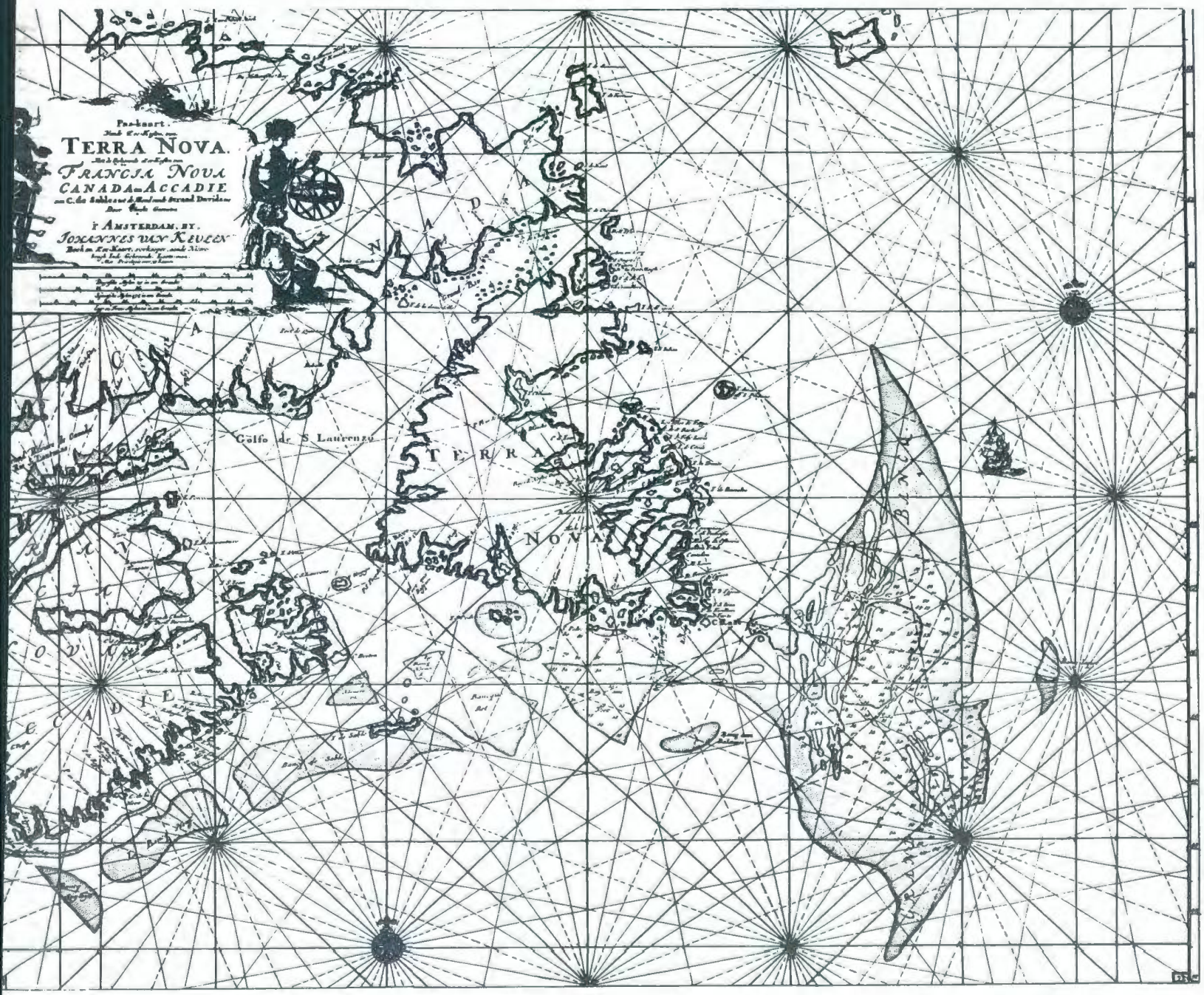
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

# BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES du CANADA

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

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

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

Officers of the Association for 2000/2001 are:

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Le Bulletin de l'ACACC sera envoye aux membres trois fois par annee.

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Conference photos in this issue were provided by Alberta Auringer Wood, other photos by article authors.

**CONTENT / MATIERES**



## ON THE COVER...

*Pas-Kaart Vande Zee-Kusten van Terra Nova,...* by Johannes van Keulen, [1687]. This map appeared in van Keulen's De Nieuwe Groote Lightende Zee-Fakkel, Amsterdam, 1687, Part IV, 22. It is reproduced from an original in the Visual and Sound Archives Division, National Archives of Canada. It has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 56 (ISSN 0827-8024).

*Pas-Kaart Vande Zee-Kusten van Terra Nova,...* par Johannes van Keulen, [1687]. Cette carte apparut dans De Nieuwe Groote Lightende Zee-Fakkel, Amsterdam, 1687, tome IV, 22. Reproduite à partir d'un original de la Division des archives cartographiques et audio-visuelles, Archives nationales du Canada. Reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No. 56 (ISSN 0827-8024).

*ACMLA Participants at the Carto 2000 Conference: Left to right, front to back: Susan Jackson, Frances Woodward, Cheryl Woods, Velma Parker, Hélène Genest, Irène Kumar, Shirley Harmer, Pat McIntyre, Pierre Lepine, Donna Porter, Carol Marley, Barbara Znamirowski, Joanne Perry, Lori Sugden, Lorraine Dubreuil, Elizabeth Hamilton, Suzette Giles, Trudy Bodak, Hugh Larimer, Colleen Beard, Grace Welch, Pierre Roy, Cathy Moulder, Bruce Weedmark, Alberta Auringer Wood, James Boxall, Tim Ross.*

# ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES (ACMLA), CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION (CCA), AND WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES (WAML)

## CONFERENCE REPORT

**28 May - 4 June 2000**

Prepared by Alberta Auringer Wood

Based on reports by
Colleen Beard (CB), James C. Boxall (JCB), Elizabeth Hamilton (EH), Daniel Duda (DD), Shirley Harmer (SH), Alice Hudson (AH), Susan Jackson (SJ), Carol Marley (CMa), Cathy Moulder (CMo), Donna Porter (DP), Tim Ross (TR) and Roger Wheate (RW)

### Sunday, May 28th

The week began with the meeting of the ACMLA Board on Sunday, May 28th. All Board members were present. This was followed by two days of data related meetings which contained some elements of cartography and map librarianship issues due to discussions of licensing of spatial data.

### Monday, May 29th

The CAPDU (Canadian Association of Public Data Users) annual business meeting was held in the morning. Minutes of the meeting are available from the CAPDU web page in draft form at http://www.sscl.uwo.ca/assoc/capdu/. In the afternoon, there was a session on "Canadian Financial Databases" organized by Laine Ruus (University of Toronto). Topics covered are noted on the CAPDU web page. The ACCOLEDS (A COPPUL (Council of Pacific and Prairie University Libraries) Consortium of Library Electronic Data Services) business dinner was held in the evening. Plans were made to hold a workshop in early December at Okanagan University College in Kelowna B.C.

### Tuesday, May 30th

Mentioned at the CAPDU/ACCOLEDS meetings were a number of items of interest to map librarians and archivists. One was the existence of MapPoint 2001, a Microsoft product, which includes all Canadian streets for $340. Another was that the consultation for the Census Geography products would be in December. The contact is Robert Monet, (613) 951-6429 or monerob@statcan.ca. There was announcement of a national consultation on data archiving and access to be conducted by David Moorman, a Policy Analyst at SSHRC (Social

*Organizer and host David Jones at the opening of a very productive and enjoyable conference in Edmonton.*

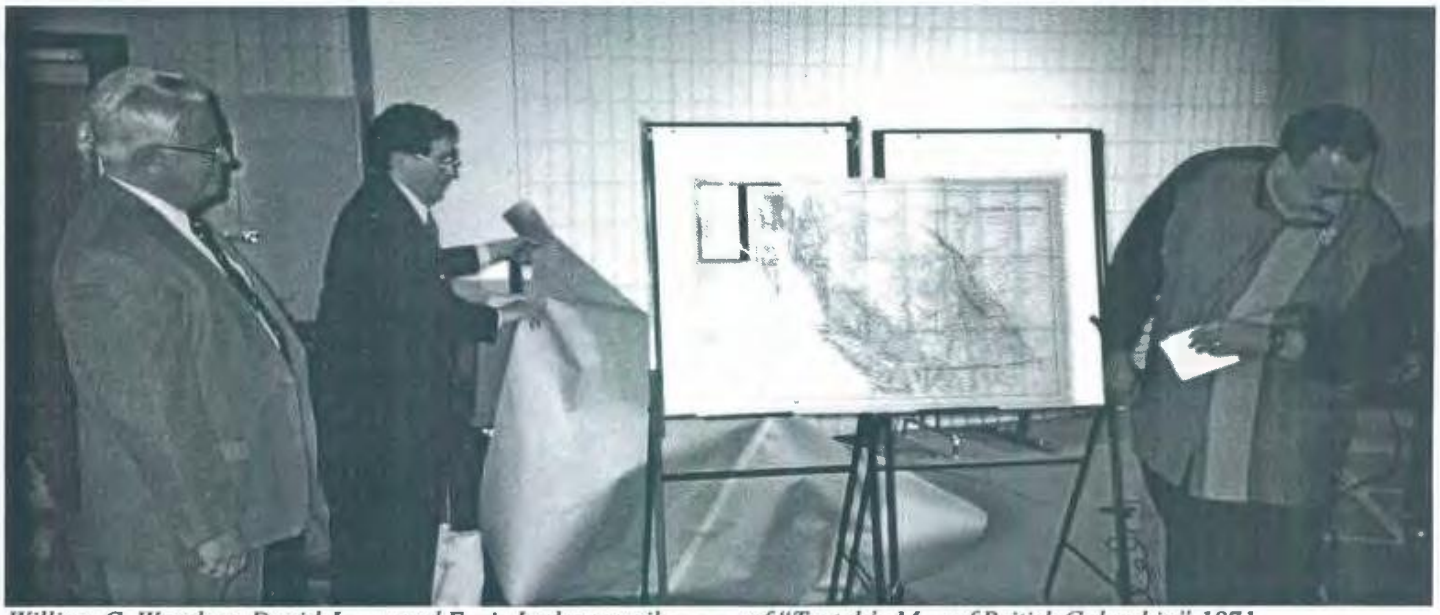
Sciences and Humanities Research Council). A partnership has been formed with the National Archives to do this. The first phase will be a needs assessment, which he expects will be reported by the end of the year. The next phase will be to look at institutional designs, such as having a headquarters at a university, but with across-the-country distribution. Other partners will be sought. According to Mr. Moorman, Treasury Board is really interested. There are some major questions, such as the role of the existing data archives, which they do not wish to lose but use as an integral part.

Wednesday, May 31st

Executive committee meetings for the other two associations were held, as well as two workshops. One geared specifically for the map librarians was on "Cataloguing Geospatial Digital Data." It was convened by Trudy Bodak and organized by the ACMLA Bibliographic Control Committee. The workshop leaders were Mary Larsgaard (University of California, Santa Barbara), Velma Parker (National Archives of Canada), and Grace Welch (University of Ottawa). It was a "hands-on" workshop, where those in attendance learned how to catalogue geographically referenced digital data files, from metadata to a finished record, and incorporating progress and procedures refined since the 1996 Halifax workshop. The other workshop focused on the Georama World Atlas on CD-ROM.

In addition, there was a CAPDU session on "Spatial Data, Barriers to Access" organized by Sharon Neary (University of Calgary). This included presentations by our own president James Boxall on "Spatial Data Within the Academy: Much Ado About Nothing or 'There is Chaos Under the Heavens, and the Situation is Excellent'", by Tim Davis, Statistics Canada, on "Statistics Canada Licensing, Pricing and Metadata Issues", by Jean Pierre Lemieux, Natural Resources Canada, about licensing, by Jim Chorel, AltaLIS Ltd., on the digital files available through the Spatial Data Warehouse, and by Bruce Mackenzie, Canadian Free Geospatial Data Committee, about their activities. James summarized the current situation and noted issues of particular relevance. A specially interesting point was that U.S. funding for geospatial data projects was up 26% over the past five years, while Canadian funding was down by 8% over the same time period. Tim noted MapPoint 2000 containing Canadian geospatial data, as well as DLI resulting in the successful distribution of Statistics Canada data, and said that about 50% of his time is being spent in negotiation of licensing agreements. He co-chairs the Policy Advisory Node of GeoConnections. Jean Pierre was yet another new contact person sent by NRCan to give us the latest information. He noted that the average price for digital 1:50 000 sheets is $320 each, while for 1:250 000 it is $290 each. This is considerably more than the about $10 each in paper! He noted that there will be 1:250 000 raster data free via the Internet. Their financial resources continue to decrease, but their mission statement has nothing in it about business or making money, according to him. He said that 26 universities across Canada had signed agreements regarding the digital topographic maps. Jim Chorel noted the situation in Alberta where his company does the distribution and marketing of provincial geospatial data. They have a focus on education and research, and are participating in the GEODE project. Bruce noted that the Canadian Free Geospatial Data Committee was formed about a year ago. They have done an electronic petition and have an index to articles and information on their web site http://members.home.net/freedata/.

Afternoon sessions include information about four CFI proposals, including one for a National Academic Spatial Data Network of which the patron is CARL (Canadian Association of Research Libraries) and for which ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Institute) will be a partner. Information about the results of the proposals was expected in July or August. Another one was on data extractors or systems for downloading data via the Internet. A CAPDU planning committee was organized to draft a 3-year plan for CAPDU by September 2000, for distribution and discussion on the CAPDU list. Committee members include Richard Boily (Universite de Quebec Rimouski), Mary Luebbe (University of British Columbia), Jeff Moon (Queen's University), Sharon Neary (Chair, University of Calgary), Bo Wandschneider (University of Guelph) and Alberta Auringer Wood (Memorial



*William C. Wonders, David Jones and Ernie Ingles unveil a copy of "Trutch's Map of British Columbia" 1871.*

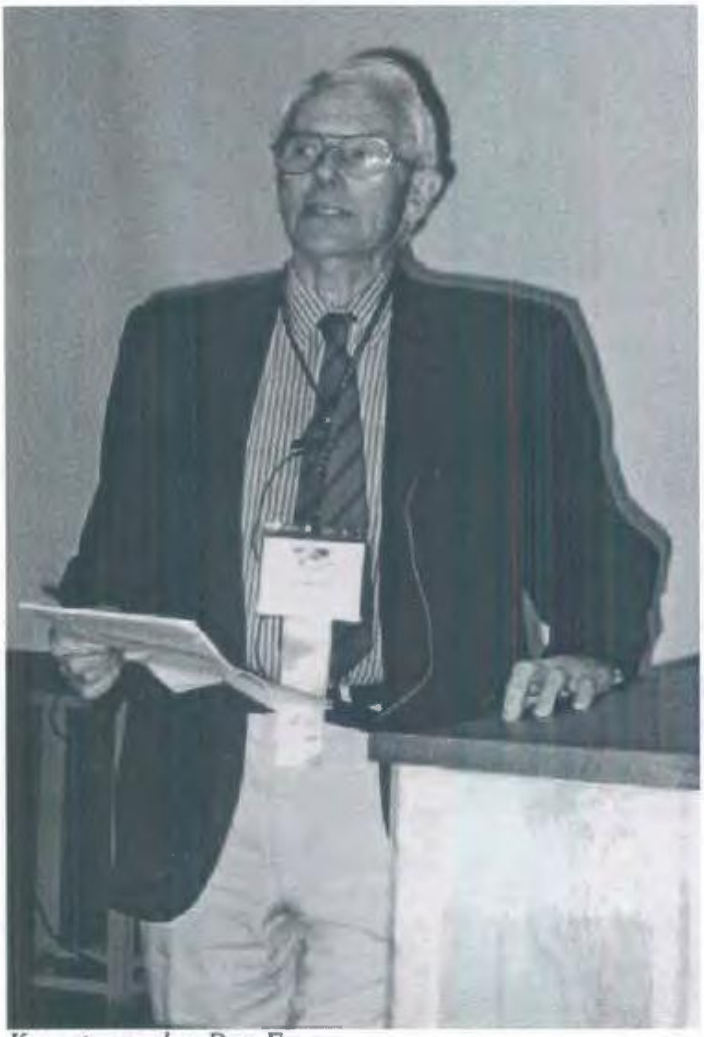
University). The committee met briefly after the conclusion of the CAPDU conference to discuss first steps. A first draft is under consideration.

On Wednesday evening, there was an ice breaker social event held in the linking area between the Cameron Library and the Central Academic Building. Highlighted at the event was the rededication by Ernie Ingles, Associate Vice-President (Learning Systems), of the William C. Wonders Map Collection as part of the Cameron Library. Dr. Wonders, retired Professor of Geography and map library founder, and his wife Lillian, longtime CCA member, retired cartographer and teacher, were present and honoured during the ceremony. Major donors and benefactors to the map collection were noted. An important map acquired thanks to the Interdisciplinary Monographs Fund was revealed.

**Thursday, June 1st**

The official opening of the conference was conducted by David Jones, Conference Co-convener, with greetings from various dignitaries, such as Ernie Ingles on behalf of the University, Wendy Kinsella on behalf of Edmonton City Council, Cliff Henderson as Assistant Deputy Minister of Alberta Environment, the Presidents of ACMLA (James), CCA (Michel Fournier), and WAML (Greg Armento), and the Past President of CCA (Roger Wheate). There were 145 participants on the registration list for the conference. Merrill Distad, Associate Director, Bibliographic Services, University of Alberta Libraries, introduced the Keynote Speaker, Dr. Donald Fenna, who spoke on "The Shapely Earth: Measuring and Mapping". Dr. Fenna created computer software before coming to Canada and retired in 1992 from the Department of Applied Sciences and Medicine of the University of Alberta. He is working on a compendium of map projections. Earlier he had prepared a historical dictionary of weights and measures that was published in 1999 as Elsevier's *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Measures*. Dr. Fenna noted that he was an amateur in cartography. He had done a B.A. in geography when he was in his 40s and taught cartographic science after he retired. His presentation included some descriptions of the origins of a number of measurements. The new publication will include derivations of about 60 projections and is 250 pages so far.

After a coffee break, the first Plenary Session on "Developments in Cartography" was held and chaired by Brian Klinkenberg (University of British Columbia). The first talk was on "The Excel Generation in Automated Cartography" and was given by Ray Boyle (University of Saskatchewan). Introduced as the "father of digitizers" (CARIS),



*Keynote speaker Don Fenna.*

Boyle was responsible, with David Bickmore, for developing the "Oxford" system of Automated Cartography in the U.K. They did not have minicomputers at that time, but developed the first large-area high-precision digitizing table. In 1966-71, Boyle was responsible for developing a system of automated charting for the Canadian Hydrographic Service. This time they had minicomputers, but programming had to be done in assembly language. However, the resultant system was very fast. Following that, Boyle was involved in many GIS and automated cartography projects while computers became smaller, cheaper, faster and more powerful. Since retiring from teaching at the University of Saskatchewan in 1987, Boyle has been involved in duplicating previous work on a PC using EXCEL. The presentation concentrated on the exciting things that can be done using EXCEL for map creation, editing and many other things, allowing powerful manipulations to be in the hands of Non-Governmental Organizations and available to schools and libraries. Dr. Boyle brought along demonstration CD-ROMs of his work. Full CD-ROMs can be purchased for $25.00 by contacting Dr. Boyle by e-mail at boyle@engr.usask.ca. (CMa)

He was followed by Lou Skoda (Canadian Cartographics Ltd.) who talked about "Digital Map Publishing - The Next Generation." Introduced as a producer of maps that are perfect for showing what a map should look like, Skoda presented a report on the current status of digital map publishing technology and an outline of the next step, which will incorporate the adaptation of the computer-to-plate (CTP) technology to cartomatics (another word for automated cartography). CTP shortens the mapping process drastically which considerably reduces the cost of the final product. Skoda is presently working on a complex thematic map of the biogeography of British Columbia. Conference participants were also able to see a variety of Skoda's maps in the display area. (CMa)

After this presentation, the session concluded with "The Future of GIS and Electronic Cartography in the 21st Century: Bringing land use and land cover information to the public - the role of map servers and the Internet" by Arturo Sanchez-Azofeifa (University of Alberta). The success of policies toward sustainable land resources and biological resources in developed and developing countries depends on the availability of accurate land use and land cover information (LUCC). LUCC information can come from three main foci: 1) Monitoring of land cover information, 2) Monitoring of land use information, and 3) Multi-disciplinary modeling of the intrinsic driving forces of LUCC. Unfortunately, LUCC dynamics, their socioeconomic driving forces, and their impacts on the environment are sometimes unknown to politicians and the general public due to the lack of the necessary technology to generate and process large and complex data sets. This presentation focused on the current status of mapping technologies using Internet tools such as map-servers, and the challenges facing the implementation of Internet driven geographic information systems. These emerging tools are

playing an important role in bringing LUCC information to the public, policy makers and researchers through the Internet. The Alberta Land Cover Characterization (ALCC) was used as a case study. This project, which aims to provide fast distribution of Landsat 7 Thematic Mapper (TM) satellite images and its derived land cover information to the general public, uses a comprehensive map-server prototype at the University of Alberta. It is expected that the prototype discussed will serve as a driving force for those efforts oriented to bringing geographic information to the general public and policy makers at the provincial level. It is also expected that this initiative will promote people's access to local and regional geographic information, therefore helping to support better LUCC policies ranging from forest management to bio-diversity conservation. (CMa)

The lunch break offered an opportunity to visit the map displays in the Rutherford Library South Galleria and in the Cameron Library. A display of selected of maps from the William C. Wonders Map Collection was organized by Ron Whistance-Smith, map librarian emeritus of the University of Alberta. These were rare and uncommon historic maps that he had collected over the years. Another exhibit was unusual globes prepared by a local artist, Memi VonGaza. She formed the globes from drawings of various people's perceptions of the world. There was an exhibit of winners in the CCA student map competition from last year, as well as the entries from this year. The Cameron Library will become the repository for the prizewinning maps from 1999 on. Also in the Cameron Library was a display of sixteenth and seventeenth century maps donated by Gordon Davies.

