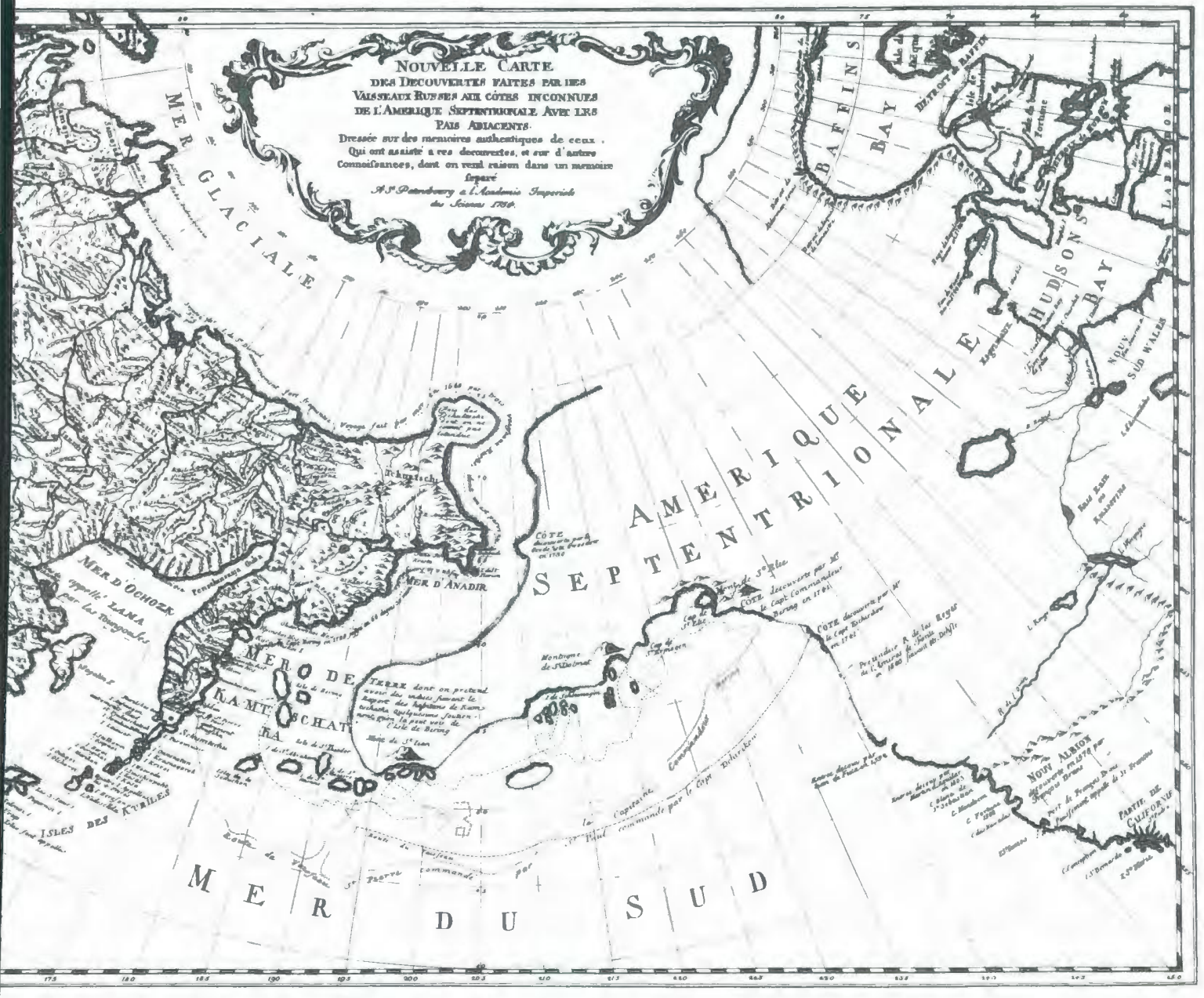
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES du CANADA



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

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NOUVELLE CARTE DES DECOUVERTES FAITES PAR DES VAISSEAUX RUSSES AUX CÔTES INCONNUES DE L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE AVEC LES PAIS ADIACENTS. St. Petersbourg, 1754. Cette carte, dans la John Carter Brown University Library, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No.10 (ISSN 0827-8024).

President's Message

One of the tasks that falls upon the shoulders of the ACMLA President is participating in a variety of workshops or conferences that have direct impact upon members and the goals of ACMLA. Also, you can well imagine the amount of email and snail mail I get announcing such meetings, or raising 'red flag issues', or suggesting "our product is #1". One such item is the US Federal Geographic Data Committee *Newsletter*. Recently, on behalf of ACMLA, I attended a three-day session on the development of the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI). I wanted to take this opportunity to briefly express a couple of ideas and issues that came out of that meeting - as well as some of the issues I brought up to the audience. I know it's summer, and our minds and bodies are becoming refreshed by barbecues, beaches and beer (btw: did you know Geoff Brown now has a Hemp Ale company called "SharpAngus"? but I digress).

Firstly, most of you know the views as I have expressed in email and in public. I don't like the current policies relating to geospatial information dissemination. Heck, I don't like the overall direction our government has been moving towards information dissemination in general! I am fairly certain most members are disappointed with the lack of access relative to our colleagues in the United States. I was reminded by a few people (and there really aren't many left) during this meeting in Ottawa that: "It is better than the UK....and besides, the US will be moving more towards our policy.....and don't forget.... our data is so much better..... and just what do you expect ....after all, there's no money for frivolous things". I know what most of you would have said to that - and I said the same things. However, I didn't just complain or state the obvious ("information is essential to democracy, and no one said democracy was cheap"). This session on CGDI was an excellent opportunity to meet with the key policy players and those from other organisations and the private sector. It was a chance to, if you will pardon the expression, extend the olive branch and approach things from a more diplomatic standpoint. One of the particular issues that came up was the management structure of the CDGI. It is being proposed that there will be a management board to oversee the policies and activities and set priorities...thus far, one place for "academia" is envisioned. There will be, under that board, numerous "nodes" that will work on particular issues (akin to a working group), and advise the management board on directions for CGDI.

I believe the feeling amongst those in the CDGI Secretariat (under NRCan) is that they see many roles for ACMLA in the advisory nodes (for things like standards, metadata, archiving, technical questions, user needs and the like). At present, I am attempting to contact other societies about how to tackle the question of representing users, students and the public (K-12 education and public libraries) at the highest level. There seems to be a willingness in Ottawa to have those needs represented; we have to come up with a means of representing those views effectively and in cooperation with other associations.

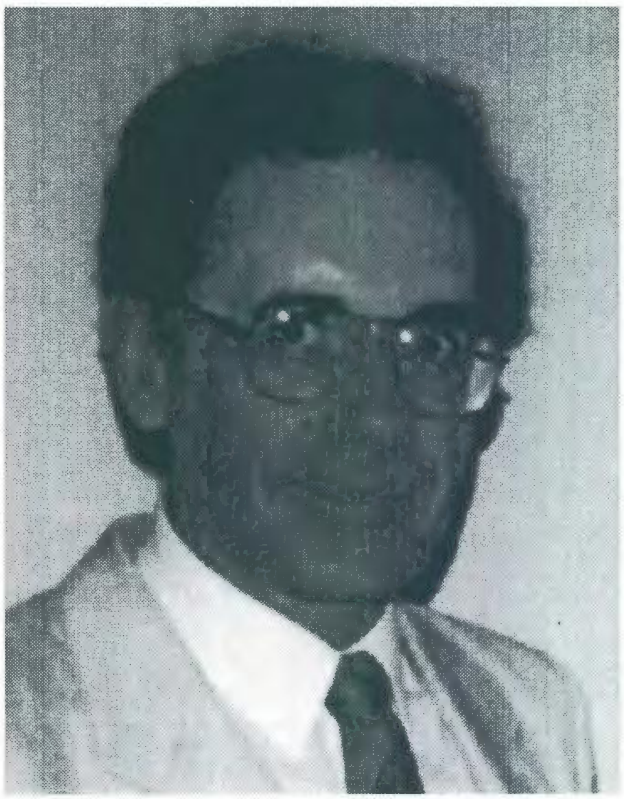
I think it is reasonable to assume that, at this point in time, we don't need to talk about ***if*** a CGDI should be created or even ***why*** and ***how***. The real questions are becoming, who will organize what part of the infrastructure, who will have access to what parts and who will oversee the work and make sure it lasts and achieves its intended goals. It is time to build it and use it. It is also the time to start convincing governments that information policies need to be overhauled to increase access and enhance opportunities for economic development, environmental stewardship, public debate, and learning. It is time to actively, and openly, become a lobbying force, but one that is focused and larger than just ACMLA. Of course, this means your support and involvement is essential. I look forward to your input, advice and suggestions. You know how to contact me ....I look forward to hearing from you!

James Boxall
ACMLA President

L'INFORMATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE NUMÉRIQUE ET LE NOUVEAU CONTEXTE DES CARTOTHÈQUES *

Yves Tessier
Chef de la Cartothèque
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval

Les cartothèques se sont développées comme nouveau champ de pratique de la bibliothéconomie spécialisée au cours des années 50 et 60. Calquée sur le modèle des bibliothèques, cette pratique professionnelle a engendré des centres de service reliés à la documentation cartographique (cartes géographiques et anciennes, atlas, photographies aériennes et satellitaires), a développé son corpus de connaissances propres, la cartothéconomie (map librarianship), ses outils de normalisation documentaire (norme ISBD-CM et règles de catalogage pour les documents cartographiques) et ses regroupements professionnels de cartothécaires à l'échelle internationale, nationale et régionale.



L'avènement récent de l'information géographique numérique (ou information à référence spatiale) et de la géomatique (comme science de la gestion de cette information) introduit une nouvelle perspective dans la prestation de services documentaires reposant jusque là sur l'imprimé. On esquissera ici la montée de ce nouveau paradigme documentaire dans les cartothèques et ses conséquences sur l'organisation et la gestion des services. On rendra également compte de la situation de la géomatique dans les cartothèques du Québec à l'aide d'une enquête réalisée à l'automne 97.

1. L'ÉMERGENCE D'UN NOUVEAU PARADIGME DOCUMENTAIRE À PORTÉE MULTI- DISCIPLINAIRE: L'INFORMATION À RÉFÉRENCE SPATIALE

1.1 L'avènement des cartothèques dans les bibliothèques

C'est surtout au cours des années 50 aux États-Unis et 60 au Canada que les cartothèques voient le jour, très majoritairement dans le milieu universitaire. Souvent elles prennent naissance dans les départements de géographie et sont intégrées par la suite aux bibliothèques de recherche. On assiste ainsi à l'émergence d'un nouveau secteur documentaire avec son mode propre d'organisation calqué sur celui des bibliothèques. La première édition du répertoire

* Originally published in *Documentation et Bibliothèques* (Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de langue française), v. 44 #2, Avril-juin 1998, p.71-75.

des cartothèques canadiennes (Tessier et Winearls 1969) recense 87 collections de cartes (incluant les collections archivistiques).

Une nouvelle profession documentaire voit le jour, les cartothécaires émanant de formations en géographie/cartographie et en bibliothéconomie (très souvent à la fois les deux). On compte aujourd'hui plusieurs associations professionnelles: l'Association des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada (fondée en 1967), la Geography and map division de la Special Libraries Association, l'ALA Map and geography roundtable (MAGERT), la Western (ouest américain) association of map libraries, le Groupe des cartothécaires de la Ligue des bibliothèques européennes de recherche (LIBER) , la Section des bibliothèques de géographie et des cartothèques de la Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothèques (IFLA). Une nouvelle discipline documentaire (cartothéconomie/map librarianship) émerge et se consolide dans des manuels de pratique (Harold Nichols 1976 et Mary Larsgaard 1978). La normalisation cartobibliographique est fixée dans la norme ISBD-CM (Cartographic materials) et les règles de catalogage (Hugo Stibbe 1982) sous la forme d'une interprétation plus avancée des RCAA2 pour les documents cartographiques.

Les cartothèques se sont ainsi consolidées comme une nouvelle forme de bibliothèques spécialisées et un nouveau champ de pratique professionnelle. Ce premier début en appelle maintenant un second, avec l'arrivée de l'information numérique à référence spatiale.

1.2 L'apparition de l'information géographique numérique et de la géomatique

Cet avènement origine des systèmes de cartographie assistée par ordinateur et du développement de l'information géocodée, c'est-à-dire de l'association d'une donnée à une unité géographique. On voit alors apparaître les systèmes de traitement de l'information géocodée, les systèmes d'information géographique (SIG ou GIS en anglais).

La géomatique naît comme science de la gestion de l'information à référence spatiale. Les premiers producteurs de données en sont les premiers consommateurs: les gestionnaires de l'espace (gouvernements et municipalités) ou d'infrastructures (téléphone, électricité, gaz, routes, etc). Les données numériques de base (topographie, cadastre, réseau de communication) sont progressivement complétées par des inventaires sectoriels (utilisation du sol, inventaires forestiers, urbains, etc). L'information géographique brute sous forme numérique s'ajoute donc à celle existant sous forme de carte imprimée.

1.3 Le développement de nouvelles capacités d'analyse spatiale et de la convivialité d'accès

Les outils logiciels de traitement de l'information numérique se raffinent en fonctionnalités et en convivialité. On assiste à l'ajout de fonctions d'analyse spatiale dans les systèmes d'information géographique et à l'élargissement de la portée de la géomatique (analyses socioéconomiques, marketing de services, etc). On voit apparaître également des logiciels plus conviviaux (ArcView comme version allégée de ArcInfo, MapInfo) rendant plus facile l'exploitation de données à référence spatiale par des utilisateurs peu spécialisés. On assiste également à une démocratisation dans l'accès aux données (statistiques socioéconomiques pour le moment) qui élargit le bassin des utilisateurs potentiels.

Les outils documentaires se diversifient: atlas électroniques, atlas de cartes produites à demande à partir d'une base de données, logiciels permettant la construction de couches d'information superposables incorporant même le multimédia, etc.

Un nouveau paradigme documentaire à portée multidisciplinaire émerge:

- de nouvelles sources d'information deviennent disponibles
- de nouvelles clientèles s'annoncent avec des besoins documentaires nouveaux
- de nouvelles demandes de services sont à prévoir pour les cartothèques.

Il faut dès lors envisager d'offrir des services inédits reposant sur une nouvelle catégorie de données et

faisant appel à une infrastructure particulière de gestion et de diffusion, requérant également des compétences nouvelles et un encadrement d'utilisation renouvelé.

2. UN BREF HISTORIQUE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA GÉOMATIQUE DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES

L'introduction de la géomatique dans les cartothèques et les bibliothèques prend son envol aux États-Unis grâce à un partenariat de développement entre l'Association of research libraries et la firme ESRI qui développe le logiciel simplifié de géomatique ArcView. Les deux premières phases du ARL GIS Literacy Project (1990-1994) permettent à près de 70 cartothèques d'obtenir gratuitement le logiciel ArcView, des données géomatiques, une formation d'initiation et un support d'utilisation.

Au Canada, la phase 3 du projet américain (1995) permet d'introduire la géomatique dans une trentaine de cartothèques. Par la suite, une concertation entre l'Association canadienne des bibliothèques de recherche (ACBR/CARL), l'Association des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada et la Canadian association of public data users (données numériques statistiques) permet de conclure en mai 1996 une entente de collaboration à l'échelle canadienne pour l'avancement de la géomatique: "GIS in canadian libraries initiative (GCLI)/Opération géomatique dans les bibliothèques canadiennes (OGBC)". Un groupe de travail est mis sur pied pour faire progresser le dossier sous cinq plans: l'accès à des logiciels de géomatique, l'accès aux données de base canadiennes, la formation des personnels, les dépôts régionaux de données et les liaisons avec les autres partenaires.

Au Québec, l'implantation de la géomatique se fait progressivement dans quelques cartothèques. Sous l'égide du Groupe de travail de la Crépuq sur l'accès aux ressources, un sous-groupe de travail sur la géomatique dans les cartothèques est mis sur pied en juin 1997. Il a pour mandat de déterminer les priorités d'action en vue de développer l'accès aux données numériques à référence spatiale, en particulier celles du Québec, par les moyens les plus appropriés, incluant le partage des expertises disponibles et la mise en commun des expériences réalisées et en cours dans les bibliothèques universitaires québécoises. Au niveau gouvernemental, une réflexion majeure a cours sous la forme d'une étude stratégique sur l'accès aux données à référence spatiale au Québec, sous l'égide du Centre de développement de la géomatique (1997).

3. LA PLANIFICATION DE SERVICES GÉOMATIQUES DANS LES CARTOTHÈQUES: DES QUESTIONS-CLÉS

La planification de services d'information géographique numérique soulève des questions inédites en raison du caractère très novateur du développement et de l'importance des technologies de l'information. Les dimensions du questionnement à soulever sont développées dans la publication de L'ARL "Transforming libraries: issues and innovations in geographic information systems" (George. J. Soete. 1997). On en trouvera ci-après un condensé adapté.

3.1 Quels services offrir?

- Analyse des besoins à satisfaire en termes de données et de traitement d'accès
- Analyse des types de clientèles et de leur capacité d'autonomie en géomatique
- Évaluation des services attendus par les clientèles
- Définition des services à offrir et de l'encadrement requis
- Tendance vers l'accès autonome par les clientèles
- Exploration de partenariats d'encadrement avec les unités d'enseignement
- Accent à mettre sur le rôle de "clearinghouse" de la bibliothèque: diffuser les données et l'information sur les données (notion de géorépertoire de métadonnées), incluant les données produites à l'interne

3.2 Quelles collections développer?

- Données de base: générales ou nationales, limites administratives, limites géostatistiques, topographie, cadastre, réseau routier, etc

- Données thématiques
- Données régionales et municipales
- Données produites à l'interne
- Partenariats avec les producteurs

3.3 Qui va assurer l'encadrement?

- Un certain niveau d'expertise technique requis
- Expertise de contenu également requise
- Expertise poussée en géomatique? Plutôt une personne-ressource à l'expérience polyvalente pour développer un corpus de données, gérer un service, trouver des ressources de développement et de fonctionnement, développer des partenariats, promouvoir les nouveaux services auprès de nouvelles clientèles

3.4 Comment se former et former les utilisateurs?

- Courbe d'apprentissage importante pour le personnel comme pour les utilisateurs
- Réapprendre sa profession dans un nouveau paradigme
- Littérature développée, tutoriels disponibles
- Formations universitaires répandues
- Sessions de formation sur mesure à privilégier
- Jumeler la formation avec les bibliothécaires de données numériques
- Mettre à contribution les départements qui dispensent des formations en systèmes d'information géographique
- Partager l'expertise entre organisations
- Apprivoiser les contenus, pas seulement la technologie
- Rendre les utilisateurs le plus autonome possible

3.5 Avec qui collaborer?

- À l'interne, avec le responsable des données numériques, les conseillers spécialisés dans diverses disciplines, les informaticiens, les gestionnaires de réseaux et de serveurs d'information
- À l'externe, avec les chercheurs, les techniciens de laboratoires d'information géographique, les professeurs, les producteurs gouvernementaux ou parapublics, les agences locales, les fournisseurs de services et de logiciels
- Supporter des mouvements collectifs pour des consortiums d'acquisition de données ou pour des représentations d'intérêt commun
- Jouer la carte de la "neutralité" de la bibliothèque par rapport aux unités départementales, pour obtenir des données et de l'assistance, et pour diffuser de l'information

3.6 Comment et où stocker les données?

- Serveur local ou espace dédié dans l'ordinateur central?
- Serveurs collectifs?
- Serveurs (nationaux ou régionaux) en voie de développement par des producteurs de données
- Tendance vers des transferts à demande par ftp (ex. IDD) plutôt que le stockage sur place (just in time plutôt que just in case)

3.7 Quelle est la structure des coûts?

- Équipement: moins préoccupant qu'avant, un micro-ordinateur de bon calibre suffit
- Logiciels: nombre limité, consortium d'achat, prix peu élevés
- Acquisitions de données: tarification actuelle inabordable, approche consortium de type IDD nécessaire
- Formation d'émergence et continue: source importante de coûts mais indispensable
- Encadrement des utilisateurs: source importante de coûts mais également important
- Stratégie de développement par étapes progressives

Pour un aperçu du développement de la géomatique dans les cartothèques européennes, on consultera avec profit le Bulletin du Comité français de cartographie (1998).

4. UNE TYPOLOGIE DES SERVICES À OFFRIR

À partir de ces lignes directrices de développement, on peut esquisser une typologie des services à offrir, dans une continuité allant vers la spécialisation croissante.

4.1 Consultation d'atlas électroniques

- Extension du service déjà offert avec l'imprimé
- Expertise limitée requise, organisation de type service cédérom

4.2 Services d'accès aux données et aux métadonnées (données descriptives)

- Fonction prioritaire et propre aux bibliothèques
- Rendre les données accessibles pour les spécialistes déjà autonomes et aussi pour de nouvelles clientèles à sensibiliser
- Favoriser l'accès aux métadonnées et en promouvoir le développement, incluant le développement des métadonnées pour l'organisation (le "catalogage" de ce qui est produit localement)
- Diffuser l'information sur les développements en cours, les projets, les innovations technologiques (fonction "clearinghouse")

4.3 Visualisation et cartographie de base

- Affichage de données à l'aide d'afficheurs géomatiques
- Offre de certains traitements techniques (projections, coordonnées, conversions, etc)
- Production cartographique de base et impression de cartes

4.4 Analyse spatiale

- Mise en accès d'outils offrant des capacités d'analyse spatiale
- Production de compilations ou de cartes pour les utilisateurs

Certaines bibliothèques vont jusqu'à mettre sur pied des centres géomatiques (GIS Centers) ou développent intensivement leurs services sur la base de partenariats avec des fabricants de logiciels et des producteurs de données.

5. UNE ENQUÊTE RÉCENTE SUR LA GÉOMATIQUE DANS LES CARTOTHÈQUES DU QUÉBEC

Une enquête sur la géomatique dans les cartothèques du Québec a été réalisée à l'automne de 1997 par le Sous-groupe de travail sur la géomatique de la Crépuq (*). Cette enquête avait pour but d'établir l'état de la situation et les besoins d'appui au développement, en vue de dégager des priorités d'action.

On trouvera ici une synthèse des réponses obtenues ainsi que quelques conclusions d'ensemble.

5.1. Les collections

Huit répondants sur 11 possèdent des documents électroniques dans leur cartothèque, dont 7 détenant des atlas électroniques. La situation réelle des cartothèques québécoises se laisse dévoiler davantage lorsqu'on constate que seulement 5 d'entre elles possèdent des données géomatiques brutes, 3 cartothèques disposant d'une politique de développement des collections électroniques.

Un premier constat s'impose: seules trois cartothèques au Québec auraient réellement amorçé le "virage géomatique" à l'heure actuelle, elles l'ont sans doute fait sous l'impulsion de leurs institutions respectives puisque lorsqu'on leur demande s'ils possèdent des logiciels d'intérêt géomatique développés dans leur propre université, ce sont les trois mêmes qui acquiescent.

Deux autres cartothèques seraient aussi en voie de faire le virage géomatique, puisque ce sont 5 cartothèques qui possèdent des données brutes , et 5 cartothèques (les mêmes?) qui utilisent des SIG; ARC-VIEW est utilisé dans 5 cartothèques, et MapInfo dans seulement 2.

Le repérage des documents électroniques s'effectue par le catalogue en ligne (pour 5 cas), par liste (pour 3), par un site WEB (pour 2). Notons que l'utilisation de bases de données toponymiques demeure marginale, puisque seulement 3 répondants en utilisent une ou deux.

