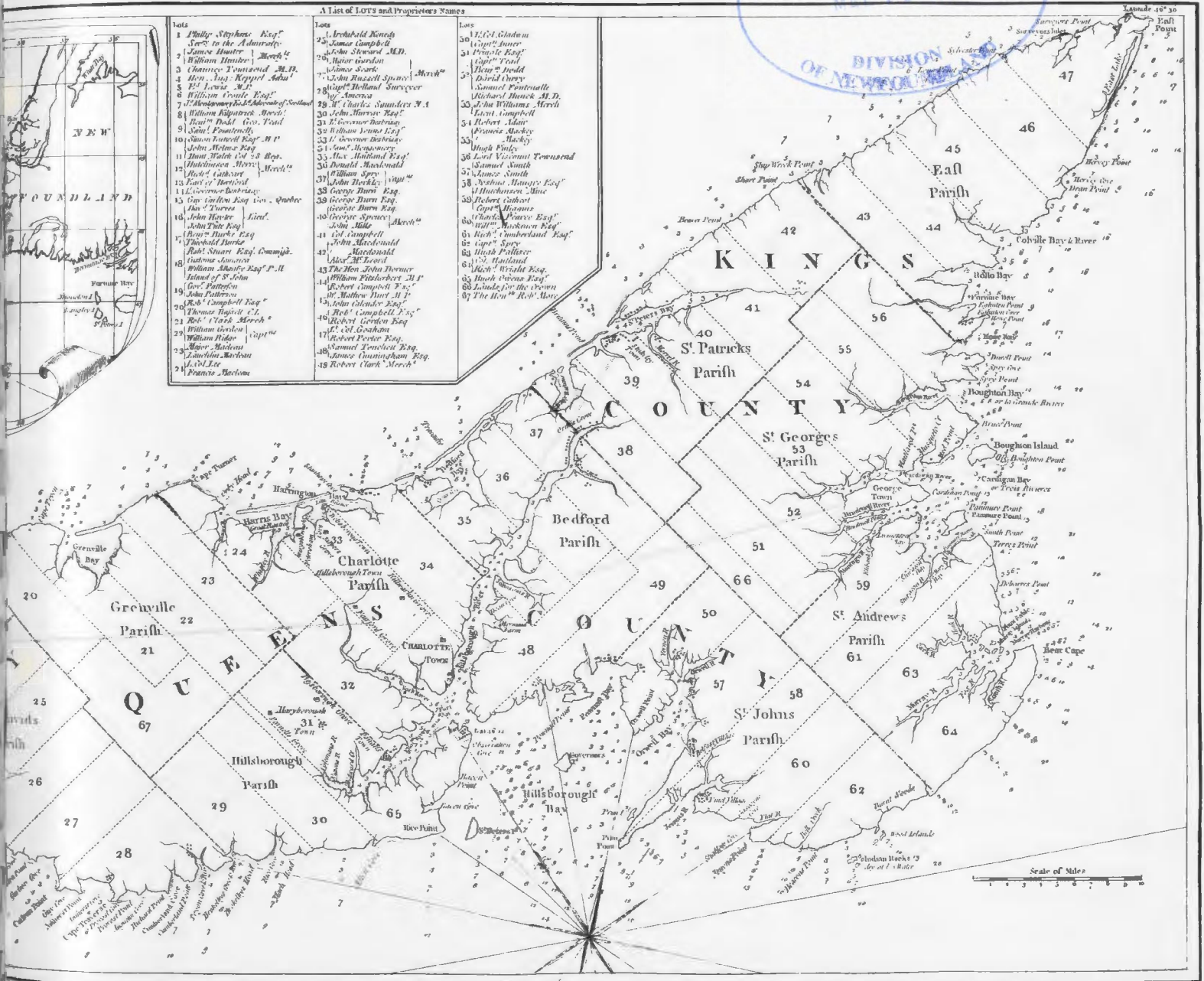


BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
du CANADA

MEMORANDUM
PERIODICALS
MAY 14 1999
DIVISION OF NEWFOUNDLAND



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

MEMBERSHIP in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and 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
Student..... \$20.00

Members receive the *ACMLA Bulletin*, the official journal of the Association, which is published three times a year.

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

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ON THE COVER

A MAP OF THE ISLAND OF ST. JOHN, 1775, by Samuel Holland. This map appeared in Thomas Jefferys' *The American Atlas*, 1776, Plate II. Reproduced from an original in the Public Archives of Prince Edward Island, as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 16 (ISSN 0827-8024).

A MAP OF THE ISLAND OF ST. JOHN, 1775, par Samuel Holland. Planche II de *The American Atlas* de Thomas Jefferys, 1776. Reproduite à partir d'un original des Archives publiques de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACCC, carte No. 16 (ISSN 0827-8024).

Photographs in this issue provided by Alberta Auringer Wood.

President's Message

After writing the tenth draft of this report, I almost deleted it and wrote: Your Association needs you! (You know, like one of those war recruitment posters.) Peter Schwartz, in his book *The Art of the Long View*, suggests that one way to plan for the future is to prepare scenarios ("stories or plays") based upon detailed analyses and research on certain probably events. Applying that notion to the ACMLA - and cartographic information in a broader sense - perhaps it is good time to look forward in the life and vitality of the Association. What is the long-term outlook for the goals of ACMLA? Do we have other/new goals, and have we achieved what we have set out to do? Is what we do of value? What if we didn't exist?

Undoubtably you will notice that this report and the Bulletin have been very much delayed. The events that led to such a delay are part of the subject of this report. Over the next few months, members will notice some changes in the slate of officers within ACMLA. Also, our current editor will not be continuing after the index is issued - best of luck, Rosaline. Also Geoff Brown is leaving as Reviews Editor, and Melissa Leitch, our News editor, is taking a maternity leave - good luck to both of you. But the loss of editors/officers raises a very important point about the nature and vitality of voluntary professional associations or learned societies. It is very difficult to get and keep people involved in an association. Sometimes it is simply hard hanging on to members. Now such an admission is not to suggest this Association has decreased in terms of significance or value to members, or for the broader common good of the Association and what it represents. It is also not a negative statement towards those members who have or have not volunteered.

Change is impacting our ability to carry out the goals of the Association. The values we hold to be true - the primary of which is that there is a great benefit to providing access to cartographic information of all types, and that this information needs to be preserved - still require our vigilance. So long as someone carries on the work towards achieving the objectives that must be met, and holding up those values, then we are doing well. However, it does require someone, and that someone must be you and me.

We have some very large and significant issues to deal with. In our case, we must maintain our collective desire and individual effort if we are to protect, preserve and promote the cartographic heritage of Canada. If we consider the "public good" issues, and the policy questions we face in terms of governmental information, we are needed more than ever before. This is an exceptional year for us because of the ICA General Assembly in Ottawa this August. This is also a good opportunity to discuss and debate the factors that are influencing both the direction of the Association and the nature of accessing cartographic information. For example, US Vice President Al Gore recently put forward a notion of a "Digital Earth" - an interactive virtual reality environment where a 'student' would find data and view information via a 'live' three-dimensional image of the area of interest (see: http://www.regis.berkeley.edu/rhome/whatsnew/gore_digearth.html for the speech). Such initiatives (and they are increasing in number very quickly) are exciting; but we are also seeing a pace of change which may be unsustainable.

ACMLA is a young society. However, the goals we seek are much older, and they will still need to be carried out. And there are new challenges and new goals. That is why I want and need to hear from you. That is why there is still much to be done - now as much as ever before. Your Association needs you!

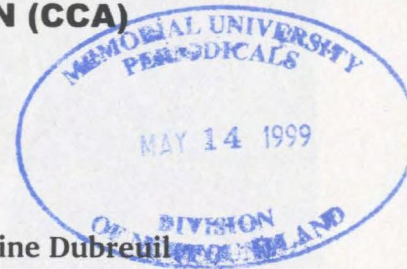
James Boxall
ACMLA President

1998 ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORT

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES (ACMLA) AND CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION (CCA) MAY 26 - 30, 1998

Compiled by Alberta Auringer Wood

(Based on reports by Colleen Beard (CB), Trudy Bodak (TB), Lorraine Dubreuil (LD), Carolyn Gray (CG), Shirley Anne Harmer (SAH), Cathy Moulder (CM), Velma Parker (VP), Richard Hugh Pinnell (RHP), Grace Welch (GW), Frances Woodward (FW), and Barbara Znamirovski (BZ))



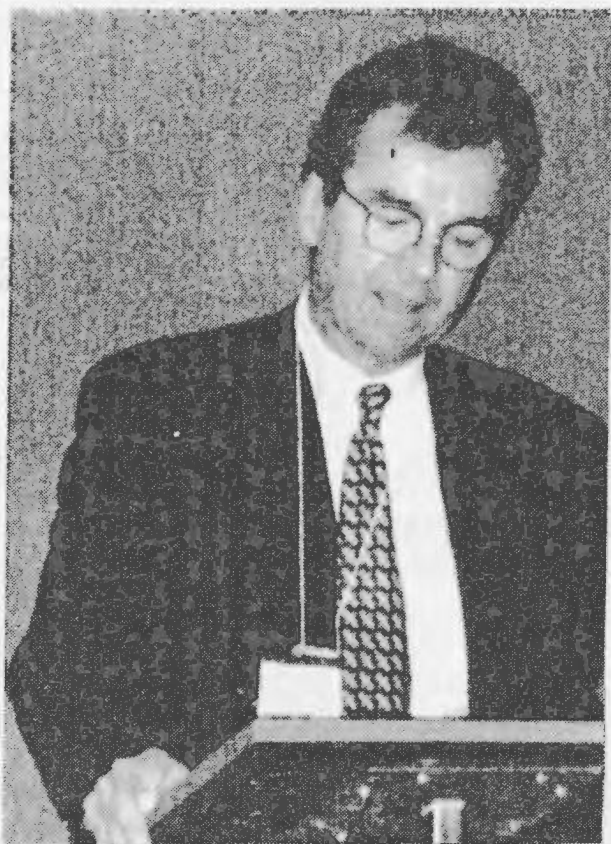
This historic, joint conference began in the Board Room of the Dean of Social Sciences, Dr. Peter Neary, with the ACMLA Board meeting all day on May 26. There was a reception in the evening in the residence hall where many attendees stayed. As it was a joint meeting with the Canadian Cartographic Association, it was a great opportunity to get together with those colleagues, too. The formal sessions began on the Wednesday morning, May 27, with welcoming addresses from Dr. Neary, Roger King (Head of the Department of Geography), Brian Klinkenberg (President of CCA) and myself as ACMLA President.

The keynote address on "Intellectual Property Rights" was given on Wednesday morning by Serge Anissimoff, a copyright lawyer with Anissimoff Associates in London and adjunct professor for patent law at the University of Western Ontario. Mr. Anissimoff reviewed the key principles underlying copyright law such as: the independent creation doctrine, master-servant relationships (e.g., employer-employee relationships), copyright versus moral rights, and the test of originality. He illustrated his informative talk by referring to actual court cases such as British Leyland's lawsuit against a company using blueprints to make replacement mufflers for the MG automobile, and the tort law case involving the owner of a lawnmower who sued the



ACMLA President Alberta Auringer Wood opens the 1998 conference in London.

manufacturer because he had attempted to use the mower as a hedge trimmer; the suit was successful because there was no disclaimer. Disclaimers are frequently printed on maps; for example, "these borders are not accurate or reliable."



Keynote speaker Serge Anissimoff, on "Intellectual Property Rights".

Mr. Anissimoff noted that he could discover no map-related cases in the legal literature. However he did comment that although "public" maps are intended to be used this does not include copying them. Modifying someone else's map creates a new copyright work (this is also true if one scans another's artistic work, such as a map or photo), but the use to which one puts this "spinoff" work must not prejudice the original owner's ability to make a profit. In other words, there are upstream rights which remain vested in the original. There was a question from the floor about whether we as map librarians are responsible for the copyright violations committed by our patrons; Mr. Anissimoff's intriguing response was that we have a responsibility to ensure that copying in our libraries is for private research and study, and that the "owner" of the library may be sued if these controls are not enforced and violations do occur. He also stated that attributing a work absolves one of moral infringement, but not of copyright infringement. (RHP)

After a break, there was a panel on "Map Design: Needs, Desires and Designs" with the first speaker Lou Sebert, retired from the Topographic Survey of Canada, and always one of the Association's favourite raconteurs. Lou described one Canadian map series which he personally finds very well designed, and two series which he considers poorly designed.

The series which Lou extolled was the "Three Mile Sectional Map of the Prairies." It was described as an excellent series for road travel, having all the essential symbols (like gas stations and blacksmiths' shops) significant to its initial time period, the 1920s and 30s. The scale allows display of sections and quarter sections, and whole homesteads, including outbuildings, are shown. Deciduous and coniferous vegetation cover is shown imaginatively. Lou described the line work in these maps as fine, and the type style and size as excellent. Although discontinued in 1957 and now obsolete, he encouraged libraries to keep these maps for their historical value.

Lou then described the two series which he considered to be less than outstanding. The 1:50,000 monochrome topographic series was originally produced as an expediency. The lack of colour makes these maps hard to read, and features like forested and glaciated areas very difficult to interpret. He described the gradual improvement as first two colours, and now four colours were implemented. The second series that Lou identified as poorly conceived was the 1:25,000 military map series. He described these as elegant and expensive. However, commercial map makers lobbied against their sale to civilians, and ultimately the series constituted a great drain of energy away from completion of the national topographic series at 1:50,000.

The next speakers were Michel Cardinal and Nicole Tessier, from the Centre for Topographic Information, Natural Resources Canada. They described the present initiative to design new map surrounds for the 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 national topographic series. The previous attempt at a new polychrome surround for the 1:50,000 prototype (the fish surround) had not



Map Design Panel session: Patricia Chalk (moderator), Nicole Tessier, Mark Jameson Smith, Lou Sebert.

involved user consultation and didn't fit dealers' display racks or map cabinets. The goals of this surround redesign are to reduce size, maintain important features, include notes, cut costs and redesign the reference material on the verso. A user survey consulted 118 institutional, 200 recreational and six military users (38.8% return). Many of the changes are market-related, including a catchy panel to compete in the retail sector, corporate logo and reduced paper size. The series name will be included, as well as the datum and the 50 most important symbols in a colour legend on the recto. There will also be more contact information provided for the user, as well as copyright and disclaimer information. Many of the changes being made were described as compliant to changes in international cartographic standards.

The final invited speaker was Mark Jameson Smith, of Chrismar Mapping Services Inc. Chrismar is a commercial cartographic firm, specializing in recreation and tourism maps. In business for 15 years, Chrismar does custom mapmaking as well as a new series of "Adventure Maps" of national and provincial parks. Mark described the mapmaking process, and the cartographic standards and expedencies employed by Chrismar in producing these maps for recreational users. He stressed the attention to detail and frequent revision necessary, and the selection of content, to serve these users' needs.

Patricia Chalk moderated a question period following the three presentations, which touched further on specific technical questions

in cartography, and on the role of the user in directing the mapmakers' work. The variety of the speakers presented was easily matched by the variety of the questions from the audience, and the session in general provided a little something for everyone. (CM)

During lunch, there was a meeting of the ICA Scientific and Technical Program Organization Committee to discuss procedures for review of abstracts and selection of papers for the 1999 conference program. This process involves many people in the cartographic and map library community in Canada.

After lunch, Charles Baker from the Centre for Topographic Information, Natural Resources Canada, was the first speaker. His role was to explain and answer questions with regard to the new depository agreement for the Canadian national topographic maps. Whereas the previous agreement had seven depository categories, this new agreement includes three: category one (major Canadian universities entitled to receive all NTS 1:250,000 paper maps, new and revised, all MCR paper maps, new and revised, and all 1:50,000 NTS series maps, new and revised), category two (universities outside Canada conducting a Canadian Studies program entitled to receive all NTS 1:250,000 paper maps, new and revised and all MCR paper maps, new and revised), and category three (public libraries and special cases entitled to receive maps of their customized area of interest and all MCR series maps). Charles said that due to increased shipping fees, the subscription rate for category one increased this year to \$125.00. The rate



Charles Baker describes changes to the Canadian Topographic Depository agreement.

for categories two and three are \$75.00. Charles reported that we should expect about 150 new map sheets per year. In regard to the new map indexes, Ontario and British Columbia are now completed and those for the remaining provinces and territories should be available by the end of December. Map depositories will receive a reasonable number of these indexes for their use. There will be an index on the web, but map depositories will need to order additional copies via regional distributors and local dealers. For problems with shipments, or for the replacement of maps damaged in shipping, depositories can contact the Canada Map Office. Charles also announced that Earle Price will be retiring from that office in July. (TB)

This was followed by a "Workshop on Map Appraisal and Evaluation" moderated by Carolyn Gray, Senior Archivist, Cartographic Records/Resources Portfolio, Archives of Ontario. The presenters were Louis Cardinal, Chief, Cartography and Architecture, National Archives and Wayne Caston, Antique Maps

Division, Caston Cartographics, Waterloo, Ont. To begin the session, Carolyn noted that we can provide appraisals and evaluations for gifts to our own institutions for fair market value up to \$1,000.

Wayne Caston is an antique map dealer, geographer, and cartographic consultant. He provides evaluations for various purposes, ranging from relatively simple ones for estate planning to complex ones for Cultural Properties as a member of the National Appraisal Board for Cultural Properties in Ontario.