The second Plenary session was held after lunch and was chaired by Barbara Znamirowski (Trent University) and was titled "Models for Geospatial Data Distribution and Sharing". The first speaker was Chuck Humphrey (University of Alberta). Chuck has been instrumental in the GEODE project, a prototype for web-based delivery of Canadian spatial data and metadata. He described the project's stages of development since 1995, starting as a small local data sharing initiative and culminating with its submission in January 2000 as a CFI (Canadian Fund for Innovation) submission sponsored by CARL. His description emphasized that a project takes a long time from concept to working model, evolving constantly to accommodate the numerous agendas of participants and funding agencies. Chuck offered advice on how to arrange a project's priorities, anticipating that funding requests are frequently only partially met. And he cautioned that libraries have a tendency to increase the workloads of project applicants, so be sure to build release time into any proposal. (CMo)

Laurie Schretlen (University of Calgary) demonstrated the GEODE system, which can locate data by place name or National Topographic System sheet number. The system has a very quick response time for queries and provides access to FGDC (Federal Geospatial Data Committee) compliant metadata for each dataset. The user selects data to a "backpack" rather than a "shopping cart," emphasizing the noncommercial nature of the project. Files are delivered zipped and password protected, at present only to a download machine located in the Library. Sharon Neary (University of Calgary) talked about where the GEODE project might go from here. At present, Phase II funding has permitted one downloading machine per institution and a working prototype of the system with limited data content. The project participants are working with AltaLIS to include a greater array of data files. The adoption of the prototype by CARL as the model for the National Spatial Data Network has broadened the project potential enormously, with 40 institutions across Canada now supporting the initiative. (CMo)

The next speaker was Jim Chorel of AltaLIS (http://www.AltaLIS.com), which is the agency responsible for distributing Alberta provincial geospatial data. Jim explained the role of this agency which was established when the Alberta government discontinued responsibility for the provincial base mapping. AltaLIS promotes the use of common standards and makes geospatial data available for entrepreneurs at the lowest price on four scales: 1:2M, 1:1M, 1:250K and 1:20K. Jim detailed the business case being built to determine the most needed updating, and also stated that licensing and marketing of data is now much more flexible than

had been possible when the data was in government hands. AltaLIS has been an active participant in the GEODE project, and as a participant in the CFI proposal their Alberta data would also be available to all Canadian institutions. (CMo)

After a break, the session was devoted to current cartographic projects in both the private and public sectors. All the speakers described activities which use GIS and/or maps to provide information or services to the public. In "Canadian 1:250,000 Map Sheets as Data Source for a Country-Wide Digital Atlas," Hrvoje Lukatela of Geodyssey Inc., a Calgary-based firm, described how they created a spatial CD atlas, which was then distributed at low cost or free to software developers. STARS, the Alberta air ambulance system, was a beneficiary of this technology, receiving 50 1:250,000 digital map sheets to cover the province, supplemented by an Alberta geographic names file. In demonstrating the Georama digital atlas, Mr. Lukatela used a PC to simulate a GPS receiver trace, explaining the routing. In commenting on the prices of digital spatial data, he noted that the 915 1:250,000 digital map sheets required to cover all of Canada would fit on one CD, if necessary. He also pointed out that Alberta Government data fees are the lowest in Canada, and that purchasers could cheaply obtain all the layers equivalent to a conventional paper topographic map. (TR)

The next presenter was Léa Selley, a GIS analyst with Statistics Canada's Prairie Region Advisory Services office in Edmonton, who spoke passionately on "Advancements in Cartographic Design at Statistics Canada Advisory Services." She began by describing StatsCan's Canada-wide geographic information products such as the Street Network Files, and then discussed custom data files, data collection for geographic files and data quality. Still at the national level, Léa described some of StatsCan's geographic data-sharing endeavours, for example the "Election Data Map," showing results of federal elections just six hours after the polls closed. In discussing how the regional offices have instituted custom mapping programs for clients, she detailed some of the recent challenges to improving thematic map design, and concluded with a case study involving the creation of a map showing retail activity and household income, plotted with the aid of postal code data. (TR)

The next talk, entitled "The *National Atlas of Canada* and GeoGateway," brought us up to date on Natural Resources Canada's continuing activity in the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure program. In the first part of the presentation, Diane Lacasse, a research geographer at NRCan, described the development and features of the Web-based *National Atlas of Canada*, sixth edition (http://atlas.gc.ca), comparing it with the previous paper editions and SchoolNet. She detailed the sixth edition's access methods, frameworks and content, composed of traditional thematic categories and "Canadian issues". More links and additional content involving First Nations issues and climate change are among planned changes, and joint programs with the U.S. Geological Survey and other foreign agencies are being considered. Claire Gosson, a geographer with NRCan's GeoAccess Division, then continued the presentation with a description of GeoConnections, a national program aimed at increasing the amount of geospatial data available. Under this program, $60 million will be allocated over the next five years for partnership projects and geospatial work to be contracted to the private sector. She also discussed the CeoNet service (http://ceonet.icdg.gc.ca), which presents a "yellow pages" of Canadian data sources, and whose files include metadata, and GeoGratis (http://geogratis.icdg.gc.ca), which provides viewing and free downloading of some government geospatial data. (TR)

The evening brought the 5th almost annual CCA Orienteering Event in William Hawrelak Park on the edge of the campus. It finished by about 9:00 or 9:30 p.m. with participants getting together for a late supper afterwards. Five competitors managed to exceed 100 points (found 10+ controls within the 45 minute limit): Léa Selley and Leah Vanderjagt (Statistics Canada), David Broscoe (Algonquin College), Robert Legg and Roger Wheate (University of Northern British Columbia). An equally-sized group won on 'value for money', scoring 10 controls but without regard for time: Ute and Mike Dymon (Kent State University), Henry Castner (Pittsboro, NC & formerly Queen's University), Sally Hermansen

(University of British Columbia) and Jean McKendry (University of Idaho & U.S. Forest Service). The outright time-challenged competitor, however, was Brian Klinkenberg (University of British Columbia), finding 15 controls but with an impressive -610 in penalty minutes. There could not have been a more appropriate winner of the special draw prize at the banquet: a hand-held GPS unit. (RW)

Friday, June 2nd

Another splendid day began with two concurrent sessions. As many map librarians/curators are finding out - to quote Joanne Perry - "if you stay with a collection long enough you will move it." Hence the need for and interest in this session on moving map collections which was moderated by Suzanne Taylor (Colorado State University). (SH)

Joanne Perry (Pennsylvania State University) presented slides to illustrate her talk "Planning for Our Future: Moving and Storing Map Collections", which detailed the two collections and three moves in which she has been involved. She emphasized that early and extensive planning is all important, but on the spot decisions may have to be made during the actual move so having knowledgeable staff at each location is beneficial. Her handout "Moving Maps: an Attitude and Practicalities Checklist" is helpful in identifying the practical and human sides of the planning/moving process (page 32). Moving may not give a collection more space so remote storage may have to be considered as is the case at Pennsylvania State. (SH)

Linda Newman (University of Nevada) also illustrated her talk "Relocation of a Regional Map Library-Considerations and Assessments: From the Dream to the Reality". The map collection moved into a renovated early building with much preplanning and involvement in careful specifications for the moving contract. Despite the careful preparation, the actual move was not carried out according to the specifications and there was damage. Her recommendation is to use experienced movers of map collections, to find out who will be doing the actual moving as well as who will be supervising the move. (SH)

Dan Duda's (University of Alberta) presentation "The Wonders of Moving the Wonders Collection" elaborated on the several moves of this collection, showing pictures of the various locations. Prior to the first move into the Library, some 60,000 maps were moved into a remote storage location. There was much work done following the first move to put items in order, to make decisions about locations, to enter catalogue records for books and atlases, and to rearrange spaces. Subsequent moves of parts of the collection were done by the staff who had planned the move, rather than by hired movers. Since the collection was becoming part of the Science and Technology Library, staff there had to be trained in processing and providing service to it. (SH)

*Speakers in the "Moving Map Collections" session: Left to right, Dan Duda, Linda Newman and Joanne Perry.*

Each institution had a good experience with electrostatic painting of their map cabinets. All the speakers emphasized the importance of detailed planning, but being able to adapt when plans are disrupted. Pre-move planning and the actual move are only part of the relocation process. As Linda Newman phrased it, there is the "aftershock" of getting the moved components into a functioning collection. (SH)

The other early morning session was on "Map Use and Design" moderated by Hans-Georg Schlichtmann (University of Regina). The speakers and their topics were Jean McKendry (University of Idaho & U.S. Forest Service) "The Power of Maps in Resource Management Decision-Making", Clifford H. Wood (Memorial University of Newfoundland) "What is it with Parallel Line Patterns?", and Ute Dymon (Kent State University & U.S. Geological Survey) "Hazards Mapping: a Need for Guidelines". This delightful and informative session was launched by Jean McKendry who, in her research, posed the question "Can different cartographic displays of one data set influence decision makers so as to alter a decision that relies on mapped data?" McKendry, in an extremely well organized presentation, walked us through the research methodology from the initial design and the spatial decision problem selected to test her hypothesis to the selection of the survey population, a group of Forest Service District Rangers. The task was to obtain recommendations on timber sales areas within the Shasta Costa forest district. Participants received identical data upon which to base their decision, but each received only one of three different maps portraying the spatial data. Did the cartographic design affect the decisions of these Forest Rangers? McKendry reported that, within the limitations of the research design, the influence of cartographic design and display of data was not as predicted. The survey respondents were extremely experienced, bringing an average of 21.9 years of work experience to the task; it was noted that the maps were sometimes marked up, with the user apparently compensating for design factors. Further, it was apparent in the research results that cartographic display may influence the *process* of decision-making more than the outcome of the process. McKendry concluded her presentation with an overview of an ambitious research agenda suggested by the findings to date. (EH)

While McKendry's paper discussed issues of cartographic design in the use of maps, Cliff Wood maintained a tight focus on the use of parallel lines in map design. He noted that, apart from Robinson and Castner's research on the topic, there has been little empirical work done on the causes or solutions to moderate visual irritation which seems to be produced by the use of parallel lines on maps. After reviewing the research on map design and visual perception, Wood outlined some of the research which is needed to increase our understanding of the dynamics of parallel line usage on maps. Eye movement recording, for example, could be a useful tool in enhancing our ability to determine how patterns are perceived by the brain, while aspects of parallel lines in design such as the use of grey scale, line width and line interval, and screening require rigorous empirical studies. Wood concluded his presentation by offering an example of "the best and the worst" use of parallel lines in maps. The implicit challenge to the CARTO 2000 audience? One step in moving the research agenda forward would be to identify those maps with parallel lines which work well in conveying the desired information - and those maps with parallel lines which confuse or distort the user's perception of the mapped information. It is evident that the detailed research questions which require study within the context of Wood's presentation emerge easily enough from such reflection of the successful and - equally important - the unsuccessful use of parallel lines. (EH)

It would have been a challenge to find a more appropriate follow-up for this session than the presentation by Ute Dymon on hazard mapping and the need for standards in the design of maps produced for hazard identification, risk estimation, and allocation of resources throughout the life cycle of a disaster. At the moment, content and design of hazard maps differ between and within federal, state and local emergency preparedness and response agencies. Noting the escalating costs of disasters, Dymon contended that, for more effective response to extreme events, our use of information before, during and after disasters must be enhanced

through accepted standards and guidelines among those agencies involved. Using a schema to outline the components of hazard mapping, Dymon suggested that federal guidelines could aid local emergency planning committees in their production of local hazard maps to mutual benefit. (EH)

*Participants in the "Demystifying Metadata" session: Left to right, Carol Marley, session chair Grace Welch and Mary Larsgaard. The other speaker was Bev Kouri.*

From the theoretical decision-makers to the practical application of map design, it is evident that map design is about the effective communication of data. All three speakers in this session succeeded in increasing our understanding of issues in map use and design, and in communicating their messages clearly - and at times, with humour. (EH)

Fueled with energy after a break, participants headed back to attend two more concurrent sessions. The first of these covered a subject dear to the hearts of modern map librarians "Demystifying Metadata: What it is, Why it is Important and What our Clients Need to Know about Metadata". This session, chaired by Grace Welch (University of Ottawa), demonstrated the growing interest in this burgeoning field, drawing a large audience to hear three excellent speakers who addressed the importance of metadata to the map community. The initial speaker was Mary Larsgaard (University of California, Santa Barbara) whose presentation bore the title "Using and Understanding Metadata: Experience from the Alexandria Project." Mary provided an insider's working view of the considerable effort required in bringing this project from grant application to working prototype digital geospatial information model. She described the range of data that was included as well as the data scanning, processing software and network server environments that resulted in a web-enabled map browser prototype. Mary showed visual examples of the record interface, thumbnail graphics and described the standards work required to accommodate all types of material. She concluded from the experience gained in this highly technical project that many established library practices with respect to creating and maintaining standards remain valid. Her emphasis on the critical value of using metadata for geospatially referenced information on any theme should encourage others to adopt this means of ensuring that standards of data identification are successfully met. (SJ)

The second speaker was Beverley Kouri (Natural Resources Canada, Earth Sciences Sector). Beverley addressed her Internet support work in the department arising from the rapid growth in online government authoring, and the department's mandate to provide access to a range of departmental resources including library catalogues, publications' databases and physical collections. She works with document authors and web developers to implement standards in a highly decentralized, fast growing web-based environment. She addressed issues relating to search engines, coding record content and identified some major international players for metadata standards. In addition to her presentation (which is available as a Power Point presentation at http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/~bekouri/carto/), she

provided the audience with a list of useful links relating to metadata available at http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/~bekhouri/meta_e.html. (SJ)

Carol Marley (McGill University) approached metadata from its value as part of reference service and client training in an academic environment. She identified it as an important tool in developing critical thinking skills for students. She outlined how identification and use of metadata have become part of her instruction in a second year course where it is useful in evaluating web resources. Carol shared some "best bets" for GIS data including the Australia Environment Online Eucalypt project site (http://www.environment.gov.au/database/euc-data/euc.html). Another valuable site for metadata is the Arts and Humanities Data Service site with guides for good practice in documenting data sets (http://ahds.ac.uk/public/metadata/disc_10.html). Other valuable links were the Data Depot (http://www.gisdatadepot.com/) and the MAGERT *Metadata Primer for Map Librarians* (http://www.sunysb.edu/libmap/metadata.htm). In conclusion, Carol encouraged her audience to investigate the world of metadata and not to be too worried if it seems confusing at the beginning. (SJ)

The other post break session on "Atlases", moderated by Clair Gosson (Natural Resources Canada), looked at the evolution that is taking place in the production of atlases. Publishers of traditional paper bound atlases are moving into the marketing of multimedia CD-ROM's and online formats available to users on the world wide web. Ka Iu Fung's (University of Saskatchewan) talk "The Atlas of Saskatchewan: a Product of Developmental Change" described the production techniques used to produce this atlas. Released in 1999, the 340 page bound atlas covering 83 themes promotes a geographical understanding of the province through the use of multi coloured maps, text, photographs, tables, graphs, air photos, ground photos and satellite images. In September 2000 this atlas will be released as an interactive multimedia CD-ROM. The plan is for the atlas to eventually appear on the world wide web which will allow for periodic updates. (DP)

Byron Moldofsky's (University of Toronto) paper "*Historical Atlas of Canada* Online Learning Project: The Problems of Converting Paper Maps to an Electronic Learning Resource" described the process under way to place online the information that appeared in the three volumes of the *Historical Atlas of Canada* (1983-1993). Volumes one (1983) and three (1990) of this atlas were originally produced using photo mechanical techniques while volume two (1993) used digital techniques. Moldofsky described, in some detail, the up-front cost as well as the pros and cons of converting the data. While this project will take some time to complete readers can follow the progress by visiting the online web site at http://mercator.geog.uToronto.ca. (DP)

Jean E. McKendry's (University of Idaho & U.S. Forest Service) presentation described the pilot project under way in the United States to produce four prototype atlases of regional socioeconomic trends for use by park managers in the United States National Parks System (NPS). The NPS oversees 378 units (parks, historic homes and battlefield sites) covering 83 million acres of land. The natural and cultural landscape adjacent to these units is experiencing dramatic change, and the atlases will be used as a tool by Park managers to better manage the resources at the various parks. (DP)

Friday afternoon provided CARTO 2000 attendees an opportunity to visit the exhibits, attend demonstrations of "GIS on the Web" or go on site visits or tours off or on campus. There were seven poster sessions or displays in the Cameron Library on Friday and Saturday. These included map publishers, such as Canadian Cartographics Ltd. with examples of their publications over the 25 years since the founding of CCA, the EcoMAP module of the *National Atlas of Canada*, Statistics Canada and the University of Saskatchewan's *Atlas of Saskatchewan*, as well as a poster on "Archaeological Mapping in Newfoundland: A Study of a Work in Progress" by Charles M. Conway and David J. Mercer (Memorial University of Newfoundland), and two displays relating to the 25th anniversary of CCA. One of these was by Henry Castner (a Past President of CCA) showing the participation of individuals in CCA by holding or running for office, while the other was a collection

of 73 photos of CCA members over the years and a contest to see how many one could name. The winner was Jacqueline Anderson (Concordia University) who identified 63. There were additional exhibits by conference sponsors. The GIS on the Web demonstrations included presentations by Phil Dodds and John Hacker of Intergraph and David Perry of ESRI on the latest technology for posting current information and maps on the Web. There were tours of the William C. Wonders Map Collection and the Earth & Atmospheric Sciences INBio Project on campus, along with off campus tours to Alberta Agriculture, ESRI's Edmonton office, Alberta Environment Air Photo Centre, Map Town, Alberta Environment Resource Data Division, Sierra Systems, Alberta Infrastructure, and University of Alberta Book and Record Depository (BARD).

The evening concluded with a banquet at Lister Hall featuring a hot buffet including grilled steak.. Ron Whistance-Smith and Cathy Moulder were each very deserving recipients of the ACMLA Honours Award (pages 41 and 42). Lillian Wonders, Ray Boyle, and Henry Castner received awards from CCA. Awards were also given for the CCA map competition. There were numerous door prizes for which the drawings provided considerable entertainment.

Saturday, June 3rd

For ACMLA, the first item of the day was the report from the National Archives which was presented by Bruce Weedmark, ACMLA Membership Chair and longtime National Archives staff member. Gabrielle Blais is serving as Acting Director General of the Government Records Branch, which includes the Cartographic and Architecture, Acquisition and Research Section. Betty Kidd is Acting Director General of the Canadian Archives Branch. Acting positions are for approximately the next 4 months. The full report appears elsewhere in the *Bulletin* (pages 44 and 48), but a few highlights here. About 74,000 cartographic and architectural items were acquired during the past year, along with 165 gigabytes of data from government sources. Important early items were a 1811 Arrowsmith map of Canada and a 1875 bird's eye view of Collingwood. NAC is developing closer relationships with the National Library, such as the possibility of a "Family History Centre." A number of digitization projects were identified as possibilities, such as bird's eye views. Jeff Murray has returned to work in the early cartography area, while Donna Porter has returned as a standards officer. The only microfilming scheduled will be to meet research demands and perhaps a small number of VSA's identified priorities. The British fire insurance plans are finished, but not sent back yet. Work continued on RAD, AACR2 revisions, and the *AACR2 Cartographic Materials Manual* revisions. They kept a selection of maps from the 1999 ICA conference and prepared a list to offer the rest to other map libraries.

Each organization had its annual business meeting in the morning. The minutes for the ACMLA meeting will appear in a later *Bulletin*. Some of the highlights were the following. David Jones was acclaimed to office as Second Vice-President. We have a new volunteer webmaster, Nan Fern of Queen's University, to do the technical aspects, but the pages remain at the University of Western Ontario. There was a question of raising the membership fee, as well as some discussion regarding costs for the *Bulletin*. It was moved to ask

*Past President Alberta Auringer Wood presents a token of esteem to ACMLA member Pierre Lépine at the AGM.*

the Executive to look at the fee in the context of the budget and plans for the future and make a recommendation to the membership in advance of the next annual general meeting. Next year's meeting will probably be in Montreal around May 31 - June 2 with Toronto being thought of potentially for 2002. Though there have been two publications on copyright by Wanda Noel, neither clarifies copyright for cartographic materials. Members were encouraged to submit articles to the *ACMLA Bulletin*. There was a presentation of a facsimile map of Edmonton signed by many ACMLA members to Pierre Lépine who is about to retire.

After lunch there were again two parallel sessions. One of these, "Historical Roots", was convened by Frances Woodward (University of British Columbia). Three papers were presented focusing on antiquarian maps as research tools. Alice Hudson (The New York Public Library) spoke on "Popular Impressions - Images of the West on Maps to 1900". Showing a variety of slides of maps soon to be on exhibit at NYPL in the exhibit "Heading West: Mapping the Territory" [March 10-May 19, 2001], she commented on the popular nature of these maps of the west, mostly created in the east! Tammy Hannibal (The Hudson's Bay Company Archives) spoke about the company's 12,000 sheet archival map collection, illustrated by slides of beautiful manuscript maps created by and for the HBC. This company is the oldest continuing company in the world, created in 1670! The manuscript Peter Fidler map was described as the single most valuable piece of paper in the collection, with its indigenous place names and information from aboriginal sources, serving as a basis for portions of Aaron Arrowsmith's 1802 map. As part of their web site there is a cartographic records finding aid which indicates how the maps listed would be available, at http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/resource/cart-rec/index.html. Lorraine Dubreuil (McGill University) spoke on "In Search of Your Canadian Past: The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project". The URL for the county atlas project is http://imago.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/. We were all fascinated by the process used to create this monumental ongoing work now available on the Internet. With two $25,000 grants from Industry Canada and lots of student help, working on one township at a time, the atlases are being totally indexed and scanned for placement on the Internet. We were breathless with the accomplishment, and thrilled to hear that the website has won an award from Ancestry.com for its design and utility. (AH)

At the same time there was a session on "Cartographic Education" chaired by Ute J. Dymon (Kent State) and David Broscoe (Algonquin College). The first, Broscoe, on "Visualization and Interactive GIS: Implications on Cartographic Education", was interesting from the standpoint of looking at technological limits in GIS and cartography, specifically how to visualize cartographic attributes normally associated with print in an animated environment that allows three

*Participants in the "Historical Roots" session: Left to right, session chair Frances Woodward, Lorraine Dubreuil, Tammy Hannibal, Alice Hudson.*

dimensions and interactive (even live, on-the-fly) manipulation. Most of the discussion surrounding Broscoe's presentation had to do with what considerations should be kept in mind when dealing with colour and texture. In particular, he discussed some issues related to visualization as proposed by Bertin (in 1967 and 1981) and further extended by MacEachren. The only problem had to do with its relationship to the topic at hand – education. Yes, visualization issues have a place within the cartographic curriculum, a point briefly mentioned. However, an emphasis on Gviz (geographic visualization) is fraught with problems – and these issues were brought out by audience questions. Broscoe did provide some very interesting examples of the application of visualization variables within a GIS/automated environment as experienced by students at Algonquin College. The key question I had from this first speaker was: how much emphasis on theory should be within cartographic and/or geographic education in relation to technical ("how to") needs. I fear most of us (and most students) still might allow the technology to choose the level/type of visualization. (JCB)

The second presentation, by Sally Hermansen (University of British Columbia) on "GIS Education and Training - Monograph 43: 10 years later", built upon the first but avoided becoming too technical or a review of cartographic theory. This session reviewed the progress that has been made in GIS education since the publication of that monograph. In a light, entertaining (and sometimes humourous) presentation, Hermansen outlined what other universities and colleges are doing in relation to GIS; specifically, how they either view it as an educational field or a training field. She also brought together some personal experiences from "training in the private sector" to highlight why a balance is needed between the two approaches. Once again, the issue of visualization came to the fore. Should higher education and postgraduate 'training' be concerned with the 'how to' of the technology, or should 'we' emphasize the theory and cartographic foundations to get a grasp on the substantive issues associated with using computers to display information? In reflecting upon the first two presenters, I kept thinking about one issue with computers in cartography – the 'map' can be used for analysis and display, and how do we deal with non-cartographers using GIS. This becomes critical when, as both authors alluded to, more and more GIS and geospatial information is available and being used in a 'non-expert' environment. (JCB)

Andrew Millward (University of Waterloo) in "Geomatics: Interaction between Secondary and Post-Secondary Sectors" coauthored with Susan Pannell (Queen's University), attempted to draw a connection by suggesting that the issues raised by the other presenters should be framed by or applied to the secondary and primary levels of education – especially with regard to the training of geography teachers. This final presentation was enjoyable due to the enthusiasm of the presenters and the simple fact that they were new teachers and researchers who were very close to the 'student perspective'. However, that did not mean that Millward and Pannell did not challenge the audience and the whole cartographic community. They suggested in very strong terms that more formal and long-lasting linkages need to be established and nurtured among the various levels of education so that the practice, theory, and expert advice plentiful within the post-secondary and private sectors can flow in a collegial manner to those who wish to do more and better, but sometimes lack the resources or expertise. A similar call has been heard at many cartographic and geographic conferences (such as by Roger Thomlinson at the 1991 CAG making a plea for support to geography teachers!). What made Millward and Pannell's paper significant was that they based their ideas and suggestions upon pedagogical practice, research, and theory. (JCB)

All in all, this session was useful and well attended. The audience had many questions, especially with regard to concerns about diluting cartography by creating a new Gviz discipline. It was difficult to draw connections among all three presentations, and hopes for a session on education may have been too high. However, given the "Saturday-end-of-conference phenomenon," this was a good session. In terms of what the map library and archive community may wish to draw from this session, a clear message was that we should be aware of our educational experiences as we work more and more within a GIS environment (and that we have

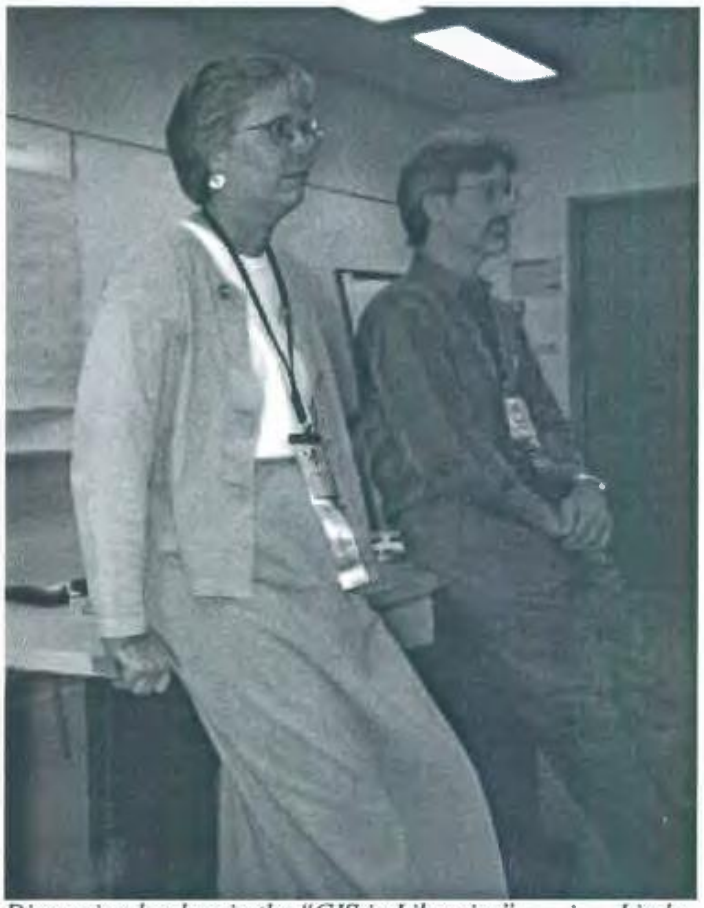
opportunities to share among colleagues at ALL levels!). (JCB)