Les données de cette première partie du sondage montrent assez clairement la pauvreté des

cartothèques en documents numériques à référence spatiale: les quelques rares cartothèques qui ont amorçé le "virage géomatique" ne possèdent que très peu de documents de cette nature. Cela signifie-t-il que le virage géomatique n'a pas encore eu lieu au Québec, et que nous accusions un retard par rapport à d'autres? Sans données précises sur la situation dans le reste du Canada, il est difficile de l'affirmer. Il reste que la politique actuellement inabordable de diffusion des documents géomatiques explique largement la situation de la pauvreté des collections disponibles. Par exemple, la version électronique d'une carte topographique coûtent environ 50 fois plus cher que la version imprimée sur papier.

5.2. Les utilisations et les services offerts

Seulement 4 cartothèques offrent aux usagers des activités d'initiation.

Six ont une politique d'accès et de restriction sur l'utilisation des données.

Quant au support et à l'assistance directe aux usagers, 5 offrent un support minimal, 6 laissent travailler les usagers et répondent aux questions, une assiste l'usager dans sa démarche et seulement un centre produit des cartes à la demande de l'usager.

Pour les services offerts aux usagers, 3 centres signalent des données existantes ou nouvelles; 4 transfèrent des fichiers de données sans les archiver; 4 archivent les données localement et offrent un accès sur place; 4 offrent un service de consultation et de cartographie élémentaire et aucun n'offre le service de cartographie avancée et d'analyse spatiale.

Quant à la collaboration avec certains départements, seulement 2 centres ont répondu par l'affirmative.

Le niveau d'achalandage rapporté par les centres est comme suit: 5 centres ont moins de cinq usagers par semaine et un seul rapporte 5 à 10 usagers par semaine.

5.3 La formation et l'expertise

Les répondants confirment l'inexistence de l'expertise jugée nécessaire pour organiser et exploiter les bases de données numériques à référence spatiale. Seulement un seul centre répond par l'affirmative et 6 par la négative.

Quant à la formation reçue, 2 centres rapportent une formation à des logiciels de géomatique, 6 à une initiation à des logiciels de géomatique et 3 à d'autres formations.

Deux réponses ont été reçues quant à l'expertise particulière que les répondants ont développée. Elles se situent au niveau de la connaissance des standards canadiens et américains pour les métadonnées, du suivi des développements au gouvernement du Québec, ainsi qu'à la préparation d'un cours de formation pour les usagers sur Softmap.

Huit réponses ont été reçues concernant l'utilisation des données numériques statistiques. Trois répondants affirment y travailler avec les données par le biais du programme de l'IDD alors que cinq répondent par la négative.

5.4 Le matériel

Les plate-formes informatiques utilisées sont Windows 95 (5), Windows 3.1 (2) et Windows NT (1). On note la prééminence de Windows 95 et du fonctionnement en mode poste local par rapport à un mode réseau possible (1).

Le nombre de postes informatiques mis à la disposition des usagers varie considérablement: 0 poste (1), 1 poste (4), 4 postes (1), 100 postes (1). Dans ce dernier cas exceptionnel à McGill, le nombre comprend les 42 postes du laboratoire départemental (géographie) de géomatique qui est intégré à la cartothèque, ainsi que les autres postes sur le campus qui ont une capacité géomatique. Tous les postes déclarés sont reliés à l'Internet.

Quatre répondants (sur 8) offrent l'impression couleurs, trois exercent un contrôle sur les quantités et deux ont une tarification.

L'entretien des appareils est effectué principalement par un technicien (3 cas) ou un analyste (2 cas) du service des bibliothèques, par un analyste et technicien en géomatique (1 cas) et par le cartothécaire (1 cas). La situation s'explique par le fait que la très grande majorité des cartothèques sont rattachées à des bibliothèques.

Il ressort que la technologie est à jour, que l'accès technologique est en fonction de la demande et que le soutien technique semble approprié.

5.5 Les besoins et les attentes

Les répondants ont été invités à exprimer leurs besoins et leurs attentes. Les trois premières priorités ont été les suivantes:

- la mise en commun des expériences et des expertises
- la formation de base en géomatique
- des données géomatiques de base pour fins pédagogiques

Ces trois choix reflètent la situation générale: nous en sommes encore aux premiers pas de l'implantation des systèmes d'information géographique (SIG) et des données numériques à référence spatiale dans les cartothèques.

Dans la seconde question, on demandait aux gens d'exprimer leurs attentes face au groupe de travail. Cinq personnes ont répondu. Les sujets abordés sont divers mais peuvent être regroupés ainsi: la mise en commun de ressources et d'expertises, l'accès aux données gouvernementales québécoises, la formation. Dans la section, "mise en commun de ressources et d'expertises", une participante a proposé un projet: avoir une page Web de références Internet communes aux cartothèques québécoises, qui pourrait être alimentée par l'ensemble des cartothèques.

5.6 Les principales conclusions

On peut résumer la situation de la géomatique dans les cartothèques québécoises de la manière suivante:

- le "virage géomatique" est entrepris dans à peine la moitié des cartothèques
- on observe une grande pauvreté dans la disponibilité des données
- la diversité et la variabilité caractérisent les services offerts
- l'achalandage d'utilisation reste assez faible
- l'absence de l'expertise de base jugée nécessaire est déplorée
- la formation a surtout porté sur des logiciels
- on porte un certain intérêt pour les métadonnées (données descriptives)
- les données numériques statistiques de l'IDD restent encore d'usage restreint
- la plateforme Windows 95 et le mode local sont privilégiés
- les postes informatiques sont offerts en nombre restreint (sauf 1 cas)

Comme l'enquête l'a révélé, la situation générale indique que nous en sommes encore aux premiers pas dans l'introduction des données géomatiques dans les cartothèques, qu'il faudra travailler sur divers plans à la fois (échanges, formation, accès aux données) et privilégier le développement concerté.

6. DES PERSPECTIVES D'ACTION

L'état de la situation de la géomatique dans les cartothèques québécoises et les besoins prévisibles à satisfaire permettent de dégager certaines perspectives d'action à réaliser à moyen terme:

• L'identification des expertises particulières dans chaque université pour des mises en commun d'expériences et de ressources, ainsi que le développement de la concertation entre les universités et l'établissement de priorités communes d'action;

• L'utilisation plus poussée des données géoréférencées accessibles par l'intermédiaire de l'Initiative pour la démocratisation des données (IDD), à l'aide de l'afficheur géomatique ArcView, notamment grâce à une formation intensive à ArcView et aux données de Statistique Canada, et à une collaboration plus étroite avec le secteur des

données numériques déjà bien organisé dans les universités;

• La définition et l'acquisition d'un corpus "pédagogique" de données géomatiques de base canadiennes et québécoises pour fins de démonstration et de promotion auprès de nouvelles clientèles;

• L'identification des besoins et la détermination des modalités d'accès aux données géomatiques québécoises, dans le cadre d'une politique d'accès gouvernementale faisant preuve de plus de réalisme;

• Le développement d'une formation de base en géomatique adaptée pour les cartothécaires et d'activités de tenue à jour des connaissances;

• La participation à des initiatives pour l'avancement de la géomatique dans les bibliothèques à l'échelle québécoise et canadienne.

7. CONCLUSION

La montée récente de l'information géographique numérique comme source incontournabale de connaissance sur le territoire et l'entrée massive de la technologie spécialisée, alliée à une expertise de pointe à maîtriser, imposent aux cartothèques un contexte nouveau et un défi riche en services documentaires nouveaux à offrir.

De nouvelles sources d'information à mettre en valeur, des outils puissants pour les exploiter, des moyens décuplés de diffusion par internet, de nouvelles clientèles à familiariser avec un secteur documentaire en émergence, voilà autant d'éléments prometteurs qui préparent le "second début" des cartothèques pour le prochain millénaire.

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Centre de développement de la géomatique (1997). *Étude stratégique sur l'échange de données à référence spatiale (DRS) au Québec: sommaire exécutif.* Québec: Le Centre, 1997. 4p.

Comité français de cartographie (1998). *Bulletin*, no 154-155, décembre 1997-mars 1998, 80p.

Numéro consacré à la documentation cartographique: la normalisation, l'indexation géographique, présentation de quelques cartothèques de France et d'associations professionnelles, le catalogage, les bases de données d'atlas multimédias, la numérisation de documents cartographiques. On notera un imposant relevé (p.63-75) de sites internet d'intérêt cartographique, documentaire et professionnel.

Larsgaard, Mary Lynette. 1978. *Map librarianship: an introduction*. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited. 382 p. 2e éd.: 1987

Nichols, Harold.1976. *Map librarianship*. London : C. Bingley. 298 p.

Soete, George J. 1997. *Transforming libraries: issues and innovations in geographic information systems.* Spec kit 219. Washington, D.C.: Association of research libraries. 39p.

Stibbe, Hugo, comp. 1982. *Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2*. Chicago: American Library Association, 258 p.

Tessier, Yves et Joan Winearls. 1969. *Répertoire des collections de cartes canadiennes.* Association des cartothèques canadiennes. 72 p.

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* Sous-groupe de travail sur la géomatique ou les données numériques à référence spatiale créé en juin 1997 par le Sous-comité des bibliothèques de la Crépuq avec la composition suivante: Anastassia Khouri (Université McGill), Pierre Lépine (Bibliothèque nationale du Québec), Pierre Roy (Université du Québec à Montréal), Onil Dupuis (chargé de recherche de la Crépuq) et Yves Tessier (Université Laval), président du sous-groupe de travail.

GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION AND THE FUTURE CONTEXT OF MAP LIBRARIES

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The Map Library developed as a new field of practice in specialized libraries during the 1950's and 1960's. Based on traditional library models, this new profession generated service centres offering cartographic documentation (current and old maps, atlases, aerial and satellite photos), the development of a new and distinct field of knowledge - map librarianship, tools for document standardization (ISBD-CM and standards for cataloguing cartographic documents), and the creation of map library associations on an international, national, and regional level.

The recent advent of geospatial information (or spatially referenced information) and of geomatics (the science that manages this information) has introduced a new perspective on the delivery of information services which up to this moment was dependant on traditional print methods. In this text, we will present the growth of this new information paradigm offered by map libraries, and the possible consequences to the management and the organization of services. Equally, we will show the state of geomatics within map libraries in the province of Quebec, using the help of a survey completed in the Fall of 1997.

1. THE GROWTH OF THE NEW MULTI-DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION PARADIGM: GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

1.1 The origins of map libraries within libraries

Map libraries began to develop in the U.S. during the 1950's and in Canada during the 1960's, primarily in university environments. Often map libraries would begin within Departments of Geography, but would eventually become intergrated within the main research library. We begin to see the start of a new information area with its own method of organization that is based on similar library structures. The first edition of the Directory of Canadian Map Collections (Tessier and Winearls, 1969) lists 87 existing map collections (including archival collections).

A new information profession is born, map librarians with a background in either Geography/ Cartography or Library Science (often times both simultaneously). Presently, we number many professional associations: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives - ACMLA (founded 1967), Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association, ALA Map and Geography Roundtable - MAGERT, Western

Association of Map Libraries (Western United States), Map Librarian Group of the Association of European Research Libraries - LIBER, the Section of Geography Libraries and Map Libraries of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions - IFLA. A new information field (map librarianship) emerges and becomes a specific topic with practical manuals (Harold Nichols, 1976 and Mary Larsgaard, 1978). With ISBD-CM and the publication of a manual of interpretation for AACR2 for cartographic materials (Hugo Stibbe, 1982), bibliographic map description was standardized.

Map libraries have evolved into a new form of specialized Library as well as a new professional field. This debut has also given way to the new arrival of geospatial information.

1.2 The emergence of geospatial information and geomatics

The advent of geospatial information and geomatics began with computer assisted cartographic systems and the development of geocoded information, or a link between data and a geographical feature. We then see the appearance of Geocoded Information Processing Systems and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Geomatics starts as a science for managing spatially referenced information. The first groups to generate data were also the first to consume this data afterwards: planners (Governments and Municipalities) or infrastructure managers (telephone, power, gas, roads, etc.). Basic digital data (topography, cadastral survey, communication networks) is completed more and more by other digital datasets (land use, forest and urban inventory). Newly acquired raw geospatial information also complements existing printed paper maps.

1.3 The development and accessibility of new spatial analysis capabilities

Software tools that process digital information are becoming more functional and accessible. Spatial analysis functions are being enhanced in GIS, and the range of geomatics applications also becomes more broad (socio-economic analysis, marketing of services, etc.). We equally see a liberalization in accessing information (presently only socio-economic statistics) generating a growth in potential users. Documentation tools have become more varied: electronic atlases, customized map atlases created from databases, software allowing the creation of superimposed layers of information including multimedia, etc.

A new multi-disciplinary information paradigm is emerging:

- new sources of information become available
- new customers arrive with different document needs
- map libraries have to anticipate requests for new services.

We must now consider offering unique services based on a new category of data requiring a specific management and delivery infrastructure, new skills and guidelines for usage.

2. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOMATICS WITHIN THE LIBRARY SYSTEM

The introduction of Geomatics into map libraries and library systems started with a partnership between the Association of Research Libraries and the ESRI Company who developed a user-friendly GIS software called ArcView. The first two phases of the ARL GIS Literacy Project (1990-1994) allowed 70 map libraries free access to the ArcView software, geospatial data, an introductory training session, and user support.

In Canada, Phase 3 of the American project (1995) allowed the introduction of geomatics into approximately 30 map libraries. Afterwards, a dialogue between the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL), the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA), and the Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU) helped in May of 1996 to establish a Canada wide agreement for collaboration towards the progress of geomatics: "GIS in Canadian Libraries Initiative (GCLI)". A working group was created to further develop geomatics in map

libraries and study the following five aspects: access to GIS software, access to Canadian datasets, training staff/personnel, establishing regional databanks, and establishing links or connections with other partners.

In the province of Quebec, geomatics is slowly being introduced in some map libraries. Under the supervision of the CREPUQ Working Group on the Access to Resources, a second sub-group on geomatics in map libraries was established in June of 1997. Its mandate was to establish a plan of action for developing access to geospatial data, with particular attention to data from the province of Quebec, and to share available expertise and experience already achieved within the university libraries of Quebec. At the government level, a major and strategic study administered by the "Centre de développement de la géomatique (1997)" is presently under way to determine the accessibility of geospatial data in Quebec.

3. THE PLANNING OF GEOMATIC SERVICES IN MAP LIBRARIES: KEY QUESTIONS

The planning of geospatial information services raises new questions because of its innovative character and the importance of information technologies. The ARL publication titled *Transforming Libraries: Issues and Innovations in Geographic Information Systems* (George J. Soete, 1997) brings to the forefront important questions. Below is a condensed version of the questions from the above-mentioned publication.

3.1. Which services to offer?

- Analysis of needs to satisfy in terms of data and the ability to process the data
- Analysis of user types and their ability to access GIS independently
- Evaluation of services requested by users
- Definition of services to offer and training needs
- Trend towards independent access by users
- Examination of training partnerships with teaching faculties
- Emphasis on a library "clearinghouse" role where data and metadata, including those produced locally, are distributed

3.2. Which collections to develop?

- Base data: general or national data, administrative boundaries, geostatistical boundaries, topography, cadastral surveys, road networks, etc.
- Thematic data
- Regional and municipal data
- Locally produced data
- Partnerships with data producers

3.3. Who will ensure support?

- A certain expertise level required
- Content evaluation also required
- Advanced GIS expertise? Or rather an individual with comprehensive experience needed to develop a databank, manage services, find, develop, and operate resources, develop partnerships, and promote new services for new users

3.4. How to train personnel and users?

- The learning curve is considerable for staff and users
- Relearn the profession within a new paradigm
- Use available tutorials and documentation
- Wider range of university education
- Create customized training sessions
- Combine training with data service librarians
- Make use of university departments that teach GIS
- Share expertise among organizations
- Become familiar with the contents and not only the technology
- Make users more self-sufficient

3.5. With whom to collaborate?

- Internally, collaborate with the person in charge of digital data, specialized advisors in various subjects, computer scientists, network and server administrators
- Externally, collaborate with researchers, geographical information laboratory technicians, professors, governments and non-governmental producers, local agencies, software and service providers

- Support collective coalitions that favour consortiums for data access or that represent common interests
- Play the "neutral" card that libraries have compared to departments and faculties, when it comes to asking for data, support, and distributing information

3.6. How and where to store data?

- Local servers or allocated space on central computers?
- Collective servers?
- National or regional servers presently being developed through data providers
- FTP transfer trends instead of on-site storage ("just in time" rather than "just in case")

3.7. What is the cost structure?

- Equipment: less critical than in the past, a good quality PC will suffice
- Software: limited number, group buying will lower costs
- Data accessibility: prohibitive prices at this time, FTP consortium is needed
- Initial and continuous training: significant but essential cost
- User support: important and again essential cost
- Development strategy in progressive steps

For an overview of the development of geomatics in European map libraries, consult the Bulletin du Comité français de cartographie (1998).

4. TYPES OF SERVICES TO OFFER

Under these guidelines for development, we can then outline a range of user services on a continuum towards a growing specialization.

4.1. Consulting electronic atlases

- Expansion of electronic services already offered with print documents
- Limited expertise required, CD-ROM type service

4.2. Access services for data and metadata (descriptive data)

- These services are a high priority for libraries
- Make data available and accessible to independent specialists and to new users
- Favour accessibility and promote development of metadata for organizations (including cataloguing of local production)
- Distribute information on new developments, projects, and innovative techniques (clearinghouse role)

4.3. Visualization and basic cartography

- Data display through GIS tools (systems, softwares)
- Offer various technical processing capabilities (projections, coordinates, conversions, etc.)
- Basic map production and map printing

4.4. Spatial analysis

- Give access to spatial analysis tools
- Production of maps or "compilations" for users

Some libraries are setting up GIS Centres or are intensively developing services with the help of software providers and data production partnerships.

5. RECENT SURVEY OF GEOMATICS IN QUEBEC MAP LIBRARIES

A survey of geomatics in Quebec map libraries was conducted during the Fall of 1997 by the working sub-group of the CREPUQ.* The goal of the survey was to report on the status of geomatics and to identify development support needs in order to establish priorities for action.

Below is a overview of survey results and general conclusions.

5.1. Collections

Eight out of eleven respondents have electronic documents in their map libraries, seven of which have electronic atlases. The true position of map

libraries in Quebec becomes clear when noted that only five possess raw geospatial data and three map libraries have a collection development policy for electronic resources.

A fact first noted was that: only three map libraries within the province of Quebec have presently genuinely initiated the "GIS transition". These transitions were most likely completed because of institutional influences as respondents also answered positively when the survey asked if they had GIS related software developed at their university.

Two additional map libraries have come close to making their GIS transition because it was noted in the survey that five map libraries have raw data, five map libraries (the same?) use GIS; ArcView is being used in five map libraries, and MapInfo is being used in only two.

Locating electronic products is by on-line catalogue (in five cases), by consulting paper lists (in 3 cases), and by web page (in 2 cases). Geographical name datasets are still rarely used; three respondents are presently using one or two.

The results of the first portion of the survey clearly show that map libraries lack geospatial data: the few map libraries that have initiated the "GIS transition" possess only a few documents of that nature. Could this mean that the "GIS transition" has not taken place within Quebec map libraries and that we are starting to fall behind considerably in comparison to others? It is hard to draw this conclusion without more information about the situation elsewhere in Canada. However, the existing policy for the distribution of geospatial data largely explain the poverty of available collections. For example, the digital format of a topographical map may cost approximately 50 times more than its paper version.

5.2. Services and Users

Only four map libraries offer orientation activities. Six have a specific policy for data release and use. In terms of user support and direct help, five map libraries offer minimal support, six leave users to work by themselves and answer questions, one assists users throughout the entire process and only one centre produces customized maps for users.

In terms of services offered to users, three centres refer users to existing or new data available elsewhere, four download data on request, four store data on-site and offer on-site access, four offer a reference service and basic cartographic service and none offer more advanced cartographic or spatial analysis services.

Only two map libraries have established a collaboration with faculties and departments.

The number of users registered by libraries are as follows: five have fewer than five users per week, and only one map library reports five to ten weekly users.

5.3. Training and Expertise

Survey respondents confirm the lack of required expertise in organizing and using geospatial datasets. Only one centre asserts that their expertise level is satisfactory and six others say the opposite.

In terms of training received: two centres report formal training on GIS software, six had an introduction to GIS softwares, and three had other forms of training.

Two comments were received regarding the distinctive expertise that the respondents had developed. The comments refer to knowledge of Canadian and American standards for metadata, developments by the province of Quebec, and to the preparation of training course for Softmap users.

Eight answers were received regarding the use of statistical digital data. Three respondents stated that they were working with statistical data via the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) while five respondents indicated they were not.

5.4 Equipment

The computer systems used are Windows 95 (5), Windows 3.1 (2), and Windows NT (1). The survey shows the dominance of Windows 95 and the use of individual stations instead of a network setup. The number of workstations available to users varies considerably: no work stations (1), 1 station (4), 4 stations (1), 100 stations (1). In the last example at McGill, the number includes 42 workstations in the GIS laboratory (Geography Department) that are part of the map library, plus other work stations on campus that have GIS "capacity". All the reported stations are linked to the Internet.

Four (out of eight) respondents offer colour printing; three control the quantity and two charge fees.

Maintenance of equipment is done primarily by a technician (in three cases) or analyst (in two cases) within the library network, by an analyst and GIS technician (in one case), and by the Map librarian (in one case). The fact that most map libraries are linked to main libraries explains this situation.

From these results, it is apparent that equipment is up to date, that accessibility reflects the demand, and that technical support seems to be appropriate.

5.5 Needs and Expectations

Respondents were asked to comment on their needs and expectations. The first three priorities are as follows:

- Sharing of experience and expertise
- Basic training in GIS
- Access to basic geospatial data for teaching

This selection in priorities reflects this general situation: we are still taking the first steps towards the implementation of GIS and geospatial data in map libraries.

In the second question, people were asked to express their expectation for the working group. There were five answers. Many topics were brought up and can be grouped as follows: sharing of resources and expertise, access to Quebec government data, and training. In terms of "sharing of resources and expertise", one of the participants suggested the following project: establish a web site of Internet references common to Quebec map libraries and augmented by contributions from other map libraries.

5.6 Primary conclusions

The situation with respect to GIS in Quebec map libraries can be summarized as follows:

- the "GIS transition" has begun within only half of map libraries
- there is a lack of availability of data
- the services offered are diverse and varied
- the number of users remains low
- the absence of basic expertise is unfortunate
- training was mainly focussed on software
- some interest in metadata
- DLI statistical data is still in limited use
- Windows 95 platform and independent work stations are preferred
- limited work stations are available (except in one case)

The survey clearly shows that for geospatial data in map libraries, we are still in the infancy stage, that we need to develop many aspects simultaneously (sharing, training, access to data), and emphasis on partnership development.

6. PLAN OF ACTION

The situation with map libraries in Quebec regarding geomatics and the anticipated needs allows us to realize some plans for action on a medium term basis:

- Assessment of specific expertise within each university in order to create a pool of resources and expertise, develop partnerships between universities and other institutions that have established similar action priorities;

• More advanced use of geospatial data through the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI), with the help of ArcView GIS software, with intensive training on ArcView and Statistics Canada data, and a closer partnership with better organised data services in universities;

• To establish and define educational groups in order to demonstrate and promote Canadian and Quebec geospatial data to users;

• Identification of needs and assessment of geospatial data accessibility conditions in Quebec within the framework of a more realistic government access policy;

• Expansion of basic GIS training suitable for Map librarians and activities to insure that knowledge remains up to date;

• Participation in initiatives towards the progress of GIS in libraries across Quebec and Canada.

7. CONCLUSION

The recent growth of geospatial data as an indispensable source of spatial information, and knowledge combined with a new expertise to master, imposes upon map libraries a new context and complex challenge for future information services.

