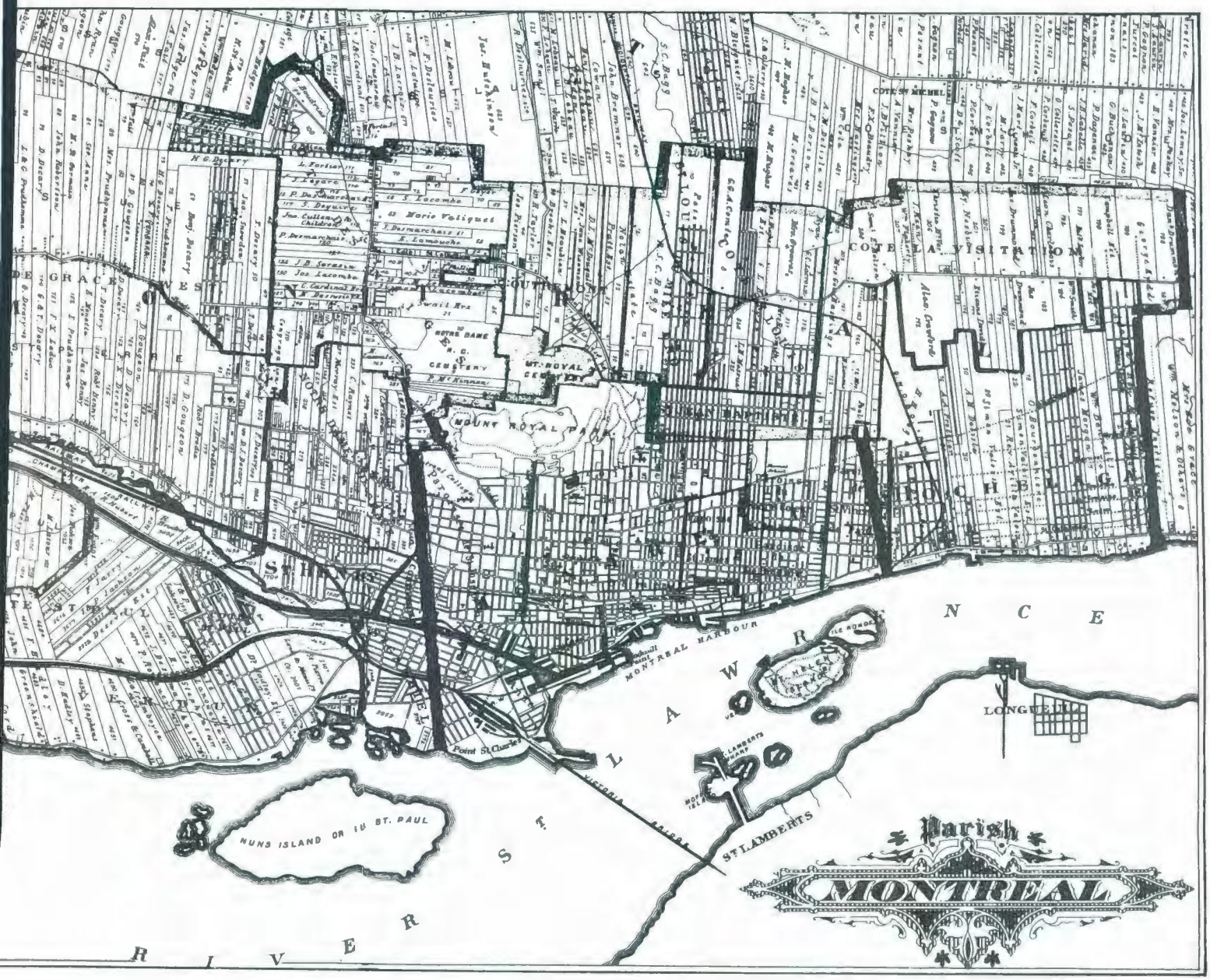
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
du CANADA



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

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Parish Montreal by H.W. Hopkins, [1879]. This map appeared in Hopkins' Atlas of the City and Island of Montreal. It is reproduced from an original in the Cartography and Architecture Division, National Archives of Canada. It has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 59 (ISSN 0827-8024).

Parish Montreal par H.W. Hopkins, [1879]. Cette carte apparut dans Atlas of the City and Island of Montreal. Reproduite à partir d'un original de la Division des archives cartographiques et architecture, Archives nationales du Canada. Reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No. 59 (ISSN 0827-8024).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear ACMLA friends and supporters!

A substantive report will be provided via the ACMLA web site. However, I hope you will indulge me if I take this opportunity to say a few parting words. Who could forget becoming ACMLA President on the day I was undergoing hip surgery! A foreshadow? No, my term(s) was never painful. It has been my extreme pleasure and privilege - I have been honoured beyond words and also a tad surprised because, in reality, I am neither a "librarian" nor an "archivist" (sometimes I even question my title of "curator"). Nine years ago, almost to the day, I left teaching to become a "map librarian". Since that time, I have come to realize why I love, with a passion, libraries and archives (no, it isn't just because I love maps).

Contrary to popular opinion, I see things in simple terms; there are those who spend a lifetime making the world a better place for the present and future, and then there are those who are more concerned with present needs or wants of their own. I have nothing bad to say about the latter (as we all fit in that group at times), but I admire the former. From my humble perch, I see librarians, archivists, teachers and "religious ministers" as the most important and honourable professions. Teachers nurture skills and a sense of wonder and exploration - to go further, learn constantly, be active and proactive, not reactive. Librarians, as well as being teachers, go further by providing us with the means to make that exploration possible, giving us the chart to navigate through the sea of our heritage and culture. Archivists extend that by making sure that what we seek now will be there always; they preserve and protect our heritage, allowing us to *re-create* our explorations. "Religious" ministers? Well, they help explain why we should give thanks for all we have and what we can know; to thank our creator for the most interesting activity of all – learning. All these professions have, at their core, the values of teaching and nurturing for the future, preserving and appreciating our past, and serving a public good. They also hold the deep conviction that there is more to life than the "now". (Funny sidebar – I was almost "in" all four vocations!) Regardless of what path taken, I am so thankful and lucky because of the people – each of you – that I have come to know, admire, respect and count as friends.

Much has been said about this being an "information age". That may or may not be, but either way there will always be the great need for librarians and archivists; at the pinnacle, leading the way of course, will be the cartographic specialists. But I would like to prognosticate for a moment and say that the next decade will be the most critical for both our professions and institutions. Librarians and archivists; libraries and archives, will see a period when pressure to change and adapt, and even move out of the way, will increase more than we have seen in the previous century. Yes, we have heard this many (many!) times before. Fear not, for there is still an inherent belief amongst almost all people that what we do, why we do it, and the benefit to all societies, including future generations, is only well served by our efforts. Even those people we disagree with, who might be viewed as our detractors, understand our crucial role and the value of what we have provided as a foundation for an "information age". Our most pressing role is to make our voices heard and understood like never before. We must be both respectful and humble while truthful and honest about our views and values – but we cannot be silent (it is time to "lead, follow, or get out of the way"). Perhaps we will look back on this time and come to know that the principles upon which the greatest libraries and archives were founded will become the guiding light for our endeavours and others. "Knowledge will forever govern ignorance; and a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives." (James Madison inscription on the Library of Congress). My friends, thank you for your support and allowing me this final "soapbox". Take care!

James Boxall
ACMLA President

THE THREE 'OLD' LOCK ONES: A HISTORY IN MAPS

Colleen Beard
University Map Library, Brock University

This article originally appeared in the "Port Historical" column of the *Dalhousie Peer*, Port Dalhousie's Community News Magazine in St. Catharines, Ontario. Using maps and airphotos, the intent was to illustrate the port entries of the first three routes of the Welland Canal that tremendously impacted the local landscape. It received considerable attention and is printed here as an example of how we can promote our profession and capture the attention of our local friends. Since this was written for local folk, *Bulletin* readers may need a map in hand eg. Canada 1:50,000 30M/3&6.

You gotta love maps! And I do. This short literary effort touches on the local history of Port Dalhousie, Ontario, using maps and airphotos to uncover features, even if only in our imagination today.

The Welland Canals, which once dominated the landscape of Port Dalhousie, still remain as significant features though somewhat obscured. The first map precedes canal times, showing the first landowners of Port Dalhousie. These early (circa 1791) survey maps of Grantham Township (surveyed by Daniel Hazen) and Louth Township (surveyed by Jesse Pawling) show the dominance of the land owned by Peter "Tinbrouk", or "Tenbrouk"— a United Empire Loyalist and officer in Butler's Rangers. (Various spellings of his name surfaced on subsequent survey plans as, "Tinbrook", "Ten Broeck", and now referred to as "Captain Tenbroeck" — hence the name of the current harbour tour boat.)

These survey maps, which laid the foundation of the present road network, show the many hundreds of acres granted to Tenbroeck. Early writings claim that over 800 acres of land were granted to him as a return for his military service. However, these maps in their entirety indicate that eventually 1800 acres were owned by the Captain. Each parcel of surveyed land on the map represents a 100 acre lot.

Being the port entry to three Welland Canals between the years 1829 to 1932, the most significant landmarks remaining from the canals in Port Dalhousie are the two Lock Ones from the Second and Third canals. Lock One from the First Canal can only be imagined.

Figure 1. Early township surveys of Louth and Grantham, circa 1791. (Two maps have been pieced together with typed text and north arrow added for reference.)

Part of my regular walking route takes me down the stairs at the corner of Lock Street and Dalhousie Avenue. The site at the bottom of these stairs is where, over 170 years ago, wooden sailing ships passed through Lock One of the First Canal, and it is now occupied by a circular pathway, playground and carousel. Evidence of this Lock One from the

Figure 2. 1839, Port Dalhousie situated at the termination of the Welland Canal Lake Ontario. National Archives.

First Canal is featured on the 1839 map by the surveyor William Hawkins (Figure 2). This map also illustrates the extent of the pier and the inner basin. Unfortunately no surface features are visible from this lock due to its wooden structure that was eventually dismantled. The remaining ruins have disintegrated over time. However, I have recently learned that underwater shadows of the piers can be seen on recent airphotos taken by Airborne Sensing for the City of St. Catharines (Figure 3).

Figure 3. 1995 Lakeside Park. Submerged remains of the original pier of the First Welland Canal are seen extending from the west end of the beach at Lakeside Park. Reproduced in portion courtesy Airborne Sensing Corp. Airphoto ASC95067-4-85

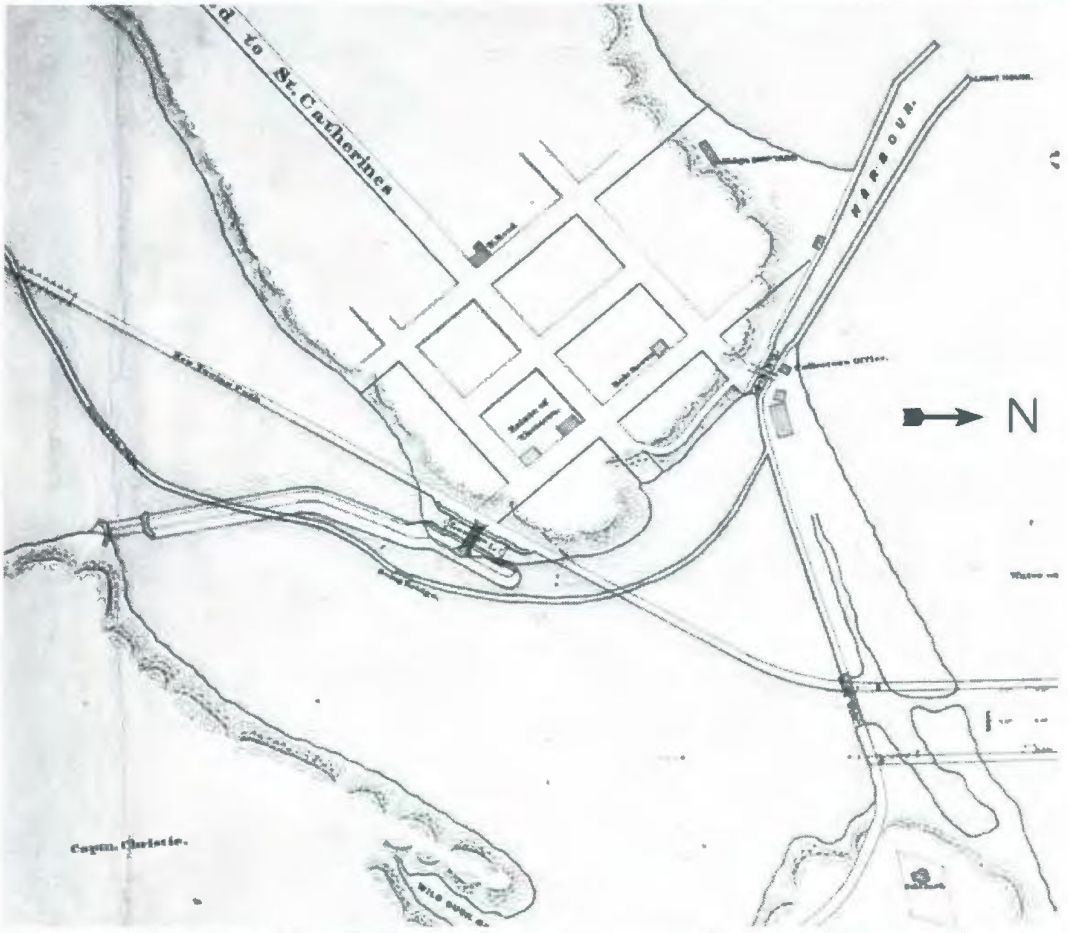

Figure 4. 1844, Plan of Port Dalhousie showing the present harbour and proposed improvements. National Archives. (North arrow added for reference.)

This is really neat stuff!

Notice on the 1839 map (Figure 2), the natural shoreline east of the lock that appears as a slim strip of beach (actually, a baymouth bar), and the topography of the village that seems to be a peninsula on its own. The original floating tow path is shown as the double lined feature extending from Lock One through the Twelve Mile Creek harbour — used by horse and towmen to tow the sail ships from Lock One through Martindale Pond. The water depth soundings and the orchard detail on this map also add to it's cartographic appeal.

The circa 1844 map (Figure 4) shows the route of the Second Canal with the new northerly harbour entry and pier as we know it. The location of Lock One of the Second Canal is located at the foot of Lock Street opposite the Murphy building. Built in 1842, this lock was increased in size to handle the larger sailing ships. Its stone construction is still visible, although half has been filled and turned into a park.

The associated "new towpath" is somewhat significant, since it later established the west wall of the present canal harbour and the inner shoreline of Rennie Park where the Henley Regatta timing

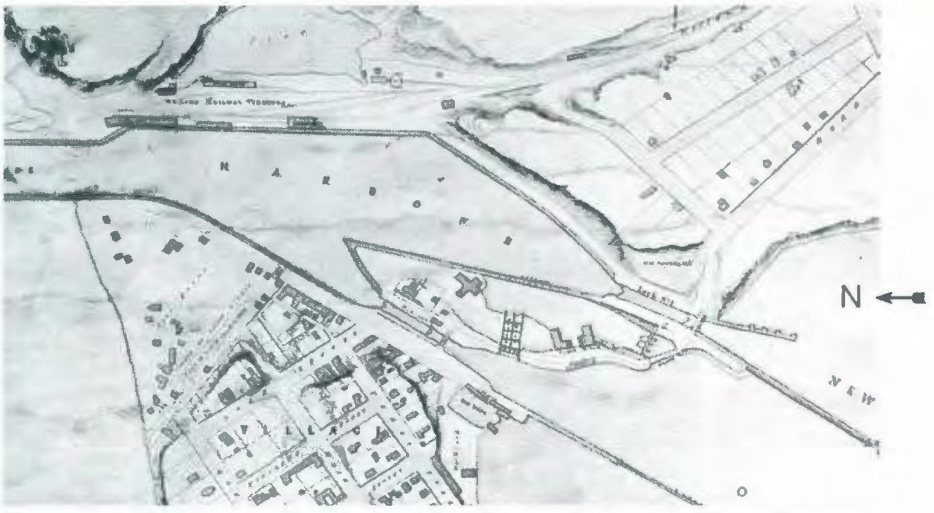

Figure 5. 1886, Port Dalhousie Harbour. National Archives. (North arrow added for reference.)

Figure 6. 1931 Port Dalhousie. Canada Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources. Airphoto A3248-34.

tower sits.

And then there was an island! The 1886 plan (Figure 5) shows the location of the three old Lock Ones. Lock One of the Third Canal, situated on the east side of the harbour opposite Lock One of the Second Canal, creates an island where the Lincoln Fabrics building presently sits. Built in 1880, this lock has been preserved in its entirety and is still very distinctive on recent airphotos. This map is delicately detailed with topographic shadings, property lot lines, and many buildings in the Village and in Lakeside Park. An interesting comparison over many years is the alteration of the inner harbour — from a very natural shoreline to a rigid engineered concrete wall.

These maps, and others, were produced as official survey plans that captured the lay of the land at their time, but are also truly works of art and treasures of "Old Port" history!

The two airphotos (Figures 6 and 7) ultimately capture the extent of dramatic change on the landscape with this comparison between 1931 and 1998. With the Third Canal still in operation in 1931, a bustling community is indicated by the boat traffic around Lock One and the site of the old Muir Dry Docks area, now Rennie Park. In recent years, areas such as Rennie Park, Lakeside Park, and the Michigan side of the harbour have been developed for passive recreation.

Port Dalhousie is the only place in St. Catharines that can boast a history of the first three Welland Canals. Although the paths of the First and Second canals differed only slightly, the Third Canal completely diverted from these routes and carved a straight line through the city from Royal Henley Park (the site of the second lock of the Third Canal opposite Henley Island) to the Lock Three Viewing Complex on the present canal. However, all three 'old' Lock Ones are located in this town.

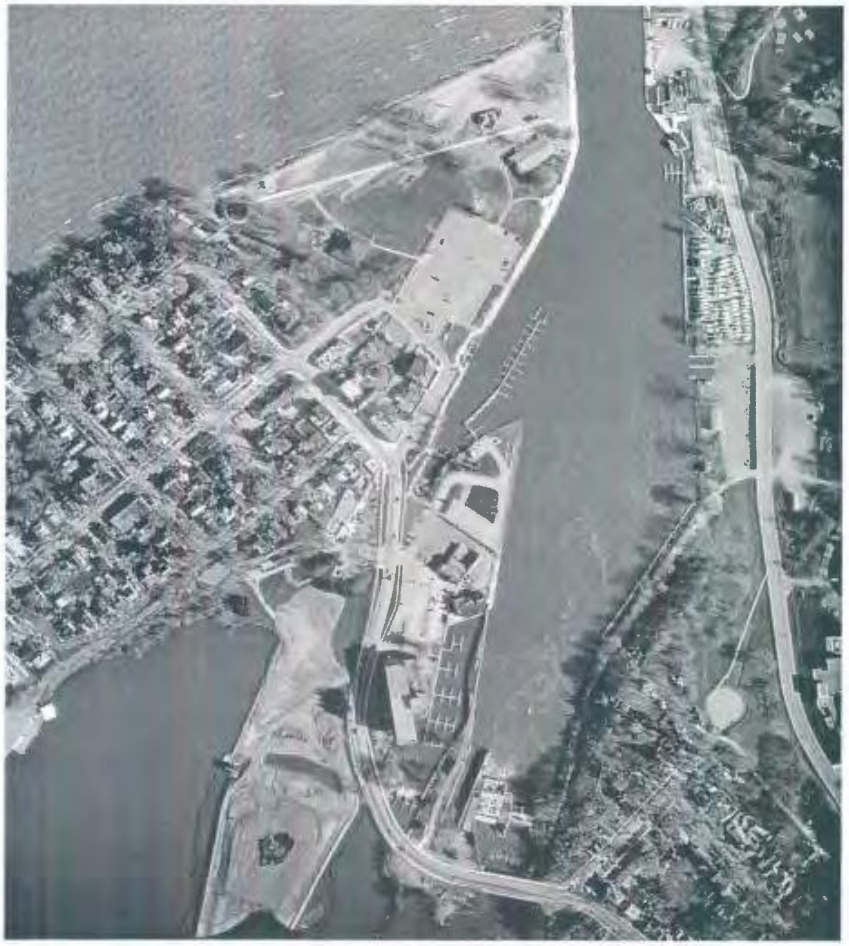

Figure 7. 1998 Port Dalhousie. Reproduced courtesy of Airborne Sensing Corp. Airphoto ASC98024–4-98.

ACMLA HONOURS AWARD

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

Nominations close on April 30, 2001.
Please send your nominations to:

Lori Sugden, Chairperson, Awards Committee
University of Victoria Library
McPherson Library - Map Library
P.O. Box 1800
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3H5
or via email at:
lsugden@uvic.ca

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

Date d'échéance du concours: 30 avril 2001.
Veuillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à:

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ou via le courrier électronique a: lsugden@uvic.ca

ACMLA PAPER AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA Paper Award. To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carrries a $200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in issues 104-108 of the ACMLA Bulletin. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration.

Nominations close on April 30, 2001.
Please send your nominations to:

Lori Sugden, Chairperson, Awards Committee
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or via email at:
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PRIX DU MEILLEUR ESSAI

Le comité des prix et mérites invite également les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au Prix du meilleur essai. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e), qui recevra une bourse de 200 $, devra avoir publié un article d'au moins trois pages au sein d'une édition du Bulletin de l'ACACC (no. 104 à 108). Le comité recherche principalement les articles ou les carto-bibliographies, qui alimentent et soutiennent le développement de la discipline. Les articles seront jugés selon les critères d'originalité du thème choisi et du niveau de recherche.

Date d'échéance du concours: 30 avril 2001.
Veuillez faire parvenir vos suggestions de candidats à:

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REPORT ON THE CATALOGUING WORKSHOP ON DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL Edmonton, Alberta, May 2000

Presented by Grace Welch, Mary Larsgaard and Velma Parker

Introduction

This paper summarizes a half-day pre-conference workshop which was held on May 31, 2000 at the Joint Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, Canadian Cartographic Association and Western Association of Map Libraries, Edmonton, Alberta. The goal of the workshop was to bring the participants up-to-date with new or revised rules for cataloguing digital cartographic material, or generically "electronic resources", to discuss the status of the rules and to explain their application using examples of electronic atlases and geospatial datasets which are typically found in most map collections.

The workshop, organized by the ACMLA Bibliographic Control Committee, was given by Velma Parker, Grace Welch and Mary Larsgaard. In attendance were 30 map librarians and cataloguers representing libraries from across North America.

Some of the topics covered included basic definitions, hardware/software requirements, status of the rules and a discussion of what types of electronic or digital materials should be considered cartographic. Particular attention was paid to sources of information for cartographic material in electronic form because of the multiplicity of possible sources and the lack of cataloguers' familiarity with this medium.

Mary Larsgaard gave a report on the current status of the proposed rules. Cataloguing rules for digital cartographic materials are still quite new and have not in all cases reached the stage of final approval by the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) for the AACR2. There were two sets of rules submissions, one in February of 2000 and the second in July of 2000, the latter of which JSC did not receive in time for comment prior to the September 2000 meeting in London. The JSC at that September 2000 meeting approved all the February submissions other than those in area 3, where there was considerable comment (not all in agreement) from JSC members. Mary Larsgaard presented a rule-proposal package to the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA) at the ALA Midwinter meeting (January 2001, Washington, D.C.) This package was composed of the July 2000 proposals, plus responses to JSC's comments on Area 3 proposals. Previous to the presentation of this package, members of the Anglo-American Committee on Cataloguing Cartographic Materials (AACCCM) provided Mary, via email, with their thoughts on what the responses should contain. The rule package was passed by CC:DA and will be presented to the JSC at its April 2-4, 2001, meeting at the Library of Congress.

The new rules presented during the workshop, represent the work of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee on Cartographic Materials (AACCCM) which is currently revising *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2*. The revision will include early cartographic materials and new rules for electronic resources. Recently published articles in two double issues of *Cataloguing and Classification Quarterly*, v. 27 nos. 1/2 and 3/4, 1999 document many of the proposed revisions. The two double issues were re-issued as a separately published monograph, *Maps and Related Cartographic Materials: Cataloging, Classification and Bibliographic Control* (see bibliography at end of article). Even though these publications are quite recent, there have been some changes to certain rules or in their application, and these changes were outlined during the presentation.