After the last coffee break of the conference, the final two sessions were held. One of these on "Special Interest Cartography: Children, Gender and Projections" was chaired by Clifford H. Wood (Memorial University of Newfoundland) and comprised three diverse and interesting topics. "Cartography and Children: the International Scene" was discussed by Jacqueline Anderson (Concordia University and Chair of the ICA Commission on Cartography and Children). In her presentation, she highlighted the need for more attention to be paid to means of engaging young people in developing graphic literacy as well as interest in and knowledge of cartography. The attraction of children to maps is normally established by the age of 10, so it is important to motivate teachers to be proactive in this area. Many cartographic concepts can be integrated into other subject areas. A forum for exchange of information on international research activity in this area has been established via the Commission on Cartography and Children of the International Cartographic Association, originally established as an ICA Working Group in 1995. The ICA's Barbara Petchenik Children's World Map Competition also promotes participation by children in map making activities (examples of competition entries may be seen at http://collections.ic.gc.ca/children/). However, in Canada there appears to be little research activity, and a need exists for a national interest group to identify questions posed and addressed with respect to children and cartography. (SJ)

"What's a Nice Sociologist Like You Doing at a Place Like This? A Sociological Perspective on Map Makers and Maps with a Special Focus on Gender" was by Will C. van den Hoonaard (University of New Brunswick). He presented his view from a sociological perspective of those involved in a variety of cartographic enterprises. His own early experiences in map making drew him to this inquiry into common characteristics found among those working closely with maps. Among the characteristics he considered were 'discipline jargons', means of identification as members of a common minority group through shared values, and norms and membership in special purpose associations. He pointed to gender transformations accompanying changes in the map world and innovative transformations as areas of interest for research. For example, the increased technological complexity in cartography, such as GIS software development, has tended to be a male dominated specialization. (SJ)

"Manipulative Map Projections: What Can be Discovered from Their Classroom Use" by Henry W. Castner (Pittsboro, N.C. and formerly of Queen's University) was a fascinating exploration of creativity applied to maps and map-like objects. His particular emphasis was on map projection, a concept difficult to convey to students but which can be more easily understood with the use of manipulative projection models. These can be used to reflect one's own position or to illustrate a particular problem or solution in geographic relationships. Using projections as graphic metaphors, he was able to turn this approach to projection into a valuable instrument that links to other mathematical aspects of the curriculum such as coordinates. To prove his point, the audience was invited to participate in assembling world maps using a variety of three-dimensional projection models, and a great time was had by all. (SJ)

The parallel final session, "GIS in Libraries: An Open Discussion Session", led by Linda Zellmer (Arizona State University) and David Deckelbaum (University of California, Los Angeles), focused on the type of GIS activity currently being practiced in map libraries and the problems encountered as a result of implementing digital data into library collections. A few common themes emerged from this session. Many have conceded that as map collection managers our job not only requires data acquisition, but we must also become cognizant of the various formats and their compatibility with different software, interpret and assess the quality of the data, and prepare or manipulate the data into a form that is useable by faculty and students. In a sense we must become specialists with the geospatial data we collect and disseminate. It was noted that the way in which GIS is taught in the curriculum directly influences GIS activity within a



*Discussion leaders in the "GIS in Libraries" session, Linda Zellmer and David Deckelbaum.*

map library. In many institutions GIS is being taught as a discipline as opposed to being taught as a tool. There are specific GIS courses, but GIS is seldom included as part of the curriculum in specific subject courses, such as urban geography (the example of census mapping was mentioned), or environmental geography. Lack of GIS literacy among students who wish to use geospatial data places demands on the service we provide. Although many indicated the need to become data specialists, very few admitted to extending their responsibility to providing maps-on-demand service. Some questioned the extent to which we promote the use of GIS as a multi-disciplinary tool - is that our responsibility? It was one opinion that faculty members do not expect us to teach GIS, but appreciate our role of providing a central repository for data that is managed and distributed properly rather than having it dispersed among the faculty. This avoids duplicate purchases and violation of license agreements. Other activities include in-class training (the use of census data was mentioned), data retrieval, negotiating site licenses, providing technical support for software, and writing instruction guides/procedures. Other problems include the lack of time required for learning software to keep abreast of new techniques, lack of data availability from producers, and lack of national data archiving initiatives. Although solutions to these problems were not forthcoming, it was suggested that supervising a geography internship student, as part of a fourth year course requirement, can benefit the map library. Tasks such as investigating software, experimenting with new data sets, organizing data, or writing instruction guides or tutorials, directly benefits both parties. (As one who participates in this activity I can attest to the benefits it provides!) If only one conclusion was reached from this session it was to confirm that all problems that are encountered as a result of GIS in libraries are common and lateral. (CB)

**Sunday, June 4th**

The conference concluded with a brunch in the morning and a field trip to Fort Edmonton Park in the afternoon. The brunch was attended by about 40 people who all enjoyed themselves. The location was the Banquet Room at Lister Hall. To top off the good food and company, there was a piano player who played soft, quiet music. This was a really nice touch that everyone enjoyed. (DD)

After the brunch, around 35 people went on the field trip to Fort Edmonton Park near the university in the North Saskatchewan River Valley. The weather cooperated nicely, as a record high for Edmonton was recorded that day: around 30° Celsius. The soda fountain stands and the ice cream parlor did a great business! A map of early Edmonton was on sale in the General Store, and the Dominion Lands Office was open so people could go in and inquire about homesteads. People enjoyed it because they came away with a better appreciation of Edmonton's history. (DD)

Everyone felt that the conference had been a fine event, well organized, informative, and enjoyable. All departed looking forward to getting together again next year!


*Some of the hard-working conference organizers: Front, Planning Committee member Russell Eccles, volunteer Trish Lake. Back, webmaster Debbie Fyfe, conference coordinator David Jones.*

*Ron and Rena Whistance-Smith, at their antique map booth.*

# METADATA, A REFERENCE SERVICE IN MAP LIBRARIES AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTRES

Carol Marley
Hitschfeld Geographic Information Centre, McGill University

Based on a Paper Presented as part of the Session "Demystifying Metadata"
Joint ACMLA/CCA/WAML Conference, Edmonton, June 2, 2000

As map libraries expand their data services, acquainting students with metadata is becoming increasingly important. Time was, if the word metadata was mentioned to librarians, professors or students, eyes glazed over. This has changed, as those of us who serve up data are invited to come into classes to discuss metadata.

The same forces that have driven the digital revolution in cartography are driving the demand for data literacy on the part of our students and researchers. First large quantities of census data were released in electronic format, forcing libraries to consider new technologies to manage and distribute the data. Second the emergence of relatively inexpensive and powerful microcomputers and software, and the rapid expansion of the Web, have meant that large amounts of data and an array of geographic information systems are being funnelled into universities. As Larsgaard commented, in the third edition of the map librarian's 'Bible', '...we are up to our eyeteeth in digital data' (*Map Librarianship*, 1998).

The information sessions that we provide at McGill range from general presentations about digital data for students in the new School of Environment to detailed lectures and advising for studio courses in GIS at the advanced undergraduate/ graduate level. We use the Web as much as possible to convey information. One of our guides, *Search and Evaluation of Environmental Web Sites* (http://www.geog.mcgill.ca/heeslib/envieval.html), has been developed emphasizing the importance of critically evaluating data warehouses. At this level, we encourage students to be aware of the currency of a site, to note dates of coverage and to understand how data is archived.

Critical thinking about the presentation of information in environmental sciences on the Web is an important component in a student's tool kit. This year for the first time at McGill, a professor and a librarian joined forces to put up a biogeography course site for second year students. The Web assignment, threaded though

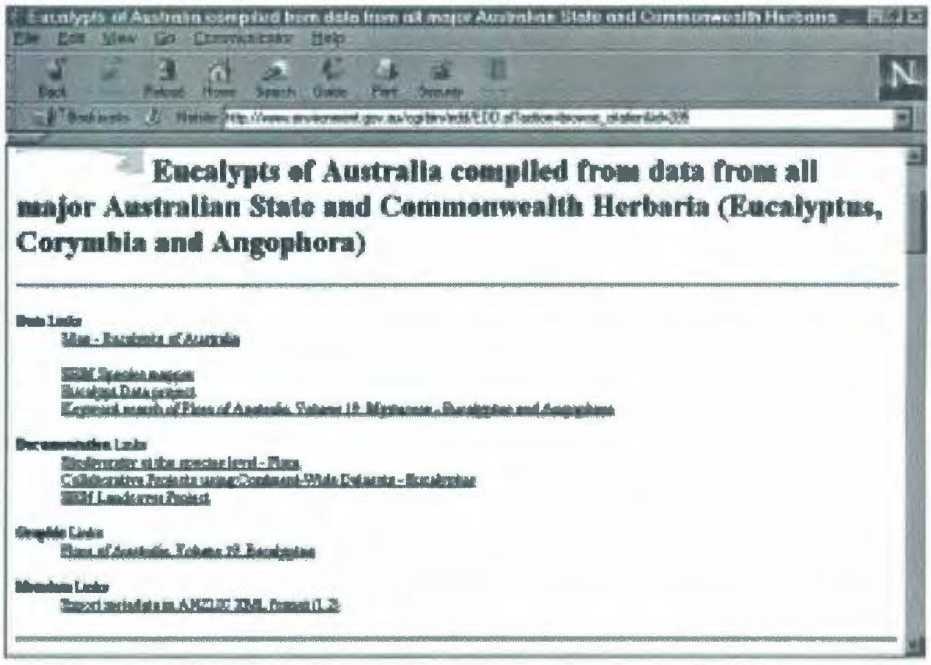



*Figure 1. Introduction to the concept of metadata, using a dataset on Eucalypts.*

the course, counted for 25% of the final grade. Students were introduced early on to subject directories such as *Infomine* and to data rich sites that would be of potential use to them in their course. We were particularly interested in getting across the multiplicity of databases that are offered on the Web. The example presented in class is Environment Australia's online list of databases (http://www.environment. gov.au/search/databases.html), covering topics such as biodiversity, coastal and marine information and land conservation. When we drilled down to the Green Pages, we chose the topic, forests, where there are brief descriptions about the data and its quality. At this point, we introduce the concept of metadata, data about data, while examining a dataset on Eucalypts (Figure 2). Here the students see data documentation, graphic and metadata links. The importance of an appropriate search vocabulary, data currency and contact information is stressed. For most of the students, this was their first experience in looking critically at information about a dataset on the web. The students went on to find some marvellous sites. On their own initiative they contacted various government agencies regarding the quality thereof.

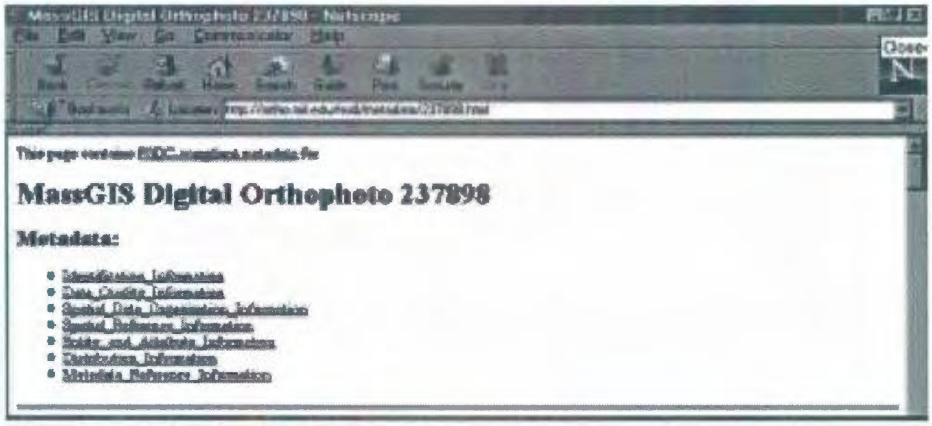



*Figure 2. MIT orthophoto site demonstrates FGDC compliant metadata.*

For GIS courses, we move up a notch. In their introductory courses, the students need help in discovering data sets for special projects. They don't always want to accept the 'canned' data sets that we put up for their courses, so we take them through our electronic resources (http://www.geog.mcgill.ca/heeslib/collectionS.html#ele) showing them the GIS datasets that we hold on CD ROM such as *ArcCanada* and corresponding simple metadata. We move on to our section pointing to virtual databases available through the web (http://www.geog.mcgill.ca /heeslib/giS.html#gisweb), choosing a good site so that they understand how to evaluate content as well as how to download data.

When we go "virtual", the MIT MassGIS for orthophotos of Boston (http://ortho.mit.edu) is a favourite destination. Clear descriptions of the database and instructions about how choose and download images and headers are provided. There is a solid section on metadata, explaining that the site is FGDC compliant. A typical entry for an orthophoto runs to eight pages, but once the students see the basic fields, they begin to see a shape to the entry (Figure 2). They twig immediately to the importance of knowing the projection, datum and degree of overlap. We point out the necessity of using as many keywords as is appropriate. Data quality and date of information are other important fields. Once students have achieved a degree of success in downloading one of these images, they feel more capable of using a larger data warehouse such as the GIS Depot (http://www.gisdatadepot.com/). They also have a clearer understanding of the importance of the documentation accompanying the datasets.

Students in the studio courses get the 'full' treatment. They are probably building databases so they need to know how to apply recognized standards and good practices to the creation and use of digital resources. A good site to introduce these concepts to users of geospatial data is the Arts and Humanities Data Service of the United Kingdom (http://ahds.ac.uk/public/guides.html). The Archaeology Data Service

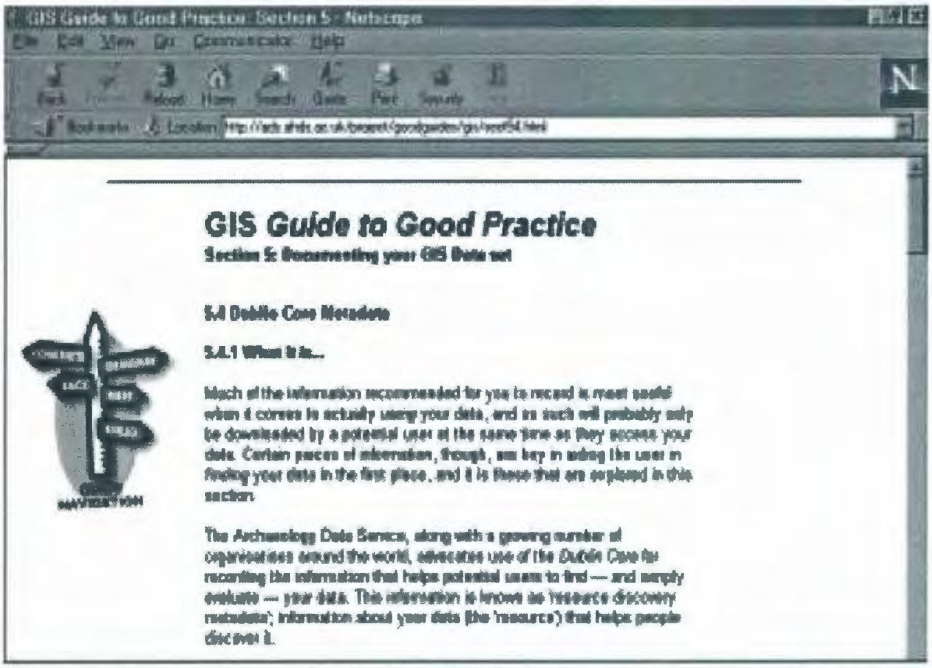



*Figure 3. Archaeology Data Service GIS Guide to Good Practice offers a good introduction to metadata and the Dublin Core.*

concentrates on formats that are of interest to our students: aerial photography, remotely sensed and GIS data. The GIS guide outlines the need for a guide to good practice and goes on to discuss data types, stressing why one should document data and how to do it. The concept of standards is introduced; quite a number of standards applicable to archaeology are listed. The Dublin Core is explored in more detail (Figure 3). After students have looked at the fifteen fields that compose the core, we move on to an example of metadata a la Dublin Core for an image file forming part of a case study for the Cottam Project. Our image is a web-formatted version of the photographic interpretation, originally deposited as a postscript file.

Once filled in with the actual metadata, the Dublin Core becomes more than an abstract concept. For example, one of the important fields is the temporal coverage. The term inserted in this field, Early Medieval, is derived from a thesaurus. Elsewhere in the guide a detailed list of standards, including thesauri, are discussed. The subject, Anglo Saxon, is not from a thesaurus. Both expressions, Early Medieval and Anglo Saxon, are helpful pointers to the subject matter and date, but students need to understand the advantages of a controlled vocabulary.

At the Boston GIS site, the studio course sees another standard, FGDC. Why so many standards? Students find it bewildering. What should they use to describe their own data? At this point the *Metadata Primer for Map Librarians* (http://www. sunysb.edu/libmap/metadata/htm) answers a real need (Figure 4). It is approachable. 'Confused about metadata? Not to worry - so is everybody else.' The site simplifies metadata, discussing some of the different types

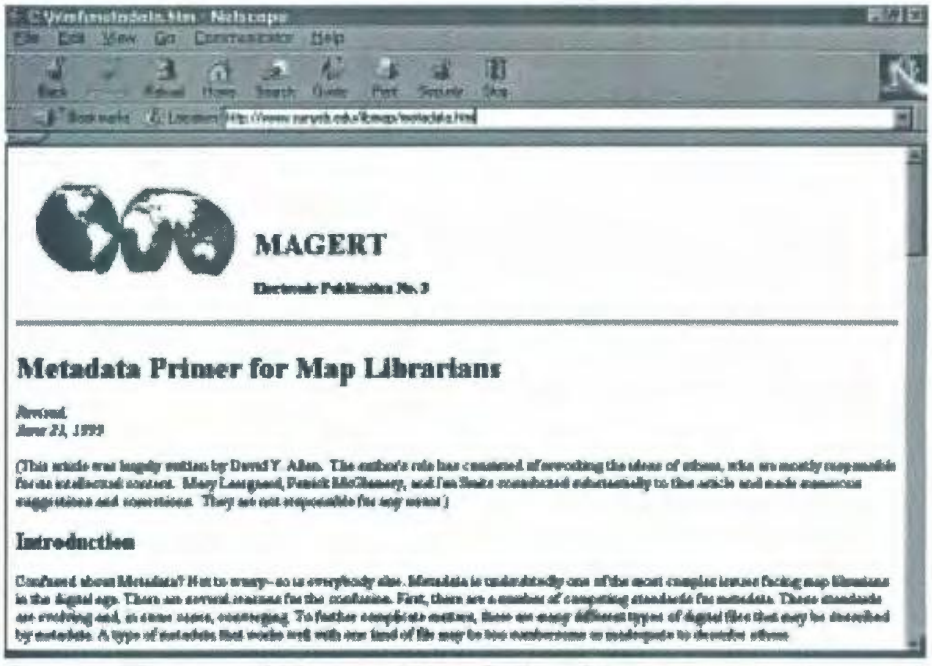



*Figure 4. The essential Metadata Primer for Map Librarians.*

of standards, concluding that 'different types of data will require different standards'. 'One size fits all' does not work with metadata. Should you want to know more, several in-depth metadata sites are cited in the bibliography. The Alexandria Project (http://www.alexandria.ucsb.edu/frames3.html) is a good site to visit. The metadata primer is versatile, equally applicable for busy professors applying for GIS grants. They will need to know enough to explain what kind of metadata they will provide. Reaction to the primer from researchers and students is uniformly positive.

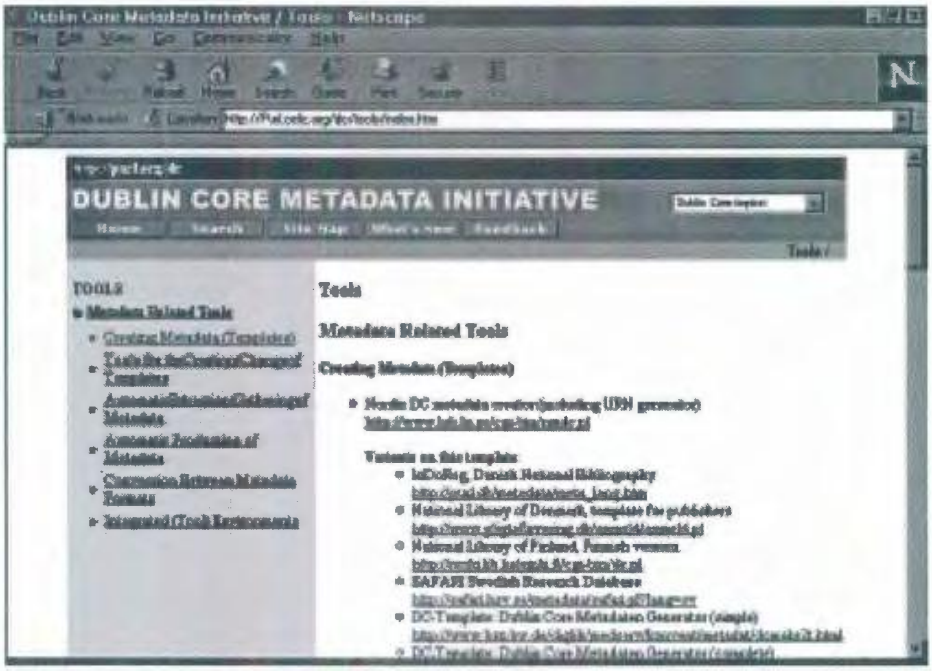



*Figure 5. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative.*

Should you want to play with metadata related tools, visit the tools sections of the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (http://Purl.oclc.org./dc/tools/index.htm) (Figure 5). There is a good section on creating templates. If you want to make certain your web site has quality metadata associated with it, try filling in the template provided by DC-dot (UKOLN), (http://www.ukoln.ac.uk. metatata/dcdot/). Nearer to home, check out Beverley Kouri's *Links for Metadata Presentation* (http://nrcan.gc.ca/~bekouri/meta_e.html).

The professors with whom I collaborate look to the library to teach students about data and metadata. Many of you sitting in on today's session approach data from different vantage points - you are geography professors, cartographers, archivists, librarians and students. I am curious to know what you think about metadata. Should it be presented as part of the reference service in map libraries, data services or geographic information centres? What is the most effective way to teach metadata? Are we as a group teaching our students in any organized manner? Is this an important issue?

| Dublin Core Metadata for Image | |
|---|---|
| Title | Cottam 1993 excavation trench outlines |
| Creator | Julian Richards |
| Subject | settlement, excavation, Anglo-Saxon |
| Description | The location of excavation trenches for the 1993 Cottam excavation are shown in this image. Data was collected using an EDM, and then downloaded into Arc/Info. This Anglo-Saxon settlement is located in Yorkshire on the Wolds east of York. |
| Publisher | The image is licensed for distribution by the Archaeology Data Service |
| Date | 1995 |
| Type | image |
| Format | postscript (eps) and gif |
| Identifier | http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/images/trench2.gif |
| Source | EDM survey |
| Language | English |

*Figure 6. Part of a sample metadata record from the GIS Guide to Good Practice.*

# RELOCATION OF A REGIONAL MAP LIBRARY: CONSIDERATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS

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DeLaMare Library, University of Nevada

Paper Presented as part of the Session "Moving Map Collections"
Joint ACMLA/CCA/WAML Conference, Edmonton, June 2, 2000

## Abstract

**Location, location, location. Acquiring an ideal location for a map collection is a dream, a goal. Relocating to that location is not always. It may the darkest moment before the dawn. This presentation covers the experience of moving the Regional map library of the state of Nevada, a collection of over 133,000 maps housed in the School of Mines Library to another building on the campus of the University of Nevada. Identifying a qualified mover, the specifications of the contract and directions to the movers and preparation of the collection preceded the move. The actual move and assessment of the event will also be reviewed. The presentation will be accompanied by slides and scars.**

The experience of moving a map library is certainly not unique, although not a lot has been published on this common event; perhaps we want to forget. This particular experience is of moving the United States Federal Regional Depository map collection of the state of Nevada. It moved from its 'temporary' location (of 19 years) in the Main Library back to its original site, following a major and massive reconstruction effort to the building where it originated as part of the Mackay School of Mines Library. The collection at the time of the move was about 133,000 maps. The collection was moved along with the book collections of the Mines Library and the Engineering Library to form the new DeLaMare Library, serving both the School of Mines and the School of Engineering.

## Establishment of the Map Library

As part of a typical branch library, the map collection of the U.S. Geological Survey and western state mining bureau maps grew in a back corner of the Mines Library in its original home in the Mackay Mines building prior to 1978. Then, during the 19 year interim from 1978 to 1997 in which the Mines Library was 'temporarily' located on the ground floor of the Main Library, the map collection actually became the Map Library; the only substantial collection and the only U.S. Federal

*Figure 1. Like most collections, the map cases in the Mines Library had been added helter-skelter over the years, mostly four high..*

Regional Depository in Nevada. The Map Library was formed from the merger of the U.S. Geological Survey collection of the Mines Library and the AMS/DMA (American Map Service/Defense Mapping Agency) collection and the aeronautical and nautical series, which were previously housed in the Government Publications Department in the Main Library. There was insufficient space to consider this merger prior to the placement of the School of Mines Library in the Main Library. My predecessor, Mary Ansari, moved the collection in 1978 to the Main Library and oversaw the merger of these series to form the primary map collection in the state. In 1990, the collection was named the Mary B. Ansari Map Library in recognition of the endowment established by her husband for the Map Library.