Caston noted that in the last three years the values of maps have increased from 20% to 100%. This should serve to encourage donors and thus benefit institutions. According to Caston, at least two appraisals should be made of every item: a preliminary appraisal during processing, and a second appraisal at the end to check values. A Cultural Properties appraisal requires that maps be unframed. The value determined is the "fair market value." The "fair market value" is defined as the price at which an object changes hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller. A dealer's catalogue means the seller is willing, but not necessarily the buyer, therefore it provides only a first approximation of value, especially the first rate catalogues. A number of the larger dealers have their catalogues on the WWW, so they are relatively up-to-date. *Antique Map Price Record* is useful as a first approximation, especially if you have the full series which will show changes in prices over the years. The best practical indicator of value is an auction, which implies a willing buyer as well as a willing seller, but auctions do not usually include "small" maps, i.e., less expensive maps. However, mail auctions, such as Old World Map Auctions and Neil McKinnon (New Zealand) handle less expensive maps, including maps of Canada. There are some major source books which are useful for significant maps, such as Philip Burden's volume on North American maps, Ken Kershaw's *Early Printed Maps of Canada* and Joan Winearl's *Mapping Upper Canada*. He commented that the facsimiles of the Ontario county atlases are

now rare, and one recently sold for \$500. The value of unbroken atlases is creeping up and may represent the value of the individual maps plus a premium for the binding. Caston described some collections he appraised and problems he encountered. Some factors to keep in mind: age of the map; physical condition; size and scale of coverage; signatures of surveyors, owners, etc.; significance of surveyors, land, etc.; colour.

Louis Cardinal talked about appraisals from the National Archives viewpoint. He provided some handouts including booklets on cultural properties and income tax, and affirmed the value of knowledgeable colleagues, both local and abroad. Louis agreed with the previous speaker about searching sources and giving "fair market value," and stated that donors should be made aware of the Cultural Property definition ¹ of "fair market value" and how we proceed. All material must be appraised. Some of the reasons for acquiring an item might include the fact that it is an original, or a significant item, and it is not already in the collection. Even if your records indicate that the collection has the item, check it against the item being offered, as your institution's records may not be accurate. If your institution does not want the donation, refer the donor to other appropriate institutions.

Criteria of "fair market value" might involve: rarity; manuscript (original, tracing, copy, a facsimile, fake, etc.); watermarks; ink; experience in catalogues; reference books; other colleagues; other institutions. "Rare" may include other states, variants, or annotations. A map may not have great monetary value, but may have significant research value, such as an old tourist map. Criteria vary for each item. A map in poor

¹ *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*. Applications for certification of cultural property for income tax purposes: information and procedures. (Revised October 1997), p. 20; Revenue Canada. *Gifts and Income Tax* (Rev. 1997), p. 13.



Carolyn Gray moderates the workshop on Map Appraisal and Evaluation.

condition may be more worthy than one in good shape, and may warrant the expense of conservation. Ask the questions: What does this item bring to your holdings? Does it fill in a gap in the collection? Does it add new information?

Some dealers and donors do not know monetary value. Consult knowledgeable dealers, catalogues, price lists, and other sources ². The National Archives gets lots of requests from people wanting values. Your institution may have information in its own acquisition/accession files. Keep in touch with dealers and local shops. NAAB appraisers may not be very knowledgeable concerning maps

² Examples of catalogues from dealers and auctions: Sotheby; Arkway; Kahn; Ginsberg; Tooley Adams; Potter; Christies; *Map Collector*; *Mercator's World*; History of Cartography web site; *Antique Map Price Record* (Jolly); *American Maps 1795-1895*; NAC cards for mapmakers with references to prices, etc. (formerly kept by Ed Dahl, and now by Louis).

and architectural plans. The Association of Canadian Archivists has published a guide on appraisal for tax credit. Some twentieth century maps and atlases are becoming quite rare, even the National Geographic maps of the 1920s.

There were a number of questions for both Wayne and Louis, as well as a number of comments. With regard to price catalogues, Ed Dahl suggested using Jolly (*Antique Map Price Record*) before Potter, which has a limited number of maps. Ed stopped making his price card file when Jolly began publishing *Antique Map Price Record*. In reply to the question of authentic colouring, Ed pointed out that an earlier, fainter copy with authentic colour would be more valuable than a later map in better condition with darker "bastardized" colour. Ed and Carolyn noted that maps usually have greater value in the local area than elsewhere, but much depends on the knowledge of the dealer. (FW)

There was a tour of the Serge A. Sauer Map Library, after this session. The Bibliographic Control Committee (BCC) met following the tour. The BCC meeting discussed follow up needed regarding the national union catalogue, the Canadiana CD-ROM, legal deposit, CIP, updating of the cartographic materials manual, and metadata.

In parallel to these afternoon sessions, there were also CCA events. One was a "software challenge" session in which GIS and mapping package companies prepared maps according to common specifications over a two-hour time period. Another CCA session included papers on "Atlas of Quebec and of its Regions" and "The Cartographic Design of Building Evacuation Maps." There were also six poster displays with a cartographic theme in the Map Library and a student map exhibit just outside of it.

After all of these, there was the official opening of "Mapping the Way" at 4:15 p.m. in the MacIntosh Gallery of UWO. This exhibit brought together the latest cartographic endeavours of Canadian cartographers with

contemporary and historical works by Canadian artists. It included the 1997 Canadian Cartographic Exhibit at the International Cartographic Association in Stockholm, Sweden, organized by the National Archives of Canada. There were atlases, wall maps, and two CD-ROM electronic atlases. The other part was a selection of topographical watercolours by 19th century British Army officers to the depictions of Canadian artists of the world around them. In the evening, there was a "Getting to Know You Pub Night."

The sessions on Thursday morning, May 28, began with complementary papers on Canadian data access issues. Dr. Brian Klinkenberg, Department of Geography, University of British Columbia, and CCA President, presented a paper on the "The True Cost of Data in Canada." He was followed by Mike Ridley, Chief Librarian, University of Guelph, who spoke on "Data Liberation and GIS in Canadian Map Libraries Initiatives."

Though nominal costs of data may be ascertained, Klinkenberg argued, the true cost of data in Canada is rarely addressed. How



Brian Klinkenberg talks about "The True Cost of Data in Canada".

much does our economy lose by economically restricting access to data? Related questions included:

1. How many agencies cannot use spatial data because the cost is too great?
2. How much money and duplication of effort exist in cleaning of data by end users?
3. How is quality of life affected because decisions are not made with sufficient or required information?

Klinkenberg spoke of the life cycle of GIS, describing the development of GIS as occurring in three stages. In the first stage, the technology was created. Government played an instrumental role in development at this time. The second stage saw the development of software. In addition to government, the academic sector made vital contributions to this development, and a commercial sector began to appear. The third stage was marked by an explosion of the GIS market. Government focussed its work on data development, while the academic sector allocated its energies to teaching GIS and the analysis of data. Research has become more and more data intensive. This stage has been marked by severe cutbacks in government funding thus limiting noncommercial development.

Klinkenberg concluded his paper by arguing that we are now ready for a shift in the paradigm. Data remains the fuel for GIS evolution. Government now needs to change from its traditional role of a leader to that of an enabler. He made some comparisons to access issues in Great Britain and the United States, stressing that differences in crown copyright legislation make the US model of data access very attractive. (BZ)

Mike Ridley's paper further developed many of the concepts raised by the previous speaker. Similarly to Klinkenberg, Ridley recognized Canadian data access issues as at a crossroad. He built on several of the arguments presented by the earlier speaker about the impact of the lack of data on university teaching and research. Limited access to data is reducing the universities' effectiveness and stunting the

development of our students. He defined the term "mural dyslexia" as the inability to read the writing on the wall. He proposed that we need new ways of approaching solutions to this problem and noted a need for a renewed infrastructure to achieve our objectives. Ridley argued that the academic sector has a vital role to play in data access issues and has already made significant steps in this area.

Ridley developed his thesis, outlining two practical examples where the academic sector has come together with government to enable the release of data. The Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) is perhaps most successful and best known. Through collaboration between the academic sector and the federal government, data from Statistics Canada is now available to academic institutions at an affordable cost; there are now more than 60 universities participating in the project. The key benefits of DLI have been affordable access to data, enhanced productivity and creativity, more interdisciplinary research, new partnerships on campus, and the development of new information services in libraries. The GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative (GCLI) presents another example where collaborative efforts are being made between the academic sector and government to release data, but the task remains challenging. Libraries now have the tools and infrastructure and are developing the expertise to support GIS services, but they do not have the data (with few notable exceptions including DLI Statistics Canada geography files). The government information policy is working at odds to the needs of the academic community; we are still viewed as a client, rather than as a partner. We need to create the political imperative for change by forging partnerships, by lobbying actively with politicians and other researcher groups, and by working with government agencies to convince them that their concerns about security and leakage will not be compromised by sharing geospatial data with the academic community. It is only through partnerships that we will be able to change government policy. This effort remains in the early stages of development, but we hope that it will grow to achieve a "data liberation model," providing access to such

vital data sets as the Canadian Topographic Information System.

The session concluded with questions from the audience. Questions included contributions from the academic and government sectors. It is clear that there is commitment to achieving greater access to data which will cross all boundaries and involve all levels of government. While we are interested in achieving agreements which will facilitate access to all types of data, we continue to have concerns that all data are brought to the public domain for all persons. (BZ, GW)

After a break, I met with Grace Welch, University of Ottawa, and David Jones, University of Alberta, to discuss the year 2000 meeting in Edmonton. It will be a joint meeting with the Western Association of Map Libraries. There will be more information to come about this at a later date.

There was also a session on "Map Use Tasks - Revisited" by Monika Rieger, Rieger Cartographic Consulting Ltd., Calgary. She reported that the testing of map readers' performances by means of map use tasks is a common research methodology, used to determine how various map designs are perceived and/or understood. She stated that the use of task-oriented research implies that the process of reading or using a map can be broken down into a number of different operations. Earlier these operations have been described in various ways in the cartographic literature, but all the tasks were based on traditional, presentation quality, final maps. However, she noted that maps no longer only depict the final stage of geographical data analysis; they can now depict any and all stages in the data analysis process. According to her, they may be displays of data exploration and visualization. She mentioned that they are certainly, in the field of GIS, displays of data synthesis and analysis. Rieger perceives the description and classification of "map use tasks" need to be revised to reflect today's cartographic products and processes. She presented a new scheme of map use tasks, and this stimulated some discussion. Hopefully, the

author will develop further map use tasks after her research is completed. (LD)

Also all day there was a "Carto-Product Showcase" which was an exhibition of cartographic resources, supplies, products, and associated materials. The exhibitors included: 3M Canada, Airsat, Avenza Software Marketing Inc., Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, Canadian Cartographic Association, Canadian Geographic, Caris, Cartologique, Chris Andreae, Chrismar Mapping Services, Dun Map, ESRI, Four One Co., GBC, Geo Institute, International Cartographic Association 1999, Intergraph Canada Ltd., Map Appeal, Pathfinder Maps, Perly's, Rand McNally/Thomas Allen & Sons, Thinkspace Inc., and World of Maps. ACMLA sometimes has a few exhibitors, but meeting with the cartographers allowed a much greater range of them.

At lunch there was a meeting of the Canadian National Committee for Cartography. There was a presentation of a brief report from the Chair, Peter Keller (University of Victoria) of the Canadian National Committee (including an update on ICA '99) and general discussion. The program is on track with the keynote speakers organized. There are two working groups with Canadian roles, one on Census cartography and the other on planetary. Some consideration was given to the possible restructuring of the Canadian Institute of Geomatics and the human resources' survey being proposed.

In the afternoon, the ACMLA session was a workshop on "Data Mapping for Dummies." This hands-on computer workshop was attended by 23 participants. It was presented by Cheryl Yaffa, Regional Geography Coordinator, Statistics Canada, Toronto office and co-ordinated by Shirley Anne Harmer, Queen's University. The conference abstract described the session as "A hands-on workshop offering an opportunity to create maps from data source to completion. Data from various Statistics Canada data sets will be used for thematic mapping in ArcView. The emphasis will be on the data and map preparation aspects so a basic knowledge of ArcView or



Elizabeth Hamilton enjoys the "Data Mapping for Dummies" workshop.

similar software is assumed."

Initially, we imported files into ArcView and prepared boundary files to be compatible with data tables. Once this was done, one could create different kinds of maps, the choice being relevant to the purpose of the map and to the data. We experimented with dot maps trying different unit values per dot to map population numbers for the provinces/territories and for census divisions. ArcView offers the options of creating graduated colour maps and pie chart maps. These options were used to map family data from the 1996 census. Normalizing data for mapping was covered briefly. A table was created with data from the CANSIM database which was then used to illustrate ways of normalizing data for mapping purposes. In her introductory remarks, Cheryl highlighted the book by Mark Monmonier *How to Lie With Maps*, as particularly useful. A workbook was provided so that one could review the exercises. (SAH)

Parallel CCA sessions included a workshop using IDRISI on "Working with Digital Elevation

Models" which was a 'go at your own speed' hands-on workshop using a hand-out guide according to Colleen Beard, and papers on "For cartography, take the K aisle, fourth floor, third door on left" by Michel Fournier, Cartologique, Montreal, and "Marketing Tourism Destinations on the Internet: An Analysis of Spatial Images" by Peter Keller and Erin R. Kuyenhoven, Department of Geography, University of Victoria. After the coffee break, there were two additional CCA sessions, one on "Using GIS to Model Colour Space" by Micha Pazner, Geography Dept., University of Western Ontario and another on "Interactive Web Map Publishing 1 - Explore the Possibilities!" organized by Joe Piwowar, Department of Geography, University of Waterloo and Byron Moldofsky, Department of Geography, University of Toronto. The latter included presentations by Avenza (MAPublisher & JAMBuddy) and Intergraph Canada showing what is possible today and what we might expect to see in the coming years. Sounded interesting, but I went to the Stats Can workshop. Colleen Beard went to the web map publishing session and noted to me the two articles on web publishing from the organizers of that workshop, Joe Piwowar and Byron Moldofsky, which provided a beautiful summary in the latest issue of the CCA's *Cartouche*, no.30, summer 1998, pp.4-7. She highly recommended *ACMLA Bulletin* readers refer to this article, and I would agree.

A joint evening event was a tour of Hume Cronyn Memorial Observatory. The guest speaker was Dr. D. F. Gray, Observatory Director, Professor of Astronomy, Department of Physics and Astronomy. He gave a brief presentation on mapping the skies to measure stellar motions and distances, measuring and plotting orbital motion of binary stars, and astronomical coordinate systems to introduce the observatory. A tour of the facility followed the presentation and concluded with an opportunity to view some planets, star clusters, and other astronomical features if skies are clear. The reports were that they saw a magnificent view of the moon. I spent the evening preparing for the business meeting and

banquet presentations.

On Friday, May 29, there were separate CCA and ACMLA annual business meetings. I conducted the one for ACMLA as President. As there was an election this year, I was pleased to become Immediate Past President at the conclusion of the meeting. The incoming President, James Boxall, was unable to attend due to surgery at the exact time of our meeting. He came through it just fine, we heard later in the day. There was also a report on the National Archives presented by Betty Kidd, Acting Director, Preservation Division, National Archives of Canada, on loan from the Visual and Sound Archives Division. She noted that acquisitions work is a priority. The Canada Lands Data System recovery that is a joint Archives and Stats Can project will eventually be available via the web and an FTP site for research and teaching. Mold is becoming a greater problem because of health concerns. They found a furniture beetle was living in the wooden base of an old globe. She reported that ACMLA had been noted to Dr. John English as an association that he should consult in his review of the National Library and National Archives. In addition to noting the recent retirements of Ed Dahl, Heather Stevens and Brian Hallet, she informed us that Hugo Stibbe, long time cataloguing expert, will retire in August 1999.

The Bibliographic Control Committee met at lunch with David Balatti, Director, Bibliographic Services, National Library of Canada. We discussed the Canadiana CD-ROM and the national union catalogue.

After lunch, there was an ACMLA session on "Lines of Country: An Atlas of Railway and Waterway History in Canada" given by Christopher Andreae, Author, Historica Research Limited, London. Chris Andreae has been interested in railways since his days as a student at the University of Western Ontario. As Andreae explained, this atlas had its genesis in 1974 when he approached cartographers at the University of Toronto about assisting him with the project. Published in 1998, the atlas has proven to be an award-winner. It is anticipated that the first printing of 4000 copies will be sold out by the end of the year.

The first portion of the atlas consists of text outlining the evolution of construction technology, including materials and building techniques. Andreae included this section to help readers better understand the maps which follow and to provide insight into railway development. The maps of railways and waterways which constitute the second portion of the book were created using scribe coats.

In his presentation, Andreae outlined the problems he faced in determining exactly what



Bibliographic Control Committee at work: (left to right) Frances Woodward, Velma Parker, Trudy Bodak, Lorraine Dubreuil, Grace Welch, Joan Winearls.



