Services Program.

Action: Grace will pursue it, addressing paper first, and give feedback on CARTA. The user community will have to apply pressure to governments.

#### **Committee Reports:**

**ARCHIVES COMMITTEE** - A new ACMLA Archivist is needed. Please give suggestions for names, ideally someone in Ottawa. There is currently no job description but it is hoped the new Archivist can evaluate what can be done, and perhaps others could help, but the organization needs to be done by one person. It will be discussed by Dave, Louis and Tom.

**AWARDS COMMITTEE** - The ACMLA Honours Award will be given to Cheryl Woods for her outstanding contribution to the field of map librarianship (see citation; page 42).

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL COMMITTEE** - This summer should mark the beginning of a National Union Catalogue of Maps, when the National Library loads map records into the AMICUS database. BCC reps met with NL in February. NL is beginning to receive bibliographic records from various libraries. Velma met with representatives from the National Library, and the Archives records will be going in. They want records from other institutions with MARC compatible records reporting to the National Library. If the union catalogue comes about, it will be the culmination of thirty years' work. Work is progressing slowly on the revision of the Anglo-American Rules for Cartographic Materials, due to delays at Library of Congress. Trudy Bodak worked on CIP, but it was felt that it would be a lot of effort to implement CIP for maps without legal deposit. Velma Parker reported that LC-G classification for atlases is on its way for approval. When she receives final confirmation from LC, she will post notice on CARTA and mount it on the ACMLA web page. It now mirrors the map portion, so the regions which had separate numbers in the map portion now have them in the atlas portion, and Atlantic Canada is on a separate level from the Maritimes. The National Map Collection's atlas collection may be recatalogued next summer if student funding is received.

**CONFERENCE 1996** - reported a profit.

**CONFERENCE 1997** - The organizers, Andrew Hubbertz and Cheryl Woods, were thanked.

**CONFERENCE 1998** - will be in London in conjunction with the Canadian Cartographic Association meeting. It was agreed that the business meetings will be at the same time.

**CONFERENCE 1999** - with the ICA, already announced.

**CONFERENCE 2000** - David Jones has volunteered. It could be in conjunction with WAML, ACMLA, ACCOLEDS or CLA.

**COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE** - Carol Marley, Pierre Roy and Alberta did a lot of work on behalf of ACMLA. Unfortunately many librarians' concerns were not taken into account when the Bill passed in Senate, and we will have to live with the fallout. As Carol is going on sabbatical, a new Chair of the Committee is needed. She is willing to come back to the Committee, but will be gone for a year beginning in September.

**MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE** - some dues are outstanding, membership is down slightly. We welcome new members.

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES LIAISON COMMITTEE** - is now informal, through the President. Lee McDonald is the Acting National Archivist.

**MAP USERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE** - is an ad hoc committee, regionally based. Grace encouraged members to share regional information with the membership through the *Bulletin*. At the federal level, the Interagency Committee on Geomatics (IACG) has representation from all federal departments with interest in geomatic data (digital only). Grace represents the Association, which is an associate member. It is an informal, voluntary group, with no dues. The new Chair is Mark Corey, General Director of Mapping Services. They are making a commitment to development of a Canadian geodata infrastructure. Two workshops are being held in June on access and licensing. Grace will be talking at one meeting about GIS in Canadian Libraries and requirements for digital data. Grace will post a report to CARTA. The 1999 meeting would provide opportunity for meeting with federal agencies when in Ottawa. Grace will see if there is an interest in setting this up.

#### **7. Second Vice-President's Report**

**ACMLA BULLETIN** - Members were encouraged to send copy for the *Bulletin*, which will be published

when there are enough articles, to James in any format. Notice of publication delays has been posted on CARTA and MAPS-L. Concern was expressed on the effect of the lack of a regular publication schedule on the Publications Officer, and about expectations to receive the *Bulletin* in return for membership dues. Potential changes to the *Bulletin* include a newsletter or special issues on particular topics, which would be coordinated by individual editors. James' meeting with North American map library and archive groups to discuss newsletters and journals yielded considerable information on potential for joint electronic publications, especially in conjunction with print. Although all agreed that paper journals are still needed, advantages of electronic journals include reduced expenses, potential to increase membership, and creative innovations which would be impossible or prohibitively expensive on paper, such as animation and colour reproductions. No decisions were made. Industry Canada has sponsored a project which provides support to associations and societies wishing to publish electronically, though keeping print at the same time. There are examples on its website.

Action: James will attend another meeting in the fall, minutes to be distributed, and is talking to Industry Canada. There will be an article in the *Bulletin*. All were asked to send comments to James, who will see what develops.

#### **8. GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative**

A committee was set up through CARL, chaired by Bill Birdsall of Dalhousie. At the June meeting, the first item was to enter into agreements with software vendors. James met with Chris North, new program coordinator of the K-12 initiative for ESRI Canada. A draft memo of understanding was sent to ESRI. It was agreed to instead draft a letter of agreement that ESRI and members of the GCLI initiative (ACMLA, CAPDU, CARL) will support training, software upgrades, promotional activities, development of web-based activities, community outreach. The initiative is intended to help build a larger user community in schools for GIS, geographical information, cartography and maps, not just for ESRI.

Action: Chris and James will produce a list of points and issues for the committee in a month, then distribute it to all in the project. There needs to be wording on how to handle training and data, upgrades of software, who to call, how to identify members of the initiative, a letter to be signed by the Director of CARL.

Training and competency requirements were covered

with the training session at this conference, GCLI was not too involved in this. If we can secure access to NRCan data, training will be a priority. There is a June meeting in conjunction with CLA.

In terms of data acquisitions, the priority is the National Topographic Database (NTDB). A small subcommittee of GCLI met with Mark Corey, Director General of Mapping Services, in November. The meeting was a follow-up to our letter to the Assistant Deputy Minister and Mark is responsible for working with the academic community. He has delegated this responsibility to two staff members from Sherbrooke: Denis De Gagne and Denis Genest, to work out the terms and conditions of improved access to their data. The GCLI Subcommittee on Data Acquisition consists of Grace Welch, Tim Mark (CARL), Wendy Watkins and Ernie Boyko (CAPDU), Paul Trietz (CAG) and a biology professor from the University of Ottawa. There have been two meetings. Academic reps have discussed the DLI model but emphasized that geospatial data is much more limited in its applicability and that the government cannot expect that universities will pay the same subscription fees. There will likely be costs associated with our acquisition of the data, but they are trying to get the fee as low as possible, and possibly allow redistribution to other members. The Subcommittee is still having trouble getting NRCan to think of us as partners rather than customers. Grace asked for feedback on preference for a per-sheet fee or annual consortium fee, and implications of tracking users for a potential audit, as NRCan are still concerned about "leakage" of data. There are already models available for DLI, for non-commercial use, but they need to work out what constitutes commercial use, especially when more partnering is being done in universities with private business. The members' preference on pricing structure would depend on price. The Subcommittee has prepared a 2 page summary. Discussion included potential as a model for sister organizations and other branches and levels of government for partnering geospatial data, possibly including digital aerial photography; regional depositories; and proposed formats for distribution.

#### **9. ACMLA Travel Policy Review**

The Board proposed the addition of a paragraph to the travel policy, whereby a member incurring financial hardship in prepaying airfare for Association travel could receive an advance of the cost of airfare, to be repaid to the Association should travel be cancelled. (Cheryl Woods, Trudy Bodak) CARRIED.

**10. ACMLA Archivist**

This was discussed under the First Vice-President's Report.

**11. WAML Proposal re the History of Cartography Project**

Included in the conference handouts were e-mails from Larry Cruse, who is trying to form a North American map library coalition to make a collective donation to the History of Cartography project. This is a multi-volume multiyear project, ongoing for ten years so far, which has published two detailed volumes on the history of cartography. WAML is committing matching funds, and the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities will match funds. The Board suggested ACMLA would contribute \$350.00 to the project, which would be about \$250.00 US.

Consensus: approval.

**12. a. SSHRC Proposal**

In the handouts was a proposal from CAPDU, posted to CARTA, on the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council's request for submissions identifying one or two multi disciplinary research topics for areas of major intellectual, social and cultural issues which should be funded by SSHRC in the next five years. Wendy Watkins suggested doing something to help establish a national data archive. The Board discussed it at its meeting.

Also, under the 1996/97 federal budget, there was \$800,000,000 set aside for innovation funds carried over five years. That fund was specifically designed for infrastructure projects in information technologies for transfer of data in specific key areas like environmental management and health. CARL is considering going to the Innovation Fund as a group representing research libraries to get funds for spatial data infrastructure for GIS in libraries.

Action: Alberta will go to a CAPDU meeting and speak on our behalf and would like additional ideas. She will ask them to add our name to the proposal.

**12. b. Ontario Geological Survey Request**

Brian Tobin, from the Legislative Library of Queens Park, phoned to discuss the issue of proposed changes to the publication of geological maps by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. The library was preparing to draft a letter containing a number of suggestions. Comments and concerns, especially from the Ontario group, would have to be expressed by mid-July. Alberta requested directions for the Association's

response. Suggestions included talking to the Ministry of Natural Resources, informing on how and whether each revision should be archived, and that they include date of revisions and metadata in files. They could talk to David Brown, Valerie Hume of the IACG, and Denis Genest from NRCan. There were also suggestions on where to place the data on the graphic, and discussion of how frequent archiving should be.

Action: Alberta will put this in a letter.

**13. Proposed Budget June 1997 - June 1998**

The budget was distributed with the handouts. All are approximate figures. "Hanna" refers to a fire insurance book in the Publications Committee report. Honourarium is misspelled. The Board transferred \$800 from general funds to travel, to offset extra expense of travel outside Central Canada. Last year-end the balance was about \$12,000. The publications estimate could be low. Membership has been consistent.

It was moved to approve the proposed budget.

(Velma Parker, Cheryl Woods) CARRIED

**14. Past President's Report**

Cathy has indexed the minutes of the AGM and executive meetings for the last ten years for the Executive and Secretary.

**14.a. Membership for Retirees:**

Some members regretted the loss of privileges when they became a retiree, as they were no longer eligible for full membership. Grace and Cathy have investigated having a category of membership for retirees or changing the Bylaw so retirees could still be full members. The Board proposed a change to the Bylaw definition of full membership, to include retirees. This will go through the Bylaw change process of notice being given, and a vote at the next annual meeting. Retirees presently may serve on a committee, though not as Chair, and receive the Bulletin, but may not vote. Discussion included other options and suggestions for wording.

Action: Cathy will work on the wording and bring it to AGM next year for a formal bylaw change.

**14. b. Rules of Procedure**

This document parallels our Bylaw and includes duties of officers and committees. It was begun by Elizabeth Hamilton and the Executive have been working on revisions for some years, adding information on committee duties, responsibilities, procedures and expectations. Shirley almost completed them, and only a few committee reports remain. However, there is a

requirement in the Rules of Procedure to bring all changes of the Rules of Procedure to the Annual General Meeting for approval as a Bylaw amendment, with all of the changes in the last four years marked and approved next year.

It was moved that the Executive should undertake to make a change in the ACMLA By-law, such that the Rules of Procedure can be amended as necessary, without requiring a vote at the Annual General Meeting. (Cheryl Woods, Richard Pinnell) CARRIED

Action: The Rules will go on the web homepage, and the Board will check the options for distribution, as it is a lengthy document. It could be distributed to new members as provisional, subject to approval of the next AGM.

#### 14. c. Nominations and Elections Committee

The request for nominations was sent by mail. There were only re-nominations of the five elected positions. All are willing to stand for one more year of office. The two VPs regret they could not take on the President responsibilities this year, but Alberta has agreed to continue in the office for another year. This being the case, no election was held and all candidates were acclaimed to office. Cathy expressed appreciation on behalf of the membership, and presented the Board of Directors for 1997/98.