Chief Source of Information

There has been significant rethinking of the rule 0.24 which contains the underlying principle

governing description. If the proposed revision is accepted, then both the physical carrier/form (e.g. electronic presentation, microform, manuscript), and the media/content (i.e., cartographic material, music, art works) will both be incorporated into the description and the former rule which forces the cataloguer to emphasize the physical form will be discarded.

Under the current rules, for cartographic material in digital form, we must look first at AACR2 chapter 9 (computer files) and then chapter 3 (cartographic material). The chief source of information for electronic resources (which is the new name for chapter 9) is in the process of revision. While the emphasis is still on evidence internal to the electronic item and secondly on external evidence, the title screen is no longer the primary chief source of information. Now it is only one of a list of internal sources: title screen(s), main menus, program statements, initial display(s) of information, home page(s), the header(s) to the file(s) including the "Subject:" lines, encoded metadata (e.g., TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) headers, HTML/XML meta tags) and other identifying information internal to the file(s). Furthermore, it will be expressly stated in the rule that if the resource is unreadable without additional processing, the information is to be taken from the external sources such as the physical carrier, printed or online documentation, information printed on the container issued by the publisher. This will make cataloguing these materials easier.

The most important external source for cataloguers describing a digital dataset is metadata or "data about data". Most geospatial data is now accompanied by metadata descriptions created according to the *Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata* defined by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). Although quite detailed and potentially confusing when first approached, the FGDC metadata contains technical details required for a description of a geospatial dataset, and participants were encouraged to download a copy from the FGDC website. A crosswalk showing the relationship between the elements in the FGDC standard and MARC helps the cataloguer understand what elements in the metadata should be placed into a MARC record; all except two elements in FGDC have MARC equivalents. The FGDC metadata description for digital geospatial data will soon be superseded by a new international ISO standard.

A list of MARC tags for cartographic materials was distributed to participants. The list was published in No. 108, Spring/Summer 2000, of this *Bulletin* and is found on pp.55-56 under the title: "Core level cataloguing for non-serial cartographic materials".

General Material Designation (GMD)

In working through the coming revision to *Cartographic Materials*, the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Material approved the resolution to request a change to list 2 of rule 1C1. The requested deletion of "map" and "globe" from list 2 and their replacement by the single GMD "cartographic material" was approved by JSC at their meeting in September 2000. However, the desire to be able to qualify the GMD with the physical format in a manner similar to what is done for braille and large print material (e.g., [cartographic material (electronic resource)] was not submitted formally to JSC. As the concept of the GMD is under review it is unlikely that such a proposal would be considered at this time. Archivists using *Rules for Archival Description* (RAD), may qualify the GMD in this manner with the terms *electronic*, *large print*, *microform*, or *tactile* (e.g., [cartographic material (electronic)]).

For cartographic materials in digital form use the GMD *cartographic material*. There may be instances where the data is not cartographic in nature and so would require the GMD *electronic resource*. To help you decide which is the most correct, the best source is the Library of Congress' online *Guidelines for Distinguishing Cartographic Materials on Computer File Carriers from Other Materials on Computer File Carriers* and the corollary document for coding MARC leader 6 (see bibliography).

Edition for Electronic Resources

There have been a number of changes in what is and is not considered a significant change which would require a new catalogue entry. An edition

occurs when there are significant differences in the intellectual or artistic content of the resource, including additions and deletions; a difference in the programming language; changes to upgrade or improve the efficiency of the resource; modifications in the programming language or operating system that allow the resource to be compatible with other machines and operating systems.

Differences that do not constitute a new edition include: a difference in the type of physical carrier (e.g., from disk to cassette) and/or the size of the physical carrier (e.g., 14 cm to 9 cm disk); differences in printer-related file formats (e.g., ASCII vs. PostScript); differences in system-related formats (e.g., IBM vs. Macintosh); differences relating to the character code or to blocking or recording densities; differences in the output medium or display format (e.g., a remote access resource reproduced on floppy disk and optical disc). Normally, differences that do not constitute a new edition do not warrant the creation of a separate bibliographic record, although a bibliographic agency may choose to do so.

In the case of remote access electronic resources which are often frequently updated, the edition statement is omitted in area 2, and an appropriate note is given in area 7. If an edition statement appears only in the accompanying documentation, it is not wise to assume that the statement also applies to the resource unless information in the documentation indicates that it does so apply.

New Rules for Electronic Resources and the Mathematical Data Area

In describing electronic cartographic resources, the concept of scale is quite different. For the most part, the scale of the map displayed on a computer monitor is determined by the user as they zoom in or zoom out or set the display to a certain scale. AACCCM has recommended to JSC that a new phrase "Scale not applicable" be allowed for electronic resources. The option of allowing "input scale" in field 255 for digital cartographic materials digitized from a printed source is still preferred in Canada and Australia. As one can see, the recording of scale for electronic resources is still in flux and will not likely be resolved until Spring 2001. Until the JSC makes its final decision, cataloguers will have to choose between the four currently available options: "Scale not given", "Scale differs", "Scale varies" or "Scale indeterminable".

(Workshop update: Since the workshop, there has been considerable discussion about scale and in the final submission to CC:DA, the rule on scale that has been submitted reads as below. This new rule is more flexible than the earlier recommendation presented at the workshop and should eliminate the need to use input scale.)

For electronic resources, give the scale if the resource has a scale statement or if the scale is already recorded as part of the title proper or other title information. Otherwise, give Scale not given.

> Scale 1:3,000,000
> *(Scale appears in title: ArcWorld 1:3M)*

To permit the recording of technical information about geospatial data, two new rules (and three MARC fields) have been proposed for AACR2:

> 3F Digital Graphic Representation Area (MARC field 352)
> 3G Geospatial Reference Data Area (MARC fields 342 and 343)

In one of the fields, Field 342 $a, the cataloguer can enter the projection name and related details of the dataset if the data has been saved as a projected file. For printed information, projection information is recorded in Field 255 $b. Where then does the cataloguer enter the name of the projection? Is projection name repeated in both fields? AACCCM originally recommended that Field 255 be used to record projection name for printed maps and Field 342 for electronic resources. However, this is being reconsidered as it now seems likely that the technical information about geospatial data will be relegated to the notes area rather than being closely aligned with the mathematical data area. As well, with the ability to link to metadata through the 856 field, the necessity of recording this detailed information in the bibliographic record is not essential. Therefore, the cataloguer can record the projection name in 255 and link to the metadata, which contains projection related details, through

the 856 field. This also ensures a certain consistency with printed cartographic material.

For digital cartographic materials, degrees are expressed as decimal degrees rather than as degrees, minutes and seconds which are normally seen on maps or in bibliographic description. The cataloguer can convert to DD/MM/SS, but it is being recommended that cataloguers be allowed to record decimal degrees in Field 255 as per the example below:

(W 95.15° – W 74.35°/N 56.85° – N 41.73°)

In describing digital cartographic resources, the cataloguer has the choice of how much information they wish to present in the Geospatial Reference Data area. Most of this information is of interest to only very sophisticated users. From a practical perspective, in completing fields 342 and 343, it makes sense to record only basic information and then provide the link through the 856 field to the full metadata description. Basic information is defined as:

Field 342 (repeatable field)
Horizontal coordinate system: geographic or the name of the projection or grid
Datum

For the Digital Graphic Representation Area (Field 352) only the direct reference method (e.g., raster, vector or point) need be recorded.

File characteristics, normally an essential part of the description for electronic resources is also under review. Aside from identifying that the item is computer data, this area usually contains information about the file size (e.g., no. of records, file size). We are suggesting that the number of bytes be moved to physical details.

Examples of how the new fields would appear in a bibliographic record are presented in Appendix A. For a more detailed discussion about these new fields, refer to the articles by Larsgaard and Welch and Williams in the bibliography.

Physical Description for Cartographic Materials in Digital Form

Specific Material Designation (SMD)

Chapter 9 will have additional options for the specific material designation (e.g., CD-ROM, Photo CD, DVD). In addition, it will no longer be optional to leave out the term "computer". It is not yet certain whether the term "computer" will be replaced in the SMD by "electronic", so for this paper we will continue to use "computer". There is still no provision of a physical description for remote-access material even though there are some who would like to enter the number of bytes. There has been a minority position paper suggesting this.

The problem for cartographic material in digital form is the choice of specific material designation (SMD). One would like to be able to state that the material consists of maps, an atlas, remote-sensing images, or some other cartographic item, but the current rules seem to imply that chapter 9 should be used. Even though rule 0.24 has been revised, JSC has decided not to do a consistent revision of the rules to bring every chapter into line with it, which leaves us with rather disjointed descriptions. Concerning this issue, the map library community would like to be able to describe both the content and the carrier such as *x maps on x computer tape cassettes* or *1 atlas on 1 computer optical disc*. Given the revision to rule 0.24, this would seem to be a reasonable choice and will be incorporated into the revisions of *Cartographic Materials*. In this scenario, the GMD, the SMD, and Leader 6 would be in accord. The number of bytes could be put in parentheses which would be similar to what is done for the paging of an atlas (e.g., 1 atlas on 1 computer optical disc (650 GB).

There have been no changes to what is allowed in other physical details, but metric dimensions are now optional for discs, tapes and cassettes.

Notes

There have been a few changes to the note area and a few reminders of existing rules were also presented.

• 9.7B1b. System requirements. The following is being added to the existing list:

the type of any required or recommended hardware modifications.

• 9.7B1c. When making a note for the mode of access, do not put the URL here, rather put it in Field 856 which is the linking field for this information.

• 9.7B3. As for all electronic data, the note giving the source of the title proper is mandatory.

• [9.7B23?]. There is a new note for items which are frequently updated:

> Item described. If the electronic resource is frequently updated, identify the date on which the resource was described. This note may be combined with other notes, particularly with the note on the source of the title.

Title from Web page (viewed on May 29, 1999)

Description based on lists dated: Oct. 1997; title from title screen (viewed on Sept. 10, 1998)

Description based on: 2nd Interned ed.: title from title screen (viewed on Sept. 16, 1998)

Classification

Classification of digital geospatial data applies both to items on media such as CD-ROMs and perhaps surprisingly to data on hard drive. Let's deal with the former first.

Map libraries that use the Library of Congress (LC) classification schedule for their collections have the option of using the subject code .A25, which is intended for digital geospatial data. As with other subject codes in the "A" section, this code is to be used only when no other code in the other lettered sections applies. Thus, a digital version of a geologic map of California is properly classed at G4361.C5, not at G4361.A25. Libraries that have separate formats filed in different places may choose not to use .A25 at all, but rather to use the actual format as the last line of the call number. To use the digital version of a geologic map of California as an example, one would then use the call number G4361.C5 1999 .C3 CD. This may also be a method of approach for items that are digital versions of paper maps.

Moving on to digital geospatial data stored on a hard drive, we find that it is important to use for digital data the classification scheme one uses for hardcopy data. So, for example, the University of Connecticut map library uses LC classification numbers for the names of its digital map files. Similarly, the Map and Imagery Lab (MIL) of the Davidson Library, University of California at Santa Barbara, creates directories for its files of scanned air photos that exactly follow how the hard-copy air photos are kept. These photos are filed in alphabetical order by flight code/number, and within that by frame number. Thus we have a main directory for digital_data, with a subdirectory for air_photos, and then subdirectories underneath that for each flight, e.g., C9800; PAI 177; TG2400; etc. And a file for the scan of a frame has the name of both the flight and the frame; thus a scan of frame A4 of C9800 will have the file name C9800_A4.

Subject Headings

Subject headings for digital geospatial data are still not where we would like them to be. It would be extremely helpful for a subject heading for digital geospatial data to include the following:

a. genre;
b. form; and
c. whether it is raster or vector.

Thus a subject heading for the aforementioned digital geologic map of California would preferably be something like:

a. for a raster scan of a hardcopy map on a CD:
Geology--California--Maps--Digital, Raster--CD-ROM.
b. for a vector version:
Geology--California--Maps--Digital, Vector.

It would also be very helpful to be able to use "Geographic information system" or "Geographic information database" as a free-floating subdivision, as one uses, e.g., "Maps." Sadly, none of these is acceptable practice under LCSH.

LC's Geography and Map Division is using, in MARC21 field 653 "Maps - Digital - Raster" and "Maps - Digital - Vector", as a result of the work of an ad hoc committee on form/genre headings for cartographic materials (Elizabeth Mangan,

chair; Paige Andrew, Mary Larsgaard, Barbara Story), but this hierarchical arrangement has not been approved by LC's CPSO. It is good practice to use the free-floating subdivision, |v Databases, for true databases, which GIS databases are. But "CD-ROMs" is acceptable only for works ABOUT CD-ROMs.

Examples

In the last part of the workshop, several examples were reviewed to show the participants how the rules would be applied to several geospatial datasets. Participants were given copies of the documentation found in, or accompanying, the data and were then walked through the decision making process required to create the cataloguing descriptions (see Appendix A).

Wrap-Up

Despite the uncertainty of some of the rules for cataloguing geospatial data, participants were encouraged to begin the process of describing their digital collections. As well, they were encouraged to provide feedback to their representatives on national cataloguing committees on the various issues related to describing geospatial data which were presented during the workshop.

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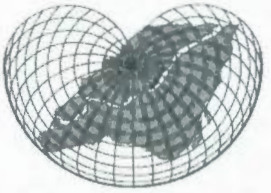


CARTO 2001

APPENDIX A

CATALOGUE ENTRY FOR NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC DATA BASE

ENTRY FOR DATA BASE AS A WHOLE

Leader	006 CF	007 CM	007 CF	008 CM
5 = n	00 = m	00 = a	00 = c	06 = s
6 = e	05 = ♭	01 = j	01 = r	07-14
7 = m	09 = c	03 = c	03 = c	=19901999
	11 = f	04 = z	04 = n	15-17= onc
17 = ♭		05 = n		25 = z
18 = a		06 = z		28 = f
		07 = n		29 = s
				35-37= eng
				38 = ♭
				39 = d

034 0♭	aab50000$dW1410000$eW0520000$fN0700000$gN0410000
040	$aCaOOU$beng$cOOU
043	$an-cn-on
045 2♭	$a$bd1990$bd2000
05X/090	$aG3400 s50 .C5
110 1	$aGeomatics Canada.$bCentre for Topographic Information.
245 00	$aNational topographic data base $h[cartographic material]
or	$h[cartographic material (electronic resource)] :$b[1:50 000] / $cCentre for Topographic Information.
250	$aEd. 3.
255	$aScale 1:50 000$c(W 141°--W 52°/N 70°--N 41°).
256	$aComputer data.
352	$aVector.
342 02	$aGeographic system: coordinates ;$bunit of measure: decimal degrees.
342 05	$aHorizontal datum: North American Datum of 1983.

342 16 $aVertical datum: Canadian vertical geodetic datum.

260 $aSherbrooke :$bThe Centre,$c1990- .

300 $a1 geospatial database :$bcol.

538 $aGIS software capable of processing Shape files.

500 $aTitle from Simplified user's guide.

500 $aDatabase description based on Simplified user's guide and Readme file.

500 $aNTDB has 112 entities such as roads, contours, water bodies arranged in 13 themes.

514 $aNTDB aims at attaining three classes of accuracy: urban areas with a planimetric accuracy of 10 metres, rural areas with a planimetric accuracy of 25 metre and isolated , 125 metres.
or $aConsult user guide for accuracy report.

520 ♭ $aThe NTDB comprises digital vector data sets that cover the entire Canadian landmass.

530 $aIssued also in CCOGIF, DXF, MID/MIF, ASCII Ungenerate.

540 $aUse governed by "End-user agreement for digital data". Department of Natural Resources, Geomatics Canada.

556 $aEach NTDB file is accompanied by metadata file with the extension ".met". Data accompanied by Simplified user's manual, Metadata Format, Conversion of NTDB edition data into shape Format, and End-user agreement.

535 $aMap Library holds sheets 31G/5 and 31G/6 which are installed on Station B, Map Library. Received via multiple CD-ROMs.

651 00 $aCanada$vMaps, Topographic$vDatabases
650 00 $aLand use$zCanada$vMaps$vDatabases

CATALOGUE ENTRY FOR ONTARIO LAND COVER

ENTRY FOR DATA BASE

Leader	006 CF	007 CM	007 CF	008 CM
5 = n	00 = m	00 = a	00 = c	06 = s
6 = e	05 = ♭	01 = j	01 = r	07-10
7 = m	09 = c	03 = c	03 = c	=1999
17 = ♭	11 = s	04 = z	04 = n	15-17= onc
18 = a		05 = n		25 = z
		06 = z		28 = s
		07 = n		29 = s
				35-37= eng
				38 = ♭
				39 = d

034 0♭	aab250000$dW0960000$eW0740000$fN0570000$gN0410000
040	$aCaOOU$beng$cOOU
043	$an-cn-on
045 2♭	$a$bd1986$bd1997
05X/090	$aG3461.G4 1999 .O5
110 1	$aOntario.$bMinistry of Natural Resources.
245 00	$aNational scale Ontario land cover $h[cartographic material]
or	$h[cartographic material (electronic resource)].
255	$aScale 1:250 000$c(W 96°–W 74°/N 57°–N 41°).
256	$aComputer data.
352	$aVector.
342 02	$aGeographic system: coordinates ;$clatitude resolution: 0.0002 ;$dlongitude resolution: 0.0002 ;$bunit of measure: decimal degrees.
342 05	$aHorizontal datum: NAD27 :$qellipsoid: Clarke 1866.
260	$a[Toronto :$bOntario Ministry of Natural Resources] ;$aOttawa :$bCanada Centre for Remote Sensing [distributor],$cc1999.
300	$a1 geospatial data base :$bcol.

538 $aGIS software capable of processing ARCInfo Export Format (E00) files; distributed as a zip file.

500 $aTitle from Readme file.
246 1b $iTitle in metadata file:$aOntario land cover : national scale (1:250,000) version.

500 $a"... compiled by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. ... research and development by the Ontario Provincial Remote Sensing Office, the Ontario Forest Research Institute".–Readme file.

514 $eThe 15-class national land cover is a generalization of the 28-class provincial scale land cover.$gHorizontal position accuracy: based on satellite imagery of 100 metre resolution.

552 $aLand cover polygon$cland cover code$dnumeric code ranging from 1 to 15 for classified, and 99 for unclassified areas.

556 $aUser's manual available from GeoGratis.

530 $aIssued also in UTM proj.

520 b $aDerived from LANDSAT satellite remote-sensing image data recorded between 1986 and 1997, but predominantly in the early 1990s with updates for forest cutovers and burns from 1996 data. The 15 land cover classes include vegetation types (wetlands, forest, tundra), agriculture, water, settlements, mining, and bedrock outcrops. Classes feature a minimum area of 50 hectares, and a pixel size of 100 metres. Data distributed on basis of 1:25,000-scale NTS map sheets.

540 $aUse governed by "GeoGratis user agreement for digital data", Natural Resources Canada.

856 4 $cPKZIP or WINZIP$uhttp://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/download/ont_landcover/

650 00 $aLand use$zOntario$vMaps$vDatabases
650 00 $aPhytogeography$zOntario$vMaps$vDatabases
650 00 $aForests and forestry$zOntario$vMaps$vDatabases

710 2b $aOntario Forest Research Institute

CATALOGUE ENTRY FOR ONTARIO LAND COVER

ENTRY FOR EASTERN ONTARIO PORTION OF DATA BASE

Leader	006 CF	007 CM	007 CF	008 CM
5 = n	00 = m	00 = a	00 = c	06 = s
6 = e	05 = ♭	01 = j	01 = z	07-10
7 = m	09 = c	03 = c	03 = c	=1999
17 = ♭	11 = s	04 = z	04 = n	15-17= onc
18 = a		05 = n		25 = j
		06 = z		28 = s
		07 = n		29 = s
				35-37= eng
				38 = ♭
				39 = d

034 0♭ aab250000$dW0760000$eW0740000$fN0460000$gN0450000
040 $aCaOOU$beng$cOOU
043 $an-cn-on
045 2♭ $a$bd1986$bd1997

05X/090 $aG3462. A12 G4 1999 .O5

110 1 $aOntario.$bMinistry of Natural Resources.

245 00 $aNational scale Ontario land cover
$h[cartographic material] ***or*** $h[cartographic material (electronic resource)]
:$b[eastern Ontario].

255 $aScale 1:250 000$c(W 76°–W 74°/N 46°–N 45°).

256 $aComputer data.

352 $aVector.

342 02 $aGeographic system: coordinates ;$clatitude resolution: 0.0002 ;$dlongitude resolution: 0.0002 ;$bunit of measure: decimal degrees.

342 05 $aHorizontal datum: NAD27 :$qellipsoid: Clarke 1866.

260 $a[Toronto :$bOntario Ministry of Natural Resources] ;$aOttawa :$bCanada Centre for Remote Sensing [distributor],$cc1999.

300 $a2 maps (ca. 3.33 MB) :$bcol.

538 $aGIS software capable of processing ARCInfo Export Format (E00) files; distributed as a zip file.

500 $aTitle from Readme file.
246 1b $iTitle in metadata file:$aOntario land cover : national scale (1:250,000) version.

500 $a"... compiled by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. ... research and development by the Ontario Provincial Remote Sensing Office, the Ontario Forest Research Institute".–Readme file.

514 $eThe 15-class national land cover is a generalization of the 28-class provincial scale land cover.$gHorizontal position accuracy: based on satellite imagery of 100 metre resolution.

552 $aLand cover polygon$cland cover code$dnumeric code ranging from 1 to 15 for classified, and 99 for unclassified areas.

556 $aUser's manual available from GeoGratis.

530 $aIssued also in UTM proj.

520 b $aDerived from LANDSAT satellite remote-sensing image data recorded between 1986 and 1997, but predominantly in the early 1990s with updates for forest cutovers and burns from 1996 data. The 15 land cover classes include vegetation types (wetlands, forest, tundra), agriculture, water, settlements, mining, and bedrock outcrops. Classes feature a minimum area of 50 hectares, and a pixel size of 100 metres. Data distributed on basis of 1:25,000-scale NTS map sheets.

540 $aUse governed by "GeoGratis user agreement for digital data", Natural Resources Canada.

535 $aLibrary holds data for 31/B and 31/G.

856 4 $cPKZIP or WINZIP$uhttp://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/download/ont_landcover/

650 00 $aLand use$zOntario, Eastern$vMaps$vDatabases
650 00 $aPhytogeography$zOntario, Eastern$vMaps$vDatabases
650 00 $aForests and forestry$zOntario, Eastern$vMaps$vDatabases

710 2b $aOntario Forest Research Institute

APPENDIX B

7B NOTES FOR CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL OUTLINE FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

AACR2R NOTES	MARC TAG(S)
3.7B1/9.7B1a Nature and scope	500 General note 520 11 = 2 Scope and content note 522 Geographic coverage note
9.7B1b System requirements	538 System details note
9.7B81c Mode of access	500 General note
7B1e Data quality note	514 Data quality note
7B2 Language and script	546 Language note
7B3 Source of title proper	500 General note
7B4 Variations in title	246 Varying form of title 500 General note
7B5 Parallel titles and other title information	246 Varying form of title 500 General note
7B5 Statements of responsibility	500 General note
7B7 Edition and history	500 General note 561 Ownership and Custodial history note 786 Data source entry
7B7e Native data set environment	500 General note
3.7B8 Mathematical and other cartographic data	255 Scale note
9.7B8 File characteristics	516 Type of computer file or data note
7B8C Indirect reference method [proposed]	500 General note
7B9 Publication, distribution, etc.	500 General note

7B10 Physical description (includes information on compressed and executable files)	500 General note
7B11 Accompanying material	556 Information about documentation note
7B12 Series	500 General note
7B13 Dissertations	502 Dissertation note
7B14 Audience	521 Target audience note
1.7B15 Reference to published descriptions	510 Citation/reference note
7B16 Other formats	530 Additional physical form available note 776 Additional physical form entry
9.7B17 Summary	520 I1 = [blank] Summary, etc.
7B18 Contents	505 Formatted contents note. 504 Bibliography, etc., note. 552 Entity attribute information note 500 General note (unformatted notes)
7B19 Numbers	500 General note
7B20 Copy being described, library's holdings, restrictions on use	506 Restrictions on access note 533 Reproduction note? 540 Terms governing use and reproduction note 562 Copy and version identification note
7B21 "With" notes	501 With notes 777 Issued with entry
1.7B22 Combined notes relating to the original	534 Original version note. 535 Location of original duplicates note
[9.7B22 or 23]. Item described	500 General note 536 Funding information note 565 Case file characteristics notes 567 Methodology note

HOW TO "COOKIE CUT" IN MAPINFO

This procedure outlines steps to "cookie cut" a portion of a MapInfo map window, retaining the table structure of each individual table open in a map window. This procedure works using the cookie98.mbx version. This version of the cookie cutter is available from http://www.directionsmag.com/tools/browse_alpha.asp.

