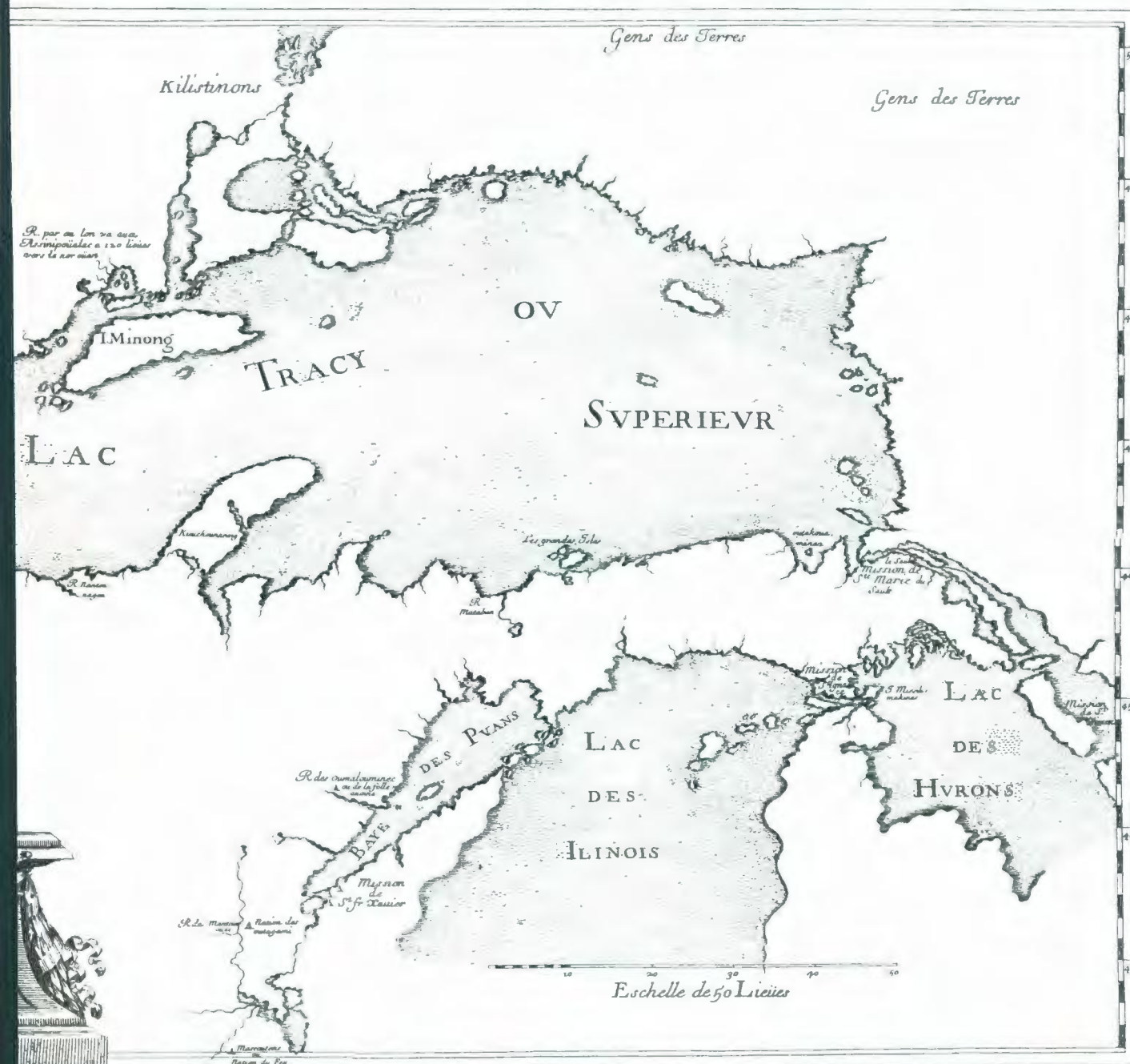


BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
du CANADA



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

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

Full (Canadian map field)... \$45.00
Associate (anyone interested)... \$45.00 (\$35 US)
Institutional... \$65.00 (\$50 US)
Student... \$20.00

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

Officers of the Association for 2002/2003 are:

Peuvent devenir MEMBRES de l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada tout individu et toute institution qui s'intéressent aux cartes ainsi qu'aux objectifs de l'Association. La cotisation annuelle est la suivante:

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps)... 45\$
Membres associés (tout les intéressés)... 45,00\$
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Views expressed in the *Bulletin* are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the view of the Association.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives gratefully acknowledges the financial support given by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

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

L'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada remercie le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour son apport financier.

on the edge à la fine pointe

2003

Call for papers, posters and workshops

Appel de communications, d'affiches et d'ateliers

Tuesday, May 27 to Saturday, May 31, 2003
Victoria, British Columbia

Joint sessions are planned with:

Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG)
Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA)
Association of Canadian Map Libraries
and Archives (ACMLA)

Conference Directors : Dan Smith and Peter Keller
tel: 250-721-7326 fax: 250-721-6216
e-mail: cag2003@mail.geog.uvic.ca

hosted by the Department of Geography, University of Victoria

This is your invitation to:

- submit a paper, illustrated paper or poster for the general sessions - *by March 1, 2003*
- organize your own special paper or poster session, or panel discussion - *by February 1, 2003*
- submit proposals for workshops - *by December 15, 2002*

Please contact us *before December 1, 2002* if you wish to explore other ideas.

Sessions and activities organized by the three associations will be combined in one joint conference program, divided into 90 minute concurrent sessions. Where requested, the identity of an association organizing a session or activity will be clearly identified.

A special note of encouragement is extended to student participants.

Watch the website as new ideas and events unfold, and for complete submission details.

www.geog.uvic.ca/CAG2003ACG

www.geog.uvic.ca/CCA2003ACC

www.geog.uvic.ca/ACMLA2003ACACC

We look forward to your submissions and to welcoming you to Victoria in May of 2003!

Du mardi le 27 mai 2003 au samedi le 31 mai 2003
Victoria, Colombie-Britannique

Des séances conjointes sont planifiées avec :

Association canadienne des géographes (ACG)
Association canadienne de cartographie (ACC)
Association des cartothesques et archives cartographiques du
Canada (ACACC)

Directeurs de la conférence : Dan Smith et Peter Keller
tél : 250-721-7325 téléc : 250-721-6216
C. E. : cag2003@mail.geog.uvic.ca

organisé par le Département de géographie de l'Université de Victoria

Ceci est une invitation pour :

- soumettre une communication, une communication illustrée ou une affiche pour les séances générales - *au plus tard le 1^{er} mars 2003*
- organiser votre propre séance spéciale de communication ou d'affiche, ou un panel de discussion - *au plus tard le 1^{er} février 2003*
- soumettre des propositions pour des ateliers - *au plus tard le 15 décembre 2002*

Si vous souhaitez explorer d'autres idées, veuillez nous contacter *avant le 1^{er} décembre 2002*

Les séances et les activités organisées par les trois associations seront combinées dans un programme de conférence commun et divisées en sessions concourantes de 90 minutes. Lorsque demandée, l'identité d'une association organisant une session ou une activité sera clairement identifiée.

Une note spéciale d'encouragement est donnée aux participantes et participants étudiants.

Visitez régulièrement le site Web au fur et à mesure que les nouvelles idées et nouveaux événements sont dévoilés, et pour les détails complets de soumission.

Nous attendons avec intérêt vos soumissions et à vous accueillir à Victoria en mai 2003!



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of Victoria

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Claude Dablon, *Lac Superieur et Autres Lieux ou sont les Missions des Peres de la Compagne de Iesus...*, 1673. Reproduced from an original in the National Map Collection, National Archives of Canada, as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 18 (ISSN 0827-8024).

Claude Dablon, *Lac Superieur et Autres Lieux ou sont les Missions des Peres de la Compagne de Iesus...*, 1673. Reproduite à partir d'un original figurant dans la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives nationales du Canada, dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No. 18 (ISSN 0827-8024).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

MESSAGE DE LA PRÉSIDENTE

It is hard to believe that a year has passed since my first presidential report to the *Bulletin*! I am pleased that I will be able to work with the same capable Executive for another year except for one change: Marc Cockburn has stepped down as secretary and will be replaced by Marcel Fortin. I would like to thank Marc for his help and support this past year, and his efforts to keep the ACMLA informed of National Archives activities.

Conference:

As you will see in this issue, our first joint conference with CAPDU was a resounding success. Thank you to the many members from both ACMLA and CAPDU who worked so hard on the many tasks associated with organizing and hosting our annual conference, in particular Marcel Fortin. While these joint conferences are a wonderful opportunity to meet our colleagues from other associations, it certainly presents challenges for scheduling! I wanted to attend all of the sessions and hated to have to choose when concurrent sessions were offered. If you haven't already done so, I would encourage any of our members who made presentations at the conference to submit them to the *Bulletin* as a permanent record of the Association's activities. The first draft of a three year business plan for the Association was presented to the membership at the Annual General Meeting. Although ambitious, with the help of the membership I think that most of the tasks can be achieved. I hope that you have all marked your calendar for the joint ACMLA/CCA/CAG conference which will be held in Victoria, May 27 - June 1, 2003.

Spatial Data:

The new Depository Services Program for Maps is now operational and I hope that our members are now accessing the wealth of digital information available on the NRCan web site. Please share your experiences or problems on CARTA so that the program can be improved. I imagine that there will be some "bugs" to work

Un an déjà depuis mon premier rapport en tant que présidente, que le temps file! Je suis très heureuse de pouvoir travailler pour une deuxième année avec la même équipe de direction compétente à l'exception d'un membre qui a dû quitter ses fonctions. Il s'agit de Marc Cockburn qui occupait le poste de secrétaire. Il sera remplacé par Marcel Fortin. J'aimerais chaudement remercier Marc pour son aide et son appui tout au long de l'année et pour nous avoir informé des activités des Archives nationales.

Conférence :

Comme vous le constaterez dans ce *Bulletin*, notre première conférence conjointe avec CAPDU (Association canadienne des utilisateurs de données publiques) fût un franc succès. Merci à tous les membres de l'ACACC et de CAPDU, plus particulièrement à Marcel Fortin, qui ont travaillés si fort à l'organisation, à l'accueil et au déroulement de cet événement. Bien que ces conférences conjointes sont de bonnes occasions pour rencontrer les collègues de différentes associations, elles présentent toujours de grands défis de programmation et d'organisation. Ainsi, j'aurais aimé assister à toutes les séances présentées, mais il est vraiment difficile de choisir lorsque plusieurs séances se donnent en même temps. Afin d'archiver les activités de l'Association lors de la conférence, j'encourage tous les membres qui ont fait des présentations à les soumettre au *Bulletin*. Lors de l'assemblée générale annuelle de l'Association, nous vous avons présenté la première version du plan d'activités triennal. Bien que ce plan soit ambitieux, je crois que la plupart des tâches pourront être accomplies grâce à la participation de tous nos membres. N'oubliez surtout pas de réserver la période du 27 mai au 1 juin 2003 pour la conférence conjointe ACACC/ACC/ACG qui aura lieu à Victoria, C.-B.

Données géospatiales :

Le nouveau programme des services de dépôt

continued on page 40

continué à la page 72

CARTO 2002 CONFERENCE REPORT

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES (ACMLA) AND CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC DATA USERS (CAPDU) TORONTO, MAY 29 - JUNE 1, 2002

Prepared by Shirley Harmer

Since this was a combined ACMLA and CAPDU conference, there were joint as well as concurrent sessions.

The following reports are from the sessions organized for ACMLA participants.

Contributors are Colleen Beard (CB), Gordon Beck (GB), Shirley Harmer (SH), Cathy Moulder (CM), Richard Pinnell (RP), Lori Sugden (LS) and Frank Williams (FW).

Wednesday, May 29, 2002

The introductory session on "ArcCatalog" took place in University College, University of Toronto, and the workshop coordinator was Thomas Enns, from ESRI Canada.

The first part of the session consisted of an introduction to the new ArcGIS products and a comparison to the older 3.x ArcView GIS package, which most map librarians are still using. Confusion arose over the use of the term "ArcView" in the new ArcGIS line of products. Mr. Enns explained that there are 3 main ArcGIS products: ArcView, ArcEditor, and ArcInfo. Each of these products shares the same applications i.e. ArcMap, ArcCatalog, and ArcToolbox. But the functionality, complexity, and power of these products varies from the simpler ArcView 8.1 to the most complex ArcInfo. ArcView 8.1 is very useful for creating maps using various kinds of geospatial data, and it contains some geoprocessing, editing and analysis tools. ArcEditor includes all the functionality of ArcView, but possesses more sophisticated editing capabilities. ArcInfo is the most advanced of the three with the addition of high level geoprocessing capabilities.

The ArcCatalog application, which is common to all these new GIS products, was reported by some map librarians to be a real time saver for managing various kinds of geospatial data. Among other things, it allows the user to arrange thumbnails of shape files for ease in identification and manipulation.

Questions arose regarding the access to coding in ArcCatalog. Some members were disappointed to learn that access to coding and the ability to change coding are very limited. Others felt this was not a priority. The workshop coordinator was unable to answer several of the participants' questions, but offered to distribute answers to the participants via email to those who wished it.

The second half of the session consisted of working through an exercise taken from the documentation which accompanies ArcGIS 8.1. Participants were to use the ArcCatalog application to open and edit various kinds of shapefiles which were loaded for our workshop. The biggest problem in this part of the session was related to technical difficulties. It took a significant amount of time for all the participants to even get the program running, as the license manager part of the software first had to be disabled via a rather long and complicated series of procedures. In addition, the server kept crashing throughout the session, making it difficult to work on the exercise with any degree of continuity.

I personally felt this workshop was positive in the sense that it gave our members exposure to some of the new ESRI products and an opportunity for hands-on experience. It was unfortunate that the technical glitches got in the way of this experience. (FW)

A topic of interest to both groups was Census 2001. John Williamson, Statistics Canada, gave a live overview of the test database for the July 16th website release of the age/sex tabulations. Level one access will be available on the website, while Beyond



John Williamson from Statistics Canada describes delivery mechanisms for the 2001 Census. (All conference photos in this issue of the Bulletin are courtesy of David Jones.)

20/20 access will be available to Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) and Depository Services Program (DSP) subscribers. The rich website will have a plethora of information and the means to search for particular information, while Beyond 20/20 will permit cross-tabulations for all levels of geography for selected themes. Williamson provided a hands-on exercise, illustrating use of the website to find specific information. (SH)

The ACMLA and CAPDU groups adjourned to a pleasant location for wine and cheese.

Thursday, May 30, 2002

Maps of Risk and Reading

The convenor for this portion of the ACMLA program was Cathy Moulder, who introduced the first speaker. Carolyn Gray, formerly Cartographic Archivist, Archives of Ontario and now Copyright Policy Analyst, Publications Ontario, spoke on a topic entitled "What is Old is New Again: Fire Insurance Plans and Copyright".

Carolyn began with a brief description of what fire insurance plans were and the historical reasons

which necessitated their creation. She detailed their lineage from their initial production under the D.A. Sanborn Co. in 1875, through the Goad years, to the final years under the Underwriters Survey Bureau, with the last plan produced being a revised Winnipeg plan in 1975. She described the subsequent disbandment and wholesale sell-off of plans when no need was seen to continue with production, and the company reformation fourteen years later as the Insurance Advisory Organization (IAO) in 1989, when environmental assessments in particular had created a *new* need for an *old* plan.

The next segment, "Locating Canadian Fire Insurance Plans - A Catalogue", had two guest speakers: Lorraine Dubreuil, Map Curator at McGill University, and Cheryl Woods, Map Librarian at the University of Western Ontario. In 1995, Cheryl and Lorraine produced the publication "Canadian Fire Insurance Plans in Ontario Collections, 1876-1973", which was an ACMLA occasional paper. In an aside, Cheryl reminded us that Marcel Fortin, the current Map Librarian at the University of Toronto and host of this year's conference, was at that time a student in library school at the University of Western Ontario and contributed to the publication. Lorraine and Cheryl are nearing completion of a new publication on Canadian fire insurance plans. The first publication was a checklist of the FIP holdings of 34 institutions solely within Ontario. By comparison, the new publication provides more extensive information on 108 institutions and firms across Canada. Ninety percent of the information has been confirmed by the colossal task of visiting these institutions in person and actually viewing their holdings, rather than simply consulting their records. This has proved crucial in correctly identifying sets of plans, as many have paste-on corrections of conflicting dates or, as in the case of some of the plans produced by Goad, have had other sets printed on the verso.

"Digging Through the Archives: A Consultant's Perspective or Historical Research for Environmental Assessments" was presented to the ACMLA by Adele Mochrie, Environmental Scientist for Trow Consulting Engineers in Stoney Creek. An Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) is comprised of three parts, 1) historical reviews, 2) physical site inspection, and 3) interviews. Many of us who work in map collections are very familiar with the first part, which requires the examination of air photos,



Participants in the "Maps of Risk and Reading" session: (left to right) Cathy Moulder (session convenor), Carolyn Gray, Adele Mochrie, Joanne Perry, Cheryl Woods and Lorraine Dubreuil.

fire insurance plans, current and superseded topographic, geology, soil and land use maps, as well as consulting city directories. Aerial photography, for example, can show whether a site still had its original tree cover or whether it had been cleared for development, while also revealing the presence of pumps and stacks. Fire insurance plans can locate transformers and above or below ground tanks. Although the placement of these are not always exactly as they appear on the plans, they do give the consulting company a fairly good idea of where to drill to test for contamination. Different editions of the same topographic map can give evidence of areas that have been filled in, as well as previous land use. Adele furnished us with some interesting and extreme examples to illustrate her points. One such example was an air photo of an inlet on Hamilton's shoreline which in a later photo had been packed with 60 feet of fill and development was in place on top. Another was a photo of an innocent-looking parking lot which one might assume had previously been an open field. However, an earlier photo revealed that this same site had formerly been a massive complex of industrial development. These are just a couple examples of what consultants are looking for in our collections, and of the wide range of information they can, sometimes unexpectedly, discover while using them.

The final segment of this session was delivered by

Joanne Perry, Map Librarian at Pennsylvania State University. "Going On-Line: The New Literary Map of Pennsylvania" has been primarily a part-time project for the Pennsylvania Center for the Book, and has been in production for over three years. It hopes to indeed be "Going On-Line" in the summer of 2002. The map was designed by Derek Beckner, and displays famous authors who have either lived in Pennsylvania or for whom the geography of Pennsylvania played an important role in their writing. Unlike previous paper maps, this new on-line map can give multiple

layers of information, such as biographies of the authors through hyper-links and mouse-overs. Adobe Illustrator and Photoshop were used for the project, as well as ArcView 3.2 for the mapping component and Cold Fusion for the link to the database. A paper map has already been released with the top layer of information. The map, when completed, can be viewed at www.pabooks.libraries.psu.edu. (GB)

Managing Data: Coping with Large Amounts of Data in a GIS Environment

This session was hosted by Pam Schaus. There were three speakers: Andy McGhie, Land Information Toronto (LIT), Bo Wandschneider, Guelph University Library, and Berenica Vejvoda, Acadia University.

In a fast paced PowerPoint presentation, Andy McGhie described the organizational structure of LIT, the foundation geography it supports, discovery metadata implementation, business data linkages and the 211 Toronto portal (<http://www.211toronto.ca/index.jsp>). LIT, a section of Corporate Services IT, employs 28 staff and provides geospatial data and technology to clients ranging from police services, public works, and community and neighbourhood services. Geospatial data includes street centrelines, addresses, thematic data,

cadastral data, remotely sensed imagery, and topographic data. LIT maintains one address repository which is a spatially accurate point representation of approximately 580,000 municipal addresses; all interpolated addresses were recently moved to real locations so that all points now fall on the correct parcel or building. The 211 Toronto portal, a joint initiative with Community Information Toronto, provides for keyword searching across many Toronto services including health, housing, employment, emergency services, and so on. ArcIMS serves up maps showing, for example, food bank locations.

Berenica Vejvoda, of Vaughan Memorial Library, Acadia University (<http://library.acadiau.ca/>) subtitled her talk "Opportunities and Challenges from the Perspective of a Primarily Undergraduate University". Interestingly, computing at Acadia is entirely within a laptop environment; there are therefore fewer walk-in library clients. The Ethernet cards in these student laptops are registered and this provides the IP control for restricting access to licensed resources. There is no need for providing security by means of username and password or PIN.

Bernice described the geospatial collections that are available to Acadia students; she mentioned consortial opportunities, particularly those with DMTI Spatial and Nova Scotia Geomatics Centre. Data is stored in various ways including remote hosting (i.e., the data is stored remotely by the vendor/publisher until requested locally), purchased Novel server space, and the Library's webserver. Bernice talked about the disadvantages of searching for geospatial data using SIRSI's OPAC versus the web; she indicated that the MARC record cannot be marked up to conform to existing metadata standards. The Library's webserver provides download access to metadata file descriptions and compressed images of the data.



Participants in the "Managing Data" session: (left to right) Bo Wandschneider, Berenica Vejvoda and Andy McGhie.

Bernice mentioned several ways that could be used to provide students with access to spatial data: email, ftp, web server, and CD-RW. Email delivery is however not used at Acadia. Although there are currently few requests for geospatial data from undergraduates, the Library has the means to subset and batch clip data using ESRI's geoprocessing wizard.

A few of the hardware-software issues encountered at Acadia include the lack of "horsepower" associated with laptop computers for processing geospatial data, lack of hard disk space on laptops, technical difficulties encountered when running ArcView 3.2 on WinXP, and the lack of an ESRI campus site license and establishing who will eventually pay for this.

Bo Wandschneider, Manager, Academic Services at the University of Guelph, subtitled his PowerPoint presentation "Experiences with Data Dissemination". Bo began his presentation by indicating there are parallels between his experiences establishing the Guelph Data Resources Centre (DRC) for the distribution of DLI data, and the challenges facing GIS librarians at the present time. He felt that by describing the DRC process and solutions with respect to DLI, this might help us with our own decision making with respect to geospatial data. He outlined the history of the DRC and mentioned in particular the advice and guidance provided by folks

including Chuck Humphrey, Laine Ruus, Vince Gray and others. Bo talked about the DRC proposal stage in 1993 and how DLI was key. Guelph staff developed a prototype and then a pilot, a partnership between Social Sciences (CSS), the Library, and Computing Services (CCS) in the fall of 1996. This pilot was successful because of determined team-building, with staff drawn from various units on campus and also because the timing was right to satisfy latent demand for data. Bo talked about the importance, for ventures we might be considering, of involving folks with vision and drive, of avoiding the pitfalls of getting bogged down in details and trying to establish ideal solutions, and of involving people with hands-on experience, or alternatively, focussing on training, training, training.

Bo then talked about the integration into DRC of GIS data, beginning with census maps and data. The first decision was to hire a Work-Study student who created web pages to "wrap around" the census files; these pages described the files and how to use them in detail; DRC simply served up these census files to students. Then there was an explosion of GIS data: NTDB, NRVIS, DMTI, DCRB, OMAFRA, and so on. Deja-vu!

Bo concluded by talking about how DRC responded to this data challenge by: hiring a GIS librarian; integrating government documents, data, and maps; acquiring an ESRI site license; adding three more GIS workstations; and hiring more high school and Work-Study assistance. Plans for the future include using ArcIMS to deliver maps on the web, using ArcCatalog to create metadata, offering training in ArcGIS similar to what DRC does with SAS and SPSS, promoting the use of ESRI products on campus, and establishing a GIS lab in the library. Please visit: http://drc.uoguelph.ca/GIS_SITE/. (RP)

The Publications Committee open meeting and the Annual General Meeting will be reported on in separate reports in a later issue of the *Bulletin*.

In the evening there was a delightful tour of the University of Toronto campus by way of a haunted walk.

Friday, May 31

Joint ACMLA/CAPDU Sessions

The Changing Relationship between Data Producers and Academic GIS Data Users

Marcel Fortin was the moderator for this session. The first speaker in this session was Grace Welch, University of Ottawa, who addressed the topic "An Evolving Relationship: Map Libraries and Data Producers". Grace reviewed Canadian geospatial data developments since the ARL GIS Literacy Program of 1995 first brought GIS data and software into our libraries. Milestones are:

- the Statistics Canada Data Liberation Initiative (DLI)
- Geogratis (site for downloading free federal legacy data)
- City of Ottawa GIS datasets (free for noncommercial use) and the National Capital Commission datasets



Participants in the session on "The Changing Relationship with Data Producers": (left to right) Grace Welch, Jeff Labonté and Don Genova.

- DMTI (first private company to offer affordable access to Canadian geographic data)
- the Depository Services Program for maps, to provide digital topographic and geological maps for Canada free to educational institutions.

Relationships with provincial and municipal government data producers have also evolved, including successes like the New Brunswick provincial data agreement with the University of New Brunswick. The Alberta government made a data sharing agreement with its universities in 2000. Policies vary by province and department. Challenges are found in the length of negotiations, costs (often users are paying for infrastructure development), and variations between departmental policies and support. Other issues are variation in type of data collected and available, and the fact that agreements between governments and local educational institutions are not always known by or available to other institutions. It is particularly hard to acquire metadata to accompany municipal data.

The relationship between data producers and users has evolved from one driven by constraints and fear of data leakage, to increasing support from data producers, who see a responsible track record by libraries and recognize the value of encouraging GIS in education. This change has been promoted by GeoConnections, the success of the Depository Services Program, educational sector champions, and government focus on the knowledge economy. Challenges are still present in the slow pace of change, complexity of license agreements and crown copyright. Unresolved issues are: collaborative public/private projects in universities, which usually fall outside licensing arrangements; lack of knowledge about different licensing arrangements; and the need to track individual users imposed by many data providers. We can move forward by becoming involved, looking for partnering, recognizing success, sharing expertise, making sure the data is used, working on reciprocal agreements and promoting metadata.

In a paper titled "GeoConnections and Partnerships", Jeff Labonté gave an overview of GeoConnections, which originated as an enabling infrastructure to deliver geospatial information (the Canadian Spatial Data Infrastructure). Key issues were to identify intergovernmental relationships,

data stewards and brokers, information collectors and boundaries, while looking for cost recovery and value-added opportunities. With the necessity of collaboration, partnering models included exchange (e.g. federal agencies), data cooperation (other jurisdictions, e.g. provinces), alliances/partners (provincial/federal, etc.) and emergency. Innovation in strategies for providing data has required studies, surveys and other justifications of the effort involved. The most recent study forecasts a shortage of GIS specialists in 5 to 10 years, which gives added impetus to efforts to provide Canadian data to Canadian educational institutions. Most recently, this is concentrated around framework data, first defining it, then making it available. There is a consensus that the Geoconnections project is working well, and efforts continue to sustain and expand it, with the new release of the Discovery portal on the website. Contact provided for more information: info@geoconnections.org.

The final speaker, Don Genova from DMTI Spatial, explained that before joining the private sector he had worked at Statistics Canada and was familiar with the success of the Data Liberation Initiative. He provided some background on his company, DMTI Spatial, which was founded in 1994 as a strategic solution provider for government. They have been working towards creating the "definitive geographic database", with goals of high accuracy, continuous maintenance, open standards, multiple formats, exact topology, very deep, multiple level geospatial databases, and full integration across disparate data types and sources. Clients include government, telecommunications, transportation, utilities, and Internet.