David Balatti describes the Canadiana CD-ROM.

should constitute a railway for the purposes of the atlas. As the slides he presented showed, a great variety of railway types have existed in Canada. In the end, he decided to include main lines and branch lines, specialized rail types such as interurbans, significant industrial rail lines (with a length of more than 3 km.), and incline railways (if their use was primarily non-recreational and was related to navigational systems), as well as train ferry operations (which he considered to be extensions of rail lines). Aerial tramways, also a type of railway, were not mapped. In addition, recognizing the strong connection and interaction between railways and canals, he mapped canal systems. The location of lighthouses was not documented; however, Andreae noted that lighthouses are a good indicator of major shipping routes and suggested that he would like to add them if the atlas is revised. (CG)

This was followed by "Cooperative Projects: the National Union Catalogue and Maps in Canadiana CD-ROM" by presentations by David

Balatti, National Library of Canada, and Joan Winearls, Map Librarian, University of Toronto. In her talk, Winearls divided the history of the union catalogue of maps into four periods. The first, or initial period, extended from 1967 when the Association began, to 1971. It was soon recognized that there was a great need for uniformity in descriptions. Firstly, this led to the development of a form card; then later, in about 1970, to the realization that rules were required before any real progress could be made. Other considerations concerned classification schemes and rules for names. In the second period, the development period from 1972-1982, Hugo Stibbe took over the chairmanship of the National Union Catalogue Committee. Draft Canadian cataloguing rules were written. In addition, as main entry was to be under area (a concept that was later abandoned), work was begun on creating geographic name authority lists by continent. In 1973/74 the ISBD(CM) was issued which furthered the work on the cataloguing rules. In about 1976, the draft rules were submitted for inclusion in the cartographic materials chapter of AACR2 which was published in 1978. The third stage, from 1983-1990 concentrated on implementing the national union catalogue. The major impediment was the lack of a national system to hold the records. This led to the funding of a report by Jane Beaumont on the feasibility of both a national union catalogue and a national carto-bibliography. The decentralized model proposed in the report did not materialize as libraries started to cut resources back. In the latest period, 1991-1998, the national union catalogue becomes a reality with cartographic records going into the National Library's database (AMICUS) from various contributing libraries.

David Balatti noted that the inclusion of cartographic records in the National Library's national union catalogue came about by happenstance. This is quite ironic considering the many years that ACMLA has advocated a national union catalogue for maps. The need was identified at a joint meeting between the National Library, the National Archives and the Bibliographic Control Committee of ACMLA to discuss the inclusion

of map records in the NL's proposed *Canadiana: the National Bibliography CD-ROM*. Loading of cartographic records into the National Library's union catalogue began in 1997. By December there were 9,600 cartographic records; by May 1998 there were about 35,000 with about 18,000 queued to be loaded. These records are from libraries which contribute to the union catalogue normally. There are still a number of problems to be worked out such as choice of general material designation, and a mechanism for examining rejects from the load. *Carto-Canadiana*, formerly published on COM-fiche by the National Archives of Canada, is now part of the CD-ROM version of *Canadiana: the National Bibliography* produced by the National Library. The bibliography contains, in addition to monograph and serial records, all of the name authority records. Future editions may include ISBN publisher's directory, MARC manual for authorities (it already has the bibliographic manual), the union catalogue, as well as other

media such as film and video. The increased data will mean that the second release will go to two discs. The bibliography will be published at least twice a year with some possibility of quarterly production. A short demonstration of the CD-ROM closed this session. (VP)

At 3:30 p.m. there were two joint field trips with both departing from Delaware Hall Residence. One was very active, "Orienteering on UWO grounds and vicinity," while the other was more passive, a "Guided tour of London on a double decker bus" with Christopher Andreae, Blackfriar's Tour Group as our guide.

In the evening, we had a joint CCA/ACMLA annual banquet. As the weather was lovely, the before dinner festivities were on the outdoor patio adjacent to the Dining Room of Delaware Hall Residence where the Chicken and Rib Barbeque was prepared also. The after dinner festivities included presentation of the ACMLA Honours Award to Edward H. Dahl, recently retired from his position of Early Cartography Specialist at the National Archives. The citation for Ed appears elsewhere (page 40). CCA had numerous presentations which filled the gap left by absence of the guest speaker, due to an unfortunate family illness. Of personal note, the CCA Award of Distinction which was presented to Memorial's Clifford H. Wood.

On Saturday there was an all-day field trip. It included the town of St. Mary's historical tour and Stratford Festival where we split into two groups to see the following plays: "The Prime of Miss Jeane" and "A Man for All Seasons." This was a real treat for me, as I'd last seen the Festival Theatre in the late 1950s while on a high school outing from nearby Michigan. At the end of the day, those remaining enjoyed a last dinner together before going our separate ways. The organizers did an excellent job on the conference. Thanks for this go to Cheryl Woods, David Mercer, Melissa Leitch, and Patricia Chalk. We are all looking forward to the next such joint meeting!



Joan Winearls, on the history of the National Union Catalogue project.



ACMIA Conference 1998 participants:

(back row, left to right) Cheryl Woods, David Jones, Ed Dahl, Joan Winearls, Tim Ross, Elizabeth Hamilton, Grace Welch, Richard Pinnell, Alberta Auringer Wood; (middle row) Hugh Larimer, Betty Kidd, Beth Rae, Susan Greaves, Velma Parker, Pierre Roy, Cathy Moulder, Tom Nagy, Pat McIntyre, Marc Cockburn; (front row) Trudy Bodak, Frances Woodward, Irene Kumar, Colleen Beard, Barbara Znamirovski, Shirley Harner, Lori Sugden, Melissa Leitch, Lorraine Dubreuil.

DATA LIBERATION INITIATIVE (DLI) AND THE GIS IN CANADIAN LIBRARIES INITIATIVE (GCLI): POLICY ISSUES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR LIBRARIES AND UNIVERSITIES

NOTES FOR A PRESENTATION
Joint Conference and Annual Meeting
Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
Canadian Cartographic Association
University of Western Ontario, May 27-30, 1998

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Introduction

First of all let me be straightforward about something. I'm not an expert in this area, you are the experts. I'm just a Library Director too far from home and probably out of his depth. What I've learned about this area has come from the map and data librarians across the country with whom I've had the privilege of working. I have also been helped greatly by faculty in this area who are concerned with the use of geospatial data in teaching and research.

I confess that I did actually work once in a map library; it was a summer job while taking my library degree at the University of Toronto. I had the distinct pleasure of working with Joan Winearls (whom many of you know as a leader in this field; her retirement this year marks a long career of seminal contributions to the field). Joan introduced me to the mysteries of maps and geospatial information. I'm a slow learner; much of it is still mysterious!

So I while I can't speak credibly about the details and techniques, I am very concerned as a library administrator about the importance of this area to academic libraries and our user

communities. What I want to do is focus on policy questions, developmental issues and infrastructure as they affect Canadian universities and their libraries. We have a problem and it is serious; we need a new way of approaching solutions.

The essential issue is an undermining of the research and learning infrastructure of the university. This is a critical time, a time of decision. The availability of affordable geospatial data sparks new investigation, nurtures creativity, facilitates the discovery of new information, insight and knowledge. Barriers, whatever those barrier might be, are hurting us. They are reducing our effectiveness and limiting the development of our students. The solution appears to be a new beginning based on a new partnership involving researchers, faculty, students, libraries and data providers.

Here is what I would like to talk about:

- the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) and the GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative (GCLI)
- the history and achievements of these projects
- a critical look at GCLI: possibilities and issues

- the role of the library

In doing this, I would like to offer a view on the problem of affordable access to geospatial data, and suggest a way to approach this in the future that can be more successful and more effective for all the participants. To do that, I want to talk about two specific initiatives: the DLI and the GCLI. Using these initiatives as a lens, I would like to review the current situation and build an alternate future.

What are DLI and GCLI?

Data Liberation Initiative

(from the DLI website:
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/dli.htm>)

What is the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI)?

The DLI provides academic institutions with affordable access to Statistics Canada data files and databases for teaching and research. The DLI is a cooperative effort among the Humanities and Social Science Federation of Canada (HSSFC), the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL), the Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU), the Canadian Association of Small University Libraries (CASUL), Statistics Canada and other government departments. It has been approved as a five-year pilot.

How does the DLI benefit Canadian universities? Under the DLI, universities are able to acquire data for a set annual fee. This eliminates the need for ad hoc consortia and grant-funded purchases.

How does the DLI benefit Canadians and the Federal government? Timely access to data is essential if researchers are to focus on Canadian problems and students are to learn to analyse Canadian information. Without affordable data for research and training, Canada risks producing innumerate graduates, and basing its policy decisions on incomplete

information. Independent analyses enhance public debate and policy making on questions relevant to all Canadians. The federal government invests large amounts of public money in data collection. The DLI can ensure a valuable return on this investment by distributing data to the university community, which will encourage analysis and put more information in the public domain.

How does the DLI work? Participating universities pay an annual subscription fee and provide personnel, hardware and software. Statistics Canada will provide the data files, offer product support, web access and file transfer protocol (FTP) storage. Several federal departments have provided funding toward the DLI. The combined contributions of all partners finances the overall costs.

How much does it cost? For universities, there is a two-tiered subscription fee. Members of CARL pay an annual subscription fee of



Mike Ridley

\$12,000. Members of CASUL and other academic institutions pay \$3,000 annually.

What types of data will be included?

Public use microdata files (PUMFs): These are anonymized records from surveys such as the General Social Survey, the Census, and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

Major databases: These include Census profiles, CANSIM, trade statistics, etc.

Geographic files: All standard geographic products (e.g., boundary files) are included.

Benefits of DLI

The DLI has been an overwhelming success. Over 60 post secondary institutions are now participating. Through DLI, libraries and users have affordable access to significant data and datasets from Statistics Canada.

The availability of this data has caused libraries to make new investments in information service infrastructure. Data libraries are being funded, library staff have acquired new skills and expertise, and new information tools and services are being developed and initiated. New partnerships on campus have emerged or have been strengthened as the libraries, computing centres and data users have converged around DLI and its benefits.

Faculty and graduate students are the primary users. With greater access to relevant data, we are beginning to see improved research productivity (more time is spent working with the data than trying to locate it) and have indications of enhanced creativity (explorations of data and data meaning that would have been difficult before). A particularly notable benefit has been the impact of DLI on undergraduate students. With greater access to more relevant data, faculty have begun to bring the use of data into their undergraduate courses; bringing data into the classroom. The introduction of undergraduate students to data literacy and

data use is very gratifying.

The GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative

(from the GCLI website:
<http://www.uottawa.ca/library/carl/projects/Gis.htm>)

The demand for geographic information systems (GIS) capabilities is present and growing in academic institutions in a variety of social, economic, science and professional disciplines. To meet this demand requires the development of new information services highly dependent on technology and staff expertise. There is a need for training and collaborative efforts among data specialists, map librarians, library administrators, data producers and software vendors to develop and promote GIS services in academic institutions.

The organizations best placed to influence the provision of GIS services and access to geospatial data in academic institutions and to lead the GCLI are CARL, ACMLA and CAPDU. The GCLI will provide the following leadership functions:

- promote GIS literacy in Canadian libraries through the acquisition of spatial data and tools, and the training of appropriate staff in GIS skills in order to foster a Canadian GIS data culture;
- negotiate with spatial data producers at the national and provincial levels to secure equitable access to spatial data in support of academic teaching and research;
- plan, organize and hold training sessions for participants in order to achieve the training objectives of GCLI;
- enter into agreements with GIS software vendors and service providers;

The GCLI has three main objectives:

1. *Collections negotiation*: GCLI should foster a collection model and undertake negotiations (under the auspices of CARL) which will lead to

the development of institutional and regional collections of federal, provincial, and local and municipal spatial data.

2. Software negotiation: CARL should participate in a Memorandum of Understanding with ESRI Canada for their continued support for the GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative. Similar Memoranda of Understanding may be entered into with other GIS software producers.

3. Training: CARL should support cartographic and data specialists by providing financial support for their members to participate in GIS related training sponsored by the GCLI.

The most crucial issue for the Initiative is access to Canadian data. Part of the impetus for the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) GIS Literacy Project in the United States was that libraries were being "deluged" with geospatial data from their federal government which they could not effectively exploit without some type of GIS software.

In Canada, we are "data poor" with regard to geospatial information. Access to census cartographic data has considerably improved as a result of the Data Liberation Initiative. However, access to "base" geospatial data such as the National Topographic Data Base (NTDB) is limited because of pricing and copyright restrictions. Similar pricing and copyright limitations exist with other federal agencies and levels of government. While Canada is one of the world leaders in GIS technology and our government produces some of the highest quality spatial data in the world, an entire generation of university students is graduating with little or no exposure to Canadian geospatial data.

The initial GCLI strategy will be to develop a core collection of Canadian geospatial data relevant to teaching and research. This will consist of GIS files of nation-wide relevance

from federal government data producers. For many CARL institutions, spatial data from provincial and municipal agencies may be of equal importance to academic programs and research. Development of regional collections must be the second priority for GCLI.

The primary goal of GCLI is to create a Canadian identity for the GIS collections and user services of member libraries. Further development must achieve collections of Canadian spatial data which are adequate for teaching and research programs of member libraries and their user communities.

GCLI Benefits and Update

What are the GCLI achievements to date? In fact much has happened. In particular the project has been very successful in nurturing resources and expertise throughout Canadian academic libraries. This has included the upgrading of computing infrastructure by implementing new hardware and GIS software. A successful program of training for map and data librarians has significantly enriched the skills and abilities of library staff to manage GIS and to work with faculty and students using or needing geospatial data. The initiative has arranged a Memorandum of Understanding with ESRI Canada to provide access to software, some geospatial data and training under highly preferable conditions. We appreciate their support. We have approached data providers in both the federal and provincial governments. There are many departments and organizations with data of significant value to research and teaching. The discussions and negotiations with these providers are expected to be complex.

However, for all the hard work and commitment of many people, GCLI has been a limited success. The ARL GIS initiative in the U.S. has been more effective because of an earlier start, generally better resources but primarily because of an abundance of data.

The continuing problem with the GCLI is the lack of Canadian data. We have invested in tools, infrastructure and expertise, but without Canadian data (national, provincial and municipal) it is ultimately fruitless. Charles Kuralt, the CBS reporter who travelled across the US, once said that because of the interstate highways in America it is possible to travel coast to coast, rapidly and easily, and see absolutely nothing. Such are our efforts with GIS; we have the infrastructure, but without the data, without the content, it is nothing, we have nothing to see.

Why aren't libraries more concerned by this? To borrow from Hunter S. Thompson, the gonzo journalist, there is still considerable fear and loathing of data in libraries. Not so much amongst map librarians as other library staff. Numeric information is not perceived as our business. There are concerns about the complexity of the software and the lack of skills with this information. It has taken many years for libraries to incorporate data resources into their mandate and services. Only recently have libraries felt comfortable providing data. Geospatial data is in yet another league; it is more complicated and it requires an even greater specialized knowledge.

The failure to secure Canadian geospatial data and the inability to incorporate that data into effective services is undermining the research, teaching and learning capabilities of universities. How do we turn this situation around? I believe we must substantially reframe the discussion we have been having with the various governmental data providers, and establish partnerships that seek mutual benefit and recognize long term goals

What are the Key Issues and Concerns?

At the heart of the issue is government information policy, which is working at odds with government research and education policy.

How can we bridge that distance?

The university research community is being viewed as a client, a preferred client but still a client. We are being compelled to adopt a competitive rather than a collaborative model. We are being placed in adversarial roles with those whom we see as colleagues. We need to appreciate concerns and protect legitimate interests. However, we also need to focus on the big picture: the long term goals and objectives of our higher education system and the research agenda of the country.

To date we have not been successful in influencing government information policy. The federal and provincial mandates are strong. However, with the experiences and successes of DLI we have a model and a prototype that offers another possibility. In order to turn this situation around, we need to preserve the interests of government. As I understand them, there are two concerns of overriding interest for both the federal and provincial data providers:

- preserve the commercial marketplace (revenue)
- control distribution and maintenance costs (expenditures)

At the core of these is a willingness to provide information if data security and data leakage are minimized if not eliminated. Universities need to develop authentication and authorization systems to manage access to data and to prevent unauthorized access and usage. Libraries must lead their institutions and their computing facilities in efforts to address this issue.

In tandem with security is the need to implement cost effective distribution and maintenance. Universities cannot rely on data providers to offer support without compensation. The DLI is based on a partnership approach to distribution, training and costs that enable the necessary support in a cost effective manner.

I believe also that we have not been as successful with government data providers

because the GCLI is library focussed and not researcher focussed. We need to involve researchers and scholars in developing and promoting GIS, and in developing a consensus around the imperative of affordable access to data.

Why the Library is Critical?

Libraries can and must play a critical role. Let me take the example of the University of Guelph and DLI to illustrate.

Guelph has responded to DLI by making new investments in facilities, infrastructure and staff. We have responded by enhancing the skills and abilities of data librarians, and by introducing new services and resources that have had a direct impact on the quality of research and on the effectiveness of teaching. We established a Data Resource Centre (a joint project of the Library and computing centre). It is a very strong service, fuelled primarily by DLI.

At the same time, Guelph has a weak GIS and maps infrastructure. However, now we have a model to build on: a model for transformation. By using the Guelph DRC as an example, we will leverage that service to develop a partnership with the other libraries of the TriUniversity Group of Libraries (an innovative

consortium of the libraries at Guelph, Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier). By doing this we can bring the strong GIS and map skills at the University of Waterloo (lead by Richard Pinnell) together with the data management abilities of the Guelph Data Resource Centre. This combined leadership will enable the libraries to more effectively work with our campus partners and realize more the of potential of GIS and the GCLI.