Development of new information sources, more powerful software tools, improved delivery via the Internet, new users to train in this emerging area of information service - these are the key elements that will initiate the "second debut" of map libraries in the next millennium.

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Université Laval Library

Centre de développement de la géomatique (1997). *Étude stratégique sur l'échange de données à référence spatiale (DRS) au Québec: sommaire exécutif.* Québec: Le Centre, 1997. 4p.

Comité français de cartographie (1998). *Bulletin*, no 154-155, December 1997-March 1998, 80p.

Issue devoted to cartographic documentation: standards, geographic indexing, introduction to map libraries and professional associations in France, cataloguing, multimedia atlases, digitization of cartographic documents. Please note section (pp.63-75) lists different Internet sites on cartographic, documentation and professional interest subjects.

Larsgaard, Mary Lynette. 1978. *Map librarianship: an introduction*. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited. 382 p. 2nd ed.: 1987

Nichols, Harold.1976. *Map librarianship*. London : C. Bingley. 298 p.

Soete, George J. 1997. *Transforming libraries: issues and innovations in geographic information systems*. Spec kit 219. Washington, D.C.: Association of research libraries. 39p.

Stibbe, Hugo, comp. 1982. *Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2*. Chicago: American Library Association, 258 p.

Tessier, Yves et Joan Winearls. 1969. *Répertoire des collections de cartes canadiennes*. Association des cartothèques canadiennes. 72 p.

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* Sub-group on GIS or geospatial data founded in June 1997 by the library sub-committee of the CREPUQ with the following members: Anastassia Khouri (McGill University), Pierre Lépine (Bibliothèque nationale du Québec), Pierre Roy (Université du Québec à Montréal), Onil Dupuis (research officer at Crépuq) et Yves Tessier (Université Laval), president of the sub-group.

Text translated by Martine Rocheleau (Map Library, University of Ottawa) and Marc L. Depocas

TENTATIVE DATES FOR NEWFOUNDLAND OFFICIAL ROAD MAPS

Alberta Auringer Wood
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University of Newfoundland

1970

Has a date on it

1971

None in our collection

1972

Has a date on it

[1973?]

Between April 2 and May 1, 1973: Newfoundland and Labrador Official Road Map. Has the shield with reddish-orange bands above and below and "Published by Newfoundland Department of Tourism, Hon. T. Doyle, Minister; by authority of Hon. Dr. T. Farrell, Minister, Department of Transportation and Communication." Has a "D" with a circle around it. Tom Farrell became Minister, Department of Transportation and Communication on April 2, 1973 when it was renamed, but had been Minister of Department of Highways since January 18, 1972. Tom Doyle became Minister of Department of Tourism on April 2, 1973. On May 2, 1973, Tom Hickey became Minister of Transportation and Communications.

[1973 or 1974?]

Between May 2, 1973 and October 6, 1974: Newfoundland and Labrador Official Road Map. Has the shield with darker reddish-orange bands above and below and "Published by Newfoundland Department of Tourism, Hon. T. Doyle, Minister; by authority of Hon. T. V. Hickey, Minister, Department of Transportation and Communication." Has an "E" with a circle around it. Doyle was Tourism Minister, April 2, 1973 to October 6, 1974 and Hickey was Transportation and Communications Minister from May 2, 1973 to October 6, 1974.

[1975?]

Between October 7, 1974 and October 9, 1975: Newfoundland and Labrador Official Road Map. Has the shield with pink bands above and below and "Published by Newfoundland Department of Tourism, Hon. Thomas V. Hickey, Minister, by authority of Hon. J. G. Rousseau, Minister, Department of Transportation and Communication." Hickey was Tourism Minister, October 7, 1974 to February 5, 1978 and Rousseau was Transportation and Communications Minister from October 7, 1974 to October 9, 1975.

[1976? or 1977?]

Newfoundland and Labrador Official Road Map. Has the shield with pink bands above and below and "Published by Newfoundland Department of Tourism, Hon. Thomas V. Hickey, Minister, by authority of Hon. James Morgan, Minister, Department of Transportation and Communication." The Burgeo Road is shown. Hickey was Tourism Minister, October 7, 1974 to February 5, 1978 and Morgan was Transportation and Communications Minister from October 10, 1975 to February 9, 1978.

[1978?]

Newfoundland and Labrador, Atlantic Canada, Official Road Map. Has a photo of the Humber River, TCH, and railroad with Corner Brook in background, with a red band at the bottom. "Published by Newfoundland Department of Tourism,

Hon. James Morgan, Minister, by authority of Hon. William Doody, Minister, Department of Transportation and Communication." Morgan was Tourism Minister, February 6, 1978 to March 26, 1979, while Doody was Transportation and Communications Minister from February 10, 1978 to October 19, 1978.

[1979?]

Same title and photo with blue band at bottom. "Published for free distribution by Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Tourism and Recreation, Hon. Charles J. Power, Minister, by authority of Hon. R. C. Brett, Department of Transportation and Communication." Power was Tourism Minister, March 27, 1979 to January 16, 1980, while Brett was Transportation and Communications Minister from March 27, 1979 to March 31, 1981.

[1982?]

Same title and photo with blue band at bottom. "Published for free distribution by Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Development, Tourism Division, Hon. H. Neil Windsor, P. Eng., Minister, by authority of Hon. Ron Dawe, Department of Transportation. Windsor was Minister responsible for Tourism from May 7, 1982 to April 23, 1985, while Dawe was Transportation Minister from May 7, 1982 to January 8, 1988, during his tenure from March 31, 1981 it was called Transportation and Communication.

[1983?]

Same as the above, but internal evidence shows a change in depiction of the highways near Cow Head and Shallow Bay on the Northern Peninsula. A by-pass road around those communities was constructed around this area in about 1978. The maps for [1978?], [1979?] and [1982?] all show this by-pass the same way, but the [1983?] map shows it closer to the communities and straighter. Supposition is that the later version is correction of an inaccuracy of depiction, not another realignment of the road.

[1984?]

Same title and photo and blue band at bottom. "Published for free distribution by Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Development and Tourism, Hon. H. M. Barrett, Minister, by authority of Hon. Ron Dawe, Department of Transportation." Barrett was Development and Tourism Minister from April 24, 1985 to March 26, 1989, while Dawe was Transportation Minister from May 7, 1982 to January 8, 1988.

[1985? or 1986?]

Newfoundland and Labrador Official Highway Map. Photo of Outer Cove Bridge. "Published for free distribution by Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Development and Tourism, Hon. H. M. Barrett, Minister, by authority of Hon. Ron Dawe, Department of Transportation." Cartography by M.R.M.S. Inc. Copies with date stamps of April 13, 1987, December 2, 1987 and January 6, 1988. Some have handwritten dates of 1985 and 1986. Printed by Robinson-Blackmore. Barrett was Development and Tourism Minister from April 24, 1985 to March 26, 1989, while Dawe was Transportation Minister from May 7, 1982 to January 8, 1988.

1986

Has a date on it

Newfoundland and Labrador Official Highway Map. Photo of Outer Cove Bridge. "Published for free distribution by Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Development and Tourism, Hon. H. M. Barrett, Minister, by authority of Hon. Norman Doyle, Department of Transportation." Cartography by M.R.M.S. Inc. Copy with date stamp of December 1, 1988. Printed by Robinson-Blackmore. Barrett was Development and Tourism Minister from April 24, 1985 to March 26, 1989, while Doyle was Transportation Minister from January 9, 1988 to May 4, 1989.

1988 ed on map

Before May 6, 1989. Discover Newfoundland and

Labrador Official Highway Map; A world of Difference. Photo of woman painting above Middle Cove. "Published for free distribution by Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Cultural Affairs, Tourism and Historic Resources, Hon. James Hodder, Minister, by authority of Hon. Glenn Tobin, Department of Government Services. Cartography by M.R.M.S. Inc. Hodder was Minister from March 27, 1989 to May 5, 1989.

1988 ed on map

After May 6, 1989. Same title and photo. "Published for free distribution by Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Development, Hon. Charles J. Furey, Minister, by authority of Hon. David S. Gilbert, Department of Works, Services and Transportation." Cartography by M.R.M.S. Inc. Furey was Minister from May 5, 1989 to July 16, 1992 while Gilbert was Minister from May 5, 1989 to February 11, 1992.

1989

None in our collection

1990

None in our collection

1991

Has a date on it

1992

Has a date on it

1993

None in our collection

1994

Has a date on it

1995

Has a date on it

1996

Has a date on it

1997

Has a date on it

1998

Has a date on it.

1999

Expected around the end of March.

The ending dates for departmental Ministers are implied from the appointment of their successors, no information was found regarding acting appointments which may have been involved in some cases. The beginning dates are courtesy of the Newfoundland Legislative Reference Library. The road maps before 1970 haven't been reviewed yet.

To obtain a road map of Newfoundland:

Website: http://www.gov.nf.ca/tourism/

Email: info@tourism.gov.nf.ca

Toll free: 1-800-563-6353

Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation

P.O. Box 8700

St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6

"VIRGINIA ET NOVA FRANCIA" MAP FROM THE BLAEU *ATLAS MINOR* 1637

An interview with
Dr. Kenneth Kershaw
Ancaster, March 1, 1999

The following is the transcript of a conversation with Dr. Ken Kershaw, an expert on the history of early Canadian maps, and author of a multi-volume publication on this subject.

Dr. Kershaw is describing a miniature atlas by Johannes Blaeu, and the map of Canada which appears in this atlas. He had searched for this atlas when preparing his cartobibliography Early Printed Maps of Canada, and had been unsuccessful in locating a copy. So this map is not included in his work.

Dr. Kershaw is also recently retired as the proprietor of Kershaw Old Maps and Prints. He is describing a copy of the Blaeu atlas which was brought to his antique map shop after his books were completed.

"Amongst the different editions of the Langenes / Bertius miniature atlas, Koeman lists a Blaeu *Atlas Minor* which he includes with them [1], with supposedly a copy in the University of Leuven, Belgium, and one copy recorded from a catalogue from Francis Edwards, a book dealer in London, in the twenties. The one in Leuven disappeared during the split up of the library between the French and Dutch parts of the university. The one from Francis Edward's was probably this one which walked out of the street into the shop [2]. I know Francis Edwards, I've done a lot of business with them. I know their signature codes and indeed the code inside this one matched with what I know of Francis Edwards, so I suspect this one was the Francis Edwards copy.

So there are only two known copies of this atlas - the missing Leuven copy and the one sold by Francis Edwards?

Those two, but since then one other has turned up which came to my attention, just a few years ago now, which again turned up in London. So it is a very rare atlas.

And the question arose when I was unable to find a copy when I was doing the book [3], as to which map [of Canada] would they use? Because the Langenes / Bertius earlier editions simply have a map "Terra Nova" which is basically the first appearance of Newfoundland as a single island, and then in the revision of the atlas in 1616 they revert to a map of "Virginia" covering the whole of the eastern seaboard as well as Canada. And so the question was then... would Blaeu use the "Terra Nova" or use the "Virginia" map, since there are other later editions of the Atlas Minor and one of them certainly uses the "Terra Nova" map.

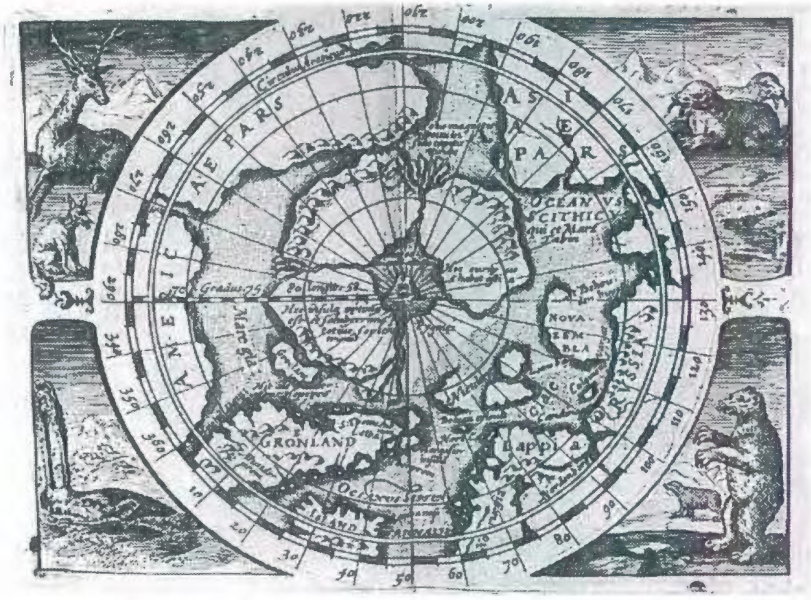
[1] Ir. C. Koeman (ed.), Atlantes Neerlandici. (Amsterdam: Theatrvm Orbis Terrarvm Ltd., 1969-1985). Volume I, p. 71 and Volume II, p. 261.

[2] Kershaw's Old Maps and Prints, Ancaster, Ontario.

[3] Kenneth Kershaw, Early Printed Maps of Canada. (Ancaster: Kershaw Publishing, 1993-1998). 4 volumes.

However when this came into the shop, I was able to get these photographs from the atlas, and indeed Blaeu used the 1616 plate ["Virginia et Nova Francia"] without change. And the way you can tell it from the earlier editions is the absence of the page number, and there's no running title. So it's very easy to spot. All the others have a running title in Latin or French or Dutch or German, and a page number. So this stands out quite clearly. So it's worth including - I was going to update the book, but I don't think I'll ever get around to it!

I also missed, in the copy that I saw, the map of the Arctic... I either failed to find it or it was missing. And again in the Blaeu Atlas Minor there is the map of the Arctic. It appears to be unchanged, although there is no running title or page number, and therefore it represents a second state. Since this was missed entirely in Volume One of my book, it's certainly worth including. I assume there will be the first state of the plate in the Latin and French editions of 1616 and 1618, with their running titles and page numbers.



Map of the Arctic from the Blaeu atlas.

Those are the only plates you photographed?

Yes, the whole atlas covers pretty well the entire range of the 1616 copy, I assume. I didn't collate it.

Was that the only Canadian map?

Yes, the only map covering Canada.

Is it likely the Leuven copy went into "the trade"?

Anything is possible.

It would have shown up for sale though?

It went missing quite a while ago and I would have thought it would have appeared. But you can't tell. I've learned a lot of things, but... One of the things that became very apparent was that security in most university libraries is appalling. I can remember, my son Dan worked with me and we were left in charge of one of the Dutch libraries. There were millions of dollars worth of atlases in the same room. I could have had all sorts of accomplices outside, just throw them out the window, it was just unbelievable! And everywhere I went, to check on a particular book or atlas, I would sometimes find that it had gone missing, or the maps of North America and Canada had been taken out with a razor blade. Even in the Library of Congress, in one of the atlases, I can't remember now what it was, maybe de Fer... a whole section of maps were just missing. I called the curator over and said did you know? His face was an absolute study and he went to look in the computer...

So he didn't know...

No.

Those [the photographs of the Blaeu atlas, about 4 x 6 inches] are almost natural size. Tiny little thing. Slip in your pocket, nobody would notice.

Did Leuven know that their copy was missing?

No, they were very embarrassed. And I spent a lot of time hunting high and low. They got really quite upset about it. And then I went to the Dutch library, and they didn't know anything about it either.

I had no idea it was so tiny ... how thick would it have been?

[approximately 3 inches thick]

Almost as thick as it is wide...

Lovely little thing.

I've handled various editions several times, of the Langenes and the Bertius, copies that were incomplete, one which had been in a flood I think... the colours had run and the covers were missing...

So this one had no colour?

No colour. This one was in lovely original vellum binding and in beautiful condition. It was just a wonderful piece. I just didn't believe it... after all the searching.

And to find it locally! Was it a local collector who had it?

It had been sitting within a quarter of a mile of the shop for twenty odd years... Quite unbelievable.

How many copies would you expect had originally been made of something like this?

Probably a relatively small printing. All of the printings in those days were limited, simply because there was not a large market. I mean, who was interested in maps of different parts of the world? The few people who could read and write... the King, a few lords of the manor, a few scientists, but the market was quite limited. And I think the other thing that would be true is that by the early to mid 17th century, there was a lot of other material appearing which would potentially be more up to date. Whereas this is simply a re-issue of something that was done in 1616. So the market would be still further limited. And one assumes that if something is of extreme rarity [today], then indeed this reflects a rather modest printing in the first place. But who knows... nobody kept records of how many were printed. It's difficult to judge.

Is that size of an atlas common?

Relatively yes, based on the size of paper... The paper was printed as folio. Then there's half folio, and quarto. And octavo which is the standard size of a book. And then there is 16mo which is this size, so it's half octavo. And then they go down to 32mo. And then there are some little tiny wee specialist things that were done largely as a gimmick I suspect.

But it was a very important atlas in its time. And for us, the "Terra Nova" [is also a very important map in early Canadian cartography], the first time Newfoundland appears as a single island. It was copied from the Plancius map of this area which the only known copy I believe is in the British Library.

The book shows a photograph of the Plancius map[4], and you can see Langenes has simply copied the bit that was relevant for the "Terra Nova" map. The Langenes 1598 1st state is a very important map to us [Canadians], it's one of the definitive maps. There are different editions, different languages, but in terms of different states there are only two - the first state doesn't have these numbers of latitude and longitude, and the second state which was issued the following year, they've added in the missing numbers.

Quite a little map!"

---

[4] Kershaw, op. cit., p.50.

For more information on the maps of the Dutch cartographers, including Blaeu, Langenes and Bertius, see the new edition of *Atlantes Neerlandici*, being produced by Dr. Peter van der Krogt, University of Utrecht:

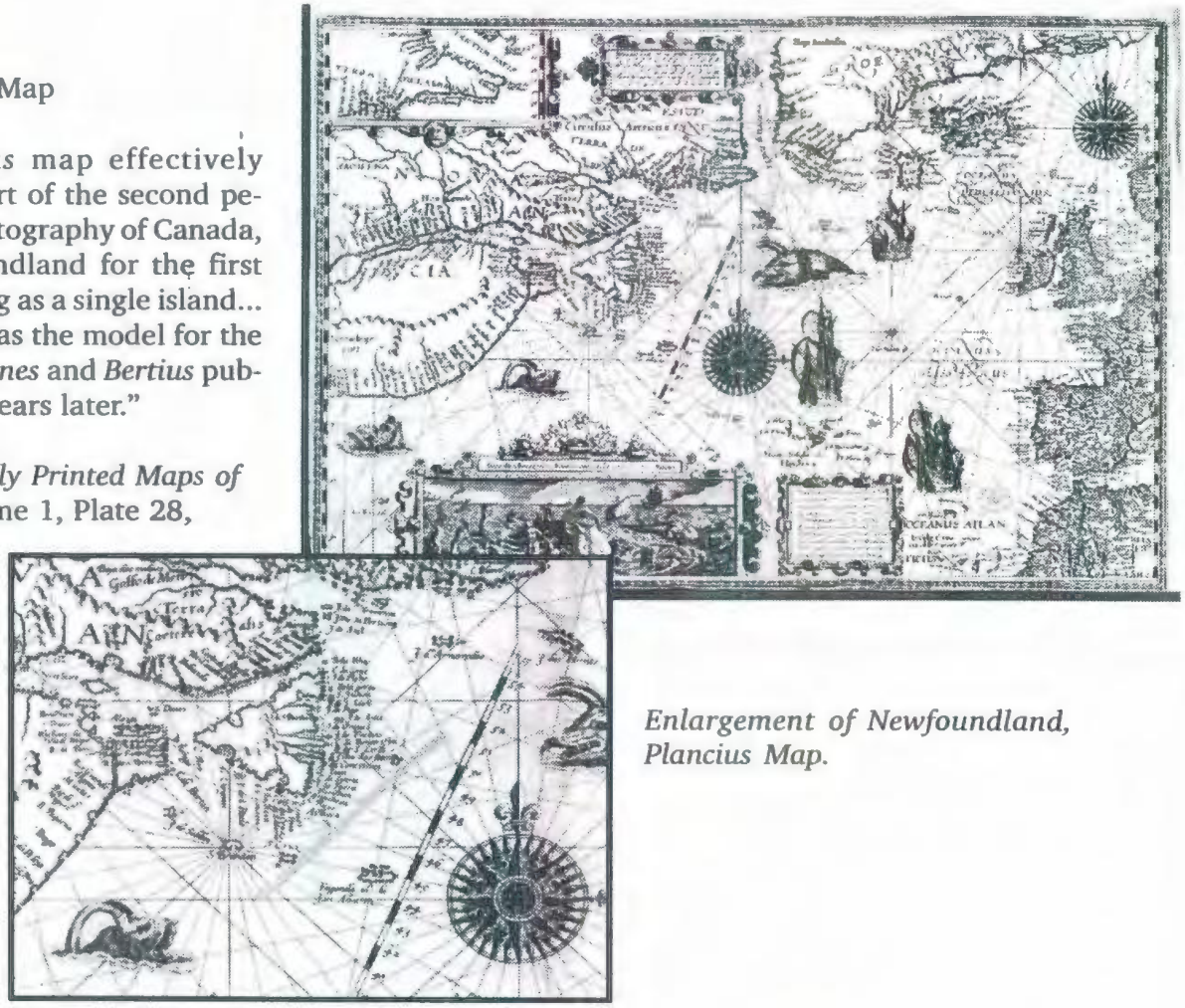
http://www.konbib.nk/kb/skd/atlantes/preface.html

CHRONOLOGY OF THE BLAEU MAP

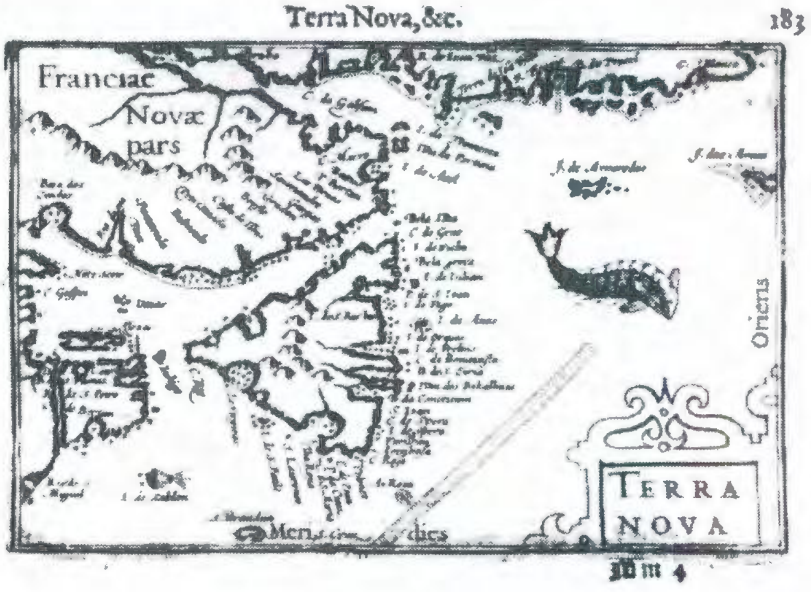
ca 1593
The Plancius Map

"The *Plancius* map effectively marks the start of the second period of the cartography of Canada, with Newfoundland for the first time appearing as a single island... It also served as the model for the maps of *Langenes* and *Bertius* published a few years later."

(Kershaw, *Early Printed Maps of Canada*, Volume 1, Plate 28, p.50)



Enlargement of Newfoundland, Plancius Map.