The SMART (Spatial Mapping Academic Research Tools) datasets are the first private sector contribution to educational users participating in a DLI-style consortium purchase. The data sets include CanMap Streets, Route Logistics, Enhanced Postal Code files, FSAs, the Canadian Atlas map bundle, GeoPinpoint and the 1996 census geography boundary files (to DLI participants). The data can be used by every department on campus, and at as many stations as the users wish. It can be used for teaching and research, non-commercial publications, on Internet (in raster format) and Intranet. It is useful for geography, urban planning, transportation, business administration, biology, environmental programs, social work, criminology,

security and defence, recreation and engineering.

The program benefits Canadian universities and colleges by allowing them to develop as GIS centres of excellence, with access to comparative national geographic data sets at a very reasonable cost and with fair licensing policies. The currency of the data is assured by regular updates.

Benefits to DMTI of the program include partnerships, seeding, branding, cost effectiveness, GIS production, and permits the company to give back to the educational sector. What had to be overcome was the "fear factor", that the data would be used for commercial purposes. Based on the DLI track record, trust became possible.

One of the most exciting announcements at the conference was the news that DMTI is sponsoring the Great Canadian Mapping Challenge, for the best map created using DMTI data, with a prize of a \$5000 scholarship to an individual winner, and another \$5000 scholarship to the university with the most participants. (LS)

Maps and Data: More than Paradigms

The panel discussion entitled "Maps and Data: More than Paradigms" was convened by Trudy Bodak, York University.

Over the years there have been various approaches

to the provision of map service in academic institutions. The panelists were invited to discuss the organization at their institutions, and its implications for map collections and service.

Barbara Znamiroski, Head, Maps, Data and Government Information, Trent University, called her presentation "MaDGIC Units: Household Names or Passing Concepts". She talked about the evolution of that unit from 1989 to present day, emphasizing that she thinks the integration of these collections and service is a viable one and would like to see "MaDGIC" accepted as a common name.

Susan Jackson, Head, Maps, Data and Government Information Centre, Carleton University, presented a talk entitled "Data... Death and Taxes". At Carleton, the map library joined with government publications and the data centre in the main library in 1996. Susan described the "Madgician" service as an integrated service which secures the specialization needed for these collections. She talked about the delivery of service and staff training needed to support the collections and the offering of GIS service. DLI made clear the inter-relationship between numerical and spatial data. She wonders about the future role of value-added service with the advent of virtual reference.

David Jones, Map Librarian, William C. Wonders



Participants in the "Maps and Data" session: (left to right) Trudy Bodak (session convenor), Barbara Znamiroski, David Jones and Susan Jackson.

Map Collection in the Science and Technology Library, University of Alberta, offered "Of Course It Works in Practice, but Would It Work in Principle?" He talked about the housing, acquisitions, and bibliographic access for the large collection. All staff at the main reference desk are trained to offer basic service, then referral is made to maps staff. There is a map team looking after various aspects of the collection as part of their responsibilities. Documents and Data report to different administrators than does Maps. A benefit is that maps are in the library mainstream, while a challenge is communication among the various staff and the integration of spatial data. (SH)

Working with DMTI Data

With the room filled to capacity, Billy Ormerod from DMTI Spatial provided an overview and demonstration of the SMART program products (Spatial Mapping Academic Research Tools) that are included in the DMTI Academic Consortium. Each participant of the consortium, a recent DMTI initiative, has been provided with five products: CanMap streetfiles, CanMap RouteLogistics, Canadian Atlas Map Bundle, postal geography file, and the GeoPinpoint geocoding software. This session gave the participants a chance to work with the data using ArcView 8.1. Much attention was given to the structure of the street network file and its attributes.

CanMap is the foundation of all the SMART products that DMTI has developed. It is essentially a street network file that is built from the 1:50,000 scale National Topographic Database from Natural Resources Canada. It provides both graphic and attribute data, and lots of it! The recent version 4.0 provides street names for all communities over a population of 1,000, addressing for population 4,750+, physical features, points of interest, building footprints, administrative boundaries and a water layer. I shall describe this data as the premier base data for Canada that we have all been waiting for. Academic uses of the data are endless. The RouteLogistics database is an enhanced street file created mainly for the purpose of routing, that includes turn restrictions, time of day and speed restrictions, street directions, road exit ramps and road segments with travel times. Additional software such as ArcLogistics is required for actual routing applications.

Other products shown were the six digit enhanced unique and multiple postal code files (that DMTI has adjusted to "fit" nicely to the street network), and how they link with the 1996 census geography. DMTI has created a census product available for \$300 that provides all 1996 profile data for all census geographies "ready" for mapping. It is intended to produce a 2001 census product as well. This is good news!

GeoPinpoint was demonstrated using an example where 200 Hamilton student addresses were geocoded for a school bus routing application. Certain GeoPinpoint functions were explained such as the "relax" and "fallback" options to improve the hit rate success. For example, "relax" will ignore capitalization or road designation (lane, circle, avenue), and "fallback" options can be set to use a second choice match, such as postal code, if a street match is not successful.

Some displays from the Canada Atlas map bundle were shown to demonstrate a source for small scale information based on the National Atlas Information System (NAIS). This database can be handy for providing general base maps for Canada or a region that does not require the detail from the CanMap file.

All DMTI products are available as ESRI and MapInfo files; built on NAD 83; and in unprojected latitude and longitude format. Manuals are available for each of the five products from the ftp site if you are a participating member of the consortium. The session was a great opportunity to "play" with the new ArcView 8.1 and the DMTI files. (CB)

With our minds full of the days of sessions, relaxation and fun were possible at the President's Reception in the awesome Great Hall at Hart House. The banquet was also in an architecturally inspired hall in the Ramsay Wright Building. The ACMLA Honours awards were presented at the banquet. Louis Cardinal and Richard Pinnell were the recipients of the Honours awards for 2002, while the Paper Award was given to Marcel Fortin.

Thanks to the organizing committee for arranging a balance of interesting sessions with opportunities to interact with colleagues. ☺



Snapshots from the Carto 2002 conference in Toronto.

Left: Lori Sudgen, Chair of the Awards Committee, introduces the Award recipients for this year. Honours Award texts appear in this Bulletin on pages 48 and 51.

Below: The perennial favourite - ACMLA's Annual General Meeting.



CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE PLANS: TWO CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Carolyn Gray
Lorraine Dubreuil
Cheryl Woods

This is the combination of presentations by Carolyn Gray (Archives of Ontario) entitled "What Was Old is New Again: Fire Insurance Plans and Copyright", and "Locating Canadian Fire Insurance Plans: A Catalogue" by Lorraine Dubreuil (McGill University) and Cheryl Woods (University of Western Ontario), given May 30, 2002 in Toronto at the Joint ACMLA and CAPDU Conference.

Background

Fire posed an ever-present danger for early Canadian urban centres, which consisted largely of wooden structures. Small, localized fires could easily turn into conflagrations. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many Canadian cities and towns were devastated by fire. It was in response to this situation that fire insurance companies were established.

Fire insurance plans were an important tool used by insurance companies to monitor both the physical composition of urban places and the spatial concentration of policy holders. The information captured on the plans, including building size and construction, street widths, fire protection facilities, and occupancy, was invaluable in calculating insurance risks and setting rates.

In 1875, the D.A. Sanborn Company of New York published 15 titles of fire insurance plans for Canadian cities. The following year, Charles Edward Goad started producing plans in Canada, and purchased the rights to the Sanborn plans. By 1885, Goad had prepared plans for 340 Canadian communities.

Goad sold subscriptions to his plans, but always retained ownership of the plans. He began to revise the Sanborn plans in 1878 by issuing revision slips (also known as "correction slips"). Whenever a revision slip was issued, Goad would send an employee out to do the actual updating or "cut and paste" work necessary to update the plan. When a new plan was issued, Goad required that the old plan be returned to him; subsequently, the

superseded plan was destroyed. This accounts for the scarcity of plans today.

Large plans (63 x 53 cm, or 25 x 21 inches) were issued until 1951, when small format plans (33 x 30 cm, or 13 x 12 inches) were introduced. Sometimes, large format plans were updated after 1951 with revision slips.

By the time of Goad's death on June 11, 1910, his company had prepared plans for over 1,300 Canadian communities, as well as plans for numerous foreign cities, special surveys of individual properties, a number of conflagration maps, and general atlases for Montreal and Toronto. This total includes neither the many revisions made to plans, nor the new editions which were issued.

Goad's business was inherited by his three sons: James Lawrence, Victor Albert and Charles Ernest. Publishing under the name Chas. E. Goad Co., they produced plans under contract for the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association (CFUA), but continued to use their own imprint until 1917. That year, the Association's Plan Department took over production of plans from the Goads and was incorporated as the Underwriters' Survey Bureau (USB). This is the imprint name on plans produced from 1917 to 1965. In 1931, the USB purchased the remaining stock and copyright interest from the Goad heirs. A few other small companies produced plans, such as C.N. Lloyd Map Company (1912 - 1925), and Provincial Surveys Limited (mid 1930s) in Ontario, and the Mount Royal Assurance Co. in Quebec, and the Western Atlas Co. (Winnipeg) for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The USB produced and updated plans for Ontario and Quebec. Plans for the rest of Canada were published by regional associations, or under contract from the USB (i.e., the Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Association and the British Columbia Underwriters' Association). In 1965, these associations amalgamated and the USB became the Plan Division of the Canadian Underwriters' Association (CUA). The CUA imprint replaced that of the USB on plans produced between 1965 and 1973. In 1974, the Insurers' Advisory Organization (IAO) took over production of Canadian plans.

Escalating costs and a limited demand for plans contributed to the IAO's decision to end plan production in 1975. At the same time, foreseeing no great future need for the plans, the IAO decided to sell off its inventory. Thus it was that many archives and libraries came to purchase large quantities of the plans, either directly from the IAO or via resellers.

Copyright

Within two decades, the IAO was to reverse its opinion on the worth of the plans, showing that what was devalued yesterday can become today's treasure. In 1989, the IAO was reincorporated as the Insurers' Advisory Organization Inc. The new company billed itself as the successor organization to the Canadian Underwriters' Association, noting in a promotional brochure that "the assets of the CUA, including copyright to the plans and other documents produced by the CUA, have been transferred to the IAO by the process of succession." The fire insurance plans themselves and the copyright vested in them were now perceived as valuable corporate assets.

What caused this change of heart? In the intervening years, new, potentially lucrative uses for these records had arisen out of environmental legislation which allowed regulators to halt construction on contaminated sites or to order remedial clean up action. Developers and others increasingly needed to show "due diligence" through conducting site assessments to determine environmental liabilities. Fire insurance plans were acknowledged as a critical source of information in this regard.

The IAO made a significant investment in developing its Historical Environmental Reporting

System (HEIRS) which promised to provide clients a cost and time effective way to assess potential environmental contamination. Within HEIRS, fire insurance plans were a key source of historical information.

But the IAO had problems. First, they had disposed of their inventory of plans and this threatened to limit the comprehensiveness of HEIRS. Thus, a number of institutions holding fire insurance plans were approached by the IAO which asked to borrow the plans so they could copy them and incorporate them into HEIRS.

Second, the plans were widely available for public use in libraries and archives across the country. Potential clients might not be eager to pay for the IAO's services when they could access the information for free. This was the situation in which the IAO sought to assert its claim to copyright over the plans.

Letters from Borden & Elliot Barristers and Solicitors, Patent and Trade Mark Agents, dated October 22, 1997, were sent to various archives and libraries asserting that it was "an infringement of IAO's copyright to make copies of and/or make use of these maps and plans for commercial purposes, profit or gain, without the IAO's permission." The IAO would "resort to any necessary legal action to prevent any organization or person from making copies of or making use of IAO's maps and plans without its permission."

Those institutions receiving this and other letters from the IAO responded in a variety of ways. Some decided simply to advise their clients of the copyright claim, arguing that they would not take further action until the IAO provided proof that it owned copyright. Others not only stopped permitting copying of the plans, but shut down all access to them.

At the Archives of Ontario, users continued to be allowed to view the records. Having access to material and being able to examine it is a very different thing from making copies of it. In coupling their copyright claim with the demand that access to the plans be restricted to non-commercial users, the IAO was muddying the waters.

Eventually a written agreement was reached

between the IAO and the Archives of Ontario. The Archives acknowledged that IAO claimed copyright in the plans, while the IAO absolved the Archives of any liability involving the use of the plans and allowed the Archives to reproduce the plans for users and for preservation purposes without restriction or reservation.

As part of this agreement, a letter outlining the terms was widely circulated among archives and libraries. It was agreed that the term of copyright in the plans would not exceed 90 years from the most recent date recorded on the plan. This resolved a potentially thorny issue. The term of copyright in both manuscript and printed cartographic materials is 50 years after the death of the creator. In the case of maps and plans, where many individuals may have been involved in the creative process, the term is based on the date of death of the last creator to die. It, then, can be difficult to determine when such materials pass into the public domain. Agreement on a 90-year rule solved this dilemma. It also meant that each year a larger percentage of the plans would be considered to be in the public domain.

Second, a statement was placed in the "Terms Governing Use and Reproduction" field of the fire insurance plan finding aid, stating that the plans were subject to a copyright claim and advising those wishing to use the plans for commercial purposes to contact the IAO. This warning was repeated in item listings. Recognizing that not all clients would place their orders for plans in person and thus see the warning, a process was established whereby a notice outlining the claim was attached to each invoice for plans.

Guide to Fire Insurance Plans

With the growing interest in fire insurance plans, it became increasing evident that a guide to holdings would be of great use. In 1991/1992 Marcel Fortin, with advice from Cheryl Woods, Map Librarian at the Serge Sauer Map Library, University of Western Ontario, prepared a portion of the first guide to holdings in Ontario repositories as a course requirement for an Independent Study at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Western Ontario. Marcel worked from lists of Canadian holdings held in OCUL (Ontario Colleges and University Libraries) Map Group collections. Subsequently, he added the

Canadian holdings of the National Archives of Canada, listed in the Haywood book (and supplements), as well as holdings from the Archives of Ontario and lists submitted by city and county archives as well as some public libraries in Ontario.

Unfortunately, much of the information which was supplied was not consistent. Many of the lists lacked authors or number of sheets, and consequently more than one entry existed for many places. The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives expressed interest in publishing the list, but felt that some editing needed to be done first. When Marcel, who had accepted a full-time position, did not have the time necessary to complete the task, Cheryl Woods and Lorraine Dubreuil of McGill University agreed to take over the project, making on site visits to check authors, number of sheets, and dates for each plan.

Canadian Fire Insurance Plans in Ontario Collections, 1876-1973 was published in 1995 with entries from 34 institutions. The volume immediately proved to be a great success, and soon after Cheryl and Lorraine decided to produce a list of plans held in repositories across the whole of Canada. This newest volume, *Catalogue of Canadian Fire Insurance Plans, 1875-1975*, will be published as Occasional Paper Number 6 of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, and will list fire insurance plans held by 120 institutions.

Only paper originals were examined. Visits were made to the National Archives of Canada, provincial archives (with the exceptions of Newfoundland and the Yukon), municipal collections, and universities with large holdings. The British Library (BL) Collection was examined while it was at the National Archives of Canada being microfilmed. The availability of this collection was a great stroke of luck, in that as the O'Neill publication demonstrates, in many cases the BL holds the only extant copy of a plan. As well, every collection which reported a unique date among its plans was visited. This entailed trips to many small museums and public libraries.

Other holdings of fire insurance plans are held at IAO offices across Canada and at the Gore Mutual Insurance Company offices in Cambridge, Ontario. These plans were not incorporated into the catalogue as access to them is fee-based.

Physical examination of the records permitted both fuller description and a more precise differentiation between plans. For example, although many institutions reported that they held Calgary 1954, Volume 1, further examination of individual sheets revealed many sheets dated 1961 and 1963. This problem was fairly common for multi-volume sets for larger cities.

Another discovery was made in the course of visits to various repositories. When a new plan was issued, the old plan was returned and destroyed. However, often the old plans in stock which had not been issued were in mint condition. These plans sometimes were used as printing stock for new plans; consequently, the newer plan was printed on the verso of an older plan. Sometimes, these "verso copies" are the only surviving copies of older plans.

Descriptions in this publication will also be fuller than those in its predecessor, due to the addition of ledger and Goad circular information. Goad's ledgers listed each numbered copy produced for each edition and the name of the insurance company to which it was issued. The total number of copies produced for each edition has been incorporated into the catalogue listings.¹

Information circulars and other publications were sent out by Goad to announce the availability of new editions or revision slips with paste-ons. These circulars were used to identify editions which could not be located within collections. These editions are

noted in the catalogue and the source of the information is provided. Indeed, these published sources proved to be invaluable. For example, it was largely through them that information was obtained about the 15 Sanborn plans prepared in 1875; no surviving copies of the plans could be located for 1875 and only one of the plans as revised by Goad could be found.

In summary, what was old is indeed new again. Old fire insurance plans have become a new source of valuable information, especially for environmental consultation. An intention of the new catalogue is that publicly accessible plans will be located easily. Researchers should keep in mind, when visiting each of the collections, that access and copying policies vary.

Footnotes

1. Unfortunately, ledgers created prior to 1890 could not be located.

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Lori Sudgen, Chair of the Awards Committee, presents the ACMLA Paper Award for 2002 to Marcel Fortin.

THE NEW LITERARY MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA

Joanne M. Perry, Maps Librarian
University Libraries, Pennsylvania State University

Abstract: *A sub-genre of the pictorial map, literary maps have frequently been published as colorful wall-sized posters. The recent development of the World Wide Web for displaying cartographic materials has made the publication of online literary maps a reality and well within the grasp of many educational groups. Dr. Steven Herb, Director of the Pennsylvania Center for the Book, initiated a collaborative effort of faculty, staff, and students at Pennsylvania State University to research and design an online literary map of Pennsylvania that is expected to be accessible by the public during the summer of 2002.*



In 1977, the United States Congress voted to establish the Center for the Book at the Library of Congress to promote books, reading, libraries, and literacy. While the Center was to be a place where visiting scholars could research the history of the book and explore its value to society, it would also support and organize a number of programs for the general public, such as book fairs, essay and poetry contests, exhibitions, and public service announcements. Since there were no additional Congressional appropriations provided for the support of the Center, it relies upon donations and the support of its forty-eight affiliated book centers (47 states and the District of Columbia) to provide services to the nation.

Identifying potential programs is one of the jobs of the Reading Promotion Partners, a group of 90 organizations that co-sponsor programs with the Center and its affiliated book centers. Among the numerous suggested

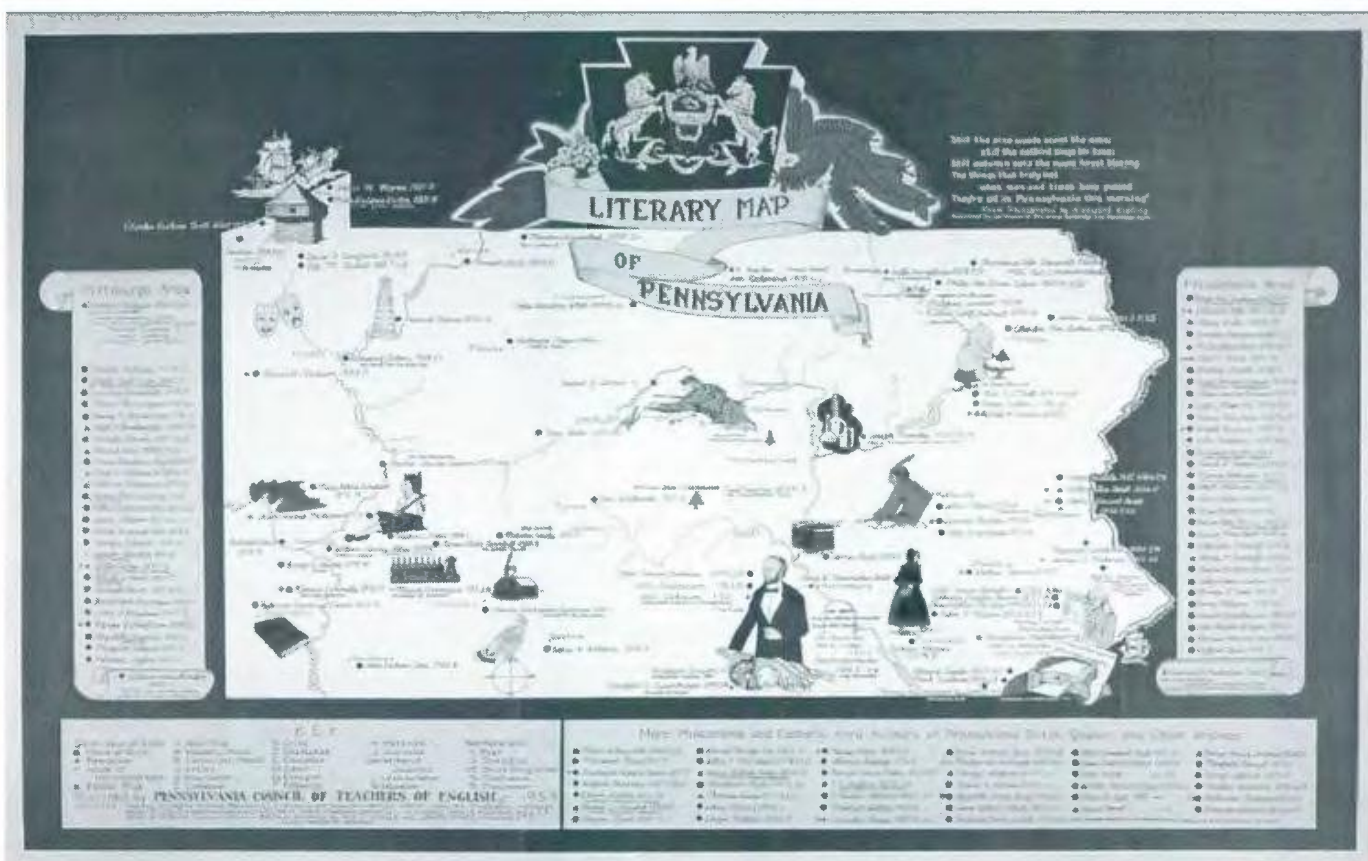
themes and projects listed at the Center's Web site is "Literary Heritage USA: educational projects such as literary maps, literary landmarks, and author databases that recognize and celebrate America's literary heritage".¹

A literary map is a form of pictorial map on which those locations of importance to an author or his works are shown. Literary maps are often designed to highlight the literary history of an area, to provide bragging rights, and to excite and educate the young. While generally popular, literary maps received added publicity in 1993 when the Library of Congress presented an exhibition, *Language of the Land: Journeys Into Literary America*, which then inspired the book, *Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps*. The exhibition remains available to the public on the Library of Congress' Web site (<http://lcweb.loc.gov/exhibits/land/landover.html>).

The Pennsylvania Center for the Book, one of the affiliated book centers, was established on January 1, 2000 and is sponsored by the University Libraries at The Pennsylvania State University. As with the national Center for the Book, "The mission of the Pennsylvania Center for the Book is to study, honor, celebrate and promote books, reading, libraries, and literacy to the citizens and residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."² Dr. Steven Herb, the Center's Director and Head of the Education and Behavioral Sciences Library at the University Park campus, chose a number of projects that he felt would support literacy programs within the Commonwealth, one of which was to develop an online literary map.

1. Major Themes and Projects page, The Center for the Book at <http://www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/cfbproj.html>.

2. Mission statement of Pennsylvania Center for the Book at <http://www.pabook.libraries.psu.edu>.



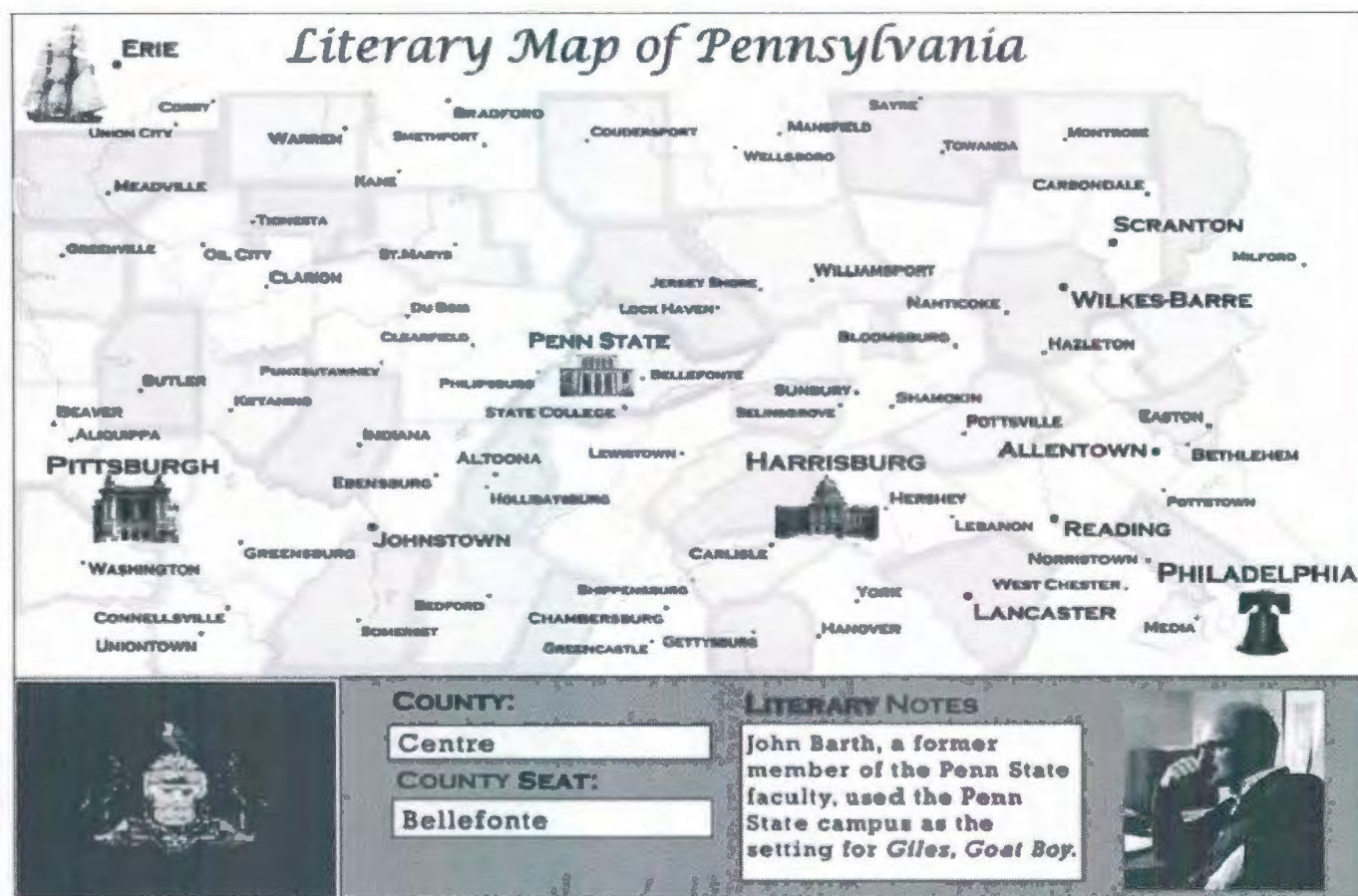
This version of the Literary Map of Pennsylvania was published by the Pennsylvania Council of Teachers of English in 1959.