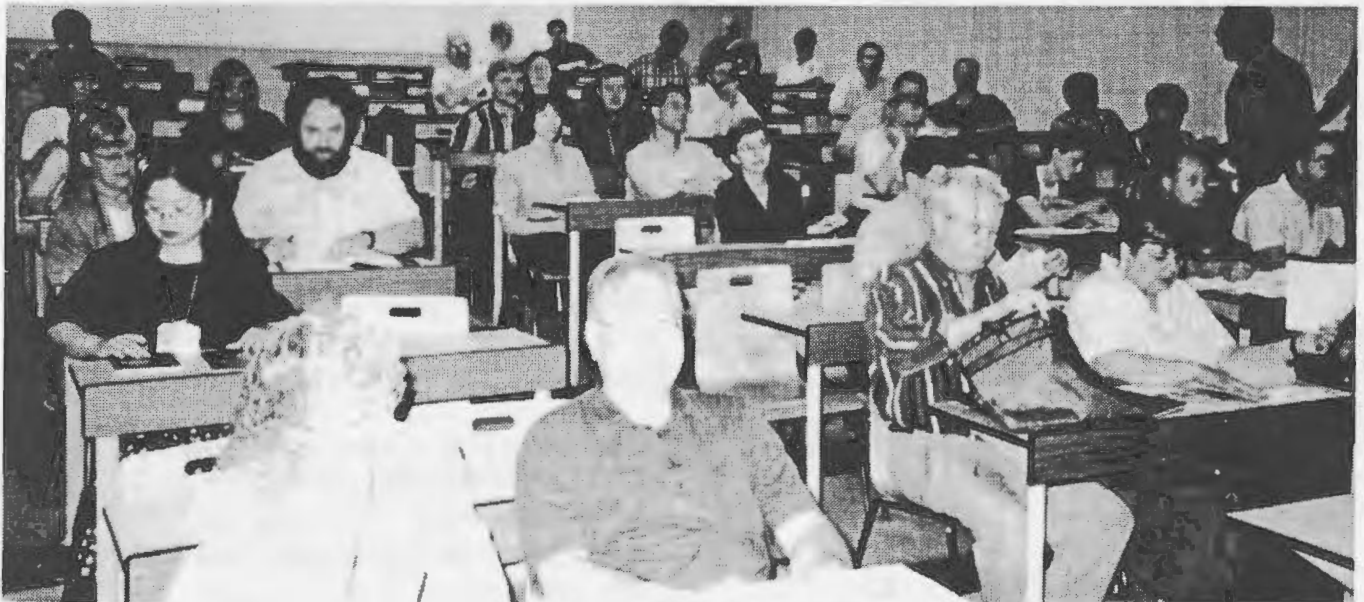
Conclusion

The GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative is an important element in making geospatial data and services available to teachers, researchers and students. The successes of GCLI are impressive but they are overshadowed by the fundamental weakness of the lack of Canadian data. Ultimately the vitality of research and learning in the use of geospatial data will depend on addressing this problem.

I believe this can be done if we:

- create the political imperative for change
- establish a shared vision and shared goals
- forge partnerships for mutual benefit

The result can be affordable access to Canadian geospatial data, and this will lead to better research, more effective learning and innovative teaching.



CONFERENCE WORKSHOP:

**APPRAISAL AND EVALUATION OF ANTIQUE MAPS
FROM A PRIVATE SECTOR PERSPECTIVE**

Notes for a presentation by
Wayne Caston
Caston Cartographics
Waterloo, Ontario

Types of Appraisal:

Not all maps require the same type of appraisal. The type and cost of the appraisal required will vary according to the nature of the records being appraised and the reason why the appraisal is being undertaken. The more complex the appraisal, the higher the cost.

Simple appraisal: undertaken for private purposes (eg. personal interest, estate planning);

Moderate appraisal: undertaken for insurance valuation purposes;

Complex appraisal: undertaken for income tax purposes.

Appraisal for income tax purposes is governed by:

- the Cultural Property Export and Import Act.
- Information & Procedures Manual (June 1995 revision), which provides guidelines and procedures for following the Act.
- Applications for Certification of Property for Income Tax.

Purposes are likely to become more popular. There is more interest in this alternative for tax planning since recent changes to Income Tax Act allow an increased percentage of annual income to be deducted through such donations to specified institutions.

Conducting the Appraisal:

Appraisal/Evaluation process is described for

purposes of the Act, which requires:

- definitions of important and/or specific technical terms
- the personal inspection(s) of all items - (the appraisal report must list the dates of the inspections, the names of those conducting the inspection, etc.)
- at least two inspections (a preliminary and final to confirm valuation)
- names, affiliations, etc. of experts consulted in the course of conducting the appraisal
- the citation of any reference sources used in preparing the appraisal
- any limitations in undertaking the appraisal
- a description of each item in a standard format including:
 - date, title (if applicable), I.D. No. (if applicable), image size, medium, physical condition, general comments (publisher/printer, water marks, etc.), significance, references, and fair market value

For a 'simple' appraisal, items can remain framed, subject to a caveat being stated; but for moderate and complex appraisals and evaluations, the items must be unframed.

Determining Fair Market Value:

Definition of Fair Market Value - "the price at which an object changes hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, acting independently of one another, neither being under compulsion to buy or sell, and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts." (Cultural Property Export and Import

Act Applications for Certification of Cultural Property for Income Tax Purposes - Information and Procedures revised June 1995)

Catalogues offer, at best, a gross approximation of fair market value, since only a willing seller is known to exist. Only if a given map is purchased, and the price is known, can a reasonable approximation of fair market value be reached. Few dealers will provide sales data on maps actually sold. However, comprehensive catalogues (e.g., Jonathan Potter, 1992, etc.) provide a starting point for an appraisal.

Catalogue data available on the Internet (particularly the well-known British dealers - The Map House, Tooley & Adams, etc.) provide quick and varied access to pricing, but are no better than hard copy catalogues for determining fair market value. The major difference is that information concerning price changes is rapidly disseminated. Pricing data on the Internet does, however, offer a quick way to acquire a first approximation of fair market value.

Price Record books (i.e., the Jolly series) list prices based on catalogues, and therefore are not a good indicator of fair market value. Nonetheless, they offer a useful starting point for an appraisal.

A better indicator of f.m.a. is an auction. Not only is a value estimate or range provided prior to the auction, but the auction house is obligated to provide actual sales results to bidders.

Prominent auction houses deal primarily in 'significant maps'. Regular mail auctions (e.g., Old World, Arizona or Neil McKinnon, New Zealand) are important and frequent sources of information for less significant maps of more recent vintage.

Source books:

A number of recently published source books provide a wealth of information to assist in determining authenticity, provenance

(state/edition) and relative rarity. Some of the best are:

- *The Mapping of North America: A list of printed maps, 1511 - 1670* by Philip Burden (published in 1996)
- *Early Printed Maps of Canada* by Ken Kershaw
 - Volume I: 1540 - 1703 (published in 1993)
 - Volume II: 1703 - 1799 (covers Canada, Arctic, Newfoundland, River & Gulf of St. Lawrence; published in 1996)
 - Volume III: 1703 - 1799 (covers Eastern Canada, Maritimes, etc. and the Great Lakes; published in 1997)
 - Volume IV: 1703 - 1799 (covers Quebec, etc. and Western Canada; 1998, in press)
- *Mapping Upper Canada, 1780 - 1867: An Annotated bibliography of manuscript and printed maps* by Joan Winearls (published in 1991)

The Market:

Market for maps is dependent on the state of the economy and the availability of discretionary funds for purchases.

Even reproductions can be of increasing value. For example, as Ontario County Atlases, produced by Miles, Belden, Parsell, etc., become increasingly rare, their monetary value has increased. Now even facsimile atlases from 1970s (e.g., those produced by Mika) increasing in value to hundreds of dollars.

From the discussion after the presentation, an important point was made that a map with high archival value (for reasons of authenticity, provenance, etc.) may not necessarily be a map with high monetary value, when placed on the open market, where appearance and aesthetics sometimes are paramount.

CONFERENCE WORKSHOP:

APPRAISAL AND EVALUATION OF EARLY AND RECENT MAPS

Louis Cardinal
National Archives of Canada

Experience and knowledge are necessary to prepare accurate appraisals of cartographic material, whether ancient or more current. However, even if acquisition cases are often very similar and the same techniques are used in determining values, one can still learn after many years of experience.

In a booklet titled *Gifts and Income Tax* produced by Revenue Canada (P113(E)Rev.97), the following is said about the fair market value (FMV): "The *Income Tax Act* does not define FMV. The generally accepted meaning, however, is the highest price, expressed in a dollar amount, that the property would bring, in an open and unrestricted market, between a willing buyer and a willing seller who are both knowledgeable, informed, and prudent, and who are acting independently of each other."

It must be understood that all parties are not always aware of the above meaning. The buyer or potential buyer must make it a rule to inform the inexperienced donor or seller of what is understood by fair market value and how it is arrived at. Occasionally an institution will not be willing to offer full fair market value if the item offered hardly adds to holdings. The seller will be informed of this and will accept or reject the institution's offer.

The goal of appraisal is to add new items to holdings at a fair price for both seller and buyer, whether money is actually paid or a tax credit is offered. One needs first to very closely examine each item offered against holdings to determine if indeed the item would add significantly to holdings. This check is not always easily done. Experience, good knowledge of holdings and of the history of

cartography are essential to ensure on the one hand that the item is not already in the collection, and on the other hand that the item offered is original and significant.

When faced with the potential acquisition of a map, the archivist or librarian must ensure that the item meets the acquisition policy of his/her institution. If the item clearly is not covered by the institutional mandate, it should not be acquired. However if the owner is a private individual unfamiliar with archives and libraries and museums, he/she should be directed to other institutions likely to be interested in the item. Indeed on many occasions, the archivist will undertake to consult other institutions to find the best home for given items available.

If a collection is well organized and described, the work of checking and searching is quite facilitated for the map archivist or librarian. However, caution is still needed. Catalogue entries and finding aids prepared many years ago are perhaps no longer accurate, because new research and discoveries have taken place since. Dates established many years ago might have to be changed in light of new information. Some maps thought to be originals years ago can in fact be clever fakes or facsimiles. Maps described in the institutional card catalogues or lists as editions 1 or 2 can in fact be states or variants of these editions, or completely new editions. The archivist or librarian offered a map should not content himself with simply checking her/his cards and finding aids. The actual items in holdings should also be checked and compared with the item being offered. If the map offered cannot be seen locally, it should be ordered on approval so that it can be

returned if it is determined to be a duplicate of an item in holdings (or if the examination of it does not support the price asked for in the archivist's judgement). Caution is always needed. For example, map titles can sometimes be misleading. Recently a de Wit map of the Americas was offered. The title was identical to another relatively well known map by the same mapmaker. Reference material consulted always only mentioned the same standard map. A hasty decision based solely on catalogue description might have concluded that the map was already in holding. However when the item came on approval, it was immediately obvious that it was a very rare map, completely different from the other "classical" one, and the significance of the item grew considerably. All aspects of a map must be examined before a decision is made. The main map on a sheet might be identical to one held, however, the inset maps and vignettes might be different and bring significant new information on given areas of the country. Knowledge of map history (including history of given eras and areas, of discoveries and geography, of cartographers, of mapping, of map engraving and publishing, the history tracing the origin and utilization through years of illustrations found on many early maps, and their meaning, and of the relationship between publishers in a single country or different countries, knowledge enabling the identification of crests and coats-of-arms often included in title cartouches, etc.) must be maintained and developed on a daily basis to keep up with research. A good selection of "books to get you into the subject" is offered on the Map History/History of Cartography web site mentioned below.

In recent years, on three particular occasions, the National Archives was offered some early maps by different antiquarians and dealers, and in each of these cases the maps were facsimiles relatively easy to detect. The dealers were very genuine and honest in their approach, however they were individuals not specialized in early maps and were themselves unable to always differentiate between original and facsimile maps. The map archivist must be able to recognize facsimiles from originals, and

be willing to give advice on the subject, discussing paper, watermarks, platemarks, etc., and referring to appropriate books on the subject.

Not all items offered for donation for tax credit or for sale are of interest to the institution. Each item offered must be examined under the following criteria: its author, area, date, rarity, physical condition, its authenticity, aesthetic qualities, its significance as such and as compared with holdings, its Canadian content, its existence or not in other Canadian institutions. Each of these criteria is examined to determine the value the institution is willing to pay for it. Each must be carefully examined and balanced on a case by case basis. Discussion of each point is available in the booklet *Cultural Property Export and Import Act. Applications for Certification of Cultural Property for Income Tax Purposes* (Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada 1997, cat. No. CH4-1/11-1996, ISBN 0-662-61943-9). The Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board is an arm's length agency of the Department of Canadian Heritage, and is responsible for certifying gifts or sales of cultural property to designated institutions. The certification exempts the donor or vendor from the payment of capital gains tax.

Rarity: is the item a manuscript or a published item? If it is manuscript, is it an original or a tracing? A tracing can have value, but it should be identified as such. If it is a published item, is it a facsimile, a fake? Knowledge about early paper, inks, watercolours, watermarks, platemarks, and how to identify them will be of great assistance in appraising the document. Rarity can be established through experience, through books and articles, and through the consultation of descriptive catalogues of other institutions. If reference books do not provide information on an item, its author or publisher, it is easy to telephone or e-mail colleagues in appropriate institutions to discuss the acquisition case. An item may be rare because it is a state or a variant introducing important information about discovery and settlement. It can also be rare because of annotations added to it, although not all annotations are

significant.

Not all rare material is necessarily of great value. Some twentieth century tourist maps or road maps or place map maps can be rare, although they might not bring any new element of information into holdings. However, they might be worth acquiring if they add information to the list of Canadian map imprints.

Condition: a map in poor condition can be a very valuable addition to holdings, and conversely a map in excellent condition not add much useful. In difficult cases, the advice of experienced conservators should be sought. Approximately two years ago, a blue back chart in bad condition was offered which was lacking in the holdings of the National Archives. It was thought by the archivists to be probably beyond repair because it was severely flaking. However, map conservators advised that its condition could be relatively easily stabilized pending conservation treatment later. The decision was then made to acquire the item based on this advice, and on the fact that the item was rare and not available from early chart dealers. Documents in several or even many pieces are sometimes offered. Again this alone should not prevent their consideration for acquisition, if the overall condition of the pieces does not make conservation a major problem.

Significance: what does the item bring to holdings, to our knowledge of Canadian cartography, discovery, settlement, our knowledge of map publishing in Canada? The significance may rely solely with the map being offered, or its relationship with other portions of the holdings if the item fills a gap in a series or a group of material.

Who is the author? Is it an anonymous individual? Is the author a well noted producer of original maps, or is he more a producer having essentially copied from existing maps? Was the area represented the subject of many or few maps? The list of questions relative to each physical and intellectual aspect of an item can be endless.

Criteria are not a template always giving a clear answer. Criteria are essential but must be applied carefully. Each one must be used as a guideline and not as an absolute fact. An early map might not be aesthetic and yet be very significant; the condition of an item might be very bad and yet this would not diminish the resolve to acquire it if it is rare, not already held and filling an important gap in holdings.

Not all items are offered for a final price. Some dealers will admit to having no clear final idea about the monetary value of an item, and are willing to discuss it with the potential acquiring institution.

It would seem easier to determine the value of early maps than that of more recent ones. This is true because there are many specialized early map antiquarians offering maps of Canadian interest, most notably in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. Their catalogues and price lists are available. Catalogues and price lists of recognized auction houses (including more and more e-mail auctions) are also available. It is not difficult to be on the mailing list of these businesses. Their catalogues and lists should be consulted for guidance when early items are offered by individuals or by other dealers. This enables the archivist or librarian to make solidly referenced offers or to back his tax credit appraisals on solid facts.

Prices of early maps are also discussed in specialized cartographic journals such as in the now defunct *The Map Collector*, and currently in *Mercator's World* in their map market sections. The website Map History/History of Cartography offers a very useful "market place" link (<http://ihr.sas.ac.uk/maps/>). This lists a large number of sellers of maps and atlases, and antiquarians. Each of the dealers on the list offers a variety of useful data in appraising maps. Connections are also offered to Odden's Bookmarks and a large number of map collections, libraries and societies throughout the world. *Imago Mundi's* "Chronicle" can also present information relating to major map acquisitions by institutions in the preceding year. An extremely useful publication is the

serial *Antique Map Price Record and Handbook* (also previously published as *Antique Maps, Sea Charts, City Views, Celestial Charts & Battle Plans Price Guide & Collectors Handbook* (ISSN 0747-7597); *Antique Maps, Sea Charts, City Views, Celestial Charts & Battle Plans: Price Record & Handbook* (ISSN 0749-4971; the 1990 edition is now out-of-print) published annually (Compiled and edited by Jon K. Rosental and Bernice M. Rosental, Amherst, Massachusetts, Kimmel Publications, ISBN 0-9638100-4-9; ISSN 1070-8421; Kimmel Publications, P.O. 12, Amherst, Massachusetts 01004, USA). It lists over 700 names of individual or firms trading in old maps broken down by countries. The 1998 edition includes close to 5,500 entries of map and atlas price listing, with indication of asking and sales prices. The entries are grouped by map-makers, and an index allows for easy area search. The publication also offers a wealth of other elements such as a list of useful books on the subject, a directory of dealers by countries, a cumulative frequency distribution of map-makers, an index of specialized references. Another publication of some usefulness is K. A. Sheets' *American maps 1795-1895: a guide to values; wall maps, folding maps, atlases and maps from atlases; a priced listing of maps of America, the United States, and territories by American commercial cartographers, 1795-1895* (Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA, K.A. Sheets, 1994). Prior to the publication of *Antique Map Price and Record Handbook*, the National Archives of Canada for some years used to photocopy each entry for Canadian maps in various dealers catalogues and to paste each one on 5" x 8" cards, keeping them together by map publishers or authors. Each card had information as to the title and date of the map, its price, the catalogue it came from. It was useful as a quick reference to prices.