1598
Langenes, first state

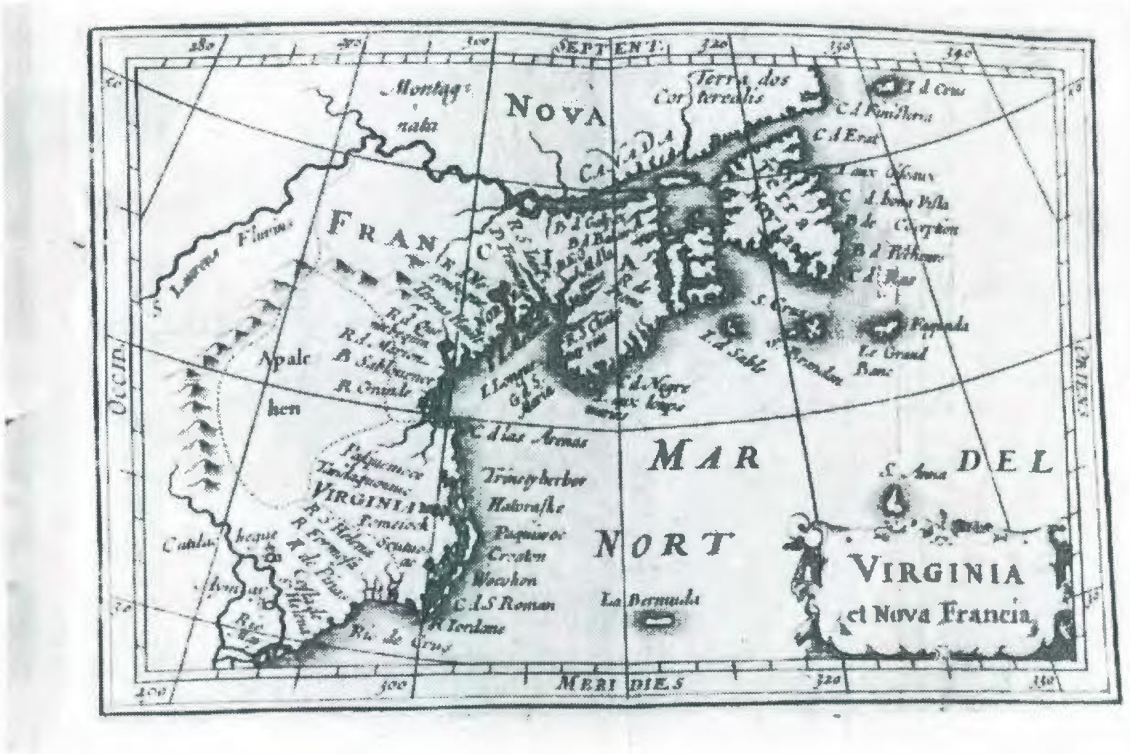
Langenes and later Bertius published a number of maps showing Newfoundland, as taken from the Plancius map.

(Kershaw, *Early Printed Maps of Canada*, Volume I, Plate 29a, p.52)

1616
Bertius, first state, Latin edition

"In the *Bertius* atlas editions of 1616-1618, this map replaced the *Terra Nova* map."

(Kershaw, *Early Printed Maps of Canada,* Volume I, Plate 30, p.54)



1637
Blaeu, "Virginia et Nova Francia", published in [Atlas Minor, sive Tabulae Geographicae Orbis Terrarum. Amsterdam] (Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume II, p.261.)

This is the map from the rare *Atlas Minor* described in the interview with Dr. Kershaw (distinguishable because it lacks the running title or page number).

Although published much later than the Langenes and Bertius maps, it is virtually unchanged. This is significant at a time period when cartographers were eager to include the latest discoveries. Perhaps the rarity of this particular edition stems from its dated contents, which would have had limited appeal to Europeans interested in the newest "New World".

INTRODUCING
MAPPING A NORTHERN LAND. THE SURVEY OF CANADA. 1947-1994

Gerald McGrath
Professor Emeritus, Queen's University

In March, a book launch was held to celebrate the publication of the long awaited sequel to Men and Meridians. In the following article, Professor McGrath describes the writing of this work and its significance.

Gerald McGrath and Louis M. Sebert (eds.). ***Mapping a Northern Land. The Survey of Canada. 1947-1994.*** **Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press. 1999. ISBN 0-7735-1689-1**

In August 1992 the writer returned from two years leave of absence overseas. Shortly after, I was greeted by a phone call from Lou Sebert in which he was asked the challenging question "What are you going to do with the rest of your life?" Although the answer is no longer in memory, Lou did extend an invitation to join him in the project to produce the fourth volume of *Men and Meridians*. The invitation arose from an initiative of Hugh O'Donnell when he was Assistant Deputy Minister responsible for the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector of Energy, Mines and Resources. In 1991 Hugh identified the desirability of a fourth volume, and suggested this to Lou Sebert as his next retirement project. Thus began a period of cooperation between Lou and the myself that turned out to be much longer than either of us could have expected.

We agreed readily that to cover the wide variety of subjects known today as geomatics, and the many developments in the field since 1947, more than two authors would be necessary. Hugh O'Donnell accepted this, and arranged modest federal funding needed for research and writing. Persuading potential authors of the importance of the project proved to be relatively easy. The resulting volume has 23 authors and two co-editors, Lou Sebert and the writer who hereafter are referred to jointly as "co-editors" and "we". The authors are an eclectic group of active and retired civil servants, private sector executives and consultants, scientists and academics.

Queens University was appointed the principal contractor to Natural Resources Canada, and each author was sub-contracted by the university to produce text to an outline agreed by the author and co-editors. The text reflected not only the wealth and diversity of developments in geomatics throughout Canada between 1947 and 1994, but also the profound changes in the political, geopolitical, demographic, economic, social, and technological circumstances of our country. Writing was accomplished by the late summer of 1994. The co-editors completed editing of the text by March 1995, a month ahead of schedule.

Unfortunately the federal budget of 1995 had a major impact on the project. Due to the resulting financial constraints, Geomatics Canada was not able to finance and arrange publication of the book as originally planned, and on which work had been begun early in 1995. McGill-Queen's University Press then expressed its willingness to take on the challenge of a large, multi-authored volume on a variety of technical subjects with an

array of about 110 monochrome graphs, drawings, map extracts, maps and photographs. This is quite different from the normal range of academic works published by the Press. There were several important conditions to be met. First, the text should be reviewed by external readers. We are deeply grateful to the two unidentified readers for their painstaking review of over 800 pages of text during the summer of 1996. They were critical when required, but overall strongly supportive of the authors' work. Second, due to the length of the work and to avoid undue financial risk to the Press, a subvention of $25,000 had to be raised. The process of fundraising was begun in May 1995 and required about 15 months. We want to recognise the invaluable contributions of the team of volunteers who approached potential donors, and of course the donors who ultimately made publication possible. The latter include companies, provincial survey associations, and individuals - all of whom are named in the Preface. A third condition concerned the title of the work. When the manuscript was transferred to McGill-Queen's University Press for final editing and publication, Natural Resources Canada required that an alternative title be used. From this stemmed the current title, *Mapping a Northern Land*. In effect it is the fourth volume of *Men and Meridians,* as Don W. Thomson, author of *Men and Meridans*, has recognised in his Foreword to *Mapping a Northern Land.*

We believe the book has a number of interesting features. One is the emphasis on the names of Canadians who contributed to establishing geomatics in Canada and, through defence alliances, trade, aid and technology, in many other countries. There are persons named in almost every chapter, with the total standing at over 800. They include explorers from earlier years, geomatics professionals, scientists, academics, naval, military and air force personnel, and even several politicians. They are summarised with pagination in the Index of Names. Quite separate are the citations, which are found at the end of all but the concluding chapter. There are 740 references to the literature and to unpublished documents, with most of the former referring to Canadian authors. Chapter 12 on Research in Canada is particularly valuable because of its 167 citations. Second, the book also emphasises Canadian and other companies for their technological and other contributions to geomatics in Canada since 1947, and overseas. In our view this has been a central feature of postwar developments in Canadian geomatics, and a key to its success. We are pleased to be able to recognise the contributions of the more than 230 private sector companies mentioned in the text and in a separate listing, with about three quarters of the firms identified being Canadian. A third feature is recognising the efforts of provincial governments, provincial survey associations and educational institutions. The very varied work of provincial governments is reflected in chapters 2 on Geodesy in Canada, and International and Interprovincial Boundaries; 4 on Provincial Topographic Mapping; 7 on Cadastral Surveys; 10 on Canadian Atlases; 11 on Thematic Mapping; 14 on Remote Sensing; 15 on GIS and LIS; and 17 on Marketing Spatial Information. Chapter 7 recognises the provincial survey associations and their contributions to the profession and cadastral surveying in the provinces. Chapter 13 is devoted solely to the evolution of Education in geomatics, and to postwar programmes at universities and colleges.

In large measure the book reflects substantial research by its authors and original presentations of material. Only a few examples can be given here.

- In the first part of chapter 2 on Geodesy, George Babbage has assembled a series of maps that display the evolution of horizontal control survey techniques between 1947 and 1994 from triangulation through Shoran and Aerodist to Doppler and GPS. He has also done this for precise levelling.

- In chapter 4 on Provincial Topographic Mapping, Lou Sebert provides in Table 4-1 a compact outline of the specifications for provincial mapping in all provinces and territories. This reflects his extensive research and correspondence with the appropriate mapping authorities.

- Figure 8-4, a graph in David Gray's chapter 8 on Hydrographic Surveying and Charting, distin-

guishes the annual base inventory of hydrographic charts produced by the Canadian Hydrographic Service throughout the period, reprints, new editions, new charts and cancelled charts.

• Chapter 10 on Canadian Atlases contains valuable, compact tables that summarise the production of atlases cited by Lillian Wonders and Iain Taylor. Special mention must be made of the tables produced by Iain Taylor which include a subset of a larger number of atlases listed on the NAIS Web site.

• We asked George Falconer to attempt a "Mission Impossible" in chapter 11 on Thematic Maps. That is, to address within 10000 words the reasons for, design, production and use of thematic maps in Canada, singly or in series, during the post-war period. There are added benefits to this chapter. The first is the link George provides to chapter 15 on GIS and LIS, whilst the second is his thought-provoking comments on the impact of desktop mapping systems and GIS on thematic mapping.

• In chapter 12 on Research, Henry Castner records his investigation of research topics in cartography and cartographic interests in Canadian university departments of geography between 1963 and 1992 (Table 12-1). He also examines special topics of research in Table 12-2. In addition he provided Angus Hamilton with data on masters and doctoral degrees in surveying, mapping and related fields awarded by geography departments. These data are integrated with similar data for departments of geodesy, surveying engineering and survey science in Table 13-3 of chapter 13 on Education.

• Figure 12 in chapter 15 on GIS and LIS contains Roger Tomlinson's well-structured and easily followed chronological graphics that define the emergence of these spatial information systems in Canada in the public and private sectors, and in academia. It is a timely reminder of the wealth of Canadian initiatives in GIS and LIS. This model was emulated in chapter 3 on Photogrammetry and Federal Topographic Mapping to show the evolution of photogrammetric mapping techniques in the federal government.

• Appendix C first appeared in a significantly different form attributable to Randy Trenholm. It was incomplete and not up-to-date. The writer expanded this to record the salient facts of 38 surveying and mapping projects overseas funded by the federal government during the period 1962-1990.

From this brief description the reader will see that the book is organised by themes within geomatics, and that the coverage of topics is wide. Not mentioned previously are chapter 5 on Military Surveys by Lou Sebert, chapter 6 on Canada's Private Sector Air Survey Industry by Don McLarty, chapter 9 on Canadian Aeronautical Charts by Lou Sebert, chapter 16 on Engineering and Mining Surveys by Adam Chrzanowski and chapter 18 on Canada's International Role by the writer. Though it occupies Appendix B, Helen Kerfoot's The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and Canada's Toponymy is a masterly and succinct summary of developments in this field since 1946. Overall, the co-editors believe that the breadth of coverage is a unique feature of the book. In such a work humour cannot be expected frequently. Nevertheless, it is present in one form or another - of which this is an illustration. The context is the Kelsh double projection photogrammetric stereoplotter that was used for many years by the federal Surveys and Mapping Branch. There was a constant stream of visitors to the Branch and to the photogrammetric sections. In the Kelsh room there was one operator who was particularly good at explaining his work to non-technical visitors, and consequently the tour guide generally steered the visitor in his direction. One day a gentleman was being shown through the room, and as usual this operator started his explanation of his work. "I think you can abbreviate your talk, young man" said the visitor. "I'm Harry Kelsh. I invented the instrument".

ACMLA Help!! Column

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO EXTRACTING CENSUS DATA BY GEOGRAPHY FROM BEYOND 20/20 SOFTWARE

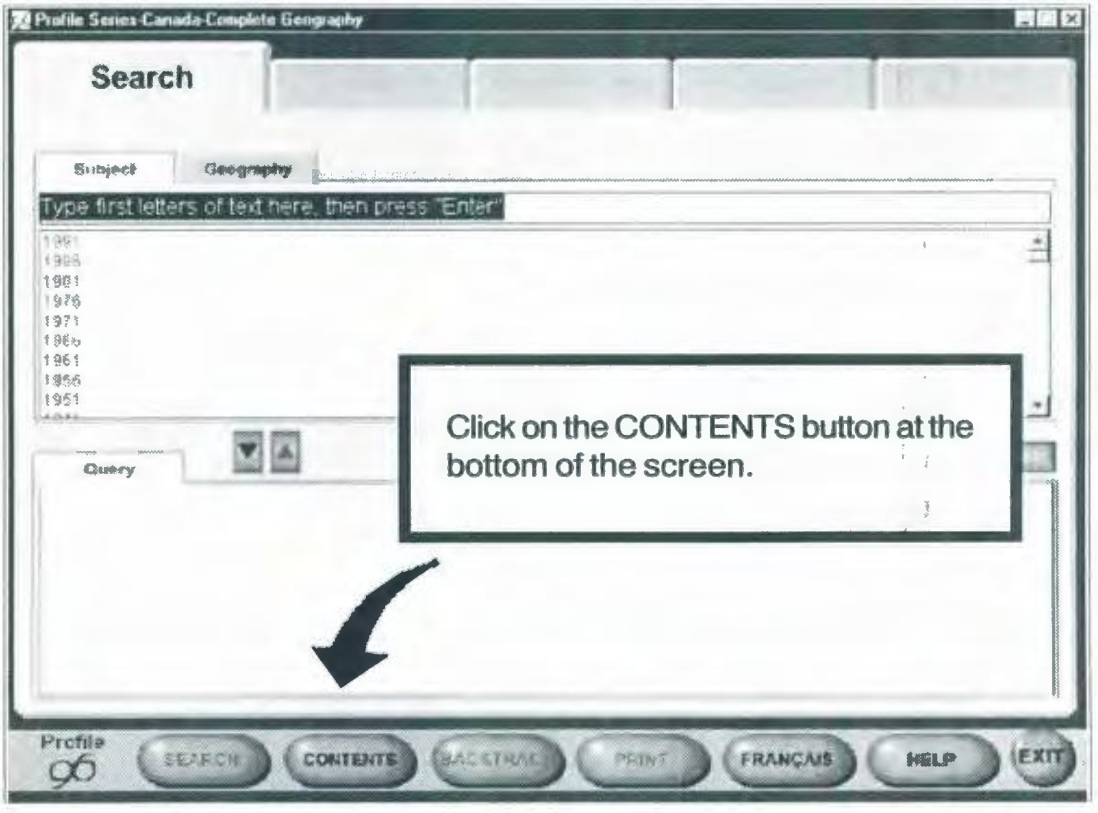
Beyond 20/20 Browser is a software being used to deliver 1996 Census of Canada data.

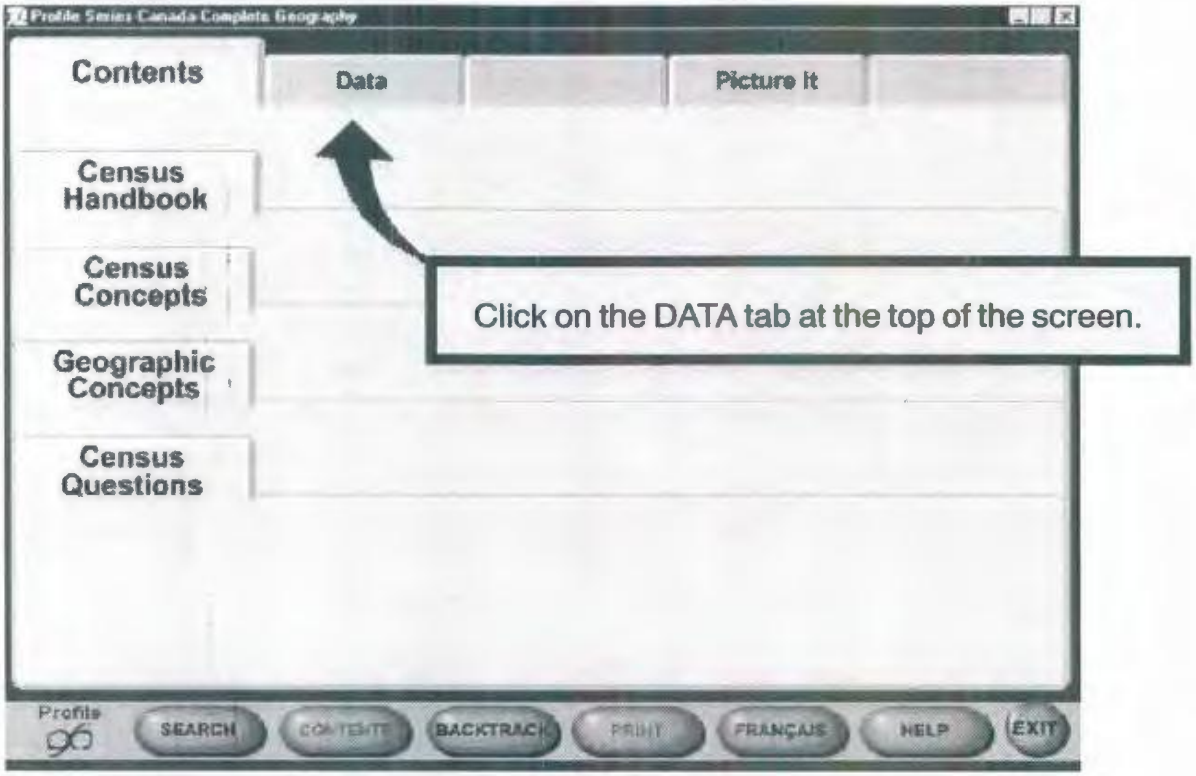
If you are using a Census 1996 CD-ROM product, follow INSTRUCTIONS FOR CD-ROM PRODUCTS to navigate through the initial software screens to Beyond 20/20. If you are using a data file (.ivt) which has been downloaded from the Statistics Canada Data Liberation Initiative ftp site, just open the Beyond 20/20 Browser software and your data file.

Then, for both data sources, follow INSTRUCTIONS FOR BEYOND 20/20.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CD-ROM PRODUCTS

Start the CD-ROM, click on the appropriate language, click ACCEPT for the license agreement.