The Pennsylvania Council of Teachers of English published the first *Literary Map of Pennsylvania* in 1959 and revised it in 1965, giving authorship to Elizabeth M. Swan, committee-chairman. While it isn't unattractive and might have been an interesting teaching tool, cartographically it lacks style. The map is relegated to being a placemat upon which sketches and names are inscribed, and there are far too many author names and book titles hanging about the edges. After thirty-seven years, Pennsylvania and its many authors deserved an improved edition and Dr. Herb decided that the Pennsylvania Center for the Book would provide one.

The decision to design an online map instead of simply revising the earlier paper version was two-fold: the Web is where it all seems to be happening these days and it is economical. Online publication avoids printing, storage, and shipping costs in the delivery of the

product to the user. It also permits the use of animation, and color doesn't cost any more than black and white. Hardly free, the costs are up front, in development and staff time. But, for a non-profit group, the Web provides a way to get information to their constituents relatively cheaply and efficiently.

The development of the online *Literary Map of Pennsylvania* has been a huge collaborative project; initiated by Dr. Herb and supported by members of the Libraries' faculty and staff, English and Journalism students, and Pennsylvania county historians and public librarians. During the past two and one-half years, the Maps Library has participated by providing technical support in the design and development of the map itself, while a small army of individuals have provided the actual literary research. (Estimate: 64 people on campus, plus historians and librarians from 67 counties provided assistance; none full-time.)



This is Level 1 of the new web-based Literary Map of Pennsylvania, as the visitor will see it.

In addition to the people involved, there were a number of software programs and digital databases utilized. Derrick Beckner, the map designer, used *Adobe Illustrator*, *Photoshop*, *ArcView 3.2*, the U.S. Geological Survey's *Digital Elevation Model (DEM)* for Pennsylvania, and *MapArt USA* (royalty-free data). The Web Developer, Karen Schwentner, used *Cold Fusion* to integrate the map and the biographical database.

At this point, the project is in its third year and it is not completed, although it will "go public" this summer. While the map is fully designed, biographical and literary information for the database is still being added, because it has proved difficult to identify authors for some of the Commonwealth's counties. However, the nature of electronic publication is such that information can be added at any time; so even

if some entries are initially rather "light", they can be expanded later.

Well-designed literary maps are one of the most interesting and imaginative types of maps on the market. Placing them on the Internet will only increase their accessibility and attractiveness to users. At the moment, there are only a few affiliated book centers that offer literary maps, paper or online versions, on their Web sites. However, once the Pennsylvania Center for the Book activates its online map I will not be surprised to see other Centers designing online literary maps themselves. The online *Literary Map of Pennsylvania* is the most sophisticated and extravagant literary map that I have seen thus far, and I think that the citizens of Pennsylvania, not to mention any other users, will be amazed and charmed by it.

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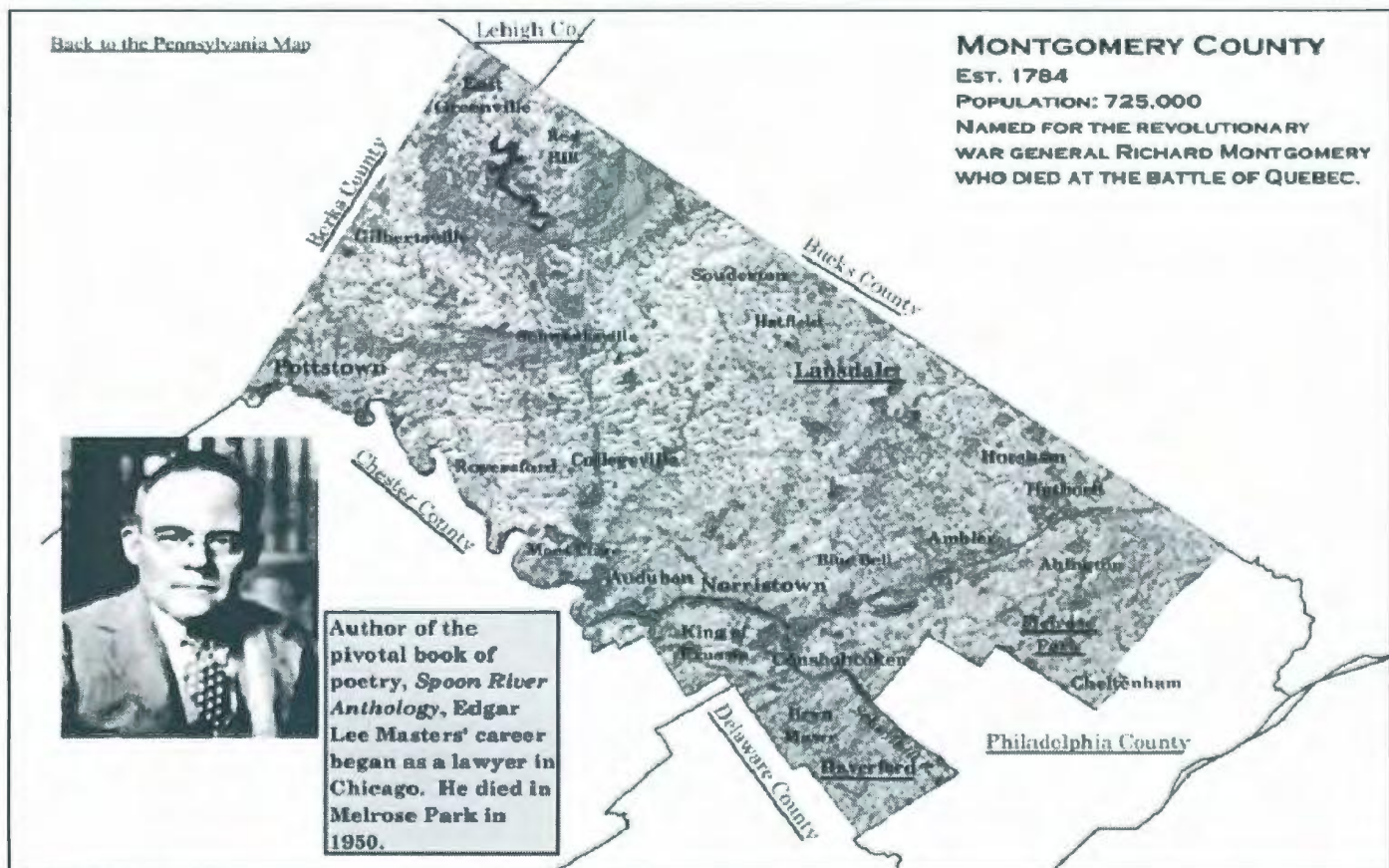
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Level 2, showing individual counties; clicking on town names will open the biographical data for the author associated with that location

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA: CARTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES IN 2001-2002, AND SOME CURRENT PROJECTS

Louis Cardinal
Government Records Branch
National Archives of Canada

With contributions by David Brown, Geomatics,
and Roger Blais, Microfilming Photography and Digital Imaging

The National Archives of Canada acquires each year fine records in all media, textual and audio-visual, covering both our government and private responsibilities. The recently nationally advertised acquisition of the Peter Winkworth collection of some 4,000 pieces of art Canadiana, concluding many years of work, was an immense satisfaction for the Archives and the government of Canada, as was so well expressed by Heritage Canada Minister Sheila Copps and National Archivist Ian Wilson at the ceremony held to mark the acquisition at our Gatineau Preservation Centre on April 8th, 2002. This represents one of the most impressive cultural acquisitions the Government of Canada has ever made. The collection documents four centuries of Canadian history. It is the largest single acquisition of works of art this country has ever seen.

The Winkworth collection includes 57 maps, bird's eye views, atlases and one architectural drawing, the vast majority of them relating to Montreal and the province of Quebec: forty four maps including thirty two of Montreal in the sixteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; four of Quebec City; one of the St. Lawrence river; one of the Lake Champlain area; one of the area between Montreal and Ottawa; three maps of Canada; two maps of North America; ten bird's eye views of the 1880s; two late nineteenth century atlases of Canada; one architectural drawing of a railway terminal in Ottawa.

In late April, 2002, the National Archives acquired the East sheet of father Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani's map of New France *Novæ Franciæ Accurata Delineatio 1657*. The map of Eastern Canada and Northern United States from Lake Superior to Newfoundland and South to the bay of Chesapeake is one of the finest and most accurate

depictions of eighteenth century New France, along with maps by Champlain, Sanson, and Coronelli. The East sheet just purchased has in the lower right corner below a very fine rendition of the St. Lawrence river valley and gulf what is probably the first appearance of the famous scene of the martyrdom of the Jesuit fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant in 1649. The scene was influential, if one-sided, in building opinions in Europe about the conditions encountered by missionaries and European settlers in the distant colony. The scene is said to be early Canada's most remembered image. Until then, no Canadian institution held an original of it. The Archives already held what is assumed to be a twentieth century re-strike from the original copper plate of the West sheet of this map. The map is a landmark in Canada's cartography and iconography. The acquisition of the East sheet fills an important gap in our collection of early maps of our country. Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (Austrian National Library) in Vienna have original copies of both sheets.

A list of some of the remarkable early cartographic items acquired in 2001-2002 is as follows:

- Charles Randle, "Cape Gaspe, 1775" (manuscript map). Mikan 189304
- *Commercial and British Empire*. (1 map) Published by E. N. Moyer & Co., Toronto, c.1904. Mikan 189340
- 3 maps having belonged to Lord Dalhousie, Governor in Chief of Canada 1820-1828. Purchased for the National Archives of Canada by the Friends of the National Archives of Canada. It was the first such purchase ever by the Friends. The maps of Upper Canada, 1823, and Lower Canada, 1817, appear to be very rare. The Archives has many other editions and variants of same. The maps are:

1. John Purdy. *A map of Cabotia comprehending the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, with Breton Island, Newfoundland, &c. and including the adjacent parts of the United States.* London [England], Richard A. Laurie, 1821. Mikan 184138

2. William Chewett. *A map of the located districts in the Province of Upper Canada describing all the new settlements, townships, &c, with the adjacent frontiers, compiled and corrected from the latest surveys in the Surveyor General's Office by William Chewett...under the direction of Sir Peregrine Maitland....* London [England], William Faden, 1823. Mikan 184142

3. Samuel Holland. *A new map of the province of Lower Canada, describing all the seigneuries, townships, grants of land, etc. compiled from plans deposited in the Patent Office, Quebec to which is added a plan of the rivers, Scondiac and Magaguadavic, surveyed in 1796, 97, and 98, by order of the commissioners, appointed to ascertain the true River St. Croix intended by the Treaty of Peace, between His Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America,* by Samuel Holland. London [England], Wllm. Faden, 1817. Mikan 184150

- *British Colonies in North America.* London [England], Thomas Kelly, 1824. Mikan 185013

- *British and Russian America,* drawn and engraved by J. Archer Pentonville. [London, England, H.G. Collins, c1841?]. Mikan 185016

- *Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, etc.* drawn and engraved by J. Archer Pentonville. London [England], Published by the proprietors by H.G. Collins, [1841?]. Mikan 185020

- *Neueste Karte von Lower Canada (Unter-Canada) besten Quellen entworfen und gezeichnet. Meyer's-Handatlas.* No. 51. Amsterdam, 1844. Mikan 185023

- *Ober- (Upper-) Canada. Meyer's-Handatlas.* No. 55. Amsterdam, 1845. Mikan 185025

- *Stromgebiet von Nordamerika. Nach den besten Quellen entworfen und gezeichnet. Vom Hauptm Radefeld,* 1847. [Germany], Bibliographischen Institute, 1847. Mikan 188561

- *Carte des pays connus sous le nom de Canada, dans laquelle sont distinguées les possessions françoises, et angl...* par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy fils. A Paris, chez l'Auteur, Quai de l'horloge du Palais proche le pont-neuf, 1753. Mikan 187261

- *Amerique Russe, Nouvelle Bretagne et Canada.* Gravé par Thierry. [Paris? s.n., c1846]. Attribué à Conrad Malte-Brun. Mikan 183174

- One book. Robert de Vaugondy, Didier, 1723-1786. *Institutions géographiques* / par Robert de Vaugondy, Géographe ordinaire du Roi, de S.M. Polonoise, Duc de Lorraine & Bar, & de l'Académie royale des Sciences et belles-lettres de Nancy. Paris: chez Boudet... Desaint..., 1766. An interesting work about theoretical and practical geography including considerations on map and globe making, with several references to Canada.

- 462 fire insurance plans and eleven index pages of fifty nine towns in seven provinces (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia). The plans were produced by Charles Edward Goad, Charles E. Goad Company, and the Underwriter's Survey Bureau between 1910 and 1964. The purchase includes some rare items, e.g. the 8 sheet 1946 Harbour Grace, Newfoundland; and the 1957 100 sheet plan of St. John's. We now have a collection of approximately 50,000 such plans representing over 2,500 cities, towns and industrial sites in the country.

Another private acquisition of importance is a group of many thousands items of the Canadian National Railway cartographic, architectural and engineering records dating back to 1889. Phase one of the transfer took place in March, and phase two and last will happen at the end of May, 2002, during the ACMLA Carto 2002 annual conference. Altogether the acquisition will represent over 30,000 items. The CN was privatized in 1995. Our descriptive entries for the various CN transfers over the years will reflect both the public and private components of the records. The acquisition underway is a close co-operation project between our map acquisition and physical control areas.

We added accruals to our private architectural fonds IKOY/Keenberg, and Michael Ellwood/Fetherstonhaugh. We reviewed a number of the cartographic and architectural portions of multi-media fonds and collections investigated for acquisition by our colleagues in Canadian Archives branch.

The National Archival Appraisal Board (NAAB), a private body, some months ago appraised our Henry Finkel fonds (papers of an individual) of industrial design acquired the year before. The appraisal report stressed the significance of this "remarkable collection" and its "highly exhibitable" nature. Some drawings from the fonds are already exhibited as

part of the recent update of the departmental exhibition *Treasured Memories*. Already certain museums have indicated their interest in borrowing for their exhibitions items from this group of records. "The Henry Finkel Collection is a significant addition to the holdings of the National Archives which will see extensive research consultation in the years to come." Some new acquisition projects exist for the further development of our industrial design acquisition program.

Our regular programme for the acquisition of recent government and private Canadian maps was continued. Maps and atlases were also added to our extensive foreign holdings. A group of orienteering maps of the National Capital Area has been acquired and an agreement has been made for the acquisition of similar maps of other areas in Canada.

In November of 2001, the Archives hosted a meeting bringing together our representatives with those of the National Library of Canada and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives to continue the discussion on extending legal deposit to maps. It was the fourth such meetings in recent years. Final development of the idea is linked to the passage of the New National Library Act expected in a few years. The new Act will make possible the use of legal deposit for electronic publications, including geomatics products, and the regulations will be extended to include maps. The meeting concluded with a detailed tour of the National Archives state-of-the-art facilities for processing, conservation, microfilming and storage of maps and architectural drawings.

There was extensive activity last year in archivally appraising government material for future transfer, however only a small volume of cartographic and architectural government records in paper format was sent to the Archives, the material scheduled for transfer by the departmental disposition system including only a small portion of our media records. This varies with the years. The situation certainly gave us extremely needed time to work on control projects. In May 2001, 1,197 items from Public Works were acquired dealing with: Perley Bridge in Hawkesbury, Daly Building in Ottawa, Sir Alexander Campbell building in Ottawa, proposed plans for two federal buildings on Wellington Street, Ottawa, (never built) as well as a box of specifications. Other programs

examined for disposition included Canadian Forces Base Penhold; Department of National Defence; Environment Canada on climate changes; Elections Canada; Parks Canada - Historic sites.

The Geomatics section was involved in the appraisal of digital maps for the following Government of Canada (GoC) institutions: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Elections Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Treasury Board Secretariat, and Parks Canada, Historic Sites Directorate. At the strategic level, the section has also been involved in the development of a corporate strategy to improve the state of Information Management (IM) in the Government of Canada. The objective of the strategy is to deliver practical results that will help GoC departments with their current IM problems.

As well, the Cartography and Architecture, and Geomatics sections are in the process of negotiating new formal agreements with the major federal map producing agencies to ensure that maps, digital or paper, continue to be sent to the NA. Recently, the NA approached the Earth Science Sector of NRCan to begin discussions towards creating a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to formalize our traditional relationship. Both sections are also working with the Depository Service Program to determine how this program can meet the current and future needs of the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada in conjunction with the delivery of the traditional disposition program.

The NA is also committed to participating in the GeoConnections program. Currently, David Brown is working with Grace Welch on the preservation working group.

The acquisition of holdings is always complemented by the acquisition of books and reference material. The development of our departmental library's collection of books and CD-ROMS on the history of cartography and Canadian geography and architecture is one of the most active areas there. Current and out-of-print books are acquired. All are described in our ExLibris database.

Description and control is a major corporate activity, part of the push to making all our collections and fonds accessible on the web. This is governed by our determination to enable Canadians to have

access to all National Archives holdings from everywhere in the country.

RECON (i.e. retrospective conversion) is taking place in all our departmental archival acquisitions areas. Fonds level (highest) descriptions are being prepared to which lower level descriptions are attached. The conversion of all old accession entries pertaining to government records in all media including cartography and architecture (744 entries in this media, representing close to one and a half millions of sheets) is to be completed by the end of October 2002. For detailed information on RECON applicable to cartographic and architecture government records, please see Donna Porter's article "RECON at the National Archives of Canada: Making Government Cartographic, Architectural and Technical Records Available to the Public" in the *ACMLA Bulletin*, number 113, Winter 2002.

RECON of our private cartographic and architecture accessions is to start after the completion of the government RECON. This will represent approximately 700 entries describing over 500,000 architectural drawings and maps. Indeed a good deal of work has already been made there at the general fonds and collections level.

Please note that all of the pre-RECON general descriptions of our cartographic and architectural holdings, i.e. the red and blue binders in the reference room, have been automated for legacy purpose and are currently available to all staff on our intranet site.

Complementing RECON is the formatting of all our detailed finding aids for offer on our web site. The Cartography and Architecture, and Geomatics sections are completing work to convert existing WordPerfect finding aids that provide access to government and private sector archival fonds. Some records are in the process of being migrated to a MINISIS database and this information will eventually become available on the NA's web site. To date, 65,000 item level descriptive records have been migrated, 20,000 of which have been edited and migrated to the MINISIS application. The remaining records will be migrated over the 2002/2003 fiscal year. These descriptive entries will be used to provide access to maps that are being scanned as part of the NA's digitization project.

The Geomatics section has completed processing of the Side-Looking Aperture Radar (SLAR) imagery

collection that has been acquired from the Canadian Ice Service over the past few years. During the 2002/2003 fiscal year, the section will concentrate efforts on the arrangement and description of a collection of imagery that has been acquired from the Airborne Division of the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing. This project will be completed over the duration of three fiscal years.

The migration of data that were acquired as part of the Canada Land Data System also continued during the fiscal year. The following GIS coverages were converted to ARC/INFO interchange files (.e00): 1:1,000,000 scale - 1981 Census Divisions, Canada Eco-Districts, Canada Shoreline, Canada Watersheds; 1:250,000 scale - Ontario Timber Inventory, B.C. Coastal Atlas; 1:125,000 scale - CLI Forestry, CLI Agriculture, CLI Shoreline, The Maritime Strategic Land Use Data Base (STUD), Cote Nord Ecological Inventory, James Bay Ecological Inventory; 1:50,000 CLI Agriculture, CLI Forestry. In addition, the following 1:50,000 Canada Land Use and Monitoring Program (CLUMP) map coverages were migrated: CLI Shoreline, CLI Recreation, CLI Land Use, Urban Centred Region Boundaries, 1971 Land Use, 1976 Land Use, 1966 Land Use Correction, 1966-1971 Land Use Change, 1971-1976 Land Use Change, 1981 Land Use, 1981 Land Use Correction, and 1986 Land Use Update.

A major control project this past year was the automation of our old main entry card catalogue for maps, a large set of old style typed cards giving access to what used to be called the main map collection, i.e. our holdings of single sheet maps for the period 1508-1979. This represents approximately 42,000 cards. At the end of March 2002, the input was more or less 90% completed. All of the old descriptions in vastly different styles have been converted into detailed standardized entries. The post-1979 cataloguing entries, under Library of Congress classifications, are included in our AACR2-based electronic catalogue. The latter include maps, and all early and modern atlases and globes.

The cartographic and architectural cataloguing activities last year were driven by our corporate web site priorities. Maps and plans selected for inclusion in different virtual exhibitions received top cataloguing priorities. The major areas were the cataloguing of the early maps in the recently acquired Royal Bank of Canada collection; our

Western Canada Settlement site; the maps selected for *The Belgium Connection / La Filière belge* National Library-Belgian Embassy exhibition; the 134 sheets in the *Sectional map three miles to one inch, new style, 1:190,080* map series in relationship with our departmental general land grants patents site; items selected for the updates to the departmental exhibition *Treasured Memories / Trésors de la mémoire*; completion of the processing of a number of items acquired from the international map display at the ICA Ottawa congress in 1999. Cataloguing includes the items selected and the other copies and variants and states held. Library of Congress classifications were assigned to all maps still at the accession level.

Coordinating across the department, the selection, research, cataloguing, quality control, conservation, scanning, and the movement between different buildings of the items selected for different areas of our web site is demanding, but is also rewarding in forging stronger corporate links.

Digitization has been discussed just above in relation with our virtual exhibitions. We are also discussing projects to enable NAC to offer masses of scanned images of maps and architectural drawings on our web site. First we are participants in the corporate digitization projects. In 2002-2003, the projects identified are: Expo 67, Mackenzie King diaries; The Canadian North; Champlain 2004 (in co-operation with Archives de France and the Canadian Embassy in Paris); 1881 Census; 1901 Census of Canada; Ship Registration; CEF (Canadian Expeditionary Force) Attestation Papers; War Diaries of the First World War; Photographic Collection; National Map Collection (4,000 most valuable and widely used maps, including bird's eye views; county land ownership maps; maps related to the Riel rebellions); Cabinet Conclusions covering 1971 entire run of Cabinet minutes available to the Canadian public.

Our comprehensive finding aid to maps of the First World War, including a large number of trench maps and other more general front and battle maps, is now mounted on our intranet site and we intend to make it available on our web site together with images corresponding to the entries of the list.

Our finding aid of Indian reserves maps of Canada for the Prairies, British Columbia, Yukon, Nunavut

and the Northwest Territories will be on our departmental website this Autumn, together with a number of the images. This represents over 2,000 entries to individual maps.

In addition we intend gradually implementing the scanning of items not covered by copyright or restrictions which are described in our in-process database for single sheet maps, 1508-1979. Although we have a very fine collection of early original maps about the discovery, exploration, settlement and development of North America and Canada, some of our early items are reproductions of unique originals held in France, Britain, and other repositories in some other countries and Canada. Some of this is already accessible on line on these other institutions' web sites. Some are not. The National Archives of Canada has recently entered into a partnership with Archives de France and the Canadian Embassy in Paris to provide greater access to records that document the French presence in Canada. This will include map and architectural records in Dépôt des Fortifications des Colonies, and Service Hydrographique de la Marine, collections rich with items of interest to Canada.

Other digitization projects include large blocks of cartographic and architectural material in our government and private accessions, e.g. early map series; the Parliament buildings; government and private heritage buildings of which dozens of thousands are already available in single image 105 mm microfiche.

Another project is the digitization of the maps in the *Sectional map three miles to one inch, new style, 1:190,080* recently catalogued.

The old genealogy section in our Researchers Services Division (our Reference) has very recently been, in co-operation with Canadian Heritage, made into the Canadian Genealogy Centre (please visit http://www.archives.ca/02/020202_e.html). It offers services, research tools and advice in both official languages. The digitization projects of our collection of county maps and atlases for central and Eastern Canada and other types of land ownership maps we have will add significantly to the electronic material available to genealogists.

The Preservation Branch has been authorized for the purchase of a large format scanner this fiscal

year. Since funding has only just been received, we have only now been able to commence the procurement and Request for Proposal (RFP) process. We are currently writing the specifications. Since the cost of the equipment dictates the process which we must follow i.e. we must go through NAFTA (the North American Free Trade Agreement) to acquire this item, and thus must factor in six months before the contract is actually awarded to a particular vendor, plus another three months before delivery of the equipment is made possible. This brings us to January 2003 before we actually get the equipment installed and training takes place. We do not foresee that we will have this equipment fully operational until February or March 2003. The scanner will be installed in our Gatineau Preservation Centre. At that time, the Archives will be able to provide equal scanning chance to all our formats of records. The large format scanner will accommodate the scanning of original documents in black and white or in colour and will be able to digitize on the average approximately 3,600 maps and architectural drawings per month.

Presently, we have the capability to scan from roll microfilm on the "Mekel" system which we are leasing. We are hoping to receive a new scanner which will scan 16/35mm and 105mm cut microfiche called the "Sunrise" scanner which is considered to be high-end in quality. The unfortunate thing is that it will not handle colour, however, our Precision Flexlight and F6 and F8 Howtek which we have been using for some time now can indeed handle colour, but are slower in speed. When using the microfilm scanner, we are able to digitize approximately 400,000 images per month from roll film, and we figure that 105mm cut microfiche would be somewhat slower but nevertheless close to that figure. Please note that the microfilm scanner scans only from microfilm and does not scan from original documents, unless it is an original microfilm master of course.

Our map preservation laboratory was very active all year with the treatment of several hundreds of early and recent maps and drawings, an essential contribution to the transmission of complete information to future generations.

Louis Cardinal's book written for the department *The Management of Cartographic, Architectural and*

Technical Records in the Government of Canada was released on our web site in September 2001. This is only available on line as are some other of our publications. Although intended for use by government records managers, it is also useful to individuals facing the processing and storage of maps and drawings. The book is found at http://www.archives.ca/06/0603_e.html in English, http://www.archives.ca/06/0603_f.html in French.

Maps and architectural drawings were sent on or prepared for loan to various museums for exhibition purposes including: The Stewart Museum at the Fort on Ile Sainte-Hélène in Montreal (exhibitions *A la Découverte du paradis : le Pacifique Sud avec Cook et Bougainville / In Search of Paradise: The South Pacific with Cook and Bougainville*; and *Amériques françaises : les villes des ingénieurs du Roy au Nouveau Monde (XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles / French Americas: The Cities of the King's Engineers in the New World 17th and 18th Centuries)*; and The National Library of Canada and Belgian Embassy *The Belgian Connection / La Filière belge*; *Atlantic Modern*, a Royal Architectural Institute of Canada exhibition at Festival of Architecture, Halifax, June 2001. Items were also selected for our own departmental permanent exhibition *Treasured Memories / Les Trésors de la mémoire*. Reproductions of many early maps were ordered for use in publications in particular a coming historical atlas of Canada. Articles and reviews have been written, and a number of specialized tours given of our different cartography and architectural areas in Ottawa, Gatineau and Renfrew.

Personnel information of note includes the following.

York University bestowed an honorary doctorate on Ian Wilson at its fall convocation on Saturday, November 3, 2001. Mr. Wilson is the second National Archivist to receive this honour from York University, following in the footsteps of William Kaye Lamb who received his honorary doctorate in 1968. The Honorary Doctorate (DLitt) recognizes the enormous contribution Ian Wilson made to Canada through his work in the archival community, both at home and abroad. Mr. Wilson has devoted his career to preserving private and government records for future generations. He has also published widely on Canadian history, archives and information management. Mr. Wilson is also a gifted and

humorous speaker, and has worked tirelessly to make the documents of the National Archives widely known and accessible to all Canadians since taking office in 1999. Kent Haworth, York University's archivist, said Mr. Wilson was chosen for this honour because, during his time at the provincial level, he raised the profile of the Archives of Ontario and supported Ontario's Archival Information Network, where small archives can now get advice and assistance. "York University has a long tradition of promoting Canadian studies and research. I am delighted that Ian has been recognized for his significant contributions toward making Canada's archival heritage accessible" said Mr. Haworth. In his acceptance remarks, Dr. Wilson closely associated the National Archives of Canada to the honour bestowed upon him.