However, the location in the basement of the Main Library was meant to be a temporary home and was a very finite space for the School of Mines Library including the map collection. The map library portion of the Mines Library while in the Main Library was located in 4 adjoining rooms occupying about 1750 square feet. Like most collections, the cases had been added and stacked helter-skelter over the years, mostly 4 high, and even with larger cases on top of smaller (Figure 1).

The map collection originated in the 1908 Mackay School of Mines building which was designed by the famous architect Stanford White of New York City, a friend of the Mackay family, benefactors to the University of Nevada. The Mackays had relocated to New York with one of the few fortunes to be gleaned from the Comstock of Nevada. It took about 8 years to gut and totally renovate the old building, particularly for seismic safety. Several more years passed while sufficient funds were located - not state funds, but primarily from mining interests - to complete the renovation of the interior of the library portion of the Mackay Mines building and furnish the library area. In August 1997, we moved the collection along with the Engineering library, back home! Please pardon my repetition in the names of our locations - old and new - the previous location being in the Main Library where the map collection was located from 1978 to 1997, and the 'new' location being back to the 'old' 1908 building where the collection originated.

TIME LINE

MINES LIBRARY > DELAMARE LIBRARY
MAP COLLECTION > MARY B. ANSARI
MAP LIBRARY

- •1908 Mackay Mines building built for School of Mines; Departmental library evolved including map collection...
- •1952 first Mines Librarian hired
- •1978 Mines Library and map collection moves to 'temporary' location on ground floor of Main Library
- •1978 Hosted WAML
- •1979 Map collection acquires AMS/DMA and aeronautical and nautical series to form map library
- •1987 Hosted WAML 20th Anniversary Meeting
- •1990 Mary B. Ansari Map Library dedicated
- •1997 Mines Library and Map Library move back to Mackay Mines building
- •2000 November: WAML at UNR

I will not go into the details of moving and merging the two book collections, which certainly was a challenge too, but focus on the map portion of the library move.

## Location and Logistics

The Mackay Mines building, site of the relocation, is about 100 yards from the Main Library, and is located in the heart of the campus at the north end of our historic quad, now on the U.S. Historic Register (Figure 2). The Quad was originally designed after the University of Virginia at the same time the Mackay building was completed in 1908. Certainly, a prime campus location, the new combined DeLaMare Library occupies four floors of 24,000 assignable square feet.

The move back to the historic Mackay Mines building placed the collection on the mezzanine floor of 3990 square feet which includes my office, an elevator and restrooms.

Among logistical concerns were ramps for trucks

*Figure 2. New location, the Mackay Mines building, is on the United States Historic Register.*

and carts between the main library where the map collection was located on the ground floor, and the eventual destination for the map collection on the mezzanine. The distance was 100 yards and one floor gain with a generous elevator and without steps to be negotiated en route, given our luck in having handicap access available at the closest doors from each building.

## Considerations of the Collection

The map collection was housed in 25 vertical files containing folded maps and 114 flat map cases.

Weight-load restrictions in our new location in the renovated Mackay Mines building require that the cases never be stacked more than 3 cases high. Original plans put the map library in the basement. We will live with this restriction while enjoying wonderful windows and an open atrium on the mezzanine level (Figure 3).

In the course of reviewing moving articles about map libraries to learn of previous experiences, I read a particularly informative article describing the University of Kansas map library move (Dienes 1995), and conversations with Donna Koepp and her assistants were most helpful. A key suggestion I learned from them was that no matter the difficulty, restacking and regrouping the cases in a reasonable order would be worth the trouble. I measured and discovered that I had 5 sizes of five-drawer flat cases, sometimes barely perceptible size differences, but affecting the stacking. I wanted them grouped by size with a uniform appearance. In addition, some were on bases and some were not. I am sure these are not unique features to most map collections. Many cases had come to us as gifts over the

*Figure 3. New location of the DeLaMare Library.*

years and were dented, warped, rusty, and naturally, every shade of grey and tan. Esthetics had NOT been a concern in housing our maps.

We were thrilled to be able to buy 22 new cases with bases to replace the worst of the old cases.

The opportunity to rearrange was the greatest headache, given the variety of cases and desire to group them by exact size. Given the increased floor space, we were able to reduce the height of most stacked cases to a 2-case height where they had been primarily 4 cases high. I had designed the layout much earlier, and it had changed only slightly as safety codes were noted. For instance, dead-end rows can only be so long. Determining some sort of reasonable grouping around the floor - sort of a doughnut hole layout with my office and the elevator and washrooms in the center - was the most difficult. Matching the contents of various parts of the collection with the various sized cases on the floor in order to place the maps in logical groups was the greatest pre-move challenge!

## Movers

Given the approximately 90,000 volumes along with the map collection, the issue of hiring professional movers was never in question. A Request For Proposal went out in January 1997, which turned out to be 7 months prior to the move. The American Library Association provided a fact sheet of movers from various sources.

We were able to write sufficient variables into the language of the proposal so that we would not automatically be stuck with the lowest bid. Wording like 'contract will be awarded to that responsible and responsive proposer whose proposal will be most advantageous to the University with price, service, conformance...' etc. gave us an advantage over having to automatically accept the lowest bid. We required that a representative be present at a mandatory walk-through in late February that year, and had 9 local and national moving companies represented. The bids were to include moving the book collections of both Mines and Engineering libraries from two different locations as well as the map collection. I oversaw the map particulars, and requested in writing:

- experience in moving maps
- recommendations from prior moves
- that the cases would be moved with maps intact unless otherwise specified
- that cases would be wrapped and moved with support

We opened the bids from 6 companies on March 6th. Before accepting a company, we checked their references and specifically asked about moving of map collections/materials. I am not going to go on the record by naming the company we chose because I want to be frank in my review of the move which is my personal statement and not that of the University's. Nor will I give the bid price which is not totally relevant given the book collections included in the move. We did not accept the lowest bid.

## Concerns

We had a lot of follow-up negotiations regarding the details of the map collection move. We insisted and had in writing from the final company chosen, the following particulars [these are quotes from their statement]:

> "Our overall handling technique for the map cases is as follows:
> Step 1: Place flat containers/cardboard and bubble pack, if necessary, in each of the cabinet drawers to prevent shifting/curling of contents.
> Step 2: 4 men lift each section off of the other.
> Step 3: Place masonite boards and/or plywood that is cut to the approximate dimensions of each cabinet and stretch wrap in place.
> Step 4: Turn on edge onto a four (4) wheel dolly and roll to destination."

A major consideration was whether to move intact or to remove the maps from their cases or to remove the drawers from the cases and move them as separate pieces.

If protected, the cases, not grossly overfilled, could be moved with the drawers in them. Whether the drawers were left in the cases or not, they all had to be protected from warping. Drawers also needed

to be strapped to prevent opening en route.

In the end, some of each happened. Sheets of cardboard were added to drawers to prevent slippage of contents. We did not want all the cases to come over because we had ordered 22 new cases and there would be no room. So maps were to be removed from drawers and wrapped in butcher paper with a drawer label attached and placed around the floor. About 30,000 of them!

The move - what actually happened

As with many building projects, the library construction was extended, by weeks and weeks. The movers were able to proceed with other projects but let us know that the windows of opportunity were diminishing. The week before we actually moved, we received approval to begin the move although the building was not legally 'accepted' - the paint was not quite dry, the elevator gave us fits, lighting problems took many more months to resolve, and it was late July and hot. But after 19 years, we were going home!

*Figure 4. The move - what actually happened.*

Moving the map collection was scheduled for 4 days of the last week of July 1997. Signs had been placed up for many weeks prior warning people of the pending closure for the move and that maps would be automatically renewed. We provided t-shirts for all our volunteers from other departments, which had a picture of the original dedication day of the building in 1908. Our theme was 'ReDedication to Excellence'.

We worked with four 2-way radios for library staff. My primary assistant for maps stayed in the old location and I was usually at the new.

We had color coded the various cases with color circles and a letter code which matched a layout plan so that the movers could see the order of retrieval and replacement. Just before the move, we placed tape on the floor to indicate the layout and positioning of the cases. When the movers realized they had to reconfigure the cases from different existing stacks from four different rooms (Figure 4) and not just move the stacks as they were, in order to restack cases by exact size and features including handles, the man in charge of the map move became quite upset. When they did not protect the cases as outlined in the agreement, and I asked about it, they swore at us and told us to 'go away', that they knew what they were doing. I was furious at the cavalier attitude of the movers in regard to the map collection. I got the signed contract and pointed it out to the project manager (he had signed it); he responded that the map move was in the hands of his colleague supervising it. I actually do not think the map move supervisor was aware of the conditions the company had outlined. When they still did not protect the cases, I proceeded to take pictures of the cases which fell over in transit because they were not protected (Figure 5), of stacks of maps taped (Figure 6) - actual maps with strapping tape on them! I called the University purchasing agent who had worked closely with us through all the purchases to furnish the library as well as the move bid. She urged us to note any discrepancies to the contract. When the movers saw me taking pictures, they began to take a little more care of the cases, but never came close to the effort outlined in their bid statement. Notice in the pictures that there are no such supports - plywood

*Figure 5. Damage to a map cabinet. Photo-document all problems to substantiate later claims.*

or masonite - to support the cases in transit.

Nevertheless, the move was completed in nearly the time outlined - 4 days - and the cases were eventually placed in the order requested.

*Figure 6. Stacks of maps bound with strapping tape - cavalier treatment of the collection.*

## After Shock

It took many weeks of frantic effort by just a couple of us and our student staff to place the maps more or less in their correct drawers, and more months to detail the contents and relabel the drawers. Our dedication day was scheduled for October during Homecoming week, leaving us with only about 9 weeks to make the place presentable for what turned out to be an event attended by many hundreds.

Part of the post move was to electrostatically paint the old cases to match the new cases which matched the ivory color of the new book stacks in the building (Figure 7). I have already reported on this project at a prior WAML meeting, but I do regard it as the final major step of the move, as this step had long been planned in conjunction with the move.

## In Hindsight

I cannot stress enough that you should make sure the company moving map cases and materials is experienced with them. There are many good companies with plenty of library moving experience, but moving a map collection is obviously very different. We had no great complaint with the move of the book collections.

Another significant question to ask is who the movers will be: regular staff who have moved a map collection or will they be locals and temps overseen by a very small cadre of staff from the company? How direct and constant will the supervision be? One day in the midst of our move, the locally hired personnel had a major disagreement with the moving company and sat down in protest. Have all commitments and stipulations in writing. The company seeking your business will agree to almost anything at the time they are trying to get the bid.

I really went to lengths to check on the company we hired and to specify sufficient care and caution with the collection. I did check references, but the map collections moved were very small and simple to move compared to mine. None of the bidders had actually moved a map collection nearly our size. I am not sure what more I could or should have done! I commend Mary Larsgaard's *Map Librarianship*, 3rd edition, as an excellent summary.

You may check references, you may demand all sorts of specifications in the plan, but keep your camera handy.

And I very much look forward to showing you the finished project at the WAML meeting this November!

*Figure 7. Electrostatic painting puts the finishing touch on the move project.*

*The finished DeLaMare Library, host of the WAML meeting, Fall 2000.*

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# PLANNING OUR FUTURE: MOVING AND STORING MAPS

Joanne M. Perry, Maps Librarian
Pennsylvania State University

Although we like to think of libraries as being solid and stable institutions, like the very ground beneath our feet, they move occasionally [1]. Some librarians, involved in a building renovation or refit, would say they move all too often, but even those who only want to paint or change the carpet have to face the problem of geographically adjusting map drawers or cabinets once in awhile. It can be a massive project, causing anxiety and outright terror, but it can be organized and handled. It can even be survived.

## A Moving Experience

We talk of surviving a move, but it is not only the move that is the problem – it is planning the move and having answers to unexpected questions that are such daunting problems. The move, generally carried out by a team of men, will occur when the timing is right for the project or someone else's schedule, and it will be accomplished according to someone else's timetable. And that's important to remember, that we might not be in control or be the ones who get to make the decisions.

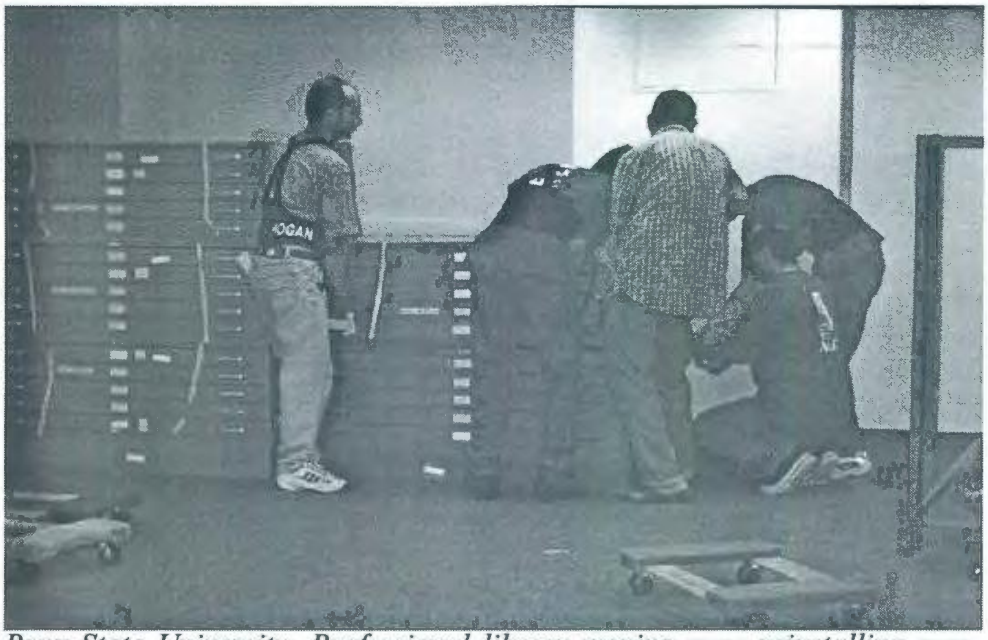
The three moves in which I was involved occurred during intercession or term breaks. This was only a matter of luck, as I was not asked for input as to the best time for my schedule. In fact, the first move was an emergency move three months earlier than originally planned due to construction delays that needed to be accommodated. Other moves were delayed by events that also were not map room related, but which changed the planned moving schedule significantly. Sometimes this meant that carefully crafted plans were useless rather than just shifted around.

## Planning

When is the best time to start planning? The time to start is before you need to have the answers, or as soon as possible, whichever comes first. It should be mentioned that you cannot be too proactive in this regard, as it is the future of your collection that is at stake. Even if you do not have knowledge of an imminent move or reconstruction project, it is prudent to consider what you might like to do if you had the opportunity to make changes. Life is exceedingly unfair and you never know when you might be asked for your ideas about library facilities only to find out that it was your only opportunity to make suggestions before the architects took over.

The best made plans however will not always come to pass, as many important decisions are driven by circumstances beyond your control. The map collection may in fact be only a part of a much larger project and authorities that have the overall project in mind will be making many of the decisions. What may be important in your estimation may be too costly or unattainable due to space considerations and you won't be able to get what you want. At some point you will have to learn to compromise and be gracious while you are doing so.

Moving a map collection is a monumental task and many anecdotal horror stories have been reported on Maps-L [2], the list subscribed to by many map librarians. However, there are ways to avoid some potential problems. First, assess your move and your staff, identifying everyone's strengths and weaknesses. Since there is more to be done than one person can do alone, you must delegate. Encourage your staff to brainstorm and be willing to share the decision-making with them. Divide the responsibilities and give everyone the authority to do his/her assigned tasks. Meet frequently enough so that communication is served but do not rehash decisions. Do not be tempted to procrastinate,



*Penn State University: Professional library moving crew reinstalling map drawers.*

as procrastination will lead to panic and poor decision-making.

Secondly, talk to your moving company's representative and find out what they need to have from you to provide a smooth transition from the old location to the new one. Ask how they want the map drawers numbered to insure they are placed in correct call number order. Have copies of up-to-date floor plans available in advance for the moving supervisors. Make sure you have knowledgeable staff stationed at both the old and new locations to provide directional support and make on-the-spot decisions. The moving company will have their own ideas about moving map drawers that may or may not coincide with what you would prefer them to do, and you may not be able to convince or compel them to do as you wish. In the end it may not matter too much, as map drawers and their contents seem to be more resilient than one might imagine. However, if damage were to occur it would be best to photograph it and speak to the moving supervisor immediately. Depending upon the company, you may have no problem negotiating a change in process or having a repair made, but it may be that you will just have to correct any problems yourself.

In general the moving company will provide a date and estimated time for removal and transfer of the collection. It is your responsibility to be ready for the movers at that time. While it is likely that they will arrive when they specify, you may find that you are waiting for them, especially if some other department in the library is being moved out of an area to allow you to move into it. Still, you need to have the desks and bookshelves emptied, generally onto trucks or into crates provided by the movers or your facilities department. This can be more time consuming then you might expect and you will need some smaller boxes or containers to hold loose objects. Shrink-wrapping items held in princetons may be an option that is worth investigating for some collections, although using rubber bands or acid-free ties could also be considered. You will need to complete, defer, or temporarily transfer projects to another department until the move is concluded. Be sure to label and cross-reference everything that is to be moved into locations that are not in call number order, because the time will come when you will only remember the old location, not the new one.

## Remote Storage

Many libraries utilize off-site storage facilities when space becomes tight in their buildings; places that are generally like the main library but tighter packed. However, more libraries each year are developing remote storage facilities that are high-density storage sites, organized and run very differently from traditional libraries. Either way, map collections have traditionally tried to keep their materials closer at hand as long as possible. The map storage equipment is large, heavy and bulky, and refiling maps takes a bit of training and talent, so most circulation services

employees would rather not be involved with sheet maps.

*Penn State University: Five drawer units on end ready to be reinstalled.*

However, unless we manage to achieve a static-growth collection, we will eventually run out of space. This is partly due to the continuing growth of our paper collections but it also due to changes in technology and its cost. Twenty years ago we didn't have much in the way of computers, printers, scanners and CD-ROM cabinets. We were lucky to have access to a photocopy machine, hardly able to dream of having both black and white and color machines in our area. This new technology requires the space that we formerly would have used for map and atlas storage.

When reading about off-site or remote storage, one given is that materials sent there are expected to remain there most of the time. Generally speaking, anything needed "too often" is a candidate for reintroduction to the main collection. Pennsylvania State University librarians have a slightly different attitude because most of the subject libraries have been out of space for some time. Off-site storage is seen an alternative shelving location with materials being sent if they fit the storage criteria of each library, since each library has developed a different set of criteria. To be sure, high use materials aren't sent to storage, but there is no particular feeling that something that is regularly brought back must be on site if it fits the selection criteria. Storage runs are daily with a 24-hour turn-around and the same people who shelve in The Pattee Library and Paterno Library Complex rotate to the storage facilities, of which there are three.

*Oregon State University: Ulrich Planfiles holding USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps.*

## Choosing Items for Storage

As with moving, physically transferring items to storage is the end of a long and difficult process during which an individual other than the map librarian or a committee or team may make many of the decisions. Map librarians

worry about such questions as: what will be sent to storage and how will it be shelved or filed, how will reference be provided and where, and will items ever be seen again and in what condition? Conservation of materials, access, and economics will all play varying roles in the decision-making, and in the end each library will develop policies based upon its own conditions and abilities, as there is not a single way to solve the problem of over-crowding in library collections.

## Distant Considerations

Daily responsibilities and those all-too-frequent crises that occur tend to divert our attention from planning for the future of our collections. It is, however, vital that we plan ahead, for no one will understand what our collections need more than we do. If we do not know where we want to go, we cannot ask for what we need and if we appear to have no needs then administrators and architects will design for other goals. It is ineffective to only know what we do not want when we see architectural plans, because by then so many decisions have been made and so much time has been spent in their development that it is very difficult to be heard and arrange for changes. It is vital that map librarians be counted with the decision makers and the planners and not wait to see what might be given. In order for that to happen, we have to be seen, heard, and have a plan.

So, dream your dreams and make your plans become reality: make your moves before the architects and the moving company are at your door.

## Notes

1. In each December issue of *Library Journal* there is an article that lists the previous fiscal year's building and renovation projects.
2. To subscribe to MAPS-L send a SUBSCRIBE message to LISTSERV@LISTSERV.UGA.EDU. All messages are archived; to access them, send an INDEX MAPS-L message to the same address.

### Moving Conclusions

- moving is an exhausting, unpleasant event but it is a group effort and life eventually returns to normal
- you cannot plan too much nor can you start too soon
- you cannot plan for every contingency but you must plan extensively
- you must examine options and be flexible; there is more than one way to achieve a desired objective
- you will survive, your collection will survive, and your patrons will return

### Remote Storage

- ..is defined as the relocation of materials outside of the library in a high density facility in order to provide space within the library for other materials and patrons
- generally seen as a location for older, rarely used books which must be retained for future research needs
- may be an option for rare or fragile materials as a way to physically protect them
- maps are not generally considered good candidates for this sort of storage
- so we have to plan for our future, which might be only a few years away:

  - What will be sent to remote storage?
    Do we know what constitutes a core collection?
  - How will it be shelved or filed?
    Call number or accession number?
  - How will it be made accessible?
    Will the patron receive assistance at remote storage?
  - How will it be transferred back to us?
    Sheet by sheet or entire sets or series?
  - Will it ever get refiled?
  - Will we ever see it again and in what condition will it be?

### Moving Maps: An Attitude and Practicalities Checklist

- Be proactive: identify what you need and be clear in your explanation of it to others.
- Recognize your weaknesses and be willing to deal with them.
- Remember that there is a limit to what you can control, so be willing to compromise.
- While brainstorming with your staff, share the decision-making and divide the responsibilities and authority.
- Provide clipboards for everyone.
- Have multiple copies of up-to-date floor plans available; date or identify them.
- Weed in advance, not the week of the move.
- Complete, defer or temporarily transfer projects to another department.
- Label and cross-reference everything.
- Ask the movers how they would like the cases numbered to make the move less complicated.
- You *must* be ready for the movers, but expect things to take longer than stated and expect to have to wait.
- Be prepared to make on the spot decisions.
- You have a finite amount of time and the potential problems are infinite, so take a deep breath and make the best of it.

## MOVING MAP COLLECTIONS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Joanne M. Perry
Maps Librarian, Pennsylvania State University

Armstrong, H. (1992). "Compacting your collection: Innovative strategies in map storage" *Bulletin (Special Libraries Association. Geography and Map Division* (167): 2-20.

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Lack of space for books isn't the only problem in libraries these days. Those computer workstations take up space also. This practical article lists things to keep in mind when designing a new facility.

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"This book addresses a broad range of planning processes and issues associated with a move."

Johnson, P. (1996) "Space: The final frontier" *Technicalities* 16 (4): 1, 6-8.

Overview article that discusses problems of determining what to send to storage or to weed and suggests ways to develop appropriate criteria.

Smith, F.E. (1985). "The static-capacity library at Westminster College" *Technicalities* 5 (4): 10-12.

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Detailed description of a complicated map collection move that included merging depository materials, moving into a temporary location for 3 years, and electrostatic painting storage cabinets. Includes description of changes in map processing procedures, assessment of the moves, and multiple appendices (including floor plans and photographs)

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Practical advice for planning a well functioning and attractive library facility.

*Left to right, ACMLA President James Boxall, CCA Award winner Lillian Wonders and William C. Wonders at the opening reception..*

# IMPRESSIONS OF SEVERAL MAP COLLECTIONS IN NORWAY AND ONE IN SCOTLAND

Alberta Auringer Wood
Memorial University of Newfoundland

## Introduction

This is a description of my visits to a number of map collections from February till May 2000 while an Exchange Scholar at the University of Bergen. The collections visited were those of the University of Bergen, the National Library of Norway, the National Archives of Norway, the State Archives at Bergen, the City Archives of Bergen and the National Library of Scotland. In some respects, work on the map collections in Norway has not been as far advanced as in other parts of Europe or North America. However, there is interest in doing more!

## The University of Bergen Library

According to the 1998 annual report of the University of Bergen library, their collections contain 40,646 maps and 1,445 atlases. The report indicates that no maps were added in 1997 or 1998, while eight atlases were added in 1998. The majority of these maps are in the main library, with some in the Science Library.