Participation on map listservs such as CARTA (a grouping of Canadian map libraries and archives), MapHist (an international map history discussion list), Maps-L (grouping American map libraries), and MapTrade (an online discussion list for antique map collectors, dealers and enthusiasts worldwide) is also extremely useful to look for, seek and

discuss information relating to maps, their makers, their prices and availability and any other related subjects. The Map History/History of Cartography site gateway offers link to each of these.

The institutional time acquisition, accession and other vertical files are also useful to monitor prices paid in the past. These are good guidelines, however they have to be balanced with gain of experience, market changes, inflation rates or newly developed interest in an area or a map maker less favoured some years earlier, etc.

The appraisal of more recent items is more difficult because these items are still seldom offered by dealers and antiquarians, and occasionally these people will admit that the price they ask for more recent items is not firmly grounded. Usually these items are offered by local dealers and private individuals, not by national or international firms. In the last twenty years, the price for map items of the 1920-1930 period was in the \$15.00 to \$200.00 bracket, seldom more. Occasionally if a good and continued relationship exists between a dealer and the institution, the former might offer unsorted bunches of 20th century maps for the archivist to select those of interest. The price is later discussed as a bulk one for the items selected or for each individual items. This is infrequent, but quick and useful to both parties if the items are obviously not of great value and the dealer inexperienced with maps. The archivist's situation is very different when she/he has to discuss amounts of several thousands (even tens of thousands) of dollars for an early map and a much more recent item probably worth less than one hundred and fifty dollars. One way of arriving at a fair price for the latter is again to be aware of prices paid by the institution for such items in recent years. Try to keep aware of prices for such items by staying in contact with local dealers, by regularly visiting used book shops, book fairs (even rumage and garage sales occasionally offer relatively recent maps and atlases and this also can help, with due caution, in forming an idea of monetary value for some specific items, and exchanging ideas on the subject

with inexperienced people), perusing classified ads in newspapers and geographical and travel magazines. Some of the items published this century still have their original price tags on them which to some extent can serve as a guideline in trying to establish the current value. One helpful note perhaps: in recent years on at least 3 occasions some maps have been offered to the National Archives by the same dealer as part of different bundles of maps. On noticing that some of the maps had already been examined in the past, permission was asked from the dealer to discreetly mark the back of the maps so that if they were again offered later they would not have to be checked again.

The catalogues for early maps mentioned earlier from time to time include entries for maps published this century. Approximately ten years ago, the Goad Company in Great Britain put out a catalogue offering a large number of fire insurance plans and atlases with a price for each item, including hundreds of Canadian items. This can still be used as a measure. Book dealers from time to time offer atlases of the 1920-1960 period.

Many maps produced in this century were made in large number, whether as series or single-sheet maps. Many survived. Map archivists and librarians need to be knowledgeable about map production as rarity is important in determining a value. It is not too difficult to have a good idea whether a certain map produced in the 1920s or 1930s, or 1950s, etc is rare or not. There are good books on the history of Canadian map production, eg Don Thomson 1966-1969 three volumes of *Men and Meridians* (complemented in February, 1999 by the concluding volume *Mapping a Northern Land: the Survey of Canada, 1947-1994*, Canadian Institute of Geomatics/McGill-Queen's University Press, edited by Gerald McGrath and Louis Sebert); Nicholson and Sebert's *The Maps of Canada: A Guide to Official Canadian Maps, Charts, Atlases and Gazetteers* (Norman L. Nicholson and L. M. Sebert 1981; Wm Dawson & Sons Ltd, Cannon House, Folkestone, Kent, England, ISBN 0-7129-0911-7; Archon Books, The Shoe

String Press, Inc, Hamden, Connecticut 06514 USA, ISBN 0-208-01782-8), the various ACMLA publications on Canadian map series (a list is available on the ACMLA website at <http://www.sscl.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/acmla.html>), as well as old and recent map catalogues and price lists prepared by public and private map agencies and firms, various accession lists prepared by map libraries and associations, etc. Those who attended the redistribution sessions of past ACMLA conferences will recollect how most librarians and archivists present had a clear idea what was rare and significant for his/her own institution, even in terms of relatively recent maps.

E-mail has certainly added to the ease of communication. Messages to individual colleagues or to CARTA (and other map group servers) about opinions on maps being offered and their value is a wonderful means of facilitating the task of monetary appraisal.

Although precisely appraising recent items is generally more difficult than appraising early ones, and the monetary implications are much less significant, there is a need to approach the task in the same fair manner. However, archivists and librarians are not the only ones to show or have shown hesitations when trying to appraise more recent maps. For instance, the National Archival Appraisal Board (NAAB) is a private body established in the 1970s in response to specific requirements of the Canadian archival community. It enables all archival repositories to obtain the services of qualified appraisors at a reasonable cost. It was related to the Canadian Historical Association until 1983 when it became an independent not-for-profit organization. Some years ago not all appraisors were very knowledgeable about the field of relatively recent maps for lack of experience and lack of reference material. Archivists did not always agree with their decisions and sometimes these were appealed if they were felt too low and therefore detrimental to donors. Or it could be the reverse situation and their appraisals judged too high in the archivists's opinion. However, lack of solid market information for recent

material made it difficult to precisely substantiate a decision either way. This proves again that the market for recent items is not as well established as it is for early ones. This said NAAB appraisers specialized in maps are now all experienced in appraising both recent and early cartographic and architectural material. The brochure *NAAB. National Archival Appraisal Board. Archives and Tax Credit* is available in English or French from the Board at the following address: P.O. Box 69016 (Place de Ville), Ottawa, Canada K1R 1A7.

Many donors approach archives and libraries to donate "recent" maps found in their family papers, and are unaware that these have a monetary value in addition to their documentary one. These donors should be informed that the items retained by the institution can be appraised for tax credit.

At the National Archives, although the majority of acquisitions are donations for tax credit, it is occasionally possible to purchase items offered by individuals if the estimated value is less than approximately five hundred dollars. Many donors prefer to receive cash instead of a tax credit. Particularly for small amounts such as items worth between thirty and two hundred dollars, it is more economical to purchase than to prepare the paperwork for tax credit.

If it is judged preferable to appraise an item for tax credit, and if the owner of the item agrees, the archivist is entitled to prepare the appraisal if the value is less than one thousand dollars. For larger amounts, the appraisal must be prepared by private appraisers at arm's length from the institution. There are occasions when even if the institution knows that the value of a donation is less than one thousand dollars, it will choose to have it appraised by NAAB if it is felt that the donor might think an internal appraisal would be biased in favour of the Archives or might not give him a fair market value. Appraisal by NAAB can be seen as more neutral. Various other possibilities are offered by the gifts in kind regulations, and archivists and librarians should be relatively aware of

them in order to be able to convey proper information to potential donors. The booklets referred to above are always available to explain in detail how the tax credit system works. It might also be useful to contact the institutional legal adviser when facing a difficult case.

Also it should be remembered that if monetary support is needed to acquire a nationally significant map from outside Canada or to retain in Canada an important map at risk of being sold outside, applications can be made with the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board (15 Eddy Street, 3rd Floor, Hull QC K1A 0M5; (819) 997-7761; fax (819) 997-7757; e-mail: revboard_sec@pch.gc.ca).

Finally, the following booklet is available at a cost of approximately ten dollars from the Association of Canadian Archivists: *The Monetary Appraisal of Archival Documents in Canada* (S. D. Hanson, Association of Canadian Archivists, c1992, ISBN 1-895382-04-1). The booklet is useful and well presented, however the information it contains essentially exists in the various other booklets available free from Revenue Canada and the Export Review Board.

In conclusion, Canada has had a dynamic network of map archives and librarians in the last thirty years. Members communicate together institution to institution or collectively through the ACMLA or the CARTA listserv. Some acquire early material on a regular basis and do exchange opinions on this. All actively acquire current mapping, federal, provincial and or private according to specific mandates. Even though resources are not as plentiful as they were only a few years ago, there is a clear effort made to document the whole of the Canadian map production. Although some problems exist in appraising relatively recent maps, perhaps in future this problem will not be as acute if collectively the map archives and libraries act to systematically acquire and document this country's cartographic production as it becomes available.

**REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA
TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES**

LONDON, ONTARIO

MAY 29, 1998

Betty Kidd
National Archives of Canada

This report discusses activities in cartographic archives at the National Archives of Canada during the past year, as well as those departmental activities which impact in a major way on cartographic archives. In brief, the fiscal year 1997-98 was one of staff change, in particular with the retirements of three senior cartographic staff members at the end of March 1998. The year was also one of change with adjustments necessary to new control procedures, to a new storage and laboratory facility, to a new organizational structure, to new data bases, etc. Despite the constant change, there were many accomplishments and the day-to-day work of acquisition, description, custody, conservation, public service and awareness continued in the National Archives.

Acquisition

The Cartographic and Architectural Section of the Visual and Sound Archives Division continues to acquire the government record, the current map production of the federal government, and maps, plans, etc. of national significance from the private sector, both current and historical.

In the government record area, there was cooperation with the analysts in the Records Disposition Division to develop "Guidelines for the Appraisal of Government Media Records" and to work more closely in coordinating appraisal efforts for multi-media appraisals and reducing the number of direct transfers. A set of standard phrases to be used in terms and

conditions documents was also developed. Major disposition projects - in which records are identified for later acquisition - involved numerous departments and agencies including Central Mortgage and Housing, the Hydrographic Service, Public Works and Government Services, the National Capital Commission, Elections Canada, the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Ports Canada, and Transport Canada. Records were received from National Defence, Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, the Government Printing Bureau, etc.

During the year, VSA commenced the development of a private sector acquisition strategy to complement the "National Archives of Canada Private Sector Acquisition: Orientation 1995-2000" document. The acquisition orientation is currently being reviewed and a new orientation strategy for beyond the year 2000 will be defined early in the next fiscal year.

Historical maps of note acquired included a large-scale manuscript navigational chart of the St. Lawrence River entitled "Carte particuliere de la riviere de Quebec ou le golphe de Saint-Laurent, fait par Jacques Chauiteau fils, dans tous les voyages quil a fait, suivant les observations quil en a faitte tres exactement, en suivant les gisent des terres. Fait par Alexandre W. Caupin fils en 1718". Two important nineteenth century acquisitions were: *Stanford's map shewing the position of the Yukon goldfields North West Territories,*

Dominion of Canada, 1897. London, Edward Stanford, 1897 and *Map of the Northern Rail Road Terminus at Rouse's Point shewing the site of the proposed Bridge to connect with the Vermont & Canada Rail Road* (F. Pelletier, vers 1850). The Louis Beaubien and family fonds (1875-1956) of 57 manuscript maps and architectural plans of the lands owned by the Beaubien family in Montréal and Outremont was also acquired. A donation of 288 architectural drawings produced between 1854 and 1930 by the Power architectural firm in Kingston was a major addition to the fonds already held by the National Archives.

The Electronic Records Acquisition and Research Section continued to acquire electronic records from the government of Canada. The most notable acquisitions included Side-Looking Aperture Radar (SLAR) imagery for 155 flights by the Canadian Ice Service, Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada from 1990-1991. The Canadian Ice Service also transferred 99 Regional Ice Analysis Charts for the Western Arctic, Eastern Arctic, Hudson Bay, Eastern Coast, and the Great Lakes which were completed during 1997-1998. The State of the Environment Directorate, Environment Canada, transferred approximately 3,200 digital maps associated with the Canada Land Inventory (CLI), 1964-1985.

Control

The implementation of MIKAN as the National Archives new control system, together with the *Rules for Archival Description (RAD)*, marked a significant milestone in the intellectual control of the department's archival holdings. Together, their use affords a corporate approach to control activities, enabling far greater integration of multiple media holdings than was hitherto possible. Staff of the Government Archives, Manuscript, and Visual and Sound Archives Divisions played an active role in testing MIKAN before it was put into operation, in training staff in the use of *RAD*, and in ensuring the successful migration to MIKAN of accessions, descriptions and other control data from several divisional databases.

Series sheets acquired continued to be described in the series data base. Finding aids at the item level were prepared for some 10,000 architectural drawings from Indian Affairs, for electoral maps, for several private architectural fonds, including the addition to the Power fonds, etc. The finding aids for various sets of township plans of the west were amalgamated. Cataloguing of thematic maps continued.

Cooperation continued with the National Library to include "Carto-Canadiana" records in the new Canadiana CD-ROM product. Several ACMLA members were also involved in tests to include records for their institutions' cartographic records in the product.

The proposed revision to that portion of the Library of Congress G classification schedule for atlases of Canada has finally been revised to mirror that for maps of Canada. Proposed in 1983, the revision was formally approved in the past year. The National Archives began using the new schedule immediately for new acquisitions.

Conservation and Moves

The new Gatineau Preservation Centre was officially opened on 4 June 1997. By that date, the relocation of the preservation laboratories, studios and workshops had taken place - the first time in National Archives history that all conservation and copying facilities have been housed in one location; staff had moved to the new facility; and part of the archival holdings had been moved to the specialized storage vaults. Activities continued even after the official opening as the arduous task of commissioning the specialized equipment in the laboratories - including the massive 105mm microfilm camera used for microfilming maps and plans - was completed, as employees based in Gatineau and downtown Ottawa worked together to complete the preparation of the archival holdings for the moves and to supervise the moves from a dozen sites into the Gatineau Preservation Centre. The number of containers moved to Gatineau in 1997/98 totalled 719,600, of which approximately

42,000 were of cartographic and architectural holdings. The cartographic collections stored in the West Memorial Building were moved in January 1998 and the globes from the Renfrew facility during the autumn of 1997. All moves were completed on March 12, several weeks ahead of schedule. The relatively small number of cartographic and architectural containers moved reflects the fact that most of these holdings are still stored in Renfrew. There will be a study undertaken this fiscal year, 1998-99, to rationalize the storage of archival holdings in Gatineau, in Renfrew and other locations; as a result, more of the cartographic and architectural holdings may be moved to Gatineau.

With the completion of the move of the globes to Gatineau, conservation staff made an alarming discovery when unpacking the Matthew Seutter terrestrial globe of 1710. Fine bits of debris were found in the tissue wrappings which upon magnification was identified as animal feces. Research determined that this was from a furniture beetle living inside the wooden base, in which there were a number of small holes. The furniture beetle, *Anobium punctatum*, measures 4 to 6 mm in length and can live for approximately 30 years within a wooden object. The treatment was to seal the globe and stand in "Ageless" packaging, enclosing several packets of "Ageless" oxygen absorbers, until all the oxygen was absorbed and the beetle died.

As the staff in Gatineau adjusted to their new

environment, activity increased in the planning process to renovate the West Memorial Building on Wellington Street in Ottawa as the new headquarters building of the National Archives of Canada, with public, archival and administrative functions in one location. Architectural plans have been prepared of this renovated building which will allow better access to the National Archives unique heritage of historical records in a single, downtown location, including the first permanent display of our founding documents. The archival operations - except for conservation, and copying located in Gatineau - will be centralized in the renovated building. It is expected that the renovation work will be completed by 2002 or 2003. To accomplish this, divisions such as Visual and Sound Archives currently housed in the West Memorial Building will be moved to interim locations in late summer or early fall of 1999. Locations have not yet been finalized but the intention is to have two downtown locations, one of which will house the archival divisions, including VSA and the other, the administrative areas.

The new fiscal year which commenced April 1, 1998 is the first in several years that conservation and copying facilities are fully operational. The actual moves and staff deployment for the moves had meant that although work continued when possible, Treatment and Copying Plans had not been prepared with archival divisions nor with the National Library, to which the National



Archives provides preservation services. In the latter part of 1997-98, the Treatment and Copying Plans were negotiated for 1998-99 and activities became more normalized.

Of possible interest to ACMLA members is the development and writing of a standard for permanent paper by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB). The National Archives is a member of the group which is responsible for this development. The establishment of a Canadian standard will further encourage the use of permanent paper for records and publications of national significance and will contribute to the retention of historical information for generations to come.

Public Service

The Researcher Services Division provides responses to all researchers, including those for cartographic and architectural records. Complex or "specialized" enquiries for these records continue to be referred to the archivists in the VSA Cartographic and Architectural Section. Such enquiries included those for mapping of the Alaska-British Columbia boundary, historical census mapping, cartographic terminology, copyright and cartographic records, historical globes, Japanese world maps of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and insurance plans of industrial sites.