In May 2001, Marilyn Osborne became Director General of Government Records Branch which includes the cartography and architecture and geomatics areas in both their public and private records activities.

In the Summer of 2001, Betty Kidd retired from the National Archives of Canada and Canada's Public Service Commission ending an exceptional career of thirty five years. Throughout her years at the Archives, Betty has been very closely associated with the development of the departmental cartographic programs, and that of the Canadian and international map preservation community. Her input in different other fields was also notable. The last *ACMLA Bulletin*, number 113, Winter 2002, has an interview with Betty. *Bulletin* number 112, Fall 2001, also ran an article about her career. Her influence will be felt long.

As in the rest of the department, there was movement in the staff working in the cartography and architecture, and geomatics sections: in October Sylvie Gervais was approved for a one year assignment at Heritage Canada; in January Alix McEwen, one of the nineteen archivists recently hired by the Archives joined the cartography section with responsibilities for a number of government portfolios; Marc Cockburn transferred from paper map and architectural records to geomatics; Velma Parker's position of Standards Officer for cartographic and architectural descriptions was transferred to Government Records Branch from Canadian Archives Branch; Jeffrey Murray

continued all year his assignment with the Online Division working on virtual exhibition projects; Paul Lemieux joined the cartography and architecture area in February on a nine months assignment, his main responsibility being the acquisition and processing of the new CN material.

In February, we were shocked by the passing of our recently retired colleague Tom Nagy. Tom was appreciated by all at the Archives, where he had accumulated expertise in every aspects of map and architecture archiving. Many moving expressions of grief came from all our areas and buildings. There was a large attendance of Archives staff and local ACMLA members at the visitation and funeral in Ottawa. During the ceremony family, friends and colleagues tenderly evoked Tom's life-loving and humorous nature, and his dedication in things he did. This is how we knew and remember him.

On Saturday February 16, 2002, *The Globe and Mail* and *La Presse* national newspapers published a special marketing supplement for the National Archives of Canada. The supplement stressed the Archives's role as a major component of the Canadian memory in all formats of records. Significant cartographic, architectural and industrial design contributions were mentioned. It gave all of us at the Archives a renewed pride in being part of this institution. We certainly each are committed to the specific media we work with daily, however, the Archives is one in diversity, a true reflection of the wide documentary heritage of this country.

Senator Laurier Lapierre, a well known public figure, master of ceremony at the Peter Winkworth acquisition event on April 8th, reminded us that our goal of serving Canadians meant more than making our collections accessible. He saw that the goal was comprehensive, encompassing acquisition, control, preservation, exhibitions, archival copying, on line services, service to the public, the offering of expertise in all areas, reaching out with the archival communities. At the end of a very busy fiscal year and early in a new one full with important projects in all areas, our objective of serving Canadians in all aspects of our mandate is more than ever a privilege at the core of our activities.

4 May 2002

ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU CANADA : ACTIVITÉS CARTOGRAPHIQUES EN 2001-2002 ET PROJETS COURANTS

Louis Cardinal
Direction des documents gouvernementaux
Archives nationales du Canada

Avec la contribution de David Brown, géomatique,
et de Roger Blais, microfilmage, photographie et imagerie numérique

Chaque année, les Archives nationales du Canada s'assurent de l'acquisition de documents exceptionnels sur tous les supports, textuels et audio-visuels, de source publique et privée. On a récemment fait l'acquisition de la collection Peter Winkworth, composée de quelque 4 000 oeuvres d'art canadiennes et mettant un terme à plusieurs années de travail. Cette acquisition grandement publicisée au niveau national fait la fierté des Archives et du gouvernement du Canada comme l'ont exprimé la ministre du Patrimoine canadien, Sheila Copps et l'archiviste national, Ian Wilson lors de la cérémonie marquant son acquisition organisée au Centre de préservation de Gatineau le 8 avril 2002. Il s'agit d'une des acquisitions culturelles les plus exceptionnelles jamais effectuées par le gouvernement du Canada. La collection documente plus de quatre siècles d'histoire canadienne. Elle constitue la plus importante acquisition d'oeuvres d'art jamais effectuée par le Canada.

La collection Winkworth comprend 57 cartes, des vues à vol d'oiseau, des atlas et un dessin d'architecture dont la grande majorité ont pour sujet Montréal et la province de Québec : 44 cartes dont 32 de Montréal aux XVI^e, XVIII^e et XIX^e siècles; 4 de la ville de Québec; 1 du fleuve St-Laurent; 1 de la région du lac Champlain; 1 de la région comprise entre Montréal et Ottawa; 3 cartes du Canada; 2 cartes de l'Amérique du Nord; 10 vues à vol d'oiseau des années 1880; deux atlas du Canada de la fin du XIX^e siècle et un dessin d'architecture d'une gare d'Ottawa.

À la fin avril 2002 les Archives nationales ont acquis la feuille est de la carte de la Nouvelle-

France du père Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani *Novæ Franciæ Accurata Delineatio 1657*. La carte de l'Est du Canada et du Nord des États-Unis, du lac Supérieur à Terre-Neuve et vers le sud jusqu'à la baie de Chesapeake est l'une des représentations les plus exceptionnelles et précises de la Nouvelle-France du XVIII^e siècle avec les cartes de Champlain, de Sanson et de Coronelli. La carte nouvellement acquise présente dans le coin inférieur droit, sous le dessin remarquable de la vallée et du golfe du Saint-Laurent, ce qui constitue probablement la première représentation du martyre des pères Brébeuf et Lalemant en 1649. La scène, bien que partielle, a influencé l'opinion des Européens au sujet du traitement infligé aux missionnaires et aux colons européens dans la lointaine colonie. On mentionne que cette scène est une des premières scènes du Canada dont on se rappelle le plus. Jusqu'alors aucune institution canadienne ne détenait l'original de cette feuille. Les Archives possédaient déjà un tirage de la feuille ouest de cette carte qu'on suppose avoir été fait au XX^e siècle à partir de la plaque de cuivre originale. Cette carte est un jalon de la cartographie et de l'iconographie canadiennes. Son acquisition comble une lacune importante de notre collection de cartes anciennes du Canada. La bibliothèque nationale de France et l'Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (bibliothèque nationale d'Autriche) possèdent des copies originales des deux cartes.

Voici une liste de certains des articles cartographiques anciens acquis en 2001-2002 :

- Charles Randle, *Cape Gaspe, 1775* (carte manuscrite). Mikan 189304
- *Commercial and British Empire*. (1 carte)

Publiée par E. N. Moyer & Co., Toronto, c.1904.
Mikan 189340

• Trois cartes ayant appartenu à Lord Dalhousie, gouverneur en chef du Canada de 1820 à 1828. Achetees pour les Archives nationales du Canada par les Amis des Archives nationales. Premier achat du genre par les Amis. Les cartes du Haut-Canada, 1823, et du Bas-Canada, 1817, semblent être très rares. Les Archives possèdent beaucoup d'autres éditions et variantes du même genre :

1. John Purdy. *A map of Cabotia comprehending the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, with Breton Island, Newfoundland, &c. and including the adjacent parts of the United States.* Londres, Richard A. Laurie, 1821. Mikan 184138

2. William Chewett. *A map of the located districts in the Province of Upper Canada describing all the new settlements, townships, &c, with the adjacent frontiers, compiled and corrected from the latest surveys in the Surveyor General's Office by William Chewett...under the direction of Sir Peregrine Maitland....* Londres, William Faden, 1823. Mikan 184142

3. Samuel Holland. *A new map of the province of Lower Canada, describing all the seigneuries, townships, grants of land, etc. compiled from plans deposited in the Patent Office, Quebec to which is added a plan of the rivers, Scنديac and Magaguadavic, surveyed in 1796, 97, and 98, by order of the commissioners, appointed to ascertain the true River St. Croix intended by the Treaty of Peace, between His Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America,* par Samuel Holland. Londres, Wllm. Faden, 1817. Mikan 184150

• *British Colonies in North America.* Londres, Thomas Kelly, 1824. Mikan 185013

• *British and Russian America,* dessiné et gravé par J. Archer Pentonville. [Londres, H.G. Collins, c1841?]. Mikan 185016

• *Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, etc.* dessiné et gravé par J. Archer Pentonville. Londres, publié par les propriétaires par H.G. Collins, [1841?]. Mikan 185020

• *Neueste Karte von Lower Canada (Unter-Canada) besten Quellen entworfen und gezeichnet. Meyer's-Handatlas.* No. 51. Amsterdam, 1844. Mikan 185023

• *Ober- (Upper-) Canada. Meyer's-Handatlas.* No. 55. Amsterdam, 1845. Mikan 185025

• *Stromgebiet von Nordamerika. Nach den besten Quellen entworfen und gezeichnet. Vom Hauptm Radefeld,* 1847. [Allemagne], Bibliographischen Institute, 1847. Mikan 188561

• *Carte des pays connus sous le nom de Canada, dans laquelle sont distinguées les possessions françaises, et angl...* par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy fils. À Paris, chez l'Auteur, Quai de l'horloge du Palais proche le pont-neuf, 1753. Mikan 187261

• *Amérique Russe, Nouvelle Bretagne et Canada.* Gravé par Thierry. [Paris? s.n., c1846]. Attribué à Conrad Malte-Brun. Mikan 183174

• Un livre. Robert de Vaugondy, Didier, 1723-1786. *Institutions géographiques* / par Robert de Vaugondy, Géographe ordinaire du Roi, de S.M. Polonoise, Duc de Lorraine & Bar, & de l'Académie royale des Sciences et belles-lettres de Nancy. Paris : chez Boudet... Desaint..., 1766. Une oeuvre intéressante sur la géographie théorique et pratique incluant un examen de l'élaboration des cartes et des globes avec plusieurs références au Canada.

• Quatre cent soixante-deux plans d'assurance-incendie et onze pages indexées de cinquante-neuf villes dans sept provinces (Terre-Neuve, Île-du-Prince-Édouard, Nouvelle-Écosse, Nouveau-Brunswick, Québec, Ontario, Colombie-Britannique). Les plans ont été produits par

• Charles Edward Goad de la société Charles E. Goad Company et l'Underwriter's Survey Bureau entre 1910 et 1964. Les acquisitions comprennent certains articles rares, par exemple, les huit cartes de Harbour Grace (Terre-Neuve) datant de 1946 et les 100 cartes de St. John's datant de 1957. Nous possédons actuellement une collection de quelque 50 000 cartes du genre représentant plus de 2 500 villes, villages et emplacements industriels du pays.

Une autre acquisition d'importance est le groupe de milliers d'articles des chemins de fer nationaux du Canada composé de documents cartographiques, architecturaux et d'ingénierie datant de 1889. On a entamé la première phase du transfert en mars, et la deuxième et dernière phase aura lieu à la fin mai lors de la conférence annuelle Carto 2002 de l'Association des cartothes et archives cartographiques du Canada (ACACC). Combinées, les acquisitions représentent plus de 30 000 articles. Le Canadien

National a été privatisé en 1995. Les entrées descriptives des divers versements au cours des années tiendront compte des éléments publics et privés des dossiers. L'acquisition est un projet de collaboration entre les sections de l'acquisition des cartes et du contrôle physique.

Nous avons augmenté nos fonds architecturaux privés IKOY/Keenberg et Michael Ellwood/Fetherstonhaugh. Nous avons examiné un certain nombre d'éléments cartographiques et architecturaux des fonds et collections multimédia faisant l'objet d'une évaluation par nos collègues des archives canadiennes en vue d'une acquisition.

Le Conseil national d'évaluation des Archives (CNEA), un organisme privé, a procédé il y a quelques mois à l'évaluation de notre fonds Henry Finkel composé de dessins industriels acquis l'année précédente. Le rapport d'évaluation souligne l'importance de cette «collection remarquable» et de sa «nature hautement exposable». Certains dessins du fonds sont déjà exposés dans le cadre de notre exposition permanente récemment mise à jour intitulée *Trésors de la mémoire*. Certains musées ont déjà indiqué qu'ils souhaitaient emprunter des articles de cette collection pour leurs expositions. «La collection Henry Finkel est un ajout important aux fonds des Archives nationales qui fera l'objet de consultations accrues au cours des prochaines années.» Nous avons certains nouveaux projets d'acquisition en vue de perfectionner notre programme d'acquisition de dessins industriels.

Notre programme régulier d'acquisition de cartes canadiennes récentes de source publique et privée se poursuit. Nous avons également ajouté des cartes et des atlas à notre vaste fonds étranger. Nous avons fait l'acquisition d'un groupe de cartes d'orientation de la région de la capitale nationale et nous avons conclu une entente en vue d'acquérir des cartes semblables d'autres régions du Canada.

En novembre 2001, les Archives ont été l'hôte d'une rencontre réunissant nos représentants et ceux de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et de l'ACACC afin de poursuivre les discussions en vue d'établir le dépôt légal des cartes. Cette

réunion constituait la quatrième du genre au cours des dernières années. L'élaboration finale de l'idée est liée à l'adoption de la nouvelle *Loi sur la bibliothèque nationale* prévue d'ici quelques années. La nouvelle loi rendra possible l'utilisation de dépôt légal pour les publications électroniques, incluant les produits de géomatique, et les règlements couvriront les cartes. La réunion s'est conclue par une visite détaillée des installations de traitement, de conservation, de microfilmage et d'entreposage d'avant-garde des dessins d'architecture.

L'année dernière, on a déployé une activité intense dans le domaine de l'évaluation archivistique des documents du gouvernement devant faire l'objet d'un versement prochain, mais seule une petite quantité de documents cartographiques et architecturaux sur support papier ont été envoyés aux Archives, les documents dont le transfert avait été planifié par le système de disposition des documents du gouvernement comprenant uniquement une petite partie de nos documents sous toutes formes. La quantité varie d'une année à l'autre. La situation nous a été profitable car nous avons besoin de temps pour travailler aux projets de contrôle. En mai 2001, on a fait l'acquisition de 1 197 articles de Travaux publics concernant : le pont Perley à Hawkesbury, l'édifice Daly à Ottawa, l'édifice Sir Alexander Campbell à Ottawa, les plans proposés de deux édifices fédéraux sur la rue Wellington à Ottawa (jamais construits) ainsi qu'une boîte de spécifications. Les autres programmes examinés aux fins de disposition incluaient : Base des Forces canadiennes Penhold; ministère de la Défense nationale; Environnement Canada sur les changements climatiques; Élections Canada; Parcs Canada - lieux historiques.

La section de la géomatique a effectué l'évaluation de cartes numériques pour les institutions suivantes du gouvernement du Canada : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Élections Canada, Société canadienne d'hypothèque et de logement, Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor et la Direction générale des lieux historiques nationaux de Parcs Canada. Au niveau stratégique, la section a également participé à l'élaboration d'une stratégie ministérielle visant à améliorer l'état de la gestion

de l'information (GI) au sein du gouvernement du Canada. La stratégie vise à atteindre des résultats pratiques qui aideront les ministères fédéraux à régler leurs problèmes actuels en matière de GI.

En outre, les sections de la cartographie et de l'architecture et de la géomatique sont à négocier des nouvelles ententes officielles avec les principaux organismes fédéraux de production de cartes pour s'assurer qu'on continue d'envoyer des cartes, numériques ou papier, aux Archives nationales. Récemment, les Archives ont fait des démarches auprès du Secteur des sciences de la terre de Ressources naturelles Canada pour entreprendre des discussions en vue d'établir un protocole d'entente (PE) pour officialiser nos relations traditionnelles. Les deux sections travaillent également avec le Programme des services de dépôt pour déterminer comment il peut répondre aux besoins actuels et futurs des Archives nationales et de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada de concert avec la prestation du programme de disposition traditionnel.

Les Archives nationales participent également au Programme GéoConnexions. David Brown collabore actuellement avec Grace Welch au groupe de travail sur la préservation.

L'acquisition de livres et de documents de référence relatifs aux fonds complète toujours l'acquisition de fonds. L'enrichissement de notre collection de livres et de CD-ROM sur l'histoire de la cartographie ainsi que de la géographie et de l'architecture canadiennes est un des domaines les plus actifs de notre bibliothèque. On fait l'acquisition de livres actuels et épuisés. Ils sont tous décrits dans notre base de données ExLibris.

La description et le contrôle est une des principales activités de notre stratégie visant à rendre tous nos collections et nos fonds accessibles sur le Web. Cette activité est régie par notre volonté de permettre à tous les Canadiens et Canadiennes d'avoir accès à tous les fonds des Archives nationales quel que soit l'endroit où ils se trouvent.

On procède à la conversion rétrospective (RECON) dans tous les domaines des

acquisitions archivistiques. On est à préparer des descriptions aux niveaux des fonds (les plus élevés) auxquelles on joindra les descriptions aux niveaux inférieurs. On prévoit terminer la conversion de toutes les anciennes entrées concernant les documents du gouvernement sous toutes formes incluant la cartographie et l'architecture (744 entrées représentant près d'un million et demi de feuilles) d'ici la fin octobre 2002. Pour plus de précisions sur la conversion des documents cartographiques et architecturaux, veuillez lire l'article de Donna Porter intitulé «RECON at the National Archives of Canada: Making Government Cartographic, Architectural and Technical Records Available to the Public» dans le *Bulletin* de l'ACACC, numéro 113, hiver 2002.

La conversion de nos acquisitions cartographiques et architecturales privées doit commencer une fois le projet de conversion des documents du gouvernement terminé. Ceci représentera environ 700 entrées décrivant plus de 500 000 dessins d'architecture et cartes.

Veuillez prendre note que toutes les descriptions générales rédigées avant la conversion (les notices d'inventaire de nos fonds cartographique et architecturaux, c.-à-d., les cartables bleus et rouges de la salle de référence) ont été transférées sur support informatique pour les besoins de la préservation et peuvent être consultées par tous les employés sur le site intranet.

Mettre en forme tous les instruments de recherche disponibles sur notre site Web complètera le projet de conversion des documents. Les sections de la cartographie et de l'architecture et de la géomatique terminent leurs travaux en vue de convertir les instruments de recherche WordPerfect qui donnent accès aux fonds publics et privés. On est à transférer certains documents dans la base de données MINISIS, qui seront éventuellement disponibles sur notre site Web. Jusqu'à présent, on a transféré 65 000 documents descriptifs dont 20 000 ont été édités et transférés dans l'application MINISIS. Les autres documents seront transférés au cours de l'exercice 2002-2003. Ces entrées descriptives serviront à accéder aux cartes qu'on est à numériser dans le cadre du projet de numérisation des Archives nationales.

La section de la géomatique a terminé le traitement de la collection d'images du radar aéroporté à antenne latérale acquise du Service canadien des glaces au cours des dernières années. Au cours de l'exercice 2002-2003, la section concentrera ses efforts sur l'arrangement et la description d'une collection d'images acquises de la Division aéroportée du Centre canadien de télédétection. Ce projet s'étendra sur trois années financières.

Au cours de l'exercice financier, on a également poursuivi la migration des données qui ont été acquises en application du Système de données sur les terres du Canada. Les couches SIG suivantes ont été converties en fichiers ARC/INFO (.e00) : l'échelle 1: 1 million - Divisions de recensement 1981, Éco-quartiers du Canada, Ligne de rivage du Canada, Bassins versants du Canada; l'échelle 1: 250 000 - L'inventaire forestier de l'Ontario, *L'Atlas côtier de la Colombie-Britannique*; l'échelle 1: 250 000 - ITC Foresterie, ITC Agriculture, ITC ligne de rivage, La base de données stratégique sur l'utilisation des terres des Maritimes, *L'inventaire écologique de la Côte Nord*, *L'inventaire écologique de la Baie James*; l'échelle 1: 50 000 - ITC Foresterie, ITC Agriculture. De plus, les couches SIG suivantes, reliées au Programme de surveillance de l'utilisation des terres du Canada (PSUTC) à l'échelle 1: 50 000 ont été converties: ITC ligne de rivage, ITC Loisirs, ITC Utilisation des terres, Limites territoriales des régions de centres urbains, Utilisation des terres 1971, Utilisation des terres 1976, Correction de l'utilisation des terres 1966, Évolution de l'utilisation des terres 1966-1971, Évolution de l'utilisation des terres 1971-1976, Utilisation des terres 1981, Correction de l'utilisation des terres 1981, Mise à jour de l'utilisation des terres 1986.

Un projet important réalisé cette année a été le transfert sur support informatique de notre ancien catalogue de cartes sur fiches, un ensemble important de fiches dactylographiées donnant accès à ce qu'on appelait la collection principale de cartes, c.-à-d., nos fonds de cartes monographiques couvrant la période de 1508 à 1979. Ce qui représente environ 42 000 cartes. À la fin mars, on avait réalisé près de 90 p. 100 du travail. Toutes les anciennes descriptions de divers styles ont été converties en entrées détaillées

normalisées. Les entrées de catalogue effectuées après 1979, sous la classification Library of Congress, sont incluses dans notre catalogue électronique AACR2, qui contient des cartes et tous les atlas et globes anciens et modernes.

L'année dernière, les activités de catalogage cartographique et architectural ont été dictées par nos priorités en matière de site Web. Les cartes et plans devant faire partie des différentes expositions virtuelles ont été catalogués en premier. Les principales activités concernaient le catalogage des cartes anciennes de la collection de la Banque royale du Canada récemment acquise; notre site sur le peuplement de l'Ouest Canadien; les cartes sélectionnées pour l'exposition organisée par la Bibliothèque nationale-l'Ambassade belge *La Filière belge*; les 134 cartes à l'échelle de trois milles au pouce, 1:190 080, ensemble de cartes concernant notre site sur les concessions de terres; les articles à mettre à jour dans le cadre de l'exposition *Trésors de la mémoire*; l'achèvement du traitement d'un certain nombre d'articles acquis de l'exposition de cartes internationales lors du congrès du Conseil international des archives tenu à Ottawa en 1999. Le catalogage comprend les articles sélectionnés ainsi que les autres exemplaires, variantes et épreuves d'état conservés. On a attribué des classifications de la Library of Congress à toutes les cartes encore au stade de l'acquisition.

Coordonner au sein du Ministère la sélection, la recherche, le catalogage, le contrôle de la qualité, la conservation, la numérisation et le déplacement entre les différents édifices des articles sélectionnés pour les diverses sections de notre site Web est exigeant, mais également enrichissant car on forme des liens plus forts.

On vient de parler de la numérisation dans le cadre de nos expositions virtuelles. Nous examinons également des projets visant à offrir des quantités importantes d'images numérisées de cartes et de dessins d'architecture sur notre site Web. La priorité est la participation aux projets ministériels de numérisation. En 2002-2003, les projets recensés sont : Expo 67, les journaux de Mackenzie King; le Nord canadien; Champlain 2004 (en collaboration avec les Archives de France et l'ambassade canadienne à

Paris); recensement de 1881; recensement canadien de 1901; immatriculation des navires; feuilles d'engagement du Corps expéditionnaire canadien; journaux de guerre de la Première guerre mondiale; collection de photos; collection de cartes nationales (4 000 cartes des plus précieuses et utilisées, incluant des vues à vol d'oiseau; des cartes de propriété de terres de comté; des cartes liées aux rébellions de Riel); les conclusions du Cabinet couvrant tous les procès-verbaux de la course au Cabinet de 1971 à la disposition de la population canadienne.

Notre instrument de recherche complet sur les cartes de la Première guerre mondiale, incluant un nombre important de cartes de tranchées et d'autres cartes plus générales du front et de bataille, est maintenant intégré à notre site intranet et nous prévoyons le rendre disponible sur notre site Web avec des images correspondant aux entrées de la liste.

Notre instrument de recherche sur les cartes des réserves indiennes des Prairies, de la Colombie-Britannique, du Yukon, du Nunavut et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest fera partie de notre site Web cet automne tout comme un certain nombre d'images, ce qui représente plus de 2 000 entrées de cartes individuelles.

De plus, nous avons l'intention de réaliser graduellement la numérisation des articles non protégés par un droit d'auteur ou non soumis à des restrictions qui sont décrits dans notre base de données provisoire de cartes monographiques, 1508-1979. Même si nous avons une collection exceptionnelle de cartes originales sur la découverte, l'exploration, la colonisation et le développement de l'Amérique du Nord et du Canada, un bon nombre de nos articles sont des reproductions d'originaux uniques conservés en France, en Grande-Bretagne et dans d'autres dépôts ailleurs et au Canada. Certains de ceux-ci sont déjà accessibles en ligne sur les sites Web de ces institutions, mais non pas tous. Les Archives nationales du Canada ont récemment conclu un partenariat avec les Archives de France et l'ambassade canadienne à Paris pour permettre un meilleur accès aux documents qui témoignent de la présence française au Canada. Ces documents comprendront des cartes et des documents d'architecture concernant le Dépôt des Fortifications

des Colonies et le Service Hydrographique de la Marine, des collections composées d'articles présentant un intérêt pour le Canada.

Les autres projets de numérisation comprennent des blocs importants de matériel cartographique et d'architecture de nos acquisitions publiques et privées, p. ex., des séries de cartes anciennes du gouvernement; les édifices du Parlement; les édifices patrimoniaux publics et privés dont des dizaines de milliers sont déjà disponibles sur microfiche de 105 mm.

Un autre projet concerne la numérisation des cartes à l'échelle de trois milles au pouce, 1:190 080, récemment cataloguées.

La section généalogie de notre division des services de recherche (référence) est devenue récemment, en collaboration avec Patrimoine canadien, le Centre canadien de généalogie (veuillez visiter http://www.archives.ca/02/020202_f.html). Il offrira des services, des outils de recherche et des conseils dans les deux langues officielles. Les projets de numérisation de notre collection de cartes des comtés du centre et de l'est du Canada et d'autres types de cartes et atlas de propriétés de terres constitueront un ajout considérable au matériel électronique à la disposition des généalogistes.

La Direction de la préservation a été autorisée à acheter un numériseur grand format au cours du présent exercice. Comme nous venons de recevoir les fonds, nous venons tout juste d'entreprendre le processus d'acquisition et de demande de proposition. Nous sommes à rédiger les spécifications. Comme le coût de l'équipement dicte la démarche à suivre, c.-à-d. que nous devons passer par l'Accord de libre-échange nord-américain (ALENA) pour faire l'acquisition du numériseur, nous devons donc attendre six mois avant d'octroyer le contrat à un fournisseur en particulier, plus trois mois supplémentaires avant la livraison de l'équipement. Ceci nous amène au mois de janvier 2003 avant que l'équipement soit installé et le personnel, formé. Nous prévoyons qu'il faudra attendre en février ou mars 2003 avant que l'équipement soit entièrement fonctionnel. On installera le numériseur dans notre Centre de préservation de Gatineau. Les Archives pourront dorénavant numériser tous les

formats de documents. Le numériseur grand format permettra de numériser des documents originaux en noir et blanc ou en couleurs et de traiter en moyenne quelque 3 600 cartes et dessins d'architecture par mois.