## Science Library

The Science Library has a map room in which are stored about 1,350 maps. In one vertical storage cabinet are 137 map sheets. These are organized into four categories, Faresonekart (23 maps), NGU-Kvartaergeologisk Kart (30 sheets), NGU-Berggrunns Geologiske Kart (27 maps) and Norsket Sjøkart (57 sheets). The other vertical storage cabinet houses the 1:50 000 topographic maps of Norway (737 sheets). Only the most recent edition of this series is kept; superseded editions are given away. Most of the maps in the Science Library are received on deposit. There are more than 360 maps either in a spot for making a retention decision or in three boxes in the room. This room also contains about 60 atlases. Finding aids include the two volume Army Map Service gazetteers, a modern gazetteer published by the Norwegian government, and map indexes.

The hours of the Science Library are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. till 6:00 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday it is closed. A map showing the Science Library (#17) location is to be found on the web at http://www.uib.no/info/english/visitors/bigcampusmap.html. While atlases are included in the online catalogue system, there are not as many records for maps. Many of the records encountered are for maps in other libraries in Norway. Many of them are just the record for the entire series, such as for the topographic maps, but finding them for this library in the public catalogue, BIBSYS (http://www.bibsys.no/), is not easy. Among the web pages created by Dr. Susanne Mikki, the librarian in the Science Library responsible for maps, is one for geoscience related topics at http://www.ub.uib.no/fag/mn-fag/geofag/index.htm. It has a subcategory of: "Kart/


*Entrance area of Science Library. Patron and Susanne Mikki.*

Atlas" at http://www.ub.uib.no/fag/mn-fag/geofag/geo-kart.htm. On this page there is a link to a page, http://www.ub.uib.no/fag/mn-fag/geofag/geo-kart-UBBRB.htm, which lists some of the atlases and maps in their collection, giving a link to their catalogue entry which gives additional information and library locations. This includes a reference to the 1:50 000 maps of Norway. Discussions with Susanne gleaned additional information. She reported that while they do not have any formal collection policies, they collect primarily maps of Norway and Spitsbergen. This includes regional and special subject maps. Students in geography, geology and geophysics primarily use the maps. The library staff members do not know how many people use the maps per year, nor how many maps are used. Maps do not circulate, but photocopying is allowed. They have a large format copier (Océ 7000) for which 20 Kroner (about $3.40 C) per copy is charged. The classification scheme used in their libraries is Dewey Decimal, by and large, though some locally developed schemes are also used. The topics of maps in the Science Library collection include geologic, topographic, hydrographic, quaternary geology, bedrock geology, magnetic anomaly, hazards, historical, vegetation, environment, population, pollution, recreation area and parks.

Main Library

Several days were spent in looking at maps in the main library and talking to those responsible for them. They are part of the Special Collections Department, which includes microforms and rare materials, as well. Susanne and I met with Knut Espelid, the department head, who told us that current materials, especially geology maps, go to the Science Library, while historical maps stay in the main library. They have two or three users per month, he told us. According to him, they "threw away" the very large scale economic maps because of needing more space. They had offered them to NHH (Norges Handleshøyskolen) and Staatens Kartwerk, but both refused them. There were still quite a few drawers with such maps in them, however. He noted that not very many really early maps have survived in Bergen because of the 1702 fire that destroyed archival materials, as well as many going to libraries or archives in Denmark or Sweden because of the political situation of the times.

Espelid gave us copies of a guide about the use of the map collection prepared in 1979 by the current University Librarian Kari Garnes. It described the card catalogue and classification that were used, with examples. In addition, the maps were recorded in ledgers and filed by the sequential numbers given at the time of accession, in two groups, those greater than A1 size and those of A1 size or smaller. As noted earlier, they have more than 40,000 maps and about 1,500 atlases. There is a main section of the catalogue which is alphabetical by the main entry (author or title) and a "systematic" part which is organized by geographical area and within that by topics, such as bibliography, cartography, topographic maps, physical and biological maps, historical and political maps. For the earlier editions of the topographic maps, they also had a card file. The catalogue had not been kept up to date in recent years and filing in it was not reliable, according to Espelid.

For the most part, maps are stored loose or within folders (unfortunately acidic) in metal cabinets with five drawers, each drawer with a drop down front. The filing order was not very exact in the drawer that I examined most closely. The library also has some "diplomas," that are letters or legal documents from before 1600. We were shown one from 26 May 1293. It is not in BIBSYS, the Norwegian on-line union catalogue, and it is kept in a locked, unairconditioned room in an acidic folder. I tried the map catalogue to look for some maps. I was able to find some of them in the drawers, but not all of them. I found that maps that I had used a previous day were put on top of the pile in the drawer where their number occurred, rather than in the numerical sequence, perhaps in haste to tidy up. They also have a reference collection in the reading room devoted to maps and microforms. It had a number of the standard tools, such as *Acta Cartographica, International Maps and Atlases in Print*, the British Museum map catalogue, Phillips' *A List of Maps of America*, the Bagrow-Skelton *History of Cartography* German edition, and the *Cartographic Journal*.

### The University of Bergen Geography Department

There is also a map collection in the Geography Department of the university which is a joint department with the University of Bergen and the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration (Norges Handelshøyskolen or NHH). The collection in their "maparkiv" comprises about 6,770 maps plus several atlases and numerous map catalogues. The maps at 1:100 000 numbered about 1,953 and contained several editions of each sheet, as well as many times several copies. For example, there were four editions for the Bergen sheet dated 1938, 1945, 1962 and 1974 with major or minor revisions on each. There were eight boxes of the 1:100 000 scale maps. In another area there were additional maps at this scale, about 100 sheets. The mostly folded maps are kept in boxes arranged on shelves in four large storage cabinets. The 1:50 000 set consisted of 26 boxes containing about 2,132 maps, also in multiple copies and editions. Smaller series were that for 1:250 000 for which there were 33 sheets and 1:500 000 which had 15 sheets, also in multiple copies.

The collection included maps of various countries, mostly from the 1960s and 1970s, geologic maps of Norway and Sweden, large scale maps of the British Isles (about 250), a half dozen nautical charts, about 30 large scale maps of Nepal, and nine wall maps on rollers. An interesting set was Bergen at 1:5 000 for which there were 17 sheets, multiple copies of the nine sheets comprising the set, but none for one sheet, number six, which covered the university area, unfortunately. There were copies of the Geo-Centre catalogue, that for Stanford, and for RV. The ten drawer flat file case included reproductions of manuscript maps and census tabular information, a number of blue line prints, and the maps of Nepal. Other large categories of materials were 86 "Turkart" maps of areas of Norway, about 180 population distribution maps for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, 109 maps of Europe, 46 maps of Germany, 89 sheets of the Netherlands at 1:50 000, 183 maps of Denmark, 56 maps of the United States, 47 general maps of the Netherlands, 84 maps of Sweden, 36 maps of France, and 100 maps of Japan. They have a three-volume gazetteer published by the Norwegian government, *Navnregister for Kart 1:50 000 over Norge*, Serie M711 (Topografisk hovedkartserie) = *Index to names on 1:50 000 scale maps of Norway*, Series M711 (topographic main map series). Volume one covers south of 61°, volume two is between 60° 30' N and 65° 30' N, while volume three is north of 64° 30'. As well, there are several map indexes taped to the cabinet doors.

I made another visit to the Geography Department on February 28th and looked at the second room where they have maps stored. There were 110 map drawers, but I quit counting after the first 17 which included over 1800 maps! I would estimate there were at least as many maps again as in the other map storage room. These maps included flat sheets of those found in folded form in the other room for 1:25 000 and 1:50 000 scale maps of Norway. There was world-wide coverage with a couple of drawers of maps of Canada and a couple for the USA. Most of the maps were of Scandinavian countries and Europe. There was fairly comprehensive coverage of maps of the UK. Some sort of classification scheme was employed. Most of the maps were not more recent than the 1980s. It was not clear who owned the maps, the NHH or the University of Bergen. The library had no claim to them, however.

In order to talk to the person in the Geography Department who is responsible for their map collection (Arnfinn Seim), I made another visit to it on April 3. He gave me a little history of it. The Bergen Museum was established first in the 1820s with the explorer Fridtjof Nansen being one of the early directors. In the 1930s the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration (Norges Handelshøyskolen or NHH) was established and maps were begun to be collected. The University of Bergen followed by around 1950. There was a Geography Department in the NHH, and it was decided to make it a joint department with the university in a building next to the museum. Eventually, when NHH moved to the Sandviken site, the Geography Department went with it. As for other areas of the university, it had its own library with periodicals, books, maps and even a separate slide room which was used heavily by the faculty from the 1950s to the 1970s. They have no count of

the maps and no money currently to buy anything. Students in geography have to go to various places on campus for their research. There is an atlas section with several standard atlases from the 1950s to the 1970s. A considerable collection of statistical publications are housed on compact shelving. The journals cover from the 1960s to the mid-1990s when the NHH library took them over. Most of those that they have are noted in BIBSYS as being in NHH. They get about 100 requests per year from the main library for journal issues in their collection. Among the periodicals was the *Geographical Review* back to 1944. The book collection was classified topically (e.g. 2 for cartography) and regionally (e.g. 500 for North America, 510 for Canada, and 520 for USA) and included some university books. There were about nine double-faced ranges containing four sections of six shelves each. He explained that one of the map rooms was for "excursion series" or multiple copies of maps used for visits to various places primarily using folded copies of the 1:50 000 or 1:100 000 (no longer published) maps of Norway. The other room had the archive of the 1:50 000 series. They did not dispose of any outdated maps. The classification scheme for the maps is the same as for the books, except for Norway which has a different and more expanded one. He indicated that the maps are used, but not as much as in the past. He expects that they'll be in this building for five to six more years as a new building is planned. The space for the Geography Department will be less. He is concerned about the maps and books and would like to see the library take them.

### University of Bergen Historical Museum

I visited the storage room of the museum in early April. They have multiple storage racks suspended from the ceiling that can be pulled out to see what is hanging on them. Most of the items are in frames. The collection includes many of the maps depicted in *Bergen i kart fra 1646 til vårt århundre*. I estimated that there were around 100 maps and views. They had no catalogue or listing of what they have, but some of the items had numbers that indicated they were probably referenced in the card file in the main library. It was quite a fascinating and interesting collection!

### Bergen Public Library

While I talked to a librarian from this institution, I was unable to see their maps due to renovations being done to the building. The maps had been stored until they were finished. They are supposed to have a number of interesting maps.

### National Library, Oslo Division, Map Collection

While in Oslo from March 16-21, I visited three libraries/archives. First of all was the map collection of the National Library of Norway. There I met the map librarians, Benedicte Gamborg Briså, who is a historian, and Alicja Paulsen, who is a historian of cartography. Both are responsible for public service, with Alicja primarily responsible for

*National Library of Norway. Benedicte Garborg Briså.*

map cataloguing. Since 1990, they have been cataloguing in the online system BIBSYS current materials received as part of a legal deposit requirement from map publishers. There is a card catalogue for earlier materials. About 10% of their maps are in acid-free folders, with a five year plan to put all of them into such folders. A small number of maps have had conservation treatment, such as cleaning, repair of tears, deacidification and so on. The room where maps and atlases are housed has no air conditioning and no ventilation, which they recognize is not a good thing, but the entire building needs modernization in those respects. They use the Dewey Decimal classification, as seems to be prevalent throughout Norway. There is a special schedule for Norwegian place names. A number of items were brought out for viewing, including a couple of unique manuscript maps, a 1720 Senex glove, the first printed map of Scandinavia (1482 Ptolemy Ulm ed.), and a 1493 Munster map; these last two being the earliest printed maps to name Norway. They have nearly 130,000 printed maps, over 2,600 manuscript maps, about 1,500 reference books and gazetteers, two globes, 7,500 aerial photographs, over 1,300 microforms, and 31 periodical tiles. Most of the materials are received on legal or copyright deposit. The bulk of the materials (75%) date from the 1850s onwards. The collection was founded in 1814 as part of the university established in 1813. In January 1999, the National Library separated from the University of Oslo. The sign on the building still says University Library, however. All the special collections, such as maps, manuscripts, World War II materials, immigration to the U.S., pictures, music, and Ibsen, were left behind with the National Library. There was still some discussion about the division of the collections! They have a conservation department of 1.5 people.

*University of Oslo Library.*

University of Oslo

The second place visited was the new library at the University of Oslo. It was a beautiful new building opened last year. There were lovely new computers on each of four floors where there were library services, 120 according to some literature we saw, being Dell computers with flat screen monitors. There were separate small rooms on each floor for photocopy machines with windows and special ventilation. The lowest level had lockers and lots of rest rooms. The library is actually only part of the building with a cafeteria and other offices being on one side. There is a small balcony in the multi-story entrance hall that divides the two parts that looks suitable for grand pronouncements. I asked and was told they had no map collection. It had been left with the National Library. No mention was made of plans to establish one.

Riksarkivet (National Archives)

The third visit was to the National Archives where I met Hege Brit Randsborg, the map archivist, and had a quick tour of the facilities. In their reading room, there were about 30 guides to maps organized by geographical area. The database is not yet available to the public, but she is working on that. The collection contains about 45,000 regulation maps (legal requirements for subdivisions

and such) from 1845 on, about 20,000 other maps, mostly manuscripts, and about 80,000 additional maps are soon to arrive showing the dividing up of agricultural lands. She showed me the earliest documents in the collection, using white cotton gloves to remove them from the acid free boxes and folders. One was dated 1189 and in Latin from Pope Clemens III and the other was from ca. 1207-1217? in Norwegian and by the King at that time. She showed me several manuscript maps including one of Bergen from about 1730 that was a small bird's eye view showing buildings and very reminiscent of the one owned by the University of Bergen. The web page for the National Archives begins at http://www.riksarkivet.no/national.html.

Statsarkivet (Bergen branch of National Archives)

There were two visits (the second with Susanne Mikki of the Science Library) to the Bergen Statsarkivet to talk to Christopher John Harris, the archivist in charge of maps. He is the author of *Bergen i kart fra 1646 til vårt århundre* (Bergen: Eide Forlag & Bergen kommune, 1991). Unfortunately, this book is out of print and not to be found in any second hand bookstore in Bergen at this point. Fortunately, the Bergen City Archivist gave me a copy! They are in the process of cataloguing their maps, about 2,000 being done. Very few single maps come to them, but numerous maps come as part of other archival collections received due to laws regarding the archiving of government materials. They have about 6,000 maps in special folders with ties. They also have a separate collection of thousands of daily and weekly weather maps dating back to before World War I from the Wilhelm Bjerknes Meteorological Office. A heavily used part of the collection is maps from World War II showing the locations of mines. In their stacks, they used to have a Halon Gas system, but it has been removed. They now have a system that sucks the air out in case of a fire. They are presenting a large number of digital images on the web. They use a microform camera and send the microforms to Oslo for scanning. One of the web pages for information that they provide is http://www.hist.uib.no/statsarkiv/indexe.html, while another is http://www.riksarkivet.no/statsarkivene.html.

Byarkiv (City Archives)

Susanne and I visited the City Archives on May 11th. We were met by Arne Skivenes, City Archivist, and Mona Nielsen, their map specialist. To my surprise, they had a copy for me of Christopher Harris' book on maps of Bergen! In addition, they gave both of us a copy of the European Cultural Cities guide to archival collections of the respective cities (a magnificent book!) titled *Evidence! Europe Reflected in Archives* (kr. 349 from a bookseller or available directly from the Bergen Byarkiv) with a web page at http://www.euarchives.org/. Mr. Skivenes gave us an introduction, noting the four tasks for which they were responsible: watching over records management for the municipality, being a storage place for old records, doing outreach for public and civil servants, and serving as the local history archives for Bergen. This latter was especially interesting. The local archives amount to about a third of the collection and are private archives. A foundation has been set up to handle the local archives. The Bergen Archives is able to get additional funding to handle work on these materials through this foundation. The materials are kept there, but it is separate administratively. The City Archives does not have a count of the maps in their collections. However, there are thousands of sheets of maps with technical projects. Most of the maps are of modern vintage. The oldest item in the collection is a citizen's roll from the 1550s which survived the 1702 fire that destroyed most of the archives at that time. The newest item is just a few months old, due to reorganizations in January with another one coming in June. There used to be ten people on the staff, but in January they acquired four more due to the reorganization. They had a conservator, but the position was lost and has not been replaced. There are about 500 visitors to their reading room per year, and they answer about 1,200 letters and phone calls. They have several dozen paper finding aids and a knowledge of the collection to provide reference assistance. Mona is working on an encyclopaedic guide to the collections. Because of the organization by provenance, maps are in several archival collections. She showed us a number of significant items, most of which had been reproduced in Christopher Harris' book beginning with the 1646 Geelkerk

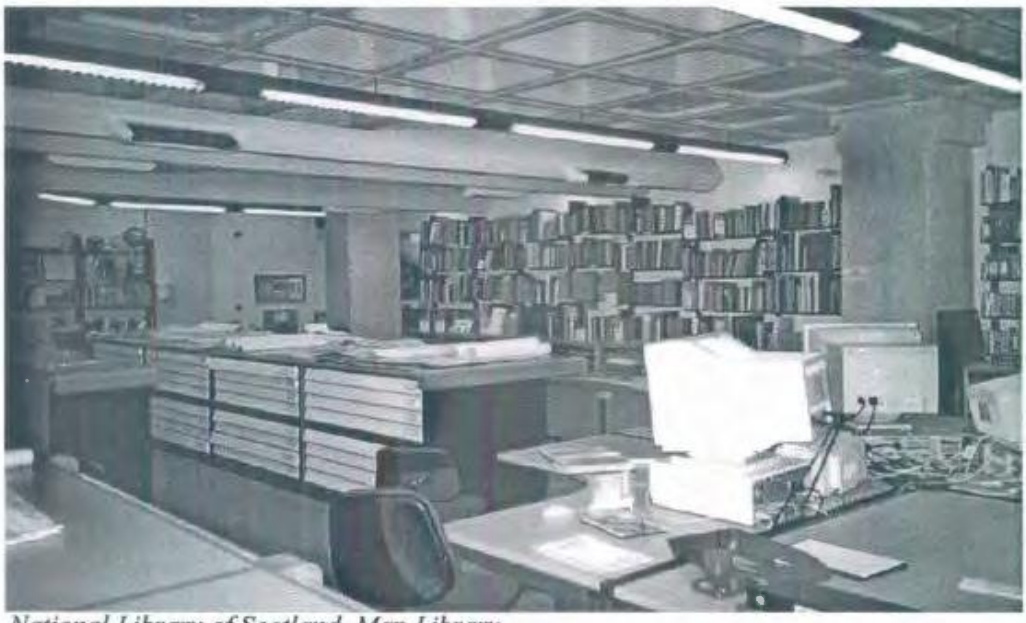
plan. Most maps are not catalogued. The storage conditions are not the greatest, she noted to us. Some maps are kept rolled on shelves, some in tubes, some not. Smaller maps are kept in paper boxes, which are acid free, sometimes having acid-free folders in them to divide the maps into several groups. Some items were kept in specially made boxes or folders with string ties. We did not see their storage areas, but were told that one area was underground in that building with others all over the city. As part of the Bergen Kommune web pages, they have an extensive one in Norwegian at http://www.bergen.kommune.no/scope/byarkivet_/ekstern/.

## National Library of Scotland

In early April, we spent a few days in Scotland. During that time, I was able to visit the National Library of Scotland's Map Library. Diana Webster, head of the collection, gave us a guided tour and a photocopy of cards for maps of Newfoundland in their collection. It is one of the largest map libraries in the world, according to their calculations, having over 1.6 million items in their collections. This includes over 1.5 million printed sheet maps (2/3 being of the British Isles), 4,000 manuscript maps, more than 90,000 Ordnance Survey microfilms from 1978 on, in excess of 15,000 atlases, and numerous reference books, periodicals, gazetteers and digital items. They have nine staff positions, with one being vacant. The map cases in their large and pleasant reading room are only stacked two high and have caps on a group of four to give a large working surface. Some of these have bars on the edges, so that maps can be put through avoiding problems of leaning against the maps and creasing them. She gave demonstrations of the digital Ordnance Survey maps and the Pont project. There are large storage rooms for maps and atlases adjacent to the reading room. The building itself has two stack floors underground as well. They have had over 5,200 visitors annually during the past four years with over 40,000 items used per year. Most of their users are family and local historians doing personal research (43%), with the next largest category being professional, business and commercial users (30% of personal queries and 49% of written ones). The other major users are officials, such as representatives of government agencies, libraries, and societies, and educational ones from elementary schools to universities. Business and official users are about 45% of the users, with those from the education area being about 12%. They present talks and lectures either around the country or in the Map Library on a regular basis, plus they organize seminars and symposia, such as numerous ones for the British Cartographic Society, prepare publications, including the web and leaflets, and do bulk photocopies for libraries, archives, school resource centres and other organizations of out of copyright maps.

## Conclusion

The map collections were of interest. There is still work to be done to make materials accessible and known to the public. I hope to return to Norway in the not too distant future to help participate in that process.



*National Library of Scotland. Map Library.*

# HONOURS AWARD 2000 - CATHY MOULDER

Presented by Grace Welch

It gives me great pleasure to present this award to Cathy Moulder in recognition of her many contributions to our Association and to the profession of map librarianship.

In perusing the pages of the *Bulletin*, it is not uncommon to see photos of our members, especially those who have served on the Executive or one of our many committees. You have to look very hard to find pictures of Cathy. But the lack of photos belies the fact the Cathy is one of the most active members of our Association.

Cathy is a graduate of McMaster University where she began her career. Between 1971 and 1987, she was the documentalist in the Urban Documentation Centre at McMaster. When the Map Collection and Urban Documentation Centre were merged in 1987, Cathy took over as curator of what is now called the Lloyd Reeds Map Collection. Throughout her career at McMaster, Cathy has continued to further develop her knowledge: obtaining a Library Techniques Diploma in 1979, a Municipal Administration Certificate, and then a Master of Library Science in 1991. I believe that Cathy was the first of us to take a GIS course and I remember being in awe as she rhymed off such terms as raster and vector with ease. She is now pursuing a GIS Specialist Certificate.

Cathy has always given unstintingly of her time to the Association, serving on the Executive for nearly 10 years (from 1989 to 1998), including two years as president and three years as past president. In the Fall of 1998, Cathy assumed the challenging task of Bulletin Editor, and within a very short time had returned the *Bulletin* to a regular publishing schedule. She has also been highly successful in securing contributions from our members.

Despite her many contributions at the national level, Cathy has also found time to support regional initiatives through the OCUL (Ontario Council of University Libraries) Map Group, as chair and through her participation in the Geospatial Data Group. She has also been involved in the Council of Planning Librarians and the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services of the Canadian Library Association.

Perhaps Cathy's greatest contribution has been sharing of her knowledge and expertise through a steady stream of publications and presentations at conferences, workshops and meetings. She maintains a bibliography of "Current Literature on GIS and Libraries" on the web. The diversity of her knowledge and interests is reflected in her many contributions to the *Bulletin* on such topics as data licensing, GIS services in libraries, training student assistants for reference service, extracting census data using Beyond 20/20, and a map from the Blaeu *Atlas Minor*. She promotes an appreciation of maps of all types, from early maps to the latest which exist only as geospatial data until transformed by GIS software. She has been invited to speak at historical societies, genealogical societies, at professional library associations such as the Canadian Library Association, Ontario Library Association and of course, ACMLA. She has spoken about: Careers in GIS, Data Acquisition in the Electronic Age, GIS and its Impact on Libraries, Librarian-Scholars as Internet Publishers.

This is a well-deserved award and I am very pleased on behalf of all members to present this certificate to Cathy. Congratulations!

*Presented at the joint ACMLA/CCA/WAML Conference, Edmonton, Alberta, June 2, 2000.*

# HONOURS AWARD 2000 - RON WHISTANCE-SMITH

Presented by Lori Sugden

The Awards Committee is very happy to recognize the contribution of Ron Whistance-Smith to Canadian map librarianship and, in particular, his work in creating the largest academic map collection in Canada, the University of Alberta's William C. Wonders Map Collection.

Ron was appointed Interim Map Curator at the U. of A. map collection in 1971. In 1973 he graduated with a M.Sc. in Geography and was appointed University Map Library Curator. Ron worked to build the collection to meet the needs of Faculty and students through purchase, exchange and donations of maps and air photos. Ron's attendance at conferences and his provision of surplus maps for exchange, along with his capacity to acquire/accept surplus items from other institutions is legendary. He has spent hours searching through catalogues and visiting foreign collections, and clocked thousands of miles investigating auctions and sales all over the world, at a time when the University had a generous budget to support these purchases. He has always been a good source on where to find particular maps.

Ron began on the 3rd floor of the Tory Building. However, as the collection expanded, he and the maps were forced to descend to the basement. Ron converted this windowless space into a map-lover's paradise. His collection continued to grow, and students from Geography and all over the campus visited his special sanctuary. His ability to make everyone who entered the map library welcome was beyond limits. He was always ready to help in the search, and share the joy of finding the precise bit of information required by the researcher. He encouraged everyone to look, to study, and even to feel the maps in the collection.

On request of the lecturer for the new course in the History of Cartography, Ron cleared out a back storage room, and made it the official History of Cartography Room. There, amongst the piles of uncatalogued maps, topographical sheets, aerial photos, world and regional atlases, rare atlases, facsimile atlases, and assorted tomes, the students steeped in the atmosphere of maps, and tangible cartographic history.