The Researcher Services Division continued to develop the Public Access Module, the electronic information service whereby Canadians obtain access to information about the National Archives, its services and holdings. The on-site research tool, "ArchiviaNet" - the testing tool prior to making data available through the Public Access Module on the Internet - contains descriptions of and guides to National Archives documents - to date, numerous digital finding aids have been added and more than 1,000,000 records are now

available. This work will continue on a priority basis and it is expected that some 400 finding aids for cartographic and architectural records as well as publications, created in various word processing packages over the years, will be converted to this data base structure in the next year or so.

Studies were undertaken on the feasibility of and fee structure for a digital copying service - both colour and black-and-white. Once this service is operational, clients will be able to choose to have their photos stored on either compact disc recordable media and/or copied to a digitally produced print. Digital images will be more easily and broadly disseminated than photographic images and will be distributed more cheaply. At this time, the implementation date is not known.

Awareness

In 1997, the National Archives hosted the centenary meeting of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (29 September - 4 October). The National Archivist, a member of this federal-provincial-territorial board for most of the past century, has long been represented in CPCGN activities by cartographic staff of the department. For the annual meeting, Parks Canada and the National Archives presented a joint exhibition "Every Name Tells a Story: 100 Years of Official Place Naming in Canada"; the exhibit was displayed at the National Archives and for a short time later at Natural Resources Canada.

The Visual and Sound Archives Division organized a series of six presentations entitled "Focus on the Canadian Arctic" which were presented as part of a month-long event, "Northern Encounters: A Circumpolar Festival of the Arts," held in Toronto in June 1997. The cartographic presentation entitled "Mapping the Arctic" was given by Betty Kidd.

The publication Managing Cartographic,

Architectural and Engineering Records in the Government of Canada, one of a series of handbooks or guides prepared for government records managers and information managers, was prepared by Louis Cardinal in 1997-98 and will be published in 1998-99.

Selected cartographic and architectural records have been included in departmental multi-media exhibitions such as Treasured Memories, and several have been lent to other institutions - notably the Canadian Centre for Architecture - for their exhibitions.

For the 1999 International Cartographic Association conference to be held in Ottawa, National Archives cartographic staff, as well as staff from Natural Resources Canada and the map libraries at University of Ottawa and Carleton, are taking an active role in the planning of the international cartographic exhibition to be held at the Government Conference Centre. There will also be a historical cartographic exhibition at the National Archives of Canada.

Staff Changes

The National Archivist, Dr. Jean-Pierre Wallot, retired in June 1997 after more than a decade in the position. The Acting National Archivist is Lee McDonald, the Assistant National Archivist.

At the end of March 1998, three cartographic staff members - with almost one hundred years of collective experience in archives - retired from the National Archives and the public service. The three retirees - Ed Dahl, Brian Hallett and Heather Stevens - had long experience and expertise in early maps, government records and current maps respectively. They will be missed.

As well, in the past year, Alain Rainville started a year's educational leave and the assignment of Nadia Kazymyra to Industry Canada's

SchoolNet Program was extended.

New faces in the cartographic archives area are Jerry O'Brien, a long-serving government archivist who has also been active in the photographic archives area and has chosen to work with cartographic archives; Marc Cockburn with experience in electronic records and in disposition work and with a geography university background; and Brian Bjorndal who replaces Heather Stevens.

In the new Preservation Control and Circulation Section of the new Archives Preservation Division, Tom Nagy, the cartographic and architectural custodian assumed additional responsibilities for the circulation function starting in February 1998.

As part of the Archives Development and Preservation Branch's Integration and Consolidation (re-organization) project, discussed in last year's report, Betty Kidd was assigned, effective October 1, 1997, to consolidate the previous Conservation Treatment, Archival Copying and Custody of Holdings Divisions into one division and to ensure that this new division - the Archives Preservation Division - becomes fully operational. She will return to her substantive position as Director, Visual and Sound Archives Division as of September 1, 1998. During this assignment, Brian Carey has been acting director of VSA.

ACMLA/NA/NL Relations

As noted previously, the National Library's new Canadian CD-ROM will include Carto-Canadiana and other cartographic records. Legal deposit and cataloguing in publication (CIP) for maps were also subjects for discussion by the National Archives, the National Library and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives. In September, a preliminary meeting of National Library and National Archives staff was held to

exchange information on the NL legal deposit system and on the NA long-standing "voluntary deposit" system of acquiring published maps. Then on October 17, 1997 representatives of the ACMLA, NA and NL met "to have an informal information exchange among the three parties concerning the collection of and access to maps and to provide an opportunity to understand the various issues involved". A follow-up meeting on February 23, 1998 discussed the six "Next Steps" identified for further action at the October meeting. These steps and actions taken have been identified by the President of the ACMLA in CARTA messages.

Another topic of discussion between the ACMLA and the NA in early 1998 was the map redistribution program. Louis Cardinal posted the NA position on the CARTA listserv on February 24. In this, he noted that the National Archives is still actively involved in the map redistribution system but that it is now necessary that the department be consulted for selection purposes before any material is sent to the National Archives. "Redistribution itself is not the problem, only the inability of the National Archives to any longer cope with handling large volumes of material received

without prior consultation."

Several months ago, the Minister of Canadian Heritage, Sheila Copps, announced that Dr. John English would be undertaking a study of the roles of the National Archives and the National Library in the summer/autumn of 1998. Consultation with interested communities is an important element of this study. The National Archives has provided to Dr. English a recommended list of associations - including the ACMLA - for consultation purposes. Ms. Copps also noted that the appointment of a new National Archivist would await the results of the study.

Conclusion

On behalf of the National Archives, I would like to extend our gratitude to the organizers of this conference and to the executive of the ACMLA for providing the opportunity for the National Archives to give an annual report at ACMLA conferences. I would also like to encourage ongoing communication and cooperation between the members and the National Archives.

I look forward to meeting many ACMLA members at ICA'99 in Ottawa in August 1999.



**ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU CANADA :
RAPPORT PRÉSENTÉ À L'ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET
ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA À L'OCCASION DE SA
CONFÉRENCE ANNUELLE**

**LONDON, ONTARIO
MAY 29, 1998**

Betty Kidd
National Archives of Canada

Le rapport que voici présente les activités des Archives nationales du Canada dans le domaine des archives cartographiques au cours de la dernière année, ainsi que les autres activités ministérielles ayant exercé une influence majeure sur ce domaine. En bref, l'année 1997-1998 a été une année de changements. Une bonne partie de ces changements a eu trait aux ressources humaines : en effet, trois fonctionnaires supérieurs de l'équipe des archives cartographiques ont pris leur retraite à la fin de mars 1998. À cela il faut ajouter les ajustements requis pour s'adapter aux nouvelles procédures de contrôle, aux nouveaux locaux d'entreposage, aux nouveaux laboratoires, à la nouvelle structure organisationnelle, aux nouvelles bases de données, etc. Malgré tout, les réalisations ont été nombreuses, et les Archives nationales ont poursuivi leur travail quotidien d'acquisition, de description, de garde, de conservation, de service au public et de sensibilisation.

Acquisition

La Section cartographique et architecturale de la Division des archives visuelles et sonores a continué d'acquérir des documents de l'État et des documents du secteur privé : les premiers incluent la production annuelle de cartes du gouvernement du Canada et les seconds, des cartes et plans contemporains ou historiques d'importance nationale.

En ce qui concerne l'acquisition de documents gouvernementaux, il faut mentionner la coopération avec les analystes de la Division de la disposition des documents, qui ont aidé la Division des archives visuelles et sonores à élaborer des lignes directrices sur l'évaluation des documents non textuels (*Guidelines for the Appraisal of Government Media Records*), ainsi que les efforts des deux divisions pour mieux coordonner les évaluations multimédias et réduire le nombre de transferts directs. Une série d'énoncés normalisés a de plus été dressée pour faciliter l'établissement des conditions d'entente. De nombreux projets de disposition ou de déclassement, au cours desquels on a déterminé les documents à verser plus tard aux Archives nationales, ont aussi été réalisés, notamment à la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement, au Service hydrographique du Canada, à Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada, à la Commission de la capitale nationale, à Élections Canada, à l'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent, à Ports Canada et à Transports Canada. Les acquisitions de l'année incluaient entre autres des versements de la Défense nationale, des Chemins de fer nationaux du Canada, de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments et de l'Imprimerie du gouvernement canadien.

En ce qui concerne l'acquisition de documents du secteur privé, la Division des archives

visuelles et sonores a commencé à élaborer durant l'année une stratégie qui servira de complément au document *Archives nationales du Canada — Orientation pour les années 1995 à 2000 : acquisition de documents du secteur privé*. Cette orientation est présentement en cours de révision et, au début du prochain exercice, on établira une nouvelle stratégie pour mener les Archives nationales au-delà de l'an 2000.

Parmi les cartes historiques acquises cette année, il faut signaler une carte de navigation manuscrite du fleuve Saint-Laurent, à grande échelle, intitulée « *Carte particulière de la rivière de Québec ou le golphe de Saint-Laurent, fait par Jacques Chauiteau fils, dans tous les voyages qu'il a fait, suivant les observations qu'il en a faitte très exactement, en suivant les gisent des terres. Fait par Alexandre W. Caupin fils en 1718* ». Il faut également signaler deux acquisitions importantes datant du XIX^e siècle : *Stanford's map shewing the position of the Yukon goldfields North West Territories, Dominion of Canada, 1897* [carte montrant la position des gisements d'or du Yukon, Territoires-du-Nord-Ouest, dominion du Canada], Londres, Edward Stanford, 1897; et *Map of the Northern Rail Road Terminus at Rouse's Point shewing the site of the proposed Bridge to connect with the Vermont & Canada Rail Road* [carte du terminus du chemin de fer du Nord à la pointe Rouse, montrant le site du pont projeté pour permettre la connexion avec les chemins de fer du Vermont et du Canada] (F. Pelletier, vers 1850). Les Archives ont aussi fait l'acquisition du fonds de la famille Louis Beaubien (1875-1956), comprenant 57 cartes manuscrites et plans architecturaux des terres ayant appartenu à cette famille à Montréal et à Outremont. Enfin, on a fait don aux Archives de 288 dessins architecturaux produits entre 1854 et 1930 par Power, un cabinet d'architectes de Kingston; il s'agit là d'un ajout important au fonds déjà détenu par les Archives nationales.

La Section des acquisitions et de la recherche de documents électroniques a continué d'acquérir des documents électroniques du gouvernement du Canada. Parmi les acquisitions les plus notables figurent les

images produites en 1990-1991 par radar à balayage latéral durant 155 vols du Service canadien des glaces, au Service de l'environnement atmosphérique d'Environnement Canada. Le Service canadien des glaces a aussi transféré à la section 99 graphiques d'analyse des glaces portant sur les régions de l'Arctique de l'Ouest, de l'Arctique de l'Est, de la baie d'Hudson, de la Côte est et des Grands Lacs, réalisés durant l'année 1997-1998. La Direction générale de l'état de l'environnement d'Environnement Canada a, quant à lui, transféré quelque 3 200 cartes numériques, tirées de l'Inventaire des terres du Canada pour la période de 1964 à 1985.

Contrôle

L'adoption de MIKAN comme système de contrôle conjuguée à la mise en place de *Règles pour la description des documents d'archives* a révolutionné le contrôle intellectuel des fonds aux Archives nationales. Ces deux outils ont, en effet, permis de normaliser les activités de contrôle à l'intérieur de l'institution, ce qui s'est traduit par une meilleure intégration des fonds multimédias. Le personnel des Archives gouvernementales, des Manuscrits et des Archives visuelles et sonores a participé activement aux essais effectués sur MIKAN avant son implantation ainsi qu'à la formation donnée à l'ensemble des effectifs concernant l'application des *Règles pour la description des documents d'archives*; le personnel de ces trois divisions a aussi fait beaucoup pour garantir une migration réussie des acquisitions, des descriptions et des autres données de contrôle des diverses bases de données divisionnaires à MIKAN.

La description des séries de feuilles acquises par les Archives nationales a continué de se faire dans une base de données distincte, réservée aux séries. Des instruments de recherche allant jusqu'au niveau des articles ont été préparés pour quelque 10 000 dessins architecturaux des Affaires indiennes, des cartes électorales ainsi que plusieurs fonds architecturaux acquis du secteur privé, incluant le versement au fonds Power. Les Archives ont aussi amalgamé les instruments de recherche

pour diverses séries rassemblant les plans de cantons de l'Ouest et poursuivi le catalogage des cartes thématiques.

Les Archives nationales ont continué de collaborer avec la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada afin d'intégrer Carto-Canadiana à la nouvelle Canadiana sur cédérom. Plusieurs membres de l'Association des carto-thèques et archives cartographiques ont de plus participé à des essais en vue d'inclure des documents cartographiques de leurs institutions sur le cédérom.

La table de classification de la Library of Congress concernant les atlas canadiens a finalement été révisée pour refléter la classification utilisée pour les cartes du Canada. Proposée en 1983, la révision n'a été approuvée que cette année. Les Archives nationales ont commencé à utiliser immédiatement la table révisée pour leurs nouvelles acquisitions.

Activités de conservation et déménagements

Le nouveau Centre de préservation de Gatineau a officiellement ouvert ses portes le 4 juin 1997. Pour la première fois dans l'histoire des Archives nationales, les installations de conservation et de reproduction sont maintenant sous le même toit. Laboratoires, studios et ateliers de préservation avaient déjà déménagé quand l'ouverture officielle a eu lieu; le personnel, lui aussi, avait emménagé et une partie des fonds d'archives avait déjà été transférée dans les chambres d'entreposage spécialisées. Le travail de réinstallation s'est toutefois poursuivi après l'ouverture officielle. En effet, il fallait encore mettre en place l'équipement spécialisé des laboratoires, incluant une énorme caméra de 105mm servant à produire des microfilms de cartes et plans — une tâche difficile. Les fonctionnaires à Gatineau et au centre-ville d'Ottawa ont aussi travaillé ensemble à préparer le transfert des fonds d'archives et supervisé le déménagement d'une douzaine de sites, dont les activités ont été rapatriées à Gatineau. En tout, 719 600 conteneurs ont été déménagés au Centre de préservation de Gatineau en 1997-1998; de ce

nombre, environ 42 000 faisaient partie des fonds cartographiques et architecturaux. Les globes terrestres de Renfrew ont été déménagés à l'automne 1997 et la collection cartographique de l'Édifice commémoratif de l'Ouest, en janvier 1998. Tous les transferts ont été terminés le 12 mars, plusieurs semaines en avance sur le calendrier établi. Relativement peu de documents cartographiques et architecturaux ont été déménagés, la majorité restant encore à Renfrew. En 1998-1999, les Archives nationales procéderont à une étude des installations d'entreposage à Gatineau, à Renfrew et ailleurs en vue de les rationaliser; il est possible que, suivant les résultats de cette étude, d'autres documents cartographiques et architecturaux soient transférés à Gatineau.

L'équipe de conservation a fait une découverte alarmante lorsque, après le déménagement, elle a déballé le globe de Matthew Seutter, datant de 1710 : le matériel utilisé pour envelopper le globe contenait des particules qui, une fois grossies, se sont avérées être des fèces. Les recherches ont permis de déterminer que ces fèces provenaient d'un insecte vivant dans la base du globe terrestre, faite en bois, où l'on a repéré des trous minuscules. L'insecte, anobie ponctuée (*Anobium punctatum*), mesure de 4 à 6 mm et peut survivre une trentaine d'années dans le bois. En guise de traitement, l'équipe a donc placé le globe et sa base dans un emballage hermétique contenant plusieurs sachets d'absorbant d'oxygène et les y a laissés jusqu'à ce que tout l'oxygène soit absorbé et qu'anobie ponctuée soit morte.

Tandis qu'à Gatineau le personnel s'adaptait à son nouvel environnement, à Ottawa, on s'activait à planifier la rénovation de l'Édifice commémoratif de l'Ouest, rue Wellington, destiné à héberger l'administration centrale. Y seront réunis le service au public, les divisions d'archives et l'administration. La rénovation, dont les plans architecturaux sont déjà terminés, permettra aux Archives d'améliorer l'accessibilité de leur collection historique, unique en son genre, en rassemblant au centre-ville tous les documents concernés, ainsi que d'exposer en permanence les documents de la fondation. Les opérations d'archivage, à

l'exception de la conservation et de la reproduction (à Gatineau), seront également centralisées dans l'édifice rénové, qui devrait être prêt en 2002 ou 2003. Mais entre-temps, il va être nécessaire de relocaliser provisoirement les Archives visuelles et sonores, qui logent actuellement dans l'Édifice commémoratif de l'Ouest. Ce déménagement provisoire devrait avoir lieu au cours de l'été ou au début de l'automne 1999. Aucune décision n'a encore été prise quant à l'emplacement exact : on veut toutefois avoir deux sites au centre-ville, c'est-à-dire un pour les divisions d'archives, incluant les Archives visuelles et sonores, et un autre pour les activités administratives.