À l'heure actuelle, nous pouvons numériser des microfilms à l'aide du système Mekel que nous louons. Nous espérons recevoir un nouveau numériseur qui numérisera des microfiches coupées de dimension 16/35 mm et 105 mm appelé numériseur «Sunrise», considéré haut de gamme en matière de qualité. Malheureusement, il ne prend pas en charge les couleurs, mais le système Precision Flexlight et F6 et F8 Howtek que nous utilisons depuis quelque temps peut le faire sauf qu'il est plus lent. Quand nous utilisons le numériseur de microfilms, nous pouvons numériser quelque 400 000 images par mois à partir de bobines de pellicule et nous estimons que les microfiches coupées de 105 mm pourraient être plus lentes tout en se rapprochant de ce chiffre. Veuillez noter que le numériseur de microfilms ne numérise qu'à partir de microfilms et non de documents originaux, à moins évidemment qu'il ne s'agisse d'un microfilm original.

Notre laboratoire de préservation de cartes a été actif tout au long de l'année. En effet, il a traité plusieurs centaines de cartes et dessins anciens et récents, une contribution essentielle à la transmission d'informations complètes aux générations futures.

En septembre 2001, on a affiché sur notre site Web le livre que Louis Cardinal a écrit pour le compte du Ministère intitulé *La gestion des documents cartographiques, architecturaux et techniques dans l'administration fédérale*. Il est uniquement disponible en ligne tout comme d'autres publications. Bien que destiné aux gestionnaires des documents du gouvernement, il est également utile aux personnes qui doivent effectuer le traitement et le stockage de cartes et de dessins. Le livre est disponible à l'adresse suivante : http://www.archives.ca/06/0603_f.html.

On a préparé et envoyé des cartes et des dessins d'architecture en vue de leur prêt à divers musées, notamment : le musée Stewart du Fort de l'île Sainte-Hélène à Montréal (expositions *À la*

Découverte du paradis : le Pacifique Sud avec Cook et Bougainville et *Amériques françaises : les villes des ingénieurs du Roy au Nouveau Monde (XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles)*); la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et l'ambassade de Belgique, exposition *La filière belge / The Belgian Connexion*; l'Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, exposition *Atlantic Modern*, dans le cadre du festival d'architecture tenu à Halifax en juin 2001. On a également sélectionné des articles pour notre propre exposition permanente *Les Trésors de la mémoire*. Les chercheurs ont commandé des reproductions de nombreuses cartes anciennes en vue de leur publication, en particulier dans un atlas historique du Canada à paraître. On a rédigé des articles et des études et organisé des visites spécialisées de nos secteurs de la cartographie et de l'architecture à Ottawa, à Gatineau et à Renfrew.

Les renseignements personnels comprennent ce qui suit :

L'Université York a décerné un doctorat honorifique à Ian Wilson le samedi 3 novembre 2001 lors de la cérémonie de remise des diplômes. M. Wilson était le deuxième Archiviste national à recevoir un tel honneur de l'Université York, le premier ayant été William Kaye Lamb en 1968. Ian Wilson obtient ce doctorat honorifique ès lettres en reconnaissance de sa contribution exceptionnelle, tant au pays qu'à l'étranger, dans le domaine de l'archivistique. M. Wilson a consacré sa carrière à la préservation pour les générations futures des documents de sources privées et publiques. Il a également publié de nombreux ouvrages en histoire canadienne, en archivistique et en gestion de l'information. M. Wilson est aussi un conférencier doué et spirituel, et depuis son entrée en fonction en 1999, il travaille sans relâche à mieux faire connaître les documents des Archives nationales et à les rendre accessibles à tous les Canadiens. Kent Haworth, l'archiviste de l'Université York, a déclaré que M. Wilson recevait cet honneur parce que du temps où il occupait le poste d'Archiviste provincial de l'Ontario, il a su hausser le prestige des Archives publiques de l'Ontario et il a appuyé le Réseau d'information archivistique de l'Ontario, qui fournit maintenant des conseils et de l'aide aux petits centres d'archives. «L'Université York fait depuis longtemps la promotion des études

canadiennes et de la recherche. Je suis très heureux que l'on reconnaisse la contribution exceptionnelle d'Ian à la diffusion du patrimoine archivistique canadien», a déclaré M. Haworth. M. Wilson a tenu à mentionner qu'il partageait cet honneur avec les Archives nationale du Canada.

En mai 2001, Marilyn Osborne est devenue directrice générale de la Direction des documents gouvernementaux qui englobe les secteurs de la cartographie et de l'architecture ainsi que de la géomatique et leurs activités publiques et privées.

À l'été 2001, Betty Kidd a pris sa retraite des Archives nationales et de la Commission de la fonction publique du Canada, mettant fin à une carrière exceptionnelle de 35 ans. Au cours des années passées aux Archives, Betty a collaboré de près à la mise sur pied des programmes de cartographie du Ministère et à ceux de la collectivité canadienne et internationale de préservation des cartes. Sa contribution dans divers autres secteurs est également remarquable.

On peut lire une entrevue de Betty dans le *Bulletin* n° 113 de l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada. Le *Bulletin* n° 112, automne 2001, contient également un article sur sa carrière. Son influence se fera sentir pendant longtemps.

Comme dans le reste du Ministère, il y a eu des mouvements de personnel dans les sections de la cartographie et de l'architecture et de la géomatique : en octobre, on a approuvé l'affectation de Sylvie Gervais à Patrimoine canadien; en janvier, Alix McEwen, un des dix-neuf archivistes récemment embauchés par les Archives s'est joint à la section de la cartographie, elle est responsable d'un certain nombre de portefeuilles gouvernementaux; Marc Cockburn est passé de la section des cartes papiers et des documents d'architecture à la section de la géomatique; on a transféré le poste d'agente des normes pour les descriptions cartographiques et d'architecture, poste qu'occupe Velma Parker, à la Direction des documents gouvernementaux; Jeffrey Murray a poursuivi son affectation à la division en ligne où il travaille à des projets d'expositions virtuelles; en février, Paul Lemieux a joint les rangs de la division de la cartographie et de l'architecture pour une affectation de neuf mois, ses principales

activités étant l'acquisition et le traitement des nouveaux documents du CN.

En février, ce fut un choc d'apprendre le décès de notre ancien collègue Tom Nagy, qui venait récemment de prendre sa retraite. Tom était estimé de tous aux Archives où il avait acquis de l'expertise dans tous les volets de l'archivage des cartes et des documents d'architecture. De nombreux témoignages touchants ont été recueillis. Un grand nombre d'employés des Archives et des membres locaux de l'ACACC se sont rendus au salon funéraire et aux funérailles célébrées à Ottawa. Lors de la cérémonie, membres de la famille, amis et collègues ont évoqué avec tendresse la nature enjouée et humoristique de Tom ainsi que son investissement dans tout ce qu'il faisait. C'est le souvenir que nous avons et garderons de lui.

Le 16 février 2002, les journaux *The Globe and Mail* et *La Presse* ont publié un supplément spécial portant sur les Archives nationales. On y soulignait le rôle important des Archives dans la préservation de la mémoire canadienne sous toutes les formes de support. On y mentionnait des contributions importantes en termes de dessins cartographiques, d'architecture et de design industriel. Ce supplément a renouvelé notre sentiment de fierté. Nous avons tous à coeur le support précis avec lequel nous travaillons quotidiennement. Diversité et complémentarité décrivent bien les Archives, qui reflètent tous les types de documents produits au pays.

Le sénateur Laurier Lapierre, une personnalité publique bien connue, maître de cérémonie lors de l'événement marquant l'acquisition de la collection Winkworth le 8 avril, nous a rappelé que notre mission qui consiste à être au service des Canadiens signifie plus que rendre nos collections accessibles. Il a indiqué que notre objectif est global, incluant l'acquisition, le contrôle, la préservation, les expositions, la reproduction à des fins d'archivage, des services en ligne, des services à la population, la prestation de services d'expertise et les contacts avec la communauté archivistique. Après un exercice très occupé, nous en commençons un autre rempli de projets importants dans tous les domaines et plus que jamais, être au service des Canadiens est un privilège.

4 mai 2002

REVIEW OF THE ACMLA MONOGRAPHIC PUBLICATION PROGRAM, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

INTERIM REPORT MAY 2002

Betty Kidd

INTRODUCTION

At the 2001 ACMLA annual conference, a special meeting on the Association's publications began the process of reviewing and restructuring the Association's two key committees - the Publications Committee and the Historical Maps Committee - which are responsible for ensuring that the Association continues to support the map library/cartographic archives community through its publications.

Further to that meeting, David Jones as the ACMLA's Second Vice President with responsibility for the publications program sent an E-mail on 30 October 2001 to those members who had expressed interest, outlining the discussion at the special meeting, noting that the Historical Maps Committee would be undertaking its own review and that the *Bulletin* would not be included in the review process, and announcing that Betty Kidd would lead the review of the general publications program.

For the ACMLA executive meeting in November 2001, a proposal for the study was prepared by Betty Kidd and approved. It was determined that the report to be discussed at the 2002 conference would be considered 'interim' and that the final report would incorporate other ideas from the discussions.

The present report is based, in large part, on the outline in the proposal and on the results of the questionnaire sent to the membership in February 2002.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

One of the four stated objectives of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives is "To support the research and professional development activities of members through publications,

conferences and seminars." Certainly, the Association has had an active publication program throughout the past 35 years.

The first publication related to the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was the *Proceedings of the First National Conference on Canadian Map Libraries June 14 - 16, 1967 Public Archives of Canada Ottawa*, a 57 page photocopied and stapled document. It contained edited versions of the various papers given at that conference, an account of the business meeting at which the ACML was founded and a list of the 69 delegates present. In the early years, the primary efforts of the fledging society in the publication area would be directed to the publication of the annual conference proceedings and of regular newsletters. The *Newsletter* launched in 1968 was changed to the *Bulletin* commencing with Issue 16 in 1974. The *Proceedings* were published until 1977 and starting in the following year, the *Bulletin* began to print selected conference papers and reports as well as the minutes of the annual meetings.

There was one exception to this emphasis. In the 1968 *Proceedings*, Joan Winearls, reporting on the progress of the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections*, noted that "it should be published in the next two - three months". Published in 1969, the directory contained entries for 87 map collections and was priced at \$1.00 for members and \$2.00 for non-members. The 7th edition published in 1999 contains entries for 92 institutional collections and is priced at \$20.00.

Another publication first mentioned in 1968 as the planned product of a new committee - a manual of standards and procedures - was pursued in various ways for a number of years until 1981 when the first edition of a *Guide for a Small Map Collection*

was published. A second edition, still available, was published in 1984.

The Production of Facsimiles Committee, established in 1972, began production of facsimiles in 1976. This Historical Maps program has contributed to the dissemination of Canada's cartographic heritage and has earned a well deserved solid reputation through its quality reproductions and reasonable pricing.

Two folios of map library plans - *University Map Libraries in Canada*, 1975 and *Federal, Provincial and Municipal Map Libraries in Canada*, 1980 - were published at a time of growth when new map libraries were being established and older ones renovated.

In 1988, the publication of *Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping*, a collection of historical essays previously published in the *Proceedings* and the *Bulletin*, marked the end of a process started in 1981.

In the same year, the first of the Occasional Papers was published; to date, five have been published and another on fire insurance plans is planned.

At the present time, eight ACMLA general publications are listed for sale on the Association's web site: the 1999 *Directory* noted previously; *Explorations...*, 1988; the 2nd edition of the *Guide for a Small Map Collection*, 1984; and five *Occasional Papers*: *Early Canadian Topographic Maps*, 1988; *Sectional Maps of Western Canada*, 1989; *Standard Topographical Maps of Canada*, 1991; *Canada's Militia Defence Maps*, 1992; and *Canadian Fire Insurance Plans in Ontario Collections*, 1995.

ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was distributed to ACMLA members in February 2002. Sincere thanks are extended to those who responded; you have provided many valuable comments and insights.

Based on the assumption that the ACMLA members who responded to the questionnaire are a representative sampling of the membership as a whole, it is evident that members have been satisfied with the publication directions followed in the past, but that they are now interested in moving towards a blend of traditional and electronic publishing

efforts in the future. Regular updating of the *Directory* and its availability electronically are clearly priorities for ACMLA members. Other publications envisaged in the future should be informative and carefully planned but not necessarily profit making ventures. The question of bilingualism needs to be addressed in principle and a policy developed for decision making at the time each publication proposal is considered. Although current stock levels of some Association publications might be considered unreasonably high based on current sales, there is no clear agreement on what should happen.

The Questionnaire and Responses

1. The following publications are currently listed on the ACMLA web site as being available for purchase. Please rate these publications according to your perception of their importance.

	Highest rating	Second highest rating
<i>Directory of Canadian Map Collections/Repertoire des collections canadiennes de cartes</i>	53%	27%
<i>Guide for a Small Map Collection</i>	13%	45%
<i>Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping</i>	13%	-
<i>Canadian Fire Insurance Plans in Ontario Collections, 1876-1973</i>	-	18%

2a. If the content of certain publications currently available for sale is dated/stale, what do you recommend be done with existing stock? - e.g. sales at reduced prices, giveaways, destruction.

A number of suggestions were made ranging from retention of all copies if space permits to wider marketing to reduced pricing to free distribution at conferences or for postal costs to destruction/recycling. Several respondents recommended that copies of the *Guide for a Small Map Collection* be donated to public libraries, library schools, small archives and museums, and other academic institutions. One member suggested that new members be provided automatically with free copies of publications of which more copies are held than can be expected to be sold in the near future. Some were reluctant to consider destruction noting that it is a "last resort" but it was also noted that previous editions of the *Directory* should not be retained in stock.

2b. Do you think that revised or new versions of such publications should be prepared?

Most respondents recommended that the *Directory* be revised as an electronic publication on a regular basis; some would like this publication available in both paper and electronic form. The mixed reaction to a revision of the *Guide for a Small Map Collection* is well summarized in the following comment: "A new guide would be nice to have because things have changed a lot in the profession since it was written but on the other hand, periodical articles and chapters (*Map libraries in the new millennium*) in books have covered most of it." Others noted the need for a revision which would be for Canadian map collections of all sizes. There were also notations that *Explorations* was a one-time publication, that the publications on map series required more research and revision if reprints were to be considered and that the fire insurance publication(s) should remain in print. One member admonished that in the future, careful analysis of the market determine the print run for each planned publication.

3. Should the ACMLA publish:

	Yes	In paper format	In electronic format
a) Directories	100%	62%	100%
b) Handbooks/Guides	77%	100%	40%
c) Cartobibliographies	100%	69%	62%
d) History of cartography	46%	100%	33%
e) Cartography/Geomatics	62%	63%	62%

In addition, one respondent suggested that thematic atlases be published in electronic format and another recommended that facsimile maps be published in both formats. Another recommended that all feasible publications be issued first in paper until the breakeven point is met and then consideration be given to an electronic version.

4a. If you have responded "yes" to any of the above, what criteria should be used to determine which proposals for publication should be pursued by the ACMLA?

- 92% - the publication would be interesting and informative;
- 85% - it is deemed that the membership/profession has a requirement for the content;

- 85% - the content is not available elsewhere;
- 46% - it is anticipated that the publication will be profitable;
- 54% - a partner or partners (an institution, an association, or the private sector) has/have been identified and expressed interest;
- 38% - there is no other obvious publisher for the proposed publication;
- 92% - the proposed author(s)/editor(s) has/have prepared an acceptable proposal, including scheduling and cost analysis;
- 31% - the proposed author(s)/editor(s) is/are (an) ACMLA member(s);
- 54% - the proposed author(s)/editor(s) can demonstrate, through previous work, the ability to successfully complete the proposed project.

4b. Please list other criteria which, in your opinion, are necessary for acceptable proposals:

Additional criteria suggested included determination of the ACMLA's own priorities and publication agenda, identification of market/need for publication, estimated sales, time frame for completion with defined deliverables, recognition of the bilingual nature of the country, quality of writing and language, community needs, and utility in reflecting fundamentals about Canada's cartography and map librarianship. Several respondents suggested ideas for publications, including "a monograph of collected papers by ACMLA members on current issues in map librarianship" and "a map librarian's guide to doing something cartographically or using a particular program or assisting students with something cartographic."

5. Should consideration be given to issuing certain publications as supplemental issues of the *Bulletin*? Some members may remember that in the past, *The Canadian Cartographer* occasionally issued special issues using the title *Cartographica*.

- 62% - Yes
- 31% - No
- 7% - No response

The major concerns expressed were associated with the current factoring of the cost of 3 copies of the *Bulletin* each year in the membership fees and the requirement to revise fees if/when a supplemental

Bulletin was issued. It was also noted that often a publication is too long to be published as a issue of the *Bulletin*.

6. If electronic publications are placed on the ACMLA web site, should there be a cost to access/print these?

- 15% - Yes
- 53 % - No
- 32% - Depends (Comments included free access for ACMLA members only; free access to the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections* but charges for other publications; and concerns about administrative and technical issues if charges applied.)

One member added that "I think we should go for fast and easy access. Perhaps some new publications should be available on the web at a cost, but I would also see our old and good publications scanned, mounted on the web site and made available at no cost."

7. If a publication prepared in partnership is to be issued electronically, should it appear:

- on the ACMLA web site;
- on the partner's web site;
- 92% - on both?

The need for negotiation at the beginning of the process was identified and one member added that the decision might be made dependent on the source of major support.

8. Should future ACMLA publications

- 8% - be bilingual (one edition);
- 27% - be bilingual (an English edition and a French edition);
- 8% - be issued in the language of the author(s)/editor(s);
- 38% - be partially bilingual (e.g. introductions, headings, etc.) but mostly in the language of the author(s)/editor(s)?
- The other 19% did not choose any of the above.

This question generated more comments than any other in this questionnaire. The following thoughtful

response needs to be considered by those responsible for the publication program in the future and indeed, by all ACMLA members: "Difficult question. Francophone members are few, but we could ask why. This questionnaire is only offered in English. The announcement about this questionnaire by the ACMLA President was only in English. The ACMLA has an exclusively English image. Yet over the years I have attended, in Canada, French cartographic, hydrographic, and map librarianship conferences, and the level was high, the discussions penetrating and dynamic. How does one tap both sides (and I believe that both sides are realistic), I don't know, but a certain degree of showing interest in the other side is probably needed. Some publications could easily have been bilingual because it was essentially a matter of providing French translation of short introductions to listings of maps. Similar listings could still be published in future because they are useful. Each publication is a separate case, but it should be clear to members that every time a new publication is discussed, the Association analyse what should be best done regarding the language(s). It seems that this has not been the case frequently in the past."

All comments reflected that ideally all ACMLA publications should be bilingual. Many, however, were concerned about the practicality - for example, "it would greatly increase the cost", "not many of our members are totally bilingual enough to prepare materials in both languages" and one respondent referred to difficulty in marketing to other countries. Others prioritized the types of publications - for example, "Having items like the directory and guides in both languages would be great. Bibliographies are less necessary to have everything in both languages. More items in the *Bulletin* and reports put on the web page, would be usefully translated into one or the other language, depending upon which it has been submitted in." Other suggestions were that "the *Bulletin* should be bilingual (one edition)" and that in all publications, "at a minimum, abstracts be included in the second language."

STOCK LEVELS AND SALES

In a report prepared by the Publications Officer for the five-year period from 1996 to 2000, the sales per title are noted and in the *Bulletin*, Number 113, the sales for 2000 and the inventory of publications

are included in the committee reports for 2000-2001.

	Copies sold		Inventory
	1996-2000	2000	2000
<i>Explorations in the History of Canadian mapping.....</i>			
	8	1	238
<i>Guide for a Small Map Collection....</i>	14	2	110
<i>Directory of Canadian Map Collections/ Repertoire des collections canadiennes de cartes, 6th dition....</i>			
	2	-	123
<i>Directory of Canadian Map Collections/ Repertoire des collections canadiennes de cartes, 7th edition....</i>			
	129	59	70
<i>Early Canadian Topographic Map Series: Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1949.....</i>	3	1	270
<i>Sectional Maps of Western Canada, 1871-1955.....</i>			
	4	2	266
<i>Standard Topographical Maps of Canada, 1904-1948.....</i>			
	4	1	263
<i>Canada's Militia Defence Maps, 1905-1931.....</i>			
	6	2	234
<i>Canadian Fire Insurance Plans in Ontario Collections, 1876- 1973.....</i>	42	2	48

Based on these figures, it is obvious that sales are highest in the year of publication and that immediately following; a steady but small number of sales do occur after that time. Projections of current sales into the future for several of the publications compared to the current stock levels provide statistics that indicate some action is necessary - for example, the current inventory of the *Guide for a Small Map Collection* at projected sales of 14 copies per 5 years will last 39 years or until 2040; the current inventory of *Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1949* at projected sales of 3 copies per 5 years will last 90 years or until 2091.

There has been discussion for many years of possible actions to dispose of this large inventory backlog, but since there is no current storage problem, there has been no impetus for decisions. However, there are possible awareness and financial benefits to taking action at this time; the replies to question 2a in the recent questionnaire suggest a number of possible actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS/ACMLA WEB SITE: It is recommended that the ACMLA place a high priority on further development of its web site to enable various Association publications to be made available in electronic format.

The initial and on-going financial and human resource commitment to develop and maintain the web site must be determined and evaluated.

There are numerous decisions to be made, including which new publications and current paper publications will be available electronically and whether or not free access will be provided to all or certain electronic publications. The questionnaire responses indicated a strong desire to have at least the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections* available electronically.

2. PLANNING FOR FUTURE PUBLICATIONS:

It is recommended that the ACMLA take a proactive and longer term approach to planning for and of future publications. This planning should be incorporated into the development of a business plan for the Association.

Steps might include identification of the information needs of map librarians and cartographic archivists; publication of requests for proposals; development of guidelines/a rating guide for proposals; development of contractual agreements with the author(s) which identifies time frames, defines deliverables, etc.; development of a general marketing strategy as well as specific strategies for each planned publication or type of publication; determination of the press run for each paper publication; etc.

Historically, the ACMLA has had a strong and respected publication program. At the present time, the facsimiles of historical maps are undoubtedly the flagship of the Association's program and the *Bulletin* is a highly respected journal. With a good planning process in place, the general/monographic publication program will become an equal partner in this publication triumvirate.

3. PARTNERSHIPS, GRANTS AND SPONSORS:

It is recommended that the ACMLA investigate both the possibility of joint publications with such partners as institutions and other associations and of available financial assistance for publications through grant programs and private sector sponsors.

If this type of assurance was available, the Association could undertake more and larger-scale projects than is possible with the present limited

financial and human resources of a mid-size volunteer group. This recommendation is not to negate the extraordinary efforts of the ACMLA and its individual members in the past 35 years and at the present time, but to build on a strong existing structure.

4. BILINGUALISM: It is recommended that the ACMLA review its current policy on the use of Canada's two official languages in its publications and develop criteria for the level of bilingualism to be attained in various types of publications.

5. REDUCTION OF INVENTORY LEVELS: It is recommended that action be taken to reduce current inventory levels to a maximum of a projected 10 year supply for each publication. Copies

of the 6th edition of the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections* should be recycled. A marketing/distribution strategy should be developed for each of the other publications or categories of publication. These strategies should result in either financial benefits for the Association (e.g., price reductions and increased sales) or positive feedback on the Association's initiatives to make these surplus publications available to a wider public.



A complete version of this report (including Appendices) is available at the ACMLA website <http://www.acmla.org>.

President's Message

(continued from page 2)

out as the program progresses. For those members unable to attend the conference, DMTI announced two new scholarships to universities to encourage the use of their data in GIS analysis and map creation. As you will have seen from my recent message on CARTA, Environment Canada is finally making some of historical climate and hydrological data available on their web site. The Canadian Daily Climate Data and Hydat CD-ROMS will also be made available to libraries who are part of the Depository Services Program.

Membership:

I would also like to express the Association's deep gratitude and appreciation to Bruce Weedmark who has stepped down after many years of excellent work as Chair of the Membership Committee. Beth Ray from Carleton has taken on this responsibility. I am also saddened to report the death on August 1 of Lou Sebert, our sole remaining Honorary member. Tributes to Lou are included in this issue of the *Bulletin*.

Committees:

Louis Cardinal has replaced Jeff Murray as the ACMLA Archivist. Betty Kidd's report on the

ACMLA publications program (included in this issue of the *Bulletin*) was discussed at an open meeting at the Conference and her recommendations endorsed by the membership. Betty has agreed to take the chair the Publications Committee. Gordon Beck has agreed to co-chair the Historical Maps Committee with David Jones. Thanks are due as well to Terri Milton who helped supervise a marketing plan for the ACMLA's historical maps program which was undertaken by a COGS student. David Jones has done a very commendable job coordinating the various activities related the Association's publication programs. Colleen Beard's proposal on a mentoring program, which she undertook at the request of the Board, was well received at the AGM. Two members of the Bibliographic Control Committee, Velma Parker and I, are involved in the final revisions to the planned revision of *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation*.

GIS Day 2002:

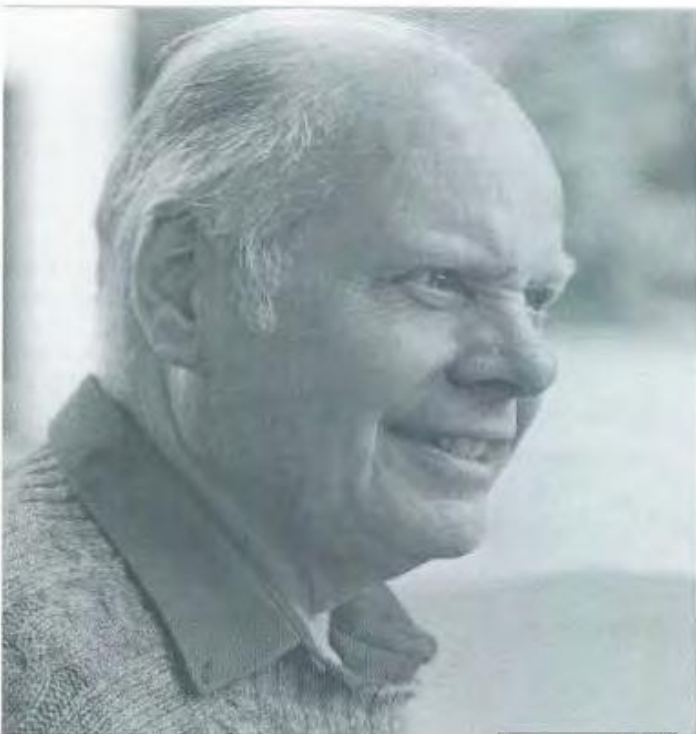
ACMLA has been accepted by ESRI as an Associate GIS Day sponsor for GIS Day 2002.

Regards,
Grace Welch

LOUIS MASON SEBERT, 1916-2002

On August 1st, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives lost a dear friend and one of our founding members with the death of Lou Sebert. Lou was a prominent figure in the Canadian mapping community. He also co-founded the Canadian Cartographic Association, and published widely on maps and map-making. In 1995, he received the Camsell Award for outstanding service to the Royal Canadian Geographical Society, and in 2001 he received the Award of Distinction for exceptional professional contributions to the practice of cartography from the Canadian Cartographic Association. But with due respect to all his awards, publications and distinctions, Lou was also dearly loved by ACMLA members for his story-telling, his musical accompaniment at our many conferences and his contagious love of life and maps.

Following are several tributes to Lou Sebert, old ones and new, offered by ACMLA members.