Ron has always been a 'people person' preferring to work visibly with the patrons in the map collection during public hours and relegating administrative duties to 'after-hours' - particularly

*Ron and Rena Whistance-Smith. "A conference without Ron is like a dish without that special ingredient."*

his Saturdays. In the midst of the Edmonton winter with temperatures around 20 below, Ron could be found all day on Saturday in a pair of shorts sorting through piles of maps and entering them into the catalogue to the sounds of symphonic music.

He has been an active member of ACMLA and WAML since the seventies. In 1984-85 he served as President of WAML and was on the ACMLA Executive for one year and Publications Editor for a number of years. In 1995 he was awarded a life membership in WAML. Ron has regularly attended ACLMA and WAML meetings, and hosted the 1981 fall Conference. Ron, and Rena when she was able to accompany him, have always been great company at conferences. Ron was an active participant in both the formal and social parts of the conference.

Ron retired from his position in 1996, but continues to work with the collection on a volunteer basis. His love of the field is contagious, and people who have been helped by Ron walk away with more cartographic knowledge or the desire to obtain more. However, with all of his knowledge, Ron is still a student at heart, always wanting to learn more, in both cartographic and non-cartographic fields. The advent of e-mail now allows Ron to participate in world-wide carto-debate and the assistance of map users beyond the U. of A. map collection. Even after retirement, he is still very active on the internet, and monitors CARTA, MAPS-L, and MapHist.

From Frances Woodward: "A conference without Ron is like a dish without that special ingredient."

Congratulations, Ron!

*Presented at the joint ACMLA/CCA/WAML Conference, Edmonton, Alberta, June 2, 2000.*

# ACMLA/ACACC

## Year 2001 Conference

**A joint conference with the Canadian Cartographic Association is expected to be held in Montreal from May 31 to June 2, 2001. For more informations, look at the Web site of ACMLA: http://www.sscl.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/acmla.html**

## Congrès de l'an 2001

**Un congrès conjoint avec l'Association canadienne de cartographie est prévu à Montréal du 31 mai 2001 au 2 juin 2001. Pour plus d'information, veuillez vous referrer au site Web de l'ACACC : http://www.sscl.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/acmla.html**

# REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
## Edmonton, Alberta
## June 2000

Betty Kidd
Acting Director General, Canadian Archives Branch
National Archives of Canada

This report, based in part on the quarterly and annual reports prepared by Louis Cardinal and David Brown as well as on departmental activities of interest to the ACMLA membership, continues the tradition of an annual report on cartographic activities in the National Archives at ACMLA conferences. This year, the report, prepared by Betty Kidd, was presented by Bruce Weedmark at the conference.

In the months since the August 1999 International Cartographic Association conference in Ottawa, cartographic staff - and other staff - have worked in an environment of impending but unknown change and associated high stress levels. In spite of this, there has been a continuum - that is, work with cartographic records - work which started in 1872 with the founding of the then Dominion Archives - has continued and has resulted in progress in many areas and in major accomplishments, including excellent acquisitions, intellectual and physical control achieved for an increasing number of holdings, involvement in departmental activities, including ArchiviaNet, and a continuing involvement in the communities of which we are part.

### Environment

The recently published *The source of Canada's stories: Strategic directions at the dawn of the new millennium, The National Archives of Canada 2000 - 2003* (also on the departmental web site ) identifies two major priorities for the department - "Serving Canadians" and "Commitment to the Integrity of the Government Record"- as well as a commitment to be "A Place of Excellence"- to "take action to renew itself as an alliance of professionals who work within an exciting and innovative workplace." These objectives provide the context in which National Archives staff are now working and help explain the current environment.

An element related to the first priority "Serving Canadians" and also related to the 2000 federal budget is digitization of the holdings. At the present time, intensive planning is underway to ensure that the National Archives has significant holdings on-line this year.

Another important factor is the developing closer relationship between the National Archives and the National Library - including the decision to use AMICUS for the MIKAN system; the joining together of the information management branches of the two departments under Louis Forget, now a Director General in both departments; the current joint planning of accommodation needs; discussions on a possible joint "Family History Centre"; etc. For the ACMLA, whose membership is closely connected to both the library and the archival communities, this growing closer relationship holds promises for the future.

### Acquisition

In the past fiscal year, there have been some 500 acquisition cases on the private side and on the government side, in addition to the accruals of the current federal government map production, some

10 disposition and direct transfer cases. These have resulted in the acquisition of approximately 74,000 cartographic and architectural items.

Government acquisitions included 33 maps relating to medical units of the Canadian military in Belgium, France and Italy during World War II and thousands of documents from the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division of the National Research Council. Evaluation reports have been completed for Northern Affairs land use maps, for maps and plans relating to the construction and environmental impact of the pipeline and maps from several other departments; these maps will eventually be transferred to the National Archives.

In the electronic records area, major government acquisitions included:

- From Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service, 262 cassettes x 8mm (161.658 gigabytes), dated 1995 -97, of Side-Looking Aperture Radar (SLAR) imagery collected by the Ice Centre.
- From Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service, 178 Regional Ice Analysis Charts (22.721 megabytes, ftp), dated 1999, of the Western Arctic, Eastern Arctic, Hudson Bay, Eastern Coast and the Great Lakes.
- From Environment Canada, State of the Environment Directorate, 47 nine track tapes (554.2 megabytes) which include overlay coverages from the Canada Land Data System, various years.
- From Natural Resources Canada, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, 75 boxes of 8mm, nine track and HDDT tape - extent unknown at this time.

In addition, archival appraisal work completed included that for Canadian Forest Service records.

On the private side, highlights in early map acquisition included an 1811 edition of Aaron Arrowsmith's *A map exhibiting all the new discoveries in the interior parts of North America* to add to our already extensive holdings of editions of this map, an 1875 *Bird's eye view of Collingwood, Ontario, Canada* by H. Brosius, a 1760 Jean Bapiste Nolin map entitled *Partie septentrionale des possessions angloises en Amerique ou se trouvent l'Isle de Terre-Neuve, le Canada et la Nouvelle-Ecosse* and a 1685 map of Quebec - *Die Stadt Quebec*. Maps and plans were also acquired as part of fonds and collections, including those from Dominion Textiles, the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, the Massey family and Allward and Gillies. In addition, current maps were acquired, including a selection from the international map exhibition at ICA'99; as agreed, the Ottawa map collections which had assisted with the exhibition/conference have selected maps for their holdings. A listing of maps not yet selected has been compiled and arrangements are being made to post this on CARTA to allow other Canadian collections to select material.

## Control

Intellectual control work continued on numerous levels. Accessioning and higher level (fonds, sous-fonds and series) descriptive work was undertaken using the MIKAN system and RAD; AG Canada and AACR2 continued to be used for item level description, including those descriptions to be migrated to *Canadiana*; and finding aids were created for certain fonds and collections. Work took place both in the department and in the division on standardization of elements in finding aids and on the conversion from word processing formats to suitable formats for Internet access.

The Standards Office - and Velma Parker, in particular - contributed to many cartographic initiatives, including the revision of *Cartographic Materials*, commenting on revision proposals for ISBD(CM), the testing for the newest edition of the *Canadiana* CD-ROM, and on the national union catalogue.

Physical control projects for cartographic records included work on the various microfilm copies, replacement of the lids on map tubes with those containing air holes, the bar coding, etc. of "S" (shelf) maps for retrieval, using the TRAKKER system, the re-sleeving of colour print masters, and the interfiling of foreign hydrographic charts. A major project was the preparation of the British Library fire insurance plans for shipment home after the completion of microfilming; an

announcement on the status of this microfilming project will be posted on CARTA later this summer and will also appear in the *Bulletin*.

### Public Service

While the Researcher Service Division continued to provide first-line reference to cartographic records, making available some 945 containers in the consultation room in 1999-2000, the volume of specialized reference handled in the Visual and Sound Archives Division increased dramatically and the topics covered were very wide ranging.

The Electronic Records Office continued to work with the GeoAccess Division of Natural Resources Canada to place the entire CLI series on the GeoGratis internet site. The site is located at http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/geogratis/CLI/frames.html. The section also responded to many enquiries for records or information related to the records; all geomatic enquiries are considered "specialized".

### Preservation

The 105 mm or LFM (Large Format Microfilming) program has been a major preservation copying and access tool for cartographic records since the 1970s. An initial decision in the 2000-2001 copying plan to suspend LFM operations for the year and transfer staff to other priority areas has been modified only a little, based on VSA objections and those of Researcher Services; the only filming scheduled is to meet some research demands and perhaps, dependent on other microfilming projects (16 mm and 35 mm), to meet a small number of VSA's identified priorities. This will continue to be closely monitored.

Large scale scanning equipment has been identified by the Preservation Branch in capital planning exercises, but there have been, to date, no priorities established to acquire such equipment. Combined with the reductions in LFM (fiche have been scanned with mixed results) and with the priority given to digitization in the department and government, large size documents such as maps may be disadvantaged.

### Awareness

The historical exhibition, curated by Louis Cardinal and mounted for ICA'99, continued throughout a number of months and received excellent reviews; a virtual version is available on the departmental website; the large scale photographs mounted in the lobby of 395 Wellington continue to be displayed. A number of maps are currently featured in the *Treasured Memories* exhibition. Maps were loaned to a number of other institutions for exhibition purposes including the MacDonald Stewart Museum and the Archives nationales du Québec.

The guide *Managing Cartographic, Architectural and Engineering Records in the Government of Canada* will be published in the near future.

Cartographic projects for ArchiviaNet now at the prototype stage include "Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements" and cartographic finding aids; those in development include fire insurance plans, the old "Main Card Catalogue" and AG Canada records.

### Staff

In the past year, there were several changes in cartographic staff. Assignments included that of Jeffrey Murray, a former cartographic employee, from the Government Archives and Records Disposition Division to work mainly in the early cartography area, that of Marc Cockburn to the Client Services and Communication Branch to work as project manager for ArchiviaNet and that of Bruce Weedmark from the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Section to the Electronic Records Section, both within VSA, to work on the migration of cartographic finding aids to a database application, for eventual availability through ArchiviaNet. Alain Rainville recently returned from an assignment to the Client Services and Communication Branch where he was developing a project to digitize the "Main Catalogue" for ArchiviaNet. We were pleased in the past year to welcome back after eleven years a former cartographic employee, Donna Porter - Donna is working as a Standards Officer within

VSA. Jerry O'Brien who was scheduled to begin a pre-retirement project working with admiralty and hydrographic charts was assigned instead to the departmental Universal Classification System (UCS) priority.

### New Organization Announced

On May 31, there was an announcement of organizational change in the National Archives - a continuation of the changes introduced in January 2000 by the National Archivist, Ian Wilson, who was appointed in June 1999. In this most recent change, effective as of Monday, June 5, the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Section and the Electronic Records Section, previously sections in the Visual and Sound Archives Division, will be part of the Government Records Branch; as noted in the announcement, "media based units are being kept intact, located in the Branch of their primary focus, but with a secondary mandate to work effectively across other branches." This means that, although located in the government sector, the cartographic staff will continue to work with records from both the public and private sectors. The other acquisition/description branch is the Canadian Archives Branch for units whose primary focus is in the private sector. Media networks are to be established "that cross sectors horizontally to further link acquisition, description, public service and preservation functions associated with... [Maps and Geomatics, Documentary Art and Photography, and Audio-Visual Archives].....The networks will connect staff associated with particular media, champion the training and mentoring needed to maintain this [media] strength , and participate in the representation of the National Archives to external communities." The responsibility for each network is to be assigned to one of the Director Generals, who will be responsible both for his/her vertically structured branch and for a horizontal media network - the names of these "champions" have not yet been announced. The Acting Director General of the Government Records Branch is Gabrielle Blais, while Betty Kidd is the Acting Director General of the Canadian Archives Branch; competitions will be held for these positions and others within approximately four months

### Conclusion

1999-2000 was an extremely productive year, albeit with the overhanging stresses of an unknown future. With the new organization announced, the rest of 2000-2001 will certainly be challenging for the cartographic and geomatic staff. We trust that it will be a positive year - the changes announced have respected media integrity and the horizontal network to be developed promises a closer working relationship of cartographic staff and those with cartographic responsibilities across all areas of the department..

In closing, the best wishes of the National Archives - and in particular, of the cartographic staff - are extended to the Association, our partner and supporter throughout the years, and to each map library and cartographic archives in Canada. In the months ahead - until the 2001 conference - may cartography thrive in Canada and our "collections" grow and strengthen.

*Managing Maps: A Look at the William C. Wonders Map Collection*

Danial Duda
Cameron Library, University of Alberta

Thank you to the people who have pointed out two errors about my article (published in the ACMLA *Bulletin* #107, Winter 2000, pages 1-10). One is that I was not clear about the criteria I used when comparing the William C. Wonders Collection to other collections in the country. I used "academic" libraries only because the W.C.W Collection is an academic collection. The other error is that I was incorrect in stating that the four largest "academic" collections behind the National Archives of Canada were the University of Alberta, University of Toronto, University of British Columbia and Carleton University. The four collections should have been the U of A, U of T, University of Western Ontario and McGill University. However, these errors do not change my argument or conclusions. I apologize for this oversight.

Danial Duda

# ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU CANADA: RAPPORT PRÉSENTÉ À L'ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA À L'OCCASION DE SA CONFÉRENCE ANNUELLE Edmonton (Alberta) Juin 2000

Betty Kidd
Directrice générale intérimaire, Direction des archives canadiennes
Archives nationales du Canada

Le rapport que voici repose en partie sur les rapports trimestriels et annuels de messieurs Louis Cardinal et David Brown. Il résume les activités des Archives nationales qui intéressent l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada. En effet, la coutume veut que l'institution rende compte de ses activités dans le domaine cartographique à l'occasion de la réunion annuelle de l'Association. Le rapport de cette année a été préparé par Betty Kidd et présenté par Bruce Weedmark.

Depuis la conférence de l'Association cartographique internationale tenue en août 1999 à Ottawa, les spécialistes de la cartographie travaillent, tout comme leurs confrères et consœurs des autres domaines, dans l'attente du changement — un changement imminent, mais de nature inconnue. Ce climat d'attente a généré beaucoup de stress. Malgré tout, il y a eu continuité : le travail dans le domaine cartographique, commencé en 1872 sous les Archives du Dominion, s'est poursuivi et a progressé de façon notable dans bien des domaines; au nombre des plus grandes réalisations de l'année figurent d'excellentes acquisitions, l'application de mesures de contrôle intellectuel et physique à un nombre encore plus grand de fonds, la participation à des activités concernant l'ensemble de l'institution (comme ArchiviaNet par exemple) et la poursuite de notre collaboration avec les membres des différentes collectivités auxquelles nous appartenons.

## Contexte

Les Archives nationales se sont fixées trois grandes priorités dans *Les sources de notre histoire : orientations stratégiques à l'aube du nouveau millénaire. Les Archives nationales du Canada 2000-2003*, document publié récemment et disponible sur le site Web de l'institution. Ces priorités sont : servir les Canadiens, agir comme garantes de l'intégrité de l'information gouvernementale et, enfin, être un lieu d'excellence — c'est-à-dire qu'elles « prendront les mesures nécessaires pour se renouveler en tant que regroupement de professionnels qui œuvrent dans un milieu de travail stimulant et innovateur. » Ces priorités dictent le cadre dans lequel le personnel des Archives nationales évolue aujourd'hui et aident à expliquer le contexte.

La numérisation des fonds relève directement de la première priorité et descend en droite ligne du budget fédéral pour l'an 2000. Une planification intensive est d'ailleurs en cours pour garantir la disponibilité d'un nombre suffisant de fonds en ligne d'ici la fin de l'année.

Le resserrement des liens entre les Archives nationales et la Bibliothèque nationale est un autre facteur déterminant du contexte actuel. Il comprend entre autres la décision de recourir à AMICUS pour le système MIKAN, la fusion des services de gestion de l'information des deux institutions sous la direction de Louis Forget, qui

cumule maintenant les fonctions de directeur général aux Archives nationales et à la Bibliothèque nationale, la planification conjointe des besoins d'installations et d'espace, ainsi que des discussions en vue de la création éventuelle d'un centre consacré à l'histoire des familles. Pour l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques, qui entretient des liens étroits avec les deux institutions, ce rapprochement augure bien.

## Acquisitions

Durant la dernière année financière, les Archives nationales ont réalisé quelque 500 acquisitions dans les secteurs public et privé, auxquelles se sont ajoutés le versement de la production cartographique du gouvernement fédéral pour l'année et dix déclassements et transferts directs. Les collections cartographiques et architecturales de l'institution se sont ainsi enrichies d'environ 74 000 documents.

Parmi les documents acquis du gouvernement figurent 33 cartes ayant trait aux unités médicales des Forces canadiennes en Belgique, en France et en Italie durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale et des milliers de documents provenant de la division de génie radio-électrique du Conseil national de recherches. On a évalué des cartes sur l'aménagement des terres appartenant aux Affaires du Nord, des cartes et plans relatifs à la construction du pipeline et à ses répercussions sur l'environnement ainsi que des cartes de plusieurs autres ministères qui seront versés plus tard aux Archives nationales.

Un bon nombre de documents électroniques ont aussi été acquis du gouvernement. Voici les principaux :

- 262 cassettes de 8 mm (161,658 gigaoctets) où sont consignées des images SLAR (radar aéroporté à antenne latérale) enregistrées par le Centre des glaces du Service de l'environnement atmosphérique d'Environnement Canada entre 1995-1997.
- 178 cartes d'analyse des glaces (22,721 gigaoctets, FTP) produites en 1999 par le Centre des glaces pour le Grand Nord, l'Arctique de l'Est, la baie d'Hudson, la côte est et les Grands Lacs.
- 47 bandes magnétiques à neuf pistes (554,2 mégaoctets) produites par la Direction générale de l'état de l'environnement où l'on trouve notamment des superpositions du Système de données sur les terres du Canada datant de différentes années.
- 75 boîtes de bandes 8 mm, de bandes à neuf pistes et de bandes à haute densité de données provenant du Centre canadien de télédétection, à Ressources naturelles Canada. La quantité exacte n'est pas encore connue.

Le travail d'évaluation archivistique s'est, par ailleurs, poursuivi. Parmi les documents évalués, il faut mentionner ceux du Service canadien des forêts.

En ce qui concerne les acquisitions dans le secteur privé et, plus spécifiquement, les acquisitions de cartes anciennes, il faut souligner l'addition d'une autre édition de la carte *A map exhibiting all the new discoveries in the interior parts of North America* [carte figurant les nouvelles découvertes dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique du Nord] de Aaron Arrowsmith au fonds d'éditions déjà considérable détenu par les Archives nationale pour cette carte; l'édition acquise cette année remonte à 1811. Il faut aussi mentionner une carte de H. Brosius datant de 1875, intitulée *Bird's eye view of Collingwood, Ontario, Canada* [vue aérienne de Collingwood (Ontario), Canada], une carte de Jean Bapiste Nolin publiée en 1760 et portant le titre *Partie septentrionale des possessions angloises en Amerique ou se trouvent l'Isle de Terre-Neuve, le Canada et la Nouvelle-Ecosse* ainsi qu'une carte de la ville de Québec datant de 1685 intitulée *Die Stadt Quebec*. Certains des fonds et collections qui ont été acquis durant l'année contenaient en outre des cartes et des plans; c'est notamment le cas de ceux de la Dominion Textile, de la Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, de la famille Massey et d'Allward and Gillies. Les Archives nationales ont aussi acquis des cartes récentes, dont une sélection de cartes présentées dans le cadre de l'exposition internationale tenue parallèlement à la conférence de l'Association cartographique internationale en 1999; comme convenu, les responsables des collections cartographiques d'Ottawa qui ont contribué à l'organisation de l'exposition et de la conférence ont choisi des cartes pour leurs fonds.

Une liste des cartes n'ayant pas encore été choisies a été dressée et sera placée dans CARTA, de sorte que les autres collections canadiennes puissent choisir parmi ce qui reste.

## Contrôle

Le contrôle intellectuel se poursuit à différents niveaux. L'institution a continué d'utiliser MIKAN et les Règles pour la description des documents d'archives pour le traitement des versements et la description générale des fonds, sous-fonds et séries; tandis qu'elle s'est servie d'AG Canada et des Règles de catalogage anglo-américaines (deuxième édition) pour les descriptions article par article, y compris les descriptions transférées dans *Canadiana*. Des instruments de recherche ont été créés pour certains fonds et collections. On a aussi travaillé, au niveau des divisions et de l'institution dans son ensemble, à la normalisation des éléments des instruments de recherche et à la conversion des instruments produits à l'aide de logiciels de traitement de textes en formats adaptés à Internet.

Le Bureau des normes et, en particulier, Velma Parker ont participé à plusieurs initiatives dans le domaine de la cartographie, notamment à la révision de *Cartographic Materials*; ils ont aussi contribué au projet de modification de la Description bibliographique internationale normalisée des documents cartographiques [ISBD (CM)] par leurs commentaires, à l'essai du plus récent cédérom *Canadiana* et au projet de catalogue national.

Différents projets de contrôle physique ont aussi été menés à bien : les Archives nationales ont notamment travaillé à diverses reproductions sur microfilm; les couvercles des cylindres de rangement pour cartes ont été remplacés par des couvercles contenant des trous d'aération; des codes à barres ont été apposés sur les cartes placées sur les rayonnages afin de permettre leur suivi au moyen du système TRAKKER; le manchon des matrices cartographiques couleur a été remplacé et les cartes nautiques étrangères ont été intercalées. La préparation des plans d'assurance-incendie de la British Library en vue de leur retour en Angleterre a occupé le personnel pendant une bonne partie de l'année; un rapport d'étape sur ce projet de microfilmage sera disponible dans CARTA plus tard au courant de l'été et sera également publié dans le *Bulletin*.

## Service au public

La Division des services aux chercheurs a continué d'offrir un service de référence de première ligne dans le domaine cartographique : en 1999-2000, elle a mis quelque 945 articles à la disposition des chercheurs. La Division des archives visuelles et sonores a, pour sa part, noté une augmentation considérable de la demande pour des services spécialisés de référence et été appelée à couvrir une gamme très étendue de sujets.

Le Bureau des documents électroniques a continué de collaborer avec GéoAccès, une division de Ressources naturelles Canada, à l'intégration de la série complète de l'Inventaire des terres du Canada au site GéoGratis, dans Internet. Le site en question se trouve à l'adresse http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/geogratis/CLI/frames.html. Le Bureau a de plus répondu à de nombreuses demandes de documents ou d'information à propos des documents. Toutes les demandes de services de références ayant trait à la géomatique sont considérées « spécialisées ».

## Conservation

La reproduction sur microfilms 105 mm ou grand format est une activité majeure de conservation et un important outil d'accès pour les documents cartographiques depuis les années 1970. Le plan de reproduction pour 2000-2001 prévoyait initialement la suspension de la reproduction sur microfilms grand format durant un an et l'affectation du personnel responsable à d'autres secteurs prioritaires; ce plan a cependant été modifié légèrement en raison des objections des Archives visuelles et sonores et des Services aux chercheurs. On se bornera toutefois à satisfaire certains besoins de recherche et, si les autres projets de transfert sur microfilm le permettent (16 mm et 35 mm), à suivre quelques-unes des priorités énoncées par les Archives visuelles et sonores. L'institution continuera à surveiller de près cette activité.

La Direction de la préservation a signalé le besoin d'équipement de reproduction grand format lors de la planification; cependant, l'institution n'a pas encore classé ce besoin comme étant prioritaire. Considérant l'échelle de réduction du grand format (la numérisation des fiches ne donne pas de très bons résultats) et l'importance que les Archives nationales et le gouvernement accordent à la numérisation, les documents de grand format tels que les cartes risquent fort d'être désavantagés.

## Sensibilisation

L'exposition historique organisée sous la direction de Louis Cardinal pour la conférence de l'Association cartographique internationale en 1999 s'est poursuivie pendant quelques mois et nous a valu d'excellentes critiques; une version virtuelle est présentée sur le site Web des Archives nationales. Les photographies de grand format exposées dans le vestibule du 395, rue Wellington, sont toujours en place. Quelques cartes sont aussi incluses dans l'exposition *Trésors de la mémoire*. Les Archives nationales ont par ailleurs prêté des cartes à d'autres institutions tenant des expositions, dont le musée MacDonald Stewart et les Archives nationales du Québec.

L'institution prévoit publier bientôt le guide *La gestion des documents cartographiques, architecturaux et d'ingénierie au gouvernement du Canada*.

Des projets cartographiques sont également en cours en lien avec ArchiviaNet, cela comprend : des cartes des réserves et peuplements indiens et des instruments de recherche cartographique, à l'état de prototypes, ainsi que des plans d'assurance-incendie, le vieux « catalogue principal sur fiches » et les fichiers d'AG Canada, éléments en cours de conception.