#### 15. Any Other Business

Andrew had extra copies of the Statistics Canada manuals from the workshop.

Grace has a copy of the NRCan/Geomatics Canada strategic plan, to be borrowed on request.

#### 16. Time and Place of Next AGM (Annual Business Meeting)

May 29, 1998, 9 a.m.-12 p.m.

Unanimous motion to adjourn at 12:14 p.m.

#### Note from Lori Sugden, Secretary, ACMLA:

Reports and handouts distributed in the conference package may be obtained from me at the address below. They include: Awards Committee Report, Bibliographic Control Committee Report, CAPDU proposal for a Canadian National Social Sciences Data Archive, Conference 1998 announcement, Copyright Committee Report, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President's Report, GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative, Historical Maps Committee Facsimile Project Report, Membership Report, 1996 Conference and Finances Reports, Nominations and Elections Committee Report, Proposed Budget June 1997 - June 1998, Publications Committee Report, Publications Officer Report, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President's Report, Travel Policy Amendment, Treasurer's Report; and Correspondence re: Canadian National Committee for Cartography Project, Copyright Act, History of Cartography Project, Natural Resources Canada, Ontario Geological Survey, and Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage. The President's Report was published in Bulletin 98, Winter 97, p.ii and 64. The Awards Committee Citation for Cheryl Woods appears on the following page.

Lori Sugden, Map Library

Dept. of Geography, University of Victoria

P.O. Box 3050, Victoria, British Columbia, V8W 3P5

E-Mail: lsugden@uvic.ca



Inside Church at Batoche - part of tour  
ACMLA Annual Conference - May 1997

## HONOURS AWARD 1997 - CHERYL WOODS



**Pres. Alberta Auringer Wood (right) happily presents a very deserving Cheryl Woods (left) with the ACMLA Honours Award Certificate at the banquet**

Cheryl Woods has been chosen for the 1997 ACMLA Honours Award in recognition of her many contributions to the Association and the field of map librarianship. She was nominated by Grace Welch. The ACMLA Awards Committee unanimously approved the choice.

Cheryl graduated from the University of Western Ontario with a BA Honours degree in Geography and received her MLS in 1983 from the same institution. She joined the staff of the University of Western Ontario Map Library first as a student assistant in 1979 and became full-time in 1980.

From her first days in the Map Library (now the Serge Sauer Map Library), Cheryl has been an active member of the Association, serving eight years on the Executive, two years as secretary, a year as First Vice-President, two years as President, and three years as past President. She has been an active contributor to the *ACMLA Bulletin*, authoring several articles and reviews. For the past several years she has selected the facsimile map for the cover for the *Bulletin*.

One of Cheryl's most outstanding contributions has been through her work with the Historical Maps Committee beginning in 1980, and as Chair since 1991. Under her Chairmanship, the committee completed portfolio four (maps 126-150) of the ACMLA *Historical Maps Series*, completed an illustrated catalogue of the Series and initiated a new series entitled *Canadian Cities: Bird's Eye Views*. Four maps in this series have now been produced. Anyone who has seen these views cannot be but very proud of the work of the Committee. The portfolios of facsimiles and the views have been well received world-wide. Most recently, one of the views from the new series has been selected by the Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee for the International Cartographic Association exhibit in Stockholm in June. These historical maps enhance the reputation of the Association as a scholarly body, preserve and popularize early Canadian maps, and generate considerable income for the Association.

Cheryl joined the Publications Committee in 1991. With Lorraine Dubreuil, she is now developing a *Union*

*Catalogue of Fire Insurance Plans* held in Canadian Libraries, expected to be published in 1998/9 .

Cheryl has been an active participant at nearly all of the ACMLA annual conferences since becoming a member and has been involved in many aspects of the meetings, from organizing, to presenting. This year, she is program coordinator for the ACMLA Annual conference in Saskatoon and will be hosting the conference next year in London.

She also deserves the credit for the web site for the Association which has increased the visibility of the Association and its member institutions. It will be a long term contribution.

Not to be neglected, are Cheryl's activities at the regional level. As a member of the OCUL Map Group, she has worked on a number of Ontario focused projects such as compiling a list of fire insurance plans held in Ontario map collections. Cheryl has never wavered in her support of the Association, always willing to serve on Committees or tackle new projects, such as setting up the Web page.

We think that the Association is fortunate to number Cheryl among its members and are glad to see that her many contributions to our Association are recognized with the Honours Award.

(Prepared by Grace Welch & Alberta Auringer Wood  
May 30, 1997)

**Next Issue - Volume 100**

***Department of the Interior  
"Homestead Records" and  
Township Survey Plans, 1873-1930***

**Presented by**

**D'Arcy Hands,  
Saskatchewan Archives Board  
at the Annual ACMLA Conference,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan,  
May 1997**



Jane LaMothe, University of Saskatchewan  
trying on animal skins at the  
Wannuskewin Heritage Park  
Museum

## **19<sup>TH</sup> International Cartographic Association**

### **(ICA) CONFERENCE**

The 19<sup>th</sup> International Cartographic Association (ICA) Conference and the 11<sup>th</sup> General Assembly meeting of the ICA will convene in Ottawa, August 14-21, 1999. This world-class event will be held at the outstanding facilities of the Ottawa Congress Centre and the adjoining hotels. Over 2,000 delegates from 70 member nations will be on hand to participate in the week-long activities that are planned for the largest cartographic exposition in the world.

In recognition of this prestigious event, nine other national and international associations representing over 25,000 members will hold their annual general meetings in conjunction with this gathering. The huge map exhibition that will be open to the public and the exposition trade fair will feature the latest in cartographic products and services from government and industry. We will also provide the forum for leading authorities from around the globe to present papers and conduct comprehensive workshops on a wide array of scientific and technical subjects.

Incorporated in this event will be an extensive social and accompanying-persons program plus the opportunity to participate in the numerous technical tours offered throughout the region.

Final details of this event will undoubtedly be refined as the various activities are confirmed. If you wish, you may request further information, including a newsletter, from the organizing committee. Also, an electronic mail bulletin will be sent to those requesting it who have an email address.

#### **Organizing Committee ICA - Ottawa 1999**

**Room 500, 615 Booth Street,  
Ottawa, Ont.  
Canada K1A 0E9  
613-992-9999 (tel)  
613-995-8737 (fax)**

**<http://www.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/ica1999> (web)  
[ica1999@ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca](mailto:ica1999@ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca) (e-mail)**



## NEW MAPS & ATLASES

AMY CHAN

*Africa*. Scale 1:51,400,000 ; Azimuthal Equal-area proj., [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802476 (R02109) 1-97."

*Antarctic region*. Scale 1:68,000,000; Azimuthal Equal-area proj., [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802482 (R02209) 1-97."

*Arctic Region*. Scale 1:39,000,000 ; Azimuthal Equal-area proj., [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802481 (R02112) 1-97."

*Argentina*. Scale [ca. 1:20,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996]. "Base 801779 (R00880) 7-96."

*Asia*. Scale 1:48,000,000 ; Azimuthal Equal-area proj., [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802477 (R02105) 1-97."

*Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Scale 1:2,270,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels at 40°N and 56°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802474 (R02172) 1-97."

*Bosnia and Herzegovina: political*. Scale [ca.1:2,270,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels at 40°N and 56°N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802519 (R00389) 1-97."

*Bosnia and Herzegovina: relief*. Scale [ca.1:2,270,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels at 40°N and 56°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802520 (R00389) 1-97."

*Canada*/produced by GeoAccess Division, Canada Center for Remote Sensing, Geomatics Canada, Earth Sciences Sector, Natural Resources Canada. Scale 1:6,000,000 ; Vertical Near-side Perspective proj., centered at 50°N 90°W, altitude 12,500,000 meters. Ottawa : GeoAccess Division, Canada Center for Remote Sensing, Geomatics Canada, Earth Sciences Sector, Natural Resources Canada, c1997. (MCR 100)

*Canada : political*. Scale [ca. 1:20,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 52°N/74°N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 801427 (R1930) 4-97."

*Canada : relief*. Scale [ca. 1:20,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 52°N/74°N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 801428 (R1930) 4-97."

*Cesk republika 1:1,000,000, obecne zemopisra mapa/ Kartografie Praha : vydala, zpracovala a vytiskla Kartografie Praha, a.s. ; odpovedna redaklorka Ing. Vera Dobrovolna. 3. Vyf 1996-97. Scale 1:1,000,000. [Prague] : Kartografie Praha, 1996.*

*China, military regions*. Scale [ca.1:35,000,000] [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996]. "802466 (545114) 5-96."

*Commonwealth of Independent States*. Scale 1:20,700,000; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 47°N/62°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802478 (R02110) 1-97."

*Dawn of humans*. Scale 1:35,660,000. Washington D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1997. (to accompany National Geographic, v.191, no.2)

*Egypt administrative divisions*. Scale [ca. 1:5,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 24°N / 29°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802526 (R00622) 5-97."

*Egypt : political*. Scale [ca.1:7,500,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 24°N / 29°N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802524 (R00622) 5-97."

*Egypt : relief*. Scale [ca. 1:7,500,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 24°N / 29°N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802525 (R00622) 5-97."

*Endangered world!* / designed and produced by Lovell Johns Ltd., Oxford. Scale 1:40,000,000. At equator ; Van der Grinten proj. Milwaukee, Wis. : Gareth Stevens Pub., c1996. ISBN0-8368-1678-1.

*The European Union, member states, regions, and administrative units* / Issuing department, European Commission, Directorate-General X, Publications Division. Scale 1:4,000,000. Luxembourg : Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, c1996.

*Europe.* Scale 1:19,500,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 40°N / 56°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802473 (R01083) 1-97".

*Finland : political.* Scale [ca. 1:6,250,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996]. "Base 802432 (B00083) 2-96."

*Finland : relief.* Scale [ca. 1:6,250,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996]. "Base 802433 (B00083) 2-96."

*A fortress of languages : [The Caucasus]*/NGS Cartographic Division. Scale [ca. 1:3,000,000]. [Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, 1996?]

*Greece : political.* Scale [ca. 1:5,650,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996]. "Base 802486 (A01424) 5-96."

*Greece : relief.* Scale [ca. 1:5,650,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996]. "Base 802487(A01424) 5-96."

*Guide to your national forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service : [United States] : 1996* / prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, Geomatics Service Center, Salt Lake City, Utah. Scale [ca. 1:8,500,000]; Albers-equal area proj. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service, [1996].

*Haengjŏng, Kyot'ong, Kwan'gwangdo : [Namhan].* Scale 1:500,000. Sŏul T'ukpyŏlsi : Sŏngij i Munhwasa, 1996.

*Indian Ocean.* Scale 1:19,200,000 ; Azimuthal Equal-area proj., [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996]. "802450 11-96."

*Iran : political.* Scale [ca. 1:3,750,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 12°N / 38°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802349 (R01680) 5-96."

*Iran : relief.* Scale [ca. 1:3,750,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 12°N / 38°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802348 (R01680) 5-96."

*Italy, administrative divisions.* Scale [ca. 1:6,500,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996]. "Base 802448 (A04844) 3-96."

*Mexico : political.* Scale [ca. 1:10,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 19°00'N/29°20'N [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802539 (R01257) 3-97."

*Mexico : relief.* Scale [ca. 1:10,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 19°00'N/29°20'N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802540 (R01257) 3-97."

*Middle East.* Scale 1:21,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj, SP 12°N /38°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802475 (R02107) 1-97."

*Museumskarte, Schweiz und fürstentum Liechtenstein, 1:300,000 = Carte des musées, Suisse et Principauté de Liechtenstein, 1:300,000 = Carta dei musei, Svizzera e Principato Liechtenstein, 1:300,000.* Scale 1:300,000. Wabern : Bundesamt für Landestopographie, 1996.