The Procedure

* Run MapInfo.

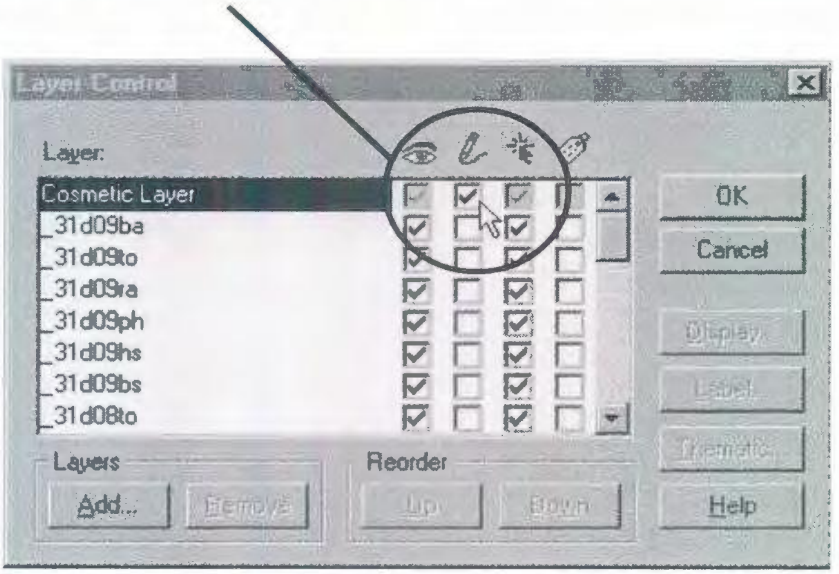
* Open the table(s) you require.

* Zoom to the desired location.

* We need to make a layer editable in order to define a boundary to use as the "cookie cutter".

* Right-click the mouse to reveal a dropdown menu. Select "Layer Control..." to reveal a dialogue box showing all tables (layers) open in the map window.

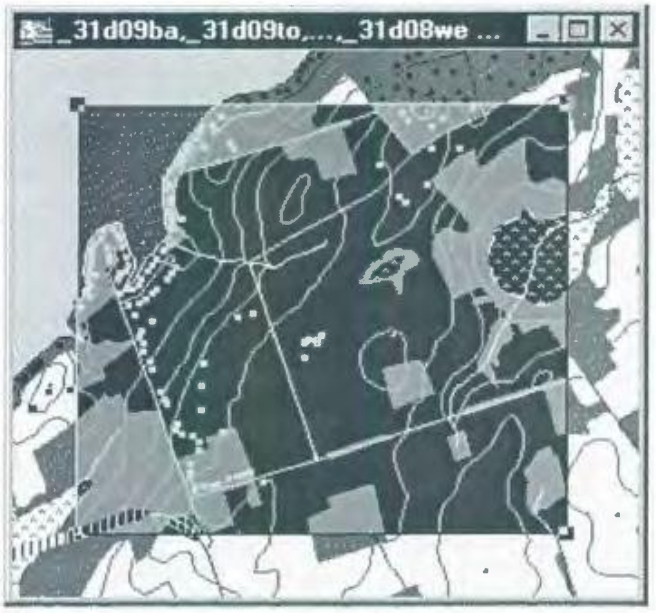
* Check the box  beside the "Cosmetic Layer" to make it editable.



* Click OK.

* Select a shape tool from the Drawing toolbar (rectangle, circle or irregular polygon).

* Draw a polygon around the area you would like to "cookie cut".
(To use a predefined region, open a table of boundaries and select a region e.g. census tract, etc.)



* If you can't see through the box, you will need to change the "fill" to "none". Using the Select too, double-click the box to reveal the "rectangle Object" information box. Click on "style" to make the appropriate changes.

* From the "Region Style" dialogue box, click on "Pattern" in the "Fill" options. Choose "N" for "none".

* Click OK to apply the changes.

* At this point you can also define the dimensions of the box as well as the geographic coordinates of your location.

* Type in the desired width and height of the 'cookie cut' box. See diagram below for details.

NOTE: if the units are defined as miles (mi), you will need to cancel out of this dialogue and change the map units. Choose Map>Options and define "kilometres" for distance and "square kilometres" for area. Click ok to accept these changes.

* You may also define the centre longitude (X) and latitude (Y) of your box to locate the area more precisely. To convert your coordinates from degrees/minutes/seconds to decimal degrees, follow the procedure outlined on page 25 using the MapBasic "Degree Converter" program.

* Click OK in the Rectangle Object dialogue to accept these details and return to the map window.

* Make sure the box is selected (it will be highlighted in the map window when selected).

* From the "Tools" menu, select "Cookie Cutter>Cut Cookie from map...".

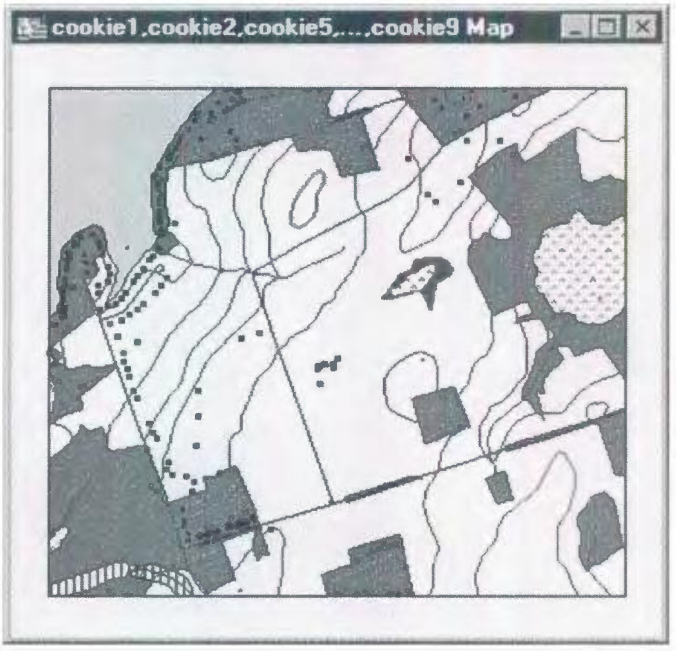
NOTE: The Cookie Cutter program will only appear in the Tools menu if you have programmed it to autoload with MapInfo. If you can't find it under this menu, click the "Run Map Basic Program" button  and search the MapInfo folders to find "cookie.mbx".

* The program automatically runs, prompting you to assign each portion of the original table with a new name. After assigning an appropriate name, click "OK" to continue with the process. NOTE THE DIRECTORY WHERE YOU ARE SAVING THE TABLES!! The "status" window will tell you when the cookie cut process is finished. Close the status window by clicking the "X" in the top right corner.

* Choose File>Close All... You will be prompted to save "unsaved" objects by creating a workspace. The "unsaved" object is your boundary created in the "cosmetic" layer. If you would like to save it, I recommend clicking cancel and using the Map>Save Cosmetic Objects... option to create a <NEW> table for your "boundary". If you don't want to create a new table, click "discard" and all tables will be closed.

* Choose File>Open Table... Use the control key to select all of the "cookie cut" tables to open. Select "New Mapper" under "Preferred View" to open the tables in the same map window. Click "Open".

* Right-click in the map window and select "View Entire Layer..." from the drop down menu. Choose "All Layers..." and "OK" to see the full extent of your "cookie cut" selection.



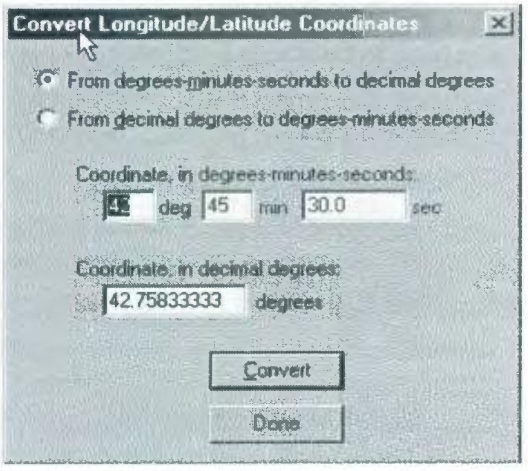
How to Use the Degree Converter

* To precisely position your cookie cutter, use latitude/longitude. MapInfo requires decimal degrees for this procedure. To convert your coordinates from degrees/minutes/seconds to decimal degrees, you will need to use the MapBasic program called "Degree Converter". If you cannot find this tool located in the "TOOLS" menu, you can either locate the application in the "Tool Manager" (check the "Load" and "Autoload" boxes) or click the "Run MapBasic Program" button

and navigate to
"C:\ProgramFiles\MapInfo\Professional\Tools\dmscnvrt.mbx" to  run the program.

* With the program loaded, choose "Tools>Converter>LongLatsCalculator>Convert Coords..." The following dialogue will appear:

* Type in your degrees, minutes, seconds and click the "convert" button.



The converted coordinates will appear in the "decimal degrees" box.
Write the decimal degrees on a piece of paper and click "Done" when you are finished.

* Double click the box to change the geographic coordinates before running the Cookie Cut MapBasic Program.

ACMLA Help!! Column

The instructions for this ACMLA Help!! Column were prepared by Sharon Barnes, Map Library, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario. They are also available at http://www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/procedures/cookie.htm.

Thanks to Richard Pinnell for proofreading and testing.

The ACMLA Help!! Column is a way of sharing user guides, help sheets, and other instructional materials. The aim is to prevent duplication of effort, and to share information of common interest. If you have instructional materials which you would be willing to share, please contact the Editor.

ACMLA Help!! Column

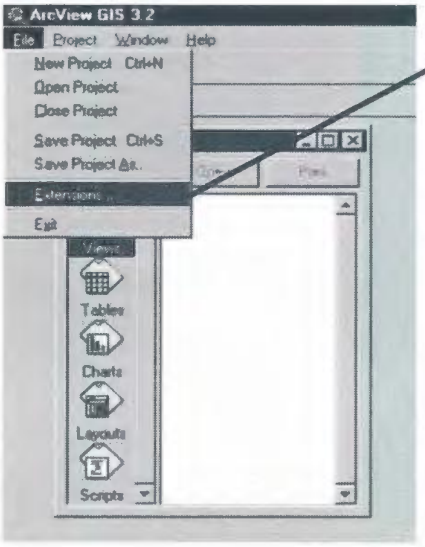
HOW TO "COOKIE CUT" IN ARCVIEW

Introduction

This procedure outlines steps to "cookie cut" or extract a section of an ArcView theme in a View window, creating a new shapefile with attributes for the selected area only.

The Procedure

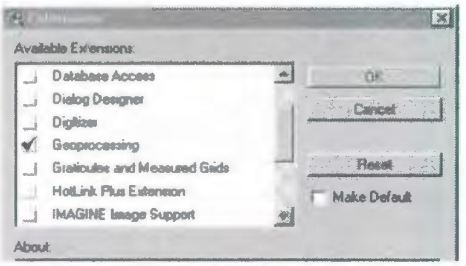
Open ArcView.



At the top of the screen, click on File and then Extensions...

Turn on the Geoprocessing Wizard, by clicking on the box beside it.

Then click OK.



Open a Project, or create a New View and Add Themes.

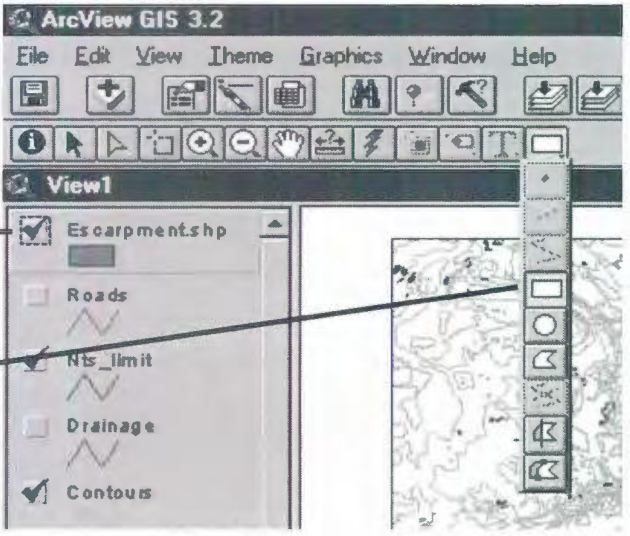
When you have the desired themes in the View, the next step is to create a polygon shape to use as your "cookie cutter". In the menu at the top of the screen, click on View and then New Theme.

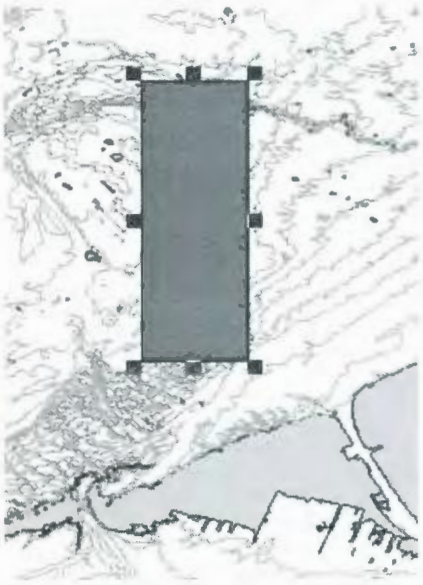
In the Feature Type drop-down menu, select "Polygon" and click OK.

In the New Theme location window, indicate a location and filename for the new polygon.
Click OK.

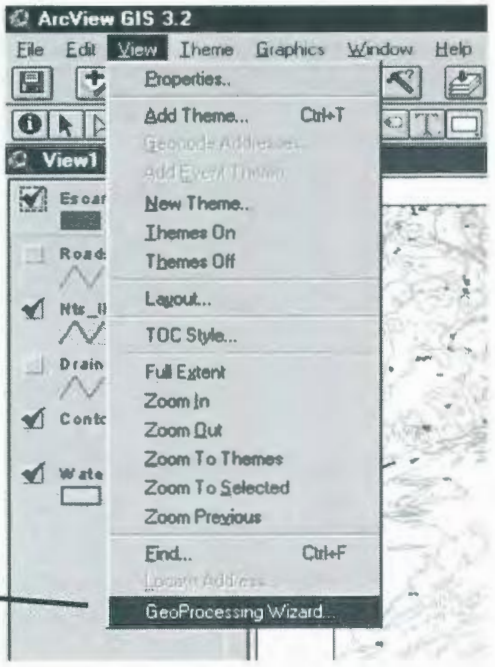
You should see a new shapefile in the Table of Contents.

Click on the Draw Tool and select the shape of polygon you wish to create (rectangle, circle or irregular polygon). This is your "cookie cutter".



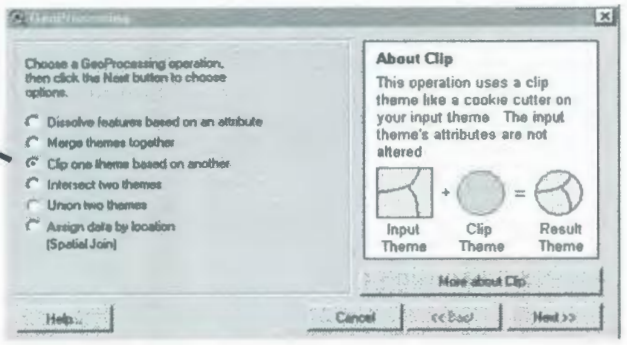


Drag the cursor across the map to create the desired polygon. If you need to see beneath the polygon, click on Theme, Edit Legend and change the Symbol colour to transparent.



In the menu at the top of the screen, click on View and then on Geoprocessing Wizard....

In the Geoprocessing window, click on the radio button beside "Clip one theme based on another" and then click the Next button.

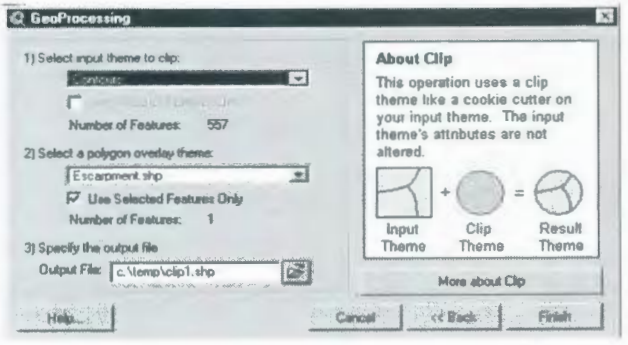


In Box 1) "Select input theme to clip", use the drop-down menu to select the theme which you wish to clip from. This is the theme on which you are going to use the "cookie cutter".

In Box 2) "Select a polygon overlay theme", select the name of the new polygon theme which you created. This is the "cookie cutter".

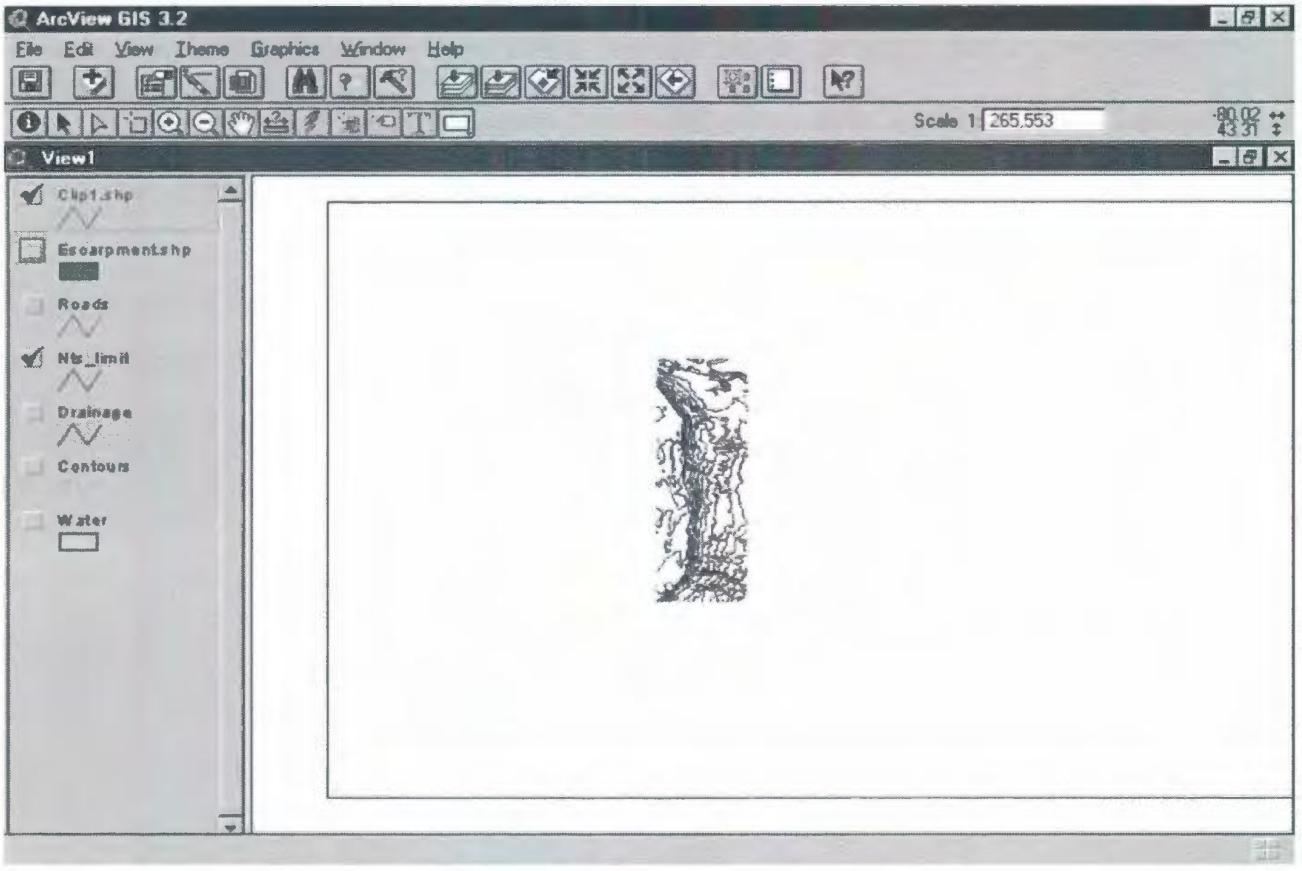
In Box 3) "Specify the output file", indicate a location and filename for the new shapefile.

Click the Finish button.



You should see a new theme appear in the Table of Contents, for the selected area of the theme you used the "cookie cutter" on.

The "cookie cutter" polygon can be used to select the same area from several themes, but the Geoprocessing Wizard can only clip one theme at a time.



ACMLA Help!! Column

The instructions for this ACMLA Help!! Column were prepared by Cathy Moulder, Lloyd Reeds Map Collection, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

Thanks to Sharon Barnes and Richard Pinnell for proofreading and testing.

The ACMLA Help!! Column is a way of sharing user guides, help sheets, and other instructional materials. The aim is to prevent duplication of effort, and to share information of common interest. If you have instructional materials which you would be willing to share, please contact the Editor.

DONALD WALTER THOMSON 1906-2001

Dr. Donald Thomson, author and historian, died on January 9th, 2001, nine days short of his 95th birthday. He was best known as the author of the three-volume history of the surveying and mapping of Canada titled *Men and Meridians* (Ottawa, 1966-1969).

Don was born at Strathcona, Alberta, January 18th, 1906. He was educated at Edmonton public and secondary schools and at the University of Alberta where he studied law. He was admitted to the Alberta bar in 1927 but instead of practising law he moved to Ottawa the following year where he developed a successful career as a parliamentary secretary. As such he was mainly occupied writing speeches and position papers for a number of parliamentarians including three cabinet ministers: J. C. Gardiner, James A. MacKinnon and George Prudham.

In the early 1960s, Dr. Sam Gamble, the Director of the Surveys and Mapping Branch in the then Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, decided that the history of the mapping of Canada should be documented. He began a search for a suitable historian to take on the job. It was a sought-after commission leading to several years employment, and as such there were numerous applicants. At first Dr. Thomson did not appear a leading contender. His only published writings were several short books of poetry, but his work for the Hon. George Prudham, then Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, illustrated his ability to describe technical subjects in clear and understandable English. This won the day.

For the title of his master-work Don chose "Men and Meridians". An important part in the overall story of the surveying of Canada was the dividing of the Prairie Provinces into farm lots for settlement. As these were all marked off and registered according to their position west of one of six surveyed meridians, Don, with poetic licence, seized on this theme to represent all Canadian surveys before and after the great prairie program.

Volume 1 starts the history with a description of the mapping of the world from the time of the earliest navigators, and carries the story forward to the Canadian experience up to the time of Confederation. This is beautifully told, and Don's training in poetry is clearly evident. As it covers a subject of wide interest, it was the most widely read of his trilogy. All three books are superbly illustrated, but Volume 1 in particular, with its reproductions of world-famous maps, was particularly well received.