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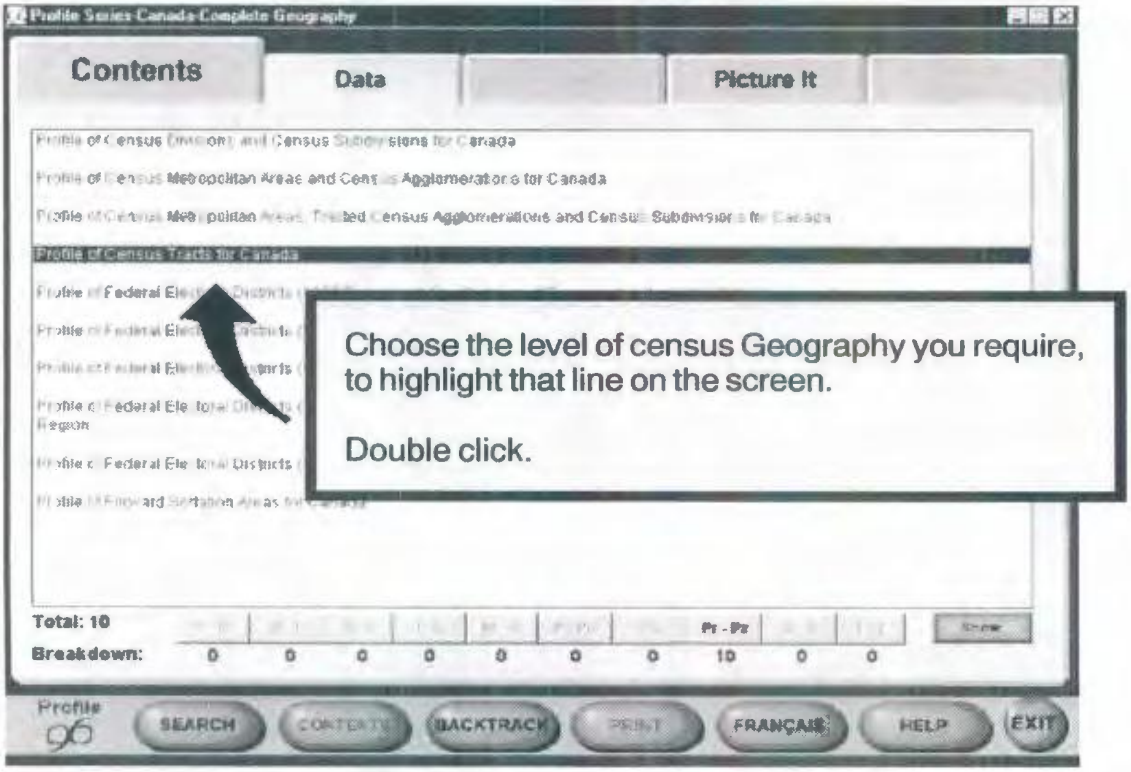
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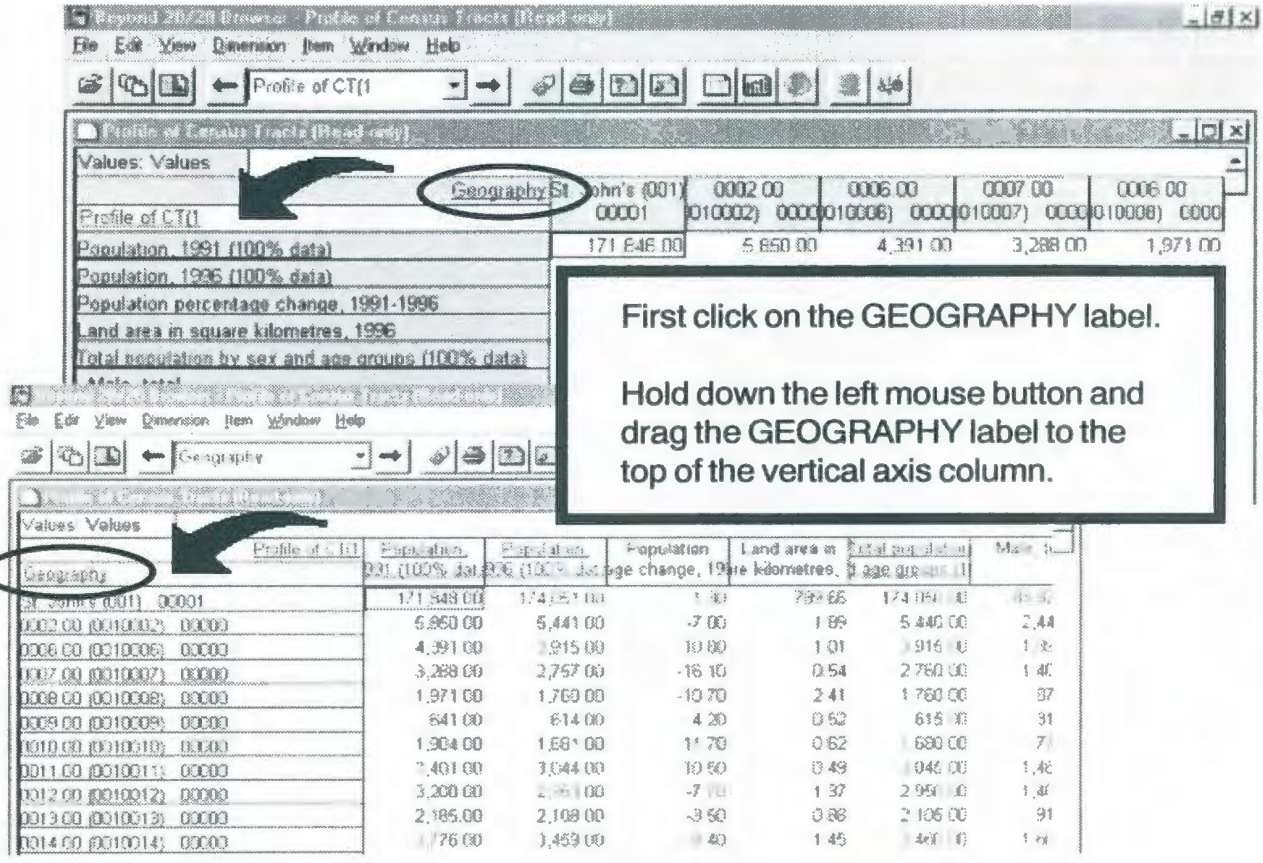
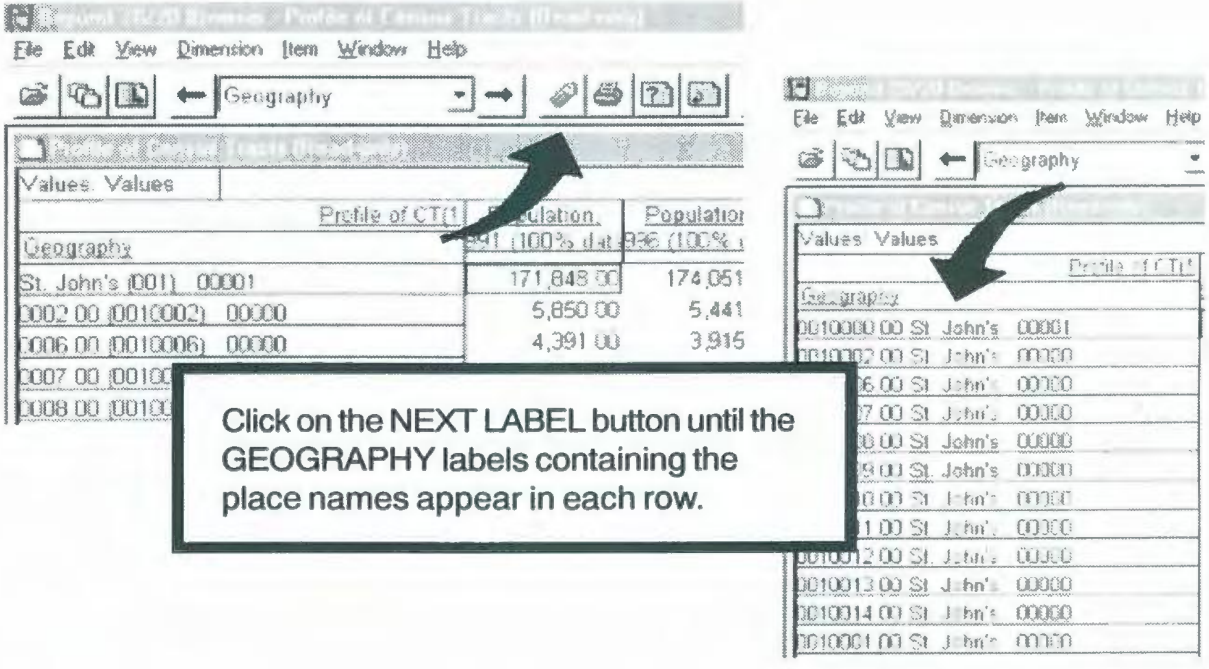
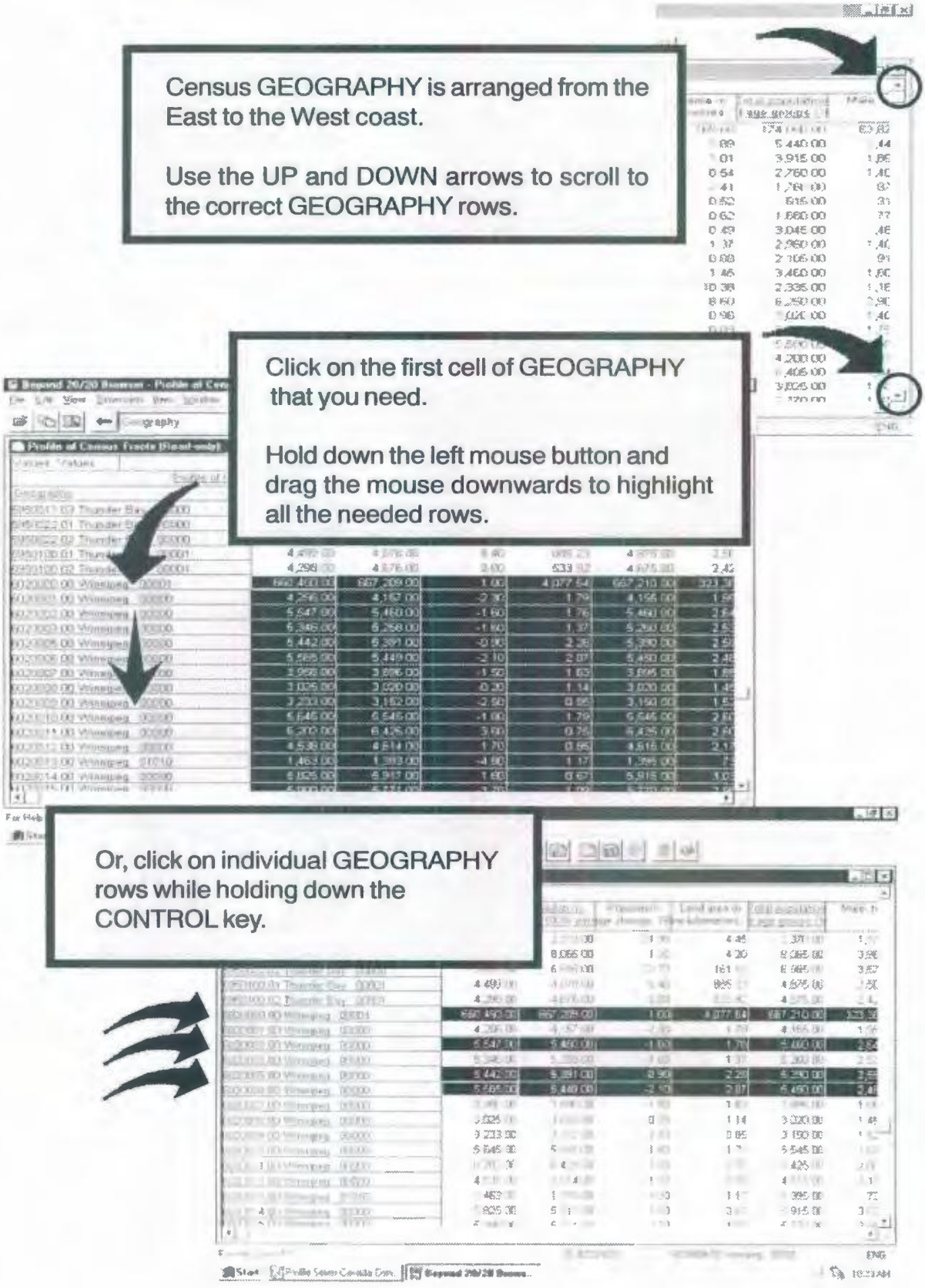
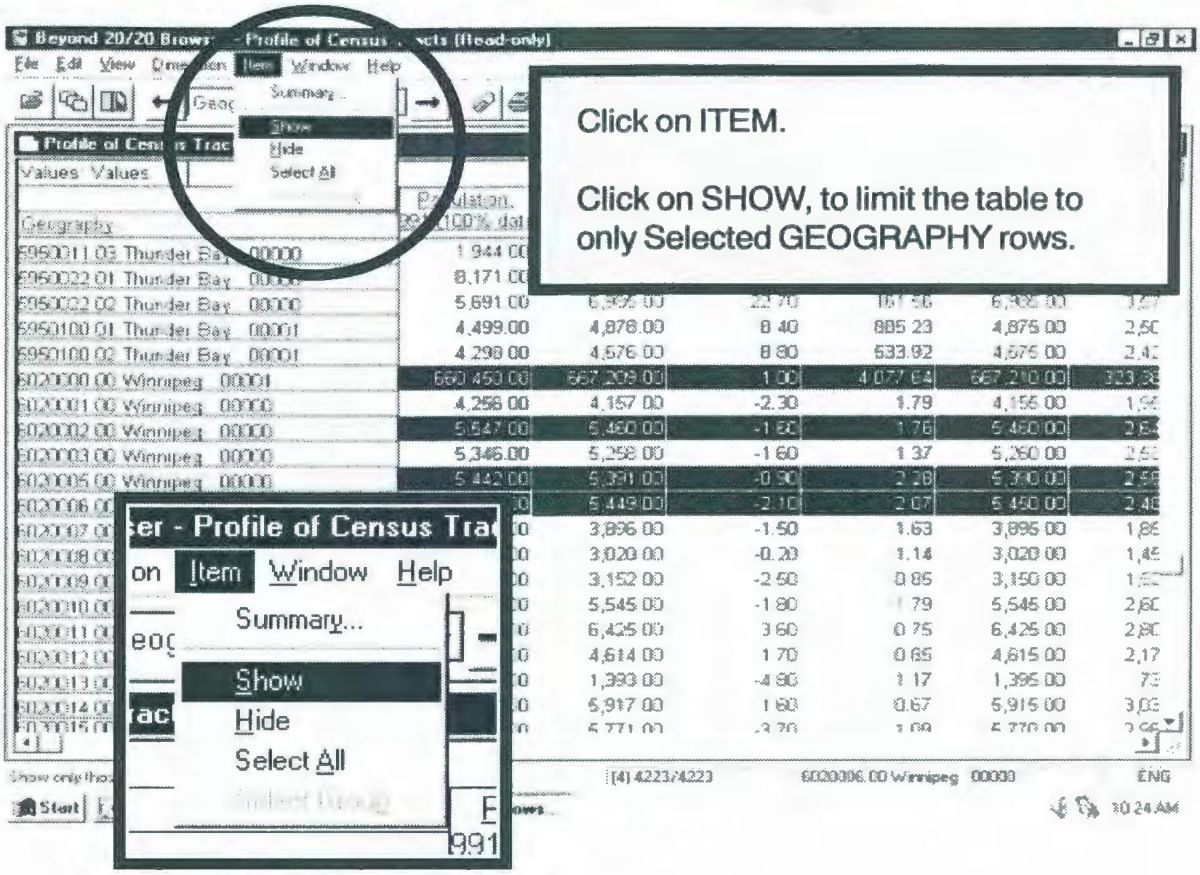
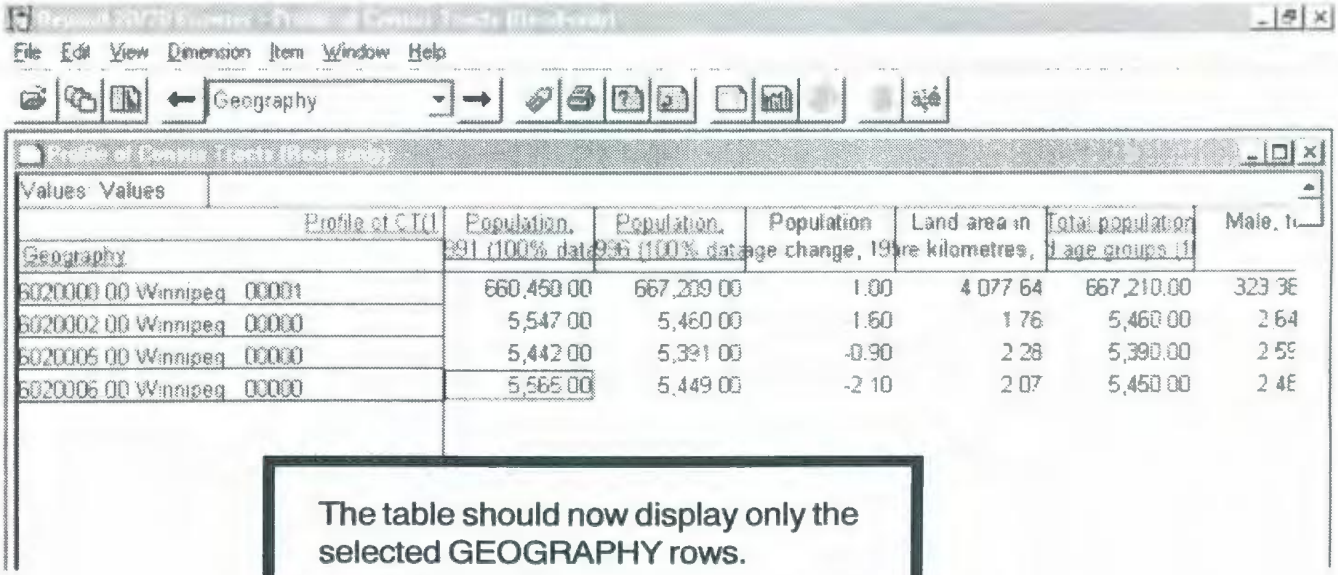
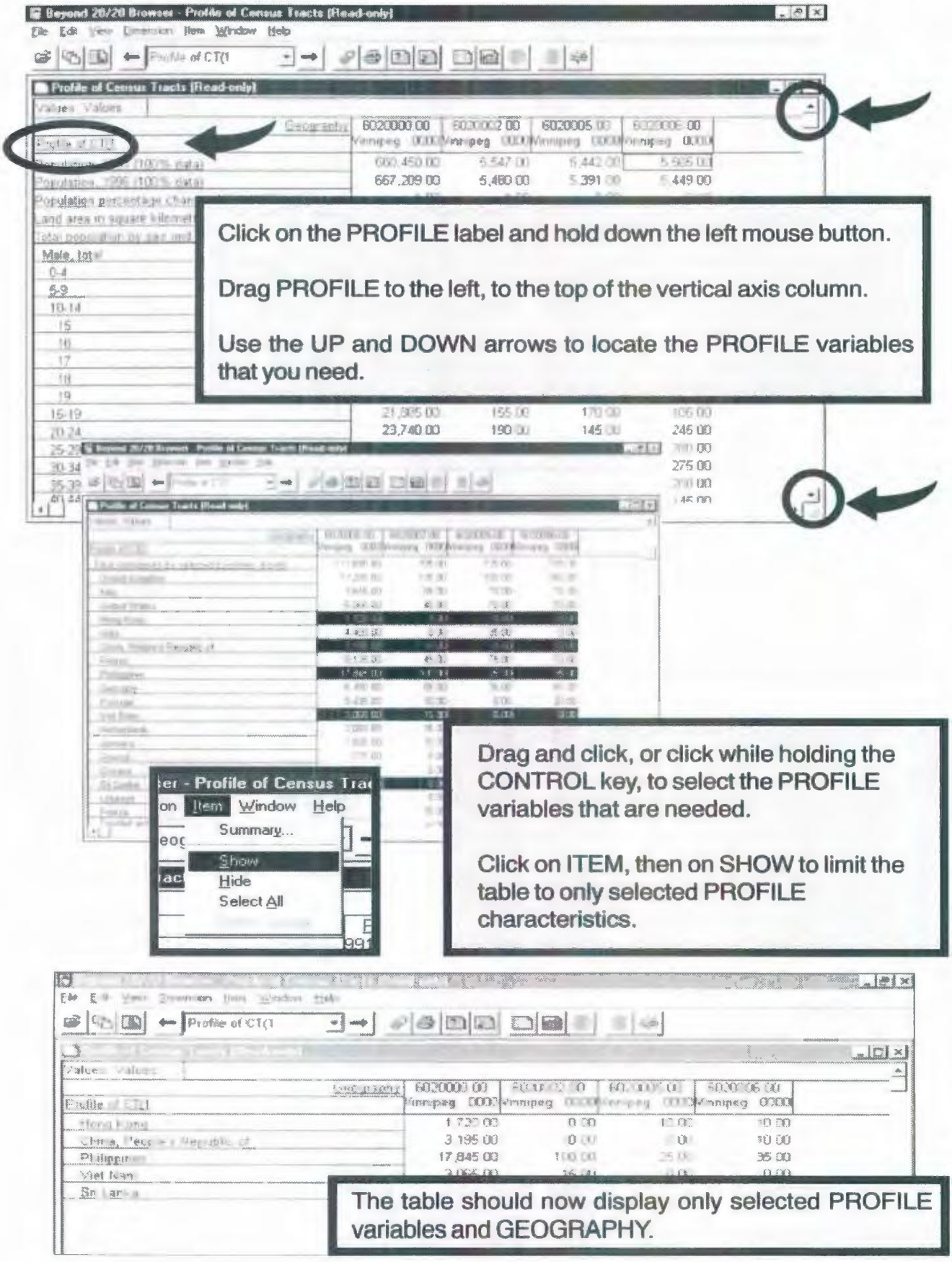





Census GEOGRAPHY is arranged from the East to the West coast.
Use the UP and DOWN arrows to scroll to the correct GEOGRAPHY rows.
Click on the first cell of GEOGRAPHY that you need.
Hold down the left mouse button and drag the mouse downwards to highlight all the needed rows.
Or, click on individual GEOGRAPHY rows while holding down the CONTROL key.


Click on ITEM.
Click on SHOW, to limit the table to only Selected GEOGRAPHY rows.
Summary...
Show
Hide
Select All


File Edit View Dimension Item Window Help
Geography
Values Values
Profile of CT(1
Population,
Population,
Population
Land area in
Total population
Male, t
Geography
6020000 00 Winnipeg 00001 660,450 00 667,209 00 1.00 4 077 64 667,210.00 323 3E
6020002 00 Winnipeg 00000 5,547 00 5,460 00 -1.60 1 76 5,460 00 2 64
6020005 00 Winnipeg 00000 5,442 00 5,391 00 -0.90 2 28 5,390.00 2 5E
6020006 00 Winnipeg 00000 5,566 00 5,449 00 -2 10 2 07 5,450 00 2 4E
The table should now display only the selected GEOGRAPHY rows.


Click on the PROFILE label and hold down the left mouse button.
Drag PROFILE to the left, to the top of the vertical axis column.
Use the UP and DOWN arrows to locate the PROFILE variables that you need.
Drag and click, or click while holding the CONTROL key, to select the PROFILE variables that are needed.
Click on ITEM, then on SHOW to limit the table to only selected PROFILE characteristics.
Summary...
Show
Hide
Select All
The table should now display only selected PROFILE variables and GEOGRAPHY.

*** NOTE:** If you intend to use your saved Census data file with GIS software, you must change the GEOGRAPHY columns to the vertical axis before saving.

Window Help

Profile of CT(1	Geography 6020000.00 Vinnipeg 0000	6020002.00 Vinnipeg 0000
Hong Kong	1,720.00	0.00
China, People's Republic of	3,195.00	10.00
Philippines	17,845.00	100.00
Viet Nam	3,065.00	15.00
Sri Lanka	470.00	0.00

File Edit View Dimension Item Window Help

Geography

Values: Values

Profile of CT(1

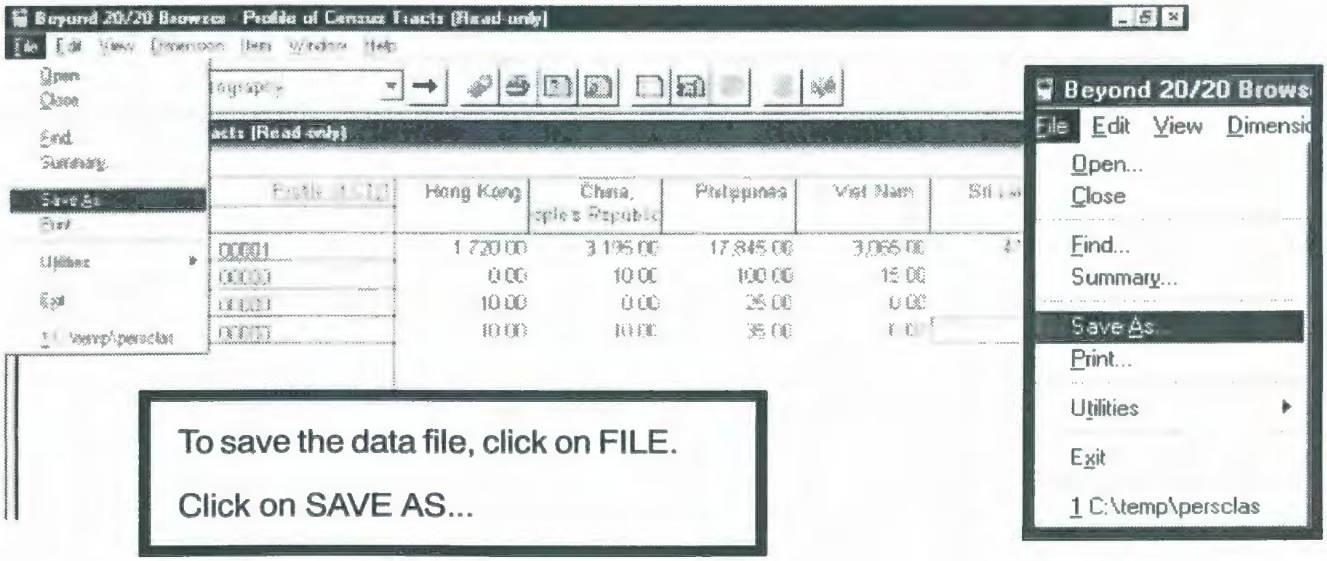
Geography

6020000.00 Winnipeg 00001
6020002.00 Winnipeg 00000
6020005.00 Winnipeg 00000
6020006.00 Winnipeg 00000

Click on the GEOGRAPHY label and hold down the left mouse button.