*Nigeria, forest reserves / drawn & printed by Federal Surveys, Nigeria, 1996.* Scale 1:300,000. 1 in. to 47.35 miles. Lagos : Federal Surveys, 1996.

*North America.* Scale 1:38,700,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 37°N / 65°N . [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802470 (R02067) 1-97."

*North circumpolar region / produced by GeoAccess, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Geomatics Canada, Natural Resources Canada.* Scale 1:10,000,000; Azimuthal Equidistant proj., Ottawa : Natural Resources Canada, c1996. (MCR2)

*Petroleum Economist energy maps. Energy map of Africa / produced by the Petroleum Economist Ltd. 3rd. ed.* Scale [ca. 1:10,800,000] London:Petroleum Economist Ltd., c1996. ISBN 1-86186-065-X.

*Petroleum Economist energy maps. Oil logistics and supply map of northern Europe and Mediterranean / produced by the Petroleum Economist Ltd.* Scale [ca. 1:5,800,000]. London : Petroleum Economist Ltd., c1996. ISBN0-906618-93-2.

*Poland : political.* Scale [ca. 1:5,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 40°N / 56°N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802494 (R00812) 4-97."

*Poland : relief.* Scale [ca. 1:5,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 40°N / 56°N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802495 (R00812) 4-97."

*Political map of the world, August 1996.* Scale 1:35,000,000 ; Robinson proj., standard parallels 38°N and 38°S. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1996] "802469 (R00349) 8-96."

*The Russian Far East : territorial maps by district / cartographer, Marilyn Milberger.* Scale not given. Seattle, Wash. : Russian Far East Update, c1996.

*Serbia and Montenegro : political.* Scale [ca. 1:3,300,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 40°N / 56°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802505 (R02189) 1-97."

*Serbia and Montenegro : relief.* Scale [ca. 1:3,300,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 40°N / 56°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802506 (R02189) 1-97."

*Shih ch'ieh ti t'u = Map of the world.* 1996 nien pan, fan t'i tzu pan. Scale 1:42,300,000. Kwun Tong, Hong Kong: Ching Ying ch'u pan she, 1996.

*South America.* Scale 1:35,000,000 ; Azimuthal Equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802472 (R02108) 1-97."

*Southeast Asia.* Scale 1:32,000,000 at 5°N ; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802479 (R02106) 1-97."

*Taehan Min'guk ch'ondo / p'yōnjibin Cho Tong-gyu, Kim Myōng-t'aek.* Scale 1:1,100,000. Sōul T'ūkpyōlsi: Chungang Chido Munhwasa, 1996.

*Telecommunications map of the world / produced by the Petroleum Economist Ltd. And Telegeography, Inc.* Scale 1: 35,000,000. 350 km. to 1 cm. Approx. 560 miles to 1 in. At equator. London : Petroleum Economist ; Washington, D.C. : Telegeography, c1996. ISBN 1-86186-005-6.

*Tsui hsin Chung-Kuo ti t'u.* 1996 nien pan, fan t'i tzu pan. Scale 1:6,000,000. Chiu-Lung, Hong Kong : Ching Ying ch'u pan she, 1996.

*UNOMIL development as of 19 January 1996 : [Liberia] / Dept. of Public Information, Cartographic Section.* Scale [ca. 1: 3,300,000]. New York : Cartographic Section, [1996]

*UNOMIL development as of 25 March 1996 : [Liberia] / Dept. of Public Information, Cartographic Section.* Scale [ca. 1: 3,300,000]. New York : Cartographic Section, [1996]

*UNOMIL development as of November 1996 : [Haiti]. Rev.1/ United Nations.* Scale [ca. 1: 1,550,000]. New York: Dept. of Public Information, Cartographic Section, 1996.

*United States: the physical landscape.* Scale 1:6,223,000. 1" = 98 miles. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, 1996.

*United States of America.* Scale 1:6,450,000. T'ai-pei : Ta yu ch'u pan she, [1996?]

*Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana 1:2,500,000: special map, Isla de Margarita : city maps, Caracas/ Maracibo/Cayenne.* Scale 1:2,500,000. 1 meter = 3.28 ft. Mhuchen : Nelles Verlag, [1996?]

*[Warz' Ba'that Muraqibī al-Uman al-Muttābidah fī jurjivā] = UNOMIG development ; [western Georgia including Abkhazia] / Dept. of Public Information, Cartographic Section.* Scale [1:2,000,000] New York : United Nations, [1996].

*World.* Scale 1:34,000,000 ; Robinson proj. ; SP 38°N / 38°S. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "802543 (R00352)1-97."

*World shipping map / produced by the Petroleum Economist Ltd. in association with Sedgwick Energy & Marine Ltd.* Scale [ca. 1:40,000,000]. At equator. London: Petroleum Economist, [1996]. ISBN 1-86186-075-7.

*Zaire : political.* Scale [ca.1: 1:13,000,000] ; Mercator Proj., [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1997] "Base 802535 (R00758) 2-97."

*Zaire : relief.* Scale [ca. 1:13,000,000] ; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997]. "Base 802536 (R00758) 2-97."

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Fax.(519)-746-8476  
Net.awmchan@library.uwaterloo.ca

## BOOK REVIEWS

GEOFF BROWN

*Surveying The Mahele: Mapping The Hawaiian Land Revolution. (Papala 'Āina, Vol. 2).* Riley M. Moffat and Gary L. Fitzpatrick. Honolulu: Editions Limited, 1995. 120 p. \$65.00 US. ISBN: 0-9150-1317-7.

This second volume in what the authors promise to be at least a three volume series on maps, surveying, and the surveyors of Hawaii, is both a pleasure to look at and a fascinating story to read. The text is divided into six chapters dealing with "The Hawaiian Use of Land", "Surveying and Private Ownership of Land", "The Mechanics of the *Mahele*", "The Surveyors of Hawai'i", "Surveys from the *Mahele*", and "Comments on the *Mahele*". A page of notes is followed by a bibliography which shows the depth of research necessary to produce a relatively short book. The volume is well indexed and, for the most part, richly illustrated.

Two distinct audiences are addressed here, those whose interest is the history of Hawai'i, and those primarily interested in the history of cartography. Both will find much to savour and to take note of.

Prior to the coming of Europeans, and indeed, up until the 1840s, all land in Hawaii was the property of the gods. The kings served as stewards of the land and awarded use of certain parcels to members of the upper classes. The common people farmed land on behalf of those of higher classes and were allowed to keep a portion of what they produced. The coming of missionaries and traders brought new ways and new diseases which, as in the case of aboriginal communities in other parts of the world, decimated the ranks of the original inhabitants. (It is estimated that by 1853, near the end of the *Mahele*, the native Hawaiian population had declined by 75%). Some of these newcomers, with their superior technology, were called upon by the king to be advisors, particularly with regard to bringing the Hawaiian society into line with European custom. To accomplish this transition, the king was advised to hand over most of his land to the Hawaiian people, and later, to foreigners. Again, as happened in other contact areas, it was the foreigners who eventually came to control almost all of the land.

The *Mahele* is the name given to this action and the process by which the activity of alienating the lands from

the crown took place. Thus it is both noun and verb. The text is liberally sprinkled with Hawaiian words even though the authors proclaim in the preface that they will not use such words without explanation. I frequently found myself groping for meanings early on and so began keeping my own glossary of terms. Several words never seemed to be clearly defined hence I was forced to infer meaning from context. I suggest that those not familiar with the Hawaiian language start their own glossaries early on rather than waiting until they are hopelessly confused.

The longest chapter is that devoted to examples of "Surveys from the *Mahele*". The authors have, as in volume 1 of this series, *The Early Mapping of Hawaii*, provided, as endpapers, a graphic index to the maps and views illustrated throughout the book. The text related to at least two of these surveys has suffered badly from a lack of close editing. In relation to the Manoa Valley and the 'ili of Wailele, the authors tell us that twenty five years was the length of a lease. The accompanying excerpt from the testimony of the family concerned, to the Land Commission, states the length of the lease was twenty eight years. This is followed by a series of descriptions of and references to illustrations, the numbers of which are all in error, including references to two photographs which were replaced by two others. A map which is referred to but not given an illustration number has, in fact been shown. This may have been the work of the publisher and not the authors but such rearrangement needs to be subject to editing prior to publication. These rearrangements did find their way into the graphic index.

In reference to the surveys of "Kalihikai, Hanalei, and Wai'oli", the authors tell us that the summit of Wai'ale'ale, is the highest point on the island of Kaua'i. According to the map of Kaua'i on pg. 13 of *The Atlas of Hawaii*, 2nd ed., Kawaikini, about three kilometres south of Wai'ale'ale is the highest point on the island at 5243 ft. compared to 5148 ft. This was confirmed from a check of the USGS 1:24,000 topographic quadrangles. It is also claimed that the Wai'oli property extends to "near the southern most tip of Mamalahoa Mountain at an elevation of 4421 feet". Again *The Atlas of Hawaii* disagrees. It shows Mamalahoa to be 3745 ft. while about 3.2

kilometres to the southeast, 4421 ft. is given as the elevation of Namolokama Mt. These figures also agree with those shown on the 1:24,000 USGS quadrangles. It is possible that the authors may be right and the other references wrong, but if so, this should have been explained. In a third instance, illustration numbers on pages 107 and 108 do not agree with the graphic index, but because they are all on the same page, there is no confusion resulting from this error. Two very dark photographs near the beginning need highlighting to permit us to see what lurks in the shadows and is supposed to be visible. I suggest that the publisher create an errata sheet to be inserted in those copies not yet sold.

Again, this is a beautiful and enlightening book of interest to those who love Hawai'i and to historians of cartography and surveying. The third volume in this series "will look at how the men of the Hawaiian Government Survey went about their work and will examine the maps and charts that constitute its legacy." I look forward to that volume.

Ron Whistance-Smith  
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FAX: (403) 483-5858  
email: rwhistan@compusmart.ab.ca

**The Mapping of California as an Island. An Illustrated Checklist** (California Map Society, Occasional Paper No.3). Glen McLaughlin and Nancy H. Mayo. California Map Society (PO Box 3590, Saratoga, CA, 95070-1590, USA), 1995. xvi, 134pp, 7pp appendix, 186 ills. \$45 plus \$3US shipping.

The macabre fascination of many Californians with the occult and the bizarre has an echo in their taste for antique maps. These maps tend to display either the persistent historical nature of a geographical fallacy or their ultimate end in a far distant geological future as the San Andreas fault creates new coastal real estate in a Mozambique-like offshore feature. Perhaps, the 'Island' of California notion also displays the separateness of a people removed by desert and mountain, that subliminally appeals to its residents' feelings of difference and isolation. Had there been an Admiral de Fonte-like aberration in British Columbian cartography, I am sure we would have a thriving market for these historical maps for similar reasons!

For whatever reason the fascination with this form of cartographic display of the coastal Southwest is

real and has spawned an active carto-bibliographic interest over the years. The venerable Ronald Vere Tooley recorded a hundred such maps that had passed through his dealers' hands in a 1964 number of the Map Collectors Circle (apparently its most popular topic). This was expanded in John Leighly's California as an Island (CAAI) in 1972, which lists 182 separate maps. The present work expands this yet again with 403 maps and states of plate listed. The list also includes astronomical charts and title pages that show California. Of these, 186 3 x 2 inch illustrations were scanned from negatives and are reproduced at 200 dpi. This is a real advantage to identification, though the actual state of the plate used for the illustration (if this is identifiable) is not made clear.