Volume 2 carries the story forward to 1917, mostly

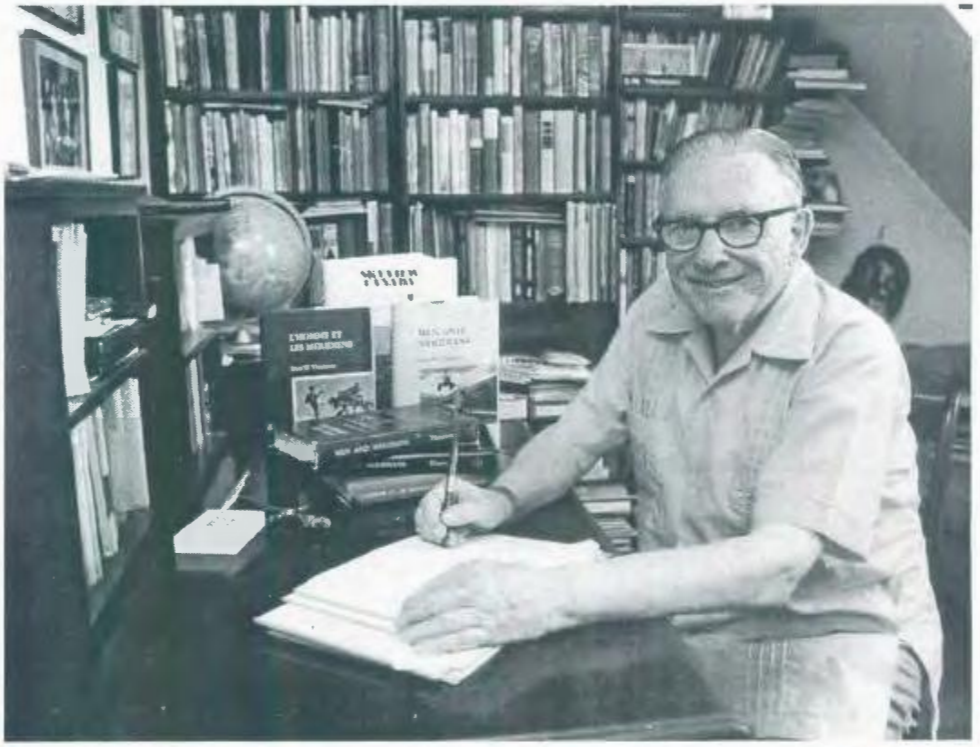


Photo source: Barbara Farrell and Aileen Desbarats (eds.) Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping: A Collection of Essays. *Ottawa: ACMLA, 1988, p.6. (Photo courtesy of Ed Dahl)*

describing the progress of settlement surveying. In this volume, the story becomes more technical and some of the general readers fall by the wayside. But their places are taken by those who participated in the events being recounted or at least had memories of persons involved. Hence the readership tended to change but remained strong.

Volume 3 takes the story forward to 1947. It therefore covers the inter-war years and ends with the first of the great changes that arrived with the digital age. Here we find the beginning of photogrammetry and electronic surveying. To describe the latter, Thomson goes five years past 1947 (the titular cut-off year of Volume 3) to describe Shoran, the first practical use of electronic measurement. It was Shoran triangulation that allowed the Canadian 1:250,000 topographic series to be completed by 1971.

Don went on to write two additional books for Dr. Gamble: *Skyview Canada* (the story of the air photography of Canada) and *Window on the Third World* (an account of Canadian assistance to developing nations by providing mapping and air photography). The latter was issued only in a limited photocopied edition.

In his retirement years, Don worked tirelessly to defend authors' rights in such fields as copyright law and anti-plagiarism legislation. He was also a steward and pastoral elder for his church, Parkdale United Church in Ottawa. He is survived by his wife Wanda and sisters Norma Paradis and Elizabeth Thomson, both of Edmonton. Our deepest sympathies go out to them.

L. M. Sebert

Welcome
New ACMLA Members

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REGIONAL NEWS

Pierre Roy

Newfoundland

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Joanne Costello is auditing a course on cartography, GIS and remote sensing this semester. She and Suanne Reid attended a two day introductory workshop on MapInfo in January. It was rescheduled by a day, due to another blizzard here. We are well on our way to a winter that breaks snowfall records, up to 450 cm as of February 24th. It is the 13th most snow since such record keeping began in 1874.

There was an interruption in some services in November due to the strike of the union for faculty and librarians. Joanne and Suanne persevered and did a fine job of helping patrons while Alberta was off from October 31 till November 13th. Alberta spent the week afterwards in Lawrencetown consulting with the Nova Scotia Community College, Centre of Geographical Sciences in planning for the future of their map library.

Hours of opening remained at 8:30 to 4:30 Monday through Friday. Reference questions were nearly 8% lower in the Map Library than last year, but about 28% lower in the Media and Data Centre. Directional questions were down 18% in the Map Library and up 36 % in the Media and Data Centre. Use of most materials in the two areas decreased, aside from a 13% increase in out of library circulation for audio visual materials. An indicator of the increasing use of the Internet was the considerably greater number of "hits" on our web pages over the past year. The Media and Data Centre saw a tremendous 307% increase in going from 1,580 to 6,427 hits, while the Map Library increased by 14% going from 10,026 to 11,435. Part of this may be due to the redesign of the library web pages during the year. Other statistics are available on our web pages at http://www.mun.ca/library/maps/9900mapstats.html and http://www.mun.ca/library/media/9900mdcstats.html.

Alberta attended the Maps and the Internet Symposium and the NACIS (North American Cartographic Information Society) annual meeting in Knoxville, TN, in October. A report co-authored with David Jones of the University of Alberta appears on page 49 in this *Bulletin*.

In October 1999, the Map Library served as the location for filming of a scene in the movie "Violet" starring Mary Walsh. The movie "premiered" on October 19, 2000 at the Avalon Mall in St. John's with many library staff members present. The map library was in an early scene, but no footage with map library staff carried over into the final version.

In January, Alberta participated as a member of a hiring panel for a "System Librarian" for CISTI (Canadian Institute of Scientific and Technical Information) to be located in St. John's.

Quebec

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Collection of digital maps
The Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec now has on the Internet a digital collection of geographical maps at high resolution (average resolution of 200 DPI). The collection currently consists of 365 maps relating to Quebec province. One finds there mainly original maps published between 1632 and 1950, but also some facsimiles of old maps mainly published by the ACMLA. Three principal categories of documents are available: "monographic" maps (306 titles on 453 distinct images), fire-insurance plans (103 titles on 728 images) and maps in series (14 titles on 579 images). Four indexes (title, author, toponym and date) make it possible to quickly find the documents required. Additions will be carried out in spring 2001: the site will include 423 titles on 1760 images. The Internet address of the collection is www2.biblinat.gouv.qc.ca/cargeo/accueil.htm.

Ontario

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We are very pleased with the recent donation from the Regional Municipality of Niagara of a complete set of digital orthophotos covering the Niagara Region. These images, taken in the spring of 2000, represent the first digital images that have been produced of the entire area at a high resolution of 30 cm. To accommodate the 28 gigabytes of data, the data is compressed in Mr.Sid format that can be used in MapInfo.

Also donated to OCUL (Ontario Council of University Libraries) Map Group members was the digital cartographic reference database (DCRB) from the Ontario Ministry of Transportation. This is considered to be the framework for which additional MTO map information will be added. The first product that emerged from the DCRB is the 1999/2000 Ontario Road Map. The next version of the road map is slated for early 2001.

In an effort to update our collection with municipal and regional mapping for the Niagara area, over the Summer site visits were made to each of the 12 municipalities' planning and public works offices, the regional office, and local government agencies (i.e. Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority). Although it was a time consuming process, we were able to acquire, *au gratis*, all updated official plans, zoning by-laws, and various thematic mapping produced by these agencies (valued at hundreds of dollars). At the same time, we were able to get a handle on GIS activity within each municipality, cooperative regional GIS initiatives with Teranet/Polaris, and digital data accessibility (which most complied to an *on-demand* agreement). However, meeting with the planners, the leads to other data resources for Niagara mapping, and an opportunity to promote the Map Library were probably the greatest benefits.

The Map Library also made an interesting link with the Brock Faculty of Education students this fall. Over a hundred "to-be Geography and History teacher" students participated in Map Library orientation sessions that focussed on resources for Social Studies teaching at the junior high school level. The incentive for this was to match cartographic resources to the new teaching curriculum requirements recently imposed by the Ontario Ministry of Education. In addition to these sessions, we performed 26 other orientation tours/demos for 8 different courses, ranging from GIS, to recreation and leisure.

We are in the process of cataloguing our air photo collection of Niagara which entails creating online records for each of the 38 series. Each record will also include a web link to our graphic index that illustrates the extent of coverage for a series.

New on our web site is a collection of outline maps that were created in-house and are free to download from www.brocku.ca/maplibrary: prepared census maps for selected major cities in Canada: Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto, Hamilton and Halifax; a Peterborough census atlas; and our miscellaneous mapping links includes census mapping for Calgary, Montreal, Ottawa and Southern Ontario. Check it out!

University of Ottawa
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We are happy to report that staffing the Map Library has finally stabilized. As of August 2000, the Map Library has a new employee, Pierre Leblanc, who joins as the Public Services Assistant. Pierre has previously worked in the Map Library on an 8-month contract in the same position and as a student. In gaining a full-time public services assistant, we gave up our half-time clerk/secretary who has been with us for 11 years. Martine Rocheleau returned from her maternity leave on November 13, so we are now fully staffed at 4 person-years. In December, the staff workroom was totally re-organized (thanks to Martine) to improve the work-flow.

In terms of GIS related activities, on November 30, the University signed a site license for ESRI products which includes 20 ArcInfo licences, 1 copy of ArcIMS and unlimited ArcView and extensions. The Map Library is particularly interested in ArcCatalog which is now part of ArcInfo and will be included in ArcView 8.1, scheduled for release in March 2001. We have received 730 coloured airphotos from the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton in JPEG format at a scale of .5 metre resolution, on 8 CD-ROMs. Unlike the NCC orthophotos, these photos constitute a photomosaic of the region but can be overlain with vector data.

Another acquisition of note was the gift from a faculty member of over 100 maps and reports on geology and geomorphology. We also acquired a CD-ROM of

historical maps that are suitable for inclusion in Powerpoint presentations and nearly 100 history maps on transparencies.

We have now completed our cataloguing of all of Canada, although for certain series we would like to increase our depth of access (e.g. we only have a series entry records for most geological maps). Grace and Frank have assisted Velma Parker of the National Archives on the formulation of Canadian responses to the ongoing revision of map cataloguing rules taking place in preparation for a revision to *Cartographic Materials*.

Grace was acclaimed as chair of the Advisory Committee on Canadian Digital Toponymic Services, an advisory group to the Geographic Names Board of Canada. The annual meeting was held in September in Winnipeg. Of note is the recognition that names databases have to be integrated into corporate GIS systems and not treated as separate databases. This however, will entail considerable work on the part of the provincial and federal agencies. As a first step a study is being proposed under GeoConnections to look at the integration issues.

Grace is also chairing an Ad-hoc Working Group on Archiving Policies for Geo-spatial Data, which has been created at the request of the Policy Node of GeoConnections. Working Group members include David Brown, National Archives of Canada, Sharon Neary, University of Calgary, Chuck Humphrey, University of Alberta, James Boxall, Dalhousie University and Lesley Cassidy from Natural Resources Canada.

Queen's University
Shirley Anne Harmer
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Voyager, the library management system by Endeavor, went live over the Christmas break. Map Library staff were involved in committee work relating to the selection and implementation phases.

The Documents Unit (Government Documents, Social Science Data Centre, Maps and Air Photos) has had a long-standing technical services component dealing with government publications. Map ordering and receiving functions were transferred to the Documents Unit in the 1998/99 budget year. In November 2000, four of the five Documents technical services staff were transferred to Central Technical Services. This means again that the ordering and receiving of maps will be done in that department, while their cataloguing and processing will remain in the Documents Unit.

Budget reductions have made less money available for student assistants. Thus, this academic year, Map Library extended hours will be offered only when classes are in session. Extended hours are offered Monday to Thursday until 9:00 p.m., Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon/evening with the evening/weekend shifts staffed by student assistants. Core hours are 8:30a.m. to 4:30p.m.

We are very pleased to have signed a licence agreement with the National Capital Commission for the use of their digital images and mapping files. These can be previewed on a website and then can be accessed by Queens' users who have registered for a password. The previews for some mapping themes are at: http://library.queensu.ca/webdoc/dml/ncc/ncc_maps.htm. Registered users can preview the images (orthophotos) via the web before downloading.

The University has also signed a site licence with ESRI. ArcView is being taught in the Geography Department this year for the first time.

University of Western Ontario
Cheryl Woods
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As a result of the massive weeding of dated general country maps that we did in August, efforts have been concentrated on finding suppliers who have recent general maps for all countries in Europe, Asia , Central and South America, and Africa. I'm happy to report that all but 23 countries have now been updated and the search continues. This will ensure that all country general maps are no more than 5 years old.

The London Public Library's main branch is moving to a new facility in less than a year, and I have been receiving many cartographic materials from them that they don't feel worthy of the move. In many cases, this has resulted in some unique dated items.

The Geography department has had external appraisers in to evaluate criteria required when (July 1) there is a change in the position of chair for the department. There has also been appraisers in for accreditation of the graduate program in the department. In both cases, tours of the facilities were given which included the Map Library.

We have added a list of our Canadian fire insurance plans to our web site which has a new address of http:/

/publish.uwo.ca/~mapref/serge_a.htm. We hope to have a general graphic index to our air photo coverage up on the web site by May 1.

Melissa Leitch will not be returning after her leave of absence which ends in mid-April, 2001. The position will be advertised in the university campus paper.

Natural Resources Canada
Earth Sciences Information Centre
Irène Kumar
irkumar@NRCan.gc.ca

Irène Kumar is continuing her assignment until August 2001. Martin Legault will be responsible for the Map Collection in her absence. If you need to contact Martin, please call (613) 995-4177 or fax him at: (613) 943-1549. If you prefer email, his Internet address is: marlegau@NRCan.gc.ca.

Beverly Chen has submitted her resignation as Head of the Earth Sciences Information Centre. The effective date is dependent on the completion of a staffing action that will allow Beverly to move into a Special Assignment Program (SAP) status under which she can work reduced hours, as necessary, and focus on special projects for ESIC, the ESS Info Division, the Earth Sciences Sector, the NRCan Department, the 5NR (5 Natural Resource Departments), the National Library, CISTI, and/or other organizations. Officially, she will be the Special Projects Officer for the ESS Info Division. Initially, she will be continuing her work as coordinator for the 5NR Libraries Web Gateway initiative on behalf of the Strategic Alliance of Federal Science and Technology Libraries. At least during a transition time, she hopes to spend one day a week advising and supporting ESIC and the other two days on the special project/projects. She has already started working only three days per week with Mondays and Wednesdays off. Pauline Kamel, ESIC's Associate Head, will act for Beverly full-time once the SAP is in place until ESIC can complete a competition process for an assignment for the Head's position.

Alberta

University of Alberta
David L. Jones
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The U. of A. map team continues to keep itself busy. Thanks to a generous materials budget this year, we have been able to order a significant number of maps, atlases and books on cartography. Among these items are the new *Atlas Rzeczypospolitej Polskeij / Atlas of the Republic of Poland* and a standing order for the *Nationaltlas Bundersrepublik Deutschland*. Thanks to my attendance at the Stewart Museum Globe Symposium which intensified our interest and awareness of globes, we have up-dated our collection of contemporary globes with one each of celestial, lunar and terrestrial globes. The celestial globe featured in a seminar that Dan Duda, Bonnie Gallinger and I presented for a graduate course. We have also acquired a number of books about globes, including *Globes at Greenwich*.

Fears that the Province's new Freedom of Information and Personal Privacy Act (FOIPP) would preclude the inclusion of individual names in county land ownership maps prompted us to acquire a complete duplicate set of these for archival purposes.

The majority of the CARTO 2000 organization committee, missing their monthly meetings, have found another project to keep them busy. We are now working toward the publication of new edition of the *Atlas of Alberta*. The previous (first) edition was published in 1969 and a new edition is overdue - the Provincial Centennial in 2005 is our target date. To date, the group has expanded to include faculty from the Departments of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences (E&AS) and Renewable Resources. A formal proposal is in preparation and province wide participation will be sought.

Among the recently acquired items of interest in our principal region of collection are two rolls of early 1970's annotated hydrographic charts of the MacKenzie River from CGS Echo, a coast guard vessel that patrolled that river. These rolls were mounted in the wheelhouse and turned to give a continuously changing chart of the river ahead.

On February 19th, Alberta's Family Day holiday, Dan Duda and Ron Whistance-Smith staffed a maps-booth and a "Archives in Your Cellar/Attic" open house at the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta.

A presentation on map cataloguing at the School of Library and Information Studies has resulted in two student volunteers assisting with the cataloguing of (some of) our backlog.

NOUVELLES REGIONALES

Pierre Roy

Terre-Neuve

Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve
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Durant la présente session, Joanne Costello suit un cours de cartographie, SIG et télé-détection. Elle et Suanne Reid ont suivi une formation de base sur MapInfo en janvier 2001.

En novembre, certains services ont connu une interruption due à une grève. Alberta s'est absentée durant la période du 31 octobre au 13 novembre 2000. La semaine qui a suivi, elle l'a passée à Lawrencetown comme consultante pour le «Nova Scotia Community College», afin de planifier l'organisation de la cartothèque du Centre des sciences géographiques.

Les heures d'ouverture sont restées les mêmes : de 8h30 à 16h30 du lundi au vendredi. Les questions de référence ont diminué de 8% à la Cartothèque par rapport à l'an dernier et de 28% au Centre de données et médias. Les questions d'orientation sont en baisse de 18% à la Cartothèque et en hausse de 36% au Centre. Exception faite d'une augmentation de 13% dans le prêt de matériel audio-visuel, l'utilisation des ressources des deux services est en baisse. Par contre, notre site Web est de plus en plus visité. On remarque une augmentation de 307% pour le Centre et de 14% pour la Cartothèque.

Alberta a assisté au Symposium sur Internet et le monde des cartes ainsi qu'à la réunion annuelle de la NACIS (Société nord-américaine d'information cartographique)à Knoxville, TN, en octobre 2000. Un article écrit en collaboration avec David Jones est disponible dans ce *Bulletin* (page 49).

En octobre 1999, la Cartothèque a servi de décor pour le tournage d'une scène du film «Violet». Le film est sorti en première le 19 octobre 2000 au Centre Avalon à St-Jean, plusieurs membres du personnel de la Cartothèque étant présents.

En janvier 2001, Alberta a été membre d'un comité pour le recrutement d'un bibliothécaire de «gestion de systèmes» pour le CISTI (Institut canadien d'information scientifique et technique) qui sera implanté à St-Jean.

Québec

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Collection numérique de cartes

La Bibliothèque nationale du Québec a maintenant en ligne une collection numérique de cartes géographiques à très haute résolution (résolution moyenne de 200 pp.). La collection comporte actuellement 365 cartes relatives au Québec. On y trouve principalement des cartes originales publiées entre 1632 et 1950 mais aussi quelques fac-similés de cartes anciennes principalement publiées par l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes. On y retrouve trois catégories principales de documents : des cartes monographiques (306 titres sur 453 coupures distinctes), des plans d'assurance-incendie (103 titres sur 728 planches) et des cartes en série (14 titres sur 579 coupures ou feuillets distincts). Quatre index (titre, auteur, toponyme et date) permettent à l'internaute de trouver rapidement les documents recherchés. Des ajouts seront effectués au printemps 2001 : le site comprendra alors 423 titres en 1760 coupures. L'adresse de la collection est la suivante : www2.biblinat.gouv.qc.ca/cargeo/accueil.htm.

Ontario

Université Brock
Colleen Beard
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Nous remercions la Municipalité régionale de Niagara pour le don récent fait à la Cartothèque d'un

jeu complet d'orthophotos numériques couvrant son territoire. Ces photos, prises au printemps 2000 présentent une résolution fine de 30 cm pour un poids de 28 gigaoctets. Les données ont été compressées à l'aide du logiciel M. Sid qui peux être utilisé dans MapInfo.

Les Cartothèques de l'OCUL (Ontario Council of Universities Libraries) ont aussi reçu en don la carte numérique de référence du ministère des transports de l'Ontario. Cette carte servira d'ossature sur laquelle viendront se greffer d'autres informations, le premier produit à valeur ajouté étant la carte routière de l'Ontario 1999/2000.

Dans un effort pour mettre à jour notre collection de cartes municipales et régionales de la région de Niagara, nous avons visité, au cours de l'été, les bureaux d'urbanisme et de planification de douze municipalités, un bureau régional et des agences d'instance locale. Nous avons pu acquérir gratuitement des mises à jour de plans officiels, des plans de zonage et diverses cartes thématiques, le tout d'une valeur de plusieurs centaines de dollars.

Cet automne, nous avons élargi notre clientèle en donnant des sessions de recherche documentaire axées sur l'enseignement des Sciences sociales au niveau secondaire à une centaine d'étudiants de la Faculté d'éducation. De plus, 26 autres sessions ont été présentées pour 8 cours différents allant des SIGs aux loisirs.

Nous cataloguons présentement nos photos de Niagara et une notice, disponible en ligne, sera créée pour chacune des 38 séries. Chaque notice comprendra un hyperlien vers une page Web présentant l'étendue de la couverture cartographique.

Nouveau sur notre site Web : une collection de cartes muettes faites par nous et pouvant être téléchargées à l'adresse www.brocku.ca/maplibrary, des cartes de recensement pour Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto, Hamilton et Halifax, un atlas de recensement pour Peterborough et différents hyperliens vers des cartes de recensement pour Calgary, Montréal, Ottawa et le Sud de l'Ontario.

Université d'Ottawa
Grace Welch
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Nous sommes contents d'annoncer que le mouvement de personnel s'est stabilisé à la Cartothèque. Pierre Leblanc a obtenu le poste permanent d'assistant aux services publics qu'il avait déjà occupé à contrat il y a deux ans pour une période de 8 mois. En gagnant ce poste, nous avons toutefois perdu notre commis/secrétaire qui occupait un poste à mi-temps. Martine Rocheleau est revenue de son congé de maternité le 13 novembre 2000. Nous sommes maintenant quatre employés/temps plein par année. Une reconfiguration de l'aire de travail dans la pièce réservée aux employés a été menée à bien (merci à Martine). Nous travaillons maintenant dans un espace adapté à nos besoins et à nos tâches.

Pendant l'automne, nous avons ajouté à notre collection de produits électroniques 8 CD-Roms contenant 730 photos aériennes couleur d'une résolution de 0,5 mètre en format JPG, cadeau de la défunte municipalité régionale d'Ottawa-Carleton. Ces photos constituent une mosaïque de la région et peuvent être superposées avec des données vectorielles.

Une entente à la grandeur de l'Université a été signée avec la compagnie ESRI donnant droit à 20 licences ArcInfo, une copie de ArcIMS et l'accès illimité à ArcView et aux différentes autres extensions. La Cartothèque est particulièrement intéressée par ArcCatalog qui fait maintenant parti du logiciel ArcInfo et qui sera inclus dans la prochaine version de ArcView 8,1 qui sortira en mars prochain.

Nous avons aussi reçu un CD-Rom contenant des cartes historiques pouvant être utilisées pour des présentations PowerPoint ainsi qu'une centaine de cartes historiques sur acétate. De plus, un professeur du département de géographie nous a fait don d'une centaine de cartes et rapports de géologie et de géomorphologie.

Nous avons maintenant complété le catalogage des cartes du Canada malgré que certains documents n'aient qu'une notice au niveau de la série. Grace et Frank ont aidé Velma Parker, des Archives nationales, pour formuler les opinions canadiennes sur la revision des règles de catalogage de la section «documents cartographiques».

En septembre, Grace Welch, toujours active au niveau de la communauté géographique et cartographique à travers le pays, a été nommé présidente du Comité consultatif sur les services canadiens de données toponymiques numériques du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques. Le comité a reconnu que les bases de données des noms géographiques devaient être intégrées aux SIGs contenant ces noms; ce qui, par contre, impliquera beaucoup de travail de la part des agences fédérales et provinciales. Une étude est proposée, sous la supervision de GéoConnections, pour examiner les problèmes d'intégration reliés à cette décision.