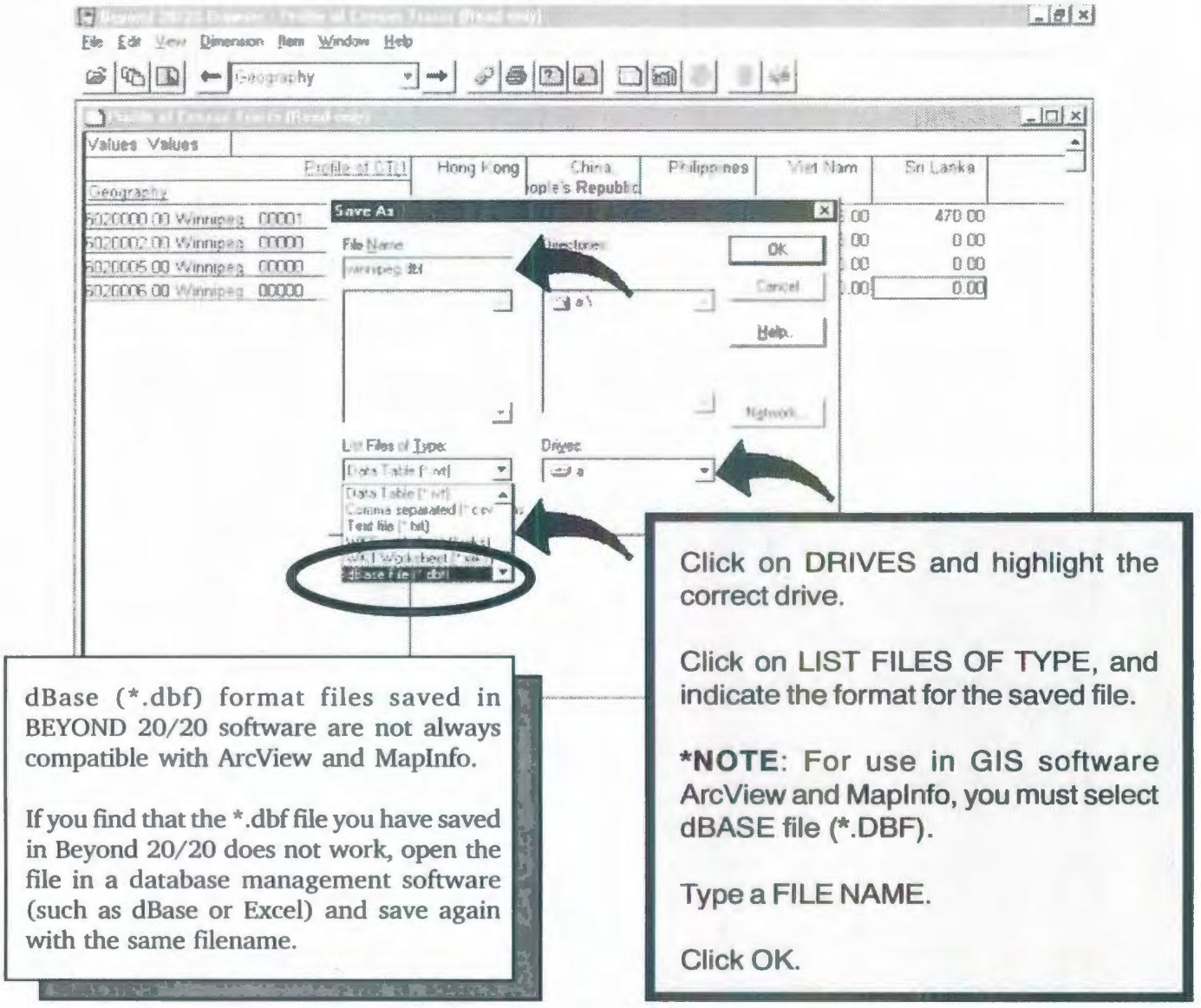
Drag GEOGRAPHY to the left, to the top of the vertical axis column.

Release the mouse button.



To save the data file, click on FILE.

Click on SAVE AS...



ACMLA Help!! Column

This ACMLA HELP!! Column was a joint effort, combining instructions and guides by Sharon Barnes (Brock University) and Cathy Moulder (McMaster University), with assistance from Carol Mazur (McMaster University) and Colleen Beard (Brock University).

The ACMLA HELP!! Column is proposed as a regular feature in the ACMLA *Bulletin*, as a way of sharing user guides, help sheets, and other instructional materials. The aim is to prevent duplication of effort, and share information of common interest.

If you have instructional material which you would be willing to share, please contact the Editor. Or send suggestions of guides and help sheets which you would like to see appear in future columns.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The thirty-third Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives was held at the University of Western Ontario on May 29, 1998.

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

1. Minutes of the Previous Annual General Meeting

The minutes of the thirty-second annual general meeting held May 30, 1997 as published in *Bulletin* No. 99 were approved with one correction. In the First Vice-President's Report, under CONFERENCE 2000, "ACMLA" should be removed.

(Elizabeth Hamilton, David Brown)

2. Approval of the Agenda

The agenda was approved as circulated.

3. Business Arising

This was covered by items on the agenda.

4. President's Report (in handouts and *Bulletin* No. 101/102)

Rosaline Milks' position at University of Windsor: Alberta noted that Rose was on medical leave. The Board tried to support her through letters and telephone calls, but was not sure if anything more could be done. Members were asked to make suggestions to the Board. Ramifications regarding the *Bulletin* are discussed in the Second Vice-President's report.

5. Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer reviewed the financial statement for January 1 to December 31, 1997. The 1994 conference money was found in a move at the University of Calgary. "Insert" is a payment for items inserted in the *Bulletin*. From SSHRC, last year, nothing was received. Two years' travel grants were received in 1996, part was intended for 1997/98. It was not known whether anything would be received in future. The balance was very close to previous years. The Board has not met in person this year, only by conference calls which have saved money.

It was moved to approve the treasurer's report as presented. (Patrick McIntyre, Elizabeth Hamilton) CARRIED

It was moved to have same auditor as this year, next year. The auditor is a CGA. (Patrick McIntyre, Tom Nagy) CARRIED

6. First Vice-President's Report

GSC Depository: The proposal had gone to Treasury Board, and the decision was expected in the summer.

ICA 1999 planning: ACMLA is responsible for one day of presentations. Betty Kidd is coordinating the cartographic exhibit.

GCLI initiative: Progress is very slow.

Interagency Committee on Geomatics: ACMLA is an associate member, and Grace continues to monitor development of the Canadian Geo-Spatial Data Infrastructure.

Geomatics Futures Meetings: ACMLA was invited to a June 12 meeting on creation of an umbrella geomatics association for Canada. Grace will attend as the ACMLA representative. She has documents available if anyone would like to review them before the meeting and send her comments.

Natural Resources Canada: Letters have been

signed and a meeting on the license was planned. NRCan proposed auditing who is being loaned material, which goes against library confidentiality policies. ACMLA proposed keeping track of who uses the data, and doing the policing ourselves. The agreement is for a set term—1 to 1 ½ years. They hope to reach agreement on broader use of the files, and sharing between institutions. It will be similar to DLI. Barbara asked if they might honour the 50% discount while the agreement is being negotiated, and if the proper format could be required, rather than having to convert from another format. Grace will see if an evergreen clause could be inserted in the agreement, in case it is still under discussion at the end of the year. If there was no further agreement the site license would revert to just one copy. There was discussion on grandfather clauses for topographic data already purchased through other vendors; site licenses for the whole university, for data purchased by university departments; to what extent different formats would still be separate purchases; the need to stand firm against auditing and the need for lobbying. Two upcoming meetings will discuss human resources and the lack of Canadian data.

Committee Reports:

ARCHIVES COMMITTEE - Jeff Murray is the new Archivist.

AWARDS COMMITTEE - Barbara Farrell is the new Chair. There is a recipient for the Honours Award. [see announcement in the *Bulletin*]

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL COMMITTEE - Joan Winearls, the outgoing Chair, was thanked for her enthusiasm and very capable leadership. Trudy Bodak is the incoming Chair.

COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE - Richard Pinnell is Chair during Carol Marley's sabbatical.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE - Appreciation was expressed for Bruce, who rarely gets to come to the conferences. The two new members from Archives were welcomed. Members were encouraged to promote the Association to potential new members.

CONFERENCE 1997 - Seed money should be deducted from the final profit.

CONFERENCE 1999 - will be in Ottawa.

CONFERENCE 2000 - The dates June 21-25 are approximate; we want to overlap with CLA but not be concurrent with it. CAPDU will also meet in Edmonton close to that time. There may be interest from CCA. David Jones is the local arrangements coordinator, and will look for support from elsewhere for coordinating the program.

CONFERENCE 2001 - No location is decided yet. It could be east of Toronto.

CONFERENCE 2002 - This will be the 35th anniversary meeting, somewhere in central Canada.

MAP USERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE - Is a good way of making contact with local map makers, and procedures are available in the binder. Anyone interested in assuming the chair of this committee should contact Grace. (see also 13a)

7. Second Vice-President's Report (Given by Cathy on behalf of James, who was having surgery)

Committee Reports:

HISTORICAL MAPS COMMITTEE - The birds-eye view series is being produced and is selling very well.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE - The index to the *Bulletin* is on the web. There is an agreement before the Board from the UBC computer centre, for data maintenance.

PUBLICATIONS OFFICER - includes sales and inventory.

BULLETIN EDITOR - There is no written report. Rosaline has copy for the next two issues of the *Bulletin*. The Board intends to leave the *Bulletin* in Rose's hands for the near future, as she wants to

continue, but are concerned about delays. There was no comment from the members.

8. Membership Lists on the Web Page (in President's report)

There was discussion on whether to publish the list of members on the Web. The full list is published in the *Bulletin*, and this will continue. The directory will be in print first, then on the web. Concerns were expressed about privacy, junk mail, giving the option to opt out, cost of publications versus revenue, institutional members, and maintenance.

Action: The list will not be put on the web until the members have individually been asked for approval and preference for form of listing, by questionnaire with the next membership form.

9. National Archives/National Library Consultation (In President's and Archives reports)

A letter from Dr. English was circulated for comment. There have been various contacts with the National Library and National Archives, which should be maintained. One issue is the legal deposit situation. National Library is not anxious to implement legal deposit for maps because of the amount of work involved and they do not have the mandate for collecting and preserving cartographic material. The National Archives indicated that they feel they are collecting comprehensively from government and commercial publishers. At the winter meeting, it was agreed that as a step in identifying the extent of map publishing in Canada, ACMLA or Natural Resources would mount a list of map publishers. Louis Cardinal provided a mailing list for submissions for the ICA exhibit, which can be used to create a list of commercial publishers. Grace and Louis will pursue the making this list available on the web. Another possible cooperative project is Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) for maps; there will be discussion on how ACMLA members could participate in this project.

10. Change to By-Laws regarding retired members

This was in a mailing to all members earlier this year.

It was moved that the change to the Bylaw be made as recorded in the package, with the following change: spelling of honourary to honorary. (Cathy Moulder, David Brown) CARRIED.

11. Rules of Procedure

The Executive brought forward the amended Rules. According to the Bylaw, each change to the Rules required approval by vote of the membership. In order to treat the Rules as an active document and expedite changes, the Board requested a one-time change to the Bylaw. In the Rules of Procedure, in 5.4, Cathy will add the phrase that the Board will bring forward substantive amendments to the Rules for approval at the AGM. Thus they will be in force when needed, and brought to the next AGM for approval. Changes to the Rules should come from the committees, not the Board. The duties of the Officers are established by the Bylaw, and the only changes to those duties are reminders, not formal duties. The sections on the committees and committee chairs' responsibilities are dynamic, including changes to the structure of committees and subcommittees. Elizabeth asked about the source of the original wording of the bylaw and whether this is permitted under the legislation. The new wording is essentially the same. The status quo meant that every change to every aspect to the rules must be brought to the AGM or it would evaporate. Many are just spelling and punctuation changes.

It was moved that the motion to amend the Rules of Procedure [as recorded in the package] be approved with the following change: eliminate "communicated" and replace with "presented for approval". (Cathy Moulder, Irene Kumar) CARRIED no opposition.

Action: The Board will verify that we can have this wording in our bylaws, then make the change as necessary.

12. Proposed budget June 1998 - June 1999

"Bulletin index" is an estimate by the Publications Committee for a printed version.

"GCLI expenses" are contingency, for travel, though they have not been used in the past.

"Facsimiles" are for the bird's-eye views. Cheryl plans to do two a year. This year was $3800. No seed money is needed for the 1999 conference.

It was moved to approve the proposed budget. (Patrick McIntyre, Tom Nagy) CARRIED

13. Past President's Report

13.a. Rules of Procedure.

Elizabeth Hamilton said that the Rules have been under revision since the beginning of the Association. There will be small changes: spelling and the travel policy will be appended. The Rules have been sent to every officer and every committee chair. Cathy will send amendments and revisions to those whom she knows have a copy.

Changes to Committees: Cheryl Woods suggested that the Directory Ad Hoc Committee be dissolved. If an annual report has not been received for two years, the committee is automatically disbanded and the dissolution is noted in the minutes. It could be re-instituted later, but if the work is ongoing a committee should be a standing committee.

Noted: that the Directory Ad Hoc Committee is dissolved, and its function is subsumed under the Publications Committee. The Map Users Advisory Committee is also disbanded, as there has been no activity. The Executive may consider it for reactivation at some point in the future.

The Bibliographic Control Committee has minor changes, given to Alberta.

It was moved that Rules of Procedure be approved as presented, with the exception that the Directory and Map Users Advisory Committees will be removed. (Cathy Moulder, Cheryl Woods) CARRIED, no opposition

Cathy thanked the many, many people who have provided input. Reviewing the Rules annually is the responsibility of the Past President and the Secretary, who will make any needed changes, distribute them to all members who have copies, and present them to the next Annual Business Meeting.

13.b. Nominations and Elections Committee

Shirley Harmer was welcomed as incoming Second Vice President. Alberta and Cathy were thanked for having continued for a third year, and Cathy received a small gift of appreciation.

14. Any Other Business

Alberta requested comments on her letter to John English.

Alberta thanked the Board and Committee Chairs for their support and effort.

Irene Kumar noted that the report of the Bibliographic Control Committee, under the maps and National Union Catalogue, makes mention of Carto-Canadiana records to be submitted by the Geological Survey Library. The library has been renamed the Earth Sciences Information Centre, and the records will still be forthcoming.

15. Time and Place of Next Meeting

Ottawa in 1999, time and place to be determined.

There was a motion to adjourn at 11:33 a.m. (EST) (David Jones, Elizabeth Hamilton) CARRIED

Respectfully submitted,

Lori Lyn Sugden
ACMLA Secretary

NEW MAPS

Amy Chan

Africa. Scale 1:51,400,000; Azimuthal equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802589 (R02109) 6-98"

Antarctic Region. Scale 1:68,000,000; Azimuthal equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802596 (R02207) 6-98"

Arctic Region. Scale 1:39,000,000; Azimuthal equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802595 (R02112) 6-98"

Asia. Scale 1:48,000,000; Azimuthal equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802591 (R02105) 6-98"

Cameroon: political, Scale [ca. 1:7,500,000]; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802575 (R02413) 8-98"

Cameroon: relief, Scale [ca. 1:7,500,000]; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802576 (R02413) 8-98"

Central Africa. Scale 1:12,400,000 at 0° E; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802590 (R02414) 6-98"

Central Balkan region. Scale 1:3,550,000; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 40° N and 56° N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802587 (R02592) 6-98"

Democratic Republic of the Congo: political. Scale [ca. 1:12,000,000; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802567 (R00758)3-98"

Democratic Republic of the Congo: relief. Scale [ca. 1:12,000,000]; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802568 (R00758) 3-98"

Diversity of life / produced by National Geographic Maps for National Geographic Magazine; Allen Carroll, director of cartography; John F. Shupe, chief cartographer. Scale 1:54,109,440. 1 in. = 854 miles at equator; Winkel Tripel Proj., central meridian 0° E. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, c1999. Supplement to National Geographic, February, 1999

Energy map of the Caspian Sea and Black Sea area / produced by the Petroleum economist in association with Sedgwick Global Energy & Chemicals; designed and researched by P. Bush and K. Fuller. Petroleum Economist Ltd. 2nd ed. Scale not given. London: Petroleum Economist, c1998

Energy map of the world / researched and produced by Petroleum Economist Ltd. London, in association with Chase; designed by K. Fuller and P. Bush. 7th ed. Scale not given. London: Petroleum Economist Ltd, c1998

Europe. Scale 1:19,500,000; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 40° N and 56° N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802586 (R01083) 6-98"

Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. Scale 1:34,000,000; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 21° N /69° N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802604 (R02640) 9-98"

Explorers / produced by National Geographic Maps for National Geographic Magazine; Allen Carroll, director of cartography; John F. Shupe, chief cartographer. Scale 1:54,109,440. 1 in. = 854 miles. At equator; Winkel tripel proj., central meridian 0° Washington, D.C.: The Society, c1998. Supplement to the National Geographic, February 1998

Hong Kong and vicinity. Scale [ca. 1:500,000] [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "764323, 5-98"

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

Indonesia: political. Scale [ca. 1;22,000,000]; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802578 (R02495) 5-98"

Indonesia: relief. Scale [ca. 1;22,000,000]; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802579 (R02495) 5-98"

Indonesia administrative divisions. Scale [ca. 1;22,000,000]; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802580 (R02495) 5-98"

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

Kosovo: political. Scale [ca.1:1,000,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 38° N /47° N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802612ai (R02194) 11-98"

Kosovo: relief. Scale [ca.1:1,000,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 38° N /47° N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802613ai (R02194) 11-98"

Kosovo administrative divisions. Scale [ca. 1:1,000,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 38° N /47° N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802587 (R02592) 6-98"

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-wegnkaart, 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, Geomatique Canada, Ressources naturelles Canada. 2e éd. Scale 1:10,000,000. 1 cm. = 100 km.; Azimuthal equidistant proj. Ottawa: Géomatique Canada: Bureau des cartes du Canada, Resources 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

Samoa. Scale [ca. 1:1,000,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 9° 20'S/14° 40'S. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802623 (B00928) 12-98"

[Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina]. Scale [ca. 1:3,000,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 40° N/56° N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802571 (R02548) 4-98"

Sour gas map of Alberta & British Columbia / Strategic Design Ltd. Scale not given. [Calgary, Alta.]: Oilweek, 1998

South America. Scale 1:35,000,000; Azimuthal equal-area proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802585 (R02108) 6-98"

Southeast Asia. Scale 1:32,000,000 at 5°; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802593 (R02106) 6-98"

Les spéciales de L'IGN, Europe. Le Diamant Alpin, Lyon-Genève-Turin, carte transfrontaliére: échelle 1:650 000 (1 cm. Pour 6,5 km.), français-English-italiano / réalisé par L'Institut géographique national; coédité avec Translpes 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)

Taiwan Strait area. Scale 1:4,000,000; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 23° N /45° N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802566 (R01492) 8-98"

A traveler's map of Spain and Portugal: Spain and Portugal / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society; Allen Carroll, Director of cartography. Scale 1:1,850,000. 1 cm. = 18.5 km. 1 in. = 29.2 miles; Albers conical equal-area proj. Washington, D.C.: The Society, c1998. Supplement to the National Geographic, December, 1998

United States. Scale 1:27,000,000; Albers equal-area proj. Standard parallels 28° 30'N and 45° 30'N. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "802583 6-98"

[United States explorer political map] Scale 1:3,070,000. 1 in. = 48 miles approx. 1 cm. = 31 km approx. Indianapolis, Ind.: George F. Cram Co., 1997

Vanuatu. Scale [ca. 1:5,000,000; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1998] "Base 802624 (B00811) 12-98"

[Waz'Ba'that Muraquib0al-Umam al-Muttahidah f0 Jãrjiya] = UNOMIG deployment: [Western Georgia including Abkhazia] / Department of Public Information, Cartographic Section. Rev. 13. Scale [ca. 1:2,000,000] [New York]: United Nations, [1997]

Western Europe from space / realized by M-Sat ... Clemont-Ferrand, France. Scale 1:3,700,000. [Paris?]: L'Express, c1997

World map; United States map Scale [ca. 1:125,000,000]. At equator; Mercator proj. Scale [ca. 1:17,500,000]. At 30° [Minneapolis]: Hudson Map; [Minnesota?]: Distributed by National Map Marketing, [1997] (2 maps on 1 sheet) ISBN 0929218159

World power map / produced by the Petroleum Economist Ltd., London, in association with Barclays Capital Group. 2nd ed. Scale 1:35,000,000. 350 km. to 1 cm. Approx. 560 miles to 1 in. At equator. London: Petroleum Economist, 1997. ISBN 1861860811

The world with commanders' areas of responsibility / prepared and published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency. Ed. 2-NIMA. Scale 1:135,000,000; Miller cylindrical proj. Bethesda, MD: The Agency, c1998

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Frank Williams

Globes at Greenwich: a catalogue of the globes and armillary spheres in the National Maritime Museum. 1998. Dekker, E., ed. New York: Oxford University Press. 592 p. $160 (US) ISBN 0198565593

Harlow, N. 1997. *The maps of San Francisco Bay from the Spanish discovery in 1769 to the American occupation.* Staten Island: Maurizio Martino. 140 p. $100 (US) ISBN 1888262958

Haywood, J. and Catchpole, B. 1997. *Israel: the historical atlas: the story of Israel from ancient times to the modern nation.* [N.Y.]: Macmillan USA. 208 p. $45 (US) ISBN 0028619870

Joao, E.M. 1998. *Causes and consequences of map generalisation.* Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis. (Research monographs in geographic information systems). $39.95 (US) ISBN 0748407774

Nelson, D. 1997. *Off the map: the curious histories of place names.* N.Y.: Kodansha. 200 p. $19 (US) ISBN 1568361742

Oxford atlas of the world. 1997. 5th ed. [London: George Philip/Oxford UP]. 288 p. $75 (US) ISBN 0195213688

Pocket world atlas. 1998. 2nd ed. New York: Oxford University Press. 176 p. $15 (US)ISBN 0195213726

Policy issues in modern cartography. 1998. Taylor, D.R.F., ed. Pergamon Press. 285 p. $155 (US) ISBN 0080431119

*Reader's Digest illustrated great world atlas.*1997. Pleasantville: Reader's Digest. 228 p. $40 (US) ISBN 0895779889

Robitaille, A., et Saucier, J-P. 1998. *Paysages régionaux du Québec méridional.* Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec. 214 p. $49.95 (CAN) ISBN 2551177375

Schafers, B. 1998. *The state of Germany atlas.* London: Routledge.128 p. $9.99 (US) ISBN 0415188261

Shinagawa, L.H. 1998. *Atlas of American diversity.* Walnut Creek: Alta Mira. 166 p. $22 (US) ISBN 076199128X (pbk)

Slocum, T.A. 1998. *Thematic cartography and visualization.* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall. 224 p. $60 (US) ISBN 0132097761

Times atlas of the world. 1997. 7th ed., rev. London: HarperCollins. £55 ISBN 0723009600

University of Hawaii at Hilo. Dept. of Geography. 1998. *Atlas of Hawai'i.* 3rd ed. Juvik, S.P., ed. Honoloulu: Hawai'i University Press. 333 p. $49.95 US (pbk) ISBN 0824817451

World atlas of desertification. 1997. 2nd ed. Middleton, N., Thomas, D., and United Nations Environment Program. New York: Oxford University Press. $195 (US) ISBN 0340691662

NOUVELLES REGIONALE

Pierre Roy

TERRE-NEUVE

UNIVERSITÉ MEMORIAL DE TERRE-NEUVE
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Le 6 mars 1999 à 0h30, Suanne Reid, employée de la cartothèque, a donné naissance à une fille en bonne santé. Laura Margaret Budden pesait 3,07 kilogrammes et mesurait 48,9 centimètres à sa venue au monde. La mère, la fille et le père (Geoff Budden) vont très bien!

Nous avons une nouvelle employée surnuméraire à la cartothèque: Dawn Learning qui remplacera Suanne jusqu'au 2 juillet 1999. Elle travaille sur un projet de recherches bibliographiques en plus d'assumer d'autres tâches. Alberta Auringer Wood, responsable de la bibliothèque de cartes, données numériques et multi-média, était en congé récemment afin de parfaire sa «Bibliographie de cartes de Terre-Neuve» qui sera disponible sur l'Internet à l'adresse http://info.library.mun.ca/mapbib.html au moment de la parution de ce texte. Joanne Costello a mis à jour les pages Web de la cartothèque à l'adresse http://www.mun.ca/library/maps/. Nos ordinateurs ont été mis à niveau à Windows 95 et ont été réseautés.

QUÉBEC

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DU QUÉBEC
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Groupe de travail sur la géomatique dans les cartothèques au Québec

La CREPUQ (Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec) a mis sur pied un Sous-groupe de travail sur la géomatique en 1997. Le sous-groupe, d'abord présidé par Yves Tessier, a tenu quatre réunions en 1997; en 1998, il a produit un rapport sur l'état de la géomatique dans les cartothèques québécoises dans lequel il était manifeste que très peu de cartothèques avaient pris le virage géomatique.