A major innovation is the attempt to provide an AACR2 standard cataloguing description for each map (though modified to take account of the peculiarities of historical map descriptions). This apparently is the work of Nancy Mayo who also provided the notes on format. One convention adopted is the transcription of Roman 'I' & 'V' as that given and not 'J' & 'U' as convention now directs. While this undoubtedly might assist some neophytes in identification, it probably ultimately confuses as much as it helps (vide 'Dv Val' for Du Val). Separately listing some of the variant spellings of mapmakers without taking into account changing case endings in Latin or German also leads to more variants than is warranted.

The finding aids in this book are a major advantage and include the following: indexes to titles (as given), names, dedications, country of publication, title pages, as well as cross references to Tooley and Leighly's lists. In addition, for each map, an index of references to citations in other authorities such as Wagner, Wheat Koeman, etc. are provided.

So, what is missing from this otherwise, model carto-bibliography? I would like to see mention of any inconsistencies with other bibliographies (the authors mention the existence of these). I would also like to see more discussion of the significance of the maps themselves. Although this work is a checklist, it does describe itself as *The Mapping of California*. Unfortunately, the mapping process, either through exploration or as a means of setting down geography on paper or copper is not mentioned. How and why did the myth of California as an island persist or differ in different places at the same time? How did this myth come to last until 1865 in Japan (!) - the last known example of the creation of such a map? All of this goes unexplained. Finally, the physical process of preparing

this very handsome book for publication would be worth a few paragraphs, though there is a useful technical summary of the typefaces, paper and printing specifications at the back.

All told, this is a very useful and complete summary of examples of this cartographic genre. It provides a model of presentation and concise description that other authors or groups now actively researching maps for eventual publication might do well to emulate.

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**Denis Genest - ACMLA Conference 1997**



**Erik Anderson - ACMLA Conference 1997**

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## CARTA

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## NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

FRANK WILLIAMS

- Addleton, Jonathan S. *Some Far and Distant Place*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1997. 207 p. £23.95 ISBN 08203-18582.
- Atlas of China*. Hong Kong: Geocarto International Centre, 1996. 108 p. \$49 US.
- Beckingham, J. D., Nielsen, D. G., and Futoransky, V. A. *Field Guide to Ecosites of the Mid-boreal Ecoregions of Saskatchewan*. Edmonton: Geographic Dynamics Corp., 1996. (Special report. Northern Forestry Centre (Canada). No. 6) Includes maps.
- Blyth, Sally and Wotherspoon, Ian. *Hong Kong Remembers*. Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 1996. 285 p. \$39.95 US ISBN 019-587768-3.
- Brunet, Roger. *Champs et contrechamps : raisons de géographe*. Paris: Belin, 1997. 319 p. ISBN2-7011-2104-3. 125F.
- Champion, Tony ... [et al.]. *The Population of Britain in the 1990s: a Social and Economic Atlas*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996. 155 p. \$24 US. ISBN 0-19-874 175-8.
- Code, G. Lewis. *The Canadian Urban System: Regional Structure and Change, 1871-1991*. Toronto: York University, Department of Geography, 1996. 85 p. (Discussion paper. No. 47).
- Crampton, Richard and Ben. *Atlas of Eastern Europe in the Twentieth Century*. New York: Routledge, 1996. 297 p. ISBN 0-415-06689-1.
- Digital Photogrammetry: an Addendum to the Manual of Photogrammetry*. Greve, Clifford W. (ed.). Annapolis: American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, [1996?]. \$136 CAN.
- Dorling, Daniel. *Mapping : Ways of Representing the World..* Essex: Longman, 1997. 184 p. (Insights into Human Geography). \$15.95 US. ISBN 0-582-28972-6.
- Driedger, Leo. *Multi-ethnic Canada: Identities and Inequalities*. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1996. 352 p. Includes maps. \$39.95 US. ISBN 0-19-541161-7.
- The Ecology of a Tropical Forest: Seasonal Rhythms and Long-term Changes*. Leigh, Egbert G., Jr., Rand, A. Stanley, and Windsor, Donald M., eds. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1996. 563 p. \$29.95 US. ISBN 1-56098-642-5.
- Ens, Gerhard J. *Homeland to Hinterland: the Changing Worlds of the Red River Metis in the Nineteenth Century*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996. 268 p. Includes maps. \$55 US. ISBN 0-8020-0835-6.
- French, Hugh M. *The Periglacial Environment*. 2nd ed. Harlow: Longman, 1996. 341 p. Includes maps. \$28.47 US. ISBN 0-582-30536-5.
- Gordon, Avery F. and Newfield, Christopher, eds. *Mapping Multiculturalism*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 1996. 491 p.
- A Guide to Maps of Australia in Books Published 1780-1830: an Annotated Cartobibliography*. Perry, T.M. and Prescott, Dorothy F., compils. Canberra: National Library of Australia, 1996. 315 p.
- Hanson, Susan, ed. *Ten Geographic Ideas that Changed the World*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1997. 238 p. Includes maps. \$20 US. ISBN 0-8135-2357-5.
- Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta as Seen from Space Images*. Au, Kam Nin and Lulla, Kamlesh, eds. Hong Kong: Geocarto International Centre, 1997. 120 p. \$40 US.
- Huel, Raymond J. A. *Proclaiming the Gospel to the Indians and the Métis*. Edmonton: The University of Alberta Press, 1996. 387 p. Includes maps. (The Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate in the Canadian North West).
- Hupchick, Dennis P. and Cox, Harold E. *A Concise Historical Atlas of Eastern Europe*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996. \$17.95 US. ISBN 0-312-15895-5
- Kimmins, Hamish. *Balancing Act: Environmental Issues in Forestry*. 2nd ed. Vancouver: UBC Press, 1996. 305 p. \$29.95 US. ISBN 07748-04262.
- Kohm, Kathryn A. and Franklin, Jerry F., eds. *Creating a Forestry for the 21st Century: the Science of Ecosystem Management*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 1997. 475 p. \$30 US. ISBN 1-55963-399-9.



- Korzeniewicz, Roberto Patricio and Smith, William C., eds. *Latin America in the World economy*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 1996. 280 p. Includes maps. \$65 US. ISBN 0-313-29814-9.
- Landis, Dennis Channing [... et al.], eds. *European Americana: a Chronological Guide to Works Printed in Europe Relating to the Americas, 1493-1776. Vol. III: 1651-1675*. New Cannan, CT: Readex Books, 1996. 682 p. \$340 US. ISBN 0-918414-23-7.
- The Majestic Earth : a Selection of Earth Resources Satellite Images*. Hong Kong: Geocarto International, 1997. 184 p. \$100 US.
- Meade, Teresa A. "Civilizing" Rio: *Reform and Resistance in a Brazilian City, 1889-1930*. University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1997. 212 p. Includes maps. \$45 US. ISBN 0-271-01607-8.
- Miall, Andrew D. *The Geology of Fluvial Deposits: Sedimentary Facies, Basin Analysis, and Petroleum Geology*. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1996. 582 p. \$79 US. ISBN 3-540-59186-9.
- Mineral Treasures of China*. Hong Kong: Geocarto International, 1996. 220 p. \$140 US.
- Muro, José Ignacio, Nadal, Francesc, and Urteaga, Luis. *Geografía, estadística y catastro en España, 1856-1870*. Barcelona: Ediciones del Serbal, 1996. 275 p.
- National General Atlas of the People's Republic of China*. Hong Kong: Geocarto International Centre, 1996. \$370 US.
- Newman, Peter and Thornley, Andy. *Urban Planning in Europe: International Competition, National Systems and Planning projects*. London: Routledge, 1996. 291 p. Includes maps. \$65 US. ISBN 0-415-11178-1.
- O'Dowd, Liam and Wilson, Thomas M., eds. *Borders, Nations and States: Frontiers of Sovereignty in the New Europe*. Aldershot: Avebury, 1996. 237 p. (Perspectives on Europe). Includes maps. \$59.95 US. ISBN 1-85972-158-3.
- Overy, Richard. *Penguin Historical Atlas of the Third Reich*. Toronto: Penguin Books Canada, 1996. 143 p. \$22 CAN ISBN 0-14-0-51330-2.
- Priestley, Gerda K., Edwards, J. Arwel, and Coccossis, Harry, eds. *Sustainable Tourism?: European Experiences*. Wallingford: CAB International, 1996. 212 p.
- Quattrochi, Dale A. and Goodchild, Michael F., eds. *Scale in Remote Sensing and GIS*. Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publishers, 1997. 406 p. Includes maps. \$69.95 US. ISBN 1-56670-104-X.
- Rengert, George F. *The Geography of Illegal Drugs*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1996. 146 p. \$49 US. ISBN 0-8133-8986-0.
- Roberts, J. M. *A History of Europe*. Oxford: Helicon, 1996. 628 p. \$34.95 US. ISBN 0-7139-9204-2.
- Schott, John R. *Remote Sensing: the Image Chain Approach*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1997. 394 p. \$59.95 US. ISBN 0-19-508726-7.
- Singhroy, V.H., Nebert, D.D., and Johnson, A.I., eds. *Remote Sensing and GIS for Site Characterization: Applications and Standards*. West Conshohocken, PA: American Society for Testing and Materials, 1996. 177 p. \$59 US. ISBN 0-8031-2027-3.
- Smith, Dan. *The State of War and Peace Atlas*. London: Penguin Books Ltd., 1997. 128 p. £11.00 ISBN 0-14-051373-6.
- Southeast Asia: a Ten Nation Region*. Dutt, Ashok K., ed. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1996. 334 p. (The GeoJournal library. Vol. 34). Includes maps. \$169 US (B). ISBN 0-7923-4171-6.
- Star, Jeffrey L., Estes, John E., and McGwire, Kenneth C. (eds.). *Integration of Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997. 225 p. \$49.95 US. (BI). ISBN 0-521-44032-7.
- Le territoire*. Bonnemaison, J., Cambrézy, L., et Bourgeois-Quinty, L., (dirs.). Paris: L'Harmattan, 1997. 143 p. 90F. ISBN 2-7384-4955-7.
- Times Atlas of World History*. Parker, G. (ed.). 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: Times Books, 1997. ISBN 0-7230-0942-2.
- Understanding Canada: Building on the New Canadian Political Economy*. Clement, Wallace, ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997. 408 p. \$22.95 US ISBN 0-7735-1503-8.
- Vignerot, Emmanuel. *Géographie et statistique*. Paris: PUF, 1997. 128 p. (Que sais-je? ; 3177). ISBN 2-13-048318-6. 42F.

## NOUVELLES REGIONALE

MELISSA LEITCH

### TERRE-NEUVE

#### UNIVERSITÉ MEMORIAL DE TERRE-NEUVE

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Nous avons été très occupés cet été avec des conférences et les vacances. J'ai été absente à la fin mai et au début juin pour les rencontres «DLI» (Data Liberation Initiative) et l'ACACC. À la fin juin j'ai pris des vacances et j'ai aussi participé aux rencontres de l'Association cartographique internationale à Stockholm et en Russie. La conférence de la Société pour l'histoire des découvertes s'est tenue à la mi-août. J'ai fait les arrangements locaux pour cette conférence avec l'aide du bureau des conférences de l'Université. Il y a eu 70 inscriptions. Tous les commentaires que j'ai reçus indiquent que cela valait la peine de participer et que les personnes ont apprécié St. John's et Terre-Neuve, ainsi que les documents qui ont été présentés. Moins d'une semaine après, j'ai fait une présentation à l'Association des géographes canadiens et une brève introduction du «DLI» pour les géographes, y compris quelques cartes. Le personnel a assuré le bon fonctionnement de la cartoθήque.

Les pages d'accueil de la cartoθήque et du centre des médias et des données ont été mises à jour. Un arrière fond a été ajouté dans les deux cas. Des tables ont été utilisées pour mieux organiser l'information initiale. En ce qui concerne la cartoθήque, des pages Web ont été ajoutées avec des hyperliens pertinents et des aides logiciels. Les adresses pour la première page de chacune sont : <http://www.mun.ca/library/maps/> et <http://www.mun.ca/library/media/>.