Lou Sebert, a former President of ACMLA, photographed in 1986. (Photo courtesy of Ed Dahl)

Lou Sebert: On His Retirement (1981)

Betty Kidd, ACML *Bulletin* 42, March 1982, pp.15-19

"On November 10, 1981, his sixty-fifth birthday, Lou Sebert, one of the founding members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, retired from his position as Head, Mapping Coordination, Topographical Survey, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, after a long and varied career in Canadian cartography.

After studying engineering at university, Lou was employed as a mining engineer in Kirkland Lake and Sudbury before joining the armed forces during the Second World War. His career in cartography really began in 1948 when he joined the Canadian Army Survey Establishment as a topographical engineer. From 1948 to 1965 he served as a field surveyor, photogrammetrist, and cartographer on various series maps and as a program planner. Retiring in 1965 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Lou joined the Surveys and Mapping Branch, where he has worked in various capacities, mostly concerned with map design and map user requirements. For several years in the late 1960s, he was in charge of the departmental Map Library at Energy, Mines and Resources. It was, of course, during this period that the A.C.M.L. was formed and Lou's interest in the field of map librarianship was aroused, an interest he has never abandoned although his duties were less closely related in later years.

For many years, Lou has been actively involved in the Geography Section of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History. His knowledge of the Latin-American community and its needs combined with his interest in map librarianship in the 1970s when he produced a handbook for map librarians in Spanish, a book that has been well received by our colleagues in Latin America...

Lou's knowledge of the history of Canadian surveying and mapping has always been shared willingly with others throughout the years. He has delivered countless lectures, written numerous papers, and served as contributing editor of *The*

Canadian Cartographer since 1967. Most ACML members are probably familiar with Lou's 1970 publication, *Every Square Inch: The Story of Canadian Topographic Mapping* and the series of articles on various topographic series in *The Canadian Cartographer*. Recently he collaborated with Norman Nicholson to publish *The Maps of Canada: A Guide to Official Maps, Charts, Atlases and Gazetteers*, 1981.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries has officially recognized Lou's contributions to map librarianship in Canada by naming him the second "honorary" member of the Association... November 6, 1981..."



Honours Award for Outstanding Achievement (1985)

Alberta Auringer Wood, *ACML Bulletin* 56, September 1985, pp.71-73

"At the ACML Conference in 1984, in Fredericton, an ACML Honours Award for Outstanding Achievement was proposed. During the past year, guidelines were approved and certificates were printed. The responsibility of the committee then became that of choosing an awardee or awardees. During the 1985 conference in Winnipeg, the initial recipients of this certificate of recognition of outstanding contributions to our field were announced..."

Louis Sebert is one of ACML's two honorary members, and he was designated such in 1981 upon his retirement from Energy, Mines and Resources. Though retired, he has continued to be very active in the Association. For example, he presented a paper in Vancouver in 1983 on mapping Northern Ontario; he has prepared the series of articles on "geodesy for map librarians" in the *Bulletin*; and he led the "surveying expedition" at this year's conference in Winnipeg.

Here are a few biographical facts about Lou. He was born November 10, 1916, in London, Ontario. In 1940, he graduated from the University of Toronto in mining engineering. He had a brief career as a mining engineer in Kirkland Lake and Sudbury before joining the armed forces during the Second World War. During the war, he served in the

Royal Canadian Dragoons in Italy, Holland and Germany. In 1947, Lou transferred to the Army Survey Establishment (the unit responsible for producing maps for the Canadian Armed Forces) as a topographical engineer – this was the beginning of his career in cartography. He worked there until his retirement in 1965 (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel). His work had included conducting major field surveys in northern British Columbia and the Yukon. In 1965, Lou started another career with the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources where his work involved map design, map user requirements, etc. For several years in the 1960s, he was in charge of the departmental map library.

Since 1955, Lou has published extensively, including histories of the various map series, history of cartography, technical articles and works for the general public. His works include *Every Square Inch* (popular), *The Maps of Canada* (with Norman Nicholson), and, since his retirement, *Map Reading* (published by Renouf Publishing in 1984) for map users and as a school text, and *Mapping with Simple Instruments: A Manual for Canadian Map-makers* (Round Table Books, 1985).

He has represented Canada at Commonwealth Survey Conferences, at the 1962 Bonn Conference on Mapping, and at numerous Pan American Institute of Geography and History meetings (the most recent in early June in Ottawa). His work with PAIGH included organizing a conference on national atlases and publishing a handbook for map librarians (in Spanish).

Lou attended his first meeting of ACML in Ottawa in 1967, and has attended most meetings since that time. He often delivered the annual report for Energy, Mines and Resources and gave a number of papers in addition to the ones mentioned above. Memorable occasions were the numerous banquets where he played piano and led the sing-songs.

He has been active in other associations in addition to ACML and PAIGH. He was one of the founding members and the first Secretary of the Canadian Cartographic Association. In 1984, along with Bernard Gutsell, he was named an Honorary member of the CCA. Over the years he was extremely active in the Canadian Institute of Surveying, serving as its President, and was editor of *The*

Canadian Surveyor until recently.

In the nearly four years since his November 1981 retirement from EMR, Lou has been more active than most of us will ever be. In addition to the activities mentioned previously, he has been involved in several major cartographic projects. These include history of cartographic research for the Gulf of Maine International Boundary dispute, a toponymic research project on northern Ontario (he was for some years a member of the Ontario Geographical Names Board), and the several publications named earlier, as well as continuing to present papers at conferences (ACML and the International Conference on the History of Cartography).

Most recently, he has served as a member of the organizing committee for the Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography in Ottawa in July 1985. He will be involved in another research project for the Canadian Hydrographic Service and in another project on surveying and the law. In addition to this busy professional career, he is a husband (wife Eileen), father and grandfather.

At this point, the certificate was presented to Lou by the Chair of the Awards Committee on behalf of all the members of ACML. It was stated that our Honours Award for Outstanding Achievement was a token of our appreciation for Lou's many, long-term contributions."



A Few Words about Lou Sebert...

Ed Dahl, 8 August 2002

Lou's family wanted one of Lou's friends to say a few words about him and I have happily agreed to do that. It's always harder to speak to a group of a hundred people rather than – as we did for an hour or two in the Sebert living room yesterday – to simply tell stories about Lou, recall events, have some good laughs and wipe away a tear or two, and just bask in that feeling of good fortune of having known him.

And each of us knew him or of him in a unique way. Few of us could even pretend to know the full story about all that he was involved in during his

lifetime. The part I knew was connected with his professional career in various ways.

You have probably read the obituary of Lou in the *Ottawa Citizen* (August 6, 2003, p.C14), carefully assembled by Susan and the family. As you can imagine, the main problem for them was not "What can we think up to say about him?" but "How do we cut this down to size?" The man led a full life, as most of you already know.

What you all know by now is that Lou's professional life revolved around the many aspects of the surveying and mapping of Canada – actually DOING it himself, that is, surveying in the bush, then drawing maps in the office back home, seeing them through production, into print and into the users' hands. Maps are such basic, important elements of Canadian history, cornerstones of our experience and our identity. They include everything right from the impressionistic sketches drawn by our earliest explorers to technologically complex geospatial works produced today, and our understanding of ourselves is so much enriched as we come to understand them. Lou worked right at the heart of this.

But he didn't just MAKE maps, he also reflected on their importance and their role in our lives and wrote about all this as an historian. Without Lou's writings over the past half-century, covering mainly the late part of the nineteenth century and most of the twentieth, we would know very little about those millions of sheets of paper called the "one to fifty thousands", the "quarter millions", the "three-mile sectional maps", the "Yukon one-mile cadastral maps", and a myriad other series.

He wrote prolifically, and he did it with flare and a sense of humour, always appealing to a broad audience. His publishers, editors, reviewers and readers were unanimous on the high quality of his work, and honours and awards were showered on him over the decades.

In our professional lives, we hope to do our part well, to make a significant contribution, to make a difference, to leave our mark. Not all of us manage to achieve this as well as we would like to. But someone had it right in an e-mail message in the past days when they referred to him as one of the giants in his field.

As important as it is to make one's mark, it is more important who we are in the process while we were doing this – how we treat others and interact with them – the contributions made on the human level, the mark we leave on other people. To get at that, each of us can talk only on a fairly personal level, since our experiences are then unique to ourselves.

So let me turn from the professional to the more personal. Lou and I had a great arrangement. He subscribed to *The New York Review of Books*. I'd take him out for lunch and in return would get his next batch. Every now and then, he'd talk of letting his subscription end – there was just too much to read – but then he'd get that excitement in his voice as he told me about several really great pieces that had just appeared, and he'd renew once more. He didn't stagnate in his retirement, but read widely, loved new ideas, loved to discuss world events, and kept a very open mind and a fresh approach to everything. Of course, I just took for granted that we'd still be doing this a decade from now.

I think it was Lou's interest in literature that was indicative of the kind of person he was, the interests he had. I should also mention here that he must have been one of the world's longest-standing subscribers to *The New Yorker* magazine, having started in 1937 and missed only the years when he was serving in World War II.

I mentioned Lou's sense of humour. He took it seriously. Every so often, I'd get a call saying "Ed, I just don't get the cartoon on page such-and-such in this week's *New Yorker*. And then I'd give my take on it, or we'd both just scratch our heads and start talking about the ones we DID get and had enjoyed. His voice always broke in an unusual way when he was laughing, and it's one of the friendly sounds I'll associate with Lou forever, I suppose.

As I mentioned earlier, Lou reached a broad audience with his writings and lectures. Once you know Lou's reading tastes, you are less surprised by the style of the history he wrote. Here's a little piece Lou wrote for *The Canadian Surveyor* in 1986 titled "94L Revisited".

It begins:

The first map that a topographical surveyor works on becomes something rather special in his own personal memory bank. It is stored there with other bittersweet memories such as the first

teacher, the first car, the first love. In my case my first map was 94L, Kechika, in the 1:250,000 Series. The year was 1949.

LATER in the piece, this about "packhorse transport":

... There is something quite satisfying in watching a good party pack up... The whole load comes together at the same time as the loud grunt from the horse indicating that he (or she) thinks that the load is tight enough.

And, towards the end, we find this – pure Lou!:

...We finished the season on schedule. All triangles were sufficiently closed, though one or two needed an invocation of rather large amounts of spherical excess to bring them within the 10-second limit...

Such literary gems deserve to be collected into a published volume.

When I heard the sad news of Lou's death, I arranged to have this announced on the various discussion lists on the internet, thereby getting the news out to about a thousand individuals in the Canadian and international map communities.

The responses were spontaneous and heartfelt, full of warmth, sadness, a great sense of loss, yet almost always with that cheerful bit thrown in expressing pleasure at having known, or even just met, Lou.

I also had long telephone chats with Bernard Gutsell (now in Guelph) and Gerald McGrath (a former professor at Queen's University in Kingston), two individuals many of you will know. Both deeply regretted that they would not be able to attend this service today. Gerald spoke eloquently of Lou as one of the two mentors he had had since he had arrived in Canada in the 1960s.

I mentioned earlier the matter of one's wish in life to make one's mark. Lou did this as a professional cartographer and in the related scientific community. But he also rose above that as a humanist with a broad interest in and understanding of life, a very complete human being. While we will continue to admire him for his professional contributions, we will deeply miss Lou the human being, but we'll remember him with much warmth and affection.



Louis Mason Sebert and the National Archives of Canada: A Personal Testimony

Louis Cardinal, National Archives of Canada, Friday 9 August 2002

Louis Sebert, 1916-2002, died August 1st, leaving his family and the Canadian map community in deep grief. The National Archives of Canada certainly will miss Lou, his vast culture and dedication, his attractive personality, his determination in making sure the Canadian map heritage was safely held by us and other map archives and libraries in Canada.

My own sadness is severe at Lou having departed this life.

I met Lou soon after joining the Archives in 1973. I was impressed by his knowledge, his ability to communicate information, and to transmit his passion of map and surveying. I attended different lectures by him over the years and always found great significance to what he said.

He was a close friend of the Archives. He liked to use our holdings when researching different topics for his books, articles and lectures. Many times we had fascinating discussions about aspects of cartography and its history. I remember in particular how he insisted and explained one day that if the construction of the CPR transcontinental through the Rockies was a great engineering achievement still captivating the public imagination, the real and much less recognized masterpiece was the building of the railway across the marshy land of Western Ontario. He later discussed this in a paper he gave. Just a few years ago as he was preparing something on father Petitot, an Arctic explorer, he showed that his ability at involving himself into researching and writing was intact.

Lou knew that old maps and records in some areas of Surveys and Mapping were not part of the departmental records management system and that chances of the material being sent to the Archives were slim after people like him had retired. Due to his efforts, the Archives received a significant number of work copies and out-of-print maps and manuscript and rare printed catalogues and charts. He always encouraged his colleagues at Energy, Mines and Resources to contact the Archives for transferring their records.

The Archives has nineteen accessions of material Lou personally donated from his own papers after his retirement. Tirelessly he made sure that maps, technical booklets, articles, any cartography related records were added to holdings, contributing significantly to the completeness of our library in the area of Canadian surveying.

On many occasions in the 1970s, he came to the Archives with groups of young new Surveys and Mapping staff and introduced them to our operations, in particular the map archives. I talked to the groups on each occasion and was always impressed that every time Lou was a lot more than the group leader: he always saw these occasions as learning opportunities for himself in addition to passing knowledge to others. He asked sharp questions about holdings, with the open mind of a young researcher.

I also remember the excellent speaker he was at a Algonquin College series on the history of cartography hosted by the National Archives.

Through the years, each of us at the Archives have benefited immensely by using Lou's books and articles in our own particular research and in responding to reference inquiries: *The Maps of Canada* (1981) he co-authored with N. L. Nicholson, another great authority; *Mapping a Northern Land. The Survey of Canada, 1947-1994*, (1999) edited by Lou and Gerald McGrath, and of which he also wrote or co-wrote 5 chapters; the entry "Cartography" in *The Canadian Encyclopedia* he co-wrote with D.W. Moodie and Conrad Heidenreich, in which Lou's portion is very extensive and insightful. These and other works of Lou's constitute a very rich contribution to the history of Canadian cartography.

In 1999 as co-ordinator of the National Archives of Canada lecture series, I invited Lou to come address staff and guests to introduce *Mapping a Northern Land. The Survey of Canada, 1947-1994* which was to be released in February 2000. On 24 November, 1999 in our largest boardroom, Lou's presentation was attended by a large audience, and people were mesmerized by the man and his subject, his fairness to his colleagues, authors of portions of the book, his praise of Don Thomson's *Men and Meridians*, how he made clear the significance of cartography to the history of Canada. He had brought advance copies of the book. Lou was 82 then and looked

physically and intellectually considerably younger, still fully creative. He knew this and was proud of it. It was a wonderful afternoon, with glimpses of an epoch passing, solid signs of the present, and clear indications of the future to be.

In more recent years I have talked to Lou on several occasions about different research projects and inquiries, and the conversation was always vivid and interesting.

At the business meeting of the ACMLA annual conference in Montreal in 2001, he showed his interest in maps, map librarianship and map journals was continuing to be strong and well informed.

His legacy is immense and alive and it is a great honour to have known the man well. In recent days, colleagues in the map area of the Archives evoked with emotion and recognition Lou's presence and contribution. He will continue to be with us.



Several snapshots of Lou Sebert at ACMLA conferences.

Above: Lou conducts a memorable workshop on critical evaluation of cartography for map librarians at the ACMLA conference in Peterborough, 1988.

Left: Lou Sebert and Cheryl Woods, on the occasion of the awarding of the Canadian Cartographic Association's Award of Distinction, Ottawa conference, 1998. (Both photos courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood)

ACMLA "FOUNDING FATHERS AND MOTHERS": AN INTERVIEW WITH LOU SEBERT

How did you first get interested in maps?

I studied mining engineering at U of T. Maps, both topographical and geological, were an important part of the course. In 1940 I joined the army, and again maps were a part of the training. At the end of the war I was invited to stay on in the peace-time army. As I had no desire to go back to mining, I accepted the offer. After a year I found peace-time soldiering in a tank regiment very boring. I heard that there was an army unit mapping the north-west part of Canada, so I transferred to the Army Survey Establishment.

How did you get interested in map librarianship?

By 1967 I was a bit old for field work so I was given a number of office jobs. One of these was map quality control. This involved a number of things including changes in map design, complaints about our maps, etc. I was the ex-officio chairman of the map design committee. One of the members was Velma Parker, the first map librarian I met. She kept us straight on the international requirements for the information we put in the border of our maps. Her help was absolutely essential. But I must say that I have always thought that many map librarians are only interested in the border information.

How did you come to join ACMLA?

And why did they let me in? One of my jobs as Quality Control was answering civilian complaints. Such complaints were useful in telling us how useful our maps were. Unfortunately there were only a few such letters and many were about the same things. When I heard of the ACML I thought that here were a group of people who issue out maps, and surely they hear complaints about them from the users. I should try to get in.

One requirement was to be in charge of a map library. I had one! I kept a copy of every map in the NTS so that I could mark on the appropriate map every complaint. This satisfied that requirement. The

admission board let me in, though I heard later that there were a few dissenting votes.

What has been your greatest satisfaction in working with maps?

The completion of the NTS 1:250,000 series on time in 1971.

What has been your greatest disappointment?

The Government's decision not to complete the NTS 1:50,000. I think this was in 1996, but it was never officially announced.

What do you recall as being the most significant issues that ACMLA addressed during your years with the Association?

The strangest (but not the most significant) was the search for a president in 1975. This search ended up with me in the presidency. At the time, ACMLA had split into two factions. Each was at "war" with the other. It seems I was the only member that belonged to neither. I was urged to run and accepted the nomination. Other members might like to comment on this situation.

You were at the first conference of the ACML in 1967. What do you remember from that event?

I remember a number of things. It was my first contact with many marvellous people. I was impressed by the broad range of expertise. The first meeting was a real eye-opener.

What things do you feel have changed the most?

The most significant change has been the automation of library services. This is of course the automation of the data outside the neat line. This recalls the old saying: Map librarians are only interested in the data outside the neat line; Surveyors are only interested in the data inside the neat line.

This is the second in a series which is presented to mark the 35th Anniversary of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, and to honour some of the people who have been instrumental in its foundation and success. The series will feature interviews with ACMLA members and past-members who were in attendance at the first meeting, Public Archives of Canada, 1967. Unfortunately, Lou died before I could conduct our oral interview. However, he had answered my preliminary questions in a letter (22 March 2002), and his responses form the basis of this "interview". CM

HONOURS AWARD 2002 LOUIS CARDINAL

Compiled by Lori Sugden, Read by Cheryl Woods
at the ACMLA Conference, Toronto, May 31, 2002

Louis Cardinal became a map archivist in 1973, when he began to work for the National Archives of Canada's National Map Collection, where he has done most aspects of map archiving. Now he is responsible for map cataloguing activities and numerous acquisition programs: post-1850 published maps including the early, Canadian and foreign programs; government cartographic and architectural records; private architectural collections; and pre-1850 early cartography.

For the National Archives, Louis has acquired maps from the sixteenth to twentieth century, bird's eye views, county maps and atlases, fire insurance maps, general maps and atlases, early and modern globes, map series, and a number of large private architectural collections. Recent acquisitions include a rare set of 122 mid-nineteenth century architectural drawings of Eastern Ontario; the Henry Finkel collection of industrial design drawings, the East sheet of the 1657 map of New France by father Bressani, and thousands of cartographic and architectural records from the Canadian National Railway, which is being concluded at the same time as this conference.

Louis co-ordinated and was a speaker for the Department's archives course, and later co-ordinated its archival lecture series on archives, history and conservation, including maps and the history of cartography. He has been a member of committees on acquisition policy and strategies, and of the Departmental Committee of Peers.

Louis co-authored *Les Instruments de recherche*, a general guide to the preparation of archival finding aids; participated in the development of archival terminology; and has lectured at



Cheryl Woods presents the 2002 Honours Award to Louis Cardinal - in absentia. Louis' written response follows the Award text.

the Toronto Area Archivists Group, and the Eastern Ontario Archivists Association. His contributions to the Association des archivistes du Québec, Canada's French general archives association, include editorship for over two years of its bulletin *La Chronique*; creation of its National Capital Region chapter; and chairmanship of and participation in the organizing committees of conferences.

Louis was a major participant in the map exhibition celebrating the 75th anniversary of the National Map Collection. He was a member

of the committee on Canadian map displays at the International Cartographic Association's International Map Exhibitions, edited some of the catalogues, and curated the exhibition *Canada at Scale: Maps of Our History*, for the 1999 ICA Congress. He contributed to the map and architecture chapter of *Treasures of the National Archives of Canada*, and edited *Union List of Foreign Topographic Map Series in Canadian Map Collections*. He also wrote *Managing Cartographic, Architectural and Engineering Records in the Government of Canada*. Over the next few years, he plans to produce a section on the Departmental web site on all aspects of map and architecture holdings at the Archives.

Louis has been a member of the ICA's Committee on Architectural Records, and wrote two chapters of its *Guide to Principles for the Archival Management of Architectural Records*. He helped found the ICA Section on Architectural Records in 2000, and participated in the organization of, and as an invited lecturer at, international architectural records conferences.

He was Treasurer for the Canadian Cartographic Association for six years, and for five years he translated into French the summaries of the articles published in *Cartographica*.

Louis has been a member of the ACMLA since 1973. He has served as Publications Officer since 1991; chaired the organizing committee of the Ottawa 1991 conference; written articles for the *Bulletin*; and is consulted on the acquisition and appraisal of early maps. His translations in both English and French have ensured a high level of bilingualism for publications distributed by the Association. He also supports the participation of National Archives staff in the ACMLA's Executive and conferences, and has been a strong proponent of the map redistribution program, effectively arguing both internally and externally for its continuation. His section still offers material through CARTA to other ACMLA members.

Louis' contributions to ACMLA, to cartography,

to the cartographic and architectural archives field and to the archives profession in general, are worthy of our highest commendation. It is a pleasure to present Louis with the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives Honours Award.



Response from Louis Cardinal

Dear Colleagues,

I would like to thank you for this fine honour. I wish I could be with you to express my feelings in person.

As I do every year, I submitted my request to attend the annual conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, and was very much looking forward to it. At the last minute, I had to withdraw due to the sudden re-activation of a major acquisition that would keep me busy in late May.

While you are in Toronto, I am in Montreal with colleagues Paul Lemieux and Bruce Weedmark, finalizing the CN acquisition of cartographic, architectural and engineering records, discussing, selecting, listing, labelling, packing, with trains rolling just above our heads every minute out from Central station two blocks north. Jubilation and satisfaction certainly are part of this acquisition, as are noise and shaking vibrations. I regret I am not with you, and at the same time I am pleased for all the good work taking place in Montreal. It is most unfortunate that the dates of the two events coincide.

I was completely surprised when Lori conveyed to me the decision of the Awards Committee, and felt honoured and very intimidated. My sincere thanks to the members of the Committee, Lori Sugden, Trudy Bodak, Cheryl Woods. Heartfelt thanks also to the ACMLA Board for confirming the decision. I am extremely touched by this.

One of the greatest pleasures offered by this moment is the opportunity to publicly express my gratitude to certain individuals who are important to me, my department, and my Association.

When I started with the National Archives of Canada, I was introduced to the Director of the National Map Collection, Mr. Theodore E. Layng. I only knew him for less than a year before he retired. I was impressed by his articulate and deep knowledge and intelligent passion for early maps. His book and approach to maps showed a true unsuperficial scholar. His contribution to the development of the map holdings of the National Archives was immense. He was a good guide to all of us. I always felt thankful to him.

I was hired by Betty Kidd and we were colleagues for over twenty five years. Betty is still an accomplished example of dedication and service. We all owe her immensely. Personally, I shall never forget her support and guidance, her encouragement, her determination that if something must be done it will be, and how she listened to ideas and found the conviction and resources to see them materialize. Betty, thank you very much for those fine years.

I have had a long association at the Archives with a wonderful group of people. Some are retired but still very much present. I would like to thank them for their continuous support and contribution to the department, the Canadian map community and plainly the map media. My gratitude, respect and affection to Heather Stevens, Francine Cadieux, Bruce Weedmark, Donna Porter, Joseph Sas, Suzanne Cyr, Alain Rainville, Pat McIntyre, Brian Hallett, Velma Parker, Kathy Gallagher-Fiebig, Brian Bjorndal, David Brown, Marc Cockburn, Hugo Stibbe, Jeffrey Murray, Chris Smith, Mary Murphy, Roger Blais, Paul Lemieux, Alix McEwen, the late Gilles Langelier, and other individuals who in various functions at the Archives have made the experience of working there so rewarding.

They were and are pillars of map archiving in Canada.

Contact with all these fine individuals dissipates the memory of any negative moments experienced in the career.

I have also been close to some of the people in the ACMLA. Since 1990, when I became the Publications Officer for books, I have had a most satisfying rapport with my dear colleague Cheryl Woods, my associate responsible for the map facsimile program. I miss her since she left the position, but the new relationship with Gordon Beck is also very pleasant. Thank you so much, Cheryl, for your wonderful co-operation and humour.

Above all, I would like to say thank you to my institution, the National Archives of Canada, and the National Archivists I have worked under. The Archives is generous but demanding, encouraging curiosity and quest, and never afraid of adding new media and approaches to the departmental culture. Freedom and discipline make for a wonderful workplace. Mixing map archiving and map librarianship is not easy, but I am pleased for the very comprehensive collections thus developed for Canadians.

I am happy and thankful my work offers me the possibility of adding to our national heritage while developing my own knowledge and ability to pass on the information and the love of maps. I feel these goals are also these of the ACMLA and each of its members, one more reason for me to be very proud of belonging to our community. Again, my sincerest thanks to all, and long live the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives.

Louis Cardinal
Ottawa, Friday 24 May 2002



HONOURS AWARD 2002 RICHARD PINNELL

Compiled by Lori Sugden, Read by Trudy Bodak
at the ACMLA Conference, Toronto, May 31, 2002

Richard Pinnell has 24 years of experience in map librarianship, all at the University of Waterloo. He started working in the University Map Library in 1978, with a staff of two. Then in 1981 architectural design books and serials were added to the library's collection, the name changed to University Map and Design Library, and the staff complement increased to four including Richard. Now there are 6 staff, providing access to paper maps, books, periodicals, and GIS data.

Richard worked on the ACMLA Executive in 1980/81 as Secretary, then was inspired to edit the *Bulletin* 1981-84, chair the OCUL Map Group 1985-90, was President of ACMLA 1990/91-1992/93, followed by 3 years as Past President.

In addition, he has participated in the Map Users' Advisory Committee, Copyright Committee, Awards Committee and Nominations and Elections Committee, and revised the ACMLA Travel Policy in 1993. He has been on the conference organizing committees for ACMLA conferences in Peterborough (Trent), 1988; Guelph, 1994, and this year's conference in Toronto.

Richard's publications reflect his willingness to share his research and experience. He has reviewed paper and digital atlases and books on historical mapping, a CD-ROM cartobibliography,

and most recently FME Professional Suite. He compiled indexes to the 1871 census of Ontario: for Waterloo in 1990, and for Renfrew and the North in 1992. He was contributing editor for *Woolwich at the Turn of the Century*, 2001. His articles for the ACMLA *Bulletin* range from map cataloguing activities to "New Trends in Map Collections", "Non-Book Cartographic Materials Circulation Policies and Procedures", "Geographical Information Systems in Libraries", and "Data Acquisitions Issues: The Canadian Map Libraries' Perspective" in 2000.