Suite au départ de Yves Tessier qui a pris sa retraite en 1998, le Sous-groupe a tenu 2 autres réunions sous la présidence de Pierre Lépine (Bibliothèque nationale du Québec); sont actuellement membres (mars 1999), les cartothécaires suivants : Hélène Genest (Laval), Carol Marley (McGill) et Pierre Roy (UQAM).

Le sous-groupe tentera maintenant d'imaginer et de créer des outils simples pour avoir accès aux données géomatiques disponibles et de faciliter ainsi à tous les cartothécaires québécois leur propre virage géomatique.

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL
Helene Genest
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Yves Tessier, chef de la cartothèque de l'Université Laval depuis plusieurs années et bien connu des membres de l'ACACC, a pris sa retraite à la fin avril 1998. Son départ coïncidant avec celui de Louise Dion, conseillère à la documentation en géographie et aménagement du territoire, les deux postes ont été fusionnés. Hélène Genest occupe donc maintenant les deux fonctions. Elle est assistée dans son travail par Rémi Larochelle, technicien à la documentation et par Claudine Carrier, commis de bibliothèque.

Avant son départ, Yves Tessier a préparé une exposition virtuelle sur les trésors de la cartothèque. Cette exposition peut être consultée

sur le site web de la Bibliothèque à l'adresse suivante:

http://www.bibl.ulaval.ca/ress/carto2/

Une banque de données bibliographiques sur les cartes anciennes disponibles à la cartothèque vient appuyer cette exposition. Elle a reçue le nom de Champlain, en l'honneur du fondateur de la ville de Québec.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À CHICOUTIMI
Françoise Lange
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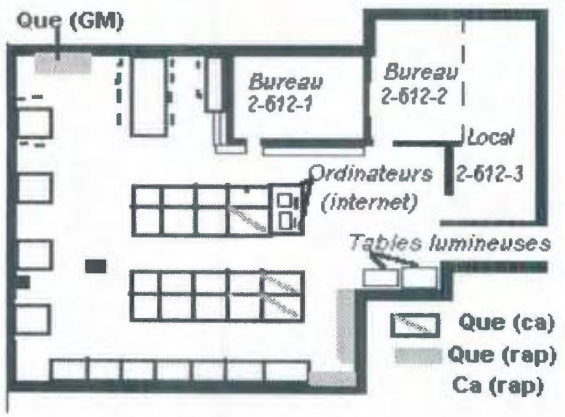
Nouveau local

Durant l'année 1998, la cartothèque de l'Université s'est installée dans un nouvel espace: elle forme maintenant une salle indépendante, séparée de la bibliothèque par une porte vitrée.



Bureau 2-612-1 : Bureau du cartothécaire
Bureau 2-612-2 : Bureau de la technicienne
Local 2-612-3 : Documents en réserve, photographies aériennes
Que (GM) = Rapports géologiques du Québec, série Géologie Minière
Que (ca) Rapports géologiques du Québec sous forme de cartes
Que (rap) = Rapports géologiques du Québec – séries DPV, ET, MB, MM, RG, etc...
Ca (rap) Rapports géologiques du Canada – séries Bulletin, Paper, etc..

Sa disposition a fortement changé, les classeurs à cartes se situent au centre de la salle et les tables des usagers sur deux cotés, le long des fenêtres. Les classeurs sont fermés à clef le soir mais restent ouverts de 8h30 à 17h00 Nous servons les usagers sur les heures d'ouverture soit de 8h30 à 12h00 h et de 13h30 à 17h00. Sur l'heure du midi, l'accès aux classeurs «ouverts» est libre, les usagers peuvent retrouver par leur propres moyens les cartes désirées, généralement des cartes topographiques. Aucun problèmes n'a encore surgi depuis ce changement.

Les usagers de la cartothèque (2788 personnes) se partagent entre les universitaires 75% et les personnes extérieures (ingénieurs conseil, prospecteurs, chasseurs, pêcheurs, population régionale) 25%. Nous effectuons des prêts de cartes et de photographies aériennes pour une soirée ou une fin de semaine: 2677 documents ont été empruntés par 711 usagers.

Site Web de la cartothèque

La cartothèque continue à développer son web:

http://www.uqac.uquebec.ca/zone03/cartotheque/

Ce site comporte six (6) sections:

Informations: horaire, localisation et plan de la cartothèque, accès au banques Badaduq, Examine et Geoscan, accronymes, classification LC (en développement);

Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean: compilation de données et/ou de sites sur les

Atlas: Sur support papier (descriptio-bibliographiques d'atlas existants) et électroniques (liens sur les URL des atlas existants)

Cartes : *index* des cartes disponibles à la cartothèque *électroniques* : se retrouvant sur le « net » dans des sites tels que celui du Ministère des Ressources Naturelles (http://www.mrn.gouv.qc.ca/) ou encore celui des glissements de terrain au Saguenay-Lac-Saint-jean (http://wwwdsa.uqac.uquebec.ca/~jvallee/), etc.

Photo-aériennes: *index* des photo-aériennedisponibles à la cartothèque (à venir)
électroniques : Accès à des photographies du «Déluge de 1996»

Images satellite : *index* des images satellites disponibles à la cartothèque (à venir)
électroniques: lignes sur des images Landsat et spot disponibles à http://ceocat.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/: Ressources Naturelles Canada. (LANDSAT: http://ceocat.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/cdql/landsat5/canlsat.html et SPOT: http://ceocat.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/cdql/spot-dd/canspot.html)

Données factuelles: Les données factuelles regroupent des fichiers sur l'agriculture, les géosciences, le relief, la population, et donne un lien sur la toponymie via Topos sur le web

Québec

Canada - Ces trois (3) sections présentent les mêmes subdivisions que celles du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-jean

Monde

Globe ou sites internet d'intérêt cartographique: Listes de cartothèques, éditeurs touchant la cartographie, autres liens par localisation ou sujets.

Nous invitons toute personne visitant ce site à nous faire des suggestions pour l'amélioration de celui-ci.

UNIVERSITE DE SHERBROOKE
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En mai 1998, la Cartothèque de l'Universite de Sherbrooke a déménagé dans un autre local et fait ainsi un gain d'espace de 50%. Comme la Cartotheque précédente ne rencontrait plus les normes minimales d'espace, le personnel et la clientele apprécient ce déménagement.

Le Département de géographie et télédétection nous a fourni 6 tables lumineuses (nous en avions 2) et 2 tables numérisantes. Une autre bibliothèque du Service nous a envoyé 2 tables. Nous avons ainsi augmenté notre capacité d'accueil.

Depuis mai 1997, on a doté toutes les cartes thématiques d'un numero zébre et le secteur du catalogage en a fait le tratement. Maintenant toutes ces données apparaissent dans le catalogue en ligne et rejoignent plus facilement la clientèle d'autres secteurs de l'Université.

Quant aux cartes en série, on a décidé de donner un numero zébré à chaque feuillet. Auparavant, seul le dossier principal apparaissait à l'écran; maintenant presque 15 000 feuillets apparaissent avec leur titre individuel.

Ce travail nous permet de faire l'inventaire des cartes et de limiter les conditions de prêt. Dans ce nouveau local, nous avons amélioré l'accueil (présentoir de documents nouveaux et espace d'affichage de cartes).

UNIVERSITÉ McGILL
Carol Marley
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Visite de la cartothèque/laboratoire de SIG du Walter Hitschfeld Geographic Information Centre de l'université McGill.

La dernière réunion (février 1999) du Sous-groupe de travail sur la géomatique (CREPUQ) a eu lieu Hitschfeld Geographic Information Centre qui combine des laboratoires de SIG avec une cartothèque contenant des données géographiques numériques aussi bien que des cartes, atlas, photos aériennes et monographies sur la cartographie et la géomatique. Le nouveau «laboratoire/cartothèque» permet l'analyse et la cartographie de données numériques avec une variété de SIG et de logiciels associés dans un environnement informatique performant. Ce centre, résultat de la collaboration de la Faculté des sciences et du Service des bibliothèques de l'université regroupe une équipe d'experts en SIG dans le but de mieux desservir la communauté universitaire et de promouvoir l'utilisation de ces logiciels d'analyse spatiale. Le centre comprend une soixantaine

d'ordinateurs, une variété d'imprimantes, des numériseurs, des tables de vectorisation et une salle de cours supportée par un environnement numérique. La cartothèque attenante au laboratoire est la seule sur le campus à offrir des logiciels de SIG, des données numériques et des services spécialisés.

Carol Marley a ensuite présenté l'utilisation des ressources de l'IDD à la cartothèque. La bibliothèque de l'université de Guelph (Ontario) a donné accès à son site FTP, à titre expérimental, au personnel de la cartothèque de l'université McGill. L'avantage de l'accès par Guelph réside dans le fait que les responsables des données numériques de cette université ont traitées les données de Statistique Canada pour qu'elles soient immédiatement utilisables par l'usager sans autre forme de préparation. Ce qui n'est pas le cas pour les données acquises du site FTP de Statistique Canada, spécialement pour les recensements de 1986 et 1991. Les données recueillies servent à combler les besoins des professeurs et étudiants de McGill. Présentement, les employés du Centre récupèrent sur le site FTP les fichiers demandés et les acheminent au destinatairer via le réseau de données de l'université. Pour plus d'information, les membres du groupe sont invités à visiter la page d'entrée du site Web du Centre:

http://www.geog.mcgill.ca/heeslib/welcome.html

ONTARIO

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Susan Jackson (avec les contributions de GracWelch et de Heather McAdam)
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Une collaboration locale qui rapporte

Les cartothèques de l'université d'Ottawa et de l'université Carleton ont vu leurs efforts communs récompensés. Grace Welch de l'université d'Ottawa et Heather McAdam de l'université Carleton ont mené une campagne concertée pour convaincre la municipalité régionale d'Ottawa-Carleton de mettre à la disposition de la communauté universitaire leurs cartes numériques. Le travail de Grace et de Heather a porté fruit lorsque la municipalité régionale a mis à la disposition de la communauté universitaire un large éventail de fichiers spatiaux de la région d'Ottawa à l'automne 1998.

Pour obtenir les données, chaque université a dû signer une entente écrite avec les représentants régionaux. De plus, chaque utilisateur est tenu de signer une licence spécifiant qu'il n'utilisera les données que dans un but éducationnel. Ceci afin de protéger l'administration régionale de toute utilisation commerciale de ses données.

Avec la participation d'un étudiant en géographie de l'université Carleton, les fichiers furent tranférés sur cédéroms en format ArcView et MapInfo. Déjà, des étudiants ont profité de ces ressources pour leurs recherches dans la région d'Ottawa.

Encouragées par ce succès, Grace et Heather ont ensuite approché la Commission de la capitale nationale dont l'inventaire de données géospatiales inclut la ceinture verte de la capitale et le parc de la Gatineau. Bien qu'il n'y ait pas encore d'entente légale de signée, on en est arrivé à un accord verbal: la Commission est disposée à offrir l'accès à sa collection d'orthophotographies couvrant la région d'Ottawa. De plus, la Commission a fourni aux deux universités ses données au 1:2000 ainsi que les index les accompagnant selon les mêmes modalités d'entente qui avaient été conclues avec les représentants de la municipalité régionale d'Ottawa-Carleton.

Jusqu'ici, ces accords ont fourni aux chercheurs des deux universités un accès à des fichiers de données d'une valeur de plus de $50.000. Puisqu'il est peu probable que les universités aient la capacité d'acquérir des données à ce coût, on peut considérer leur valeur comme inestimable!

Des lettres ont été envoyées aux autres paliers de gouvernement de la région les encourageant à imiter l'exemple de la municipalité régionale d'Ottawa-Carleton.

Partie 2: Des nouvelles de l'université Carleton

Mis à part l'acquisition de données numériques spatiales locales, le Centre de données, cartes et publications gouvernemantales a connu une fructueuse session automnale à plus d'un point de vue. D'abord, en octobre 1998, il y a eu une fête en hommage à Barbara Farrell, pour son dévouement à la mise sur pied de la collection de cartes. Une plaque de bronze en son honneur a été dévoilée à l'entrée du Centre.

Notons aussi les efforts et l'engagement de Barbara au niveau du «ICA Children's Map Competition» à Carleton. Cette collection est un trésor de créativité dans le domaine cartographique et on tente d'assurer sa conservation ainsi qu'une plus large diffusion. Avec la participation d'un étudiant de géographie durant l'été 1998, un projet fut mis en place pour donner accès aux images de cartes sur l'Internet. De plus, un prototype de cédérom affichant une sélection de cartes, fut développé. Le projet ne fait que débuter. Toutefois, il est possible de voir les réalisations faites à l'adresse http://www.library.carleton.ca/madgic/maps/children/index.htm Une sélection d'originaux de cartes seront présentés lors du congrès de l'Association internationale de cartographie, au printemps 1999. Quiconque désire visiter l'ensemble de la collection est le bienvenu.

Des efforts ont été consentis pour apprivoiser et rendre accessible les fichiers les plus utilisés du recencement canadien de 1996. À cet effet, les employés ont suivi des sessions de formation. Des guides de l'usager ont été créés pous faciliter l'accès aux données de recencement et à d'autres produits numériques. Ceux-ci ont été distribués par l'intermédiaire du Web et sont aussi disponibles en mode local. Les spécialistes en cartes du Centre ont suivi le cours de base sur les SIG au département de géographie afin d'aider les clients dans l'utilisation d'ArcView pour les transferts et la recherche de données. Il est encourageant de constater que la plus grande disponibilité des données numériques a eu comme effet d'attirer une nouvelle clientèle d'ingénieurs, biologistes et écologistes.

Après plusieurs années de planification, la saisie des enregistrements de cartes dans le catalogue en ligne de la bibliothèque a commencé durant l'été 1998. Ce projet s'est déroulé au ralenti durant les sessions d'automne et d'hiver mais on estime que la fin de la session permettra de libérer du temps pour le catalogage de la collection de cartes.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
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Notre base de données d'atlas, de thèses et de plans de villes étrangères a été mise à jour et rendue disponible sur l'Internet en utilisant la version 3.1 de DBTextWorks. Il y a environ 6000 enregistrements actuellement dans cette base et nous espérons y ajouter les séries de cartes topogaphiques pour août 1999. L'adresse du site est http://www.sscl.uwo.ca/mapref/pubsearch.htm. Un nouvel ordinateur équipé d'un processeur Pentium II cadencé à 333MHz et équipé d'un écran de 17" a été acheté pour offrir un accès public à cette base ainsi qu'à toute information en ligne pertinente.

En janvier 1999, nous avons acquis de Northway Photomap la couverture photographique de la ville de London à l'échelle du 1:6250 et datant de 1998. Nous avons reçu $1000 provenant d'une levée de fond organisé par les étudiants, pour l'achat de cédéroms. Nous pourrons ainsi améliorer notre collection d'atlas et de cartes sur cédéroms.

Melissa Leitch est revenue de son congé de maternité le 22 mars 1999. À la mi-septembre, j'ai assisté au congrès de la WAML à la Division «géographie et cartes» de la bibliothèque du Congrès. C'est une expérience que chaque cartothécaire devrait faire. J'ai rêvé de visiter ce service et de rencontrer les gens y travaillant depuis que je suis devenue cartothécaire. Une visite en soirée des Archives nationales (Archives II) au College Park, dans le Maryland, fut très intéressante. Durant la session, nous avons été très occupés avec des groupes d'étudiants OAC, avec d'autres groupes spéciaux ainsi qu'avec tous les étudiants de première année de Géographie.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY
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Ces dernières années, l'université McMaster a reçu en don plusieurs cartes rares. Aucun cataloguage n'étant prévu dans un proche avenir, des pages Web ont été développées pour donner accès à cette collection. Chaque carte est décrite d'après un modèle cartobibliographique et indexée par date, nom du cartographe, titre et région géographique. Les cartes ont été photographiées en utilisant un film 35mm et en numérisant les négatifs sur un cédérom dans le format photo de Kodak. Ensuite, les images ont été converties en format JPEG et jointes aux pages Web. Celles-ci peuvent être consultées à l'adrese suivante: http://www.mcmaster.ca/library/maps/rarehome.html.

Le projet a connu un grand succès en termes d'accès, d'appréciation du donateur, de sécurité et d'économie (environ $4,60 par carte). Une suite est maintenant en cours pour éventuellement rendre accessible de cette façon toute notre collection de cartes rares. Cette dernière se compose d'environ 700 cartes en feuille, dont une concentration de cartes du début de l'Amérique du Nord et du dix-huitième siècle en Europe. Notre but est de traiter environ 50 à 70 cartes et images par année, durant l'été. Les cartes nord-américaines et canadiennes seront traitées en priorité. La collection de cartes anciennes, du moins ce qui en est disponible, peut être vue à l'adresse qui suit: http://www.mcmaster.ca/library/maps/rchome.html.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
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À partir du printemps 1999, le Service des données numériques et la cartothèque seront fusionnés en un seul service. Depuis 1998, le Service des données numériques est situé à l'intérieur de la cartothèque et est offert par deux étudiants gradués travaillant à temps partiel. Ils continueront à agir comme personnes ressource mais le personnel de la cartothèque s'impliquera graduellement dans le dossier.

Au début de mai, Frank Williams reviendra d'un congé de huit mois. Frank complète un bac spécialisé en géographie à l'université d'Ottawa. Mike Cousineau, qui travaillait au «Computing and Communication Services» quittera son poste pour accepter une position à temps plein dans ce même service. Nous avons eu la chance d'engager comme contractuel un ancien étudiant en géographie pour remplacer Mike.

Notre poste de travail dédié aux systèmes d'information géographique a été changé pour un Pentium II cadencé à 350 Mhz et doté d'une mémoire vive de 64 Meg. Le second appareil, un 486, a été remplacé par un Pentium cadencé à 233Mhz. Nous avons aussi fait l'acquisition des logiciels MapInfo et Idrisi bien que ArcView reste le logiciel de SIG le plus populaire. Notre numériseur a été très utilisé durant cette session scolaire. La cartothèque, en collaboration avec l'université de Carleton a réussi à obtenir des ensembles de données numériques spatiales de la municipalité régionale d'Ottawa-Carleton et de la Commission de la Capitale nationale.

Frank Williams et Grace Welch ont soumis un article intitulé «Cataloguing Digital Cartographic Materials» pour une édition spéciale sur les documents cartographiques de la revue «Cataloguing and Classification Quaterley».

UNIVERSITÉ DE WATERLOO
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Récemment, notre personnel a été affecté par plusieurs changements. Brian Campbell, commis de bibliothèque, responsable de la circulation des documents et du contrôle de la réserve, a quitté le service début février. Son poste a été comblé par un autre membre de la cartothèque, Mark Spencer. Par contre, le poste de commis de bibliothèque et de secrétaire qu'occupait Mark demeure temporairement vacant. Au début avril, Rosalind Rampersad, aide de bibliothèque, responsable du

service de référence et de cataloguage, a été transférée aux ressources humaines. Sa position est actuellement vacante. En raison de tous ces changements, beaucoup de temps et d'énergie ont été dépensés pour la réorganisation du service, le recrutement et la formation du personnel.

La bibliothèque de l'université de Waterloo fait partie de TUG (TriUniversity Group), un consortium composé de Waterloo, Wilfrid Laurier et Guelph qui pilote le projet TREILLIS (système commun d'automatisation des bibliothèques), système fonctionnel bien qu'il reste certains problèmes à régler. Le projet ERL fonctionne bien malgré l'insuffisance de la largeur de bande passante. Une attention spéciale est présentement donnée au développement du site Web commun de TUG et à celui du Centre des données numériques(comprenant les données géospatiales). Il reste beaucoup à faire pour harmoniser les différentes politiques de circulation des cartes et des autres matériaux cartographiques à l'intérieur du consortium. Le personnel de la cartothèque est impliqué dans certains de ces projets.

La cartothèque a fait l'acquisition d'un autre ensemble de données géospatiales: la totalité de la couverture d'orthophotos numériques de la ville de Kitchener. La couverture, datant de 1997, a été numérisée et rendue disponible sur 30 cédéroms. Chaque disque contient cinq ou six images en format ERDAS IMAGINE. Le poids de chaque fichier est d'environ 90 Meg. Pour les intéressés, l'index de ces images est disponible sur l'Internet à l'adresse suivante: http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/discipline/Cartography/umd/kitchener/kitch.html D'autre part, notre poste de travail public est désuet et ne pourra même pas exécuter la nouvelle version 32 bits d'ArcView 3.1. Nous avons donc demandé une mise à niveau et un nouvel ordinateur est prévu pour la fin avril. Ce sera un P2 tournant à 450 Mhertz ayant 128 Meg de mémoire vive, un disque dur de 13 gigaoctets, un lecteur DVD et un moniteur de 21 pouces. Nous sommes particulièrement concerné par la conservation des données. Plusieurs options sont à considérer. Celle que nous favorisons consiste à utiliser les disques en réseau Campus avec le logiciel de connectivité NetApps. Nous ne connaissons pas les détails de ce service puisqu'il est toujours en cours de développement. En attendant, notre service informatique fera l'acquisition d'un brûleur (lecture/écriture) de cédérom auquel nous aurons un accès réseau. Nous pourrons copier des données sur cédérom simplement à partir d'Internet Explorer.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

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Le module de commande et de réception des cartes a été déplacé du Service central des acquisitions vers la section «Documents» des Services techniques, ce qui est plus logique et pratique, la cartothèque étant située près du Service «Documents» et dépendant administrativement de celui-ci. Présentement, les enregistrements de commande datant de 1989 à la fin de l'année budgétaire 1998 apparaissent dans notre catalogue en ligne comme des enregistrements temporaires. Nous préparons maintenant un plan qui permettra le catalogage complet des cartes. Le travail sera confié au personnel technique du Service «Documents» en collaboration avec le responsable du Service de catalogage et la cartothécaire. Le système de classification présentement utilisé est une adaptation maison du système Boggs & Lewis. Ce système devra co-exister avec le système LC, le temps de compléter les conversions vers ce dernier.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITÉ BRITISH COLUMBIA

Tim Ross
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Suite à la prise de retraite de Poh Chan vers la fin de l'année 1998, Walter Piovesan, le bibliothécaire responsable des données numériques et des systèmes d'information géographique, prend en charge la cartothèque de l'université Simon Fraser. Les participants à la conférence de 1996 de l'ACACC

à l'université Dalhousie ont peut-être rencontré Walter à l'atelier de formation donné par Statistique Canada. Il sera assisté dans son travail par Ada Ho, et on peut lui souhaiter la bienvenue parmi nous en lui écrivant à: walter@sfu.ca ou en lui téléphonant au (604) 291-5869. Gordon Shields, anciennement cartographe à l'université Western Ontario, et autrefois employé de la cartothèque de l'université McGill, occupe maintenant un poste de spécialiste en marketing pour la compagnie «Eagle Mapping Services» logée à Port Coquitlam, B.C. Cette compagnie se spécialise dans la production de cartes topographiques et d'orthophotos. Pour en savoir plus, vous pouvez visiter leur site Web à l'adresse www.eaglemapping.com. «International Travel Maps and Books (I.T.M.B.)» a récemment déménagé son magasin de vente au détail du centre-ville de Vancouver au 552 rue Seymour, près du campus du centre-ville de l'université Simon Fraser et de celui du «British Columbia Institute of Technology». I.T.M.B. possède un autre magasin de vente au détail, un entrepôt et la division des publications au 345, rue West Broadway à Vancouver. Le site Web de la compagnie est disponible à l'adresse www.itmb.com.

À la cartothèque de l'université British Columbia, Tim Ross a terminé 75% d'une conversion rétrospective de la série de cartes topographiques. Toutes les cartes ont reçu la nouvelle cote LC qui remplace le système de classificatioon Boggs& Lewis. Les entrées de notices au catalogue en ligne de la bibliothèque sont complétées pour toutes les cartes datant de 1991 et plus. Le catalogue est disponible à l'adresse www.library.ubc.ca.