## Personnel

Durant l'année, il y a eu beaucoup de changements au sein de l'effectif cartographique. Il faut notamment mentionner l'affectation de Jeffrey Murray, de la Division des archives gouvernementales et de la disposition des documents, qui a déjà appartenu au secteur cartographique et s'est principalement occupé des cartes anciennes durant son affectation; Marc Cockburn a été affecté à la Direction des services aux clients et des communications, où il a occupé les fonctions de gestionnaire de projet dans le contexte d'ArchiviaNet; Bruce Weedmark, de la section Cartographie et Architecture, a quant à lui été affecté aux Documents électroniques, une autre section des Archives visuelles et sonores, où il a travaillé à la migration des instruments de recherche cartographique à une base de données qui sera plus tard disponible dans ArchiviaNet. Alain Rainville est récemment revenu d'une affectation à la Direction des services aux clients et des communications, où il a mis au point un projet visant à numériser le catalogue principal pour ArchiviaNet. Nous avons aussi eu le bonheur de retrouver Donna Porter, qui a travaillé dans le secteur cartographique il y a onze ans. M^me^ Porter occupe maintenant les fonctions d'agent des normes aux Archives visuelles et sonores. Jerry O'Brien, qui devait entreprendre un projet de préretraite concernant les cartes anglaises et les cartes nautiques, a plutôt été affecté à la Norme générale de classification, classée prioritaire.

## Restructuration

Le 31 mai, une restructuration des Archives nationales a été annoncée. Les changements s'inscrivent dans la foulée de ceux mis en œuvre en janvier 2000 par l'Archiviste national, Ian Wilson, nommé en juin 1999. La nouvelle série de changements est entrée en vigueur le lundi 5 juin : la section Cartographie et Architecture et les Documents électroniques relèvent donc de la Direction des documents gouvernementaux désormais, et non plus des Archives visuelles et sonores. Dans sa note de service, M. Wilson a précisé que « Les unités spécialisées resteront intactes; leur emplacement dans la structure dépendra de la dominante de leur travail mais, indépendamment de la direction dont chacune relèvera, elles auront en plus pour mandat d'assurer une collaboration efficace avec les autres directions. » C'est-à-dire, même s'il relève maintenant des Documents gouvernementaux, le personnel cartographique continuera de s'occuper

à la fois des archives cartographiques du secteur privé et de celles du secteur public. La direction principalement responsable de l'acquisition et de la description des documents dans le secteur privé a pour nom Direction des archives canadiennes. Des réseaux intersectoriels seront créés « afin de relier plus efficacement les fonctions d'acquisition, de description, de service au public et de conservation [... en cartographie et géomatique, en art documentaire, en photographie et en audiovisuel par exemple]. [...] Les réseaux permettront de relier les personnes qui travaillent avec un support particulier, d'assurer la formation et l'encadrement nécessaires pour conserver notre force dans ce domaine [notre collection multimédia] ainsi que pour représenter les Archives nationales dans les collectivités externes. » Chaque réseau relèvera d'un directeur général particulier; le nom de ces « champions » n'a toutefois pas encore été annoncé. Gabrielle Blais assume temporairement les fonctions de directrice générale des Documents gouvernementaux et Betty Kidd, celles de directrice générale des Archives canadiennes. Les Archives nationales tiendront d'ici quatre mois des concours pour doter ces deux postes et les autres postes à combler.

## Conclusion

L'année 1999-2000 a été extrêmement productive, quoique stressante en raison de l'incertitude face à l'avenir. Vu les changements organisationnels, il faut s'attendre à ce que le reste de 2000-2001 soit plein de défis pour le personnel responsable de la cartographie et de la géomatique. Nous croyons néanmoins que ce sera une année positive. En effet, les changements annoncés respectent l'intégrité des supports spécialisés et le réseau horizontal qui sera mis en place promet un resserrement des liens entre l'équipe de la cartographie et les fonctionnaires qui assument des responsabilités en lien avec les documents cartographiques ailleurs dans l'institution.

Pour terminer, j'ai le plaisir de transmettre les meilleurs vœux des Archives nationales et, tout particulièrement, du personnel de la cartographie à l'Association — notre partenaire depuis tant d'années — ainsi qu'à chacune des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada. En attendant la conférence de 2001, puisse la cartographie canadienne être florissante et nos « collections », grandir en force et en richesse.

*ACMLA Exec in action at the AGM: Left to right, 1st Vice President Susan Jackson, 2nd Vice President Shirley Harmer, Past President Alberta Auringer Wood, President James Boxall, Treasurer Pat McIntrye.*

# NATIONAL UNION CATALOGUE OF MAPS: MORE THAN 60 000 RECORDS

Trudy Bodak, Map Librarian, York University
Grace Welch, Map Librarian, University of Ottawa

The creation of a National Union Catalogue of Maps has been a goal of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) since its inception in 1967. There was never any doubt that such a project would be valuable in promoting and making accessible Canadian maps. However, making the National Union Catalogue of Maps a reality was a much longer process than anyone originally envisioned

At the outset, there were no standard cataloguing rules for maps, nor was there a MARC coding format. During the mid-'70s, the National Union Catalogue Committee of the Association worked with the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada to propose standardized cataloguing rules for maps. These rules were incorporated into AACR2 when it was published in 1978. The publication of Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, in 1982, was another milestone on the road to creating a union catalogue of cartographic materials.

Even with the availability of standardized rules, there were other challenges to be faced: selecting the most appropriate national database to house the catalogue records; promoting the cataloguing of maps in libraries; resolving the issue of various cataloguing systems and standards; and encouraging institutions to contribute their records. With the cooperation and support of staff from both the National Archives and the National Library, the Association addressed each of these issues.

Their efforts finally paid off in 1997 when, following a proposal by the National Library of Canada, Canadian map libraries began contributing their map records to AMICUS, the National Library's database. By the end of that year, 9 600 records from the National Archives were loaded into AMICUS. This was followed soon afterwards by records from other Canadian map libraries. The database has now grown to include over 60 000 catalogue records for cartographic materials, representing the map records of more than 15 Canadian map collections. Plans to include additional map records are also in progress. Although some problems have been identified in matching records, such as the General Material Designation (GMD) and coding in Fixed Field 007, the actual rate of rejection has been small, and the Bibliographic Control Committee of ACMLA is working with the National Library to solve these problems.

It is satisfying to see the plans for this valuable resource for cataloguing, reference and interlibrary loans of cartographic materials come to fruition. With the new Web version of AMICUS, searching and locating cartographic materials in Canada is easier and more convenient than ever. A special thanks goes to all those people who made this happen, in particular Hugo Stibbe and Velma Parker of the National Archives, Joan Winearls (former chair of the Bibliographic Control Committee), David Balatti of the National Library and the National Library's Union Catalogue staff.

For information about how to contribute map records to AMICUS, contact Emilie Lowenberg, Chief, Union Catalogue Division, National Library of Canada. Telephone: (819) 997-7990 Fax: (819) 953-0291 E-mail: emilie.lowenberg@nlc-bnc.ca

If you would like more information about cataloguing your map collection, contact Trudy Bodak, Chair, Bibliographic Control Committee, ACMLA, by e-mail at tbodak@yorku.ca.

# LE CATALOGUE COLLECTIF CANADIEN DES CARTES : PLUS DE 60 000 DOCUMENTS

Trudy Bodak, cartothécaire, Université York
Grace Welch, cartothécaire, Université d'Ottawa

La création d'un catalogue collectif canadien des cartes est un objectif poursuivi par l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada (ACACC) depuis sa création en 1967. Il n'a jamais fait de doute qu'un tel projet serait précieux en vue de promouvoir et de rendre accessibles les cartes canadiennes. Toutefois, avant que le catalogue collectif canadien des cartes devienne réalité, le processus a été beaucoup plus long que tous ne l'avaient envisagé au départ.

Car aucune règle catalographique standard pour les cartes, ni de codage MARC n'existaient. Vers le milieu des années 1970, le Comité du catalogue collectif canadien de l'Association a collaboré avec les Archives nationales du Canada et la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada afin de proposer des règles de catalogage normalisées pour les cartes. Ces règles ont été intégrées dans les RCAA2 lors de leur publication en 1978. Le document publié en 1982, *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2*, a constitué un autre jalon sur la voie de la création d'un catalogue collectif des documents cartographiques.

Même si l'on pouvait compter sur des règles normalisées, d'autres défis se présentaient : le choix de la base de données nationale la plus appropriée pour abriter les notices catalographiques; la promotion du catalogage des cartes dans les bibliothèques; la résolution du problème des divers systèmes et normes de catalogage; et un encouragement pour que les institutions versent leurs notices. Avec la collaboration et le soutien des membres du personnel à la fois des Archives nationales et de la Bibliothèque nationale, l'Association s'est attaquée à chacun de ces problèmes.

Leurs efforts ont enfin porté fruit en 1997 lorsque, à la suite d'une proposition de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, les cartothèques canadiennes ont commencé à verser leurs documents cartographiques dans AMICUS, la base de données de la Bibliothèque nationale. À la fin de cette année, 9 600 notices provenant des Archives nationales étaient versées dans AMICUS. Bientôt suivirent des notices provenant d'autres cartothèques canadiennes. La base de données s'est enrichie depuis de plus de 60 000 notices catalographiques de documents cartographiques, ce qui représente les documents cartographiques de plus de 15 cartothèques canadiennes. Des plans en vue d'inclure d'autres documents cartographiques sont également en cours. Même si l'appariement des notices a posé quelques problèmes, comme l'indication générale du genre de document (IGGC) et le codage dans la zone fixe 007, le taux réel de rejet est restreint, et le Comité du contrôle bibliographique de l'ACACC collabore avec la Bibliothèque nationale pour résoudre ces problèmes.

Il est satisfaisant de constater que les plans de cette ressource précieuse pour le catalogage, la référence et le prêt entre bibliothèques de documents cartographiques ont porté fruit. Avec la nouvelle version Web d'AMICUS, la recherche et le repérage de documents cartographiques au Canada se révèlent plus faciles et plus commodes que jamais. Nous adressons un merci particulier à toutes ces personnes qui les ont rendu possibles, notamment Hugo Stibbe et Velma Parker des Archives nationales, Joan Winearls (ancienne présidente du Comité de contrôle bibliographique), David Balatti de la Bibliothèque nationale et les membres du personnel du catalogue collectif de la Bibliothèque nationale.

Pour obtenir des renseignements sur la façon de verser des documents cartographiques dans AMICUS, communiquez avec Emilie Lowenberg, Chef, Division du catalogue collectif, Bibliothèque nationale du Canada Téléphone : (819) 997-7990 Télécopieur : (819) 953-0291 CÉ : emilie.lowenberg@nlc-bnc.ca

Si vous désirez obtenir plus de renseignements au sujet du catalogage de votre cartothèque, communiquez avec Trudy Bodak, présidente, Comité du contrôle bibliographique, ACACC, par courrier électronique à tbodak@yorku.ca.

# CORE LEVEL CATALOGUING FOR NON-SERIAL CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Suggested by the Bibliographic Control Committee, ACMLA

The National Library of Canada's online catalogue, AMICUS, now houses more than 60,000 cartographic cataloguing records from more than 16 Canadian institutions. This union catalogue of maps is a substantial database, and it continues to grow as current records are added and as more institutions begin to participate.

With a number of libraries contributing cataloguing records, there is a need for a "core level of cataloguing" standard for cartographic materials. Although there is a CONSER core record for cartographic materials (see item 4.7 at the web address: http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/recordreq.html), there is no official core level cataloguing standard for non-serial cartographic materials. Members of the Bibliographic Control Committee of ACMLA and representatives of the Union Catalogue Division of the National Library of Canada have prepared the following guidelines for this latter category. It is hoped that this core level of cataloguing will provide better access to cartographic materials in AMICUS, and that it will also facilitate in the matching process when catalogue records are loaded. The fields that are used for automated matching are indicated below with the symbol *.

---

M=Mandatory; MA=Mandatory if applicable; O=Optional

| | Leader & Directory | CODES |
|---|---|---|
| * | Leader 06 (Type of record) | M [1] |
| * | Leader 07 (Bibliographic level) | M |
| | Leader 17 (Encoding level) | M |
| | Leader 18 (Descriptive cataloguing form) | M |
| | **Variable Control Fields** | |
| * | 001 | M |
| | 007 | M |
| | 008 (Fixed Fields) | |
| | 06 (Type of date/Publication status) | M |
| * | 07-10 (Date 1) | M |
| | 11-14 (Date 2) | MA |
| * | 15-17 (Place of publication, etc.) | M |
| | 18-21 (Relief) | O |
| | 22-23 (Projection) | O |
| | 25 (Type of cartographic material) | O |
| | 28 (Government publication) | O |
| * | 29 (Form of item) | M |
| | 31 (Index) | O |
| | 33-34 (Special format characteristics) | O |
| | 35-37 (Language) | M |
| | 39 (Cataloguing source) | M |

Variable Data Fields

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * | 010 | Library of Congress Control Number (LCCN) | O |
| * | 020 | $a International Standard Book Number (ISBN) | MA |
| * | 034 | Coded Cartographic Mathematical Data | |
| | * | $a | M |
| | * | $b | MA |
| | 037 | $a Source of Acquisition (Stock number) | MA [2] |
| | 040 | Cataloguing Source | |
| | | $a | M |
| | * | $b | M |
| | | $c | MA |
| | 041 | Language Code | MA |
| * | 1xx | Main Entry | MA |
| * | 245 | Title Statement | |
| | | * $a | M |
| | | * $h | M |
| | | * $b (bib level monograph) | MA |
| | | $c | MA |
| | 246 | Varying Form of Title | MA |
| | 250 | Edition Statement | MA |
| | 255 | $a Cartographic Mathematical Data (Scale) | M |
| | 260 | Publication, Distribution, Etc. (Imprint) | |
| | | $a, b, c | M |
| | 300 | $a Physical Description | M |
| | 342 | $a Geospatial Reference Data | MA |
| | 352 | $a Digital Graphic Representation | MA |
| | 4xx | Series Statements | MA |
| | 5xx | Notes | MA [3] |
| | 500 | Source of Title Proper | M [4] |
| | 505 | Formatted Contents Note | MA [5] |
| | 533 | Reproduction Note | MA |
| | 538 | System Details Note | M [6] |
| | 6xx | Subject Added Entries | M [7] |
| | 7xx | Added Entries | MA |
| | 8xx | Series Added Entries | MA |
| | 856 | Electronic Location and Access | MA |

Notes:

1. Apply the *Guidelines for Distinguishing Cartographic Materials on Computer File Carriers from other Materials on Computer File Carriers*, January 1998, prepared by the Library of Congress... http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/cfmap.html

2. Record MCR and MCE numbers in this field.

3. Only those notes that support identification of item need be included. Criteria may vary from one item to another.

4. If title is taken from a source other than the chief source of information (AACR2 rule 3.7B3).

5. Supply as appropriate for collections, compilations, or for any multi-part work.

6. For direct access files: Make a "System requirements" note according to Chapter 9 of AACR2. For remote access files: Make a "Mode of access" note according to Chapter 9 of AACR2.

7. Make a 650 or 651 subject added entry.

# REGIONAL NEWS

Pierre Roy

## Newfoundland

Memorial University of Newfoundland
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Alberta returned from Norway on May 19th to resume regular duties in the Maps, Data and Media Division. Dawn Learning's contract ended on April 19th, and we were sad to see her return to her regular spot in Lending Services. However, Andrew Fowler of Information Services is working with us from 9:30 to 12:30 through the summer. An SCP student will be working with us from June 26 through September 1 on special projects. We received three MUCEP grants for 2000-2001 to do project work, also.

The short information on the early cartography of Newfoundland prepared by Alberta has been added to the Newfoundland and Labrador Heritage web pages in the later exploration section with the exact address of http://www.heritage.nf.ca/exploration/cartography.html. There is a link to a short bibliography on later exploration that includes some cartographic items, too.

Plans are going to be drawn up in the near future for renovations to the Queen Elizabeth II Library which would see the division in one spot. It would be on the main level (Level 2) close to Information Services in the area now occupied by Government Documents.

The library held a book and map sale in March. Many duplicate copies of older topographic maps received as gifts which we already had in numerous copies were among the popular sellers. Some other duplicate maps of various kinds were also sold. The sale of maps raised $1,028 which will go towards purchasing new cartographic materials.

## Ontario

University of Ottawa
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We are pleased to announce that our library technician, Martine Rocheleau, had a baby boy on May 29th. During her maternity leave, Martine will be replaced by two graduate students in Geography who will share the position.

Last year, as part of a requirement to reduce the number of employees in the Library Network, we lost our Public Services Assistant (the position was vacant at the time). Fortunately, the decision has been revisited and the position returned to us as of May 2000. Staffing is now underway. There has also been a change in our reporting structure; we are once again reporting to the Director, Morisset Library, after 15 months reporting to the Chief of Reference Services.

A Spatial Data Advisory Committee has been created to advise the Map Librarian on GIS activities on campus and priorities for the acquisition of geospatial data. The first meeting was held at the end of March with representatives from Environmental Studies, Geography, Biology, Earth Sciences, Engineering and the Institute of Canadian Studies. A representative from Epidemiology has since joined the group. An inventory of GIS courses, capabilities, interests, etc. on campus is planned forthe summer.

On June 9, Grace Welch attended a half-day meeting of the Policy Node Advisory Committee, one of the groups established to guide the development of the Canadian Geo-Spatial Data Infrastructure project (GeoConnections). A contract has been awarded to a consulting firm, KPMG, for a study on the economics of

government policies related to the dissemination of geospatial data and their impact on the geomatics industry in Canada. As part of the study, KPMG will be interviewing users from the private, public and academic communities to assess the impact of existing data pricing and distribution policies. The three part study is expected to be completed by December. The group is also looking at licensing in hopes of trying to reduce their number and complexity, and data sharing alliances that would facilitate the sharing of data and workloads, reduce redundancy and ultimately, simplify access to data.

University of Waterloo
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On March 3, Ann Naese, Library Assistant in the UMD Library, worked her last day before transferring to the Porter Library. A member of this department for more than 12 years, Ann was a key member of our GIS team and she took an active interest in user education activities including workshops and publications. She will be sorely missed. On May 1, Ann was replaced by Astra Goodhue, who has recently completed her circulation and reference training, and is now starting her GIS training. In January, Sarah McDonald was hired to work in the UMD Library under the Ontario Work Study program. Sarah brings to the job some valuable work experience with the Canadian Space Agency and proficiency with ESRI and remote sensing software; because of her background , I asked Sarah to handle Astra's GIS training.

Several months ago we purchased a copy of MrSID Geospatial Decoding (Desktop) software and have begun to compress and mosaic the digital orthophoto images of the Greater Toronto Area we received from Triathlon several years ago. Although these images were delivered to us as a set of 30 CD-ROMs, we have been able to compress the images to such an extent that they now reside on only two CDs. We are currently agonzing over a problem with the associated world files; for some reason, once the images are mosaicked, we find that ArcView is not finding the coordinate information in the associated .sdw world file but only in the image header.

We noticed the other day that a small block of NTS 1;50,000-scale map sheets in our topographic collection was missing. Staff have now finished shelf reading and inventorying the entire NTS collection, other than those far northern sheets in off-site storage, and we find that more than 100 map sheets are missing. We are now beginning to wonder how long some of these sheets have been missing. We also noted that many of our IMW and AMS 1301 map sheets are misfiled, incorrectly classified, and/or not properly marked on the accompanying visual map indexes. So we have begun a clean-up project; for some reason we have not yet been able to find an unmarked, black and white copy of the grid index for these sheets.

The cartographic data (on 6 CD-ROMs) we ordered several months ago from GeoLytics in New Jersey has now arrived and been catalogued for the collection. At a cost of only $200 (approx) we now have single line street network data for all counties in the United States. Attribute information includes street names and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses. Also included are cultural and physical features such as hydrography, railroads, ward boundaries, and so on.

University of Western Ontario
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Cheryl attended a meeting of the National Atlas Advisory Committee May 26 in Ottawa prior to CARTO 2000. Those minutes will be on the atlas web site later.

UWO requested and received the digital orthophoto and vector data from the National Capital Commission. This data will be used by at least 2 Geography faculty members who are teaching Remote Sensing and Spatial data analysis courses.

Now is the time to get to those tasks that are so time-consuming. Every 3 years we do a complete inventory of our atlas collection. It is a good chance to do some weeding, updating and general maintenance of the atlas holdings. It will likely take about 6 weeks to complete the inventory but it is definitely a worthwhile chore with the size of our atlas collection (2135 books). A check of our foreign city maps with 1000 titles is another opportunity to do some updating. That task should take about 4 weeks. Fortunately, this summer we have 2 work study students whose combined hours cover 25 hours per week. Without them, these extra inventories would not get done.

Last on the list of big projects is to eliminate most of our 400 wall maps. The relatively heavily used ones will remain and the rest have been offered to faculty members and local schools to adopt. Most of them are quite old and seldom used. Overhead transparencies and large flat maps are now an easier option than the pole vault type of wall map used previously. Having monitored their use for the past few years, the space that they take up could be better used for something else.

Melissa returns July 3 from her second maternity and parental leave. We bid Dale Smith a fond farewell and extend a huge "thanks" for the 2 contracts she filled in Melissa's absence.

## Quebec

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The maps catalogued only in Edibase, a full-text searching database, can now be accessed through our main on-line catalogue. There are more than 4000 of them in the catalogue. For the months coming, we are expecting to add the most heavily used series. The Web address of our OPAC catalogue is http://arianeweb.ulaval.ca.

Recently, we acquired 1998 aerial photos of Quebec city metropolitan area and its urbanized south shore section. Since the autumn 1999, we have received four new micro-computers. Two of them are for the staff and the others for our students. The first one is used to access the library catalogue, databases and the Internet. The second one is offering the same facilities plus electronic atlases, ArcView and other utility softwares.

McGill University
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HITSCHFELD GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTRE (Extracted from Highlights 1999-2000)

"The raison d'etre for a collection is map use; all other functions are secondary to this one end." (Farrell and Desbarats, 1984)

In the years since the Five Year Plan was submitted to the Director of Libraries in 1995, the Centre has achieved many of its special goals.

From the teaching perspective:

- Designed as a teaching centre, a library/ laboratory, the Centre's structure facilitates a unique mode of collaboration among Faculty, Libraries and the Student Body. The electronic classroom is in full operation. A new GIS professor has arrived (Sieber in Geography/ McGill School of Environment), the first special short course for professionals has been given (Lewis), new GIS courses are being offered and a new minor in GIS has been created. A unique collaboration between faculty and librarian resulted in a successful experiment to use WebCT technology in a biogeography course with emphasis on the development of critical thinking in the use of the Web for research (Chmura, Marley and Tao) and a numeric modeling course was offered (Roulet). Metadata training sessions were offered in many of the GIS courses and a lecture on GIS was given to the graduate students in the science and technology course, McGill Graduate School of Library and Information Studies (Marley).

This collaboration is innovative, unique in Canada, and attracts considerable attention. It is a valuable pilot project for the advance of the McGill Libraries in a new, electronic millennium. In a 'seamless' facility, it offers a new pedagogy as students learn to find, capture, map and model new resources of electronic data. It is emerging as a model for collaboration between the Libraries and various faculty research networks, in particular, the Faculty of Science.

From a research and collections perspective there are several new developments:

- The successful CFI grant (ECONET) awarded to the Lechowicz team in September involves GIS, and plans are moving forward rapidly to acquire regional environmental data sets (including digital topographic maps), to build new data bases and to locate the research base in the Centre as an institutional innovation which interfaces users in Science and the Libraries.

- A letter of intent was submitted to CFI in December, in which urban planners (Faculty of Engineering, Prof. David Brown) and urban geographers have taken the lead. It is also a GIS-based proposal, complementary in its focus on the urban habitat (titled Living Cities) with potential for expanding into the high-growth area of environmental health. The request is for hardware, software and databases; and the Centre will play a similar role as the place where the data resides and can be catalogued, documented and accessed.

- Independent of their request to CFI, the initiators (notably Sieber, Ewing, Ray and Olson in Geography, Brown and Rice in Planning, and Marley in Libraries) are planning for a series of research grant proposals in Fall 2000. Olson's proposal to Geoide, Sharing Databases in Historical Dynamics/ Montreal l'Avenir du Passe (MAP), has been funded. A joint project (Marley and Berger, Blackader Lauterman Library of Art and Architecture) has been funded by Young Canada Works in Science and Technology for Summer 2000, to develop a historical GIS for the industrial buildings in the Lachine Canal area. The team will collaborate with Prof. Olson's group, MAP, and the McGill Libraries imaging group.

- On a related front, as a result of the joint efforts of Geography, Architecture and Urban Planning, we have obtained from the City of Montreal a municipal GIS, a large and detailed database valued at $75,000. This data has been delivered to the Centre, where the librarian is responsible for administering the license for research and teaching. In addition to its value for teaching in Architecture, Urban Planning and Geography, this is a key step in the funded research program of Olson in historical geography and Ray on immigrant use of the city (Metropolis Project).