He has made presentations on "Maps for the Genealogist", "Delivery of GIS Products and Services through Libraries", "Data Acquisitions



Richard Pinnell accepts his Honours Award at the Carto 2002 conference, Toronto.

Issues", "Geospatial Data Delivery: A Canadian Perspective", "Forging Municipal Partnerships for Data Acquisition: Perspective of a Map Librarian", and just convened the "Online Display of Geographical Information" presentation at this conference.

Richard is currently a member of the Copyright Committee; OCUL Map Group's Geospatial Data Subcommittee; the GeoConnections National Ground Transportation Advisory Node; and the TriUniversity Data Resources' Operational Management Group, along with managers from the University of Guelph and Wilfrid Laurier University. He chairs a task group that is developing plans to provide library service to the School of Architecture once it has relocated to Cambridge next year, is a member of the UW Library Management group, and works closely with members of the Library Budgets and Planning Committee.

Richard is a good organizer who combines curiosity, vision, analysis, humour, and practicality. He is a strong advocate for what is needed, and a team member who helps committees work effectively to get the best results. It gives me great pleasure to present the Honours Award of 2002 to Richard Pinnell.



Response from Richard Pinnell

Thank you Lori

Dear Friends and Colleagues

I have been a member of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives since 1978, almost a quarter century ago. I can still recall the first ACMLA conference I attended in St. Catharines, hosted by Brock University, and organized by Olga Schlacta. So much has changed since I started working as a neophyte map librarian at the University of Waterloo all those years ago. The card catalogue has given way to the OPAC, the pen and pencil have yielded to the keyboard and printer, and the paper map now competes with geospatial data as a source

of spatial information.

Increasingly since the early 1980s, we are all working harder, and longer, and faster, and hopefully more effectively. Computers, Internet services, and new organizational models now make it possible for us to do this year twice the work we did last year, but in half the time. Every year that passes there is yet one more library project or new library service that requires our attention. We get involved in planning virtual reference service, linking e-journals to local holdings, teaching and learning through technology, e-learning, MIS reporting, VDX for ILL e-theses projects, and – *creme de la creme* – planning and designing services for access to and delivery of numeric and geospatial data.

Absorbed as many of us are with this kind of frequent activity, we still find time for our Association, whether it is ACMLA or CAPDU or CCA or whatever. We find the time because our Association is important, because we know we could not "go it alone" nearly as well. Think for a moment what our professional lives would be like without the ACMLA. (CAPDU members, please read CAPDU at this point.) No ACMLA *Bulletin*, no Historical Map Series, no negotiated access to NRCAN data, no united voice to lobby for legal deposit, no collective input into *Cartographic Materials: A Revision of AACR2*, probably no CARTA listserv, no annual conference to share ideas and exchange information, no AGM. Wow, no AGM, now that's a thought!

But of course the Association is more than committees and publications and business. The ACMLA is people - it is friends and colleagues. It is you, the folks in this room. The Association is really about mutual support and mutual encouragement. This Honours Award is one very visible manifestation of that mutual support and encouragement. I am deeply honoured to receive the Award, because it is recognition by my friends and colleagues. I shall greatly treasure this Award and this moment.

My special thanks to the members of the Award Committee: Lori Sugden, Trudy Bodak and Cheryl Woods.

REGIONAL NEWS

Pierre Roy

Alberta

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"Summer time and the living is easy" so goes the song, but it doesn't mean a lack of activity in the William C. Wonders Map Collection.

Spatial Data

The major excitement here is our Spatial Data Services initiative. Spurred by the new DSP license, the map collection is moving into the digital world. We are working with Chuck Humphrey, the Data Librarian, to develop a Spatial Data Services Plan. The plan envisions the provision of spatial data services to the campus community from both Map Collection and the Data Library. Since acquiring access to CITS data files two weeks ago, we have distributed over 500 files – and that is without a formal launch of the service. The Map Collection is awaiting a new spatial data workstation which will allow us to do more than merely order and e-mail CITS data files. Once the hardware and service plan are developed, we plan an information program for our potential users.

Cataloguing of Rare Atlases

An inventory of our rare atlases in 2001 revealed that over 200 items had missed being catalogued during the transfer from the Geography Department. A project is under way to add these to the Library's online catalogue (NEOS Online Catalogue) <http://www.library.ualberta.ca/catalogue/>. As a spin-off, we are checking the physical condition of the items and selecting those which need repair. They will receive 'professional care' over the next year or so.

Treasure Trove of Alberta Air Photos

A treasure of approximately 175 cartons of Alberta air photos is being transferred to the collection from the Earth & Atmospheric Sciences Department.

These boxes contain bundles of air photos, each bundle having its own index. Despite some duplication with our existing collection, there is a considerable amount of unique material here. Over the next couple of years we will organize this collection to make the material retrievable. This collection is too massive to integrate with our collection, so it will 'stand alone' with its own indexes.

New Silk Map

A recent addition to the collection, thanks to Ron Whistance-Smith, is a United States Air Force scarf-map of northern Canada. This USAF Cloth Chart was produced in 1951, is printed on two sides and covers most of Canada's northern regions. One side is Foxe Basin (CL 108) while the other is Victoria Island (CL 107). Scale is 1:2,000,000 and the overall map is approx. 34" x 41". The Victoria Island side includes an inset "Navigational Star Chart".

Ontario

National Archives of Canada
Louis Cardinal
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Honorary Doctorate for Ian Wilson, National Archivist of Canada

York University bestowed an honorary doctorate on Ian Wilson at its fall convocation on Saturday, November 3, 2001. Mr. Wilson is the second National Archivist to receive this honour from York University, following in the footsteps of William Kaye Lamb who received his honorary doctorate in 1968. The honorary Doctorate (DLitt) recognizes the enormous contribution Ian Wilson made to Canada through his work in the archival community, both at home and abroad. Mr. Wilson has devoted his career to preserving private and government records for future generations. He has published widely on Canadian history, archives and information management. Mr. Wilson is also a gifted and humorous speaker, and has worked tirelessly to

make the documents of the National Archives widely known and accessible to all Canadians since taking office in 1999. Kent Haworth, York University's archivist, said Mr. Wilson was chosen for this honour because, during his time at the provincial level, he raised the profile of the Archives of Ontario and supported Ontario's Archival Information Network, where small archives can now get advice and assistance. "York University has a long tradition of promoting Canadian studies and research. I am delighted that Ian has been recognized for his significant contributions toward making Canada's archival heritage accessible" said Mr. Haworth.

Positions and Assignments

Marc Cockburn, a government archivist with the Cartography and Architecture Section, Government Records Branch, recently accepted a position with the Geomatics Section, same branch. His main responsibility there will be to work on the project of transferring to the departmental web site the finding aids relating to cartographic and architectural accessions. He will also work on disposition (acquisition) and control of geomatics files.

Alexandra McEwen, currently an archivist in Kingston, Ontario, will join the Cartography and Architecture Section as of January 7th, 2002, to take up the position vacated by Marc. Alix is one of the fifteen HR-02s (archivists) recently hired by the National Archives of Canada.

Sylvie Gervais started a one year assignment with Heritage Canada on October 17th, 2001. Paul Lemieux, currently a textual government archivist, Government Records Branch, will start an assignment to replace Sylvie as of January 28th, 2002. The position's main responsibility is the acquisition of private architectural and industrial design funds and collections.

National Archivist Ian E. Wilson Appointed Member of the Order of Canada

Citation: Ian E. Wilson has played a vital role in the preservation of our country's rich heritage. As National Archivist of Canada, he has helped to safeguard the integrity of historical records and to make them accessible to the public. Throughout his various leadership roles, he has guided and

influenced archival policy and management in Saskatchewan and Ontario. In addition, he played an influential role in the revision of the National Archives of Canada Act in the 1980s. President designate of the International Round Table on Archives, he has served on various national committees and boards.

Canadian National Railway

The National Archives of Canada recently acquired ca. 30,000 graphic records from Canadian National Railway. CNR was incorporated in 1919 and resulted from the consolidation of different Canadian railways. It was privatized in 1995.

The acquisition includes drawings pertaining to: CN property, such as station grounds and yard plans, a sampling of track profiles and automatic signal layouts is also included; various buildings and fixed structures mainly hotels and shops but also offices, warehouses, signal towers, water towers, coaling stations, ice houses, round houses, turntables, docks and bridges; various equipment and hardware such rails, frogs, crossings, fences, tools, signs, baggage carts, even ferries and ships; CNR network maps and other general maps.

The records cover all of Canada, including the areas where CNR ceased (Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island) or significantly reduced its activities (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia; a portion of Quebec; portions of Ontario). The period 1910-1975 is represented, the emphasis being on the period from 1920 to 1960. There are a few pre-1900 items. The acquisition adds to the holdings of over 26,000 CNR graphic records already held by the Archives. A large number of records in some categories, bridges and buildings understandably, was retained by CNR as operational.

Natural Resources Canada
Earth Sciences Information Centre (ESIC)
Irène Kumar
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In the Map Library, Earth Sciences Information Centre (ESIC), Irène Kumar has returned from assignment to her post as Coordinator of the Map Collection, and Martin Legault has gone back to his position as Special Collections Technician. However, just as the Earth is in constant movement,

so is ESIC. One of our employees is moving to France and as a result, is leaving a vacancy to fill. Therefore, as of August 1st, Martin will be assuming responsibilities as the Multimedia Officer for the NRCan Departmental Photo & Video Collection, which became an integral part of ESIC in December 2000. Josée Patry, will be Acting Special Collections Technician for the duration of Martin's assignment.

Pauline MacDonald, formerly Kamel, is now Acting Chief of ESIC and Alison Whiddon is Acting Coordinator of the Information Services Team for ESIC. These two appointments will be in effect until at least October 2002.

Ontario Council of University Libraries – Map Group
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Invited Speakers

In December 2001, Billy Ormerod and Rob Sale from DMTI Spatial Inc. gave a half day demonstration of the products which will be included in the consortium agreement. The attendance of 22 people at that meeting was indicative of the interest in this topic.

Dr. Wayne Forsythe, professor of Remote Sensing at Ryerson University spoke to the Group about access to and purchase of satellite imagery.

In May 2002, Chris North, ESRI Canada, presented a dynamic half-day overview of ArcView 8.1 and new features of ArcView 3.3. The group did an exercise using ArcView 8.1.

Items of Business

At the spring meeting, there were reports from CREPEQ (Conference des recteurs et principaux des universités du Québec/geomatic sub-committee), ACMLA (Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives) and two GeoConnections Nodes. Updates were given regarding the DMTI Consortium, the Depository Services Program for Maps and the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI). The Geospatial Committee reported that discussions with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources re access to their digital geospatial data are ongoing.

The provision of GIS service and the administration

of license agreements remain ongoing topics.

Marcel Fortin, University of Toronto, will be the next chair of the OCUL Map Group

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The digital NTS sheets that are now available through the Depository Services Program are welcome news to several Geography graduate students. We have had many requests to date.

It is encouraging to read about the upcoming renewal of the DMTI agreement with its possible enhancements. The UWO library system has voiced their interest in continuing this agreement to the Geography Map Library and the Data Resource Library of the Social Science Computing department. The three of us will likely share the cost of the renewal as we did with the original agreement last fall.

Summer projects are well underway. We are sorting through federal geology maps donated by the London Public Library, which is moving in August. We previously received several boxes of Ontario geology maps, which have been gone through.

To give us more space within the USA and Canadian time series road maps, duplicates of US states were weeded out. Currently, Dale is weeding out duplicate Canadian provincial road maps. Our summer student is finishing the last "html" coding on a CD we burned of our 1922 London air photos. This is a unique set that is heavily used and we know of only one other set at the National Air Photo Library.

Geography faculty are gearing up for fall field trips to Pennsylvania, Montreal, New York and Madawaska. A variety of materials will be on display for students to preview before they leave in late September.

Recent acquisitions include: 1:50,000 Survey of Israel hiking trails set revised between 1998-2001; 1:100,000 Survey of Israel topographic set updated to 2001; 1:100,000 Czech Republic topographic set; 1:200,000 Romania topographic set; and a 26" raised relief world globe. We are awaiting a large

order of provincial maps of Vietnam and a 1:250,000 topographic set.


Newfoundland

Memorial University
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Hello from sunny Newfoundland, where the summer here has been terrific. There was no spring to enjoy the gradual change in seasons, but the month of July has just been wonderful. Only one day of rain, and that I wish I could have sent west to help the farmers on the prairies.

Alberta and Cliff arrived home safely from Norway. They enjoyed their time there and I wouldn't be surprised if Alberta writes about that for the next regional news issue, but she's getting ready to go to South Africa for the International Cartographic Association Executive Committee Meeting. Then she and Cliff will be in New England for a few days before they start back in September for another full term ahead.

Not much has happened in the Map Collection at MU. Please note, it's no longer MUN since the official name for the province is Newfoundland and Labrador, the university decided to drop Newfoundland from its official title instead of adding Labrador. I gave a talk at the Newfoundland and Labrador Library Association that was well received. The topic was how we can use maps to study sense of place, especially in the field of toponymy. The example I used was the Newfoundlanders in Fort McMurray, Alberta. Around 25% of the street names in Fort McMurray are also used in the St. John's area, so I plan on looking into this further to study the toponymic history of these names to see what influence, if any, the migratory population, Newfoundlanders, had on the local toponymic history of Fort McMurray. We shall see...

Even though it won't be in the Maps collection, I was fortunate enough to have my contract extended for one more year here at Memorial. I'll be working in the Collections unit, responsible for buying material for History, Political Science and Economics. So, I just want to thank everyone for their help and support whenever I called upon you; it was greatly appreciated. 

Welcome New ACMLA Members



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Hydro-Québec, Ingénierie (institutional member)
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Direction Environnement et services techniques
Géomatique, relevés techniques et gestion des données
Gestion des données et des documents
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NOUVELLES REGIONALES

Pierre Roy

Alberta

Université de l'Alberta
David Jones
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Le travail n'a pas manqué à la «William C. Wonders Map Collection» cet été.

Données géospatiales

Encouragé par la nouvelle licence de dépôt DSP de Communication Canada, notre Cartothèque entre de plein pied dans le monde numérique et nous sommes à mettre au point, en relation avec Chuck Humphrey, notre bibliothécaire de données numériques, un nouveau Service de données géospatiales. Notre stratégie supportera l'approvisionnement de l'ensemble du Campus par le biais de la Cartothèque et du Centre de données numériques. Depuis que nous avons reçu l'autorisation du CIT-S, voilà deux semaines, nous avons déjà distribué plus de 500 fichiers, sans même annoncer la sortie officielle du programme. La «William C. Wonders Map Collection» recevra sous peu une nouvelle station de travail qui lui permettra de faire plus que télécharger et envoyer par courriel les fichiers du CIT-T. Une fois le matériel configuré et le plan de service développé, nous envisageons la mise en place d'un service d'information en ligne pour nos futurs utilisateurs.

Catalogage des atlas rares

En 2001, un inventaire de nos atlas rares nous a appris que plus de 200 d'entre eux n'avaient pas été catalogués lors de leur transfert du Département de géographie. Un projet est en cours pour les ajouter à notre catalogue en ligne : (NEOS Online Catalogue) <http://www.library.ualberta.ca/catalogue/>. Nous vérifions aussi l'état physique des documents et nous les réparerons au cours de l'année qui suit.

Un trésor de photos à traiter

Environ 175 boîtes de photos aériennes de l'Alberta fut transféré du Département des Sciences de la terre et de l'Atmosphère dans notre Service. Ces boîtes contiennent des ensembles de photo aériennes, chaque ensemble étant accompagné de son index de repérage. On retrouve dans cette collection de la documentation unique. Nous aurons besoin de quelques années pour rendre cette collection cherchable. De plus, étant donné sa grandeur, nous ne serons pas en mesure de l'intégrer dans la collection régulière.

Addition d'une carte rare

Grâce à un don de Ron Whistance-Smith nous avons obtenu une carte sur vélin du Nord du Canada. Produite en 1951, cette carte manuscrite recto-verso, à l'échelle du 1 : 2 000 000 couvre le «Foxe Basin (CL 108)» et le «Victoria Island (CL 107)».

Ontario

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Doctorat honorifique à Ian Wilson, l'archiviste national du Canada

L'université York a décerné un doctorat honorifique à Ian Wilson le samedi 3 novembre 2001 lors de la cérémonie de remise des diplômes. M. Wilson était le deuxième Archiviste national à recevoir un tel honneur de l'université York, le premier ayant été William Kaye Lamb en 1968. Ian Wilson obtient ce doctorat honorifique ès lettres en reconnaissance de sa contribution exceptionnelle, tant au pays qu'à l'étranger, dans le domaine de l'archivistique. M. Wilson a consacré sa carrière à la préservation pour les générations futures des documents de sources privées et publiques. Il a également publié de nombreux ouvrages en histoire canadienne, en archivistique et en gestion de l'information. M. Wilson est aussi un conférencier doué et spirituel,

et depuis son entrée en fonction en 1999, il travaille sans relâche à mieux faire connaître les documents des Archives nationales et à les rendre accessibles à tous les Canadiens. Kent Haworth, l'archiviste de l'université York, a déclaré que M. Wilson recevait cet honneur parce que du temps où il occupait le poste d'Archiviste provincial de l'Ontario, il a su hausser le prestige des Archives publiques de l'Ontario et il a appuyé le Réseau d'information archivistique de l'Ontario, qui fournit maintenant des conseils et de l'aide aux petits centres d'archives. «L'université York fait depuis longtemps la promotion des études canadiennes et de la recherche. Je suis très heureux que l'on reconnaisse la contribution exceptionnelle d'Ian à la diffusion du patrimoine archivistique canadien», a déclaré M. Haworth.

Postes et affectations

Marc Cockburn, archiviste du gouvernement à la section de la cartographie et de l'architecture, direction des documents gouvernementaux a récemment accepté un poste d'archiviste à la section de la géomatique, même direction. Sa principale responsabilité sera de préparer le transfert sur le site web des Archives nationales des instruments de recherche relatifs aux documents cartographiques et architecturaux. Il aura aussi des responsabilités de disposition (acquisition) et de contrôle des fichiers géomatiques.

Alexandra McEwen, présentement une archiviste à Kingston (Ontario) se joindra à la section de la cartographie et de l'architecture le 7 janvier 2002 pour prendre la poste laissée vacante par Marc. Alix est une des quinze archivistes HR-02 récemment embauchées par les Archives nationales.

Sylvie Gervais a commencé une affectation d'un an à Patrimoine Canada le 17 octobre 2001. Paul Lemieux, archiviste des documents textuels du gouvernement, commencera une affectation pour remplacer Sylvie à compter du 28 janvier 2002. La principale responsabilité du poste est l'acquisition des fonds et collection privée d'architecture et de design industriel.

L'archiviste national Ian E. Wilson est nommé membre de l'Ordre du Canada

Citation : Ian E. Wilson a joué un rôle vital dans la préservation du riche patrimoine de notre pays. En

tant qu'Archiviste national du Canada, il s'est engagé à sauvegarder l'intégrité des documents historiques et d'en promouvoir l'accès au public. Dans les divers rôles proéminents qu'il a assumés, il a guidé et influencé les politiques et la gestion en matière d'archivistique, en

Saskatchewan et en Ontario. En outre, il a joué un rôle influent dans le remaniement de la Loi sur les Archives nationales du Canada au cours des années 1980. Président désigné de la Table ronde internationale sur les archives, il a siégé à divers comités et conseils d'administration nationaux.

Chemins de Fer nationaux du Canada

Les Archives nationales du Canada ont récemment acquis environ 30.000 dessins architecturaux et techniques des Chemins de Fer nationaux du Canada (CN). Le CN a été constitué en 1919 et résultait de la fusion d'anciennes compagnies de chemin de fer. Il a été privatisé en 1995.

L'acquisition comprend des dessins relatifs aux propriétés du CN, des gares et cours de triage, des profils des voies, de la signalisation automatique; des entrepôts, tours de signalisation, châteaux d'eau, glacières, les ports et gares à charbon, les rotondes, les quais et les ponts, les ponts tournants; des pièces d'équipement et de ferronnerie, par exemple les rails, les coeurs de croisement, les traverses, les clôtures, les outils, les panneaux de signalisation, les chariots à bagages, des traversiers et navires; des cartes du réseau du CN et d'autres cartes générales.

Les documents couvrent l'ensemble du Canada, et en particulier les régions que le CN ne dessert plus (Terre-Neuve et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard) ou où il a considérablement réduit ses activités (Nouvelle-Écosse, Nouveau-Brunswick, une partie du Québec, des parties de l'Ontario). La période 1910-1975 est représentée, surtout la période allant de 1920 à 1960. Il y a aussi quelques documents faits avant 1900. Ces documents s'ajoutent aux quelque 26.000 documents visuels du CN que possédaient déjà les Archives nationales. Un grand nombre de documents, dans les catégories ponts et édifices, a été retenu par le CN pour les besoins opérationnels.

Ressources naturelles Canada (RNCAN)
Cartothèque, Centre d'information sur les sciences
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Son affectation terminée, Irène Kumar est de nouveau à son poste comme Coordinatrice de la Cartothèque et Martin Legault est retourné à son poste de Technicien aux collections spéciales. Cependant, tout comme la Terre, le CIST est aussi en mouvement continu. Comme nous avons un employé qui déménage en France, nous devons combler son poste. Donc à compter du 1er août, Martin héritera de ses responsabilités comme Agent des services multimédias pour la collection ministérielle des photos et des vidéos, une composante intégrale du CIST depuis décembre 2000. Josée Patry, sera technicienne intérimaire aux collections spéciales pour la durée de l'affectation de Martin.

Pauline MacDonald, anciennement Kamel, devient le Chef intérimaire pour le CIST et Alison Whiddon devient la Coordinatrice intérimaire pour l'équipe des services d'information du CIST. Ces deux nominations sont en place au moins jusqu'en octobre 2002.

Ontario Council of University Libraries – Groupe
des cartothèques
Shirley Anne Harmer
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Invités :

En décembre 2001, Billy Ormerod et Rob Sale, de DMTI Spatial Inc. ont présenté durant une demi-journée les produits qui seront inclus dans la prochaine licence du consortium. La présence de 22 personnes indique bien l'intérêt que le tout soulève.

M. Wayne Forsythe, professeur de télédétection à l'université Ryerson nous a parlé de l'accessibilité et de l'achat d'images satellitaires.

En mai 2002, M. Chris North, d'ESRI Canada, nous a présenté un aperçu d'ArcView 8.1 ainsi que des nouvelles caractéristiques d'ArcView 3.3.

Divers:

Présentation des rapports de : la Crépuq / sous-comité sur la géomatique (Conférence des recteurs et principaux des universités du Québec/sous-comité sur la géomatique), de l'ACACC (Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada) et de deux sections de GéoConnexions. Des informations supplémentaires ont été rapportées sur le consortium DMTI, le Programme de services de dépôt des cartes et le programme IDD. Le comité géospatial provincial continue des discussions positives avec le ministère des Ressources naturelles de l'Ontario. La possibilité d'obtenir des services de SIG et l'administration des licences restent à discuter.

Marcel Fortin, de l'Université de Toronto, sera le prochain président du groupe «Cartes» de l'OCUL.

Université of Western Ontario
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La possibilité d'obtenir les feuillets SNRC sous format numérique par le Programme de services de dépôt est très apprécié de nos étudiants en Géographie. Plusieurs demandes ont été formulées à date.

Il est aussi encourageant de constater le renouvellement bonifié probable de l'accord de consortium avec la compagnie DMTI. Le Service des bibliothèques est intéressé à continuer son partenariat avec la Cartothèque du Département de géographie et le Centre de données numériques du Département des sciences sociales. Les trois services se partageront le coût de location annuel des données.

Les projets d'été vont aussi bon train. Nous complétons le dépouillage des cartes géologiques fédérales données par la Bibliothèque municipale de London. Nous avons déjà reçu plusieurs boîtes de cartes géologiques produites par l'Ontario qui ont été intégrées à la collection. Afin de récupérer de l'espace dans la collection de cartes routières, les cartes en plusieurs exemplaires des états américains et des provinces canadiennes sont élaguées. L'étudiant engagé pour la période estivale termine le codage de la section HTML du CD où nous conserverons une copie des photos aériennes de 1922 de London. La seule autre copie papier se

trouve à la Bibliothèque nationale de l'air.

Les étudiants du Département de géographie se rendront en Pennsylvanie, à Montréal, New York et Madawaska, lors de leur stage automnal. Différentes cartes seront à leur disposition d'ici leur départ, fin septembre.

Nos acquisitions récentes incluent : une série de cartes au 1 : 50 000 des sentiers de marche en Israël (1998-2001), une série de cartes topographiques d'Israël au 1 : 100 000, à jour en 2001, une autre série à la même échelle pour la République Tchèque et une dernière au 1 : 200 000 de la Roumanie. Le tout accompagné d'un globe à relief apparent de 26 pouces de diamètre. Finalement, nous attendons un lot de cartes provinciales du Vietnam ainsi qu'une série de cartes topographiques du même pays au 1 : 250 000.

Terre-Neuve

Memorial Université
Dan Duda
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Bonjour de Terre-Neuve, d'où le soleil a rayonné tout l'été. Sans transition printanière, le mois de juillet s'est montré sous son plus beau jour. Juste une journée de pluie, que je dédie aux fermiers de l'Ouest.

Alberta et Cliff sont revenus de Norvège. Ils ont apprécié leur séjour et il ne serait pas surprenant qu'Alberta vous en glisse un mot dans la prochaine rubrique régionale. Pour l'instant, elle se prépare à se rendre en Afrique du Sud pour assister à la réunion du comité exécutif de l'Association internationale de cartographie.

Peu de changements sont survenus à la Cartothèque de la «Memorial Université» (MU). Veuillez prendre note que le nom «Memorial Université of Newfoundland» n'est plus valide depuis que la province s'appelle officiellement «Newfoundland and Labrador». L'Université a pris la décision de conserver le nom plus concis de «Memorial Université» (MU).

Nous avons donné une conférence à la «Newfoundland and Labrador Library Association» sur l'utilisation des toponymes dans la compréhension de divers mouvements géographiques. Par exemple, on peut dénombrer que 25 % des noms de rue à Fort McMurray, Alberta, sont les mêmes que ceux de la région de St-Jean, Terre-Neuve. Une étude toponymique en profondeur s'impose dans ce cas.

Même si je ne travaillerai plus à la Cartothèque, j'ai eu la chance de voir mon contrat étendu pour une autre année. Je travaillerai dans la section «Collections», en charge du service des achats pour les domaines suivants : histoire, Sciences politiques et économiques.

En terminant, j'aimerais remercier chacun d'entre vous pour le support et l'aide apportés ; ce fut grandement apprécié!



Participants prepare for a "Haunted Walk" around the University of Toronto campus. The gentleman in the foreground at right is The Grim Reaper (not officially an ACMLA member).

NEW MAPS

Amy Chan

Afghanistan and Pakistan / produced by National Geographic Maps for National Geographic Magazine. Scale 1:3,363,300. Or 1 in. = 53 miles. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Maps, 2001.