Grace préside aussi un comité ad hoc sur les politiques d'archivage des données géoréférencées, comité créé à la demande de GéoConnections. Le comité est constitué aussi de David Brown (Archives nationales du Canada), Sharon Neary (U. de Calgary), Chuck Humphrey (U. d'Alberta), James Boxall (U. Dalhousie) et Lesly Cassidy (Ressources naturelles Canada).

Université Queens
Shirley Anne Harmer
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Voyager, le système de gestion de bibliothèque par Endeavor, est devenu fonctionnel après le congé des Fêtes. Le personnel de la Cartothèque a été impliqué dans son choix et dans les différentes phases de sa mise en place.

Le Service documentaire, comprenant les documents gouvernementaux, le Centre de données en Sciences sociales et la Cartothèque, possède une section technique traitant depuis longtemps les publications gouvernementales. La commande et la réception des cartes ont été transférées à cette section durant l'année budgétaire 1998/99. En novembre 2000, quatre des cinq employés composant cette unité furent mutés au Service technique centralisé. De ce fait, les opérations de commande et de réception des cartes ont été relogées au Service centralisé alors que le traitement et le catalogage de ces documents restent au Service documentaire.

Les réductions budgétaires ont amené une réduction du personnel étudiant. Ainsi, durant l'année académique en cours, les heures d'ouverture de la Cartothèque n'ont été prolongées que durant les périodes de session. Les heures normales d'ouverture sont de 8h30 à 16h30 du lundi au vendredi. Durant les périodes d'activité intense les heures d'ouverture sont allongées jusqu'à 21h00 du lundi au jeudi, avec ouverture le samedi après-midi et le dimanche après-midi et en soirée.

Nous sommes très satisfaits de l'entente signée avec la Comission de la Capitale nationale pour l'utilisation de leurs photos numériques et de leurs fichiers de cartes. Des réductions de ces cartes et photos peuvent être visionnées sur notre site Web et téléchargées par les usagers de Queen qui possèdent un mot de passe. Vous pouvez examiner certains thèmes cartographiques à l'adresse suivante : http://library.queensu.ca/webdoc/dml/ncc/ncc_maps.htm

L'Université a aussi signé une licence de site avec ESRI. Pour la première fois, ArcView est enseigné aux étudiants du Département de géographie.

Université de Western Ontario
Cheryl Woods
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Suite à l'élagage massif, en août dernier, de nos vieilles cartes générales de pays, nous avons cherché des fournisseurs de cartes récentes pour tous les pays de l'Europe, d'Asie, de l'Amérique centrale, de l'Amérique du Sud et de l'Afrique. Il ne nous manque que les cartes de 23 pays et les recherches continuent. Ainsi, notre collection par pays ne comprendra pas de cartes plus vieilles que 5 ans.

La section centrale de la Bibliothèque publique de London déménagera dans moins d'un an et les responsables nous ont fait parvenir les documents cartographiques qu'ils ne désirent pas conserver. Nous avons ainsi bonifié notre collection de plusieurs cartes d'intérêt.

Le département de géographie a eu recours à des évaluateurs externes pour mettre en place des critères de sélection lors de changements de direction ainsi que pour l'accréditation du nouveau programme. Dans les deux cas, des visites des services, incluant la Cartothèque, ont été organisées.

Notre site Web est maintenant relogé à l'adresse http://publish.uwo.ca/~mapref/serge_a.htm. Nous y avons ajouté une liste des plans d'assurance

incendie disponibles et espérons y inclure une carte-index générale de notre couverture cartographique d'ici le 1er mai 2001.

Melissa Leitch ne reviendra pas au travail après sa période d'absence se terminant à la mi-avril 2001. Le poste qu'elle occupait sera affiché sur le bulletin du campus.

Ressources naturelles Canada
Centre d'information sur les sciences de la Terre
Irène Kumar
irkumar@NRCan.gc.ca

L'affectation d'Irène Kumar sera prolongée jusqu'au mois d'août 2001. En son absence, Martin Legault sera responsable de la collection des cartes. Si vous voulez communiquer avec Martin, veuillez composer le (613) 995-4177 ou par télécopieur, au : (613) 943-1549. Si vous préférez le joindre par courriel, son adresse électronique est : marlegau@NRCan.gc.ca

Beverly Chen a donné sa démission en tant que chef du Centre d'information sur les sciences de la Terre. La date d'entrée en vigueur de son départ dépend de la mise en place de mesures administratives qui permettront à Beverly d'accéder à un poste à statut particulier où elle pourra travailler moins d'heures et se concentrer sur des projets spéciaux pour le Centre d'information sur les sciences de la Terre, la division d'Info-SST, le secteur des sciences de la Terre, le ministère de Ressources naturelles Canada, les 5RN (5 sections des Ressources naturelles), la bibliothèque nationale, ICIST, et/ou pour d'autres organismes. Officiellement, elle occupera le poste d'agent de projets spéciaux pour la division Info-SST. Dans un premier temps, elle continuera son travail de coordonnatrice du web pour les 5 bibliothèques RN, sous la responsabilité de l'Alliance stratégique des bibliothèques fédérales de science et de technologie. Pendant la période de transition, Beverly aimerait consacrer un jour par semaine au CIST et deux journées pour les projets spéciaux. Elle a déjà réduit sa semaine de travail à trois jours. Pauline Kamel, chef adjoint au CIST, travaillera éventuellement à temps plein pour Beverly.

Alberta

Université d'Alberta
David L. Jones
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Grâce à un généreux budget d'acquisition documentaire, nous avons pu acheter, cette année, bon nombre de cartes, atlas et monographies traitant de cartographie. Deux exemples parmi tant d'autres : «Atlas of the Republic of Poland» et le «Nationaltlas Bundersrepublik Deutschland». Suite à ma participation au Symposium sur les globes du musée Stewart, nous avons mis à jour notre collection de globes contemporains en acquérant trois nouveaux globes : un terrestre, un lunaire et un céleste. Le globe céleste a servi lors du séminaire que Dan Duda, Bonnie Gallinger et moi-même avons présenté à des étudiants gradués. Nous avons aussi acquis des livres traitant des globes dont «Globes at Greenwich».

Nous craignons que le projet de loi provincial sur la liberté de l'information et le respect de la vie privée ait un effet négatif sur l'inscription des noms des propriétaires sur les cartes de découpage foncier. Nous devrons donc acquérir un double de cette série pour archivage.

La majorité des membres de l'organisation de CARTO 2000 sont maintenant engagés dans un autre projet : la publication d'une nouvelle édition de l'Atlas de l'Alberta qui date de 1969. Le centenaire de la province, en 2005, a été fixé comme date de la sortie de l'Atlas. Présentement, le groupe s'est assuré de la participation du département des Sciences de la terre et atmosphérique et du département des Ressources renouvelables. Une proposition de participation est en cours de rédaction et elle sera distribuée au niveau provincial.

Parmi les acquisitions récentes d'intérêt particulier, notons deux rouleaux de cartes hydrographiques annotées de la rivière McKenzie et datant de 1970. Le 19 février 2001, fête de la famille en Alberta, Dan Duda et Ron Whistance-Smith ont animé un kiosque sur les cartes au Musée et archives provinciales.

Une présentation sur le catalogage des cartes à l'École de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information a permis de recruter deux étudiants pour aider au catalogage de documents cartographiques.

NEW MAPS

Amy Chan

The Americas / produced by the National Geographic Maps for National Geographic Society. Scale 1:22,000,000. 1 in. = 347 miles. ; Bipolar oblique conic conformal proj. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, c2000.

Central Europe. Scale [ca. 1:16,000,000]. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "755241AI (R00416) 2-01".

CDI : production and cartographic details of Latin America and the Caribbean = IDC : production et détails cartographiques de l'Amérique Latine et de la Caraibe. Scale [ca. 1:60,000,000]. Montreal : Dept. of Geographic Université du Québec, c2000.

CDI : production years and cartographic details of Africa = IDC : production et détails cartographiques de l'Afrique. Scale [ca. 1:75,000,000]. Montreal : Dept. of Geographic Université du Québec, c2000.

Guatemala : political. Scale [ca. 1:3,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj. SP 1400N/1730N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802722AI (C00113) 12-00".

Guatemala : relief. Scale [ca. 1:3,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj. SP 1400N/1730N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802723AI (C00113) 12-00".

Indian lands in the United States / compiled by the United States Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Geographic Data Service Center, 1998. Scale 1:5,000,000. Reston, Va. : Geological Survey, 2000. (ISBN 0607908524).

National atlas of Canada reference map series : North Circumpolar region = la région Circumpolaire – Nord. Scale 1:10,000,000. 1 cm = 100 km. ; Azimuthal equidistant proj. Ottawa : GeoAcess Division, Natural Resources Canada, 2000.

The National atlas of the United States of America / United States Geological Survey. Scale 1:10,000,000 ; Lambert Azimuthal equal area proj., center 100°W, 45°N. Reston, Va. : United States Geological Survey, 1999. (ISBN 0607936711).

Poland : political. Scale [ca. 1:5,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj. SP 40N/56N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802627AI (R00812) 9-00".

Poland : relief. Scale [ca. 1:5,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj. SP 40N/56N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802628AI (R00812) 9-00".

Principal mineral areas of Canada / Minerals and Metals Sector and National Energy Board. 50th ed. Scale 1:6,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., Standard parallels 49°00'N and 77°00'N. Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, 2000.

[Slovenia – Bosnia and Herzegovina] Scale [ca. 1:2,900,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj. SP 40N/56N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802733AI (R02548) 1-01".

Southwest Asia. Scale 1:20,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj., Standard parallels 28°N/42°N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "802724AI (R02093) 12-00".

Sudan : political. Scale [ca. 1:13,300,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj. SP 8N/32N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802712AI (R01237) 10-00".

Sudan : relief. Scale [ca. 1:13,300,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj. SP 8N/32N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2000]. "Base 802713AI (R01237) 10-00".

A Tapestry of time and terrain / by José F. Vigil, Richard J. Pike and David G. Howell. Scale 1:3,500,000. Denver, Co. : United States Geological Survey, c2000. (ISBN 0607942630).

The world in 2000 ; countries of the world / cartography and design by Michael Roscoe. Scale 1:10,000,000 ; Robinson Proj., standard parallels 40°N/40°S. London, England : Royal Geographical Society, 1999.

The world network of biosphere reserves / UNESCO ; cartography : Nancy François; design : Ivette Fabbri. Scale [ca. 1:35,000,000]. Paris : UNESCO, 2000.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Frank Williams

AAA Britain road atlas. 2000. Heathrow, Florida: American Automobile Association. 144p. $19.95 US. ISBN 1562513044.

AAA Europe road atlas. 2000. Heathrow, Florida: American Automobile Association. 128p. $19.95 US. ISBN 1562513036.

AAA North America road atlas: United States, Canada, Mexico. 2000. Heathrow, Florida: American Automobile Association. 145p. $10.95 US. ISBN 1562512927.

Atlas of the World. 2000. 8th edition. New York: Oxford University Press. 416p. $75.00 US. ISBN 0195216849.

Barrington atlas of the Greek and Roman world - 2 vol. set. w/ CD-ROM. 2000. Richard, J.A., ed. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 175p. $475.00 US. ISBN 0691049629.

Berggren, J.L. 2000. *Ptolemy's Geography: an annotated translation of the theoretical chapters*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 232p. $69.50 CAN. ISBN 0691010420.

Carroll, B. 2000. *The Routledge historical atlas of religion in America*. New York: Routledge. 144p.
$40.00 US. ISBN 0415921317.
$19.95 US. ISBN 0415921376.

Christopher, A.J. 2000. *Atlas of South African change*. New York: Routledge. 272p. $100.00 US. ISBN 0415211778.

Commission on Cartography and Children, International Cartographic Association. *Conference on teaching maps for children: theories, experiences and perspectives beginning the 3rd millennium; September 6-8, 2000*. 2000. Budapest: Department of Cartography, Eotvos Lorand University. 100p.

Duncan, A. and Opatowski, M. 2001. *Trouble spots: the world atlas of strategic information*. New York: Sutton Publishing. 335p. $39.95 US. ISBN 0750921714.

Encyclopedic world atlas. 2000. 5th edition. New York: Oxford University Press. 288p. $45.00 US. ISBN 0195215893.

Flynn, J. 2000. *Inside Arc/Info v8*. 2nd edition. Onword Press. 512p. $56.95 US. ISBN 1566901944.

Frank, A. 1999. *The Routledge historical atlas of the American South*. New York: Routledge. 144 p. $17.95 US. ISBN 0415921414.

Geographica: atlas mondial illustré. 2000. Ed. français. Cologne: Könemann. 315 p. $89.00 US. ISBN 3829024762.

Geographical data acquisition. 2000. Chen, Y.Q., ed. New York: Springer-Verlag. 300p. $74.00 US. ISBN 3211834729.

Lliffe, J.C. *Datums and map projections*. 2000. New York: CRC Press, Inc. 160p. $59.95 US. ISBN 0849308844.

Macmillan centennial atlas of the world. 1999. New York: Macmillan. $203.50 US. ISBN 002865370X.

Madej, E. 2000. *Cartographic design using ArcView GIS*. Onword Press. 432p. $54.95 US. ISBN 1566901871.

Mieczkowski, Y. 2001. *The Routledge historical atlas of presidential elections*. New York: Routledge. 144p. $17.95 US. ISBN 0415921392.

National Geographic Society. 1998. *National Geographic satellite atlas of the world*. Washington: National Geographic. 222p. $55.00 US. ISBN 0792272161.

North Carolina atlas: portrait for a new century. 2000. Orr, D.M, ed. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 461p. $45.00 US. ISBN 0807825077.

Opdycke, S. 2000. *The Routledge historical atlas of women in America*. New York: Routledge. 144p. $17.95 US. ISBN 0415921384.

Oxford companion to the Earth. 2000. Hancock, P.L., ed. New York: Oxford University Press. 1024p. $60.00 US. ISBN 0198540396.

Parry, R.B., and Perkins, C. 2000. *World mapping today*. 3rd ed. London: Bowker-Sauer. 1064p. $350.00 US. ISBN 1857390350.

Plamondon, M. 2000. *Lewis and Clark trail maps: a cartographic reconstruction: v.1. Missouri River between Camp River*. Pullman: Washington State University Press. 176p. $45.00 US. ISBN 087422232X.

Robson, John. 2000. *Captain Cook's world: maps of the life and voyages of James Cook*. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 208p. $40.00 US. ISBN 0295980192.

Seary, E.R. 2000. *Place names of the Northern Peninsula: a new edition*. Hollett, R. and Kirwin, W.J., eds. St.John's: ISER Books. 256p. $24.95 US. ISBN 0919666744.

Stalker, P. 2000. *Handbook of the world*. NewYork: Oxford University Press. 448p. $14.95 US. ISBN 0192800930.

The Times atlas of the world. 2000. 8th edition. Harper Collins. 384p. $50.00 US. ISBN 0723010846.

La télédétection optique et radar et la géomatique pour la gestion des problèmes environnmentaux: Comptes rendus du Colloque International, Université d'Ottawa, 10 au 12 mai 1999: actes = proceedings. 2000. A. Bannari ed. Ottawa: Laboratoire de télédétection et de géomatique de l'environnement, Université d'Ottawa. 310 p. $40.00 CAN. ISBN 096866900X.

Vegetation mapping: from patch to planet. 2000. Alexender, R. & Millington, A.C., eds. J.Wiley. 339p. $90.00 US. ISBN 0471965928.

Waldman, C. 2000. *Atlas of the North American Indian*. New York: Blackwell's. 385p. $45.00 US. ISBN 0816039747.

Wilford, J.N. 2000. *The mapmakers*. New York: A.A. Knopf. 507p. $30.00 US. ISBN 0375409297.

White, D.C., and Morris, P. 2000. *The Gerald F. Fitzgerald collection of polar books, maps, and art at the Newberry Library: a catalogue*. Karrow, R.W. Jr., ed. Chicago: The Newberry Library. 227p. $35.00 US. ISBN 0911028684.

Whittow, J.H. 2000. *The Penguin dictionnary of physical geography*. New York: Penguin. 590p. $22.00 CAN. ISBN 0140514503.

World Bank atlas. 2000. Washington: World Bank. 63p. $20.00 US. ISBN 0821345524.

Editor's Note:

Owing to a wrist injury, Frank Williams has been forced to resign as New Books and Atlases Editor. I would like to thank him sincerely for his conscientious efforts on our behalf since Fall 1997, and wish him a very speedy recovery.

Martine Rocheleau, University of Ottawa, has offered to take over this column. Thanks, Martine, and welcome to the *Bulletin* staff.

ACMLA ACACC

ACMLA BULLETIN REVIEW GUIDELINES

Format

Your review should include three sections in this order: 1) the bibliographic citation and source information; 2) the body (text) of the review; 3) your name, title, institutional affiliation, city and province.

The bibliographic citation should include: author, title, edition (if applicable), place of publication, publisher, date, number of pages, price (if known) and ISBN. An example is given below:

Andrew, Paige G. and Larsgaard, Mary Lynette, editors. *Maps and Related Materials: Cataloging, Classification, and Bibliographic Control.* Binghampton, NY: Haworth Information Press, 1999. 487 p. $ 50.00 US. ISBN 0-7890-0813-0.

The length of the review is at the reviewer's discretion, but should normally reflect the importance of the work being reviewed. A typical review is 500 words.

You may submit your review via email, floppy disk or on paper.

Content

In describing the book, atlas, map or software, the body of your review should analyse and evaluate the work, and, if appropriate, compare it with similar titles. Typical analytical/ evaluative elements include: the scope and purpose of the work; the authority of the author; the format, e.g. cartographic vs. textual; the work's usefulness as a research tool; and its suitability for library collections, and in which types of libraries.

Editorial Policies

Opinions expressed in reviews are those of the reviewer, not of the ACMLA. The Reviews Editor may edit reviews lightly, without communicating with the reviewer. Should the Reviews Editor determine that a major revision is required, he will contact the reviewer for discussion. Reviews in either French or English (or both) are welcome.

Thank you for your attention to these guidelines. Recommendations of other titles to be reviewed and other qualified reviewers are most welcome.

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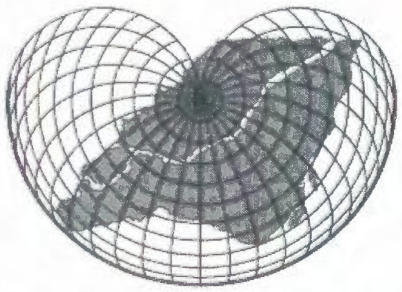

CARTO 2001

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REVIEWS

Tim Ross

Parry, R.B. and C.R. Perkins. *WORLD MAPPING TODAY*. 2nd edition. East Grinstead, UK: Bowker-Saur, 2000. xi, 1064 p. $350 US. ISBN 1-85739-035-0.

The true test of a good map collection is often thought to be reflected in the strength of its holdings and further defined by the topographic series that it maintains. Each map library has a collection development policy that dictates the priorities in which purchases of cartographic materials are to be made. I have thought that the ideal map library should have coverage of each country at 1:250,000 when possible. To have coverage at 1:50,000 where possible would be a dream come true. This is not realistic for many smaller collections, but those in the "big leagues" with a healthy acquisition budget can make this a reality.

The newest edition of *World Mapping Today* is certainly a cartographic source book that can aim you in the right direction toward acquiring topographic maps for most, if not all countries in the world.

The first four chapters entitled Introduction, State of World Mapping, Availability and Access, and World Mapping are in themselves extremely informative. The global insight into mapping that these provide gives not just an overview but specifics about national atlases, map dealers and the Web's influence since 1987.

This second edition has grown both in size from 583 pages and price of $195 US from its earlier (1987) first edition, but it offers a gold mine of information for each country's mapping status. In this newest book, the address section has been expanded to include email, fax, phone and web site information for many suppliers, both governmental and commercial. The section which offers details for each country lists currently available maps and data - atlases, gazetteers, general, image, earth sciences, environmental, social, cultural and economic, administrative, and urban maps all of which is very helpful for basic acquisition purposes if you cannot afford the topographic series. Bathymetric and aeronautical charts are mentioned when geographically applicable. Digital versions of map data sets have been symbolized either in a note or before the entry.

How many times have you purchased a topographic set and found that an accompanying index has not been included? Doubtful that there are many things more frustrating and time consuming than having to start from scratch to draw it yourself. A few commercial web sites offer topographic indexes that you can download and paper copies of some countries are available from GeoCenter. This edition features sharp computer drawn graphic indexes. Their clarity and size, even for 1:25,000 scale topographic series, are excellent.

Changes in the political and economic situation of each country are described, followed by the graphic indexes. In the case of Eritrea, it had no topographic series published when the book was released but plans were being made for the compilation of detailed soil mapping. The same details are reflected in the text for the former Eastern European bloc countries and those with restricted export of topographic maps.

This massive undertaking by the authors cannot be compared to any other single source book of this type. Its format is easy to use and its content is invaluable for map librarians and those in public libraries who wish to develop their general map holdings. Its price is the biggest drawback and makes me wonder how often it would have to be used to make it worth the expense.

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Whitaker, Ewan A. *MAPPING AND NAMING THE MOON: A HISTORY OF LUNAR CARTOGRAPHY AND NOMENCLATURE.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999. xix + 242 p. US $59.95 hardcover. LC: 98-39475. ISBN: 0-521-62248-4.

Ewan Whitaker was in the right place at the right time, a lunar astronomer when the Moon was unfashionable, who found himself in demand when the Moon became a destination. He helped map the Moon and organize its chaotic system of crater names at the dawn of the Space Age, and worked with photography of the lunar surface from the early NASA missions. By painstaking comparison of features seen in surface and orbital images, he identified the Surveyor 3 landing site, which became the target of the Apollo 12 astronauts. He has long been one of the world's leading authorities on the history of lunar cartography. Now his decades of experience are condensed into this slim, rich and beautifully produced volume.

The title states the book's two interwoven themes: how people mapped the Moon and named its features. In four fifths of the book Whitaker presents these subjects chronologically. The remaining fifty pages contain detailed lists of names assigned by lunar cartographers over the centuries. The history of lunar mapping has been described elsewhere, including other works by Whitaker, but this is by far the most complete and best illustrated description of the subject yet published, except (unfortunately) for its coverage of the last few decades. Many maps described and illustrated here have not been portrayed in any other presentation of the subject. An excellent example is a map by Johann Lambert using an innovative map projection (p. 86), a map I have never seen elsewhere. A map by Sirsalis (p. 59) was thought lost until recently rediscovered, so it is not shown in any previous sources. A unique feature of this book is its first chapter on pre-telescopic observations, which, I confess, mentions my own work. Alas, this thoroughness fades towards the end, where the thousands of Apollo-era maps are mentioned only in passing, the emphasis falling primarily on the names. Readers who need a detailed discussion of recent lunar mapping must revert to 'Mapping of the Moon' by Z. Kopal and R.W. Carder (D. Reidel, 1974). An opportunity to update that reference was lost here. As just one example of what might have been covered, geological mapping in both the U.S. and U.S.S.R. has never been described in a historical context. Whitaker could also have brought things really up to date by mentioning recent digital mapping from Clementine data, though admittedly this mission was flown after he retired. On the other hand, lunar nomenclature (the assigning of placenames) has never been described in as much detail as it is in this book. From Plutarch's few ancient names to the competing seventeenth century systems, and recent efforts to standardize nomenclature for scientific users, two millennia of evolution and argument are laid out in detail. This may be of less interest to some readers than the visually striking maps, but for historians of cartography or astronomy and for people trying to find the meaning or origin of a feature name it is a fascinating and valuable reference.