- Our digital data sets are growing at an exponential rate. The National Capital Commission has recently donated a set of digital orthophotos and underlying vector data, valued at approximately $350,000. Thanks to support from McGill Associates, the Libraries' discretionary funds and the Seagram's Canadiana Fund, digital topographic data for the Montreal Region was acquired (under the new Canadian Association of Research Libraries/ Natural Resources Canada license).

- The students at McGill have given very generous support to our collections. Thanks to SSMU our print collections in GIS, cartography, and atlases have been augmented (details in McLennan Collections annual report). Thanks to AUS, SUS and MUGS, and a generous discount from Lonely Planet, we are acquiring a core collection of guidebooks to wherever our students may be traveling, for the purposes of research, study, internships or recreation. This was an idea submitted, funded, and carried out by students (in particular Jaime Webbe and Gavin de Souza). The MUGS executive prioritized the guides to be ordered and these will be purchased in the new budget year.

From the development perspective, the Centre (represented by Ewing, Sieber and Marley) are

negotiating with ESRI Canada for campus site licenses which will make a broad range of GIS software available to users anywhere on our campuses. Compusearch Canada has given a valuable donation of software and geocoded data for research purposes. The license will be administered through the library. These two corporations were represented at the GIS Fair, held in the Centre on November 18, 1999.

From the information access perspective:

- A major set of digital orthophotos of the Montreal Region has been indexed (U.Q.A.M. generously donated their digital index, modifiable for our own purposes), an index for the digital topographic files for the Montreal Region has been created and the National Capital Commission data has been indexed; all of this information has been incorporated into our home page by our GIS technician (Tao).

- Web indexes for all of the Montreal air photos in paper format have been created.

- Brief metadata for, and illustrations of, most of our digital databases have been placed on our web page.

- A student worker has been creating short guides for creating thematic maps using ArcCanada data in ArcView. These guides integrate the metadata print-outs, enabling students to better understand the datasets they are using, and to become more comfortable in handling the documentation. Look for the guides to appear on our Web page in the near future.

Future Plans

During 2000-2001 we hope to continue collaborative efforts to organize digital data with an increasing number of GIS researchers and users at McGill. We have begun to gather a permanent GIS/data advisory group for the Centre's library, representing GIS users from the School of Urban Planning, Department of Geography, McGill School of Environment, Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, ECONET, and the disciplines of health sciences and management. The group will advise on the redefinition of our geospatial collection policy and the creation of a new vision statement (to be coordinated with the cyclical reviews in the Faculty of Science). With the new library automated system in place (Aleph), it should be possible to integrate the metadata that we have documented on our web pages so that our digital data is more visible to the McGill community.

**Welcome**
**New ACMLA Members**

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# NOUVELLES REGIONALES

Pierre Roy

## Terre-Neuve

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Alberta, de retour de Norvège depuis le 19 mai 2000, a repris ses activités régulières à la Cartothèque. Le contrat de travail de Dawn Learning s'est terminé le 19 avril et c'est avec regret que nous l'avons vu retourner à son poste régulier du Service de prêt de la bibliothèque. Toutefois, Andrew Fowler, du Service de l'information, travaille avec nous de 9h30 à 12h30 durant la période estivale. De plus, un étudiant sera affecté à des projets spéciaux du 26 juin jusqu'au premier septembre 2000. Nous avons aussi reçu trois subventions du MUCEP (programme d'emploi étudiant) pour l'année 2000-2001.

L'encart préparé par Alberta sur les premières heures de la cartographie à Terre-Neuve a été ajouté à la page Web du site "Héritage de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador" à l'adresse suivante: http://www.heritage.nf.ca/exploration/cartography.html. Vous y trouverez aussi un lien menant à une courte bibliographie sur les explorations postérieures au projet.

Des plans seront tirés dans un futur rapproché afin de rénover la bibliothèque Queen Elizabeth II et de regrouper nos services en un guichet unique, sur le niveau central, près du Service d'information, dans l'espace occupé en ce moment par les documents gouvernementaux.

La bibliothèque a tenu une vente de livres et cartes en mars 2000. La vente des cartes a rapporté 1 028 $ argent qui servira à acheter du nouveau matériel cartographique.

## Québec

Université Laval
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Voici quelques nouvelles de la cartothèque de l'Université Laval. Les cartes qui étaient accessibles avec le logiciel Edibase, sont maintenant repérables dans le catalogue de la bibliothèque. Le nombre total de cartes dans le catalogue dépasse maintenant les 4000. Dans les prochains mois, nous prévoyons y inclure les séries les plus utilisées. L'adresse de la version web du catalogue Ariane est http://arianeweb.ulaval.ca D'autre part, la cartothèque vient de faire l'acquisition de photographies aériennes pour 1998, de la Communauté urbaine de Québec, ainsi que la zone urbanisée de la rive sud de Québec. Depuis l'automne 1999, nous avons quatre nouveaux micro-ordinateurs. Deux de ces postes servent pour le personnel, alors que les deux autres sont utilisés par les étudiants. Le premier permet l'accès au catalogue de la bibliothèque, aux banques de données et à Internet, alors que l'autre offre en plus l'utilisation des atlas électroniques, du logiciel ArcView et de différents autres outils.

Université McGill
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HITSCHFELD GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTRE

Extrait des faits marquants de 1999-2000

Depuis la production du plan quinquennal soumis en 1995, le Centre a atteint plusieurs de ses objectifs.

Enseignement :

Conçu comme un centre d'enseignement intégrant laboratoire et cartothèque, son organisation facilite un mode de collaboration unique entre le corps enseignant, les bibliothèques et les étudiants. La salle de cours électronique est pleinement fonctionnelle, un nouveau professeur d'analyse spatiale (SIG) est arrivé, de nouveaux cours ont été offerts et un certificat de premier cycle en SIG a été créé. Une collaboration entre différents professeurs et la cartothécaire a permis une expérimentation réussie d'utilisation de la technologie WebCT dans le cadre d'un cours de biogéographie. Des présentations sur les métadonnées ont été offertes dans différents cours de SIG et une conférence a été donnée par Carol Marley aux étudiants gradués de l'École de bibliothéconomie.

Cette symbiose de services, unique au Canada, attire l'attention. Ce projet pilote présente aux étudiants une nouvelle approche pédagogique pour apprivoiser l'utilisation des données spatiales numériques. Cette étroite collaboration entre les bibliothèques et la Faculté des sciences émerge comme un modèle original.

Collections et recherche :

- Le projet ECONET de l'équipe Lechowicz implique l'emploi de SIG, un projet d'acquisition de jeux de données régionales en environnement est en cours ainsi que la mise sur pied de nouvelles bases de données qui seront localisées au Centre.

- Un projet a été soumis au FCI en décembre par des géographes et des urbanistes impliquant l'achat de bases de données spatiales qui seraient éventuellement conservées, cataloguées et mis à la disposition des chercheurs par le Centre.

- D'autres projets de subvention où le Centre est impliqué, ont été un succès. La demande de fonds de Mme Olson pour participer à Geoide a été acceptée. Le projet "Montréal l'Avenir du Passé" (MAP) sera financé par le gouvernement canadien. Un projet conjoint de développement d'un SIG historique sur le bâti industriel autour du canal Lachine verra le jour à l'été 2000.

- Parallèlement, différents départements, dans un effort conjoint, ont obtenu de la ville de Montréal une base de données spatiales et géoréférencées évaluée à environ 75 000 $. Cette base est conservée au Centre et la cartothécaire en administre la licence.

- Notre collection de bases de données spatiales prend de l'expansion d'une façon exponentielle. La Comission de la Capitale nationale nous a récemment donné un jeu d'orthophotos numériques incluant les couches vectorielles sous-jacentes, le tout étant évalué à environ 350 000 $ Des jeux de données topographiques de la région de Montréal ont aussi été acquis de Ressources naturelles Canada.

- Les associations étudiantes de McGill ont généreusement contribué à la bonification de notrecollection papier : monographies sur les SIGs et la cartographie, atlas, livrets-guides de voyage...

Développement :

Le Centre négocie une licence de site institutionnel avec ESRI Canada et la compagnie Compusearch Canada nous a offert logiciels et données spatiales dans un but de recherche.

Accès à l'information :

- Un jeu d'orthophotos numériques de la région de Montréal a été indexé (l'Université du Québec à Montréal nous ayant donné leur index numérique), un index pour les cartes topographiques numériques de la région de Montréal a été créé et les données de la Capitale nationale ont été indexées. Toute cette information a été placée sur notre site Web.

- Des index numériques de notre collection de photos papier de Montréal sont aussi disponibles sur notre site Web.

- Les métadonnées de base et des illustrations de la majorité de nos jeux de données ont été placées sur notre site Web.

- Un étudiant a créé de courts guides visant à produire des cartes thématiques à partir des données d'ArCanada dans ArcView. Ces guides incluent des impressions des fichiers de métadonnées pour permettre une meilleure compréhension de la structure des informations.

Le futur :

Durant l'année 2000-2001, nous espérons étendre nos efforts de collaboration avec d'autres chercheurs et usagers de McGill. Nous structurons un Comité consultatif permanent sur les SIGs/données spatiales, comité représenté par les usagers de SIGs de l'École de planification urbaine, du Département de géographie, de l'École d'environnement, de la Faculté des sciences de l'agriculture et de l'environnement, d'ECONET et des disciplines relevant des sciences de la santé et de la gestion. Le groupe conseillera le Centre sur la redéfinition de sa politique de développement de collection de données géospatiales et sur la revision de son énoncé de Vision de service. Une fois le nouveau système de gestion documentaire Aleph en place, il sera possible d'y intégrer les métadonnées présentement sur notre site Web afin de les rendre plus transparentes à nos usagers.

## Ontario

Université d'Ottawa
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Nous sommes heureux d'annoncer que notre technicienne en documentation Martine Rocheleau a donné naissance à un garçon le 29 mai 2000. Durant son congé de maternité, elle sera remplacée par deux étudiants gradués du Département de géographie.

Les structures organisationnelles ont été particulièrement perturbées : l'an dernier, dans un effortpour réduire le nombre d'employés, le poste d'assistant aux services publics a été coupé. La décision a été renversée et le poste réouvert en mai 2000. D'un autre côté, nous dépendons, une fois de plus, du directeur de la bibliothèque Morisset après 15 mois passés sous la gouverne du directeur du Service de la référence.

Un comité consultatif sur les données à référence spatiale a été formé pour vérifier les activités impliquant des SIGs sur le campus et les priorités d'acquisition des données géospatiales. La première rencontre a eu lieu en mars 2000 avec des représentants des études environnementales, de géographie, de biologie, des sciences de la terre, d'ingénierie et de l'Institut des études canadiennes. Un représentant des études épidémiologiques s'est joint à notre groupe depuis ce temps. Un inventaire des cours sur les SIG, le potentiel du milieu, les intérêts... est prévu cet été.

Le 9 juin 2000, Grace Welch a participé à une rencontre d'une demi-journée du comité consultatif sur les politiques, un des groupes établis pour permettre la mise sur pied de l'infrastructure canadienne de données géospatiales (Géoconnexions). Un contrat a été accordé à la firme KPMG pour étudier l'impact économique des politiques et licences gouvernementales sur la dissémination des données géospatiales et sur l'industrie de la géomatique au Canada. Dans le cadre de cette étude qui devrait se terminer en décembre 2000, la firme consultera les intervenants du secteur privé, public et académique pour évaluer les conséquences de la structure de prix et des politiques de distribution. Le groupe explorera aussi des avenues pour réduire le nombre et la complexité des licences ainsi que la possibilité de former des alliances pour faciliter l'accès aux données.

Université de Waterloo
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Le 3 mars 2000, Ann Naese nous a quittés pour

se joindre à l'équipe de la bibliothèque Porter. Ayant fait partie de notre équipe durant 12 ans, son expertise des SIGs et son implication dans la formation des usagers nous manqueront. Le premier mai, Ann a été remplacée par Astra Goodhue. En janvier, Sarah McDonald a été engagée dans le cadre d'un programme travail/ études. Sarah a une bonne expérience de travail avec l'Agence spatiale canadienne et connaît bien les logiciels d'ESRI et d'analyse spatiale.

Voilà quelques mois, nous avons acquis une copie du logiciel de compression MrSid. Nous avons produit une mosaïque de la région métropolitaine de Toronto à partir des orthophotos reçues de Triathlon il y a quelques années. Malgré le fait que ces photos nous furent initialement livrées sur 30 CD-ROMs, nous avons été capables de compresser le tout sur 2 CD-ROMs avec MrSid. Un problème de taille reste toutefois à régler : une fois les photos structurées en mosaïque, ArcView est incapable de lire les fichiers textes (où se trouvent les coordonnées) associés aux images.

Les données géospatiales achetées de la compagnie GeoLytics du New-Jersey sont arrivées et ont été cataloguées. Contenues sur 6 CD-ROMs, elles regroupent tout le réseau routier des comtés américains jusqu'aux rues à une voie. Les tables d'attributs incluent les noms de rue et des numéros civiques. Les thèmes comprennent le réseau de voies ferrées, l'hydrographie, les limites de circonscriptions électorales...

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Cheryl a assisté à une rencontre du comité consultatif de l'Atlas national le 26 mai, juste avant la conférence de CARTO 2000. Le procès-verbal de la rencontre sera bientôt disponible sur le site Web de l'Atlas.

L'université de Western Ontarion a obtenu les orthophotos numériques et les données vectorielles de la Comission de la Capitale nationale. Ces données serviront à au moins deux professeurs du Département de géographie dans le cadre de cours en télédétection et analyse de données spatiales.

À chaque période de trois ans, nous complétons un inventaire de notre collection d'atlas. C'est l'occasion d'élaguer, de mettre à jour, de réparer, d'évaluer et de mettre en ordre le tout. Nous escomptons prendre six semaines pour faire ce travail qui en vaut toutefois la peine étant donné l'amplitude de notre collection (2135 documents). L'inventaire de notre collection de cartes de villes étrangères (1 000 titres) est une autre occasion de mise à jour qui exigera quatre semaines de travail.

Heureusement, cet été, nous avons deux étudiants qui travaillent pour nous l'équivalent de vingt-
cinq heures semaine. Nous ne pourrions compléter ces inventaires sans eux.

Nous élaguerons la plupart de nos 400 cartes murales. Nous conserverons les plus demandées et les autres ont été offertes aux différents départements et aux écoles environnantes. La plupart de ces cartes sont vieilles et peu utilisées. Les transparents et les grandes cartes à plat sont plus pratiques que les cartes sur support à ressort. L'utilisation limitée de celles-ci ne justifie pas l'espace qu'elles occupent dans la collection.

Melissa est de retour au travail depuis le 3 juillet 2000, après une seconde maternité et un congé parental. Nous regrettons le départ de Dale Smith et la remercions sincèrement pour les deux contrats qu'elle a remplis en l'absence de Melissa.

Next deadline for Regional News is October 15th.
Please send your submissions to Pierre Roy.

# NEW MAPS

Amy Chan

*Croatia: relief.* Scale [1:3,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic Proj. SP40N/56N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000] Base 802680AI (C00039) 4-00.

*Croatia: political.* Scale [1:3,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic Proj. SP40N/56N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000] Base 802679AI (C00039) 4-00.

*Eritrea and Northern Ethiopia: relief.* Scale [1:5,000,000]; Mercator Proj.. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000] 802678AI (R02659) 3-00.

*Geological map of Alberta* / Alberta Geological Survey. Scale 1:1,000,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. Edmonton : Alberta Geological Survey, 1999.

*Global seismic hazard map* / map assembled by D. Giardini ... et.al. Scale 1:35,000,000 at equator ; Robinson proj. [Zurich, CH] : The Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program (GSHAP). 1999.

*Peatlands of Canada* / C. Taroncai, I.M. Kettles and B. Lacelle. Scale 1:6,500,000. 1 cm. = 65 km. ; projection Lambert conformal conic, standard parallels 49°N and 77°N central meridian 91°52'00"W. Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, 2000. (Open file 3834).

*Promising new mines in Canada 1999-2002* / data compiled by the Minerals and Metals Sector ; geology by Geological Survey of Canada. Scale 1:6,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°00' and 77°00'. Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, 1999.

*South Ross Sea region*. Scale 1:250,000 ; Lambert conformal conic Proj, standard parallels 76°40'S and 79°20'S. Reston, Va. : US Geological Survey, 1999.

*Switzerland administrative divisions.* Scale [ca. 1:2,200,000] Lambert conformal conic Proj. SP46N/48N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000] Base 802667AI (R02708) 2-00.

*Switzerland administrative divisions : relief.* Scale [ca. 1:2,200,000] Lambert conformal conic Proj. SP46N/48N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000] Base 802666AI (R02708) 2-00.

*Switzerland administrative divisions : political.* Scale [ca. 1:2,200,000] Lambert conformal conic Proj. SP46N/48N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000] Base 802665AI (R02708) 2-00.

*The World* / produced by GeoAcess Division, Canada Center for Remote Sensing. Equatorial Scale 1:35,000,000. 1 cm. Represents 350 km. at the equator. ; Van der Grinten proj. Ottawa, Ont. : GeoAcess Division, 2000. (MCR 46).

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**1999**

**Melissa S. A. Leitch**

**Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives**
**Association des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada**

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# REPORT ON THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING MEETING JUNE 9, 2000

Velma Parker
National Archives of Canada

The meeting of the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing was held at the National Library of Canada, Hull, Quebec on Friday June 9, 2000. Below is a summary of the main items on the agenda.

## REPORT FROM JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

### Logical Structure of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules [1]

In his report on this topic, Tom Delsey had suggested that Part 1 of AACR2 be organized according to the ISBD areas of description. To see how this might work, the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) looked at the Library of Congress' Cataloger's Desktop which puts all the rules for one area of description in one sequence. However, very little editing was done, with the result that the information is somewhat jumbled. Even with editing, this may not solve all of the problems. The JSC will put the idea out to the community to see what the consensus is. They are awaiting permission to put this portion of the desktop on their website so that interested communities may review it.

### 0.24 Overview and revision. Option C

ALA produced a report for JSC in August 1999 concerning an overview of 0.24 including recommendations for its revision. Option C deals with format variations and was the one recommended to JSC as the starting point for discussions. It states: "ignore any mere physical variation or any mere variation in distribution information (i.e. any manifestation variation) in determining when to make a new record". This option was not supported by JSC. Instead, another ALA working group will be set up to examine this issue in further detail.

### Other issues

The Library of Congress is in the process of preparing two reports, due in August, one on the use of, or elimination of the GMD, and one on the principles upon which the rules in AACR2 are based. The British Library (BL) and the Library Association (LA) are working on the new introduction to AACR2 which will include issues related to changes in 0.24 and also explanations on the concepts related to seriality, in particular those relating to continuing and integrating resources. A new appendix, listing what constitutes major (which will require a new descriptive entry) and minor changes (which will not require a new descriptive entry) to work is being prepared by ALA.

Amendments. Approved amendments to AACR2 were still not ready for publication as of the CCC meeting date. Hopefully they will be out soon. We were told that they were available on the ALA publishing website, but I could not locate them.

## PROPOSALS FOR RULE AMENDMENTS

### Titles of nobility and terms of honour.

The BL has proposed that terms of nobility and honour not be added to names entered under surname unless there is a conflict. It is expected that this will be agreed to and the pertinent rules in part 2 revised to reflect this. It was also proposed that rule 1.1F7d be revised to exclude terms of honour and nobility in the statement of responsibility. In this latter instance, CCC did not approve the proposed change.

Harmonization of AACR2 with ISBD(ER)

Approval of the term "electronic resource" as the general material designation (GMD) to replace "computer file" was given by JSC. However, the standardization of "disk" and "disc" to one form "disk" was not approved. "Disk" will continue to be used for magnetic disks and "disc" for optical discs.

The proposals currently on the table include revising the text to substitute "resource" for "file" where feasible. The chief source of information will be the whole resource itself, thus not restricted to title screens, etc., as previously. Compressed electronic resources will have to be uncompressed.

Perhaps the most controversial proposal is to eliminate area 3 for electronic resources and to incorporate some of this information into area 5. CCC agreed with this provided that this was done in concert with changes not only to area 5 but also to the GMD. CCC supports the proposal to consider all remote access electronic resources as being published. For area 5, the use of conventional terms such as "CD-ROM" is proposed as an option and this was approved in the JSC October meeting. The LC proposals to add some of the area 3 information to the physical description area were discussed. In general there was agreement, but it was mentioned that there should be the option to use a specific material designation for the content (e.g., 1 atlas (50 MB)). There was also agreement with an other LC proposal to use area 5 for remote access material. In addition to being able to record things like colour, sound and accompanying material here, there is also the need to know the size of the file. For graphic files especially, it is very important to know how large the file is before any attempt at downloading is made. A new note is proposed where the date the remote access resources was viewed would be recorded. This note would be required for such material.

Revising AACR2 to accommodate seriality

A set of proposed revisions to chapter 12 based on Jean Hirons' report on seriality [2] has been prepared. Throughout this document, rules have been structured to include specific instructions for serials (continuing resources) as well as for integrating resources (some loose-leaf publications and websites). For serials, the description will be based on the earliest issue available. If there are major changes, a new description will be prepared but information on minor changes will be incorporated into the one description. Continuing resources, on the other hand, will only have one descriptive record which will be updated and the various elements replaced as they change. For example, if the title or place of publication changes, previous titles, or places of publication will be moved to the note area. Added entries may be made as appropriate. As mentioned previously, there will be an appendix giving major and minor changes which will indicate when a new catalogue record should be prepared. One new rule which will be appreciated by many is the instruction to correct obvious typographical errors in the title. For the purists, the mistyped title may be recorded in the note.

In AACR2, the terms "printed" and "nonprint" are incorrectly used for textual and nontextual materials. It was pointed out at the meeting that the word "print" represents a method of reproduction which is used by many media and is not a synonym for textual material. This will be brought to the attention of the JSC.

Rule 1.4D4 has been proposed for deletion. This is the rule that allows you to say "The Section" or "The Branch" in place of the name of the publisher when the full name is in the statement of responsibility area. As rule 1.4D2 already allows the recording of the name in the shortest form possible for identification, this deletion was agreed to.

Chapter 3, Cartographic material

ALA MAGERT has put forward a number of rule revisions for chapter 3, cartographic material. For North American users, the replacement of the two GMDs "map" and "globe" by "cartographic material" will be welcomed as these terms do not encompass all cartographic material (e.g.,remote-sensing images).

Area 3 sees many proposals for change as well.

Rules for recording information for digital graphic representation, geospatial reference data, as well as references to the area 3 for both serials and electronic resources are included. A new rule for "scale not given" will be incorporated to be used when the map is drawn to scale but there is no scale statement on the item. At long last, 3.3B5 and 3.3B6 will be revised to say "scales differ" which will bring this rule into line with current practice. Rule 3.3B8 will be revised to state that the recording of vertical scale applies also to two-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional item (e.g., block diagram).

The Canadian map library community strongly supports the inclusion of an optional rule for recording the "input scale" for an electronic cartographic resource digitized from a hard copy item. It is felt that this information conveys information about the degree of generalization in the electronic file and also about the limitation on the use of that file for creating maps at other scales. Furthermore, it is felt that this information is too important to be relegated to a note where it will not be evident in brief entry lists. Additional rules for co-ordinates will also be provided. Decimal degrees will be allowed. However the Canadian community will request a change to the proposal which puts the directional/location symbol (W, E, N, S) following the decimal degree. A consistent placement of these symbols preceding the degree is in the best interests of both the ordinary user of the catalogue and the cataloguer.

In area 5, two specific material designations will change: "relief model" will become "model" and "map section" will become "section". The other physical details area will be expanded to include information relating to illustrative matter, the layout (e.g., back-to-back), the medium use in producing the map (e.g., ink, pencil), and method of production.

National Library activities

Over the past four years, the National Library has focussed on reducing backlogs.This past year, it was reduced by 15% which brings the total reduction to 30%.
At long last, the French edition of AACR2 will make its appearance in the fall of this year.

In January of this year, NL began cataloguing the documents received through the electronic depository services program. About 1,000 to 1,500 titles per year are expected.

NL is now a member of NACO which is the a name authority co-operative program operated out of the Library of Congress.

The third release of the Canadiana CD-ROM was issued this winter and work has begun on the fourth release which is expected sometime this summer. The English and French editions of the MARC21 authority manuals will be included.

Additions and changes to Canadian subject headings are updated monthly on the NL website. Work is in progress to put them all up all. Additionally, NL is contemplating a fourth printed edition.

If you have any comments or questions, do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted

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Notes:

1. URL for Part 1: http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/aacrdel.htm and for Part 2: http://www.nlc-bnc/jsc/aacrdel2.htm.

2. URL: http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/ser-rep0.html.

# Historical Maps

# Cartes Historiques

## Canadian Cities: Bird's Eye Views
## Villes du Canada: Vues a vol d'oiseau

The following colour reproductions have been printed through the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives' Historical Maps Committee.
Maps cost $12.00 each and are printed on high quality paper 55 x 70 cm (22" x 28").
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