Aboriginal communities and minerals and metals activities = Communautés autochtones et activité de l'industrie des minéraux et des métaux / produced by Legal Surveys Division, Geomatics Canada and Minerals and Metals Sector of Natural Resources Canada. Rev. Feb. 2001. Scale 1:2,000,000. Or 1:4,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. Ottawa, Ont. : Natural Resources Canada, c2001. (6 sheets)

Antarctica : a new age of exploration / produced by National Geographic Maps for National Geographic Magazine. Scale 1:9,200,000. Or 1 in. = 145 miles ; Azimuthal equidistant proj. Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, 2002.

Canada plant hardiness zones = Canada zones de rusticité des plantes / Natural Resources Canada ; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Scale ca. 1:10,000,000 Ottawa, Ont. : Natural Resources Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, c2001.

The European Union : member states and applicant countries / map by: Lovell John. Scale 1:4,500,000; Lambert Azimuthal equal-area proj. Brussels : European Commission, c2001.

Geological highway map of Saskatchewan / Saskatchewan Geological Society, Highway Map Committee. Scale [ca. 1:12,500,000]. [Regina, Sask.] : Saskatchewan Geological Society, 2002.

Global GIS database. Digital atlas of Africa [electronic resource] / by P. Hearn, Jr. ... [et al.]. Scale 1:1,000,000. [Flagstaff, AZ : USGS Flagstaff Field Survey ; Denver, CO : For sale by USGS Information Services (Map and Book Sales)], 2001. (ISBN 0607975008)

Global GIS database. Digital atlas of Central and South America [electronic resource] / by P. Hearn, Jr. ... [et al.]. Scale 1:1,000,000. [Flagstaff, AZ : USGS Flagstaff Field Survey ; Denver, CO : For sale by USGS Information Services (Map and Book Sales)], 2000. (ISBN 0607959533)

Global GIS database. Digital atlas of South Asia [electronic resource] / by P. Hearn, Jr. ... [et al.]. Scale 1:1,000,000. [Flagstaff, AZ : USGS Flagstaff Field Survey ; Denver, CO : For sale by USGS Information Services (Map and Book Sales)], 2001. (ISBN 0607975016)

Global GIS database. Digital atlas of South Pacific [electronic resource] / by P. Hearn, Jr. ... [et al.]. Scale 1:1,000,000. [Flagstaff, AZ : USGS Flagstaff Field Survey ; Denver, CO : For sale by USGS Information Services (Map and Book Sales)], 2001. (ISBN 0607975024)

Guinea : political. Scale [ca. 1: 5,000,000] ; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 7N/13N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2002]. "Base 802845AI (C00295) 2-02.

Guinea : relief. Scale [ca. 1: 5,000,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 7N/13N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2002]. "Base 802846AI (C00295) 2-02.

Isostatic residual gravity anomaly map, Canada = Carte des anomalies isostatiques résiduelles du champ de gravité, Canada / W.F. Miles, W.R. Roest, and M.P. Vo,

Carte des anomalies isostatiques résiduelles du champ de gravité, Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. [Ottawa, Ont.] : Geological Survey of Canada, 2001.

Pakistan : political. Scale [ca. 1:10,000,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 23 15N/35 30N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2002]. "Base 802862AI (C00341) 4-02.

Pakistan : relief. Scale [ca. 1:10,000,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 23 15N/35 30N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2002]. "Base 802863AI (C00341) 4-02.

Province of Alberta coalhole (drill&/or mine) location map / Alberta Energy and Utilities Board. Scale 1 :750,000. Calgary, Alta. : EUB, 2001.

Pulp, paper and board mills of Canada 2002 / Cutler-Hammer. Don Mills, Ont. : Southam Business Communications, 2001. (Issued in: *Pulp & Paper Canada*, Nov. 2001.)

Regional snow avalanche activity and known fatal avalanche accidents for Canada (1863 to June 1997) / B. Jamieson ; produced by the Terrain Sciences Division for the National Geological Hazard Synthesis Project. Scale [ca 1:15,000,000]. Ottawa, Ont. : Geological Survey of Canada, Terrain Sciences Division, 2001.

Somalia : political. Scale [ca. 1:10,000,000]; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2002]. "Base 80250AI (C00298) 1-02"

Somalia : relief. Scale [ca. 1:10,000,000]; Mercator proj. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2002]. "Base 80251AI (C00298) 1-02"

South Africa Provincial Series. Scales vary ; Lambert's conformal conic proj. Mowbray, South Africa : Directorate of Surveys and Mapping, c2001. (9 sheets)

Special Places Program : natural regions, candidate sites and parks and protected area March 2001 / Alberta Community Development. Scale 1:1,000,000. Edmonton, Alta. : Alberta Community Development, 2001.

Surface water coverage of Canada = Couverture des plans d'eau au Canada. Scale approx. 1:16,000,000. Ottawa, Ont. : Natural Resources Canada, [2001?].

Un vent de changement : le changement climatique dans les Provinces des Prairies / coordination Stephen A. Wolfe. Ottawa, Ont. : Geological Survey of Canada, c2001. (ISBN0660964465)

The winds of change : climate change in the Prairie provinces / editor Stephen A. Wolfe. Ottawa, Ont. : Geological Survey of Canada, c2001. (ISBN066183579)

Yemen : political. Scale [ca. 1:7,500,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 10N/20N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2002]. "Base 802847AI (C00296) 2-02.

Yemen : relief. Scale [ca. 1:7,500,000]; Lambert conformal conic proj., SP 10N/20N. [Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 2002]. "Base 802848AI (C00296) 2-02.



New Maps Column Editor

This edition of the 'New Maps' column is the final one under the editorship of Amy Chan. After many years of loyal dedication, Amy is retiring from this position. She has been a model of conscientious efficiency and a pleasure to work with. On behalf of all, I would like to give her our heartfelt thanks for her service to the ACMLA.

I would like to welcome our new 'New Maps' editor - Dan Duda. Many will have met Dan during our conference at the University of Alberta. He is now at Memorial University. Welcome to the *Bulletin* staff, Dan!

Cathy Moulder, *Bulletin* Editor

New Maps News - David Jones

The New Maps column is also changing and widening its coverage with new criteria which were developed by Amy Chan, Cathy Moulder (*Bulletin* Editor) and David Jones (V-P Publications) at a meeting at CARTO 2002 in Toronto. We recognized that this list is an opportunity for all of us to share with our colleagues information about new maps that we have acquired and feel that other collections should be aware of. Although some map collections prepare 'recent acquisitions' lists, and we all appreciate their value, the *Bulletin* serves a wider role in information sharing, and the New Maps column, and all of us who rely on it, will benefit from input from other collections. So, please send information regarding your new maps which meet the following criteria for inclusion.

Please send this information to: dduda@mun.ca

New Maps Column: Revised Criteria

The New Maps column should list thematic maps published within the last 2 years that would be of interest to the membership.

Exclusions:

- tourist pamphlets
- 'unpublished maps' (significant unpublished acquisitions should be included in the 'Regional News')
- commercial road maps - but include 'Official Provincial Road Maps'
- large scale geological survey maps (e.g. 1:50,000 or larger)

Data to be included (as much as possible):

Creator/Author

Title

Imprint (Place, Publisher, Edition, Date)

Description

Notes (Brief description and comments)

ISBN

LC Number

OCLC/AMICUS Number

Price/Source

Examples:

Title : Afghanistan [map].

Scale : Scale 1:1,500,000

Published : Albuquerque, N.M. : Ayazi Publishing, 2001.

Description : 1 map : col. ; 72 x 102 cm.

Notes : Inset map: South and central Asia 1:15,000,000.

Includes: Timeline of Afghan history : Afghanistan at a glance : time chart.

ISBN : 0783430396

Amicus : 26918764

OCLC : 48373809

LCCN : 2001-628122

Price/Source : US \$19.95/MapLink

Author : Petroleum Economist Ltd.

Title : Energy map of the Former Soviet Union [map] / produced by Petroleum Economist Ltd. in association with PriceWaterhouseCoopers ; designed by P. Bush and K. Fuller.

Scale : Scale [ca. 1:7,000,000]

Published : London : Petroleum Economist, 2001 ed., 2000.

Description : 1 map : col. ; 89 x 142 cm. folded to 30 x 21 cm.

Notes: Published February 2001. Relief shown by gradient tints. Shows oil and gas oil fields, pipelines and storage and processing facilities ; nuclear power plants; oil and gas production charts and refineries. Four ancillary maps: Major pipeline routes in the Black and Caspian Seas — Oil and gas in the Caspian sea region — Oil and gas in Yamal and Tyumen — Oil and gas in Sakhalin Island.

ISBN : 1861861761

Amicus : 25406646

OCLC : 46396480

Price/Source : US \$162/Petroleum Economist

Author : Russell, George L.

Title : Native American reservations [map] / George L. Russell.

Scale : Scale not shown.

Published : United States : Native American Online, c2001.

Description : 1 map : col. ; 62 x 92 cm.

Notes : Six inset maps and graph of historic population distribution, chronology, and explanatory notes. Index of reservations referenced to list on website:

www.nativeamericanonline.com

ISBN : 1881933113

Amicus : 27488999

OCLC : 48519964

LCCN : 2001-625044

Price/Source : US \$16.00/MapLink

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES NOUVEAUTÉS LIVRES ET ATLAS

Martine Rocheleau

Atlas de Guinea Ecuatorial. 2001. Paris : Les Éditions J.A. 64 p. \$34.00 CDN. ISBN 2869503350.

Atlas de l'histoire du monde. 1999. [rédaction, Servane Wattel]. Paris : Sélection du Reader's digest. 376 p. \$89.95 CDN. ISBN 2709810972.

Atlas des mers et des oceans. 2001. Sous la dir. de Manfred Leier. Paris : Solar; Paris : Prisma presse – Geo. 264 p. \$78.95 CDN. ISBN 2263031618.

L'atlas des USA. 2000. [Paris] : Éditions Atlas. 254 p. \$49.95 CDN. ISBN 2723430405.

Cabanes, Pierre. 1999. *Petit atlas historique de l'Antiquité grecque*. Paris : Colin. 191 p. \$30.90 CDN. ISBN 2200019203.

Carlucci, April and Peter Barber. 2001. *Lie of the land : the secret life of maps*. London : British Library. 64 p. \$22.76 CDN. ISBN 0712347518.

Carrier, François. 2000. *Atlas du monde contemporain : le Québec, le Canada et le monde*. Montréal : Lidec. 128 p. \$39.95 CDN. ISBN 2760846598.

Channon, John. 1997. *Atlas historique de la Russie : puissance et instabilité d'un empire européen, asiatique et arctique*. Paris : Autrement. 143 p. \$39.95 CDN. ISBN 2862607142.

Collins new world atlas. 2001. London : Collins. 336 p. \$90.00 CDN. ISBN 0004489365.

Dubois Fresney, Laurence. 2002. *Atlas des français : grand angle sur un peuple singulier*. Paris : Autrement. 172 p. \$47.95 CDN. ISBN 274670160X.

Duffy, Seán [et al.]. 2002. *Atlas historique de l'Irlande*. Paris : Autrement. 143 p. \$49.95 CDN. ISBN 274670109X.

Duhaime, Gérard. 2001. *Atlas historique du Québec : Le Nord : habitants et mutations*. Québec : Presses de l'Université Laval. 227 p. \$N.A. ISBN 2763778046.

Farrington, Karen. 2000. *Historical atlas of expeditions*. New York : Checkmark Books. 189 p. \$51.95 CDN. ISBN 0816044325.

Ferreira M., Hernán. 2000. *Atlas paraguay : cartografía didáctica*. [Asunción] : Fausto Cultural Ediciones. 175 p. \$77.42 CDN. ISBN 9992582006.

Le grand atlas de l'histoire des régions de France. 2001. Issy-Les-Moulineaux, France : Éditions Atlas. 360 p. \$74.95 CDN. ISBN 2723436578.

Le grand atlas des villages de France. 2001. Issy-Les-Moulineaux, France : Éditions Atlas. 360 p. \$74.95 CDN. ISBN 2723436497.

Le grand atlas du Canada et du monde. 2002. Saint-Laurent, Québec : ERPI. 184 p. \$42.95 CDN. ISBN 2761313941.

Grand atlas historique : l'histoire du monde en 520 cartes. 1999. [Nouv. éd.]. Sous la dir. de Georges Duby. Paris : Larousse Bordas. 387 p. \$100.95 CDN. ISBN 2035212243.

Grand atlas pour le XXI^e siècle. 2001. Montréal : Libre Expression. 334 p. \$80.00 CDN. ISBN 2891119444.

Griffe, Maurice. 2001. *Les Cathares : chronologie de 1022 à 1321*. Le Cannet, France : Éditions TSH. 1 f. pliée. \$34.95 CDN. ISBN 2907854143.

Hayes, Derek. 2001. *Historical atlas of the North Pacific Ocean : maps of discovery and scientific exploration, 1500-2000*. Vancouver : Douglas & McIntyre. 224 p. \$75.00 CDN. ISBN 1550548654.

Hélie, Jérôme. 2000. *Petit atlas historique des temps modernes*. Paris : A. Colin. 174 p. \$30.95 CDN. ISBN 2200019173.

Istituto geografico De Agostini. 1999. *Atlas géographique du monde*. [Nouv. éd.]. Paris : Éditions Atlas. 232 p. \$49.95 CDN. ISBN 2723430928.

Knowles, Anne Kelly. 2002. *Past time, past place : GIS for history*. Redlands, Calif.: ESRI Press. 202 p. \$29.95 US. ISBN 1589480325 (pbk.).

Lebédel, Claude. 1999. *Le monde de 1945 à nos jours*. Rennes : Éditions Ouest-France. 118 p. \$29.95 CDN. ISBN 2737325102.

Lugan, Bernard. 2001. *Atlas historique de l'Afrique des origines à nos jours*. [Monaco] : Éditions du Rocher. 268 p. \$38.95 CDN. ISBN 226803903X.

Mérienne, Patrick. 2001. *Atlas de la France et de ses régions*. [Éd. mise à jour] Rennes [France] : Éditions Ouest-France. 48 p. \$7.95 CDN. ISBN 2737328608.

Mérienne, Patrick. 2001. *Atlas de l'Europe et de l'Union européenne*. [Éd. mise à jour]. Rennes [France] : Éditions Ouest-France. 48 p. \$49.95 CDN. ISBN 2737328616.

Michelin atlas routier et touristique = Tourist and motoring atlas = Strassen- und Reiseatlas = Toeristische wegenatlas : France. 2002. Clermont-Ferrand : Manufacture Française des Pneumatiques. 416 p. \$40.00 CDN. ISBN 2061001319, 2061001327.

Mutafian, Claude. 2001. *Atlas historique de l'Arménie : Proche-Orient et Sud-Caucase du VIII^e siècle av. J.-C. au XXI^e siècle*. Paris : Éditions Autrement. 143 p. \$49.95 CDN. ISBN 2746701006.

Overy, Richard. 1999. *Atlas historique du III^e Reich : 1933-1945 : la société allemande et l'Europe face au système nazi*. [Paris : Autrement]. 144 p. \$49.95 CDN. ISBN 2862607630.

The Penguin atlas of British & Irish history. 2002. Consultant ed., Barry Cunliffe et al. London; New York : Penguin. 320 p. \$70.00 CDN. ISBN 0140295186.

Sellier, André. 2002. *Atlas des peuples d'Europe centrale*. Paris : La Découverte. 199 p. \$59.95 CDN. ISBN 2707136395.

Twist, Clint. 2001. *Atlas of the Celts*. Buffalo, N.Y.; Willowdale, Ont. : Firefly Books. 224 p. \$40.00 CDN. ISBN 155297541X.

Willmott, H.P. 2001. *La guerre du Pacifique 1941-1945*. Paris : Éd. Autrement. 224 p. \$56.95 CDN. ISBN 2746700425.

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REVIEWS

Tim Ross

Buisseret, David, ed. *Envisioning the City: Six Studies in Urban Cartography*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998. 181 p. \$50.00 US. ISBN 0-226-07993-7.

This is a collection of revised essays given at the tenth series of Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. *Lectures in the History of Cartography*, held at the Newberry Library, Chicago, in 1991. The characteristics of city plans, vertical plans, bird's-eye views, profiles and models are all discussed in this work. David Buisseret, Garrett Professor of History at the University of Texas in Arlington, describes how certain characteristics are common throughout each essay, but each characteristic is also covered in some depth in at least one of the essays presented.

For example, the vertical plan is the main theme in Nancy Steinhardt's work on Chinese city maps. Ms. Steinhardt, associate professor of East Asian Art at the University of Pennsylvania, has published books on Chinese architecture, including *Chinese Imperial City Planning*. She explains how important it was for Chinese leaders to build their imperial or capital cities based on the ancient plans of Wangcheng, found in the *Rituals of Zhou*, a text dating back to the first millennium B.C. What was important was not accuracy, but the art in which the service of the state and virtue were combined to supersede truth. Thus, the perception of a strong city was very important, and the vertical plan was one tool to establish this perception.

This theme of strength is common to a number of the essays. Naomi Miller, professor of art history at Boston College, looks at the city maps in the 1472 edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*. Town views, along with literary texts, were used to show the greatness of the city. Miller explains Ptolemy's work set in the Renaissance context, and then discusses each of the cities represented in the *Geography*: Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Damascus, Alexandria, Cairo and Volterra. She also points out the impact the crusading movement at the time may have had on the cities to be included with the 1472 edition, thus showing how current events can influence historical works, even as far

back as Renaissance Italy.

Another essay which treats the perception of a city's strength is Martha Pollak's "Military Architecture and Cartography in the Design of the Early Modern City". Pollak, who is associate professor of art history at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has published several works dealing with military design in urban planning. Her main point is that through city plans and maps, the military can be seen to dominate the civic life of the city. Prominent landmarks such as the citadel or bastions are the main features of such maps from the early modern period.

As for Spanish cities, the main theme discussed by historian Richard Kagan of Johns Hopkins University is the difference between the city as *urb*, or physical structure of the city, and *civitas*, the civilians who live in the city. His is an intriguing essay on the subtle differences when looking at early modern city maps of Spain.

City models are examined by Buisseret, the editor. He explains how the best representation of any city is the model, because one does not need specialized training in map reading, and as well, the untrained eye can quickly see the spatial relationships of the whole space covered. Of course, a major drawback is the space required to build the model, and yet it remains one of the most popular methods for both military planning and city planning.

The last essay, written by Gerald Danzer, professor of history at the University of Illinois at Chicago, is an historical review of the 1909 *Plan of Chicago*, prepared by Daniel Burnham. What is important about this work is that it deals with the future of a city, and not what a city looks like at a certain time. Professor Danzer explains the history of the *Plan*'s creation, and how it can be used like an atlas.

All six of these essays are excellent starting points for anyone interested in urban cartography. People in disciplines such as social or urban history or geography would derive much from the collection, as would art and architectural historians and military specialists. Each essay has a number of

illustrations to help explain the text, and notes are located at the end of each essay. Even though the book has only 181 pages in total, each page has two columns of text. An index is also included, but there is no separate bibliography for the whole work. The editor points out that more research needs to be done in the area of urban cartography, and if this collection of essays helps in that regard, then it has done its job. This book would be a good asset for any map collection and research library.

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Loy, William G., editor. **Atlas of Oregon, 2nd ed.** Eugene, OR: University of Oregon Press, 2001. 301 p. \$100.00. US ISBN 0-8711-4101-9.

Of all the general thematic atlases published for almost every Canadian province and U.S. state over the past 25 years, this is one of the best. The editor, Professor William Loy of the Department of Geography at the University of Oregon, Eugene, has compiled or been involved with a number of atlas projects, including the first edition of the *Atlas of Oregon* in 1976. Cartographic editor Stuart Allan of Allan Cartography in Medford, Oregon, is the creator of the *Benchmark Road Atlases* and the beautifully tinted *Raven* wall maps of western U.S. states.

The *Atlas of Oregon* is arranged in the now familiar format of coloured thematic maps, complemented by informative text, cartograms and statistics, organized under broad subject headings such as "Human Geography" and "The Economy". Following the thematic portion of the book is a 150 page Reference Map section, comprised of relief maps at scales of 1:150,000 and 1:500,000. Unfortunately, there are no detailed city plans in this section, or indeed anywhere in the atlas, but such maps are available from other sources, both paper-based and electronic. Still, from the point of view of a reference librarian, the inclusion of street maps of at least the major cities would have been helpful. The concluding "Reference" section of the atlas includes a gazetteer, an essay on Oregon place names, indexes to United States Geological

Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic maps of Oregon, detailed source information for the thematic maps, and an index.

Depicting Oregon's varied topography and complex biotic systems, encompassing dozens of vegetation and land cover types, must have presented a significant challenge for the book's technical staff, yet these and many other topics are easily understood, thanks to effective shading and choropleth techniques. No less complex are Oregon's boom-and-bust patterns of urban growth, unevenly distributed county development histories, and patterns of commodity production, yet these are all ably presented. A particularly interesting map is the one entitled "Drivers Licenses Turned in by State of Issue", which measures the volume of migration to Oregon from other states.

Topics of particular concern to West Coast residents include earthquakes, landslides and volcanoes, and these are all addressed in some detail, showing areas of concern not only in Oregon, but up and down the Pacific coast from central British Columbia to Baja California. Anyone considering purchasing or building a home in Oregon would be well advised to consult the map of "Universal Building Code Soils: Susceptibility to Damage from Earthquakes"!

Physically, the book is very attractive and easy to use. The size (34 x 25 cm.) is not intimidating, and its weight is unlikely to cause muscle strain for patrons at the photocopier. The covers and papers are superior, and the typefaces and hues have obviously been chosen carefully, while the binding affords that "lays flat" quality which encourages students to actually read the text.

Although its list price of \$100.00 US is high, (Amazon sells it for \$70.00 US), the *Atlas of Oregon* should be considered for purchase by all major North American academic libraries, and should certainly be acquired by all libraries in the Pacific Northwest.

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Masschaele, Brian, ed. *Tremaine's Map of the County of Elgin, 1864: Commemoration Edition in Celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the County of Elgin, 1852-2002*. St. Thomas, Ontario: Elgin County Library, 2002. 80 p. \$75.00 CAN. ISBN 0-920339-25-5.

Published in an atlas format, this edition of *Tremaine's Map of the County of Elgin* was commissioned by Elgin County Council in celebration of the County's 150 years since meeting as a separate political entity in April 1852.

The map was published first by George R. Tremaine in 1864 in a large-scale format, approximately six and a half feet by three feet in dimension. It is one of fifteen Tremaine maps of Ontario counties produced between 1856 and 1864. The map, which was published on a subscription basis, depicts the county's layout and boundaries, and records the names of property owners as of 1864, many of whom were the original settlers or their immediate descendants. It also includes numerous inset maps of towns and villages, as well as depictions of public and commercial buildings, set around the map's borders. Directories of each community and township were set additionally on the edges of the map. The scale of the original map was set at 60 chains to one inch (one inch equals 3960 feet). The maps were printed on paper backed on linen and then varnished.

Reproduction of the large-scale map was not feasible. Consequently, the decision of the editor was to reproduce it in atlas form. The focus of this review, therefore, is not so much on the original content of the map, which can hardly be criticized, but rather on the atlas reprint.

The Elgin County Council and editor Brian Masschaele, Elgin County Archivist, must be congratulated for making *Tremaine's Map of the County of Elgin* easily accessible in a far more useable format and size (approximately 44 x 28 cm). At best the map has been available previously in washed out, oversized photocopied sections at some libraries and archives in Ontario. (Only a dozen original Tremaine maps are extant, mostly in very poor condition.) The atlas

is published in a handsome, sturdy red hardcover binding, replicating in gold lettering the title from the original map. In order to reproduce the map in monographic format, the townships, town and village insets, depictions of buildings and directories of names have been "cut out" and distributed on the pages of the atlas. The same scale, corresponding to that of the map of Southwold Township, was maintained throughout, lending a consistency to the production. Graphic designer Tim Kershaw performed miracles in digitally producing sharp, legible images, given the tendency towards darkening caused by the varnish on the original map. Wisely, no virtual repairs were attempted, thereby preserving the patina of the original map -- holes, cracks and stains not excepted.

Researchers, be they historians or genealogists, will find this atlas an invaluable source on the families of Elgin County, and in its more accessible format, Tremaine's work will be far more frequently consulted. This Tremaine atlas complements, (and appears modelled after), the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Elgin Ont.*, published in Toronto by H.R. Page & Co. in 1877, which also contains township maps recording the names of settlers, town plans, building illustrations and directories. As a helpful addendum, the Tremaine atlas includes an index of names prepared by the Elgin County Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society.

This publication belongs on the atlas shelves of every public and academic library in Ontario, and in genealogical libraries throughout Canada.

John H. Lutman
Head, the J.J. Talman Regional Collection
And the James Alexander and Ellen Rea Benson
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Message de la présidente

(continué de la page 2)

pour les cartes est maintenant fonctionnel et j'espère que tous nos membres ont accès à l'éventail des ressources numériques disponibles sur le site Web de RNCAN. N'hésitez pas à partager vos expériences ou vos problèmes par l'entremise de CARTA afin d'améliorer ce programme. J'imagine que nous ferons face à quelques petits pépins en cours de route. Pour les membres qui n'étaient pas à la conférence, je tiens à souligner que la compagnie DMTI a annoncé la création de deux nouvelles bourses d'études destinées aux universités. Ces bourses se veulent un outil pour encourager l'utilisation des données géospatiales de DMTI pour des projets SIG et cartographiques. D'autre part, comme je le disais récemment dans un message via CARTA, Environnement Canada a finalement consenti à mettre certaines données climatiques et hydrologiques sur leur site Web. De plus, les produits CD-ROM "Données climatiques quotidiennes canadiennes" et "Hydat" seront disponibles à toutes les bibliothèques qui souscrivent au programme des services de dépôt.

Membres :

J'aimerais exprimer au nom de l'Association les plus sincères remerciements à Bruce Weedmark qui a quitté son poste de président du comité d'adhésion qu'il occupait admirablement bien depuis plusieurs années. Cette position sera maintenant comblée par Beth Ray de Carleton. Je suis également attristée de vous rappeler le départ d'un de nos membres honoraires, Lou Sebert, décédé le 1 août dernier.

Comités :

Le rapport de Betty Kidd sur le programme des publications de l'ACACC a été discuté lors de l'assemblée publique de la conférence et ses recommandations ont été acceptées par les membres. Betty a consenti à occuper la présidence du comité des publications. Gordon Beck a accepté, pour sa part, de co-présider le

comité des cartes historiques avec David Jones. Des remerciements sont également de mise pour Terry Milton qui a supervisé le plan-marketing destiné au programme de cartes historiques de l'ACACC. Ce projet a été réalisé par des étudiants de COGS. David Jones a accompli un travail digne de mention en coordonnant les différentes activités reliées aux programmes de publications de l'Association. Il est à souligner aussi que la proposition de Coleen Beard sur le programme de mentorat, préparée à la demande du conseil de l'Association, fut très bien accueillie par les membres à l'assemblée générale annuelle. Finalement, Velma Parker et moi-même, à titre de membres du comité de contrôle bibliographique, sommes présentement à terminer les dernières corrections de la révision du manuel "*Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation*".

Journée SIG 2002 :

ESRI a accepté la candidature de l'ACACC en tant que commanditaire associé pour la journée SIG 2002.

Bien à vous,

Grace Welch

REVIEWER NEEDED

The Reviews Editor has in hand a copy of

Cartographic Treasures of the Newberry Library

(a coloured catalogue of an exhibition mounted at the Newberry last fall)

If you are interested in reviewing this book for the *ACMLA Bulletin*, please contact:

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