Parmi les articles catalogués durant l'été, il y avait environ 400 titres de cartes géologiques. Suzanne Ellison du Catalogage/Acquisitions, Suanne Reid et Joanne Costello de la cartoθήque continuent à progresser pour traiter les retards dans le catalogage, les statistiques sont incluses dans le rapport statistique du Catalogage/Acquisitions. Il est possible de visiter le site Web <http://www.mun.ca/library/cat/stats972.htm>.

Nous avons eu 5 étudiants pour l'été à la cartoθήque, l'un d'eux était embauché à temps plein pour l'été grâce

à une subvention, les 3 autres ont pu travailler 80 heures chacun, leur salaire était subventionné par l'université et un autre travaillait 10 heures par semaine. Ils ont collaboré à divers projets dont la mise sur les tablettes et le classement.

Le catalogue des bibliothèques de notre université est aussi sur le Web. La cartoθήque, la division des données et du matériel médiatique est aussi incluse. L'adresse est <http://info.library.mun.ca/>. La liste des documents récemment catalogués est aussi disponible à l'adresse Web suivante : <http://info.library.mun.ca/newacq.html>.

### QUÉBEC

#### Université McGill

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Le département des livres rares de l'université McGill a déménagé cet été. Pendant cette période, les collections et les bureaux du personnel du Département des livres rares et des collections spéciales ont été déménagés du sous-sol au 4ème étage de la bibliothèque McLennan. La moitié du 4ème étage a été libérée, les rayons ont été enlevés, un système de sécurité installé et des murs ont été construits pour accueillir le Département. La salle Lande qui accueille la Collection Lawrence Lande Canadiana avait toujours été l'avant-poste du 4ème étage a été agrandi et est maintenant la salle de lecture principale pour le Département. Un autre avantage découlant de cela est que la Collection Blake, un autre cadeau du Dr Lande aux bibliothèques de l'Université McGill est maintenant dans la salle qui porte son nom. Même si certains lecteurs ont fait part de leur nostalgie au sujet de l'ancienne salle de lecture qui avait presque l'aspect d'une salle souterraine, les réactions envers le nouvel espace clair et bénéficiant de la lumière naturelle sont très positives. Les fenêtres (quelque chose de nouveau pour les visiteurs et le personnel) ont été recouvertes d'un enduit spécial pour protéger les collections des effets nocifs du soleil, un système de contrôle climatique est prévu pour l'année qui vient. Une nouvelle salle de séminaires Colgate a été créée au quatrième étage et l'immense presse d'impression «Columbian» a été démontée et ré-installée dans le

corridor à l'extérieur de la nouvelle salle Colgate, près du mur de verre de l'escalier principal. Tous les classeurs de la cartothèque ont été déménagés au quatrième étage dans un espace de travail plus grand.

## UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL (UQAM)\

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### Résumé de la réunion des cartothonécaires

Les cartothonécaires du Québec se sont rencontrés le 7 mai 1997 à l'Université du Québec à Montréal. Voici donc le résumé de la rencontre.

Nous avons discuté des effets des coupures budgétaires sur les cartothonéques. Gérer la décroissance des ressources humaines est une source d'inquiétude pour la majorité d'entre nous. Nous devons composer avec des remplaçants, la formation de nouveaux employés qui viennent à la cartothèque pour de courtes périodes, gérer la charge de travail avec une plus petite équipe et moins d'heures travaillées, ce n'est pas toujours facile. Deux d'entre nous ont indiqué que leurs responsabilités ont tellement augmenté que nos tâches à la cartothèque occupent maintenant 50% de notre temps. La cartothèque environnementale de McGill a un projet important de reconstruction, avec l'ajout d'un laboratoire SIG à la bibliothèque. La bibliothèque d'Hydro Québec exige maintenant des frais auprès de tous ses usagers et le budget d'acquisitions a été diminué. À l'INRS-URB la cartothèque est maintenant fermée au public et la personne responsable travaille plus sur des projets cartographiques et graphiques que sur des tâches de cartothonécaire.

Nous avons aussi tenté de voir comment les données digitales géo-référencées sont utilisées dans notre environnement. Quatre cartothonéques sont maintenant impliquées à différents niveaux dans le projet «DLI». Yves Tessier nous a donné un document qu'il a présenté à un sous-comité du CREPUQ sur les conditions d'implantation et les étapes à franchir pour implanter avec succès les produits et services géomatiques dans les cartothonéques (document à suivre).

Certains nous ont fait part de leurs commentaires sur les pages Web qu'ils ont créées. À Rimouski et à Chicoutimi, ils ont ainsi eu plus d'utilisateurs. Pierre Lépine a indiqué que la BNQ a une page Web et qu'elle travaille présentement avec la «British Library (BL)» pour acquérir la numérisation de 2000 plans d'assurance incendie disponibles exclusivement à la BL.

La présentation suivante portait sur l'exploitation des données numériques spatiales à la cartothèque de l'UQAM. Pierre Roy a expliqué qu'ils ont cessé d'utiliser les atlas électroniques à cause de leur valeur inégale, des problèmes de configuration et des différences d'interfaces... Après la mise en oeuvre du projet CARL/ESRI, il a décidé d'utiliser ArcView et Photoshop à titre d'interfaces principales entre les utilisateurs et les données, dans le cadre du système d'exploitation Windows NT (privilégié pour sa stabilité et sa sécurité et ses caractéristiques 32 bits). Pierre voulait rendre les usagers aussi autonomes que possible. Karl Gingras, un stagiaire au département de géographie a préparé une interface guidant l'utilisateur pas à pas. Karl nous a fait une démonstration de l'interface composée de modules Windows. Il nous a aussi montré les modifications qu'il a effectuées avec Avenue sur les menus ArcView pour obtenir différents niveaux d'interfaces pour répondre aux besoins des différents usagers.

Après cela, Pierre Lépine nous a parlé du déménagement de la BNQ. Depuis 1977, la cartothèque est située dans un édifice pour la conservation sur la rue Holt (Montréal). La cartothèque est accessible au public et l'édifice a été aménagé à cet effet jusqu'à ce que le nouvel emplacement pour l'édifice à caractère diffusion soit choisi.

Pierre nous a distribué une photocopie de la page titre du nouveau répertoire préparé par Christiane Desmarais: «Répertoire collectif de plans et photographies...».

Enfin, Michel Robert nous a mentionné qu'Hydro-Québec prépare présentement des indexes numérisés de leurs cartes. Ces indexes seront disponibles plus tard sur l'Internet.

## ONTARIO

### UNIVERSITÉ McMASTER

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La collection de cartes Lloyd Koods a subi plusieurs changements au niveau du personnel dans les derniers mois. L'assistante bibliothécaire Afton Peaton a pris sa retraite en juin après 11 ans à temps plein. Afton a

d'abord travaillé à temps partiel aux cartes, sous la direction de Kate Donkin en 1984. Elle a été employée à temps plein lorsque Cathy Moulder est devenue curatrice en 1986. Afton avait hâte de pouvoir voyager

et de profiter de la naissance de son premier petit-enfant, elle semble très satisfaite de sa nouvelle vie. En juillet, Gord Beck a été embauché pour combler le poste d'assistant bibliothécaire. Gord a travaillé à la bibliothèque Thode de science et génie pour 12 ans, au classement, à la circulation et à la réserve. Pour lui le service à la clientèle et une attitude positive sont de mise, il est le bienvenu.

## UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

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Grace Welch est revenue à temps plein comme cartothiscaire à la mi-juillet après un détachement de 13 mois comme chef du département des systèmes réseaux des bibliothèques. Même si elle a apprécié les défis du département des systèmes, elle est heureuse d'être de retour dans son poste régulier. Frank Williams qui a habilement rempli ces fonctions durant le détachement de Grace est retourné à son poste de catalogueur.

Les rénovations à la bibliothèque Morisset qui ont mené à l'intégration de la bibliothèque Vanier des sciences à Morisset sont maintenant terminées. Pendant 9 mois, le personnel de la cartothiscaire a du vivre constamment avec le bruit, la poussière, les fils pendant du plafond, des entrées temporaires et les défis d'offrir des services avec une collection cachée sous le plastique la moitié du temps. Comme résultat de l'intégration, la cartothiscaire est maintenant accessible à partir de la bibliothèque Morisset. Environ 210 pieds carrés de plus ont été ajoutés à la cartothiscaire créant un plus grand comptoir de circulation/réserve. Nous espérons que la plus grande accessibilité permettra d'augmenter le profil de la cartothiscaire auprès des membres de la faculté et des étudiants qui n'utilisent pas normalement les ressources cartographiques. Naturellement notre vieille blague «vous avez besoin d'une carte pour trouver la cartothiscaire» ne sera plus de mise.

Depuis le 1er mai, le bureau du service des données est situé dans un petit bureau dans la cartothiscaire, même si administrativement il dépend toujours du département des systèmes.

Un lecteur optique a été acheté pour nos postes de travail du service au public et le poste de travail Pentium SIG a maintenant un nouveau disque rigide de 4 Gig pour l'entreposage des données.

## UNIVERSITÉ QUEENS

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Découvrir les quartiers de Kingston et des environs n'a jamais été aussi facile grâce au «Greater Kingston Census Atlas». Il a été préparé cet été par la cartothiscaire et la bibliothèque pour les photographies aériennes, à partir de variables cartographiques du recensement de 1991 à une échelle régionale et à l'échelle urbaine. Il est possible de choisir les variables à partir de la démographie, de l'éducation, de l'ethnicité, de la langue, de la structure familiale, des activités économiques, du revenu et de l'habitation. La production de l'Atlas a été rendue possible grâce à l'embauche d'un étudiant par le biais du programme d'«Expérience Travail d'été» (Summer Work Experience Program). L'étudiant embauché a travaillé avec Shirley Harmer et le personnel des documents pour la planification et la réalisation de l'Atlas de 92 pages.

Les sources numérisées utilisées pour ce projet comprennent les fichiers suivants de Statistique Canada obtenus par le biais de l'initiative de «data liberation» ; le fichier numérisé cartographique (Digital Cartographic File) au niveau de l'agglomération du recensement (Census Agglomeration level), le fichier du réseau des rues (Skeletal Street Network File) et les données du recensement de 1991 (1991 Census Tract data). ArcView 3.0a a été utilisé pour préparer l'Atlas et ESRI Inc. l'a produit.

Deux copies de l'Atlas ont été imprimées en couleur et reliées ; la version numérisée de l'atlas permet d'imprimer des cartes individuelles sur demande des clients. L'objectif est de mettre l'atlas sur CÉDÉ-ROM et d'avoir des cartes et des images sur le Web. Des guides pour usagers ont été préparés pour utiliser d'autres variables pour Kingston ou pour préparer un projet semblable pour une autre communauté. Les données du recensement pour Kingston n'avaient jamais été présentées graphiquement de cette façon et des tendances intéressantes sont apparues. Les chercheurs devraient trouver ces tendances intéressantes aussi. Les données du recensement de 1996 pourraient être ajoutées à la base de données SIG pour accroître la valeur de cette ressource.

## UNIVERSITÉ DE WATERLOO (UW)

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### Personnel :

Margaret Aquan-Yuen, la bibliothécaire pour la Géographie, la Planification régionale et urbaine et les études en Environnement ressource, a suivi une formation pour le comptoir de référence et de circulation durant l'été. Elle fait un quart de travail d'une durée de deux heures/semaine à la bibliothèque «UMD» depuis septembre. La bibliothécaire pour l'Architecture, Michele Sawchuk travaille 6 heures/semaine au comptoir des services publics de la bibliothèque et ce depuis plusieurs années. La contribution de ces deux bibliothécaires professionnelles, toutes deux membres du département «Porter Reference and Collection Development», rehausse le niveau de services que nous offrons à nos clients à la cartothèque.