No book is free of faults, but there are relatively few in this case. The most grievous omission is the lack of proper bibliographic citation throughout the book, making it very difficult to step back into the literature to follow up points of interest. I am convinced that Whitaker's statements concerning the Caspian Sea, or Caspia, as a name for a lunar feature (p. 6) are based on a misunderstanding of Plutarch. When Plutarch mentions the Caspian, he is referring quite explicitly to the terrestrial feature (as an example of the kinds of irregularity found in Earth's arrangement of land and sea) and never likens it to any lunar marking. The author's involvement with official mapping and nomenclature causes him to pay scant attention to more popular or non-scientific works, a fault by no means unique to him. For instance, the early eighteenth century map by Hohmann comparing the naming schemes of Hevelius and Riccioli is widely known but never mentioned here. An inset of the Moon in a celestial map by Allard (p. 92) is mentioned because of its idiosyncratic names, but not illustrated. How I would have liked to see it! Whitaker might argue that such maps are of no significance to the course of science, but consider the following example of the significance of unofficial maps and names. In the 1960s Herbert Ross of Massachusetts published several hand-drawn maps of the Moon with which space enthusiasts could follow the progress of the Apollo missions. Ross applied the name 'Lacus Titicaca' to a dark spot near the crater Copernicus, an unofficial name which I have not seen elsewhere. These maps and this name are not mentioned by Whitaker. However, in 1966 the Ginn educational publishing company reprinted Ross's map for classroom use. Ironically, this 'unofficial' cartography may have been seen by far more people, may have

become more a part of the public perception of the Moon, than any official map. So, all in all this is a superb book, but it is far from being the last possible word on the subject.

Is this book worth buying? Yes, certainly, for anyone interested in the history of this aspect of cartography, and certainly for any serious map or reference library. Most of what this book gives us is either unique or more complete than can be found elsewhere. Many of the illustrations are not to be found in any similar compilation. I wholeheartedly recommend it, and I am very pleased with my copy.

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(Professor Stooke's research includes both the history of planetary cartography and the mapping of asteroids and other non-spherical worlds.)

Baudouin, Yves with Pierre Inkel & Martin Lapointe. *[CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.]* Montreal: Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Department of Geography, GEIGER, 2000. Free. No ISN. 3 posters, each 71 x 101.5 cm.

The first two sheets of this publication, those dealing with *Africa* and *Latin America and the Caribbean*, were received for review. The third sheet, *Asia and the Middle East*, was to be published in December 2000. Each is a bilingual poster, English on one side, French on verso. Each poster has an individual title in the form *CDI: Production years and cartographic details of Africa = IDC : Production et details cartographiques de l'Afrique*. The word "years" does not appear in the English title of the other sheet, nor does it appear in the French language title of the Africa sheet so may represent an simple editing error.

When first viewed, this reviewer was reminded of the one page atlases from Environment Canada in the 1970s in that they present the contents of a book in poster form.

The appropriate major academic works in this field form the list of "Sources" for each sheet, with the addition of Aaron Mazlish and Will Teft's 1992 work *The World Map Directory*, published by Map Link. One wonders if the authors might also have consulted Geocenter's catalogues and if not, suggest that if these posters go into a second edition, that these publications would be a valuable addition to their survey.

Very neatly and compactly arranged on each sheet are 6 maps illustrating:
- Topographical coverage cumulated in function of surface area covered
- Distribution of topographical maps according to three periods of production
- Distribution of topographical maps according to three scale groupings
- Location of countries
- Cartographic Development Index (CDI)
- Cartographic Development Index Groupings according to average

The first four are arranged in a column at the left side of each sheet, while the last two are stacked in the upper right corner. Below these two is an explanation of the project and how the CDI is arrived at.

Across the bottom of each poster is a list of the countries included in that region with information on organizations producing maps of each country, and their addresses. Only postal addresses are given. Knowing the name of the organization or institution however, is the entry point to discovering any existing electronic communication possibility.

The major portion of each sheet consists of tables, one for each country, listed alphabetically. A feature which makes it easy to find the country in which one is interested is the inclusion of a large capital letter at the beginning of the list of countries starting with that letter. Each table, here termed a "Cartographic Detail Sheet", give the HDI (for which I did not find a definition); Surface area; Date of independence; Population, from the 1998 UNICEF publication *State of the World Population*; Principal colonizing countries; Producing organization; Scale; Type of map; Production years; and Number of sheets. The last reveals the number of sheets planned for a series and the number issued up to the date of the information used in the survey. As implied by

the heading "Type of map", maps other than topographic maps are included. General maps, road maps and a variety of thematic maps appear in the lists, with the smallest scale noted at 1:5,000,000.

Though shipped folded, these sheets should be unfolded and encapsulated on receipt. The paper chosen for the production is clay coated and, without actually testing, appears to offer the possibility of rapidly separating on the folds if opened and closed in use. The format and content however, lends itself to display in the map collection. They offer an excellent compilation of answers to questions posed both by our users and questions we often ask of ourselves. Not only do they indicate the cartographic health of the countries analysed but also the "health" of our own collections in terms of regional coverage. One is struck by how much easier it would have been to complete the Research Libraries Conspectus project some 10 years ago, and similarly how much easier it would have been to estimate the strength of our holdings when completing the submissions for the National Archives *Union List of Foreign Topographic Map Series in Canadian Map Collections*.

This is a valuable contribution to the literature concerning the availability of mapping of developing countries and should find a prominent place in all academic and other research focussed map collections.

Ronald Whistance-Smith, Curator Emeritus
William C. Wonders Map Collection
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

SOFTMAP7 ONTARIO TOPO50 VOLUME 1, SOUTHERN ONTARIO. SoftMap Technologies Inc., 420 Charest Blvd East, 2nd floor, Québec City, Québec G1K 8M4, Canada. http://www.softmaptechnologies.com Can $69.95 + taxes

System Requirements:
Pentium 133 (or higher)
32 MB of RAM
Minimum 100 MB of disk space
CD-ROM drive
Video card displaying 65,000 or more colours
Windows 95, 98, NT 4 (sp3), and 2000

Get out your hiking boots, your backpack, and your compass and let's go hiking. But wait; don't forget your GPS unit and laptop too! Judging by the box that this incredible software came in, that's what SoftMap thinks you'll be able to, and even want to do, with this set of digital maps. They may be on to something.

My first comment on this item is that it is absolutely a massive work. After using the software for over a month, I have to admit I don't think I've managed to even scratch the surface of everything it can do.

To get a good sense of the geographic breadth and technical size of *Ontario Topo50, Vol. 1*, imagine scanning the dozens and dozens of National Topographic Service maps at 1:50 000 and 1:250 000 south from Sault Ste. Marie to the west, and Lake Temiscaming to the east. (According to SoftMap, this is equivalent to over $1,000 dollars of printed maps). Then imagine stitching and geocoding them, putting them on a three CD-ROM set, and making the entire package searchable, displayable on a standard computer, and printable. And this is only the Southern Ontario title; there are titles for the rest of the country as well!

The installation of the product proved quite difficult on a networked NT 4.0 machine since SoftMap Plus TM required administrator access because of security policies at the University of Toronto Library. It was, on the contrary, quite easy to install on Windows 95 and Windows 98 configured computers. Processor speed did not seem to vary too much the length of time required between all three installations. The product was installed on a Pentium III 850 MHz (Windows NT), a Pentium II 300 MHz (Windows 98), and a Pentium 133 MHz Laptop (Windows 95). The installation is quite taxing in terms of required space on a hard-drive (100 MBs), especially when you consider the fact that the data is actually retrieved from the CD-ROMs. A release note enclosed in the box also explains that system resources are almost completely used up by the SoftMap Plus software and running other applications and printing might be affected when the product is in use. On a recent visit to the SoftMap web pages, I noticed that there is now an update of the software available for download for users running versions 4.00.0052 and 4.00.58 of the SoftMap Plus software. Because of network administrator restrictions, however, I wasn't able to take advantage of the new patch.
When first starting SoftMap Plus, you must have a

data disk in your drive or the software will not display any maps. The user is, in this case, prompted to put a CD in the drive. Once a session is started, an index map is automatically displayed in a left frame. The number of options available at this point is, in many ways, quite bewildering. To start, a wizard first prompts the user to create a new session or to open an existing one. This process is a bit confusing to a new user since there is no point of context to creating or editing a new session when an old session has never been observed. But once in a session, the process is quite intuitive.

From within a session, countless more paths can be followed to explore. At the top of the screen are exactly forty-three icons to choose from. Many are familiar ones such as the magnifying glasses (+ and -) to zoom in and out, the scrolling hand, the binoculars to search, but there are also many unfamiliar ones (at least they are to this user). These include four different icons to measure distances and surface area, a magnetic declination icon, an add-point of interest icon, etc.

The zooming in to the various scales is done quite effortlessly, and the display is very impressive. The images viewed are the scanned National Topographic System of Canada sheets. Seeing the display on a small 12-inch laptop monitor did not take away from the usefulness of the views, especially with the Acenter map@ option. Of course it was much better on a 21" display, but one could still easily see using the product in the field.

The print function features two major options. One is to print the current view of the map on screen, and the other is for selecting a printing zone. Printouts are of good quality and usefulness, and include a banner with the user-defined title of the printout, a graduated scale of the map area, the coordinates, and the UTM grid lines (if chosen as an option for display during the wizard session). Omitted from the printouts is the magnetic declination and datum information (both of which would be useful).

Generally the printouts are excellent, but when printing an urban area in black and white on a laser printer, the results are less than spectacular with few variations between colour tones. The results are probably much better on a colour printer. Printouts of rural areas are quite good on the same printer. I did encounter one serious problem with printing zooms of areas. On a few attempts, the printout consisted of one page with several large dark pixels, followed by about a dozen or so blank (except for two lines) pages.

An extremely useful option you'll find is the capability of copying a view and pasting it into graphic manipulation software. A test using Paint Shop Pro worked very well with the only setback being that coordinates are not copied along with the image. The grids are included, if they are part of the current session. As well, memory might be a problem for some users when attempting to copy images. This test was conducted on a machine with 650 MB of RAM. My 65 MB of RAM laptop could not conduct this operation, but my 200 MB home desktop machine managed to do it.

Some of the interesting features of the software package include the constant display option of magnetic declination and coordinates (in UTM and or DMS with datum included). Another is being able to save a session and then being able to come back to it later or saving a location as a bookmark and coming back to the location during any session. The back and forward buttons are a great way of getting out of a situation where you can no longer tell where you are. Unfortunately there is no equivalent in real life when we get lost in the trails! You can also adjust the number of items you want to store in the back and forward memory in the tools option. Being able to open several windows of maps simplifies browsing and zooming. This allows a user to keep a perspective of an area being examined. Users can also specify the number of pixels the display can go down to in the zoom in feature.

The searching capabilities of the product are extremely well developed. Users can search by coordinates, by place name, and by personal bookmarks. Place name searching is quite extensive. Options include provincial databases, family of geographic feature, and a countless list of place names to chose from. There were no apparent problems with searching by these two options, but searching by bookmark proved a bit more problematic. When searching for an place name found outside of the active CD, the search option prompts you to change to the proper CD. Once the new CD in place, the area automatically appears. Unfortunately, this feature does not exist for bookmark searching. When a bookmark falls outside the current CD, no message appears and the map

on the screen remains the same.

SoftMap Plus can be a bit clunky to use, and at times frustrating because of the need to change CDs not only to access different areas but also to view areas at different scales. To offset this problem, users can load the contents of all CDs to their hard-drives. This solution, of course, requires the appropriate amount of disk-drive space.

Esthetically, it takes some getting used to the variations in shading and colouring between the different scales of scanned maps. A more difficult problem to surmount is the difference between some stitched adjacent map sheets. Variations between neighbouring sheets are sometimes evident and a bit of a stumbling block. In one particular case, while manoeuvring up highway 11 North of Toronto in cottage country at 1:250 000, I noticed the road abruptly ending and instead continuing from the west. By examining the paper version of the 1:50 000 map sheets I realized that one sheet I was on had been converted to NAD 27 from NAD 83 and the other had remained NAD 83. This might possibly account for the problem, but, on the other hand, the 1:250 000 sheets used the same datum. (See NTS sheets 31D, 31E, 31D/14, and 31E/3). Trying to figure this problem out left me wanting a reference to which NTS sheet I was viewing on the screen. This is an option that is not evident to this user if it does exist.

Unfortunately, *SoftMap Ontario Topo50* does not come loaded with the GPS option. The beta software for GPS units can be downloaded for free until August 31st, 2001. Not all GPS units are compatible with the software, check the website for details.

As for the usefulness of this product as a teaching tool, I would approximate that most students not familiar with the NTS map sheets would find the product difficult to use. Most users familiar with maps would find the product extremely useful. Being able to provide an area of a map in colour for a patron without having to scan it is a tremendous development and will possibly help prolong the life of our paper maps by reducing the number of photocopies.

The nearest comparable application to SoftMap's line of products is TopoZone's web page www.topozone.com which houses all the United States Geological Survey maps at all scales. The content is similar, but the use of the data is different. SoftMap has the advantage and disadvantage of being on your desktop. While SoftMap is faster in displaying a view of maps, the constant switching of CD-ROMs is clunky, cumbersome, and frustrating. At the same time, however, having such a massive amount of data accessible on the faster CD-ROM platform, allows for many programmed applications around it which a web site cannot benefit from. This includes all the various printing options and searching capabilities, as well as the speed and quality of displays and prints.

Softmap has just announced that a new interim update is due for mid-April as a free download from the website. The update is intended to improve printing on black and white and large-size printers. Softmap also claims that less computer resources will be required for printing after installing the update. In fact, 32 to 64 megabytes of RAM on a desktop will be enough RAM to perform most tasks.

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Reviewers Needed

The Reviews Editor has several books in hand which require reviews. If you are interested in reviewing one of these (and keeping the book), please contact Tim at timross@interchange.ubc.ca.

- Andrew, Paige G. and Larsgaard, Mary L. *Maps and Related Materials: Cataloging, Clasification and Bibliographic Control*. NY: Haworth, 2000.

- Andrews, J.H. *Shapes of Ireland: Maps and their Makers, 1564-1839*. Dublin: Geography Publications, 1998.

- Bassett, Thomas and Scheven, Yvette. *Maps of Africa to 1900: A Checklist of Maps in Atlases and Journals in the Collections of the University of Illinois*. Urbana Champaign: Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois, 2001.

- Buisseret, David. *Envisioning the City: Six Studies in Urban Cartography*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998.

- Delano-Smith, Catherine and Kain, Roger J.P. *English Maps: A History*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000.

SYMPOSIUM ON MAPS AND THE INTERNET ICA (INTERNATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION)

AND

NACIS (NORTH AMERICAN CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SOCIETY) TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

Knoxville, Tennessee
October 11-14, 2000

Reported by Alberta Auringer Wood* and David L. Jones**

The symposium was an all day event on October 11th, beginning with registration at 8 am for the 83 people in attendance from the United States, Canada, The Netherlands, Iceland, and a couple of other countries. Michael Peterson (University of Nebraska at Omaha), Chair of the International Cartographic Association (ICA) Commission on Maps and the Internet, who organized the symposium, provided an introduction in the first session on "Uses and Potential". He noted that in June 1993 there were 130 web servers while in September 2000 there were 21,166,912! The exponential growth pattern is expected to continue. He also reviewed the fundamental types of maps on the Internet: scanned vs. generated and static vs. interactive, and the contrasts between printed and Internet maps in terms of a) resolution [printed ~ 2000 dpi; screen image ~ 80-100 dpi] b) permanence vs. actuality and c) level of interactivity. The terms of reference for the Commission and planned meetings were described. Mark Monmonier (Syracuse University) followed with a presentation on "Webcams, Interactive Index Maps, and our Brave New World's Brave New Globe". The emphasis was on webcams which are used to monitor something visually. He noted that the earliest occurrence was in Cambridge, England, in 1991 to monitor a coffee machine, while the earliest cartographic one was in 1996 when three sites on I-66 were indicated on a map. Some of the indexing for webcams is inadequate, but he noted a world map of live webcams. Also displayed was a map of midtown Manhattan showing the location and coverage of security cameras. Corné van Elzakker (ITC, The Netherlands) was the next speaker covering "Uses and Users of Maps on the Web". One of the current programs at the ITC is on education and research in web cartography, which led to the publication of the book entitled *Web Cartography* by Menno-Jan Kraak and Allan Brown with the accompanying website http://kartoweb.itc.nl/webcartography/webbook/. He noted advantages of the web over CD-ROM such as accessibility (historical maps) and actuality (weather, traffic), and illustrated a number of models using web maps. Some web map use research questions are the how and who, as, despite the exponential growth, only a small percentage of the world population actually uses the web, about 6%. It is a major medium for dissemination of maps to users, such as MapQuest reporting 2.5 million maps per day in November 1999 and mentioning another overall figure of 40 million web maps being created per day. Some problems and limitations were noted, such as relating to the computer being used and the lack of control over the final appearance.

The next session was on "Methods and Formats". Ilya Zaslavsky (Supercomputer Center, University of California at San Diego) talked about "Client-Side 2D Vector Rendering and XML in Web Interactive Mapping". XML stands for extensible markup language. Also mentioned was the Open

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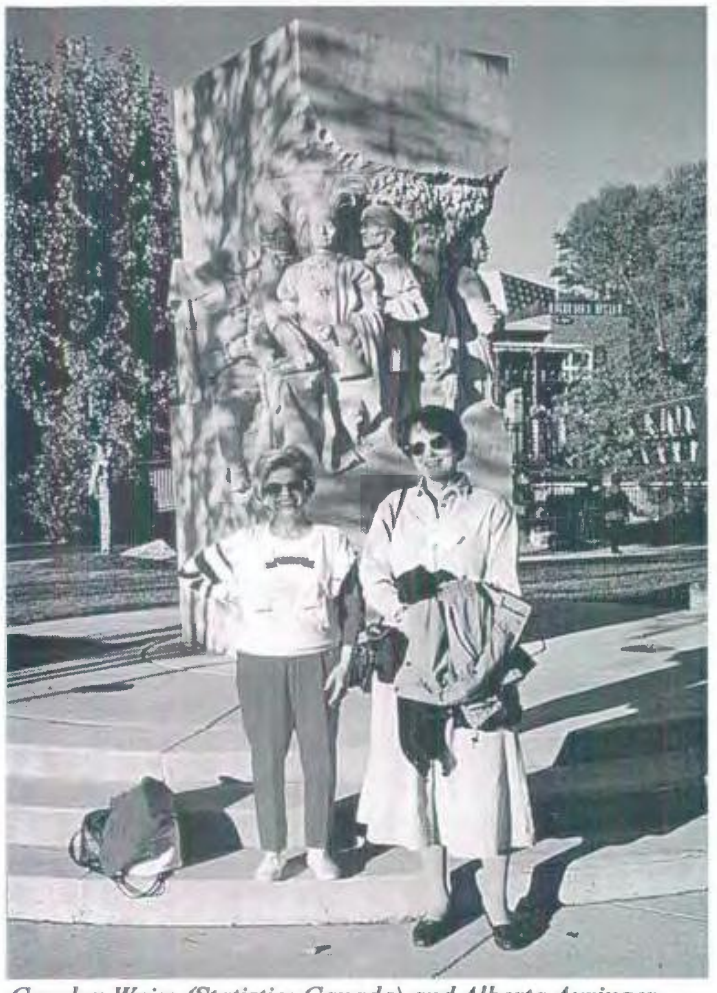
GIS Consortium's geographic markup language with the suggestion that it be used for exchange while the ArcView extensions for converting to XML, Axio Map, be used for presentation. He was followed by Ignacio Guerrero (Intergraph Corporation, Huntsville, AL) speaking on "Maximizing the Value of Existing GIS Software by Using OPENGIS XML Based Interface". It was a good follow-up. He noted that XML is a simple text-based system to encode data and uses a system of tags like HTML. He felt that GML is enabling technology for the next step to include vector graphics. Steve Tanner (University of Alabama in Huntsville) was next to present a paper on "Visualization of On-demand Virtual Data Products in a Distributed Environment" authored by colleagues Mike Botts, Ken Keiser, Helen Conover and Sara Graves who could not attend. He covered Earth Science Information Partners with NASA which collects data and stores it without knowing how it will be used and described a Passive Microwave ESIP to allow remote visualization that is java based. The morning concluded with Jandirk Bulens (Wageningen University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) presenting his, Pim Lureman's, and Henk Kramer's essay "A Geodata 3D Viewer for the Web". This offered a way to see the bottom layer from underneath. Several basic data sets are present: soil, topography, land use, and digital elevation models from which one can measure trees and land. They use VRML and are transferring to X3D an XML compliant version of VRML. He felt that this could be used to improve cartographic presentation and explore perception and human behavioural aspects in the landscape, as well as to explore the dynamics of land use.

The Intergraph Corporation sponsored a lunch in a room adjacent to the lecture theater where the sessions were held. The afternoon paper session began with Rex G. Cammack (Southwest Missouri State University) presenting on "Internet Maps in the Context of Community Right-to-Know versus Public Safety" co-authored with Lindsay Svadbik. This focused on the mapping of chemical hazard sites to provide environmental awareness through maps (positive, negative, propaganda and empowering). A major problem is that government organizations are worried about terrorism, which results in many legal restrictions on information available. Peter Keller (University of Victoria) presented on work done with Erin Richmond on "The Role of the Map in Internet-Based Travel



Carolyn Weiss (Statistics Canada) and Alberta Auringer Wood (right) enjoy the sunshine in front of a monument in Riverside Park, Knoxville.

Destination Marketing". He noted that maps are inseparable from tourism and should be a fundamental tool, in the future mostly Internet based. The method was to rank the top 30 world-wide tourism destinations, find the official sites for them and locate maps on the sites. They had to follow every link! Eventually, 191 maps, 94 static and 87 dynamic, were located. The web page for their work is at http://www.geog.uvic.ca/MIBTDM/ . Next were Robert Cromley and Patrick McGlamery (University of Connecticut) who spoke on "A Geo-Relational Approach to the Dissemination of Geographic Information on the Internet". They concentrated on disseminating maps and spatial data through distributed electronic networks to produce maps, conduct statistical inquiries, or perform analysis. The web addresses are http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/ and http://ctdata.lib.uconn.edu/. They have 25,000 data files for Connecticut. It began in 1988 using SAS and now includes FTP, PC ARCInfo, a website since 1995,

MrSID, and in 2000 the Connecticut Data Center Prototype. They have partnered with the Library of Congress to bring in reproductions of early maps of Connecticut. The session finished with Jacqueline Anderson (Concordia University, Montréal) talking about "A School Atlas for the Province of Quebec, Canada, on the web", co-authored with Jean Carrière (Université du Québec à Montréal) and Janine Le Sann (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil). At the same time that there is a heavier reliance on the web, the province of Québec has developed a new school curriculum with few hours devoted to social science or geography. They are responding with a web-based school atlas that is child centred based upon the curriculum, user requirements and cartographers' ideas, taking into consideration technical and financial restraints. An interactive tool box will be at its heart.

About an hour was then spent divided into research agenda working groups on Internet Map Use and Internet Map Creation to discuss future possibilities and problems. Corné van Elzakker summarized the former discussions. Especially noted was something to be done about archiving of web pages. More feedback from users is needed, even including eye movement studies. Metadata was noted as an important issue. An award for websites from the users' point of view was suggested. Rex Cammack reported for the latter group. It was felt that a working group on metadata should be organized to cover data quality and information on data, as well as cross cultural issues. A cartographic website is needed to help with multi-cultural design including generalization, labeling and marketing.

The NACIS conference began at 7:30 pm with introductions by the President, Tom Patterson (U.S. National Park Service). He noted that the first meeting in Milwaukee in October 1980 had been attended by 63 people of whom nine were at this 20th anniversary meeting. They have nearly 500 members now with about 200 people in attendance at the meeting. Jeremy Crampton (George Mason University), Vice President and Program Chair, noted that there were 40 papers, not including the symposium, as well as 13 poster papers. A moment of silence was held in memory of noted cartographer and active NACIS participant, Borden Dent, who died a short while ago. The opening session concluded with a presentation by Allen Carroll (Chief Cartographer, National Geographic Society) on "The NGS Map Machine". To begin, he noted the founding of the society in 1888 at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C. and the proposal in 1891 for the International Map of the World. The technical transformations in computers, remote sensing, GIS, GPS, etc. led to the launch in 1999 of the NGS Map Machine to coincide with the 7th edition of their world atlas with the goal to keep the atlas up to date, to extend the society's cartographic excellence into new realms, and to revolutionize the notion of an atlas. It is free to anyone with Internet access and includes all the atlas plates having 200 dynamically generated layers. They have recently added Canadian street data and also historical maps from the Library of Congress. In the flags and facts section, it is possible to get a printable view of flags of countries. ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Institute) was a partner with them in this. Some statistics noted were that they get 200 map requests per second or 250,000 to 500,000 maps per day with 30% of them being from outside the U.S. and Canada. They are trying to add more data layers and plan to offer seamless U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps soon. In some areas of the country, there are "print on demand" U.S.G.S. seamless topos to get the exact area one wants! The International Paper Company has donated $250,000 for preparation of a "kids' version". This talk was followed by the poster session, exhibit opening and reception.