REGIONAL NEWS

Pierre Roy

NEWFOUNDLAND

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
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Suanne Reid, LA-VI in the Map Library, gave birth to a healthy baby girl on March 6th at 12:30 a.m. Laura Margaret Budden was 3.07 Kg or 6 lbs. 12 oz and 48.9 cm or 19.25 inches when she arrived. Mother, daughter and father (Geoff Budden) are doing fine! We have a new temporary staff member, Dawn Learning, who will be doing an LA-III position till July 2, to help out while Suanne is off. She's working on a bibliographic searching project, as well as other tasks. Alberta Auringer Wood, Maps, Data and Media Librarian, was on research leave recently to work on her «Newfoundland Map Bibliography» which will be available on the Internet at

http://info.library.mun.ca/mapbib.html

by the time this news appears. Joanne Costello, the other LA-VI in the Map Library, has updated the Map Library web pages which are available at

http://www.mun.ca/library/maps/.

Our computers have recently been upgraded to Windows 95 and have all been networked.

QUEBEC

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DU QUÉBEC
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Working group on geomatics in map libraries in Québec

CREPUQ (the Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec) has formed a Working Group on Geomatics in 1997. The Working Group, chaired initially by Yves Tessier, held four meetings in 1997, then issued a report on the state of geomatics in Québec map libraries. It was quite obvious that very few map libraries had turned to geomatics yet.

Following Yves' retirement in 1998, the Working Group, now chaired by Pierre Lépine (Bibliothèque nationale du Québec), has held 2 other meetings. As of now (March 1999), other members of the Group are: Hélène Genest (Laval), Carol Marley (McGill) et Pierre Roy (UQÀM).

The Group now plans to find the best ways to help map librarians to use and to have access to digital data..

LAVAL UNIVERSITY
Helene Genest
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Yves Tessier, head of the map library of Laval University for several years and well-known to the members of the ACMLA, has taken his retirement at the end of April 1998. His departure coinciding with that of Louise Dion, adviser for documentation in geography and regional planning, the two positions were amalgamated. Helene Genest thus occupies now the two functions. She is assisted in her work by Remi Larochelle, technician with documentation and by Claudine Carrier, library clerk.

Before his departure, Yves Tessier prepared a virtual exposition of the treasures of the map library. This exposition can be consulted on the Web site of the Library at the following address:

http://www.bibl.ulaval.ca/ress/carto2/

A database of bibliographical data on the old maps available to the map library accompanies this exposition. It received the name of Champlain, in honour of the founder of the town of Quebec.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
Carol Marley
marley@felix.geog.mcgill.ca

The most recent meeting of the "Sous-Groupe de Travail sur la Geomatique, Crepuq", met at the Hitschfeld Geographic Information Centre, McGill University. The GIC combines GIS laboratories with a library that is a repository of digital geographic data as well as traditional maps, atlases, air photos and books on cartography and GIS. The lib/lab is a place to analyze map data with a variety of GIS software and up-to-date computer facilities. The facility, run by two major partners, the Faculty of Science and the McGill University Libraries, has enabled the University to bring together a team of GIS "experts" whose aim is to further the cause of GIS literacy at McGill.

The "Sous-Groupe" toured the facility which contains approximately 60 computers, a variety of printers, scanners and digitizers and an electronic classroom. The library component of the facility is the only library on campus that provides GIS software, associated data and GIS services. The tour extended to the Web, weaving back and forth between McGill's virtual resources of Statistics Canada data, and those same resources at Guelph niversity. Guelph has developed a user friendly ftp site and has allowed McGill into the system on an experimental basis. The statistics gathered will help in planning for McGill's needs for data. At the moment Hitschfeld staff cut this data and send it to local LANS, in response to specific requests. To learn more about GIS at McGill, the Sous-Groupe was directed to the homepage,

http://www.geog.mcgill.ca/heeslib/welcome.html.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC A CHICOUTIMI
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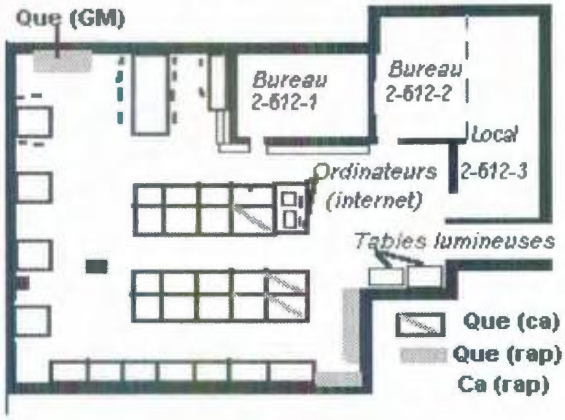
New room

During the year 1998, the map library of the University settled in a new space: it now forms an independent room, separated from the library by a glazed door.

Its ordering strongly changed, the cabinets are at the centre of the room and the tables on the two sides, along the windows. The cabinets are locked in the evening but remain open from 8:30 to 17:00



Bureau 2-612-1: Office of the map librarian
Bureau 2-612-2: Office of the technician
Local 2-612-3: Reserve, air photographs
Quebec(GM) = Geological Surveys of Quebec province, Mining Geology series
Quebec(Ca) = Geological Reports of Quebec province(maps)
Quebec(rap) = Geological Reports of Quebec province-series DPV, AND, MB, MM, RG...
Ca (rap) Geological Reports of Canada - series Bulletin, Paper...

We offer service during opening hours, from 8h30 to 12h00 and from 13h30 to 17h00. Between 12h00 and 1h30, the access is free and the user can look for what they need, generally topographic maps. No problem still emerged since this change.

The users of the map library (2788 people) come from academic departments for 75% of them and 25% come from outside the university: consulting engineers, prospectors, hunters, fishers, regional population. We carry out loans of maps and air photographs for one evening or a weekend: 2677 documents were borrowed by 711 users.

Web site of the map library

The map library continues to develop its Web site:
http://www.uqac.uquebec.ca/zone03/cartotheque /.

This site includes six (6) sections:

Information: schedules, location and plan of the map library, access to the bibliographic records databases Badaduq, Examine and Geoscan. Classification LC (in development).

Saguenay-Lake-Saint-Jean: compilation of data and/or sites on the

Atlases: On paper medium (bibliographical descriptions of existing atlases) and *Electronic* (links on the URL of the existing atlases)

Maps: *Index* of maps available in the map library.
Electronic: on Internet in sites such as that one of the Ministry of the Natural resources (http://www.mrn.gouv.qc.ca /) or that of the landslides of the Saguenay-Lake-Saint-Jean (http://wwwdsa.uqac.uquebec.ca/ ~jvallee/.

Air photos: *Index* of the air photos available in the map library (to come)
Electronic: Access to photographs of the Flood of 1996.

Satellite Images: *Index* of the satellite images available in the map library (to come)
Electronic: Links on images Landsat and Spot available at
http://ceocat.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/ (Natural resources Canada),
http://ceocat.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/cdql/landsat5/canlsat.html (LANDSAT) and
http://ceocat.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/cdql/spot-dd/canspot.html (SPOT).

Facts: the factual data gathers files on agriculture, geosciences, relief, population, and gives a link on toponymy via Topos on the Web

Quebec

Canada - These three (3) sections present the same subdivisions as that of the Saguenay-Lake-Saint-Jean

World

Globes or Internet sites on cartography: list of map libraries, editors touching the cartography, other links by localization or subjects.

We invite every person visiting this site to make suggestions for its improvement.

UNIVERSITE DE SHERBROOKE
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In May 1998, the Map library of the University of Sherbrooke moved to another room and expanded its space by 50%. As the preceding room no longer met the minimal standards of space, the personnel and the patrons appreciate this change.

The Department of Geography and Remote Sensing provided us with 6 light tables (we had 2 of them) and 2 digitizing tables. Another library of the Service sent 2 tables to us. We thus increased our capacity of greeting.

Since May 1997, all the thematic maps have been marked with bar codes and they were catalogued. Now all these records appear in the catalogue on line and are more easily available to the patrons of other sectors of the University.

For the maps in series, it was decided to give a bar code to each map. Previously, only the principal record appeared on the screen; now almost 15 000 map sheets appear with their individual titles. This work enables us to make an inventory of the map collection and to limit the conditions of loan. In this new room, we improved the greeting (display unit of new documents and space of display for maps).

ONTARIO

CARLETON UNIVERSITY
Susan Jackson (with contributions by Grace Welch and Heather McAdam)
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Local Cooperation Pays Off

The University of Ottawa and the Carleton University map collections have been big winners lately as a result of joint approaches to local agencies with digital geospatial files. Grace Welch of the University of Ottawa and Heather McAdam of Carleton University undertook a timely campaign to convince the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton to release their digital mapping data files for use in teaching and research at the

universities. As a result of the persuasive arguments made by Grace and Heather, a wide range of files relating to the Ottawa area have were made available to faculty, staff and students beginning in the 1998 fall term.

To obtain the data, the universities each entered into a legal licensed use agreement with the regional government and require clients to sign an individual sub-agreement prior to using the data certifying they are using it for academic purposes only. This protects the RMOC from having their data used for commercial purposes.

With the help of a Carleton Geography practicum student, the files were reformatted into ArcView and MapInfo formats and stored on CD-ROM for easier use. There have already been a number of clients delighted to have access to this resource for their Ottawa area research.

Buoyed by the success of the RMOC negotiations, Grace and Heather next approached the National Capital Commission whose repository of geospatial data includes the greenbelt of the National Capital region and the Gatineau Park. Although there is not yet a signed legal agreement, the universities have received a verbal undertaking that the NCC is willing to provide access to its collection of orthophotographs of the local area. In the meantime, as a by-product of the RMOC agreement, the NCC has released its 1:2000 data and accompanying indexes for use at the University of Ottawa and at Carleton under the same terms as the RMOC license.

To date, these agreements have provided researchers at the two universities with access to data files worth more than $50,000. Since it is most unlikely that the universities would ever be in a position to make such a purchase, their value is actually priceless!

Letters have now also been sent to the other Ottawa area municipal governments encouraging them to follow the example of the RMOC and release their geospatial files for academic use.

Part 2: News from Carleton University

Apart from the exciting development in the acquisition of local geospatial files mentioned above, the Maps, Data and Government Information Centre enjoyed a successful fall in a number of ways. First there was a celebration of Barbara Farrell in October with the mounting of a brass plaque at the entrance to MADGIC in lasting recognition of Barbara's devotion to and success in building the university Map Collection.

Also noted, with an accompanying display, were Barbara's efforts resulting in the deposit of submissions to the ICA Children's Map Competition at Carleton. This collection is truly a treasure of creative map making and the subject of an ongoing project to ensure its conservation and wider access. With assistance from a Geography practicum student during the summer of 1998, initial work was put in place to make the images web accessible. In addition, a prototype CD-ROM using a selection of the maps was developed as a standalone product. This is a long-term project; however, work done to date may be viewed at

http://www.library.carleton.ca/madgic/maps/children/index.htm

and selected originals will be on display at the ICA Conference in August. Anyone who wishes to see the entire collection is welcome to visit us.

We, like others, struggled to come to terms with the electronic version of Census '96, holding staff training sessions and downloading segments of local data and boundary files to create easier access for much used tables. User guides have been created for Census and other digital products using Adobe publishing software. These have been distributed via the Map web and as on site handouts. MADGIC map specialists have audited the Geography Department's entry-level GIS course to assist clients using ArcView for assignments and research. Most encouraging is the fact that increased availability of digital data files has brought an expanded clientele of engineers, biologists, and environmental scientists.

After many years of planning, entry of map records in the library's online catalogue began in the summer. This project has experienced slow progress through the fall and winter but we look forward to the end of term making more time available for map cataloguing activity.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
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Our database of atlases, departmental theses and foreign urban plans was updated to a URL site catalogue using DBTextWorks version 3.1. There are about 6000 records presently at this site and we hope to have all the topographic series entries added by August 1999. The address is:
http://www.sscl.uwo.ca/mapref/pubsearch.htm
A new Pentium II, 333 MHz with 17" screen was acquired for public access to this site and other online information.

We negotiated with Northway Photomap to purchase the visual coverage for London 1:6250, 1998 and received it in January. We received $1000 from the Social Science student levy fund to purchase CD-ROMs. This will greatly improve our present collection of electronic atlases and maps.

Melissa Leitch will return from her maternity leave March 22, 1999. In mid-September, I attended the Fall WAML meeting at the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress. It was an experience every map librarian should have. I have wanted to tour and meet people at that facility since I became a map librarian. An evening tour of the National Archives (Archives II) at College Park, Maryland was very interesting. We have been very busy throughout the term with group tours of OAC students and other special interest groups, as well as all first year Geography students

McMASTER UNIVERSITY
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McMaster University has received several very generous donations of rare maps in recent years. As these are not scheduled for cataloguing in the near future, a suite of webpages has been developed to provide access. The donated maps are described in a cartobibliographic style, and are indexed by date, cartographer, title and geographical area. The maps were photographed using 35mm film and the negatives were then digitzed onto a Kodak Photo CD-ROM. The images were converted to jpeg format, and linked to the webpages. The rare map donations webpages can be seen at
http://www.mcmaster.ca/library/maps/rarehome.html.

The webpage project was considered a great success, in terms of access, security, donor appreciation, simplicity and economy (about $4.60 per map). A continuation of the project is now underway, to eventually provide access to our whole rare map collection in this way. McMaster's rare map collection consists of about 700 sheet maps, with particular strengths in early North American and 18th century European maps. Our aim is to complete about 50-70 maps and images per year, as an ongoing "summer project". The North American and Canadian holdings will be done first. The rare map collection webpages (as completed to date) can be seen at
http://www.mcmaster.ca/library/maps/rchome.html.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
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As part of the restructuring of the Library Network, Data Services will be merged with the Map Library beginning in the spring of 1999. Data Services is currently offered by two part-time graduate students whose office has been physically located in the Map Library since 1998. The students will continue as the primary contacts for data files but it is expected that Map Library staff will become more involved in data related services.

At the beginning of May, Frank Williams will be returning from an eight month sabbatical. He is completing his degree in geography from the University of Ottawa. Mike Cousineau, who has been on secondment as assistant webmaster in Computing and Communication Services since last September has formerly resigned to accept a full time position in CCS. We were fortunate to hire a former geography student on contract to replace Mike.

Our GIS workstation was upgraded to a Pentium II 350 Mhz with 64 MEG of RAM and our second stations, a 486 has been replaced by a 233 Mzh Pentium. We have also acquired MapInfo and Idrisi

software, although ArcView remains the most popular GIS package. Our scanner has been heavily used by students this term. As noted elsewhere, the Map Library, in cooperation with Carleton MADGIC has been quite successful in its efforts to secure local geospatial data from the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and the National Capital Commission.

Frank William and Grace Welch have submitted an article entitled "Cataloguing Digital Cartographic Materials" for a special issue of Cataloguing and Classification Quarterly on cartographic materials.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
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University Map and Design Library has had several staffing changes recently. Brian Campbell, Library Clerk, responsible for circulation service and reserves processing, left the department in early February. This vacancy was filled by another UMD staff member, Mark Spencer, Library Clerk/ Secretary. Mark is in the process of taking on his new responsibilities and his former position remains temporarily vacant. In early April, Rosalind Rampersad, Library Assistant, responsible for reference service, circulation service, and copy cataloguing, transferred to Human Resources. Her position is currently vacant. Because of these staffing changes, much time and energy has been spend on reorganizational planning, recruiting, and training.

A focus of our activity in the UW Library is on TUG Libraries projects; the TUG Libraries (TriUniversity Group) is a consortium consisting of Waterloo, Wilfrid Laurier and Guelph. The TRELLIS project (our joint library automation system) is up and running well although work remains to be done on resolving holds/recalls problems, for example. The ERL project is working well although bandwidth problems remain a concern. Attention is being given now to the continued development of the TUG Libraries Web site and to the TUG Data Resources Centre (for numerical data including geospatial data). Little work has been done so far on efforts to harmonize circulation policies for maps and other cartographic materials. Staff in UMD are involved in a number of these projects.

The UMD Library has acquired another significant geospatial resource.... the entire set of orthophoto digital images for the City of Kitchener. The photography was flown in 1997, converted from analog to digital format, and made available to us on 30 CD-ROMs. Each CD-ROM has 5 or 6 images in ERDAS IMAGINE format; file size of each image is approximately 90 MB. For anyone interested, the index to these images is on the Web at:
http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/discipline/Cartography/umd/kitchener/kitch.html

The public workstation in UMD is hopelessly inadequate and will not even run the new 32-bit version of ArcView 3.1 software. We have requested an upgrade and that machine is scheduled for delivery in late April. This will be a P2 450 Hz machine with 128 MB RAM, 13 GB hard drive, DVD drive, 21 inch monitor. I have particular concerns about how best to store data, and there are, of course, several options. The one I am coming to favour is using campus network drives with NetApps connectivity. I know little about the details this since it is still under development on our campus. Meanwhile our Systems Dept is purchasing rewriteable CD-ROM equipment to which I will have network access; I can copy data to CD-ROM by simply dragging and dropping files using Internet Explorer.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
Shirley Harmer
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Map ordering and receiving has been moved from Central Acquisitions to the Documents Unit, Technical Services. This is more convenient as the Map Library is physically and administratively part of the Documents Unit. Presently, the order records from 1989 to the end of the 1998 budget year appear in the on-line library catalogue as provisional records. We are working on a plan for full catalguing of maps. This will be done by the technical service staff in the Documents Unit in consultation with the Head of the Cataloguing Unit and the Map Curator. The classification system now being used is an in-house adaptation of the

Boggs-Lewis scheme which will co-exist with Library of Congress classification while a transition is being made to that system.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
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Following the retirement of Poh Chan at the Simon Fraser University library in late 1998, Walter Piovesan, who has been Research Data Librarian for the past 15 years, added the Map Library to his GIS and data responsilbilities. Eagle-eyed participants at the 1996 ACMLA Conference at Dalhousie University may have spotted Walter at the Stats.Can ArcView workshop. He is being assisted with maps, data and GIS by Ada Ho, and can be welcomed at: walter@sfu.ca; (604) 291-5869.

Speaking of eagles, Gordon Shields, former University of Western Ontario cartographer, and sometime student assistant at the McGill University Map Collection, is now a marketing specialist with Eagle Mapping Services of Port Coquitlam, B.C. The company, which specializes in topographic and orthophoto mapping for engineering purposes, maintains a website at www.eaglemapping.com.

International Travel Maps and Books (I.T.M.B.) recently moved its downtown Vancouver retail store to 552 Seymour Street, near the downtown campuses of Simon Fraser University and the British Columbia Institute of Technology. I.T.M.B. has another retail outlet, along with its wholesale and publishing divisions, at 345 West Broadway in Vancouver. The company's website is: www.itmb.com.

At the University of British Columbia Map Library, Tim Ross has completed 75% of a retrospective conversion of the collection's 450 topographic series. All the maps have been restamped to reflect the change from the Boggs & Lewis classification to Library of Congress, and cataloguing records are being entered into the UBC Library's online catalogue, where all post-1990 map records are now available. The catalogue is available at: www.library.ubc.ca.

TRAVEL FUNDS FOR THE 1999 ACMLA CONFERENCE

It is the intention of the SSHRC Grant Committee to ensure that all ACMLA members have equal opportunity to the funding available through this committee.

In order to do this, all eligible members MUST submit a request for funding **forty five days prior to the date of the annual conference.**

The committee will consider all requests for funding and will indicate to the applicants the amount available per individual sixty days prior to the annual conference. PLEASE NOTE that the committee will not advance funding. The intention is to permit members to take into account SSHRC funding when submitting applications for travel authorization from their respective institutions.

All other sections of the ACMLA Policy on Travel Funding relating to SSHRC funding will remain in effect and will be used by the committee to determine the amount of the grant.

All receipts must be submitted no later than forty five days after the annual conference. Disbursements will be made shortly thereafter. Requests received for SSHRC funding after the annual conference may be considered if all available funding has not been disbursed.

Applications for funding should be submitted to:
Tom Nagy
SSHRC Grant Committee
Custody of Holdings Division
National Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3
E-Mail: tnagy@archives.ca

CATALOGUING NOTES FROM THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL COMMITTEE

From time to time the Bibliographic Control Committee will communicate cataloguing information of general interest to ACMLA members through the Bulletin and CARTA. This message was first posted on CARTA on March 4, 1999. It contains important information for libraries cataloguing cartographic materials.

National Union Catalogue Map Records - Mismatched Records

Many libraries are now contributing their map records to the National Library's AMICUS National Union Catalogue. There are more than 60,000 catalogue records for cartographic materials in the database representing the map records of more than 15 Canadian map collections. Plans to include additional map collections in the near future are in progress. It is exciting to see this Canadian map database develop and we are very pleased with the significant progress achieved to date.

However, when loading records from multiple sources into a union catalogue, a certain number of records are rejected because of possible mismatches or incomplete information which prevents loading. On February 23, 1999, we met with staff of the Union Catalogue to review the error logs created in the loading procedure to identify ways of improving the matching and loading rate for map records.

Although the rate of rejection is quite low, there is room for improvement. At the meeting, we identified corrective actions that contributing libraries can make for future reporting to the union catalogue. As well, there are steps that the National Library will take to improve loading of map records at their end. If you are contributing to the union catalogue, or are planning to do so (we strongly encourage you to do so), we hope that you will consider implementing the following suggestions.

General Material Designation

The GMD is a necessary part of the title statement for matching. If a GMD is not present, the record will not match to any pre-existing records and thus will be rejected and placed in an error log. Rejected records have to be reviewed individually which is a time consuming activity. It should be noted that the National Library does not have staff to undertake this type of work and ACMLA is looking into the possibility of hiring someone or obtaining student help through work study programs to eliminate the error logs by adding or rejecting the records as appropriate.

As a result of a meeting in September 1998, the Anglo-American Committee on Cataloguing Cartographic Materials will be recommending that libraries use the GMD 'cartographic material' (which in French would be 'document cartographique'). It is felt that this term is more inclusive and thus more appropriate as a GMD. Many institutions are already using "cartographic material" as a GMD. If your library policy does not allow the use of this term, the National Library has agreed to convert the GMDs 'map', 'globe', and 'carte géographique' to the new form when the records are loaded.

A small thing that we also noticed in reviewing the error logs is the presence of a period immediately preceding the $h for the GMD. Libraries should verify their practice to ensure that punctuation is correct (no period). Also, it should be noted that the GMD should not be capitalized.

Fixed Field 007

Another source of failure to match records is the lack of the 007 Map tag in individual records, or the inconsistent coding of this field. Below is the preferred coding which we recommend for use in all future records:

007 Map Physical Characteristics Coding
0 GMD = a
1 SMD = d, g, j, k, q, r, s, y, or z
2 = [blank]
3 Colour = a or c
4 Physical medium = a, b, etc.
5 Type of reproduction = use n for printed or manuscript maps
6 Production/reproduction = use z for printed or manuscript maps
7 Polarity = use n when not a photocopy or film

We hope that you will discuss this suggestions with your cataloguing department and consider making the necessary changes to reduce the error rate to as low as possible. Members of the Bibliographic Control Committee are available to provide more information on the above recommendations, or, if you are a contributing library, your Systems or Cataloguing staff may wish to talk with the NLC's Union Catalogue staff.

If you are interested in having your map records included in the National Library's AMICUS National Union Catalogue (or if you want to verify that your institution is contributing) please contact Emilie Lowenberg, Chief, Union Catalogue Division
(e-mail: emilie.lowenberg@nlc-bnc.ca).

(Submitted by Grace Welch)

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