L'exercice financier qui a commencé le 1^{er} avril 1998 a marqué un retour à la normale pour les installations de conservation et de reproduction qui, après plusieurs années chaotiques, sont redevenues pleinement opérationnelles. En effet, durant les dernières années, le personnel s'est efforcé dans la mesure du possible de poursuivre le travail, mais les déménagements et les mutations connexes ont empêché la préparation de plans de traitement et de reproduction pour les divisions d'archives et la Bibliothèque nationale, à qui les Archives nationales fournissent des services de préservation. Cependant, à la fin de 1997-1998, on a finalement négocié des plans de traitement et de reproduction pour l'année 1998-1999, et tout a commencé à rentrer dans l'ordre.

Parmi les réalisations susceptibles d'intéresser les membres de l'Association des carto-thèques et archives cartographiques du Canada, il faut mentionner la norme sur le papier permanent formulée par l'Office des normes générales du Canada. Les Archives nationales faisaient partie du groupe responsable de cette norme, qui devrait encourager l'utilisation de papier permanent pour les documents et publications d'importance nationale et, ainsi, concourir à la sauvegarde de l'information historique pour les générations à venir.

Service au public

La Division des services aux chercheurs répond

aux demandes de tous les chercheurs et toutes les chercheuses, y compris les demandes de documents cartographiques et architecturaux. Les demandes complexes ou « spécialisées » dans le domaine continuent cependant d'être transmises aux archivistes de la Section cartographique et architecturale de la Division des archives visuelles et sonores. Cela inclut, par exemple, des questions sur l'ancien tracé de la frontière entre l'Alaska et la Colombie-Britannique, la cartographie des recensements historiques, la terminologie cartographique, les documents cartographiques et le droit d'auteur, les globes historiques, les cartes mondiales japonaises du XVIII^e et du XIX^e siècle, ainsi que les plans d'assurance des sites industriels.

Durant l'année 1997-1998, la Division des services aux chercheurs a poursuivi le développement du module d'accès public, un service d'information électronique qui permet aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes d'obtenir de l'information sur les Archives nationales, leurs services et leurs fonds. Avant qu'une information soit versée à ce module, elle est testée sur *ArchiviaNet*, outil de recherche accessible sur place uniquement, contenant des descriptions des documents des Archives nationales et des guides pour en faciliter la consultation. De nombreux instruments de recherche ont été ajoutés à *ArchiviaNet*, de sorte que plus de 1 000 000 documents sont aujourd'hui disponibles. La Division va poursuivre le travail en fonction des priorités établies et prévoit d'ici un an ou deux convertir à cette plateforme quelque 400 instruments de recherche pour les documents cartographiques et architecturaux, ainsi que pour des documents créés au moyen de divers traitements de texte au fil des années.

Des études ont par ailleurs été entreprises afin d'évaluer la faisabilité d'un service de photocopie numérique (couleur, ainsi que noir et blanc) et les frais à exiger pour un tel service. Une fois le service opérationnel, les clients et clientes pourront demander une impression numérique de leurs photos ou un enregistrement sur disque compact. Les images numériques pourront être plus facilement et plus largement diffusées que les photographies,

à un coût moindre. Aucune date n'a encore été fixée pour l'implantation de ce service.

Sensibilisation

En 1997, les Archives nationales ont été les hôtes du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, qui célébrait cents ans d'existence (du 29 au 4 octobre). L'Archiviste national participe depuis le tout début ou presque aux activités de ce comité fédéral-provincial-territorial et se fait depuis longtemps représenter par des fonctionnaires de l'équipe cartographique. À l'occasion de cette réunion annuelle, Parcs Canada et les Archives nationales ont uni leurs forces pour présenter une exposition intitulée « À chaque nom son histoire : 100 ans d'appellations officielles de noms de lieux au Canada ». L'exposition a été présentée aux Archives nationales, ainsi qu'à Ressources naturelles Canada durant une brève période.

La Division des archives visuelles et sonores a organisé une série de communications sur le Grand Nord canadien, dont une sur la cartographie de l'Arctique, présentée par Betty Kidd. Ces communications faisaient partie d'une activité spéciale, présentée en anglais à Toronto durant le mois de juin 1997 : *Northern Encounters: A Circumpolar Festival of the Arts* [Rencontres nordiques : festival circompolaire des arts].

Louis Cardinal a par ailleurs rédigé un document qui s'inscrit dans une série à l'intention des fonctionnaires fédéraux chargés de la gestion des documents et de l'information : *La gestion des documents cartographiques, architecturaux et d'ingénierie au gouvernement du Canada*. La publication aura lieu en 1998-1999.

Des documents cartographiques et architecturaux choisis ont servi à diverses expositions multimédias des Archives nationales, comme Trésors de la mémoire; plusieurs ont aussi été prêtés pour des expositions dans d'autres institutions, comme le Centre canadien d'architecture.

L'équipe cartographique des Archives nationales, Ressources naturelles Canada, la cartothèque de l'Université d'Ottawa et la cartothèque de l'Université Carleton participent activement à la planification de l'exposition internationale sur la cartographie qui aura lieu en 1999 au Centre de conférences du Canada, à Ottawa, à l'occasion de la conférence de l'Association cartographique internationale. Les Archives internationales prévoient présenter en même temps une exposition sur la cartographie historique.

Départs et arrivées

Jean-Pierre Wallot a pris sa retraite en juin 1997 après plus d'une décennie au poste d'archiviste national. Lee McDonald, l'archiviste national adjoint, l'a remplacé à titre intérimaire.

À la fin de mars 1998, trois membres de l'équipe cartographique ont pris leur retraite : Ed Dahl, Brian Hallett et Heather Stevens, qui cumulaient ensemble près de cent ans d'expérience dans le domaine des archives! Le premier était spécialisé dans les cartes anciennes, le second dans les documents gouvernementaux et la dernière, dans les cartes actuelles. Leur absence ne passera pas inaperçue.

Alain Rainville a demandé et obtenu un congé de perfectionnement d'un an, et l'affectation de Nadia Kazymyra au programme Rescol d'Industrie Canada a été prolongée.

Trois nouveaux visages ont fait leur entrée aux archives cartographiques : Jerry O'Brien, un archiviste depuis longtemps au service du gouvernement qui travaillait auparavant dans le secteur des archives photographiques et a demandé à être transféré aux archives cartographiques; Marc Cockburn, qui possède une expérience dans le domaine des documents électroniques et de la disposition et qui a reçu une formation universitaire en géographie; et, enfin, Brian Bjorndal, qui a pris la place de Heather Stevens.

Du côté de la Section du contrôle de la

préservation et de la circulation, à la nouvelle Division de la préservation des archives, Tom Nagy s'est vu confier en février 1998 de nouvelles responsabilités liées à la circulation en plus de celles associées à sa charge de conservateur des fonds cartographiques et architecturaux.

Dans le contexte du projet d'intégration et de consolidation (réorganisation) de la Direction du développement et de la préservation des archives, discuté dans le rapport de l'année dernière, Betty Kidd a reçu pour mandat d'intégrer en une les anciennes divisions des Traitements en conservation, de la Reproduction des archives et de la Garde des fonds, ainsi que de rendre pleinement opérationnelle la division ainsi créée — la Division de la préservation des archives. M^{me} Kidd travaille à ce mandat depuis le 1^{er} octobre 1997 et devrait reprendre ses fonctions de directrice des Archives visuelles et sonores le 1^{er} septembre 1998. Brian Carey la remplace dans l'intérim.

Relations entre l'Association, les Archives nationales et la Bibliothèque nationale

Tel que mentionné précédemment, le nouveau cédérom de la Bibliothèque nationale intégrera Carto-Canadians et d'autres renseignements cartographiques. Le dépôt légal des cartes, ainsi que leur catalogage avant publication, a fait l'objet de discussions entre les Archives nationales, la Bibliothèque et l'Association des carto-thèques et archives cartographiques du Canada. En septembre, il y a eu une rencontre préliminaire entre la Bibliothèque et les Archives pour échanger des renseignements sur le système de dépôt de la Bibliothèque et le régime de dépôt « volontaire » mis en place il y a longtemps aux Archives nationales comme moyen d'acquisition des cartes publiées. Le 17 octobre 1997, des responsables des trois organismes se sont réunis pour échanger de l'information sur la collecte et l'accès, ainsi que pour permettre à toutes les parties de comprendre les divers points en cause. Une réunion de suivi a eu lieu le 23 février 1998. Il y a été question des étapes à franchir à la réunion prévue en octobre. Ces étapes, au

nombre de six, et les actions connexes sont expliquées par le président de l'Association dans une série de messages diffusés sur CARTA.

Au début de 1998, l'Association et les Archives nationales ont aussi discuté du programme de redistribution des cartes. Louis Cardinal a affiché la position des Archives nationales sur CARTA le 24 février. Dans son message, il a expliqué que les Archives nationales participaient encore activement au système de redistribution, mais qu'il était dorénavant nécessaire de consulter l'institution avant de lui soumettre du matériel puisqu'elle ne suffit plus à traiter les grands volumes de matériel soumis sans une consultation préalable.

La ministre du Patrimoine canadien, Sheila Copps, a par ailleurs annoncé il y a quelques mois que M. John English avait reçu pour mandat d'étudier le rôle des Archives nationales et de la Bibliothèque nationale au cours de l'été et de l'automne 1998. La consultation des collectivités concernées est un élément important de cette étude. Les Archives nationales ont remis à M. English une liste d'associations à consulter, sur laquelle figure entre autres l'Association des carto-thèques et archives cartographiques du Canada. M^{me} Copps a précisé qu'il faudrait attendre les résultats de l'étude avant que ne soit nommé un nouvel Archiviste national.

Conclusion

Au nom des Archives nationales, je tiens à remercier les personnes qui ont organisé cette conférence, ainsi que les cadres de l'Association des carto-thèques et archives cartographiques, qui m'ont permis de présenter ce rapport annuel sur les activités des Archives nationales. Je profite de l'occasion pour encourager la communication et la coopération régulières entre les membres de l'Association et les Archives nationales.

Au plaisir de vous voir à la conférence de l'Association cartographique internationale à Ottawa, en août 1999.

HONOURS AWARD 1998 - EDWARD H. DAHL

PRIX D'HONNEUR 1998 - EDWARD H. DAHL

Prepared by Alberta Auringer Wood and Barbara Farrell
Translated by Martine Rocheleau

Edward H. Dahl has been unanimously selected as the 1998 recipient of the ACMLA Honours Award by the ACMLA Awards Committee in recognition of his many contributions to the field of map librarianship as well as to ACMLA. The ACMLA Board unanimously approved the recommendation that he be given this award.

Ed graduated from the University of British Columbia with a B.A. in History and English in



Presentation of the 1998 Honours Award to Ed Dahl.

1967 and an Honours equivalent in Canadian History in 1968, and from Carleton University with an M.A. in Canadian History in 1969. In 1970, he joined the Public Archives of Canada as Head of the Reference Unit in the National Map Collection. After serving in that capacity for four years, he became Head of the Canadian Section, where he served for two years prior to becoming Chief of the Early Canadian Cartography Section upon reorganization of the NMC. In 1987, there was another reorganization during which he was named the Early Cartography Specialist in the Cartographic and Architectural Archives

Edward H. Dahl a été unanimement choisi en tant que récipiendaire du prix d'honneur 1998 par le Comité des prix de l'ACACC. Ses nombreuses contributions dans le domaine de la carto-bibliothéconomie de même qu'à l'ACACC ont déterminé ce choix et le Conseil de l'ACACC a voté à l'unanimité cette recommandation.

Ed reçoit un B.A. de l'University of British Columbia en histoire et en anglais en 1967, puis un diplôme d'équivalence "spécialisation" en histoire canadienne l'année suivante. Il reçoit par la suite, en 1969, une maîtrise (M.A.) en histoire canadienne de Carleton University. Il joint les Archives publiques du Canada en 1970 au poste de directeur du service de référence de la collection nationale de cartes et plans. Après un séjour de 4 ans à ce poste de direction, il devient directeur de la section canadienne pour une période de deux ans avant de devenir le directeur de la section de la cartographie canadienne ancienne pendant la réorganisation de la collection nationale de cartes et plans. En 1987, une deuxième réorganisation le conduit vers le poste de spécialiste de la cartographie ancienne de la division des Archives cartographiques et architecturales. Il prend sa retraite de ce poste au mois de mars 1998 et la division est renommée division des Archives visuelles et sonores.

Pendant la plupart de ces 28 ans passés aux Archives nationales, Ed demeure très actif au sein de notre Association. Il préside plusieurs réunions, siège à certains comités (particulièrement le comité des cartes historiques), présente des articles, contribue de façon régulière au Bulletin, et dirige plusieurs

Division. He retired at the end of March from this position, with the division now being named the Visual and Sound Archives Division.

For most of his 28 years with the National Archives, Ed has been active in our Association. He has chaired sessions, served on committees (especially the Historical Maps Committee), presented papers, contributed regularly to our Bulletin, and edited several of the Annual Conference Proceedings, which preceded the Bulletin. From 1975 to 1985 he was a member of the Historical Maps Committee, and from 1985 to 1991 he was the compiler, editor, publisher and distributor for the ACMLA Map Facsimile Series. He also served as the Association Archivist from 1985 to 1993. Memorable sessions that he organized included one on professional ethics which considered questions such as "Is it a conflict of interest when a map librarian is married to a member of the geography faculty at the same institution?"???!!!! This one struck home for me!

His other professional activities were of significance, as well. He was deeply involved, and still is, with the Canadian Cartographic Association. He served as the Secretary of the History of Cartography Interest Group from 1976 to 1978, and as Chair from 1979 to 1981. As Associate Editor of *Cartographica*, the quarterly journal published by the University of Toronto Press and endorsed by the Canadian Cartographic Association from 1981 to 1994, he contributed greatly to the scholarly literature in the cartographic field, especially of a historical nature. For *Cartographica* also, he was the Reviews Editor from 1980 to 1994, and has been a member of their editorial board since 1994. He was a co-founder and co-chair of the Ottawa Map Society from 1980 to 1987. He has several publications to his credit, such as *Winnipeg in Maps, 1816-1972* with Alan F. J. Artibise (Ottawa : Public Archives of Canada, 1975) and *Treasures of the National Map Collection ... Exhibition of 100 Original Maps, Atlases, Globes and Architectural Plans, 1490-1982* (Ottawa : Public Archives of Canada, 1982), as well as numerous articles on early cartographic items or map librarianship

éditions des rapports des conférences annuelles qui ont précédé la publication du Bulletin. De 1975 à 1985, il est membre du comité des cartes historiques et de 1985 à 1991, devient le compilateur, éditeur et distributeur de la série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC. Il a également été au service de l'Association en tant qu'archiviste de 1985 à 1993. Il a organisé plus d'une séance mémorable incluant celle traitant de l'éthique professionnel où il amenait la question suivante: "Est-ce un conflit d'intérêt lorsque le cartothécaire est le conjoint d'un membre du département de géographie de la même institution universitaire???" Je me suis personnellement identifié à celle-là!!!

Ses autres activités professionnelles sont aussi dignes de mention. Il a été impliqué, et s'implique encore aujourd'hui, dans l'Association cartographique canadienne. Il a été secrétaire du groupe de travail sur l'histoire de la cartographie de 1976 à 1978 et en devient le président de 1979 à 1981. De 1981 à 1994, en tant qu'éditeur associé de *Cartographica*, publication trimestrielle publiée par les Presses de l'Université de Toronto et appuyée par l'Association cartographique canadienne, il contribue grandement à la littérature académique dans le domaine cartographique et tout spécialement dans le domaine de la cartographie historique. De plus, toujours au sein de *Cartographica*, il est éditeur critique de 1980 à 1994 et reste un membre du comité éditorial depuis 1994. Il est le co-fondateur de la "Ottawa Map Society" et en est le coprésident de 1980 à 1987. Ed Dahl a également plusieurs publications à son actif telles que: "Winnipeg in Maps, 1816-1972" avec Alan F. J. Artibise (Ottawa: Archives publiques du Canada, 1975) et "Treasures of the National Map Collection ... Exhibition of 100 Original Maps, Atlases, Globes and Architectural Plans, 1490-1982" (Ottawa: Archives publiques du Canada, 1982), de même que de nombreux articles traitant de sujets reliés aux matériels cartographiques anciens ou à la bibliothéconomie. Toujours au niveau de l'édition, il siège sur les comités d'édition des périodiques suivants: *The Map Collector*, *Meridian* et *Archivaria*. De 1983 à 1995, il

related topics. He has also served on the editorial boards of *The Map Collector*, *Meridian*, and *Archivaria*. Another contribution of significance was founding, chairing and co-editing the newsletter for the International Society of Curators of Early Maps from 1983 to 1995. Other societies contributed to include the International Cartographic Association, International Map Collectors' Society, Society for the History of Discoveries, International Conference on the History of Cartography, Congress of Cartographic Information Specialists Associations, and Pan-American Institute of Geography and History.

Throughout Ed's career in the National Archives, he showed an unswerving devotion to the study of early maps; he furthered the knowledge of early Canadian maps both by his own research and by his encouragement of the work of others, and has always encouraged high standards of research. Even in retirement, this activity will continue with editing projects galore already lined up, as well as participating in the History of Cartography Project and professional society activities.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives is fortunate to be able to count Ed as one of our most distinguished members, as well as, in the words of Louis Cardinal "the brilliant, dynamic, funny, dedicated and friendly person we all know." The presentation of the certificate was on May 29, 1998.

fonde, préside et co-édite le bulletin de l' "International Society of Curators of Early maps". D'autres sociétés y contribuent incluant l'Association cartographique internationale, l' "International Map Collectors' Society", la "Society for the History of Discoveries", l' "International Conference on the History of Cartography", le congrès de "Cartographic Information Specialists Associations", et le "Pan-American Institute of Geography and History".