On Thursday, October 12, the regular sessions began. There were parallel sessions throughout. The first one covered "Cartographic Experiments and Testing" and included a talk by Amy Griffin (Pennsylvania State University) on "Can Normal-Vision Map Readers Accurately Estimate Quantitative Information from Haptic Sensations?" Alberta wondered what a haptic sensation was and went to find out. It meant one based on the sense of touch, such as tactile, by the skin coming into contact with something. Amy Griffin was followed by Judy Olson (Michigan State University) who talked about "Signs and Maps (No, Not Signs on Maps)"; covering various signs in the landscape and how they could be made more obvious with notations on maps, such as showing a diagram of a street sign or a note about the numbering system. Peter Keller (University of Victoria) presented on

"Expert Land Evaluation Using Maps vs. Orthophotomaps". The study indicated that 1:40 000 scale photos with place names were more useful, but that additional research was needed. Also presented in a session on "Cartography and Education" at the same time were talks by Margaret Pearce and Mary Beth Cunha (Humboldt State University) on "Thinking Visually at Humboldt State"; by John Krygier (Ohio Wesleyan University) on "Teaching Mapping with the World Wide Web"; by Dennis Fitzsimons (Southwest Texas State University) on "Teaching Principals of Map Design"; and by James R. Carter (Illinois State University) on "Web Course Tools Working in a New Map Environment". Pearce and Cuhna described their approach to teaching "graphical literacy" and "critical visual thinking" on which they focus in a core undergraduate course for cartography students. Through this course they have built links to the remote sensing and GIS programs on campus and developed a two semester web-based course called "Geographers' Craft". Krygier discussed his course at a small liberal arts college where most of his students are not geography majors. He presents map-making as a tool which can be used in their other courses. The course itself is web based with all notes, slides etc. available on a course website. Carter described a WebCT cartography course for geographers focusing on principles, visual thinking, and the basics of visual and graphic communication built around the theme and resources on global weather and climate.

After a brief break, there was a session on "Managing Public Data" including a talk by Steven P. Morris (North Carolina State University) on "Building an Archive of Local Government Geodata Records". They have developed some interesting procedures, but are dealing with it on a state level. However, their data resources are networked and attention is paid to preservation aspects. Other talks in the session covered "Matching Map Sheets Between Annotation & Verification Phases" and "A Board of Equalization Application". There was also a concurrent session on "Internet GIS" presented by Tom Wesp (ESRI) about "recent efforts towards sharing maps and spatial data over the Internet, such as ESRI's new Geography Network".

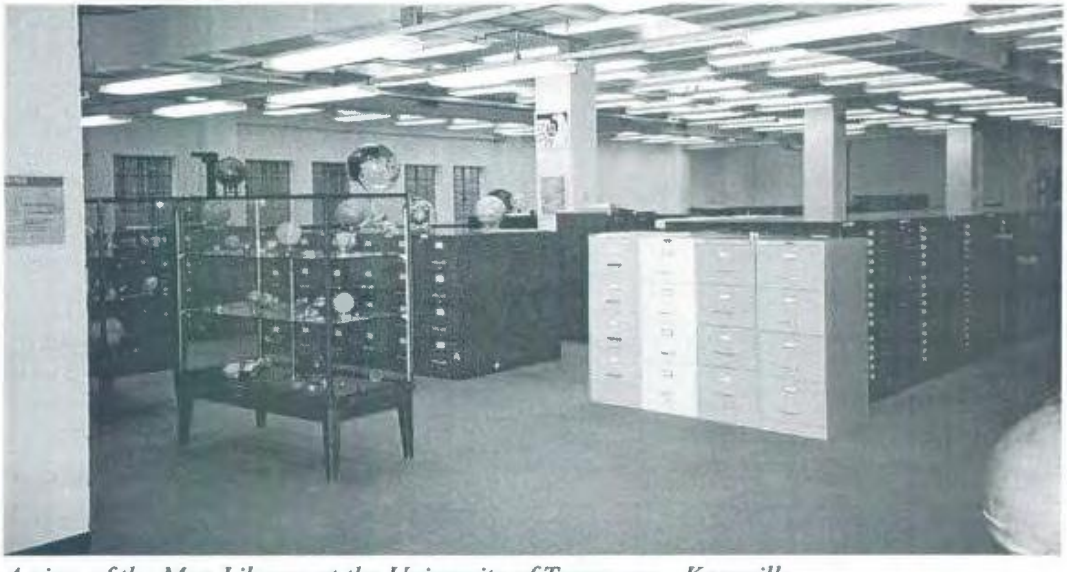
After the luncheon and NACIS annual business meeting (David won a draw for a map door prize!), there was some time spent reading email at the public library across the street. This was followed by an interesting presentation on "The Art of the Landscape: Heinrich Berann's Panoramas for the U.S. National Park Service" by Ton Patterson of the Service's Harpers Ferry Center in a session on "Artistic Maps of Vistas & Landscapes". Berann's panoramas were of the North Cascades National Park, Yosemite in the Sierra Nevada, Yellowstone & the Tetons and Mt. McKinley & Denali National Park. The latter took over two years to complete. He was followed by Jenny Marie Johnson (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) who talked about "Blaeu's City Vignettes". She described 36 such vignettes with illustrations from his 1647-1649 *Novus Atlas*. Another National Park Service staff member, Betsy Erlich, spoke about "'You Are Here' A Look at Wayside Exhibit Maps"; noting the November 1999 "wayside exhibit map standards" developed by her, Nancy Morebeck Haack and other staff members. Taking place at the same time was another session on "Maps, GIS and Imagery" with talks by Mark Wiljanen (SUNY-New Paltz) on "A Three Dimensional GIS Model for a Forest Preserve in the Hudson Highlands"; by H. Hugh L. Bloemer (Ohio University) on "Assessing and Mapping the Impact of Eco-tourism on Mt. Kilimanjaro"; and by Edmund Chart and Jan Mersey (University of Guelph) on "Mapping for Decision-Makers: Modeling Rural Land Allocation in the Indigenous Community of Cuzalapa,

David ("Lucky") Jones selecting his door prize at the NACIS annual business meeting.

Mexico".

In late afternoon, there was a session on "Atlases". First up for this was Martin von Wyss (Harvard Map Collection) to talk about "The Boston Atlas" that is being developed for the web in a partnership between the map collection, the Boston Foundation, Boston Redevelopment, and Northeastern University. Still in prototype stage using ESRI ArcIMS and Netscape iPlanet Server on a Windows NT, they are experiencing delays. Amelia Janes (Wisconsin Cartographers' Guild) spoke next on "Wisconsin's Past & Present: A Historical Atlas: The Making of a Historical Atlas". She and the other five members of the guild prepared this atlas that was published in 1998, selling 5,000 copies in a month, going into a second printing and becoming the number one U.S. academic library bestseller! She was followed by Michael Okonek (University of Warsaw) who spoke on "Interactive Functions of Electronic Atlases"; giving credit to Eva Sierkierska for first use of the term in 1984 and noting the first one as the *Electronic Atlas of Arkansas* in 1989. Finishing out this session was a multi-participant presentation on the "Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World". This project was started by Barbara Bartz Petchenik at R.R. Donnelly (now MapQuest.com) in 1990 with plans for a release in 2000 and completed by others after her death. It is quite a magnificent work created with a combination of film-based (43 maps) and digital (47 maps) cartography. Another session at the same time was on "Visualization & Animation" with papers by Sara Fabirkant (SUNY - Buffalo) and Martin Dodge (University College, London) on "Maps and Navigational Charts to Explore the Flows of Information"; by Dieudonne Mouafo (and others at Natural Resources Canada) on "Visualization, Animation & Interactive Mapping for a Northern Region of Canada: The Interactive Iqaluit Mapping Project"; by Alberto Giordano (University of Massachusetts at Boston) on "Animated Maps as Tools for Policy Evaluation: An Assessment of the Effects of Chapter 91 in Massachusetts"; and by Sébastien Caquard (University of Saint-Etienne) on "Multimedia vs. Conventional Maps: Meeting Stakeholders' Needs in Water Management". A river boat dinner cruise livened up the evening!

Friday, October 13, was another full day of sessions. It began for us with one on "Alternative Cartographies". It was started by Steven Holloway (University of Montana) who talked about "Maps Outside the Main Stream Flow", such as those done by artists like Jasper Johns and also aboriginal maps. He described how mainstream cartography reflects the social structure and world view of the 'authority' in that culture, be it the shaman in the primitive or prehistoric, the church in the middle ages, or corporations and government in the recent and present periods. Maps outside the stream are those that reflect other world views - often focusing on interrelations of place and experience. Of particular interest, because of a Newfoundland connection, was the next speaker Adele Haft (Hunter College, CUNY), who talked about "The Poet as Mapmaker: (Di)versifying the Teaching of Geography, III". She focused on Elizabeth Bishop's poem "The Map" that features Newfoundland and Labrador and inspired other poets to write map related poems. She is still searching for the actual map that inspired the poem and made a couple of



A view of the Map Library at the University of Tennessee - Knoxville.

suggestions. James Meacham (University of Oregon) followed with "Cartography & Qualitative Research Methodology for Mongolian Altay Rock Art Study" in which he described how he was asked to map the archeological site and became integral to the project design for several years, playing a role in the research direction carried out by art historian Esther Jacobson and two archaeologists. The 3-D perspective view that he created was of special interest to the archaeologists. GPS, tape and compass were used for measurements and GIS to map the site. The session was completed by a talk on "Constructing THE Milky Way" by Bob Pratt (National Geographic Society) describing the creation of a 3-D electronic model. Another session at the same time was on "Software Solutions and Techniques" with talks by Brandon Plewe (Brigham Young University) on "Using Dasymetric Techniques to Improve Choropleth Maps in the Western United States"; by Fritz C. Kessler (Frostburg State University) on "Introducing Earth to Map: Software for Understanding the Mathematics of Map Projections" describing a software program he is developing which allows students to experiment with and visualize the effects of different projection formulae and changing the values within those formulae; by William Tefft (Map Link) and Dan Van Dorn (Magellan Geographix) on "Building a Commercial Map: 'World Astronomy Map ... a skywatcher's guide to planet Earth'"; and by Dennis McClendon (Chicago CartoGraphics) on "The Third Dimension in Street Maps". The morning session after the break was a "Small Business Roundtable" moderated by Alex Tait (Equator Graphics) with discussants Steve Spindler (Steve Spindler Cartography), Dennis McClendon (Chicago Cartographics), Larry Bowring (Bowring Cartographic), and Dan Van Dorn (Magellan Geografix) who tackled issues relating to the business of custom cartography. The other session during this time covered "Conceptual Issues" with talks by John Isom (University of Wisconsin, Madison) on "A Framework for the Geographical Meanings of Maps"; by Joseph Poracsky (Portland State University) on "Tables, Graphs, Maps: Some Visual Connections"; and by Dylan Shaw and William Cartwright (RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia) on "An Investigation Into Other 'Geographies' & Their Depiction". Isom's paper presented a theoretical/conceptual framework and classification for maps. He sees three basic classes of maps: a) Inventory Maps - tell what's where and are generally 'application neutral' - e.g. topo maps. b) Analytical Maps - show the distribution of a factor or quality in a geographic area - e.g. scaled dot. c) Synthesis maps - demonstrates spatial relationships of two or more factors or qualities and how they relate. He ties this classification to the cognitive functions of description, analysis and synthesis.

Lunch was a brown-bag "Cartographic Conversations" presentation by Henry Castner (formerly of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario) on graphical representations of cartography and geography. He illustrated many delightful examples of cartooning cartographers!

On Friday afternoon, there was a well-attended "Maps & the Internet" symposium follow-up roundtable. Forthcoming meetings of the ICA

Entrance to the Map Library, University of Tennessee - Knoxville.

Commission were noted, such as ones to be held in conjunction with the Association of American Geographers meeting at the end of February 2001 and in 2002. One panel will address the question of "Why should cartographers abandon paper?" Along with the ICA meeting in Beijing in August 2001, the Commission will meet in Guangzhou, probably July 31-Aug. 2. Other meetings are planned for Austria in 2002 and South Africa in 2003. Possible research themes noted were on archiving of web maps, turning user questions or motivations into web map metadata, applying user research results to improve effectiveness of web maps, and methods of obtaining web map user feedback (case studies). Other likely activities were to agree on a classification of web maps and identify excellence in web map effectiveness by setting up a showcase. Issues noted as needing to be addressed were ownership, security and copyright. On at the same time was a session on the "History of Cartography" with talks by Paul D. McDermott (Montgomery College, Maryland) on "Col. George Wright's Campaign of 1858: Mapping & Illustrating Military Activity on the Columbia River Plateau" jointly prepared with Ronald Grim (Library of Congress); by William J. Gribb (University of Wyoming) and Daniel G. Cole (Smithsonian Institution) on "Reproducing Historical Documents for Digital Spatial Research: The 1899 Royce Report"; by John M. Anderson (Louisiana State University) on "Tasting the Nectar: Identifying Cartographic Primary Sources for Researchers"; and by Kathryn L. Engstrom (Library of Congress) on "Historical Cartographic Research in an Electronic Future". Engstrom focused on concerns for the future use of today's cartographic products in historic research. Among the concerns she raised were: how accessible will today's data be in 50-100 years - already we are losing data because of technological obsolescence; who will maintain archives of digital data and the required equipment; print on demand downloads costs to users - and there is a lack of a 'copy of record'; web data is often a poor substitute for print quality; lack of metadata for individual maps on the web; and dynamic status of web pages and changes in URLs.

After these sessions, an opportunity to stretch one's legs and get outdoors was provided by open houses at the University of Tennessee Geography Department facilities and the UTK Map Library headed by Jim Minton. This branch of the library system was established in 1989, and the 7,000 square foot facility houses over 300,000 map sheets, as well as other cartographic materials. It was interesting to see the numbers of relief models, globes, and cartifacts on display. The cartographic laboratory had just opened new quarters and was very well furnished with new computers and other appropriate equipment. In the evening there was a banquet with award presentations, introductions of members present at the founding meeting twenty years ago, and a fascinating after dinner speech on "Pre-Historic Cave Art in the Southeast" by Dr. Jan F. Simek, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee - Knoxville.

On Saturday there were workshops on Avenza MAPublisher (Putting GIS to Work in your MAP App.), Animated & Interactive Cartography with Macromedia Director, and Illustrator 9 - A New Illustrator for Cartography, as well as field trips to Continental Aerial Survey and the Museum of Appalachia. With these events, a very full conference was concluded.

The Final Program from NACIS XX Knoxville, October 2000, including all abstracts and schedules, is available in PDF format through the NACIS homepage: http://www.nacis.org

Look forward to the next annual meeting, NACIS XXI, Portland Oregon, 3-6 October, 2001!!

(All photos courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood)

THE STEWART MUSEUM GLOBE SYMPOSIUM,
THE STEWART MUSEUM, ILE SAINTE-HELENE, MONTREAL
OCTOBER 19 - 22, 2000

David. L. Jones, Map Librarian, University of Alberta
Jean-François Gauvin, Stewart Museum
Eileen Meillon, Stewart Museum
Ed Dahl, Consultant

This report is a cooperative venture and consists of three parts:
- A summary of the Symposium, prepared by Ed Dahl, Jean-François Gauvin and Eileen Meillon - previously distributed on Maphist
- A personal summary and reflections by David Jones
- Symposium Abstracts and Biographical Notes as distributed to Symposium participants

Report: The Stewart Museum Globe Symposium, Montreal, 19-22 October 2000

The year 2000 has been the occasion for the largest and most significant collection of early globes in Canada to be removed from storage, researched, written about and exhibited to the public. The collection was assembled over the past several decades by the Stewart Museum in Montreal. In February 2000, the exhibition "Yes! The World is Round: A Closer Look at Early Globes, Maps and Scientific Instruments" was opened and has been viewed by more than 60,000 visitors. All of the Stewart Museum's nearly 50 globes, dating from 1533 to the turn of the twentieth century, are on display, along with about 70 globe-related works held by the museum: scientific instruments, rare books, paintings, engravings and maps.

In June, the accompanying lavishly illustrated book *Sphæræ Mundi: Early Globes at the Stewart Museum* (Montreal: Septentrion and McGill-Queen's University Press, 2000) co-authored by Edward H. Dahl and Jean-François Gauvin (with the collaboration of Eileen Meillon, Robert Derome and Peter van der Krogt) was launched (http://www.mcgill.ca/mqup/200/dahl-gau.htm).

The third major event was an international symposium which took place from 19 to 22 October 2000 in an early-nineteenth-century stone powder magazine on Ile Sainte-Hélène, near the old fort housing the globe exhibition. The timing seemed ripe to bring together for the first time in Canada some of the best authorities on globes from around the world, and from all the reports we have received, it was a resounding success.

Nine lectures were given during this three-day symposium. A broad range of topics was covered by the speakers, giving an excellent overview of the flourishing study of globes. The opening presentation on "the power of globes in antiquity" (Christian Jacob, Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France) was followed by papers on astronomy and celestial globes (Elly Dekker, The Netherlands), an analysis of the role of globes as symbols in art found in emblem books (Catherine Hofmann, Bibliothèque national de France), and in portraiture of the Elizabethan era (Kristen Lippincott, Royal Observatory Greenwich). An art historian discussed globes as pieces of art per se (Robert Derome, Université du Québec à Montréal), and the early history and impact of Dutch globe production in Europe was explained (Peter van der Krogt, Utrecht University), along with the complex subject of the restoration of badly damaged globes (Alain Roger, Bibliothèque nationale de France). The concluding paper presented a globe curator's vision for a future museum in Vienna dedicated exclusively to globes (Jan Mokre, Austrian National Library). The speakers used effectively the 45 minutes they were given for their illustrated talks (much preferred over the traditional much-too-short 10-to-20-minute lectures), and all of the talks were followed by lively

15-minute discussion periods, which invariably brought to light many interesting parallel issues. Ample time was also allotted so that participants could study the globe exhibition, in what one participant described as a "theatrical setting".

We were very fortunate with the weather, the symposium falling in that unusually warm, dry period in late autumn known in Canada as "Indian Summer". This permitted us to have all our lunches outside with a backdrop of beautiful autumn colours and allowed us to take a short hike to a lookout before the banquet, which was held at an old inn in the Laurentian Mountains north of Montréal.

The Stewart Museum Globe Symposium brought attention to a significant globe collection that no longer lies dormant in the shadows of a storage room. The symposium proceedings will be published in *Der Globusfreund*, the Coronelli Society's scientific journal.

The Symposium Organizing Committee consisted of Ed Dahl, Jean-François Gauvin, Céline Gignac, Nadia Hammadi and Eileen Meillon.

Personal Summary and Reflections on the Stewart Museum Globe Symposium

As a relatively recent member of the map library community, I attended the Stewart Museum Globe Symposium as neophyte, having no significant exposure to globes prior to the event. Also, this was my first opportunity to participate in a scholarly symposium of this nature. The opportunity to listen to and mingle with THE authorities on globes presented a unique and invaluable occasion to adsorb both knowledge about and enthusiasm for globes and their many levels of intrinsic and extrinsic value.

Montreal in a warm October is a delight, and the natural seclusion of Ile Sainte-Hélène is an ideal site for contemplation and discussion of a seemingly esoteric topic such as globes. The exhibit of the Stewart Museum's Globe Collection - *Yes! The World Is Round* - provided rich concrete material to complement the excellent papers presented to the approximately 45 attendees in the Poudrière - the old fort's powder magazine. Co-incident with the exhibit and the Symposium was the publication of *Sphæræ Mundi: Early Globes at the Stewart Museum* by Ed Dahl and Jean-Francois Gauvin, a fascinating work with introductory text that provides an in-depth overview to early globes and detailed description of the globes in the Stewart Museum collection.

The Symposium commenced on the Thursday evening with a welcoming reception at the Macdonald-Stewart Foundation headquarters on Sherbrooke Street. Already the tone was set as we met in a restored mansion and enjoyed the relaxed and informal hospitality and a brief introduction. Friday morning started with a short walk through the fall colours from the Metro to the old Fort, now the site of the Stewart Museum, to be met with coffee and donuts and another opportunity to meet attendees - neophytes and globologists - before the formal sessions.

The sessions began Friday morning with a brief history of the Stewart Museum and the actual meeting site, the Poudrière or old powder magazine, and an introduction to the Symposium's program. Presentations were scheduled for 45 minutes with a 15 minute discussion period - opportunity for both the speaker and the audience to tackle a subject in some depth.

After this introduction the first speaker was Christian Jacob whose title was "Looking at the Earth from Outer Space: Ancient Views on the Power of Globes". He provided an excellent introduction to many of the basic technical aspects of globes - setting a context for those of us new to the field. He provided an understanding of the importance of terrestrial and celestial globes, how they compliment and contrast with world maps (mappæ mundi), the challenge of printing the covering for a globe (gores), as well as the physical and metaphysical questions that arise in using/viewing the globe. The major portion of his presentation dealt with globes in the classical period: why the interest in the globe; the philosophical implications of looking at the terrestrial globe as a view of the world from the outside; the celestial globe representing the fixed cosmic outer sphere; and the importance of globes in philosophical education.

Following a coffee break during which the theme of the talk was continued informally amongst us, the next speaker was Elly Dekker on "'The Doctrine of the Sphere': A Forgotten Chapter in the History of

Globe Symposium participants. (Photo courtesy of Jean-François Gauvin)

Globe Making". A prolific author on early globes, she examined a number of topics relating to the structure and use of terrestrial and celestial globes, their pairing, and also brought us from the Ptolemaic to the Copernican representation of the Earth and the Heavens.

After a buffet lunch of sandwiches and excellent home-made soup in the court-yard, time was provided for an opportunity to visit the fascinating exhibit of the globes at the Stewart Museum - a visit, by itself, worth the trip.

The afternoon began with Catherine Hofmann, "La symbolique du globe en Occident, XVI^{e}-XVII^{e} siècle : la leçon des livres d'emblèmes", or "The Globe as Symbol in Emblem Books in the West: Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries". This session examined the use of the globe, terrestrial, celestial or armillary sphere, as a symbol in the graphic arts of the period. Personal and institutional emblems, as seen in emblem books of the period often included these globes which carried a wide variety of meanings. Unfortunately my French is rather rusty so I could not enjoy the full depth of her presentation, but she was kind to the linguistically impaired and provided a printed English summary

After the afternoon break, Robert Derome talked on "An Art Historian's Approach to Globes". His presentation is available on his website: http://www.er.uquam.ca/nobelo/rt14310/Globes. He presented a lavishly illustrated look at the classification of globes as physical objects by their structure: e.g., by type of stand, its decorative detail and construction, etc. Also, he looked at the sphere itself; its structure and non-cartographic decoration. Robert has also contributed a chapter on this topic in *Sphæræ Mundi.*

Friday afternoon ended with a reception in the Museum and additional time for viewing. This was followed by a lively period banquet, *Festin des Gouverneurs*, also at the Fort Isle Sainte-Hélène, recreating a banquet at the Governor's hall in the 17th Century. More excellent food and great entertainment!

Saturday began, after the requisite coffee and pastries, with Peter van der Krogt speaking on "Globe Production in the Low Countries and Its Impact in Europe, 1525-1650", in which he traced the development of globes in 16th and early 17th centuries, their significance to exploration and navigation and their role in society of the time.

Elly Dekker followed with her second presentation, "Celestial Globes: Origins and Innovations", in which she delved deeper into the subject of celestial globes, reflecting on their development as the southern hemisphere skies were discovered and new constellations identified, and as eventually the use of constellations as locatory devices fell out of favour.