Les employés à temps plein de la bibliothèque ont reçu une formation pour Windows 95 durant l'été. Après leur formation, les employés ont eu des ordinateurs pleinement compatibles avec Windows 95. Tout le personnel a donc maintenant soit des Pentiums ou des 486-66 et a accès à une version réseau de MS Office, à Netscape Navigator ainsi qu'à d'autres logiciels liés à l'Internet. Plusieurs employés à la bibliothèque y compris le cartothécaire se sont portés volontaires pour recevoir une formation plus poussée pour Win95, MS Word et MS Excel; la formation était offerte cet été et ils sont maintenant en mesure de dépanner les autres employés qui ont des difficultés avec ces logiciels.

Le personnel à la bibliothèque se prépare à implanter le système «Endeavor Voyager»; celui-ci remplacera le système vieillissant Geac 9000 actuellement utilisé à la bibliothèque. Les employés reçoivent présentement la formation pour Voyager; 5 personnes de la bibliothèque «UMD» ont de la formation à l'heure actuelle pour utiliser le module de circulation, 3 d'entre elles utilisent le module de catalogage et 6 utilisent le module de référence. Le programme de formation a commencé en octobre et se poursuivra jusqu'à la fin décembre. Éventuellement, tout le personnel de la bibliothèque aura tout l'équipement informatique nécessaire pour utiliser le logiciel Voyager pour les usagers à leur poste de travail.

### Services :

La cartothèque continue à offrir aux clients de l'UW l'accès aux données géospatiales par le biais du Web.

Pendant l'été, les données spatiales pour l'UW ont été acquises du département des opérations pour les entreposer sur un serveur de la bibliothèque; les clients peuvent maintenant télé-charger ces données, qui sont accessibles uniquement aux membres de la communauté académique de l'UW (ex., uwaterloo.ca domain), en se promenant dans la bibliothèque électronique de l'université et en visitant la page Web: [http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/discipline/Cartography/campus/campus\\_data.html](http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/discipline/Cartography/campus/campus_data.html)

Il y a un employé au comptoir d'aide géospatial de la cartothèque deux heures/semaine mais, celui-ci a été très occupé à donner accès aux clients de l'UW aux données «DLI» et à d'autres ensembles de données y compris : les fichiers Atlas des cartes du Canada, les données «NTDB» et les ensembles de données de la vallée de Grand River. Le service des données électroniques de la bibliothèque planifie d'offrir un accès anonyme ftp au serveur de la bibliothèque qui est utilisé pour ces données.

En juillet, la bibliothèque s'est portée acquéreur auprès de SaskGIS, d'une copie beta d'un utilitaire qui convertit «OMB ArcInfo» de «NAD27 à NAD83». Cet utilitaire convertira des données de UTM à «lat/long» et l'inverse.

### Collections :

Dans l'année qui vient de s'écouler, la cartothèque a acquis 46 «canevas Ontario Base Map» toutes de la Municipalité régionale de Waterloo. À court terme, nous voulons acquérir la couverture complète pour la région pour commencer après avec des secteurs du bassin hydrographique de la vallée de Grand River.

### Rapport sur l'espace :

Les employés viennent de compléter un rapport qui examinait l'espace dans la bibliothèque de l'UW. En utilisant la formule de l'UW pour l'espace, nous avons constaté que la cartothèque n'a pas l'espace auquel elle pourrait avoir accès dans les 3 catégories d'espace: rayonnage (pour les collections), étude (pour les clients) et service (pour le personnel).

## UNIVERSITÉ WESTERN ONTARIO (UWO)

Cheryl Woods  
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Nous avons été très occupés avec des projets exigeant beaucoup de temps au printemps et à l'été. À chaque 3 ans, nous aimons faire un inventaire physique et vérifier notre collection d'atlas et ceci a pris plusieurs mois.

Nous avons ainsi l'occasion d'évaluer ce que nous possédons et le travail à poursuivre pour l'acquisition de certaines collections. En plus de l'inventaire des atlas, Melissa a été très occupée à indexer un lot important (11 500) de photographies aériennes du sud-ouest de l'Ontario de 1960 et 1970 qui nous avait été offert. Ceci représente une amélioration importante de notre collection (56 657) pour la région et permet de faire des comparaisons historiques avec des sources plus récentes. La ville de London nous a aussi donné des photographies aériennes de 1995, qui sont les plus récentes de la ville. Deux achats spéciaux ont été effectués soit un «Atlasphere Odyssey et un nouveau Terraspher Replogle». L'«Atlasphere Odyssey» a une voix humaine qui donne de l'information à travers le monde à la pointe d'un stylo. Le «Terrasphere» est un globe du 17<sup>ème</sup> siècle. Nous offrons présentement des visites guidées 2 à 3 fois par semaine à différents groupes aussi bien du campus que de la communauté. La planification va bon train pour la conférence coprésidée avec «CCA» et qui aura lieu en mai 1998. Surveillez l'hyper lien de la page d'accueil de l'ACACC avec l'information pour la conférence. Nous espérons vous voir en grand nombre ce printemps.

#### **ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU CANADA**

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Il y a eu des changements aux Archives nationales du Canada, Betty Kid est en affectation pour 6 mois dans le secteur de la conservation. Brian Carey est maintenant le directeur intérimaire pour la division des archives visuelles et sonores.

#### **UNIVERSITÉ DE L'ALBERTA Ude A**

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#### **PROJET DE RÉTROCONVERSION DES CARTES POUR CARTES :**

Quand la collection William C. Wonders a été transférée du Département de géographie à la bibliothèque de l'Université de l'Alberta en 1994, un catalogue avec des feuilles manuscrites de valeur historique composé de 26 cartables avec environ 300 feuilles chacun était la seule façon d'avoir accès aux 350 000 cartes de la collection. En juillet 1996 le personnel, de la bibliothèque de science et technologie où se trouve la collection présentement, a entamé le processus de conversion de ce catalogue afin de le rendre accessible électroniquement. La phase de développement a pris plusieurs mois et c'est seulement depuis le printemps 1997 que l'importante phase

d'entrée des données a commencé. Plusieurs facteurs ont dicté l'apparence et le contenu du projet. Parce que des ressources additionnelles n'ont pu être consacrées au projet, il était évident que ce devait être une base de données «rapide et sommaire» prise directement des cartables, pas de contrôle par les experts et peu de contrôles de la qualité. Même si les normes de codage «LC MARC» ont été suivies, chaque entrée est une abréviation limitée à 5 variables de champ (titre, empreinte, échelle, notes, en-tête sujet local); les champs fixés ont été oubliés tout simplement. Néanmoins, les entrées sont claires et simples et avec la possibilité de recherche par mot clé, elles offrent un accès rapide et efficient aux cartes de la collection. Par exemple, quand une carte pour les avant-postes de la GRC (RCMP) au Yukon a été demandée récemment, la recherche avec les mots clés «rcmp» et «yukon», a permis de trouver la carte beaucoup plus rapidement que par la méthode habituelle.

Jusqu'à maintenant, la base de données comprend les cartes thématiques de l'Alberta et de presque toutes les autres provinces du Canada. Elle ne sera probablement pas terminée avant un ou deux ans, cette base de données offre assez d'avantages pour qu'on en donne un accès limité d'ici décembre 1997. L'accès se fera en se branchant à «GATE» par le biais du Web à l'adresse suivante: URL <http://www.library.ualberta.ca>. Il faut ensuite choisir la base de données «The GATE-Databases», ensuite les bases de données «Science, Technology et Agriculture» et de là la base de données «William C. Wonders Map Collection». Le fureteur Web doit avoir «telnet» comme fonction de soutien.

Les nouvelles cartes et atlas reçus ne feront pas partie de la base de données parce qu'ils sont envoyés à tous les mois à «ISM» pour le catalogage afin d'être incorporés à la base de données Marion qui comprend toutes les entrées des bibliothèques de l'Université de l'Alberta.

#### **IMPARTITION DES CARTES :**

Depuis septembre 1995, l'Université de l'Alberta a un projet pilote qui permet d'impartir le catalogage de ses cartes. Une fois par mois, 50 titres de cartes sont préparés et envoyés à «ISM» à Winnipeg où on les vérifient. Un catalogueur qui s'occupe uniquement du catalogage des cartes les traitent soit en cataloguant les copies ou les originaux. Les codes zébrés et les cotes (lettres et chiffres) sont aussi apposés à Winnipeg. Quand le travail est terminé, les cartes retournent à l'U de A, là on fait un certain contrôle de la qualité afin de corriger les anomalies s'il y en a et de prévoir les problèmes qui pourraient se produire à l'avenir. Quand

les cartes sont prêtes à être mises en circulation, elles sont classées dans des classeurs pour cartes avec une cote «LC» spéciale qui les distinguent de notre vaste collection de cartes cataloguées ici.

Les cartes reçues récemment ont préséance sur toutes les autres cartes même s'il y a un retard dans leur traitement. Cependant, s'il n'y a pas assez de nouvelles cartes on peut traiter les autres avec pour compléter le lot à n'importe quel moment. Les envois comprennent les cartes monographiques, les ensembles de cartes et les séries de cartes. Ils incluent aussi des textes avec des cartes ainsi que des cartes qui ont des notes explicatives. Les cartes rares ne sont pas envoyées, elles sont traitées à l'U de A. De manière générale, l'U de A ne donne pas d'instructions précises pour le catalogage des cartes mais s'appuie plutôt sur l'expérience ou la disponibilité du catalogage (cataloguing copy) afin d'établir les meilleurs registres de cartes. Si les cartes font partie d'un ensemble avec un titre collectif, elles seront classées comme tel. Autrement, nous préférons que les cartes seules ou les cartes en séries soient cataloguées en monographie, à la condition qu'elles aient un seul titre. Ceci implique une communication étroite avec l'organisme qui fait le travail. Un certain nombre de rencontres ont eu lieu pour établir les spécifications sur divers sujets tels que la classification des cartes (à deux côtés), le bon emplacement pour les étiquettes de cotes en respectant les contraintes de rayonnage. Même maintenant, le travail n'est pas toujours simple. À l'occasion, nous devons envoyer des directives avec des ensembles de cartes. Un des plus gros défi a été d'emballer les cartes afin qu'elles arrivent à Winnipeg en bon état et en toute sécurité, selon les spécifications du messenger. Cela se complique quand du texte accompagne de grandes cartes qui ne sont pas pliées ou celles qui sont roulées car elles doivent être envoyées séparément.

Pour le moment, nous continuons à surveiller le projet attentivement et l'évaluation finale est prévue pour plus tard.

Ronald Whistance-Smith [rwhistan@compusmart.ab.ca](mailto:rwhistan@compusmart.ab.ca)  
et Carol Kennedy [ckennedy@env.gov.ab.ca](mailto:ckennedy@env.gov.ab.ca)

Encore une fois, la Société cartographique d'Edmonton a préparé une série de conférences très intéressante pour la saison 1997-1998. Ce sera une aventure extraordinaire... nous : voyagerons dans le passé et dans le ciel, ferons des promenades en train, chercherons des ossements, apprendrons à faire des relevés et examinerons les plus petites cartes du monde. Vous ne pouvez manquer aucune de ces réunions. Les

conférences ont commencé avec «Accurate GPS Mapping of a Large Archeological Site» le 15 octobre par Gordon Freeman, professeur émérite, Département de géographie, Université de l'Alberta.

Cela se poursuit avec :

**Le mercredi 12 novembre 1997**  
«Historical Atlas of Railways in Alberta»,  
Geoff Lester, cartographe émérite,  
Département de géographie,  
Université de l'Alberta.