À travers toute la carrière d'Ed au sein des Archives, il a montré une dévotion constante à l'étude des cartes anciennes; il a contribué à approfondir les connaissances dans le domaine des cartes anciennes canadiennes grâce à ses nombreuses recherches et aux encouragements envers d'autres chercheurs et a toujours poursuivi et encouragé un standard de recherche élevé. Même à la retraite, il continue à offrir cette qualité à travers ses projets d'édition qui foisonnent et qui s'accumulent, ainsi qu'en participant à son projet "History of Cartography" et à d'autres activités professionnelles.

L'Association des carto-thèques et archives cartographiques canadiennes est heureuse de compter Ed comme un de ses membres les plus distingués et, comme le dit si bien Louis Cardinal, en tant que "personne brillante, dynamique, drôle, dévouée et sympathique comme nous le connaissons tous". La présentation du certificat s'est déroulée le 29 mai 1998.



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 31, 1999.
Please send your nominations to:

Barbara Farrell, Chairperson,
Awards Committee,
495A McLeod Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5P7
or via email at:
Barbara_Farrell@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 carto-thécaire. Sa contribution peut se quantifier de différentes façons: activités particulières ou générales, participation soutenue au sein de l'Association en tant que 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 régykuers de l'ACACC auront droit à une nomination analogue.

Date d'échéance de concours: 31 mars 1999.
Veuillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à

Barbara Farrell, Présidente,
Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC
495A McLeod Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5P7
ou via le courrier électronique a:
Barbara_Farrell@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 issues 101-103 of the *ACMLA Bulletin*. 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 31, 1999.
Please send your nominations to:

Barbara Farrell, Chairperson,
Awards Committee,
495A McLeod Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5P7
or via email at:
Barbara_Farrell@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 101-103. 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 de concours: 31 mars 1999.
Veuillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à

Barbara Farrell, Présidente,
Comité des prix et mérites, ACACC
495A McLeod Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5P7
ou via le courrier électronique a:
Barbara_Farrell@carleton.ca

**REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE
CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING,
September 18, 1998, Hull, Quebec**

Velma Parker
National Archives of Canada

This meeting was mainly concerned with issues that had been postponed, with follow-up concerns to some of the issues dealt with previously and with information on various related activities.

A number of issues brought forward by Jean Weihs in a letter in 1992 were resolved. Several of the issues will be brought forward to JSC. One such issue concerns the second last example in 9.5E1 which implies that back-up disks are to be included in the extent. We will request that the example be amended. This example is inconsistent with the rest of AACR2R in dealing with what are essentially copies. Also, confusion may occur as the user will not find the back-up disks in the item as it will be safely stored away. There are several ways of dealing with this. Copies may be mentioned in a note, or in a system field used for the number of copies. The other alternative is to use the second paragraph of 1.5B1 dealing with identical materials, but this is best used for something like class or lab sets. The method used would depend on the case. Also, in 9.7B1b, the example referring to the "Apple family" should be amended as this terminology is no longer used.

12.1B7. This was back again for further discussion. The proposal here is to expand the existing rule to allow the replaced with the mark of omission the date or numbering as well as names (e.g., corporate or personal) and other information which varies from issue to issue. This could be applied to cartographic serials when the only change is the name of the area. This still has not been approved.

Glossary. Proposals for additions and changes

to the glossary concerned terms relating to computer files. Definitions for computer disk and computer optical disc are proposed along with numerous cross-references additions and changes and resulting amendments to the index. The proposed definitions are as follows:

Computer disk. A removable disk used for storage of compute files in magnetic form, read and written by electro-magnetic impulse. Also called "floppy disk," "diskette".

Computer optical disc. A removable, non-flexible disc used for storage of computer files in optical form, read and written to by laser technology. Common examples of computer optical disc formats are: compact disc-interactive (CD-I), compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM), write once read many (WORM), and photo compact disc (Photo CD).

Note that audio compact discs and videodiscs are also optical.

1997 International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR

A number of things have resulted from this meeting.

1. A mission statement for the Joint Steering Commission (JSC) is being developed.
2. A list of the principles governing AACR2 are being compiled by each of the member bodies.

The principles will be debated at the November 1998 meeting.

3. Tom Delsey of the National Library of Canada was asked to develop a logical model

of AACR2. This has been completed for both parts I and II and revised for Part I. The model is available over the web and comments are due by Sept. 1999. It is recommended that only the 40 page text be downloaded as I gather that the whole document is over 300 pages.

4. A web site for the JSC is being done at the National Library.

5. Still to be done is a survey of the use of AACR2 outside the Anglo-American community.

6. The recommendations concerning serials are being formalized so that they may be incorporated into the rules. The resulting document on how serials should be treated is expected in the spring of 1999.

7. Rule 0.24 is a stumbling block to the revision of AACR2 and the CC:DA of the American Library Association have been asked to draft a change to this rule.

Background web sites:

<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.htm>

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/serialty/html>

<http://www.ala.org/alcts/organization/ccs/ccda/tf-024a.html>

Harmonization of ISBD(ER) and AACR2 Chapter 9

Recommendations to achieve this are being formulated and are to be discussed at the JSC meeting on Nov. 1999.

Web site: <http://www.ala.org/alcts/organization/ccs/ccda/tf-harm1.html>

AACR2R Update

The 1998 revision of AACR2 will appear first in the electronic version and should be available from CLA, ALA, and LA sometime in Oct. 1998. The new reprints, which will be available this calendar year, will include the 1993 and the 1997 amendments. Please note that the 1997

amendments will not be issued as a separate package. You will have to purchase the new reprint to get all of the changes.

National Library cataloguing activities

The harmonized MARC format will be published this winter. In addition there will be a CANMARC homepage on the web.

In the Sept. issue there will be an article in *NL news* on the experience of the National Library with electronic publications. The policy will be to create separate bibliographic records for the print and the electronic formats. However, for electronic serials, all the formats will be in one record.

The NL homepage has linked to various web sites containing information about Canada.

NL has participated for a number of years in two of the US co-operative cataloguing programs namely CONSER and subject indexing. It has not participated in the bibliographic or the NAICO (name authority) projects. Concerning the latter, there have been indications that it may soon be possible for the National Library to send names to that data base. Currently, NL provides name authority records upon request to LC for Canadians or Canadian organizations.

CCC Update

Ralph Manning will be resigning as Chair of the CCC and of the Joint Steering Committee after the Nov. 1998 meeting. The Chair of CCC will be elected from among the permanent members. The change in the terms of reference for the committee mean that the CCC representative on the JSC will be one of the NL members on the committee and not necessarily the chair. The JSC representative will be Margaret Stewart.

REPORT FROM THE CHAIR OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CARTOGRAPHY AND THE CIG TECHNICAL COUNCILLOR FOR CARTOGRAPHY

C. Peter Keller
May 1998

The Canadian National Committee for Cartography met in an open forum on Thursday, May 28, 1998 in conjunction with the joint meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA) and the Association of Map Librarians and Archivists (CCA). Following items were discussed:

1: ICA News

Two new ICA working groups are becoming active. They are "Census Cartography" and "Planetary Cartography". Canada's representatives to these two working groups are Larry Li from Statistics Canada and Philip Stooke from Geography at UWO respectively. You can contact them at:

lilarry@statcan.ca

STOOKE@SSCL.UWO.CA

2: ICA Ottawa 1999 Conference

Conference planning is progressing on schedule. The conference planning and advisory committees will be meeting with members of the ICA executive in Ottawa in June. Planning for Canada's map exhibit is well on the way under Claire Gosson's leadership. A call for submissions will be out soon. You can reach Claire at:

Claire.Gosson@geocan.emr.ca

Deadline for submission of abstracts is September 15. For more detail see:

<http://www.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/ica1999/>

3: Canada's 1995-99 four year *Report on Canadian Cartographic Activities* to the ICA

It is tradition for Canada to publish a four year report summarizing cartographic activities in Canada as a special issue of *GEOMATICA* in conjunction with each full ICA conference. Guest editorship of this issue traditionally falls to the Chair of the Canadian National Committee. Given competing responsibilities and duties this year especially as chair of ICA Ottawa 1999's Scientific and Technical Program, I am grateful to Cliff Wood for agreeing to co-edit this issue with me. Planning is on the way.

4: The Glengarry Initiative and the proposal for a new Geomatics Association of Canada

Questions were raised at the meeting concerning the initiative called the Glengarry Group (established last September) as well as a more recent initiative to form a new association to be called GAC (Geomatics Association of Canada). I was not able to give clear answers to members from the cartographic community about details and possible ramifications to applied and academic cartography in Canada resulting from these initiatives. It was agreed that there is need for an open dialogue between the executives of the various associations with an interest in cartography and the champions of the Glengarry and GAC proposals. One opportunity for such dialogue will be by attending a meeting about all this to be held in conjunction with the SDI conference in Ottawa this June. It appears, however, that few CCA and ACMLA attendees will be able to make this

meeting due to previous commitments and travel difficulties.

5: The ISO/TC211 Initiative

Questions also were raised concerning Canada's proposal to the ISO for standards in qualifications and certification of Geomatics and Geographic Information Sciences personnel. The advantages and disadvantages of professional certification to the various sectors represented under the geomatics umbrella were raised, and the relationship of this certification initiative to other past and ongoing provincial geomatics certification initiatives were questioned. There was uncertainty about the level and nature of participation and involvement in this initiative by the various professional groups involved in geomatics.

6: Selection of next chair for this committee

The term of office for chair of the Canadian National Committee ends August 1999 and a new chair will need to be nominated and ratified.

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Chair, Canadian National Committee for
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NEW MAPS

Amy Chan

Australian mining operations and significant mineral deposits. Scale 1:5,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., central meridian 135° E standard parallels: 18° S, 36° S. Canberra City, ACT, Australian Geological Survey Organisation, 1998.

Cambodia : political. Scale [ca. 1:4,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 10° 40' N / 20° 20' N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997] "Base 802467 (R02153) 12-97".

Cambodia : relief. Scale [ca. 1:4,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 10° 40' N / 20° 20' N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1997] "Base 802468 (R02153) 12-97".

Canada, 1:6,000,000 / produced by GeoAccess, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Geomatics Canada, Earth Sciences Sector, Natural Resources Canada. Scale 1:6,000,000 ; vertical nearside perspective proj., Ottawa : Natural Resources Canada, 1997.

Census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, and census tracts : reference maps : 96 : census [Canada] / produced by the Geography Division, Statistics Canada, 1997 = *Régions métropolitaines de recensement, agglomérations de recensement et secteurs de recensement : cartes de référence : 96 recensement : [Canada] /* préparé par la Division de la géographie, Statistique Canada, 1997. Scales differ. Ottawa : Minister of Industry, c1997.

Deutsche Kultureinrichtungen im Ausland. Karte 3. Scale [ca. 1:100,000,000]. [Bonn] : Auswärtiges Amt, Geographischer Dienst, c1997.

Dinstorte der Honorarkonsularbeamten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Karte 2. Scale [ca. 1:100,000,000] [Bonn] : Auswärtiges Amt, Geographischer Dienst, c1997.

Durch Vermittlung deutscher Lehrer im Ausland geförderte Schulen und Lehrerbildungsanstalten. Karte 4. Scale [ca. 1:100,000,000]. [Bonn] : Auswärtiges Amt, Geographischer Dienst, c1997.

The European Union, forestry / issuing department--European Commission, Directorate-General VI--Agriculture, Directorate-General X--Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual ... Bruxelles ; map by Lovell Johns, Witney OX8 8LH, United Kingdom ; design--Lionel Koechlin. Scale 1:4,000,000. 1 cm. = 40 km. 1 in. = 63.14 miles ; postel's azimuthal equidistant proj. Luxembourg : Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, c1997.

The European Union, regional policy--eligible areas / issuing department--European Commission, DG XVI--Regional policy and Cohesion, DG X--Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual media ... Bruxelles ; map by Lovell Johns, Witney OX8 8LH, United Kingdom. Scale 1:4,000,000. 1 cm. = 40 km. 1 in. = 63.14 miles ; postel's azimuthal equidistant proj. Luxembourg : Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, c1997.

India, physiography / National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation, Department of Science & Technology. 1 st ed., 1997. Scale 1:6,000,000 ; Conical equal area proj. Calcutta : National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation, c1997.

India, political & road map / designed, cartographed, printed, and published by Indian Map Service ; edited by R.P. Arya. Scale [1:4,100,000]. 1 cm. = 43 km. Jodhpur, India : Indian Map Service ; Delhi : marketed by International Publications, c1997.

International route map. Scale [ca. 1:42,500,000] at equator. Singapore : Singapore Airlines, [1997?]

Die Länder der Erde in Flächentreuer Darstellung, Peters-Projektion / Herausgeber, Evangelisches Missionswerk, Hamburg. Ausg. 1997. Scale [ca. 1:17,750,000] not "1:630,609,475". 1 cm. = 63,060 km. At equator ; Peters proj. Hamburg : Missionshilfe Verlag, [1997].

The making of Canada, Yukon and Northwest Territories. Scale 1:6,186,000. 1 in. = 98 mi. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, 1997.

Map of the world down under / produced and published in Australia by Universal Press Pty. Ltd. 4th ed. Scale 1:45,900,000 at equator ; Mercator proj. Macquarie Park, NSW : Universal Press, [1997?]

Map of United States. Ed. of 1997. Scale [ca. 1:7,200,000] not 1:5,385,600. Modesto, Ca. : Compass Maps, c1997.

National wildlife refuges : [United States] / U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Scale 1:7,500,000 ; Albers equal area proj. Washington, D.C. : U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, [1997?]

Natural hazards of North America / produced by National Geographic Maps for National Geographic Magazine ; Allen Carroll, Director of cartography. Scale [ca. 1:15,600,000] ; Azimuthal equidistant proj. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, c1998.

Political planisphere with flag & index, equatorial scale 1/45 000 000 : visualize the nations of the world. Scale 1:45,000,000 at equator ; Mercator proj. Miami Beach, Fl. : Gabelli US Inc., c1997.

Postcode-wegkaart, 2-cijferige postcodegebieden : handig in de auto voor achter uw zonneklep : [Nederland]. Scale 1:1,475,000. [The Hague?] : PTT Post Mediaservice, c1997.

Radio amateur's map of the world : prefix map of the world 1:42 000 000 / Cartographia ; correction by DK5PZ, Dieter Traxel. [4th ed.] Scale 1:42,000,000. Budapest : Cartographia, 1997.

La région circumpolaire-nord / établie par GéoAccés, Centre Canadien de télédétection, Géomatique Canada, Ressources naturelles Canada. 2e éd. Scale 1:10,000,000. 1 cm. = 100 km. ; Azimuthal equidistant proj. Ottawa : Géomatique Canada : Bureau des carte du Canada, Ressources naturelles Canada, c1997.

The Roman Empire / produced by National Geographic maps for National Geographic magazine ; Allen Carroll, director of cartography ; John F. Shupe, chief cartographer ; design--Charles W. Berry, Robert E. Pratt. Scale 1:8,351,000. 1 in. = 132 miles ; Orthographic proj. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, c1997.

Les spéciales de L'IGN, Europe. Le Diamant Alpin, Lyon-Genève-Turin, carte transfrontalière: échelle 1:650 000 (1 cm. Pour 6,5 km.), français-English-italiano / réalisé par L'Institut géographique national ; coédité avec Translps et Alpetunnel. Ed. 1 Scale 1:650,000. 1 cm. = 6.5 km. Paris : Institut géographique national : Espace IGN [distributor], c1997.

The status of dams and hydropower development in 1997 / data have been compiled by Aqua-Media International (Hydropower & Dams) in collaboration with National Committees of the International Commission on Large Dams and members of the International Hydropower Association ; relief-cartography and graphics designed by Dieter Müller. Scale not given. Sutton, Surrey : Aqua-Media International Ltd., c1997.

Svijet, politicka karta ; Svijet, fizicka karta. Scale 1:30,000,000, Zagreb, Hrvatska : Questor d.o.o., [1997?] ISBN 9539629608 (political), 9539629616 (physical)

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Frank Williams

AAA Britain road atlas. 1998. Simon & Shuster. 144 p. \$19.95 (US) ISBN 1562512749

AAA Europe road atlas. 1998. Simon & Shuster. 128 p. \$19.95 (US) ISBN 1562512781

AAA France road atlas. 1998. Simon & Shuster. 144 p. \$19.95 (US) ISBN 1562512757

Asante, M.K., and Mattson, M.T. 1998. *The African-American atlas : Black history and culture, an illustrated reference.* New York : Macmillan. 251 p. \$34.95 (US) ISBN 0028649850

Atlas of Mediterranean environments in Europe : the desertification context. 1998. Mairota, P., Thornes, J.B., and Geeson, N., eds. Chichester : J.Wiley. 205 P. £195 ISBN 0471960926

Atlas of the Irish rural landscape. 1997. Aalen, F.H.A., Whelan, K., and Stout, M., eds. Cork : Cork University Press. 352 p. £35 ISBN 1859180957

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