After another lunch 'al fresco', Alain Roger spoke on "La restauration des globes anciens : la réintégration des lacunes" in which he introduced us to some of the intricacies of the techniques used to restore damaged early globes.

The latter part of the afternoon and the evening were spent on a tour to Laurentians with a dinner at the *Far Hills Inn.* More excellent food, conversation and companionship.

Sunday was the final day of the Symposium. It began with a presentation on "Power and Politics: The Use of Globes in Renaissance Portraiture", by Kristen Lippincott. She introduced us to some of the iconography of the globe - and the orb, a globe with a cross on top. In particular she traced the image of the globe in the many portraits of Queen Elizabeth throughout her life as she asserted her rule and expanded her empire.

Our final speaker was Jan Mokre whose topic was "More than Just Spheres: A Curator's Vision for a New Globe Museum in Vienna". He outlined the history of the unique Globe Museum at the Austrian National Library, its move to new space and its hopes for future development. The contrasts between a collection and museum; the balance between research and public display and different milieu in Europe, where the volunteerism and sponsorship that we take for granted are not customary, all provide challenges to this venture.

The final session of the conference was a wrap-up in which Christian Jacob summarized many delights of the three days; the luxury of time to allow depth of presentation, and the breadth of interest of the presentations. From classical studies to curatorial concerns; from construction to iconography; globes as objects to pictures of globes; celestial and terrestrial globes; social uses both past and present - we had covered a wide range of topics.

After a final lunch on the patio, we all headed off to our places on the terrestrial globe, full of thoughts and ideas, hugging our personal copies of *Sphæræ Mundi,* looking forward to the publication of the symposium presentations and hoping for another opportunity to continue the study and discussion.

Symposium Abstracts and Biographical Notes

1. Christian Jacob -- "Looking at the Earth from Outer Space: Ancient Views on the Power of Globes"

In the so-called "Mosaic of the Philosophers" (first century A.D.), discovered at Torre Annunziata (Pompeii) and now at the National Museum in Naples, a group of scholars is absorbed in the contemplation of a sphere incised with parallel lines. This scene will be the departure point for a reflection on the intellectual and spiritual context of cartography in the Hellenistic world and the Roman Empire. Celestial and terrestrial spheres appear to have been used in the schools of philosophy, as aids to meditation and at times for spiritual training, during which one attempted to free the mind from the body. The mind could then rise above the world of the senses and attain the level of the intelligible world. Then, the human mind could grasp a view of the terrestrial globe in its totality, and eventually verify the accuracy of the drawings of the map-makers. This particular moment in the history of cartography and of globe production leads us to a more general consideration of the specific intellectual influences connected with our own view of the terrestrial sphere. What does it mean to view the world from the outside? How does the globe lead the observer to an examination of his or her self and surroundings? Associated with the dream of universal domination, the globe also leads to a profound humility - our known world is but a dot in the universe.

CHRISTIAN JACOB, is Directeur de recherche at the Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS) in Paris, were he is a specialist in ancient history (Greco-Roman culture). He is the author of a general study of cartography in the Western tradition, *L'Empire des cartes. Approche théorique de la cartographie à travers l'histoire* (Paris: Albin Michel, 1992; English translation forthcoming). At present, he is completing a volume on cartography in antiquity, and is director of a series of interdisciplinary and comparative studies on the history of intellectual practices.

2. Elly Dekker -- "'The Doctrine of the Sphere': A Forgotten Chapter in the History of Globe Making"

The relationship between the terrestrial and celestial spheres as it was seen around 1500 can be understood only within the framework of the accepted ideas about the structure of the universe in which the doctrine of the sphere was a major influence. As an illustration I shall discuss the emphasis in the Renaissance on teaching astronomical methods for finding the latitude and longitude of places and the motives of geographers to relate heaven and earth. I subsequently show how as a consequence the doctrine of the sphere found expression in the design of Gemma Frisius's cosmographic globe which is best seen as an amalgamation of a terrestrial sphere, an armillary sphere and a celestial globe. It is this rather twisted model of the universe -- as I shall demonstrate -- which ultimately developed into the matching pair of terrestrial and celestial globes.

ELLY DEKKER, one of the leading authorities on Western globes, is an independent scholar studying the history of astronomy and of scientific instruments. She was awarded the Sackler Fellowship and the Caird Medal for cataloguing the collection of globes and armillary spheres of the National Maritime Museum, published as *Globes at Greenwich* in 1999 by Oxford University Press. She is the co-author (with Peter van der Krogt) of *Globes from the Western World* (London, 1993).

3. Catherine Hofmann -- "La symbolique du globe en Occident, XVI^{e}-XVII^{e} siècle : la leçon des livres d'emblèmes" (to be presented in French; partial English translation will be available)

Sous ses multiples formes (globe terrestre ou céleste, sphères armillaires, sphères crucifères, etc.), l'image du globe est très présente dans les arts graphiques en Occident et marquée d'une extrême polysémie. Publiés à travers toute l'Europe aux XVIe et XVIIe siècles, les livres d'emblèmes en ont fait un large usage et l'analyse des diverses occurrences de la "boule du monde" permet de cerner toute l'ambivalence de ce symbole : figure géométrique la plus parfaite, la sphère est une image de plénitude et d'harmonie, qui sert à évoquer la perfection de l'univers, le pouvoir des puissants ou le savoir des doctes ; boule qui tourne, elle incarne une Création instable et éphémère et suggère la vanité de toutes choses ici-bas.

CATHERINE HOFMANN, a graduate of the Ecole nationale des Chartes, has been a map curator in the Département des cartes et plans of the Bibliothèque nationale de France since 1993. She was one of the individuals responsible for the exhibition "Le Globe et son Image" (Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, 1995). She is currently completing for publication an analytical carto-bibliography of French atlases, 1715-1815.

4. Robert Derome -- "An Art Historian's Approach to Globes"

Early globes have more often been studied as cartographic artifacts and scientific instruments than as objects with a significant decorative and artistic component. The art historian's approach to globes focusses on all of the aspects of the object from which its visual appeal derives but also on its historical, social, aesthetic and iconographic importance. These include the basics of object's descriptions in overall size and shape but also in decorative details, the form of the support or stand and its decoration, the styles, the attribution to makers and artists as well as collaboration between them, the authenticity of the objects and their parts, their state of preservation or alteration over time, their provenance and history on the antique and art market, the materials and the mediums used, the finish applied to the surfaces, the colours. For the sphere itself, the emphasis is often focussed on the parts that are not strictly cartographic: the engraving techniques, vignettes and iconography, aesthetics and colours. Globes in the exhibition at the Stewart Museum will serve as examples to demonstrate the contributions the art historian can make to a richer appreciation of early globes.

ROBERT DEROME is Professor at the Département d'histoire de l'art, Université du Québec à Montréal, with a special interest in the history of art in Québec and a specialization in the history of its early silver,concerning which he has published several works. He contributed the chapter, "An Art Historian's Approach to Globes," to *Sphæræ Mundi: Early Globes at the Stewart Museum*.

5. Peter van der Krogt -- "Globe Production in the Low Countries and Its Impact in Europe, 1525-1650"

The position and influence of Dutch globe makers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is best

understood in the context of European globe production and use before the sixteenth century. The founders of Dutch globe production in the early 1500s are discussed in detail, especially Gemma Frisius (Louvain) and Gerard Mercator (Louvain, Duisburg). At the end of the sixteenth century, globe production shifted to Amsterdam, where early in the seventeenth century, Jodocus Hondius and Willem Jansz. Blaeu were the major producers. Their purpose at first was to make instruments with a solid scientific basis, useful for navigation, but in the second decade of the seventeenth century, the competition between them led to the construction of ever larger globes which appealed to buyers for various reasons other than scientific. Although initially Dutch globes were imitated and copied elsewhere almost unchanged, and globe literature was translated into other languages and used extensively, the main impact of the Dutch production was that this changed the role of the globe from an instrument for scholars into a commercial product. Because a general appreciation of globes and the knowledge of geography and astronomy they conveyed was greatly expanded, the market was thereby prepared for the works of other publishers.

PETER VAN DER KROGT, the leading expert on Dutch globes, is Map Historian, Explokart Research Program, Utrecht University. His doctoral thesis (Utrecht University, 1989) was published in English as *Globi Neerlandici: The Production of Globes in the Low Countries* (Utrecht, 1993), and his M.A. thesis as *Old Globes in The Netherlands: A Catalogue of Terrestrial and Celestial Globes Made Prior to 1850 and Preserved in Dutch Collections* (Utrecht, 1984). He contributed the introduction to *Sphæræ Mundi: Early Globes at the Stewart Museum*. During the past decade, he has been working mainly on a new edition of Koeman's carto-bibliography of atlases published in the Netherlands.

6. Elly Dekker -- "Celestial Globes: Origins and Innovations"

The last century has left us a rich legacy of important studies on globes and their makers. As well, our understanding of the role of celestial cartography in globe making -- and, conversely, the impact of globe making on celestial mapping -- has grown considerably. In this interactive process, first tradition, then new knowledge prevailed. I shall illustrate this by discussing first the two surviving globes from antiquity and their importance for the mapping of the constellation figures. Then the initiatives of globe makers during the Renaissance will be examined, a time when new constellations were added to those inherited from the classical world, first by reshaping the traditional knowledge of the starry sky and subsequently by newly mapped stars. Finally, I shall discuss why astronomers in the nineteenth century began to reject the constellation figures in celestial mapping and show how their use on globes slowly came to an end.

ELLY DEKKER (see biographical note above)

7. Alain Roger -- "La restauration des globes anciens : la réintégration des lacunes" (to be presented in French; partial English translation will be available)

Improper handling and adverse environmental conditions have often seriously damaged early globes. Conservation of these objects is difficult, partly because of their spherical shape. To assist him restoring globes, Alain Roger has used approaches partly developed in medical research. He has also benefited in his work from knowledge of photogrammetry (photography in three dimensions) and from the digitization of existing globes. He will present examples of the conservation work he has performed on various early globes at the Bibliothèque nationale de France and discuss the benefits of his approaches and the problems he has encountered in this work.

ALAIN ROGER is a conservator who holds the position of Chef de Travaux d'Art at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, where he has specialized in the conservation of large documents since 1973. He has developed extensive expertise in the conservation of globes and developed various new methods. He is the author of several articles on this subject.

8. Jan Mokre -- "More than just Spheres: A Curator's Vision for a New Globe Museum in Vienna"

The Globe Museum at the Austrian National Library, established almost a half century ago, is considered the only one of its kind in the world. Until now, it has presented itself principally as a globe collection. With the acquisition of a new building for the library, with a floor dedicated to an enlarged globe museum, it is possible to apply new concepts to the organization of the museum and the display of the

globes, with a greater emphasis on communicating with the visitor. The history and present situation of the globe museum will be described, but the talk will focus on the changes being considered. These include dividing the collection into two parts: one for research, the other to be in a permanently visible exhibition area, arranged according to the concepts and demands of museology. Considering the globe from several thematic points of view, a comprehensive interpretation and presentation of the globe as an object will be attempted, including technical aspects (cartography, production, use, etc.) as well as aspects of cultural history (the globe as a symbol, as a collector's item, along with aspects of perception). Museum visitors should learn not only about the appearance but also about the meaning of globes - at times evident, at times hidden.

JAN MOKRE, a map curator at the Map Department and responsible for the Globe Museum of the Austrian National Library, is also the Secretary of the International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes. In addition to his M.A. (University of Vienna) in modern history (specifically in the history of cartography), he has professional training in librarianship for research libraries. He is the author of the chapter "Immensum in parvo –Der Globus als Symbol," *Modelle der Welt: Erd- und Himmelsgloben*, ed. Peter E. Allmayer-Beck (Vienna, 1997), pp. 70-87.

Seven terrestrial and celestial French globes by Delisle, Robert de Vaugondy and Delamarche, and one French armillary sphere, dating from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, in the collection of the Stewart Museum in Montreal. (See Dahl and Gauvin, Sphæræ Mundi: Early Globes at the Stewart Museum, pp.148-189.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD IN OTTAWA, DECEMBER 4-5, 2000.

Reported by Cheryl Woods, ACMLA representative on the Committee

- Co-chairs: Joanne Frappier, Fraser Taylor
- Members in attendance: Jean Carrière, David Gauthier, Ernie Boyko, Ed Wiken, Cheryl Woods, Dick Mansfield, Simon Brascoupè
- Other participants: Rupert Brooks, Paul Harker, Jeff Labonte, Anna Jasiak, Robert O'Neil, Donna Williams, Cameron Wilson, Aining Zhang

This was the third time that the committee had met. The main focus for this meeting was to discuss strategies for user requirements, and to determine an appropriate accountability and management structure for an expanded *Atlas of Canada*. Why should the cabinet support the national atlas? It is hoped that mention will be made in the next throne speech of the *Atlas of Canada*.

Jeff Labonte updated us on GeoConnections' activities, whose primary mission is making Canada's geographic information accessible on the Internet. Particular attention was paid to the need for partnerships at the federal, provincial-territorial agencies, private sector and academia levels.

Rupert Brooks discussed the software and systems being used. Online mapping tools - Geobroker, Free Map Server, Map Guide and the internal management tools – (Geoscope) were all mentioned. He had the following questions: What functions are essential for the Atlas to provide? How do we logically group functions to allow modular development? How do we design systems to operate for years when technical requirements change much more often than that? Reference was made to five paper maps that will be forthcoming: Election results 2000, North America, North Circumpolar Regions, Yukon-NWT-Nunavut, Canada wall map.

Aining Zhang presented results from a user study of federal users (Natural Resources Canada, Environment Canada, Agriculture Canada, Parks Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, StatsCan, Health Canada). The conclusions were that the atlas can be used as a national integrated geospatial information infrastructure and service for sustainable development policy processes. It is unquestionable that graphic representation of data is a powerful communication tool.

Donna Williams outlined the online survey results of 1,000 users of the National Atlas' Web site. The online survey took place October 3-30, 2000. The report presented a profile of survey respondents by gender, age, occupation, organization, sector, geographic location, experience and access to the site, length of visit, visit motivation, areas of site visited, overall satisfaction, evaluation of specific areas. A final report is expected in late January, 2001 in which cross-tabulation will be done and detailing of the open comments will be made.

Cameron Wilson spoke about the future directions for the atlas - emerging technology. Specifics to be considered are scope, metadata driven portals, metadata symbolised maps, map layers from any sources, service chaining and information transfer. CeoNet was mentioned and its universal resource access. Emphasis was placed on the need to discover the resource, evaluate the resource and access the resource either through data or service.

There was a lengthy discussion by the whole group about what key considerations and arguments to support the project should be included in the Memorandum to Cabinet. We talked about user requirements and the questions were asked: "Currently, what is of importance to Canadians, and what is of importance to the Government?" "What is the purpose of the atlas?" "Of all the important issues, to which can the atlas be of use?" "Why choose the atlas over other choices for arguing particular issues?" We started to define groups of users and/or partners: general public, policy analysts and decision makers, data supplier/partners, resource managers, provinces, education (3 levels), community groups, business/ private sector, international community, interest groups, media, research, libraries. And within each group, factors of content (single layer, in-depth), functionality (basic or advanced) and communication (high involvement-outreach, support, synergy) were analyzed.

The next meeting will likely be in May 2001 and held in Ottawa.

RESEARCH QUERY

USE OF DATA LIBERATION INITIATIVE GEOGRAPHIC FILES

The following questionnaire was originally administered in June 1999, and was used as a basis for some discussions at Carto2000.

Initial responses revealed varied use patterns of DLI geography files. The majority of responses described projects and services in beta stages of planning and development. I would be pleased to document our responses more formally in the *Bulletin*, but would like to incorporate information on progress of projects as well as any new developments.

I respectfully ask respondents to update their original responses, or to complete the questionnaire once more, whichever is more appropriate. I note that Question 8 (Software Holdings) has been expanded. Please let me know if you would like a copy of your original response: bznamirowski@trentu.ca. Libraries and Academic departments who did not respond to the original questionnaire are most welcome to do so now.

I look forward to receiving your responses and to the discussions that this article will hopefully generate. I note that the proposed *Bulletin* article will summarize responses. No institution will be named specifically unless prior consent has been received from the questionnaire respondent. I greatly appreciate members' time and contributions. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have questions.

Barbara Znamirowsky
Government Publications, Maps and Data Librarian
Thomas J. Bata Library
Trent University
Peterborough, Ontario

An electronic version of the questionnaire is posted at: http://www.trentu.ca/library/libdepts/maps/geoques.zip.

Questionnaire to Support ACMLA Bulletin Article — Please Respond By: 31 May 2001

Topic: Experiences with DLI Geography Files

Section I - Administration and Collection Profile

1. Which department (s) or unit (s) are currently responsible for providing data services

for DLI GEOGRAPHY files at your university? _____

2. Geospatial Data Holdings

What percentage of your library /data lab's geospatial data holdings do DLI Geography files comprise:
(Note: 100% means that your collection has DLI geospatial data only)

Check one: ( ) 1-50% ( ) 51- 75% ( ) 76-90% ( ) 91-100%

3. Demonstration Database using DLI Census Data

Has your institution developed a database of Arcview or MapInfo projects, to be used for demonstration purposes or as a resource for teaching about your local census area?

( ) No
( ) Yes. If yes, please describe the project(s) including the geographic area covered.

_____

_____

Section II - User Profile

4. Please estimate the NUMBER OF USERS who access DLI GEOGRAPHY files in ONE ACADEMIC YEAR at your institution:

Undergraduate Students: (check one)	**Graduate Students: (check one)**	**Faculty/Staff/Librarians: (check one)**
_____ Never use files	_____ Never use files	_____ Never use files
_____ 1-50 (persons)	_____ 1-50 (persons)	_____ 1-50 (persons)
_____ 50 - 100	_____ 50 - 100	_____ 50 - 100
_____ 100 - 300	_____ 100 - 300	_____ 100 – 300
_____ 300 or more	_____ 300 or more	_____ 300 or more

5. Please rank how GEOGRAPHY files are being used for undergraduate assignments, undergraduate thesis, graduate thesis and faculty research, where

1 = largest use
2 = second largest use
3 = third largest use
4 = fourth largest use
5 = fifth largest use
9 = files are not used for this purpose

TYPE OF USE ASSIGN RANK (1 - 5 and 9 as described above)

Undergraduate Assignments _____
Undergraduate Thesis _____
Graduate Research _____
Faculty Research _____
Library / Data Centre Projects _____

6. Please describe one major or typical assignment / application for which Geography files were used.

_____

_____

7. List the two academic departments who, in your estimation, use DLI GEOGRAPHY files the most at your university :

1. _____ 2. _____

Section III - Technical Profile

8. Software Holdings:

DLI Contact(s) for Geography files have Access to: (check all that apply)

ARC INFO ( ) ARC IMS ( )
ARCVIEW ( ) ARCVIEW IMS ( )
ARCVIEW Extensions (eg Spatial Analyst) ( )
IDRISI ( )
MapInfo ( )
Mr.SID ( )
FME Suite (Utility) ( )
OTHER - please specify:

CAMPUS LAB(s) have: (check all that apply)

ARC INFO ( ) ARC IMS ( )
ARCVIEW ( ) ARCVIEW IMS ( )
ARCVIEW Extensions (eg Spatial Analyst) ( )
IDRISI ( )
MapInfo ( )
Mr.SID ( )
FME Suite (Utility) ( )
OTHER - please specify:

9. File Distribution

How do users obtain DLI geography files at your university (check all that apply) :

_____ DISK. Users are given files or file subsets on disk.

_____ LOCAL FTP SITE. Users are given access to a local FTP site where files are stored.

_____ INTERNET. Users are accessing files through our internet/intranet site.

_____ FROM ANOTHER DLI SITE. Users are accessing files courtesy of our arrangements with another university. Name of distribution site : _____

_____ OTHER. Please describe:_____

_____

_____

10. DLI Services

Please rate your satisfaction with DLI's description standards and methods of packaging geography files.

( ) extremely satisfied ( ) satisfied ( ) not satisfied

Please list any enhancements you would like to see implemented:

_____

_____

11. Has your university received seed money or grants to enhance the dissemination or use of DLI geography files?

No ( )
Yes ( ) Please describe project: _____

_____

12. Technical Initiatives *(include initiatives in progress or at early stages of planning)*

Please describe any technical initiatives, including co-operative arrangements with other universities, geared at enhancing the dissemination and use of DLI geography files at your institution (example: metadata projects or the building of web interfaces, posting of images or other web design work etc.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

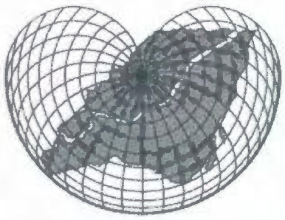
Thank you for taking time to complete this questionnaire. These responses will be used as a basis for an article in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) *Bulletin*. Responses will be summarized. No institution will be named specifically unless prior consent has been received from the questionnaire respondent.

Questionnaire Respondent (Please Print)

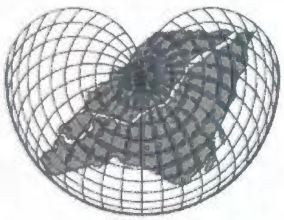
Name:
Position:
Institution:
E/Mail:

I would appreciate receiving your responses as soon as possible, and no later than May 31, 2001. Please respond by e/mail or mail to the following address:

E/Mail: bznamirowski@trentu.ca
OR
Mail: Attn. ACMLA Bulletin Questionnaire
Barbara Znamirowski
Government Publications, Map and Data Librarian
Thomas J. Bata Library
TRENT UNIVERSITY
Peterborough, Ontario
K9J 7B8



CARTO 2001



CARTO 2001

Carto 2001 : Congrès annuel de l'ACACC/ACC : Montréal, du 30 mai au 3 juin 2001

Le congrès annuel de l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada se tiendra à Montréal du 30 mai au 3 juin 2001, conjointement avec l'Association canadienne de cartographie (ACC). Les cartothécaires pourront choisir, les jeudi 31 mai et vendredi 1er juin, parmi près de 50 conférences différentes. De plus, nous aurons deux conférenciers spéciaux : Ed Dahl et Mark Monmonnier. Des visites techniques sont offertes aux participants le samedi 2 juin, et le tout se terminera par une visite touristique du Vieux-Montréal et du Musée Pointe-à-Callière le dimanche 3 juin.

Tous les détails concernant la conférence, les activités, l'hébergement et le transport sont disponibles directement sur le site Internet du congrès Carto 2001 :
www.geo.uqam.ca/carto2001/carto2001.htm

Nous vous invitons donc à consulter ce site pour toute information supplémentaire.
Vous pouvez vous inscrire au congrès directement sur notre site Internet, ou vous servir du formulaire ci-joint.

Au plaisir de vous rencontrer à Montréal,
Le comité organisateur du Congrès.

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Carto 2001, a Joint Conference of ACML/CCA : Montreal, May 30 to June 3, 2001

This year, our annual conference is being held in Montreal from May 30th to June 3rd. ACMLA has planned this conference with great care together with ACC, and the number of speakers will be quite impressive (around 50). As keynote speakers, we have invited Ed Dahl and Mark Monmonnier.

Map librarians and map curators will be able to choose between nearly 50 papers, on Thursday May 31st and Friday June 1st. Technical visits are being offered on Saturday June 2nd, and a visit to Old Montreal will enable members to gather again on Sunday 3rd.

For more information on speakers, their papers, the overall activities of the Conference, lodging and transportation, see our Web site :
www.geo.uqam.ca/carto2001/carto2001e.htm

You are invited to look at this site to find all needed information.
You can register directly on our Web site, or use the form included in this Bulletin.

See you soon in Montreal,
Organizing Committee of the Conference

Historical Maps

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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").
A minimum $4.00 will be charged for postage and handling.
Larger orders will be charged the actual surface/parcel rate.

Les reproductions en couleurs suivantes seront imprimées par le comté des cartes historiques de l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada. Cout 12,00$ par copie. Les cartes imprimées sur papier de grande qualité 55 x 70 cm (22" x 28"). Un minimum de 4,00$ sera demande pour payer l'affranchissement des colis.

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