**Le jeudi 11 décembre 1997**  
«Around the World with Braun  
Hogenberg The Civitates Orbis Terrarum»  
Nick Wickenden,  
professeur adjoint,  
Département histoire et études classiques,  
Université de l'Alberta

**Le mercredi 14 janvier 1998**  
«Surveying Through the Eyes of an Old Party  
Chief Ed Titanich,  
Certified Survey Technologist,  
Director of Surveys,  
Alberta Environmental Protection»

**Le mercredi 11 février 1998**  
«Wargames - Maps - Kriegspiel Schlieffen Plan:  
The Influence of Maps on Wargames»  
Dan Duda,  
Bibliothèque science et technologie,  
Université de l'Alberta

**Le mercredi 11 mars 1998**  
«Gog and Magog on Early World Maps:  
Apocalypticism, Tradition and Empirical Observation»  
Andrew Gow, professeur (assistant)  
Département histoire et études classiques,  
Université de l'Alberta

**Le mercredi 15 avril 1998**  
«A Philatelist's View of Maps»  
Merv Henning, Analyste de systèmes,  
SHL System House Inc.

**Le mercredi 13 mai 1998**  
«Mapping Albertas' Natural Resources  
Using Satellite Imagery»,  
Ken Dutchak, Chef de projet,  
«Resource Data Division,  
Alberta Environmental Protection»

Lieux pour les conférences à publier

## COLOMBIE-BRITANIQUE

### UNIVERSITÉ DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANIQUE

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Tina Ross est de retour à la cartotheque après avoir passé un an à étudier le SIG au «BCIT». Depuis le 1er août, la cartotheque relève maintenant de la bibliothèque de science et génie sous la direction de Bonita Stableford, alors qu'avant elle était rattachée aux Collections spéciales et archives universitaires. La collection des cartes sera maintenant incluse dans le catalogue de la bibliothèque générale. Depuis la mise en oeuvre de «DRA», le catalogue des cartes est presque caché sur «Ressources électroniques» qui représente un mélange de catalogues locaux, d'indexes, de bibliographies et de fichiers électroniques. Le travail pour la transition a commencé. Ce sera très agréable de pouvoir saisir les dossiers plutôt que de devoir les imprimer et des les entrer dans notre catalogue. Cet été, les Collections spéciales ont pu embaucher un étudiant en bibliothéconomie par le biais du programme Jeunesse Canada au Travail «Young Canada Works» pour cataloguer des cartes sur microfiches reçues des Archives nationales du Canada pour le site d'accès de Vancouver.

La Société cartographique de Colombie-Britannique est encore très active et a des réunions mensuelles de septembre à juin. Le projet bibliographique «British Columbia Maps 1871» a maintenant plus de 2 000 cartes, 1 300 ont été photocopiées.



(Upper) Graveyard at Batoche (Below) Priests' residence at Batoche - Field trip ACMLA Conference





## REGIONAL NEWS

MELISSA LEITCH

### NEWFOUNDLAND

#### MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

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It was a very busy summer with conferences and time away. After being away in late May and early June for the DLI (Data Liberation Initiative) meetings and ACMLA and late June for vacation and the International Cartographic Association meetings in Stockholm and Russia, The Society for the History of Discoveries conference was held here in mid-August. I did the local arrangements for it with the help of the University's Conference Office. There were 70 registrants. From all reports I have heard, it was worthwhile and people enjoyed St. John's and Newfoundland, as well as the papers that were presented. Less than a week later, I gave a presentation to the Canadian Association of Geographers on an introduction to the DLI for geographers, including a few map examples. The other staff helped by keeping things going in the library.

Revisions were done for the Map Library and Media and Data Centre home pages. Backgrounds were added in each case. Tables were used to better organize initial information. In the case of the Map Library, additional pages of relevant links and software helpers were added. The addresses for the first page of each are:  
<http://www.mun.ca/library/maps/> and  
<http://www.mun.ca/library/media/>.

Among the major items catalogued during the summer were about 400 geological map titles. Suzanne Ellison in Cataloguing/Acquisitions and Suanne Reid and Joanne Costello in the Map Library continue to make significant inroads on our cataloguing backlog, with the statistics being included in the Acquisitions / Cataloguing statistics report. Several months of this will be found at: <http://www.mun.ca/library/cat/stats972.htm>.

We had five students working in the Map Library over the summer, one on a full-time grant for ten weeks, three others on University funded grants of 80 hours each,

and one on ten hours per week. They all helped with various projects, shelving and filing.

The catalogue of our University Libraries has a web version now. The Maps, Data and Media Division materials are included in it. The address is: <http://info.library.mun.ca/>. The listing of newly catalogued materials can also be found on the web at: <http://info.library.mun.ca/newacq.html>

### QUÉBEC

#### McGILL UNIVERSITY

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Dept. of Rare Books, McGill University has moved over the summer: During the summer, the collections and offices of the staff of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections were moved from the basement of McLennan Library to the 4th floor of the same building. One half of the 4th-floor was cleared of library stacks, and walls and a security system installed to enclose the new quarters for the Department. The Lande Room, which houses the Lawrence Lande Collection of Canadiana, and which had always been a 4th-floor outpost of the Department, was enlarged and is now the main reading room for the Department. An additional benefit of this was that the Blake Collection, another of Dr. Lande's gifts to the McGill Libraries, was able to be moved into the room which bears his name. Although some readers have expressed nostalgia for the old, seemingly subterranean reading room, reaction to the new, bright and naturally lit space has been very positive. The windows (something new to both visitors and staff) of the new area occupied by the Department were treated with protective film to shield the collections from the harmful effects of sunlight, and a climate control system is planned for the coming year.

A new Colgate Seminar room was created on the 4th-floor and the massive Columbian printing press which used to dominate it was dismantled and re-assembled in the corridor to the new Colgate Room, beside the glass wall of the main stairwell. The Map Collection

cabinets were all moved to the 4th-floor, next to an enlarged working space.

## UNIVERSITY DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL

Pierre Roy  
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### Quebec Map Librarians Meeting Summary

The Quebec map librarians met on May 7, 1997 at the Université du Québec à Montréal. The following is a summary of the meeting. (The minutes of this meeting will be published in Volume 100.)

We opened it by discussing the effects of budget cuts on map libraries. Dealing with the decreasing human resources is a worry for most of us: facing difficulties to have replacement people, having to train employees that are appointed to the map library for short periods, managing the load of work with a reduced team and less hours worked,... are difficult issues to deal with. Two of us reported that their responsibilities multiplied so much that the duties related to map library now occupy just 50% of their time. The McGill Environmental map library has a major reconstruction project,

adding a GIS lab to the library. The Hydro Québec library is now charging services for all users and the acquisition budget was downsized. At the INRS-URB, the map library is now closed to external users and the person in charge works more on cartographic and graphism projects than on map library duties.

We also tried to get a view of how the geo-referenced digital datas are used in our environment. Four map libraries are involved on different levels in the DLI project. Yves Tessier gave us a paper that he presented to a CREPUQ subcommittee on implementing conditions and steps to successfully introduce geomatic products and services in map libraries.

Some gave their feedback about the Web pages they created. In Rimouski and Chicoutimi, this exposure brought them more users. Pierre Lépine pointed that the BNQ has a Web page and is working with the British Library to acquire scanning pictures of 2000 Fire Insurance plans not available anywhere else.

The next presentation concerned the exploitation of spatial numeric datas at the UQAM library. Pierre Roy explained that they stopped using electronic atlases because of their inconsistency in quality, configuration problems, interfaces differences,... After the CARL/ESRI project was on tract, he decided to use ArcView and Photoshop as the two main interfaces between the users and the datas, in a Windows NT environment (for its security and 32 bits features). Pierre wanted the user to be as autonomous as possible. Karl Gingras, a training student from the geography department, worked on an interface guiding the user step by step. Karl made a demonstration of this interface, prepared in Windows "modules". He also show us the modifications he made with Avenue on ArcView menus to obtain different levels of interfaces for different users' needs.

After that, Pierre Lépine talked to us about the moving of the BNQ. Since 1997, the map library is located in a conservation building on Holt street (Montréal). The map library has a public access vocation and some arrangements were made to allow this access until the new location of the diffusion building was decided.

Pierre also gave us a photocopy of the title page of the new repertory written by Christiane Desmarais: "Répertoire collectif de plans et photographies..."

Finally, Michel Robert told us that Hydro Québec is preparing digital indexes of their maps. These indexes will be available latter on the Net.

## ONTARIO

### McMASTER UNIVESITY

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The Lloyd Reeds Map Collection has had several staff changes in the past months. Library Assistant Afton Beaton retired in June, after 11 years of full time service. Afton originally started part-time in Maps, under Kate Donkin in 1984. She moved to full time when Cathy Moulder became Curator in 1986. Afton was looking forward to having time for travel and to the birth of her first grandchild, and from all reports is adjusting well to life on the outside. In July, Gord Beck was hired to fill the Library Assistant position. Gord has worked in the Thode Library of Science and Engineering for 12 years, in Stacks, Circulation and Reserve positions. He brings a strong service commitment and a positive outlook, and is a welcome addition.

## UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

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Grace Welch has returned full-time to her position as Map Librarian in mid-July after a 13 month secondment as Chief of the Systems Department, Library Network. Although she enjoyed the challenges of the Systems Department, she is glad to be back to her regular position. Frank Williams, who ably replaced her during the secondment, has returned to his position of map cataloguer.

The renovation of Morisset Library, which resulted in the integration of the Vanier Science Library into Morisset, is now complete. For nine months, Map Library staff had to contend with constant noise, dust, wires hanging from the ceiling, temporary entrances, and the challenges of providing service on a collection covered in plastic for nearly half of this period. As part of the integration, the Map Library is now physically accessible from within Morisset Library. An additional 210 square feet has been added to the Map Library for an expanded circulation/reserve desk. It is hoped that the improved accessibility will raise the profile of the Map Library to faculty and students who do not traditionally use cartographic resources. Of course, our old joke that you "need a map to find the Map Library" will have to be retired.

As of May 1, the Data Services office is now located in a small office in the Map Library, although administratively it still reports to the Systems Department. A scanner has been acquired for our public service workstations and the Pentium GIS station now has a new 4 GIG hard drive for data storage.

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Shirley Anne Harmer  
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Learning about neighbourhoods in Kingston and area has never been easier! The Greater Kingston Census Atlas, produced this summer by the Map and Air Photo Library, map variables from the 1991 census at a regional scale and at an urban scale. One can look at select variables for demography, education, ethnicity, language, family structure, labour force activity, income and housing.

The production of the Atlas was made feasible by funding received from the Summer Work Experience Program (SWEP) which provided funds to hire a

student who worked with Shirley Harmer and the Documents staff to plan and execute the 92 page Atlas.

Digital resources used in the atlas project included the following Statistics Canada files, obtained through the Data Liberation Initiative: the Digital Cartographic File at the Census Agglomeration level, the Skeletal Street Network File, and 1991 Census Tract data. The Atlas was prepared using ArcView 3.0a produced by ESRI Inc.

Two copies of the Atlas were printed in colour and bound; the digital version of the atlas can be used to print individual maps on demand for patrons. The intent is to store the atlas on a CD-ROM and put sample map images on the Web. User guides were prepared to facilitate mapping other variables for Kingston or to execute a similar project for another community. Census data for Kingston had never been portrayed graphically to this extent and some interesting patterns emerged. Researchers should find these patterns valuable in their studies. 1996 Census data could be added to the GIS database to expand the value of this digital resource.

## UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

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### Staffing

Margaret Aquan-Yuen, the Liaison Librarian for Geography, Urban & Regional Planning, and Environment & Resource Studies, received reference and circulation training during the summer. She began working a weekly two-hour desk shift in the UMD Library in September. The Architecture Librarian, Michele Sawchuk, works 6 hours a week at the library's Public Services Desk and has done so for several years. The contributions of these two professional librarians, both members of the Porter Reference and Collections Development Department, enhances the level of reference assistance we can provide to our clients in the Map Library.

Full-time staff in the UW Library received Windows95 training during the summer. Immediately following this training staff were provided with machines capable of running Win95 software. All staff in the Map Library now have either Pentiums or 486-66 machines and have access to a networked version of MS Office as well as Netscape Navigator and other Internet-related software. A number of staff in the Library, including the Map Library, volunteered to receive advanced training in Win95, MSWord, and MS Excel; these staff received this training during the summer and are now in a position

to assist others if and when they encounter difficulties.

Library staff are preparing to implement Endeavor's Voyager library system in January; Voyager will replace the Library's aging Geac 9000 system. Currently, staff are receiving Voyager training: 5 members of the UMD Library are being trained to use the circulation module, 3 to use the cataloguing module, and 6 to use the reference module. The training program began in October and will continue through to the end of December. Eventually all staff in the Library will be provided with the computing hardware that is needed to run Voyager client software on their workstations.

#### **Services**

The Map Library continues to provide UW clients with access to geospatial data via the Web. During the summer spatial data for the UW campus was acquired from the University's Plant Operations Department and stored on a Library server; clients can now download these data, which are restricted to the members of the UW academic community (i.e., uwaterloo.ca domain), by browsing the UW Electronic Library and visiting this Web page: [http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/discipline/Cartography/campus/campus\\_data.html](http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/discipline/Cartography/campus/campus_data.html)

The Map Library's Geospatial Help Desk, which is staffed for two hours a week, has been very busy providing UW clients with DLI data and other datasets including: Canada Atlas Map Bundle files, NTDB data, and Grand River Valley datasets. The Library's Electronic Data Service is currently planning to offer anonymous ftp access to the Library's server that is used to house these data.

During July, the Library acquired from SaskGIS a beta copy of a utility that converts OMB ArcInfo coverages from NAD27 to NAD83. This same utility will convert coordinates from UTM to lat/long and the reverse.

#### **Collections**

During the past year, the Map Library has acquired 46 Ontario Base Map tiles, all for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. A short-term objective is to acquire complete coverage for the Region and then to begin extending the coverage to parts of the Grand River Valley watershed.

#### **Space Report**

Staff have just completed a report which reviews space in the UMD Library. Using the UW space formula, the library is under-entitled in all three categories of space: stack (for collections), study (for clients), and service (for staff).

#### **UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO**

Cheryl Woods  
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Spring and summer were busy with time-consuming projects. Every 3 years we like to do a physical inventory check of our atlas collection and this was carried out over several months. It gives us an opportunity to evaluate our holdings and leads to collection development.

In addition to the atlas inventory, Melissa was very busy indexing a large (11,500) gift of air photos of Southwestern Ontario dated 1960s and 1970s. This is a great improvement to our holdings (56,657) for the region and allows for historical comparisons to more recent coverage.

The City of London also gave us a set of 1995 air photos, which is the most recent for the city. Two special purchases were made of an Odyssey Atlasphere and Replogle's new Terrasphere. The Odyssey Atlasphere has a human voice that tells you world-wide information at the touch of a pen. The Terrasphere is a 17<sup>th</sup> century globe. We are now in the midst of giving 2-3 tours per week of the map library to a variety of groups from the campus and community.

Plans are well in hand to host the upcoming joint conference with CCA here in May, 1998. Keep an eye on the ACMLA homepage link to the conference information. We hope to see many of you here in the spring.

#### **NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA**

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A change has occurred at National Archives of Canada with Betty Kidd going on secondment for 6 months to the conservation area of the National Archives. Brian Carey is now the acting director of the Visual and Sound Archives Division

#### **ALBERTA**

#### **UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA**

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#### **MAP BINDER RETROCONVERSION PROJECT**

When the William C. Wonders Map Collection was

transferred from the Dept. of Geography to the University of Alberta's library system in 1994, the only means of accessing the 350,000 maps in the collection was via a closed historical handwritten catalogue consisting of 26 loose-leaf binders, approximately 300 pages each. In July 1996 the staff of the Science and Technology Library, where the collection is now located, commenced the process of converting this catalogue to machine readable form. The developmental stage took several months and it has only been since the spring of 1997 that serious data input was begun. Several factors have dictated the appearance and content of the final product. Because no additional resources were assigned to the project, it was clear that this was going to have to be a "quick and dirty" database: straight copying from the binders, no authority control, few quality checks. And, although LC MARC coding standards have been followed, each entry is an abbreviated version confined to five variable fields (title, imprint, scale, notes, local subject heading); fixed fields have been omitted altogether. Nonetheless, the entries are clear and simple and, along with keyword search capability, provide quick and efficient access to the maps in the collection. For example, when a map of R.C.M.P. outposts in the Yukon was requested recently, by doing a keyword search under "rcmp" and "yukon" the map was extracted much more quickly than through the usual conventional methods.

To date the database includes the thematic maps for Alberta and most of the other provinces and Canada and, even though it is not expected to be completed for another one to two man years, has already proven to be of great benefit to warrant its limited release by December 1997. Access will be by connecting to The GATE via the World Wide Web at URL <http://www.library.ualberta.ca>. Select "The GATE-Databases," then "Science, Technology and Agriculture Databases" and from there the "William C. Wonders Map Collection Database." Your web browser must have "telnet" as a supporting function.

New map and atlas receipts will not be part of this database, as they are shipped monthly to ISM for cataloguing to be incorporated into the Marion database which comprises the University of Alberta Libraries' holdings.

#### **MAP OUTSOURCING:**

The University of Alberta has been outsourcing its cataloguing of maps on a pilot project basis since September 1995. Once a month 50 map titles are packaged and shipped to ISM in Winnipeg where they are searched and either copy cataloguing or original

cataloguing is done by a cataloguer specifically assigned to map cataloguing. Bar coding and call number labeling are also done in Winnipeg. When the maps have been catalogued, they are routed back to the U of A where a certain amount of quality control is still done in order to iron out anomalies and to forestall unexpected problems with future shipments. When the maps are ready to be released, they are shelved in specially designated "LC call number" map cabinets to distinguish them from the remainder of our extensive locally catalogued map collection.

New receipts take precedence over any maps in backlog; however, the latter can be used to supplement a batch if an insufficient number of new maps is available at a given time. Shipments include monographic maps, map sets and map series. They also include texts accompanied by maps as well as maps with text supplements. Rare maps are not shipped, these are catalogued at the U of A.

As a rule the U of A does not provide instructions to the map cataloguer but relies on his expertise or the availability of cataloguing copy to establish the best possible map record. If maps are part of a set with a single collective title, they will be catalogued as such. Otherwise our preference is to have single maps or maps in series catalogued monographically, as long as each has a unique title.

This undertaking has required close communication with the outsourcing agency. A number of meetings took place initially establishing specifications ranging anywhere from the classification of double sided maps to the correct placement of call number labels according to local shelving restrictions. Even now the process is not always straightforward. Occasionally instructions do need to accompany a map set. One of the biggest challenges has been the packaging of maps to ensure their safe and undamaged arrival in Winnipeg and according to the courier's specifications. Further complications arise when texts are accompanied by large unfolded or rolled maps as these have to be shipped separately.

For now the project continues to be monitored closely with a final assessment to take place in the future.

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and Carol Kennedy [ckennedy@env.gov.ab.ca](mailto:ckennedy@env.gov.ab.ca)

Once again the Edmonton Map Society has put together an exciting lecture series for the 1997 - 1998 season. Its going to be a wonderful adventure and we'll time travel

into the past and up into the sky, ride the rails and dig for bones, learn how to survey and lick the world's smallest maps.

You can't afford to miss a single meeting !!  
The meetings started with "Accurate GPS Mapping of a Large Archaeological Site" on October 15<sup>th</sup>.  
Gordon Freeman, Professor Emeritus,  
Department of Chemistry,  
University of Alberta.

And continued with:  
Wednesday November 12, 1997  
Historical Atlas of Railways in Alberta,  
Geoff Lester, Emeritus Cartographer,  
Department of Geography,  
University of Alberta

Thursday December 11, 1997  
Around the World with Braun Hogenberg  
The Civitates Orbis Terrarum  
Nick Wickenden, Associate Professor,  
Department of History and Classics,  
University of Alberta

Wednesday January 14, 1998  
Surveying Through the Eyes of an Old Party Chief  
Ed Titanich,  
Certified Survey Technologist,  
Director of Surveys,  
Alberta Environmental Protection

Wednesday February 11, 1998  
Wargames - Maps - Kriegspiel Schlieffen Plan:  
The Influence of Maps on Wargames  
Dan Duda,  
Science and Technology Library,  
University of Alberta

Wednesday March 11, 1998  
Gog and Magog on Early World Maps:  
Apocalypticism, Tradition, and Empirical Observation  
Andrew Gow, Assistant Professor,  
Department of History and Classics,  
University of Alberta

Wednesday April 15, 1998  
A Philatelist's View of Maps  
Merv Henning,  
System Analyst, SHL System House Inc

Wednesday May 13, 1998  
Mapping Albertas' Natural Resources  
Using Satellite Imagery  
Ken Dutchak,  
Project Leader Resource Data Division,  
Alberta Environmental Protection  
Locations to be announced.

## **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
Frances Woodward  
franwood@unixg.ubc.ca

Tim Ross is back in the Map Library after a year at BCIT learning about GIS.

As of August 1, the Map Library reporting structure moved from Special Collections and University Archives to the Science and Engineering Library, which is headed by Bonita Stableford.

It has now been decided that the Map Catalogue will be included in the general library catalogue. Since the implementation to DRA, the Map Catalogue has been rather hidden under "Electronic Resources" which was actually a mixture of local catalogues, indexes and bibliographies, and actual electronic files. Work has begun to prepare for the transition. It will be so nice to be able to grab records, rather than having to print out records and then key them into our catalogue.

This summer Special Collections had a library school student under the Young Canada Works program to catalogue maps on microfiche which we received from the National Archives of Canada as part of the Vancouver Access Site.

The Map Society of British Columbia is still quite active with monthly meetings from September to June. The bibliography project, British Columbia Maps to 1871, now lists over 2000 maps, 1300 of which have been photocopied.

CONFERENCE DATES:  
MAY 27-30, 1998

JOINT  
1998  
CONFERENCE

# CALL FOR PAPERS

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## CCA/ACC AND ACMLA/ACACC

**A WORLD PREMIERE!** You are invited to visit the University of Western Ontario campus in the forest city - London, Ontario - to participate in the first joint conference of the Canadian Cartographic Association and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives.

**WILL ADDRESS CARTOGRAPHIC THEMES SHARED BY EACH ASSOCIATION AS WELL AS THOSE UNIQUE TO EACH.** To encourage a co-operative learning experience the conference format will include a mix of joint as well as concurrent sessions, workshops and special theme sessions. An added bonus - the ICA 1997 Canadian Map Exhibit from Stockholm will be on display at the University art gallery in conjunction with other artists' works influenced by cartography.

**PLANNING TO CONTRIBUTE? WE HAVE EXCELLENT FACILITIES.** The **deadline** for receipt of abstracts and workshop proposals is **Friday, January 16, 1998**. Forward submissions to Cheryl Woods, Co-Chair, CCA/ACMLA Conference, Geography Dept., SSC, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5C2. Phone: (519) 661-3424; Fax: (519) 661-3750; Email: Woods@SSCL.UWO.CA. Submissions should include the title, abstract, author name, affiliation, address, phone number, E-Mail, and anticipated equipment needs for the presentation. Both Mac and PC computer labs are available to be booked for special sessions.

CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION • ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES  
L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE CARTOGRAPHIE • ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA