ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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

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Johannes Ruysch, *Universalior Cogniti Orbis Tabula*, 1508. Reproduit à la même grandeur que l'originale, d'après la gravure de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives nationales du Canada, dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No. 103 (ISSN 0827-8024).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is with great pleasure that I write my first President's Message for the ACMLA *Bulletin*. As a library school student, little did I think I would ever attain my goal of becoming a map librarian, let alone did I ever dream of becoming the President of the ACMLA. But, here I am now, happy in both roles! I was reluctant at first to take on the challenge of the presidency of the ACMLA - not because I did not want to perform the duties, but out of respect to the Association and to those past who have held the position and brought our causes forward. As I told the executive when first asked to stand for the position, "I care too much to jeopardize that which I feel so strongly about." I did, gladly in the end, accept the challenge though, as a personal one to continue the great work the Association has done for so long for all its members to benefit. In particular, I was inspired by Grace Welch's work for the Association and all the accomplishments she's made on our behalf. I was also inspired by Joan Winearls, my predecessor, for her hard work for both the University of Toronto and as one of the founders of the ACMLA. I humbly take on the role of president, to learn from Grace and others on the executive. In the position, I hope to grow as a better librarian, a better educator, and a better person along the way.

I promise the membership that I will work ever so vigilantly to continue the hard and wonderful work already underway and to strive for excellence always; because our Association deserves it. Thanks to the executive members who are moving on, James Boxall and Susan Jackson, for their hard work and dynamic spirit. They have worked hard over the last few years to make the ACMLA a great Association. I'd also like to thank the new members of the executive, Colleen Beard of Brock University and Ann Smith of Acadia University, for standing up and wanting to help. They will of course be joined by our returning executive members: Grace Welch, Patrick McIntyre, David Jones, and I. This year promises to be a challenging one but an exciting one nonetheless.

ACMLA name change?

Of the most important topics this year, in my mind, is the possible name change of the Association. The ACMLA has gone through one name change in the past. In 1988, the word "archives" was added. The change was made to reflect the diverse nature of its membership and the role of the archivist members. In reevaluating the ACMLA objectives this past year, it was clear that to better describe our Association, a change of name was probably more important than simply changing the objectives. Our members have gone through tremendous change in the past few years, and we the Association need to address the impact of these changes. To describe ourselves as simply map librarians and archivists is doing an injustice to ourselves. We continue to be these things, but we are more than that. We are providers of digital information now and we have new clientele, new jobs, and new positions in libraries and archives because of it.

Look for a longer justification for calling for a vote on a name change in a future edition of the *Bulletin*, along with suggested names. I will also send out a message to the CARTA listserv requesting suggestions for names. We will then get to vote on the motion at the Winnipeg conference Annual General Meeting.

2003 Joint ACMLA/CAG/CCA Conference, Victoria, British Columbia

The 2003 joint conference with the Canadian Association of Geographers and the Canadian Cartographic Association at the University of Victoria was a wonderful success. Thanks to the CAG and the CCA for the warm welcome, and to Lori Sugden and her crew for organizing such a great event. Thanks also go out to Cheryl Woods and Alberta Auringer Wood for their help with the program. The conference was both an next year's conference in Winnipeg, where we will meet with the Canadian Association of Public Data Users. The

WHITHER CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES?: 1967-2003

Marcel Fortin
University of Toronto

Based on a paper presented at the On the Edge/À la fine pointe Conference, Victoria, British Columbia, May 29, 2003.

On June 14, 1967, the first conference of what was to become the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives met in Ottawa at the National Archives. Kaye Lamb, the Dominion Archivist and National Librarian at the time, welcomed the first assembly of Canada's map librarians by telling them how pleased he was that they had gathered to "...discuss the future of Canadian Map Libraries" (Lamb p.4). Theodore Layng, a map archivist at the National Archives, delivered the very first paper and asked his colleagues the very question we are addressing today. He asked: "Whither Canadian Map Libraries?" That this question was asked at the very first Association meeting is very telling of the culture that surrounds map libraries and is still with us today.

The Map Library in Doubt

Two publications in 2001 began the current reassessment of map libraries in North America. One was the book *The Map Library in the New Millennium*, which was a collection of papers written on the present situation and future of map libraries. And in the winter 2001 edition of the journal *Cartographic Perspectives*, Peter Keller wrote a somewhat controversial piece on the future of map libraries that spurred on a lot of discussion and fostered self-doubt once again in the map library community in North America.

In his article, Professor Keller elaborated on the topic of what the library must do to adapt to changing times in order to survive. Well intentioned, the piece served as a great catalyst for discussion and assessment of where we've been and where we are going in the map library and archive world. It also served to evaluate ourselves as part of the grand scheme of geospatial information education. Much chatter was delivered on various listservs on the topic following its

publication, and it is definitely part of the reason for the writing of this paper. I would like to thank Professor Keller for inspiring us to think about the matter as profoundly as we have.

During the heyday of the paper map in the 1970s and 1980s, the Canadian map library had no difficulties justifying itself and it had few doubters. But, in this last decade' or so of tremendous technological change in all disciplines, the climate in which the map library world had flourished changed dramatically. This world did not disappear; it only changed, at first slowly and then quite quickly in the last few years.

My first point concerning the technological change in map libraries is that the change, one must remember, also coincided with a great many changes in the library world in general. Most library positions have been tremendously affected over the past few years by information technology. Library users can do a great deal of research from home now, when dealing with current journal publications for instance. This trend has created a severe impact on usage statistics of all libraries.

What follows is my assessment of the changes that have affected us in map libraries in particular, and how they have affected our work as providers of geographic information. I will argue that superficially it would appear to some that our jobs are in jeopardy, that we are resistant to change, and that a drastic transformation has to occur in the discipline for us to survive. But that instead, realistically, we are part, or can at least be part, of what is driving the change and that we are at the forefront of the educational aspect of the geospatial world. Nor can we simply proceed without worrying. There are a number of issues that still hold us back. I will also argue in this paper that part of the reason we seem to be behind the times is

because of reasons that are mostly out of our own control. On this matter, I will also offer some words on what I believe we will need to do to stay part of the vanguard of our discipline.

What then are the reasons for even questioning the future of the map library?

The Keller Paper and GIS as a Paradigm

Professor Keller explains in his article that the paradigm of geographic information management has changed, and that "When reviewing today's map library operations and when planning for the future, we therefore must focus attention on the relationship between map libraries and the new paradigm that GIS has brought, and we should not be afraid to be bold in our vision." (Keller, 2001, p.76) Dr. Keller uses the analogy of the traditional map library being like a stable for horses, but that with the arrival of the automobile, the stable is now inadequate and a new garage must be built to accommodate the technology.

His is a good analogy, but I would argue that we need to take it one step further for it to be fully useful for the reality of the map library's situation in Canada. While the automobile certainly has become predominant, many people would still love to keep their horse. The horse is something the users grew to love and it is a beast that was good to its users. The automobile, at least when it was the new technology (as GIS is currently), could break down often, or sometimes not work properly requiring a backup. If one could keep both, why not keep them both, at least until the automobile is efficient, reliable, and can be used by everyone? Sure the automobile brings us from point A to point B quicker, but the horse can get us there while observing the world around us, it allows us to be more precise, more reflective. Besides, sometimes while going very quickly in the car, there are some things we don't see. And finally, I just believe we don't drive as carefully as we should, often causing accidents. Some people are very bad drivers! Yes, the automobile lets us do things faster, but is faster always the best way? The most useful garage may be the one where both the stable of horses and the cars can be housed. This way we are still allowed to examine the terrain using two viewpoints.

To step out of the analogy then, the map is indeed an older, less technology dependent method of seeing the geographic world, but because there is a new paradigm does not mean everything disappears and everything must change. GIS has been around for a few short decades, maps have been with us from the day we started drawing. Should we throw away a perfectly good stable of horses?

Clearly GIS is slowly replacing paper maps for many users. So does the map library have a future then if GIS has become the new geographic paradigm? Perhaps we should look at the idea that GIS is indeed a paradigm. The evaluation of this contention deserves a look.

Current Map Library Use: Have We Abandoned the Map Library?

Fundamental to the problem with thinking that the map library is archaic and needs to completely change is the fact that those wishing these changes have forgotten, or simply do not know, why and for whom map libraries exist. Maps, and geographic information for that matter, have never been and will never be solely the domain of the geographer and cartographer. Back in 1967, the map archivist Theodore Layng wrote that he:

> "...used to think of a map room as a place where geographers and historians could meet on common ground. Now there are very few professions one does not meet in the map room, as well as men of business and commerce and the general public who seem to be growing more curious about maps each year." (Layng, p.5)

This fact remains the same today. Most of the map library users we have are from other disciplines that include landscape architecture, environmental science, engineering, archaeology, geology, and history, to name but a few. A great many of them still do not use GIS, or don't need GIS yet. To many, the paper map library is still a viable place.

We must remember that we still have to cater to the patrons wishing paper maps. We should not throw the baby out with the bath water. Because we still cater to those patrons wishing paper maps, the perception seems to be that there is no emphasis on GIS service in the map library. The fact of the matter is that even the paper map users are also

asking for GIS data. In fact, in a recently conducted "GIS in Libraries" survey, Jennifer Stone-Muilenburg analyzed that 55% of patrons of map library patrons in North America walk away with both digital and paper maps for their research. Many map users, still unaware of GIS, are also thrilled to find out, through the map library, about how GIS can help them.

In light of current geographic information use (ie. that paper maps are still being used, and often in conjunction with GIS), GIS is probably not a paradigm, but instead simply a revolutionary tool. In a sense, it is to the digital map what pulp was to the paper map, a cheap and easier way of creating a depiction of geographic subject. If GIS were to tell us that the world is flat, we might be inclined to say that it is a paradigm, but it is simply a tool to do a lot of the tasks we already do. Is the digital book a paradigm because it is on a screen instead of bound paper? I don't believe so. We are still reading the words on the paper just as we are reading the image on the screen. While arguing that maps are still relevant though, I also believe that GIS is the best tool to do our jobs. As Lou Sebert said in a speech in Montreal in 2001, "Don't let anyone tell you that GIS is not the most important thing that has happened to mapmaking." It is, however, simply not the only tool all researchers want to use yet. Certainly, the day will probably come when it will be the main tool, just as word processing software has replaced the typewriter.

Map librarians have known that GIS was a crucial instrument for some time. And one would be hard pressed to find a map librarian in Canada who would not wish to have the most up-to-date GIS equipment with which to do their jobs. There is however still a perception that the map library is archaic, even if the evidence is clear that GIS education is occurring in the traditional map library in Canada.

The Perception of the Map Library

Most map libraries in Canada, at this moment, have a collection of GIS datasets. Very few remain that do not service GIS users within their confines. Since 1999, I would argue that the University of Toronto GIS collection has, in terms of acquisitions, gone from about four sets of geospatial data that included city of Toronto air photos, the city of Toronto base

maps, the Digital Chart of the World, ArcCanada, and a few Ontario Base Map sheets, to an almost unmanageable 120 or so datasets, along with a few subscription systems such as those of Natural Resources Canada and the Ontario Geospatial Data Exchange. We have even gotten to the point of having a difficult time managing our data because there is so much of it. Despite this reality, one fact remains clear. And that is that many current GIS users do not think of the map library when they first start looking for geographic information. A case in point: when we were hiring a GIS technician in 2002, we asked all the potential candidates (all skilled and educated GIS professionals) what the role of the library could be in GIS education. Very few actually had an answer. Some even questioned the very thought of such a concept.

What Are the Causes of This Perception?

The first reason would be that many, because we have not abandoned the paper map, think that we simply have not embraced the new technology.

GIS got off to a rocky start in libraries and several factors are also at play in delaying our progression and acceptance:

- **Lack of Data**: With the implementation of ARL's GIS in Libraries, many libraries have had GIS software for close to ten years. With the advent of DLI (the Data Liberation Initiative), some of the first GIS data was made available to users. But that's where things basically stopped, and we turned many away saying we just didn't have data available. A good example of this is the OCUL map group's negotiations with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. After 10 years of negotiations, we are finally going to receive access to Ontario Government data. But not without a price. It is probably going to be my most expensive dataset next year. Yes, data is available now, even from governments, but there is still a high cost to be paid.

- **Funding**: GIS equipment, data, training and hiring of expert technicians is not cheap. And it was hard to justify high-end equipment or technicians with no data.

- **Lack of Support**: There is much

misunderstanding about why the map library, which was traditionally not a technical area, all of a sudden requires the top end equipment, server space, web pages, colour printer, etc. Administrators and Information Technology managers know very little about GIS or data and are reluctant to start spending funds in this area as a result.

- **Lack of Respect**: Librarians, let's face it, still have a reputation as being the meek shelvers of books. This is changing, but it remains a challenge to show that we can help in such a technical field.

- **Lack of Skills**: We also have to admit that many of us have required a lot of training over the years. ESRI site licenses that have been put in place on many campuses have facilitated access to software and their training courses are now more affordable to us.

- **Reorganizations**: Many of us have had to go through difficult mergers in the past. In the mid-1990s, many libraries began merging the map library with other departments. MAGIC appeared. No, not the mystical act, but the merger of Map and Government Information services. These mergers have in many cases diluted the talent that we had as providers of geographic information. We are now responsible for other types of reference services such as humanities and social sciences, government publications, and data.

Much of this has changed, or been adapted to, and many of our problems resolved, but the perception remains and we now even have several new challenges.

New Challenges

Some of our new challenges we have to look for are (and I'm sure there are others many institutions are facing):

- **Managing a Large GIS Collection**: Any institution who's bought into the DMTI consortium, or just bought the Ontario Government's data for instance knows this problem full well. What do we do with all this data?

- **Data Issues**: No matter how many datasets we have, there is always someone coming in asking for something we don't have. There are still plenty of data issues to be resolved with governments and industry. There is still a huge disparity between what our colleagues in the U.S. can get and what we can get. Crime data for instance is one that comes to mind.

- **Expanding Base of Users**: In Ontario, GIS is in the high school curriculum. Now, every new University registrant from an Ontario high school has had some training in GIS.

- **Need to Update** our equipment constantly and consistently.

- **Funding** is still a huge issue. How can we still purchase maps and data on the same budget?

How do We Survive with All These Challenges?

If, as indicated here, the map library is moving quickly towards implementing GIS and it is slowly becoming the most used tool, how do we reconcile wanting to hold on to our map collections? How are maps still used in a meaningful way in conjunction with GIS? Is it worth it? This author would argue that we owe it to even GIS users to hold on to our paper maps. In fact, I would venture to say that our future may be in our past.

The Future Is In Our Past!

The vision that Professor Keller says map librarians should have in the new digital world, I would say, also requires a strong conviction that our paper maps deserve to remain part of our collections. As a strong proponent of GIS, I would say that in order to do good GIS work, we need good maps as backup and as reference. Our transformation to developing into GIS centres is, ironically I believe, based in our paper map collections.

Is Preservation of the Paper Map as Artefact the Only Issue?

Of course everyone would agree that all of our map treasures should be preserved, although many would argue that even our items of historical value

could be scanned, enabling the creation of map libraries without map cabinets. Yes, many maps can be scanned and made available over the web. The technology has developed so well that we can now view high resolution images that are even better than looking at the original and we don't even have to leave our offices to view them. It is estimated, though, that it would take about 1,000 years to scan the Library of Congress' full collection of maps using current technology. Of course the technology will improve, but the point is still a good one.

I would argue that scanning maps is a good idea, but I still prefer looking at the original, as most people will. I remember as a student employee at the National Archives that many users were not too impressed with viewing the microfiche reproductions of maps. The reproductions were of high quality and fiche readers were excellent. But many researchers still requested viewing the originals. The one redeeming factor of the reproductions was that copies of the maps could be made and the fiche also sent out to many libraries across the country. The digital copies make this an even more significant idea, but they are still not the originals.

Scanning maps for the sake of scanning maps is not what I'm interested in.

How then do we reconcile the desire to keep our maps and still move on to the digital world? It is perhaps easy to reconcile but most often difficult to justify!

Historical GIS: What Is It?

More and more, researchers are coming in looking for historical GIS data. One must begin with an explanation of the term "Historical GIS". A map that is no longer current is basically historical. This can be applied to both the paper and the digital data. Historical GIS is the data on the map or the dataset that is no longer current. For instance, when one does a search on the NRCan web pages for a National Topographic System (NTS) sheet, the current edition of the map is displayed along with other metadata. All previous editions, be they a year old, a month old or 100 years old, are historical maps.

Here is where we are justified in our endeavour to want to save at least the stable side of the new garages for our geographic information tools. And this is also where the map library can find its niche in the digital geospatial world.

We cannot rely on our governments to hang on to historical maps, let alone data. There is no legal deposit on maps or data in Canada. Often, while the historical data may exist, they are simply not accessible to us as users. A good example of this is the NRCan data. In March of 2003, a message was sent on the CARTA listserv asking for information on the availability of past edition NTS data in digital format. An NRCan representative replied to the list that some historical sheets were indeed in digital format, but that they could not be provided to the public.

This author is currently doing research with a colleague on a lake in Quebec that disappeared. The first edition of the NTS sheet for this area is not available in digital format but the second one is. In order for me to compare the two in digital format, I need to scan and digitize the old one. A few years ago this would have been too difficult in most libraries, but with software such as ESRI's ArcGIS allowing easy georeferencing and their Raster to Vector software extension ArcScan, I can now produce the layers I want from the paper map scans easily.

At our library, we recently had a user looking for maps of Port Credit. He wanted a layer of the roads over time. I managed to find 5 versions of the NTS sheet for the area, along with three National Map Collection microfiched maps. We scanned all of these, including the fiche, and we're in the process of creating the road files for the different time periods.

Another University of Toronto researcher was looking for a way to have a few maps from the Waterloo Historical County Atlas converted into a GIS in order to map out the exact plots of land with Mennonite marriage data. McGill University, having already scanned the images, made this task less onerous. We downloaded the image from McGill and brought it into ArcScan and are working with the student to convert the raster image into the vector layers she needs.

Other Methods of Survival, or New Ventures, New Roles

Long the repository for geographic information, the map library, we believe, is poised to become recognized once again as the expert place to find all types of information, including GIS data. Users are slowly becoming accustomed to the idea of the map library providing information, no matter the format. But to ensure that the trend does continue, I believe a few things must occur, as there is simply never enough money for GIS. We are always one or two steps behind. We can't afford to be passive. We must be proactive and go searching for GIS data, software, hardware, etc. How then do we ensure our vision is developed? My mission is clear -- my resources/funding however are not. Our future depends on more than just adapting to include GIS. We need to do other things to survive.

There's Power in an Association

ACMLA

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) has slowly proven itself a strong lobby group. We are one of the official sponsor of GIS day in Canada. We have negotiated a great deal for one of the most sought after datasets in the National Topographic Database (NTDB). We have just set up a new Geospatial Data committee to explore other avenues of data sharing and data consortium possibilities. We are even investigating a name change to reflect that we are indeed a GIS organization.

CAPDU

The data librarians have been dealing with digital information for a long time and our close association with them is crucial. Many of our problems are problems they had to deal with before. The GIS datasets are also of interest to them and they want to learn. The more we have other librarians interested in the digital mapping side, the better we'll all be. The Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU) is responsible for having secured the DMTI consortium. A close association with the data librarians is crucial. Data and GIS librarians have a relationship that must be worked on. At our university, the data librarian is always telling her patrons about the possibilities of being able to use their data with digital maps because, as estimates of data have shown, 80 to 90% of data have a geographic component to them. This has led us, out of necessity, to have a much closer relationship within our division with the data rather than with the government publications people.

Last year, according to the minutes of the CAPDU Annual General Meeting, it was decided that it would be beneficial:

> "To strike an ACMLA CAPDU joint taskforce to nurture the development of a proposal for a national geospatial and georeferenced data extractor and investigate avenues to obtain appropriate funding. Possible stakeholder to include the Canadian academic community, Geoconnections, Statscan, DMTI, CAPDU, ACMLA, CARL, CREPUQ, and others."

Joint conferences like those we have held with the Canadian Association of Geographers and the Canadian Cartographic Association are also very important links to maintain.

Internal Funding

Map libraries are going to have to find alternative ways of funding themselves. A few weeks ago, while outlining to my chief librarian the vision we had of the map library serving data to three campuses in preparation for hiring a GIS librarian at our Erindale campus, she asked us to develop a business plan and asked that we meet with the library's donations librarian and then the comptroller to try and find sources of revenue within the map library. Perhaps we'll soon see map library staff contracted out for GIS projects. Cost recovery on certain scanning, money generated in data creation, data analysis, data selling, data provision, data storage, and data conversion may be around the corner. Maybe we can charge to teach or to provide access to teaching facilities? Perhaps developing partnerships with data providers, software companies, other institutions and governments are keys to future funding opportunities.

Wider Funding

Our vision of the future map library is in place, but we will need funding for survival. Not simply funding at an institutional level, but I think at the

national level. Portals for data storage and access, such as the Geography Network using ArcSDE and ArcIMS, are the most important matters. Projects such as the one CREPUQ (Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities) is trying to develop are necessary. They are no longer seen just as projects to develop, they are the GIS tools of the future. But these are dependent on deeper pockets than what our budgets allow, and demand monetary input from funding agencies such as Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) and Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) grants.

Conclusion

Map Libraries in Canada have come under attack from several sides in the past decade or so. But, while some map collections have suffered because of the changes to the cartographic world, map librarianship has continued to blossom because of new data acquisition initiatives, which have allowed institutions that could not afford a map library, to now instead have a GIS library. And it has allowed many map libraries to continue cartographic acquisitions in the digital realm with affordable data. Ideally map librarianship and GIS should work hand in hand. But the reality of the matter is that this relationship cannot exist everywhere and it is the responsibility of those institutions that have map and GIS collections to preserve both, in order to keep the knowledge of cartography and map librarianship alive. The future of map librarianship is bright, but it is only the preservation of the knowledge and history of map librarianship and cartography that can allow our discipline to flourish through its new direction in GIS education.

Professor Keller explained that in order for the map library of the future to be able to successfully bridge the gap between the old map world and the GIS reality, we must develop a vision. I would argue that our struggle is not in having or developing a vision. Most map librarians I know have vision. They go to conferences, they participate in workshops and tutorials, they organize conferences. What map librarians need instead, I would argue, is support. We know what the job is and what needs to be done. We need administrators and heads of Information Technology departments to listen to our needs. GIS is not something that can happen without investment.

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conference is being organized by Gary Strike (CAPDU) and Hugh Larimer (ACMLA) of the University of Manitoba.

Legal Deposit

In June, Grace Welch and I sent a letter to National Librarian Roch Carrier and National Archivist Ian Wilson, expressing our support for inclusion of cartographic materials in the new legal deposit regulations to accompany Bill C36 "An Act to establish the Library and Archives of Canada". We explained in the letter than we have worked for 35 years to promote legal deposit of cartographic materials and that the timing was perfect to now include these in the new legislation. On July 10, I received a reply from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Carrier thanking us for the support and suggestion. They are aware of our efforts and commend us for our hard work in this area. They cannot, of course, commit to the inclusion of the material in the new legislation, but assure us that the matter is being explored and that no matter what the outcome they will continue to make known and acquire Canadian cartographic material.

Marcel Fortin
President

AIR PHOTO INDEXES ~ ON-LINE

Dale Smith
Serge A. Sauer Map Library
University of Western Ontario

This paper was originally presented as part of a session on "Web-Based Access Projects" at the OCUL Map Group Library Assistants Workshop, McMaster University, June 12, 2003.

Presentation Outline

- How we have developed an on-line reference tool for our air photo collection
- How we borrowed ideas from other sites and how we could have benefited from additional collaboration
- Questions I should have asked: "how did you do what you did?"
- This project emphasizes the need for and the advantages of communication and collaboration

Our collection consists of almost 59,000 paper air photos spanning the time period between 1922 and 2001. Although our focus is Southwestern Ontario, particularly Middlesex County and the City of London, we have photos from 33 counties and/or districts.

THE PROBLEM was to come up with a better way to reference our air photo collection.

THE SOLUTION was simple... in theory!

The Tools We Had

- List = quick reference for phone queries
- One map = used in conjunction with the list
- Flight line book = second line of reference to the list

The list didn't have enough information. The flight line book was just too bulky to use. The map wasn't such a bad idea.

Inspirations

- Look on-line: what are other libraries doing?

- Brock and Waterloo had just what I wanted - using maps to illustrate air photo coverage.
- Whether they knew it or not, this was where the collaboration began.

Evolution of an Idea

You would think that at this stage the whole process would be a simple one, we did have the prototype after all!

1. List making and remaking, mapping, trying different combinations to find the best way to group our photos.

2. Photo scale obtained from photo documentation, from National Air Photo Library web site and from calculations using topographic maps and ratios.

3. Re-evaluate and re-think.
- Ours is a diverse collection. For example, between 1951 and 1956 we have air photo sets at 9 different scales touching on 16 different counties.
- The largest proportion of our users are environmental consultants, interested in coverage. Scale is a secondary issue.

4. Finally, after deciding to ignore scale, we picked the best combination of year ranges and then mapped them on county maps of Southern Ontario. We decided to use the same scale map no matter the extent of coverage so that the viewer doesn't have to keep re-orienting themselves.

5. Areas for which we had aerial coverage were coloured using Photoshop (which was a whole other learning curve.)

The Final Result

Researchers and consultants can now check our web site to see if we have air photo coverage for their general area. Our air photo coverage is depicted on seven maps, organized by year ranges. Patrons can visit the library in person to look at the more detailed flight line maps and to view individual photos.

- We've come a long way from the list, the map and the laminated book.
- We've added a useful, simple reference tool to our website.
- I've learned two new pieces of software (Photoshop and Front Page).
- We are now responsible for the design and maintenance of our web site.

Improvements We Would Like to Make

- Improve map design and clarity
- Provide a paper copy for in-library use

Other Universities Using a Similar System

BROCK UNIVERSITY http://www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/airphoto/airphoto.html
UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/locations/umd/aerial_photos.html
YORK UNIVERSITY http://www.library.yorku.ca/Map/collections/aerialphotos.htm
MCGILL UNIVERSITY http://www.geog.mcgill.ca/heeslib/welcome.html

I would like to encourage everyone:
- To look at each other's web sites for inspiration
- To network and share ideas and information

We don't have to re-invent the wheel. We just have to bend it a little to make it fit our individual needs. All of us can benefit from each other's ideas.

PROJECT URL: http://publish.uwo.ca/~mapref/Airphotos.htm

Figure 1. Sample air photo index from the University of Western Ontario Map Library website.

WADING THROUGH THE MUD: CREATING A FINDING AID FOR WORLD WAR I TRENCH MAPS

Gordon Beck
Lloyd Reeds Map Collection
McMaster University

This paper was originally presented as part of a session on "Web-Based Access Projects" at the OCUL Map Group Library Assistants Workshop, McMaster University, June 12, 2003.

One of our goals in the Map Collection at McMaster University has been to find new ways of providing better, and if possible, remote means of access to our holdings. Although some of our maps have been formally catalogued, most do not appear in the Library database. Even if they did, we in the world of Maps know a visual index is worth a thousand bibliographic records.

The idea of providing remote access to our collection of trench maps in the Map Library was originally not a high priority as we believed our complete holdings to number only about 40. This illusion was shattered one day, about 3 years ago, during a conversation between our Map Curator, Cathy Moulder, and the head archivist in our Research Collections Division, Carl Spadoni. It was subsequently revealed that Research Collections had trench maps as well. They had acquired them years ago in a major purchase of World War I era material from a British bookseller. To our surprise, they housed 8 boxes consisting of about 400 military maps of the World War I era, utterly dwarfing our collection by comparison.

The maps had been organized following archival practices, as some accompanied letters and photographs belonging to specific individuals. Many, however, were stored together in boxes devoid of any related materials. They were to remain in Research Collections with archival finding aids, so the question was how to create an access tool that would search the holdings in both the Map Collection and Research Collections, yet be geared for those researchers who were more concerned with geography than with biography?

Having a keen interest in history myself, I couldn't risk letting this potential warehouse of information go overlooked. I consulted with Cathy and our initial idea was to create a database with a full description of each of the maps that we could somehow link to an index map on the web. We hoped that in this way a user could simply click on an area of the map and get an answer detailing what maps we had of the area, complete with description and call number or finding aid.

The project began with a brief inspection of a sampling of the maps in order to determine what criteria would have to be captured from each for storage in the database. I began by bringing up a box from the vault and randomly examining individual maps within. We decided on fields for title, scale, series name and number, sheet number, edition, date, and publisher. We would also have to include the retrieval information like the call number or, if located in Research Collections, the fonds, box number and envelope number. Along with these somewhat standard components of a record, we decided to enter the coordinates from the lower left-hand corner of each map sheet as well. At this early stage of the game, Cathy and I both hoped, in some way, to use these coordinates to link the records in the database to the web-based map in a GIS fashion.

The next step would be to design and construct the database and then to enter the data map by map. However, when I envisioned trying to unfold each map at a PC workstation to do this or alternately to have to run back and forth between map table and PC, I decided it would be better to gather all the data from the maps first by creating a paper form which could be filled out comfortably at a map table. I would examine all the maps first, and all

the data could then be entered into the database at one time at a later date. Viewing the whole collection before entering any data provided the added benefit of allowing us to settle on consistent descriptive terminology for inclusion in the database. Also, the data entry could be delegated to a student assistant. As a matter of fact, if the criteria were sound and the maps consistent in style, a student could even examine the maps and fill out the paper forms. This was starting to look easy.

My goal during that first summer was to examine as many maps as I could, record the criteria and construct the database by the end of August, so that the data entry could commence in September when our student assistants returned. Well, that was the goal.

I had barely started into the second box when I began to find drastic differences in the maps. My mistake had been to examine only the first box of trench maps. The first thing I discovered was that there was something strange going on with the coordinates. Two maps covering the same geographic area often had different coordinate values. The reason for this was that they were sometimes using Greenwich as the prime meridian, sometimes Brussels, and sometimes Paris. Most coordinates were given in metres or yards rather than in degrees. Even more confusing than the different units of measure was that some coordinates had an ordinal direction of South. How could France or Belgium be south of the Equator? No continental drift occurring here. They had used the capitals once again as the "0" line of latitude.

These problems were only the beginning. Some maps had two publishers and two publication dates. Some had titles and series names while others had nothing at all. Many had hand written annotations. How would I capture those? Scales varied, symbols varied, paper varied, colours varied if there was any colour at all.

Before I could organize anything, I decided I had better do some research to try and explain what was going on here. What I discovered I will attempt to encapsulate briefly for you. World War I actually ushered in our modern way of mapping. The discrepancies I had encountered represented different stages in a rapidly evolving system of mapping combining French, Belgian and British methods.

The reason for this evolution in mapping stemmed from advances in weaponry like the machine gun. Traditional methods of attack and movement against an opponent who was entrenched and protected by these new weapons was soon discovered to be suicide. Both sides learned to dig in and a new type of siege warfare began.

In previous wars, information about your enemy had been gathered by sending out a detachment of cavalry to do some reconnaissance. With a continuous line of trenches running from the English channel in the North to Switzerland in the South, it was no longer possible to get cavalry behind enemy lines.

Also, past wars had been ones of rapid movement requiring only very small scale maps, which is why at the beginning of World War I the entire manpower devoted to mapping was comprised of one officer, two clerks and a printing crew. With trench warfare, neither side moved very far very quickly and when they did it was measured in yards rather than miles. Suddenly, the need for large scale maps became very important.

Another major reason for mapping at a large scale was that artillery guns now had to be hidden from the view of the enemy in order to avoid being hit. This, however, meant they would also have to fire at enemy targets that they could not see. Enemy guns had to be found and their positions and elevations plotted. Old French 1:80,000 scale topographic maps from the 1880s were initially used, but they used hachures to indicate relief. Contours were overlaid on these maps, but the maps were of too small a scale to be useful and when enlarged the inaccuracies were only amplified. Some Belgian topographic maps were rescued at the beginning of the war, but they used a different projection than British and French maps of the area. They were also in metres rather than in yards, which meant that their sheet edges did not match up to British ones. The British artillery required the overlay of a grid with 1,000 yard squares for range calculations.

What this all meant was that new maps would have to be produced. The existing ones could not be altered to serve present needs. Survey work with rod and transit or plane table was performed behind friendly lines, but was obviously impossible in front

of them. Another way had to be found to map the area behind the enemy's lines. The air plane, although still in its infancy, supplied the answer. Air photographs were taken obliquely at first, then in plan view for the purpose of creating mosaics, and then finally in overlapping coverage to eliminate the distortion at the edges of each photo.

Base maps were produced by the Ordnance Survey in Britain and shipped to France. Trenches were printed overtop by a Field Survey Company near the front, creating a two part process. This meant the same base maps could be used for long periods while the trench information could be updated weekly or even daily. So this was the reason for two publishers and different publication dates.

As for scale, although there are examples in our collection of maps in many different scales, three main scales evolved as the backbone of production. These scales were: 1:10,000 for trench raids and instructions for small units of men; 1:20,000 for artillery targeting; and 1:40,000 for Officer's planning maps.

The varieties of paper and format were a result of events in the early stages of the war when maps were not believed to be important. Many trained surveyors and cartographers were granted permission to join regular units and were subsequently killed. When the importance of mapping became obvious, any soldier with an education in art or drafting was pressed into the mapping service. This is why many early maps were hand drawn or traced on a variety of papers and differ from maps of the later period.

The problems with coordinate systems and projections were finally worked out when Brussels was adopted as the prime meridian and the Belgian Bonne projection was accepted as well.

Symbols and colours used on the maps eventually became standardized between the Allies. This was a good thing since some symbols for observation posts and machine gun nests looked surprisingly similar. However, it did create a confusing and difficult hurdle for the British when in the last year of the war they adopted the French colour scheme. This meant that after three years of printing German trenches in red and their own in blue, they now had to print German trenches in blue and their own in red, an exact reversal of colours.

Now I had an idea of what was going on.

I began the design of a relational database using MicroSoft Access and created separate tables for anything repetitive like series numbers. I also added the following fields to my original plan after having had the advantage of being able to view all the maps before any data entry took place:

Area (this was the most prominent settlement visible on the map and was to be used as a geographic guide for those maps with no title or sheet number)

Overprint Producer & Overprint Date (These were to be added in addition to the base map publisher and date in order to capture the currency of the trench information and the date which more accurately reflected the map's actual printing date and usage since some base maps had dates 1-2 years earlier than the overprint date.)

Annotation (to capture all the hand written directions, messages and symbols)

Description (to capture the map's condition, identifying marks and general appearance).

Because the information in these last two fields (Annotation and Description) could be quite lengthy, I set the data type in the Access database as "Memo" which will accept over 65,000 characters in either number's or letters. In comparison, a regular text cell will hold up to 255 characters only.

Next, I created an electronic form in MS Access in order to minimize the potential for errors by placing controls on the way data could be entered. This would also ensure consistency in the way data was entered and make things easier for our student assistants when it came to very repetitive data like series numbers, because they could simply click on a choice from a drop down box and not have to type anything at all. A macro was used to hide the rest of the database on startup so that all the student saw was the form. In this way even a student with little or no experience with databases could do the work without any fear of clicking on the wrong option and doing damage. Our student assistants then entered the data from the paper forms and we stored these copies in a binder as a backup.

We were now ready to create the index map for the web. By this time, we had scrapped the idea of a GIS approach using real world coordinates due to the discrepancies in systems mentioned earlier. We decided instead to create a base map in ArcView using ESRI data (ArcEurope). I overlaid it with a grid which can be created in any graphics software in order to simulate the real index.

Finally, I turned it into an html image map using DreamWeaver software. This meant that we could turn the grid squares into hot spots on the map which, when clicked, would link to html pages with tables comprised of a brief description of each map for the area. Each item in the table was then linked to a full record which would display on its own html page.

In order to do this, queries had to be generated beforehand in MS Access and then exported in html format. The brief queries were exported as tables while the more comprehensive queries were exported as reports. Both required some clean up of the code for aesthetic purposes when opened in DreamWeaver.

Additional web pages were added to the suite to aid with interpretation of the maps. One of these pages is an outline of the evolution of mapping during the war which is much more detailed than the brief version I have just described to you. Another "value-added" feature is a legend of symbols. These symbols are derived from the maps in our collection and are not intended to be a definitive, comprehensive list.

Unlike the chaps in World War I mapping, I didn't end up with 5,000 staff at the end of this project. The whole thing was accomplished with the advice and supervision of one officer (Cathy) and the grunt work of one clerk (me) assisted occasionally by some enthusiastic student help. The work, although started over 3 years ago, was only undertaken during the summer terms and only as release from regular duties permitted.

The project is by no means finished, as there are plans for future modules which will include creating additional indexes for a smaller portion of the 400 maps which are not covered by the existing indexes. These include maps in the Gallipoli and Middle Eastern areas, as well as special purpose maps and ones of very small scale covering the entire front.

It is our hope to one day secure funding to have the collection scanned, compressed in a MrSid format, and the zoomable images linked to their records. This option has already been investigated and we experienced a near miss with a potential donor within the last year.

McMaster's World War I collection is an extensive one, and there is future potential to link to many other related materials such as original air photos of the type used for the creation of the maps. It is now my hope that others will find my efforts as useful and satisfying as I intended them to be.
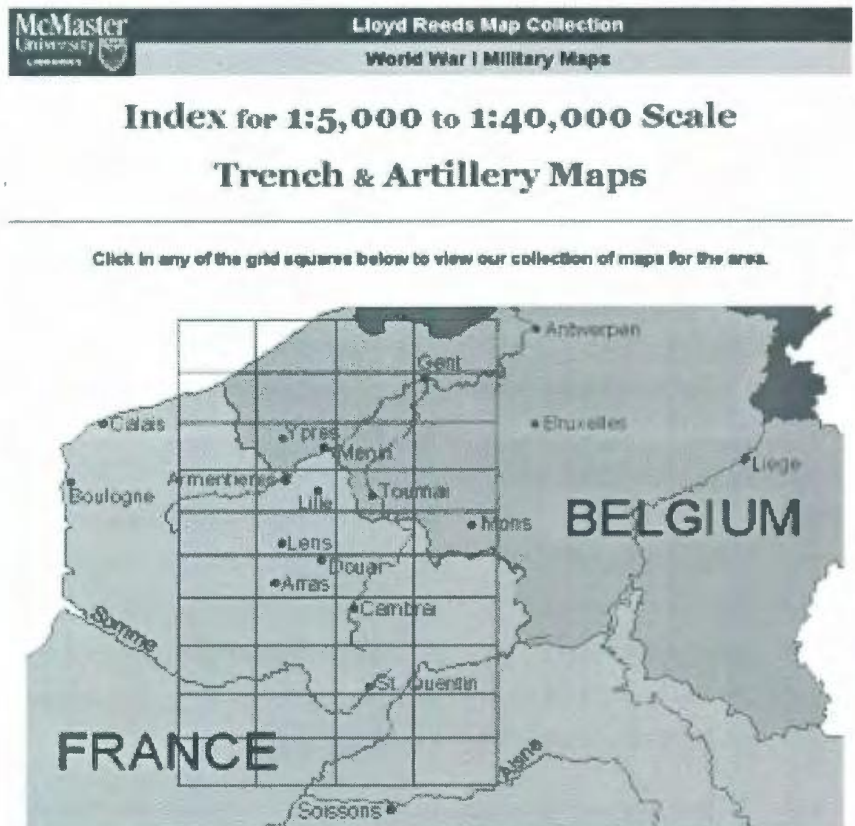
PROJECT URL: http://library.mcmaster.ca/maps/ww1/home.htm

Figure 1. Index map for World War I Military Maps collection, McMaster University Library website.

INTERACTIVE FLOOR PLAN OF
YORK UNIVERSITY MAP LIBRARY

Dana Craig
Map Library, Scott Library
York University

This paper was originally presented as part of a session on "Web-Based Access Projects" at the OCUL Map Group Library Assistants Workshop, McMaster University, June 12, 2003.

Many Map Libraries already have a floor plan. This presentation will show a simple and easy way to create a web linked plan. The York University Map Library website (http://www.library.yorku.ca/Map/index.htm) provides links to services, circulation, facilities, collections, resource guides, class handouts and other related links. The floor plan was the last step in the development process and it links to the collections, services and facilities web pages. Originally, the website was produced using FrontPage software but the Libraries have subsequently moved to Content Management Systems (CMS) which is easier to use for creating and maintaining web pages.

The initial step was to scan or draw the floor plan using graphic software such as Microsoft Paint or Corel Photo House. Shapes (squares, rectangles and polygons) representing physical objects were then coloured by highlighting the area and assigning a colour from the colour palette.

The next step was to import the drawing into the web software. Once the size of the image was adjusted to fit the window, "hotspot" tools were used again to outline the shapes in order to create the link URLs. After the URLs were in place, the links were checked, published, and the floor plan was ready.

The floor plan was included in the navigation bar on the Map Library website. Since the navigation bar acts as a table of contents on all of the web pages, one can get to the floor plan from any page on the

Map Library website. To view this plan, visit us at: http://www.library.yorku.ca/Map/floorplan1.htm.

This simple interactive floor plan has been very helpful for directing and orientating patrons to our collections and facilities. We use it for reference, library classes and training. It is an important visual component to our website.

PROJECT URL: http://www.library.yorku.ca/Map/floorplan1.htm
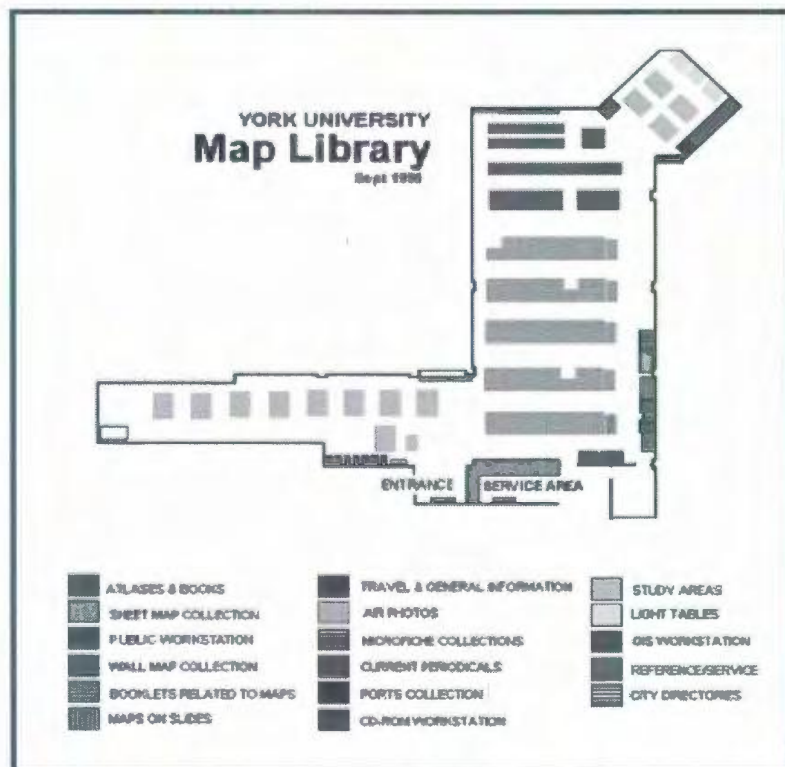
Figure 1. Sample floor plan from the York University Map Library website.

A WEB-BASED SEARCH ENGINE FOR MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS IN MAP AND GIS COLLECTIONS

Gerald Romme
Map Library, Robarts Library
University of Toronto

This paper was originally presented as part of a session on "Web-Based Access Projects" at the OCUL Map Group Library Assistants Workshop, McMaster University, June 12, 2003.

The National Map Collection Microfiche (NMC) is a select collection of microfiche from the National Archives of Canada map collection.

The NMC database is now in a format that can be accessed through Cold Fusion. The objective was to take this database and convert it to a format that could be used on the internet for searching and doing simple queries and then displaying this information. In this way, the microfiche can be physically located. Finally, we wanted a way to update the database interactively by using the web site.

Originally the web-site was updated by running a PERL script where it would access a text file. This original site lacked a good editing tool for updating and adding records to the file. There were two other options for producing a new web site, one was to use DBI but there was no access to it at the time, and the other was to use ColdFusion which is what we ended up using.

ColdFusion

- is a mark up language, similar to HTML
- is the software that translates the tags into commands that gather and manipulate data from the Web environment

- allows the user to access a database and perform queries and updates on the database through a web-site

Steps Taken

The NMC data was received as a Microsoft Access file and then reconfigured to work with ColdFusion. A searchable web-page was developed to search on various fields such as area, map number (NMC), date or notes. The notes field did not exist in the original database and was added in order to help better describe records. The user also has the option of searching only on University of Toronto holdings
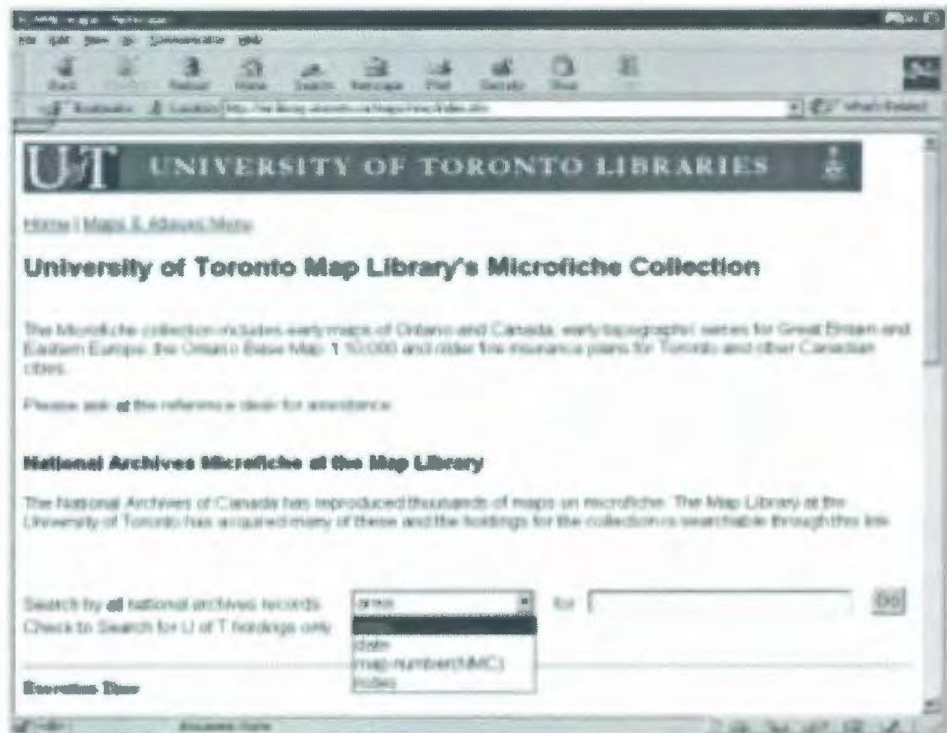

Figure 1. Search screen and options as seen by the researcher, NMC microfiche collection, University of Toronto Map Library website.

of the fiche or the entire database.

As shown in Figure 1, the search fields are area, date, map number(NMC) and notes. The user then types in what they want to search for.

Once the update record is clicked, then a staff-side screen comes up allowing the user to make the necessary edits to the database. The staff member now has the option of updating the database, adding another record or going back to search for another record.

Costs of the Project

- 2 server licenses (one time cost for the library): one for development, the other for live web-sites
- maintenance agreement includes free upgrades
- unlimited seats for access to the web server
- ColdFusion is used for many other library applications outside of the map library so the map library incurred no costs

Timeline

The initial web-site (NMC) took approximately 6 weeks. Once it was up and running, it was easy to modify the site to work with other databases such

as a search engine for aerial photographs (http://eir.library.utoronto.ca/maps/aerial/indexa.cfm) and a Census of Canada 2001 geographic and reference files collection where geospatial files can be downloaded (http://eir.library.utoronto.ca/maps/census2001/index.cfm).

Benefits

- develop a database from existing data
- web page can be developed to search and query the database
- database can be updated easily
- a user friendly access to a database through a web-page

The Future

- develop Web-based GIS applications using ArcIMS
- PERL DBI with MySQL as an alternative to ColdFusion, as it is free and gives the same or better results and can be used on several platforms
- ArcSDE with Oracle or SQL Server for serving geospatial data

PROJECT URL: http://eir.library.utoronto.ca/maps/nmc/index.cfm

Figure 2. Database search results screen, NMC microfiche collection, University of Toronto Map Library website.

ON THE EDGE - À LA FINE POINTE 2003 CONFERENCE REPORT

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES (ACMLA), CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION (CCA), CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF GEOGRAPHERS (CAG), AND CANADIAN REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (CRSA) VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA MAY 27 - 31, 2003

Prepared by Alberta Auringer Wood

Based on conference abstracts and reports by
James Boxall (JB), Amy Chan (AC), Marcel Fortin (MF), Bonnie Gallinger (BG), Shirley Harmer (SH), Susan Jackson (SJ), David Jones (DJ), Carol Marley (CM), Iris Morgan (IM), Rosa Orlandini (RO), Ann Smith (AS), Grace Welch (GW), Roger Wheate (RW), and Frances Woodward (FW).

This conference attracted a large group of people and took a much greater number of volunteers than usual to handle all the logistics and planning of such an event. The University of Victoria Department of Geography (led by Peter Keller and Dan Smith) and Library (Lori Sugden) are to be congratulated on providing an excellent conference. Special thanks, from the ACMLA point of view, must go to Lori Sugden who took care of all the local arrangements for ACMLA. She began the program planning and was assisted by Cheryl Woods, Grace Welch, and myself. There were program committees from each of the other participating associations. Altogether the conference attracted 713 participants, with 261 being members of one or more of the four sponsoring societies. Interestingly, and perhaps indicative of the influence of the Canadian Association of Geographers, 239 were student members of one or more of the societies. Since there were 110 non-members in attendance, perhaps some growth in membership may result for the associations. Of the presenters and keynote speakers, about 21 were ACMLA members or local teachers. Rounding out the total were 71 volunteers, eight committee members and three "accompanying people".

Workshops

The conference began on Tuesday, May 27 with workshops, field trips, and association board meetings. There were seven workshops presented. They covered such topics as understanding common GIS formats, fluid flow and sediment transport processes in geomorphology, bibliographic formatting and file management, Internet cartography, digital elevation modelling, and mobile GIS. One other workshop was of particular interest to ACMLA members. It was a full morning event on "How Can Statistics Canada's Geographical Products Better Meet Your Needs". This workshop was presented by Statistics Canada staff members Marc Lemay, Geography Division, Operation and Data Quality Section, and Nicole Paquin, Geography Division, Client Service Principal Officer, Manager of GEO-Help. Robert Parenteau, Chief of the Client Services Section, was also in attendance. Mr. Lemay gave an historical comparison of Statistics Canada geographic areas from 1971 to 2001. Up to 1996, Statistics Canada base files were used; while in 2001 they worked with a "national geographic" database, and a change was made from NAD27 to NAD83. In 2001, the block program was the base unit of census geography for all of Canada. The new Dissemination Area replaces the Enumeration Area. They will be stable over time, unlike enumeration areas which changed as the Federal Electoral Districts changed. A new concept is that of Metropolitan Influence Zones. Working papers describing these zones can be found on the website (http://www.statcan.ca /Products and Services /Internet Publications/Free/Geography). To facilitate historical comparisons for census subdivisions which have been amalgamated, Statistics Canada will publish profiles (for census 2001 only) based on 1996 boundaries. There will

University of Victoria's campus mascots - the ubiquitous rabbits. (All conference photos in this Bulletin are courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood)

Field Trips

There were also seven field trips which included the Juan de Fuca Marine Trail, Wines of the Cowichan Valley, the Uplands and Suburban Development in Victoria, the Saanich Peninsula and Salt Spring Island, the Canadian Hydrographic Service, the British Columbia Archives, and the Carmanah Walbran Provincial Park. A number of these were quite interesting and several attracted attendance by our members.

One field trip on Tuesday was on the Uplands and Suburban Development in Victoria. This viewed a particular subdivision, Uplands, by bus and on foot. It was the first suburban development with curved streets and was laid out in 1907-1908 by John Olmsted, stepson of the very famous landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, who designed New York's Central Park and Detroit's Belle Isle, among many other developments. In addition to seeing this area, we were treated to an overall tour of Victoria and its suburbs from a geographical perspective with Larry McCann, noted geographer at the University of Victoria and winner of the Massey medal in 2001.

On Wednesday, May 28, there was an afternoon field trip to the Canadian Hydrographic Service's Pacific Geoscience Centre in nearby Sydney. Here it was noted that "Nautical charts protect lives, property and the marine environment." The main role of this regional office of the CHS is the collection and dissemination of information on the navigable waters off the west coast of Canada through the production of hydrographic charts, tides, currents and water level tables and other related products required for safe and efficient navigation. Three departments were visited on this tour:

1. Tides, Currents and Water Levels with Neil Sutherland. This department produces tables for the predicted times and heights of high and low water levels and currents. Data collected is useful for climatologists who employ long-term water level studies for the study of climate change, El Nino/La Nina impacts, and oceanic and atmospheric circulation, among many others.

2. Hydrography with Doug Cartwright. The historical development of nautical charts has evolved from the collection of water depth data using lead weights attached to lines and shore-based sextant angles for positioning through to the

be no new standard geographic areas for 2006 census; however the entry level for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) will decrease. In co-operation with other departments, Statistics Canada is working toward a "national geographic" frame. TIGERCan will be a national integrated road network/statistical boundary file which can be widely distributed in non-proprietary format. The goal of the Geography Division is to officially release TIGERCan prior to the release of the population counts for 2006. A long term objective is a seamless integration of TIGERCan and US TIGER. A section of the presentation entitled "Description and Uses of Statistics Canada Products for Thematic Mapping" gave an overview of the 2001 geographic products. Mr. Lemay reviewed the Cartographic Boundary Files, the Population Ecumene files and the Road Network files. The Road Network files have shorelines and an imbedded regional level of hydrography. The Statistics Canada website http://statcan.ca under the heading "Census" has access to data, reference material and maps, both reference and thematic, in PDF format. Ms. Paquin introduced the CD-ROM product "Geosuite 2001 Census," and the group did an exercise using it. Geosuite, which includes population, dwelling counts, and land areas, allows one to do custom searches based on standard geographic units. The tables produced can be linked to cartographic files for thematic mapping. GEO-help, Geography Division can be contacted at 1-800-263-1136 or geohelp@statcan.ca. (SH)

contemporary usage of multi-beam sonar and Global Positioning Systems (GPS). The early methods were time consuming and often did not provide complete bottom coverage. The contemporary survey method collects millions of data points, thereby providing very accurate representations of the sea floor. CHS, however, is now faced with the major challenge of how to store such vast quantities of data, e.g. 700 Gigabytes are now stored locally!

3.. Chart Production with Bruce Tuck. Only 5% of the millions of data points that are collected in each original survey are sent down to the cartographers. Of this 5%, only a small percentage is actually used on the charts following further interpretation and selection. At present, 300 West Coast charts are produced to serve the CHS mandates of navigational safety, sovereignty, and fishing zone delineations. As a result of budget cuts, chart production will be reduced from 300 to 90, with a new focus on commercial vessel rather than pleasure boater safety. (BG)

Another field trip on Wednesday afternoon was to the British Columbia Archives. Ann ten Cate and Margaret Hutchison (the new cartographic specialist at the Archives and a long time ACMLA member) conducted the tour of the Archives, which is located next door to the Royal British Columbia Museum. On April 1, 2003, the Royal BC Museum Corporation was established, merging both the museum and the archives under a new organizational structure. Along with the introduction to the Archives reading room, our guides outlined the collection focus, access policies and finding aid resources. A tour was conducted through staff areas and the onsite closed book stacks. Much of the archival collection is housed off-site in a secure and climate-controlled environment. A well-equipped conservation lab led to discussion of shrinking resources and staffing levels along with the need for more collection appraisal and selection time. Currently, the BC Archives allots one day per week for staff to conduct collection assessment activities. Tour delegates were also privileged with a peek at some of the original paintings of Emily Carr. Cartographic materials displayed included maps showing the changes in shoreline of the James Bay area of Victoria. These maps document early land reclamation from the sea upon which the Empress Hotel was later constructed. The BC Archivists have developed cartographic finding aids accessible from their web

Keynote speaker Elizabeth May.

site at: http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/cartogr/general/maps.htm. (IM)

Opening and Keynote

The first major scholarly session was the opening ceremony and keynote address. Welcoming remarks were presented by the conference directors, Dan Smith and Peter Keller of the University of Victoria. The keynote speech was given by Elizabeth May, lawyer and environmentalist, as well as Executive Director of the Sierra Club of Canada. She noted that we are "mapping for a sustainable future – we are on the edge and do need better maps." Discussing the various threats and dire changes that are possible, she encouraged us to write our politicians to encourage methods of conservation and protection for the betterment and well being of the whole world. Afterwards, she was rushed to the airport to catch a plane to fly east to Dartmouth University where she was to be given an honorary degree. She was followed by Martin Taylor, Vice President Research and geographer, who as well as giving us a welcome, defined three meanings of "on the edge" such as a geographical one of being on the edge of a continent where we were currently, a scientific discipline one of being on the edge of pushing a frontier of knowledge forward, and a societal one of being outside of the mainstream of society. He noted that there have been major investments in geographical research in the past five years. Also speaking at this event was John Schofield,

Dean, Social Sciences, who welcomed the attendees and mentioned the excellent record of teaching and service of the geography department at the University of Victoria. He also pointed out that they have published the *Western Geographical Series* for many years, now over 40 volumes.

There were numerous paper sessions, about 150 if poster sessions were included, with over 145 being oral presentations. This report will include summaries of ones of most interest to map librarians and archivists as described by attendees.

Wednesday Sessions

One of the first of these was Session 103 on May 28, on Mountain Cartography which immediately followed the opening keynote address. This session contained four talks, inspired by the International Cartographic Association (ICA) mountain cartography workshop organized in May 2002 by Tom Patterson (U.S. National Park Service) at Timberline Lodge, Mt. Hood, Oregon, where three of the speakers presented. Martin Gamache of the Alpine Mapping Guild opened Session 103 with a description of a current project to create an atlas utilizing a library of over 100,000 photographs of North America's glacier areas. Harry Steward (Clark University) followed with a concise evaluation of Eduard Imhof's masterworks and their relevance to today's cartographers. Tom Patterson then demonstrated some of his work in manipulating DEMs to create Imhof and Berann-like panoramas. Roger Wheate (University of Northern British Columbia) closed the session with a review of topographic maps of the western cordilleras. More details may be found in the summer issue of *Cartouche* and the following websites (RW).
- Mt. Hood proceedings: www.karto.ethz.ch/ica-cmc/mt_hood/proceedings.html
- Martin Gamache: www.alpinemapguild.com
- Eduard Imhof: http://www.maps.ethz.ch/imhof_engl.html
- Tom Patterson: www.nacis.org/cp/cp28/resources.html
- Roger Wheate: www.gis.unbc.ca/resources

After lunch, Session 203 on Westcoast Mapmakers was chaired by Lori Sugden (University of Victoria) and featured local map publishers. The first presentation was by Jack Joyce (International Travel Maps and Books and ITMB Publishing Ltd.) titled: "The Trials and Tribulations of Mapping Obscure Travel Destinations for Travel". He described how he came to map publishing to fill a void in maps for tourism, and elaborated on some of his encounters with government mapping agencies that often prefer to keep their topographic secrets or cannot afford to keep maps current or in print. Some of his maps have been enthusiastically supported by national map-makers; for example, Belize has adopted the ITMB map of that country as their 'unofficial tourist map'. In order to obtain current data, ITMB relies on information from travellers, academics, and cartographers as well as their own knowledge to prepare accurate maps. He has been in business for 25 years, and still no one else is producing maps like his. He has 220 maps in print now, and is working on 40 or 50 new ones at any one time. Some maps are published once; others may be in their third edition. Some of the areas covered include: Queen Charlotte Islands, East Kootenay Region, South America, Amazonia, Bangladesh, Falkland Islands, Peru, Honduras, Baghdad, and Caracas. The audience enthusiastically collected the ITMB maps that Mr. Joyce kindly brought to share. The second speaker scheduled was M. Lakin of Davenport Maps in Victoria. Unfortunately he was unable to attend. Susan Muleme presented the third and last part of this session. She spoke of the work done by Triathlon Ltd. in aerial photography and photogrammetry. Triathlon has been in business since 1984 and has seen considerable change in the technology of creating orthophotos. Owned by McDonald Dettweiler, Triathlon has 80 staff in Richmond, BC, and in Ottawa. There is an American branch in Huntsville, Alabama. Susan provided an interesting illustrated talk about orthophotography, scanning, aerial triangulation, digital elevation, perspective, mosaics, etc. and cost cutting measures. Triathlon struggles "with being a Mercedes dealer in a land of Hondas". Projects are done for countries, states and counties. (SJ & FW)

After a short break there was a follow-up, Session 303 on Westcoast Mapping Projects, also chaired by Lori Sugden. This session was a wonderful example of how community mapping and community GIS projects are created through dedication and vision. Community mapping is a collaborative effort on the part of community members to create useful maps or plans utilizing scientific and artistic skills present in the community.

Each presenter discussed common themes: communicating information, two-way learning between the cartographers and the community, and other growing pains. Sheila Harrington talked about "The Salish Sea Community Mapping Project". The Salish Sea is the Strait of Georgia. Inspired by the Local Heritage Initiative of England, Salish Sea artists collaborated with their neighbours to produce a wide range of non-traditional and traditional maps. In total, 30 full colour maps of the 17 populated islands have been created. For example, recycled materials were used to create a map of the biodiversity of Quadra Island. A Bowen Island map displays amphibian habitat and migration routes, and the Cortes Island map is very abstract in its interpretation of sustainability. Eventually it is hoped that they all will be reproduced in an atlas. For more information about their project and their publications one may go to: http://www.landtrustalliance.bc.ca/public/salish.html. One may find additional details on community mapping projects of the Local Heritage Initiative at http://www.lhi.org.uk. Harrington was followed by M. Lydon (Groundworks, BC) who spoke on the Common Ground Community Mapping Project. This is part of Groundworks, a public learning centre that provides resources and training for creating healthy communities in the Greater Victoria Area (GVA). The methodologies and applications were discussed for each project. The projects include: a youth generated "Youth Map" of the GVA; a greenway map of the City of Victoria; a combined community resource directory and community map of the Hillside Quadra neighbourhood; and a "Green Map" of the GVA. For more information about these projects and other projects generated by Common Ground,

go to http://www3.telus.net/cground/maps.html. For more information about the "Green Map" concept go to: http://www.greenmap.org. The concluding presentation for this session was by Jeff Warwick (Clover Point Cartographics, BC) who spoke on "From the Ground Up, GIS support of First Nations". Clover Point Cartographics is a consulting firm based in Victoria that works with First Nation communities on the application of GIS and cartography in the treaty negotiation process. Their primary focus is the transfer of traditional knowledge into contemporary information databases that can be used as both an educational tool and in treaty negotiations on the West Coast. Several projects were of note: State of Marine-Resources Atlas of the Gulf Islands, use of Hudson's Bay Company archival material to prove a land claim to the BC parliament buildings, and a project examining economic benefits versus traditional land conservation in a proposed pipeline project through Cowichan territory. For more information on other projects, such as British Columbia "Forest Cover Maps", go to Clover Point Cartographics at http://www.cloverpoint.com/. (RO & FW)

Thursday Sessions

First on this morning was Session 403 on Reference

Participants in the session on "Reference Service Levels for Spatial Data Delivery": (left to right) Richard Pinnell, Colleen Beard (speaker and moderator), Barbara Znamirowski.

Service Levels for Spatial Data Delivery and GIS Activity in Libraries. This was a panel discussion moderated by Colleen Beard (Brock University). The other participants were Richard Pinnell (University of Waterloo) and Barbara Znamirowski (Trent University). 'No one size fits all' was the

Participants in the session on "Future Trends of Map Libraries": (left to right) Donna Porter, Pierre Roy, Cathy Moulder (moderator), Marcel Fortin, Jasper Stoodley.

message to emerge from this lively round table featuring librarians from three different types of universities in Ontario. Beard hails from a medium size university (approximately 15,000 students), Pinnell from a large institution with sizable graduate schools, and Znamirowski from a small, liberal arts setting. All are responsible for their respective university map collections; equally all offer GIS services. Most Canadian university libraries with map collections offer a minimal level of service to GIS specialists; that is, they collect, organize and make accessible geographic information in digital format. How they do it depends upon user needs and university resources. At Brock, in addition to a map librarian, there is a GIS specialist who works with the librarian to provide customized GIS services, often in the form of maps on demand for non-GIS users. A public workstation increases data use and provides additional work space for GIS service, but with the concomitant obligation to provide a higher level of service to users. For those who are facile with GIS, web-based services (the virtual library) would relieve time consuming mediation between data users and library. Waterloo, with a significantly larger staff and more funding for both the purchase of data and the vigorous pursuit of 'free data', offers a broad range of GIS services. Although staff members provide geodata triage for those students who lack GIS backgrounds, this is a very time consuming service. Those with more experience like to take data to their own labs. Those with yet more experience would prefer to take their data directly off the web. For the last group, quality metadata is of the utmost importance. Waterloo's experimental

approaches, as part of the Triuniversity Group of Libraries, in partnership with Guelph and Sir Wilfred Laurier, is an example of a consortial approach to the creation and provision of metadata (for details see Pinnell, "Triuniversity Group of Libraries Metadata Project: Developing A GIS Metadata Application," *ACMLA Bulletin*, no. 116). At Trent, 'small is beautiful'. Znamirowski is responsible for a unit combining government documents, maps and data. Students and other researchers are encouraged to use Statistics Canada's products such as PUMFS (public use microdata files) in combination with census products such as geography files and other numeric data. Much of this information is being sent to users by FTP, and more recently, by web delivery. Trent, like Waterloo, has a GIS partner, Sir Sanford Fleming. This affects the Trent Library's service policy and is surely an additional driving force for data delivery via the web. Workshop participation shows that many Canadian university libraries are offering increased levels of GIS services. A significant factor contributing to this trend is the increasing availability of government data at affordable prices, a very positive trend indeed. It is encouraging to note the wide range of services being offered at varying levels, based on the individual institutions involved, underscoring the adage 'no one size fits all'. (CM)

After the mid-morning break there was Session 503 on Future Trends of Map Libraries moderated by Cathy Moulder (McMaster University). The first presentation was "Map Librarianship, A Fresh Perspective or Whither Canadian Map Libraries?"

by Marcel Fortin (University of Toronto). In this paper, Marcel outlined the direction that map libraries and librarians will take to continue to serve the needs of the user. He touched upon some of the pessimistic discussion surrounding map libraries and librarians, and indicated why the case had been overstated. Map libraries and librarians have a bright future, although there are challenges to be faced. Marcel persuasively argued that map libraries are not averse to change and some of the issues that have held libraries back have been out of their control. Map librarians know and use GIS, yet there is still a perception out there that map libraries are archaic. This is because some map libraries got off to a rocky start with GIS. Some of the reasons for this were lack of data, lack of skills (few librarians were educated in using GIS initially), and reorganizations and mergers which meant there were libraries and librarians without appropriate funding, support, and skill sets. He stated that "the future of map libraries lies with GIS". Librarians owe it to their GIS users to rise to the challenges and opportunities which face map librarians and libraries. Some of these new challenges include the expanding base of users, equipment updates, and funding. Yet "the map library's future also lies in our past" according to Marcel. Preservation is not the only issue. It will take a long time before digitisation means that print maps can be accessed online. For example, it would take 1,000 years to scan the Library of Congress's full collection using means currently available. We cannot rely on governments to hold maps or data, and no legal deposit currently exists for maps and data. Marcel convinced the audience that there is a great future for us. He said our priorities should be the following: we need to develop our GIS collections, keep our maps, and work as educators through ACMLA in union with other associations and within our institutions. The second presentation in the session was "A Spatial Data Discovery Portal for the University Map Library" by Jasper Stoodley, and was done in conjunction with R. Fiedler and N. Schuurman (Simon Fraser University). The pilot Spatial Data Discovery Portal (SDDP) at Simon Fraser University (SFU) has been developed to provide seamless access to the 'hybrid' map library where GIS data, satellite imagery, aerial photography, and paper maps co-exist. Developers have taken a practical approach so that development has taken a bottom up, user driven approach. The User Interface Data Discovery is the

paradigm around which the portal has been built. The portal provides an access point to information which is browsable or searchable. Browsing is arranged by the data custodian. It is possible to do a spatial search using a gazetteer or map query. The search can be limited by a specific theme, specific content type, and to local and/or national information. From an administrative and workload perspective, there is a reliance on data custodians responsible for publishing metadata. The content of the portal is to be as local as possible although it links to external providers such as GeoConnections. Stoodley reported that the technical structure was not difficult to develop. The Metadata is stored in XML and based on a customised SFU ISO (International Standards Organization) Profile. ArcCatalog is used by data custodians at SFU to create and publish, and ArcIMS provides the web interface. The advantages of the Portal were noted as easy implementation and minimal costs. It is integrated with the Canadian Geomatics Digital Initiative (CGDI) at several levels and provides flexible solutions. It is standards-based, which provides for future integration with other catalogues and databases. Finally a distributed publishing framework means that there is a reduced workload. Donna Porter (National Library and Archives) presented highlights from the "State of the National Library and Archives" as the third talk. On May 8th, 2003 Bill C36 (Libraries and Archives Canada Act) created Library & Archives Canada - a new agency which will bring together all things Canadian. A transformation committee is in place to focus on the role of the new institution and how it moves forward. Priority has been put on automating the old card catalogue of the national holdings. Information was continuously being added to the card catalogue so this has involved meticulously photocopying the cards in the catalogue. A second contract was then awarded to enter data to the Minisis system. 40,000 entries were made which involved entering, verifying, and editing the data. A web-based finding aid is still under development. In Phase I, there were 644 government accessions. In Phase II, there were 24,000 items. Digitization has also been a priority, and there are over 50% more maps online. Legal Deposit is also being examined as an extension of transformation. A big question for them is "How should procedures be changed once legal deposit is acquired for maps?" (The full report from the National Archives appears on pages 31 (English)

and 39 (French).) The final speaker in the session was Pierre Roy (Université du Québec à Montréal) on the Quebec Geospatial Database Initiative. The subgroup on GeoSpatial Data of CREPUQ (Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities) is working towards an agreement with the provincial government to gain free access to the most-used geospatial data for all campuses, via controlled access in each Map Library. Pierre provided an update on current status. The license is still under negotiation. (AS)

After lunch, there were two sessions dealing with atlases. Session 603 Cartography: Atlas I with three speakers was moderated by Trish Connor (University of Western Ontario). The first presenter was M. Harrower (University of Wisconsin-Madison) who outlined in considerable detail issues that have to be considered when developing an interactive interface for web maps. He pointed out the absence of much research in this area and provided specific examples of how MapBlast, MapQuest, the United States Geological Survey, and Yahoo manage this problem. For him, design issues revolve around how the user interacts with the presentation, noting that a design objective for screen "real estate" of 80% map/20% interface is desirable. Particular attention was given to various methods for panning which can be a very time-consuming aspect of the interface. Other suggestions for good design included: provision of multiple options for the user to select a preferred style; creating visually distinctive hot links for ease of selection; consistency of labelling and design to improve naïve user navigation; and the need for a reset button to return easily to the start. Eric Kramers (GeoAccess, Natural Resources Canada) presented the second part of this session. He outlined the process of user-centred design adopted for the *National Atlas*. This is the process by which user feedback is obtained for this site. The tools used for user-centred design are server log analysis, online surveys, usability tests, and frequent use of focus groups. The user information gathered in 2003 shows 29% use by students and teachers, 61% of visits use maps, and 79% indicate satisfaction with the site. He spoke about the objectives of the *National Atlas* as more than a web-based atlas. It is seen as a national resource for geographic information and a home for national data with a thematic orientation. He described the development of the WMS (web map server) and listed the challenges

faced by *National Atlas* designers. These include a variety of navigational levels; varying interfaces to meet the needs of different types of maps; observing the Government's common look and feel directives; screen real estate limitation for colour, layout, symbology, etc. The final speaker in this session was C. Mount (Victoria Capital Regional District or CRD), who presented information about the CRD's project to create a natural areas online atlas. The project is a multi-partner effort that derived from an earlier cooperative venture with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Project objectives were to provide municipal planners and engineers with a tool to flag areas of concern; to help the local development community to be aware of environmental constraints; and to assist local community organizations to know more about their community, identify data gaps and create printable map output. The task group charged with the project consulted widely and presented workshops in communities to keep information flow and user confidence at a high level. The basic technology is ArcIMS that serves asp-generated HTML through a Java viewer. There is a customized toolbar and use-based interface. The data used to create the site is only viewable and access to the data is protected. This project has produced a science-based tool to assist in decision making. (SJ)

After a break, the topic continued as Session 703 Cartographic: Atlas II with Lori Sugden as the moderator. The first speaker was Karl Siemonson (Natural Resources Canada), cartographer with the *Atlas of Canada*. He presented on the 6th edition of the *Atlas of Canada*. It has been developed to represent Canada on a national scale 1:1 million framework. Natural Resources Canada has worked with federal partners to compile and integrate a collection of nation-wide frameworks as part of the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI). For example, the new application can be integrated with Statistics Canada cartographic data and other products. The framework layers include railways, roads, populated places and hydrology. It allows web users to have the ability to explore fine resolution spatial information (data and metadata). The second speaker was Anna Jasiak (Natural Resources Canada), senior research geographer of the *Atlas of Canada*. She explained the requirements used to build the *Atlas*. It was based on the feedback of a survey of major users of the *Atlas* and the way they use the data. The framework contents of the atlas

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introducing the previous provincial atlases of BC, John identified the three major types of electronic atlases: view only; interactive (multimedia); and analytical (GIS). The advantages of multimedia over GIS for such a public project as the *Atlas of BC* were given as: easier to use; suitable for non-expert; quick response times; controlled by the creators rather than the users; and focus is visualization rather than analysis of the data. John is working on this development as a graduate student project. He is developing a shell site to test the design and content. Three themes will be explored for test purposes. The second paper, prepared and presented by Larry Martz (University of Saskatchewan), was titled "Translating the Atlas of Saskatchewan from Hardcopy (millennium edition) to Multi-media (CD-ROM edition)". Larry spoke of the design and technical issues involved in migrating a print atlas to an interactive multi-media format. The new format provides many opportunities not available in the print format, but also brings many challenges - design, aspect ratio, format, etc. Not the least of which is that the video monitor is 'landscape' and Saskatchewan itself is 'portrait'!! On another note, Larry reflected on the marketing of both the print and CD-ROM editions. Production and marketing of both these editions was through the University of Saskatchewan Bookstore for whom marketing this type of publication was a new venture. The third speaker, Byron Moldofsky (University of Toronto), spoke on the "*Historical Atlas of Canada* Online Learning Project: Challenges of Creating a 'New Media' Vision of an 'Old Media' Product, and Prospects for the Future". Byron outlined the history of the *Historical Atlas of Canada* (HAC) project's three volume print atlas and its efforts to develop a multimedia online product: the *Historical Atlas of Canada Online Learning Project* (HACOLP). The challenges relate not only to the content, design and technology, but also to developing a successful business model and securing adequate support and funding to move ahead with the project. In many ways these administrative obstacles are more difficult to

Conference participants (left to right): Lorraine Dubreuil, Rosa Orlandini, Bonnie Gallinger, Cheryl Woods, David Jones.

include a search engine to find a place, thematic maps, archival maps from the 4th and 5th editions of the atlas, and a list of maps for sale. The non-map information covers facts about Canada, quizzes, learning resources, glossary, data and services, and useful web links. The frameworks will be available as on-line interactive maps on the *Atlas of Canada* website http://atlas.gc.ca/site/index.html, as data files from Geogratis service http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca, and as map images (web map service) via the GeoConnections Discovery portal http://www.geoconnections.org. (AC)

Friday Sessions

On Friday morning, the atlas theme continued with Session 803 Cartography: Atlas III organized and chaired by Claire Gosson. This session was originally scheduled to include five presentations. The number was reduced to three with the cancellation of one presentation ("Canadian Portal of Atlases"), and the deferral of another one ("*Atlas of Canada*: More than Just Online Maps") to the following session. The three papers looked at two provincial atlas projects and the challenges of developing an online multimedia version of the *Historical Atlas of Canada*. The first paper titled "Developing a Web-based Multimedia Atlas of British Columbia" prepared by John Fowler and Peter Kellar (both of University of Victoria) was presented by John Fowler. After briefly

conquer than the merely technical ones. Overall these three presentations were fascinating in both what has, and what has not, been accomplished. Personal involvement in an initiative to develop a new *Atlas of Alberta* has brought sensitivity to the "other" issues beyond design, content, technology etc. - i.e. the administrative, financial, marketing and other support of such ventures. The big unanswered question in all these projects is the funding and institutional/corporate support that is needed for successful completion. The BC project is, to date, a test bed development by a graduate student supported by his Department; the *Atlas of Saskatchewan* has been completed, again with strong Departmental support but is struggling to find its markets and meet its costs; while HALCOLP is seeking sponsors or partners required to move the project forward. Similar to experiences in Alberta, it seems that these projects are admired by all, but everybody's 'second choice' when it comes to the hard support they all deserve. (DJ)

After the mid-morning break, the atlas theme continued with Session 903 Cartography: Atlas IV which was also chaired by Claire Gosson. Donna Williams (Natural Resources Canada) presented the paper "*Atlas of Canada*: More than Just Online Maps". In her presentation, she elaborated on the development of the *Atlas* through its print history, starting in 1906, through its various editions until the first online edition of 1994 through to the recent developments of the online atlas in the 2000s. The atlas now contains, among many other maps, 1:1 million scale maps, and it has complete, consistent and comprehensive data models available for use. According to Williams, the data is widely used by the Canadian public. Other new content include 2001 census of Canada and Census of Agriculture data. Metadata is available for all data that are online. Up to 176 more maps are currently being worked on. Old editions of the print atlas are also now available as scanned images on the web page. It is hoped that in the future more of the same types of material will continue to be added. Natural Resources Canada is also hoping to develop more partnerships in order to continue the growth of the atlas. The online atlas is based on the University of Minnesota's open source web application called Mapserver and can be found at http://atlas.gc.ca/site/index.html. Brian Eddy (Carleton University) presented his paper entitled "Cybercartography in the New Economy (CNE): Research Concepts and

Challenges". This talk centered on the concept of cybercartography which embodies "the organization, presentation, analysis and communication of spatially-referenced information on a wide variety of topics of interests and use to society in an interactive, dynamic, multimedia and multidisciplinary format" (according to Taylor in 1997 and 2003). Eddy's research focuses on the examination of the shift in practice of mapping from single-authored visual presentations, to multi-authored and dynamically linked spatial databases across the internet and intranets. It also focuses on the ability, through this new approach to cartography, to incorporate multi-media and multi-sensory user interfaces. Cameron Wilson (Natural Resources Canada) presented the "Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI): Potential Atlas Partnership and Linkages". Mr. Wilson's paper centered on the standardization issue of online atlases, or as he described it in his vision: atlases without borders. The CGDI has enabled the discovery of and access to Canadian geospatial data and services based on international standards and specifications. The benefits of these are that replication is minimized and the potential for linkages to other online data/atlases is that much
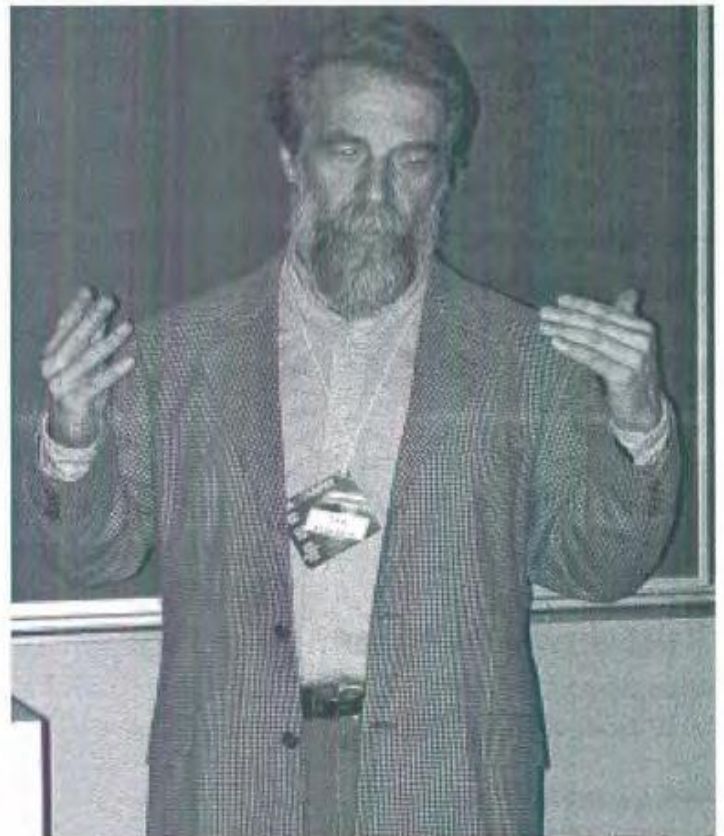
Plenary session speaker Nick Chrisman.

greater because of the standards used. (MF)

ACMLA/CCA Plenary Address

Nick Chrisman (University of Washington) addressed the ACMLA and CCA prior to their annual meetings and awards presentations on Friday afternoon on the subject of "Tales from the Technoscientific Edge: How Maps Provide Evidence of the Construction of the World". There were technical difficulties related to the display of his prepared presentation because Dr. Chrisman avoids all Microsoft products, and the AV support could not display older software in a non-standard format. Fortunately, Dr. Chrisman did have some paper maps to illustrate his thesis, such as a 1900 wall map from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, examples from the Canada Land Inventory (CLI), and US county soil maps. He decried the fact that the issue of origins has crept into the GIS world, pointing out that though there may be claims that CLI was the first GIS system, most of the resulting products were done manually by cartographers and not through GIS capabilities. For instance, he pointed out that cartographers created, by hand, the buffers around the streams for recreation on the CLI map, as well as the evaluations of suitability of land for recreation. So, we have then an example showing that origins are not what they seem. The CLI example seemed an unusual choice to present to a roomful of Canadian cartographers and map librarians. His final "tale" concerned inter-continental comparative examinations of the ways that institutional practices interact with the science of soils. (GW)

Saturday Sessions

On May 31st, a GIS and K-12 session (1107) was held which saw three presenters address issues associated with implementing GIS in the school curriculum. These three presentations encompassed very different approaches and concerns, as well as very positive potentialities associated with collaboration among different levels of education and the private sector. Stuart Semple (Mount Allison University) chaired the session and delivered the first paper "Bringing Cutting Edge Thinking in Geography to the School Classroom". In that paper, Semple compared developments in many of the English speaking nations (such as New Zealand, Australia, the UK and the United States) to the current state of geography in Canada. He also connected, in a very well thought out argument, these developments to the movement to increase the use of and teaching about GIS in schools. Semple clearly showed that networks of key actors in geographic education provided the best means to ensure adequate resources were available, that teachers were well trained before and during their placements, and that public exposure to the value of geography was heightened. Networks, he stated, included academics from faculties of education, geographers, geographic associations, government agencies of education, and the private sector. Semple showed that those nations which have developed such linkages were those in an advantageous position for enhancing geographic education. The second speaker, Jason Miller, a graduate student in Geography (University of Victoria), provided some interesting preliminary results of his research relating to geographic literacy in schools. In an informative and thought provoking presentation, Miller suggested that users of geographic information and GIS had particular information needs and desires for particular skill sets to be delivered. He connected his talk to the current BC curriculum and showed that there were gaps in the programs offered in terms of geographic information literacy, but that there were also a great many opportunities to infuse those curricula with geographic perspectives and GIS. The audience was particularly interested in how Miller's research bridged the gap between geographers and educators. He also reiterated what Semple had said about the need to reach out and collaborate with educational providers and supporters. The final speaker, Scott Stafford-Veale (ESRI - Victoria) provided a much needed perspective from the private sector. Stafford-Veale did not try to sell ESRI as much as to show how the activities of ESRI were in keeping with what Semple and Miller had also outlined. He was very forceful in his expressions about the need to have geography programs linked to GIS, as well as having GIS diffused to other courses throughout the curriculum. He gave an overview of what ESRI was trying to do and how the company was already linking itself to associations and geographers in an effort to improve the position of GIS in the schools. Following the speakers, there was a lively discussion that seemed to reinforce what the speakers had said. It was encouraging to see that the audience was made up of educators, geographers, GIS specialists and

one map librarian. The audience was very appreciative of the speakers' ideas and suggestions, and even after the session ended, most people stayed behind to continue the discussion. Also, almost everyone present attended the Education Study Group of the CAG to further explore what could be done to formalize and deepen the efforts outlined, in larger part, within the session summarize here. (JB)

Other Activities

There were many, many other sessions than these with several running concurrently in each time slot in addition to several sessions of poster papers. It provided a richness and depth that is not possible when ACMLA meets by itself or with just one other association. However, there was not time to attend all the paper sessions that sounded interesting. In addition, there were other plenary sessions held by the other associations. Numerous committee meetings, such as the Bibliographic Control Committee, National Committee for the International Cartographic Association, and the Historical Maps Committee were held during lunch times or between meetings and evening events. The Annual General Meeting was held on Friday afternoon where association business was conducted and the Honours Awards were presented (reported separately). There were special events such as an opening reception at the George and Ida Halpern Centre, a reception at the Maritime Museum (several floors of interesting objects and tasty snacks), an orienteering competition and garden tour held at Royal Roads University, and a barbecue banquet at the Sooke Community Centre with salmon roasted over traditional open fires and a logging demonstration that included a nailing competition in which several map librarians participated. There were exhibits and displays, including the commercially published Canadian maps selected for display at the International Cartographic Association (ICA) conference in Durban and maps done by children for the Barbara Petchenik competition, also for the ICA meeting in Durban, as well as those done by students and commercial publishers for the CCA President's Prize competition.

Next Year

It is anticipated that the meeting next year will be in Winnipeg. Hosts will be the University of Manitoba and the University of Winnipeg. Watch *CARTA* and the *Bulletin* for details.

Smoking the salmon at the Sooke Community Centre barbeque.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES OF CANADA: CARTOGRAPHIC AND GEOMATICS ACTIVITIES IN 2002-2003

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Introduction

This past fiscal year has certainly been a time for change. In a press release dated October 2, 2002, Sheila Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage, announced the creation of a new government agency, the Library and Archives of Canada.

"The Government of Canada is committed to making history, culture and Canadian voices accessible to all Canadians and to encouraging research, discovery and the sharing of knowledge. The creation of this modern, dynamic, world-class organization addresses an increased public appetite for knowledge about Canada." [1]

The press release went on to state that rapidly changing information technology and new media had fundamentally altered the tasks of archives and libraries and that the National Archives of Canada and National Library of Canada had begun to converge (technical support, human resources etc.). The new institution will bring together "all forms of information that is Canadian or about Canada, much of it unique and unavailable elsewhere." [2]

Since this announcement in October 2002, much work has been done to carry out this transformation from two cultural organizations into one. On the 30 March - 1 April a two day staff retreat brought together for the first time close to 1100 employee of the new institution to discuss an array of topics regarding the vision and the role of the new institution and to discuss how to move forward. Staff from all sectors of the new institution were urged to get involved and give input in the challenge of creating one institution. A Transformation Committee is in place with various groups and subgroups established to deal with various aspects of the changes.

On the 8 May 2003, BILL C-36, An Act to establish the Library and Archives of Canada, to amend the Copyright Act and to amend certain Acts in consequence, received first reading in the House of Commons. The new institution will be responsible for : collecting and preserving Canada documentary heritage (publications and records related to Canada); modernizing legal deposit (traditional and electronic publications); sampling from the Internet (on a periodic basis and apply only to Internet material that is accessible to the public without restrictions and is attributed to a Canadian or is of interest to Canada); amending the Copyright Act (section 7, unpublished works by authors who died after 1929 and before 1949); facilitating the Information Management in Government (by providing government institutions with integrated expertise and services); and enhancing public access to Canada's documentary heritage (web services such as Canadian Genealogy Centre etc.)

With organizational changes in the past year, the Cartographic and Architectural Section reports to the Director of Government Archives Division while the Geomatics Section reports to the Director of the Electronic Records Development Division, Government Records Branch. Despite the different reporting structure the two sections continue to work closely together.

With all of this change taking place, the staff of the Cartographic and Architectural Section and the Geomatics Section are attempting to carry on business as ususal by continuing to acquire, describe and make available our holdings to the public at large. This report highlights recent acquisitions, major projects, outreach activities and staff news over the past year.

Acquisition

Each year the Library and Archives of Canada attempts to add to our extensive collection of cartographic material. The following items represent some of the acquisitions that were made in the last fiscal year.

We arranged a transfer of 2 books and 9 maps from the Earth Sciences Information Centre, Natural Resources Canada of important early material:

• *Mémoire sur les pays de l'Asie et de l'Amérique, situés au nord de le mer du Sud: accompagné d'une carte intitulée Nouveau système géographie, par lequel on concilie les anciennes connoissances sur les pays nord-ouest de l'Amérique, avec les nouvelles découvertes des Russes au nord de la mer du Sud /* par M. de Vaugondy, Paris : Chez l'auteur, 1774. (Amicus 10496687)

• *Catalogue des globes, sphères, atlas, cartes et autres ouvrages, géeographiques et astronomique,* Paris : Delamarche, 1806. (Amicus 15149862)

• *The English pilot*: the fourth book describing the West-Indies navigation, from Hudson's Bay to the river Amazon, Published by J. Mount, 1780. (Mikan 202396)

• *An historical abridgement of discoveries in the north of America: collected from various authors with occasional notes and observations,* Published by William Goldson, 1793. (Mikan 202375)

• *A. Dalrymple's charts of the north west coasts of America* (14 bound sheets), Published by, Alexander Dalrymple, London, 1789-1791. (Mikan 202295) Dalrymple was the first Hydrographer to the British Admiralty and spent most of his life in the service of the East India Company.

• *Map of the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island with a large section of the United States and exhibiting the boundary of the British Dominions in North America according to the treaty of 1842,* (6 sheets), Published by Joseph Bouchette, London, 1846. (Mikan 202273). The slipcase accompanying this map is entitled "Bouchette's Canada / Unlettered". This is the only known proof copy of the map which has no lettering on various parts of the six sheets. When the map was actually published the title was changed slightly to also reflect the Treaty of 1846 (The Oregon Treaty of 15 June 1846).

• *A map of the located districts in the Province of Upper Canada describing all new settlements, townships &c. with the adjacent frontiers* Published by James Wyld, London, 1825. (Mikan 202266)

• *British North America,* Published by John Arrowsmith, London, 1848. (Mikan 202259), 1840 (Mikan 202253)

• *Chart of the Arctic region from the Admiralty surveys,* Published James Wyld, London, ca. 1852. (Mikan 202246)

• *Discoveries in the Arctic Sea between Baffin Bay & Melville Island showing the coasts explored on the ice by Capn. Ommanney & the officers of the expeditions under the command of Captain H.T. Austin, R.N., C.B. & Captain W. Penny, also the honble. Sir John Ross, C.B. and Dr. John Rae in Wollaston & Victoria land in search of Sir John Franklin 1850-1851,* Published by John Arrowsmith, London, 1852. (Mikan 202216)

Other acquisitions include:

• *Mappe Monde Nouvelle,* Published by Georges Louis Le Rouge, Paris, 1744. (Mikan 203022). This map is important in understanding the knowledge of our Arctic Region at that time.

• *A chart of the gulf and river of St. Lawrence chiefly from the recent surveys of Captain H.W. Bayfield , R.N.F.R.A.S., Cook and others,* Published by Navigation Warehouse and Naval Academy, London, 1848 (with additions to 1864). (Mikan 201784) This chart is part of our collection of blue back charts.

• *Amérique Russe et partie des région polaires boréales,* Published by F.A. Garnier, Paris, 1860. (Mikan 202447)

• *Hammond's handy atlas of the world,* Published by C.S. Hammond & Company, New York, 1930. (Mikan 201509)

• *The mapping of the Great Lakes in the seventeenth century: twenty-two maps from the George S. & Nancy Parker collection,* Published by The John Carter Brown Library, Province, 1989. (Mikan 197084)

The acquisition this fiscal year of the East sheet of father F.G. Bressani's 1657 map of New France (*Novæ Franciæ Accurata Delineatio, 1657*) has already been included in our annual report of last year.

The following facsimile maps depicting parts of early Canada were also added to the collection:

• *Charta del navicare: Carta del Cantino, 1502,* reproduced from the original manuscript map at Biblioteca Estense e Universitoria de Modena, Italy, Published by Turin: Priuli & Verlucca Editori, 1994.

(Mikan 197641) This map is of exceptional importance on account of its size, state of preservation, artistic value and above all its geographical and cartographic accuracy. It is one of the earliest maps showing Newfoundland.

• *Mappa del Missisipi* (1699, Published by Archivo General de Indias, Seville 2001. (Mikan 201502) shows Lake Superior and area west of the lake in Canada and along the Mississippi River Valley by Don Armando de Acre, baron de Lahonton.

• The following six wall maps were acquired from the empire and new empire series which were drawn and lithographed by George Philip & Son Ltd. and published in Toronto by E.N. Moyer Co. Ltd., ca. 1900. [*North America* (Mikan 201145), *United States, Mexico & Central America* (Mikan 201228), *South America* (Mikan 201205), *Africa* (Mikan 201072), *Europe* (Mikan 200921), *Asia* (Mikan 200797)].

• *Might's new index map of Canada and Nfld: showing trans-Canada Airway (proposed), trans Canada connecting lines, existing air mail routes, main travelled highways*, Published by Might Directories, Toronto, [1937-1939]. (Mikan 201291)

• *Topographical and pictorial map of the city of Montreal /* surveyed and drawn by James Cane. Published by: Mathews & McLeed, Montreal, 1846. (Mikan 202954) This map includes pictorial images of the harbour of Montreal and various local churches. It also includes a table of population statistics for Montreal in 1846.

• *City of London, Canada*, Published by Toronto Lithographing Company, Toronto, 1893. (Mikan 202952)

• *Cité de Montreal = City of Montreal*, Published by World Wide Map, 1947. (Mikan 193715)

• *Greater Montreal and vicinity*, Published by DeGrandpré, Montreal, 1910. (Mikan 202157)

• *Carte de la province de Québec, Canada*, 18 mars 1870, Published by Départment des terres de la Couronne, 1870. (Mikan 201340)

• *Part of Rideau Canal: Burritt's Rapids station*, 1851 (Mikan 203005)

• *Plan showing location of line between north and south parts of lot 1: between Oxford and Grenville Streets, village of Burritt's Rapids*, 29 Oct 1906. (Mikan 203016)

• *St. Jacques des Piles, P.Q.* (Manuscript map), Three Rivers, Dept. of Public Works, 1891. (Mikan 203018)

• *Township of Granvill* [i.e. Granville], 18–?

(Mikan 202993)

A collection of 12 British Admiralty charts stamped "E Proof" were acquired from Canadian Hydrographic Service (BA Chart numbers: 675, 687, 754, 817, 865, 909, 910, 911, 985, 1141, 1153 and 1172). During the Second World War, the Canadian Hydrographic Service was known to the British as "E" depot, a depository for one copy of every British Admiralty chart. The British wanted to insure that if they were invaded that their Allies would have world coverage of nautical charts. The charts were on Baryta paper which was useful for making photo-lithographic reproduction. After the War the British kept sending the charts to Canada. CHS eventually asked the British to stop sending the charts. These twelve charts are the only ones surviving. (Mikan 203819)

Our regular acquisition of federal mapping continued including topographic, geological, National Atlas of Canada maps, nautical and aeronautical charts, census 2001, statistical maps and various other types of map.

Among current maps from private Canadian publishers were included: TRAK, St. Donat, Quebec: recreational and tourism maps (la série de cartes de plein air), and lake nautical charts. JLCRepro Graphique Hull, Quebec: topographic map series of North Western Quebec (Pontiac region), 1:50 000. Canadian Cartographic Ltd., Coquitlam, British Columbia: Forest recreation maps; street and road maps and atlases; topographic maps (1:100 000; 1:125 000; 1:250 000) and special interest maps such as wall maps, regional maps; satellite imagery; provincial and national parks maps; natural resources maps. ITMB, Vancouver, British Columbia: tourist maps of foreign countries and tourist and recreational maps of different areas in British Columbia, in particular sheets in their British Columbia recreation maps, and a large number of maps in their series International Travel Maps.

Maps were also received from Canadian publishers such as: Cartographie Informatisée de l'Outaouais (CIO); Véloasis; McLean-Hunter Limited; Axiom ADMT Multi-Media; NWT Dept. of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development; Nunavut Tourist; Worldsat International Inc.; Alberta Public Affairs Bureau Publication Services; Groupe Réflexion Inc.; Société historique et culturelle du

Marigot; Douglas and McIntyre Ltd.; Mussio Venture Ltd.; Guérin éditeur; Pathfinder Maps Marketing Service; Map Art Publishing Corporation; June Warren Publishing Ltd.; Reader's Digest (Canada); Corporation de la réserve mondiale de la biosphère de Charlevoix; AAA; Alberta infrastructure; Ressources naturelles Québec; Les Presses de l'Université Laval; Éditions Brault & Bouthillier; Travel Alberta; Canadian Geographic.

Private Acquisition

We added accruals to our private architectural fonds: McLean & MacPhayden, Murray & Murray and Canadian National Railway.

Another accession accounting for 95 projects was received from the architectural firm McLean & MacPhayden. Dating between the 1920s to the early 1990s, these 684 drawings represent projects located in Ottawa and its surroundings as well as a few in Cornwall and North Bay, Ontario. The projects cover new buildings as well as renovations to existing structures.

Approximately 15,000 architectural drawings, presenting 110 projects were acquired from the Ottawa architectural firm Murray and Murray. These drawings dating between the mid 1980s and 2000 will add to roughly 90,000 drawings we already hold from this firm. While the majority of the projects are in Canada and more specifically in the Ottawa region, many related to government buildings, there are also drawings for projects located in Great Britain, Ireland, United States, Qatar and Indonesia.

This past year also saw the arrival of a second accession of material from Canadian National Railway. This accession includes maps and profiles which illustrate the growth and shrinking of the network, local activity and main service centres; technical drawings of standard equipment including non-operational bridges and structures; and architectural drawings pertaining to the development of the CN hotel network such as Jasper Park Lodge. Projects included in this accession are situated all across Canada and into the United States. The drawings date from the early 1890s to the late 1980s.

Other accessions arriving this year included the Eric

Morse fonds, fonds Jean Morin, a Montreal Industrial designer, roughly 40 drawings; fonds Joseph Cardin, a Sorel radio engineer, approximately 20 drawings; the Canada Niagara Power Company, a power generating company, approximately 2500 architectural and technical drawings dating from 1892 to 1995.

Government Disposition

During the past fiscal year, the Government Records Branch underwent a complete review of the Records Disposition Authority Control System. All present agreements with government departments were reviewed. This massive undertaking has meant that the actual number of accessions coming into our section for the past fiscal year was down considerably. Two small accessions were received from the Library for the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness (OCIPEP).

A small accession of 9 maps dating between 1935-1953 were received from the Telecommunications and Electronics Branch, Dept. of Transport, consisting of maps of cable and wireless telegraph routes throughout the world, along with maps of radio systems.

Ten boxes of architectural and technical drawings (line drawings, blueprints, etc.) were received from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. These drawings date from the early 1960s to 1980s and depict fruit and vegetable storage and packing facilities across the country.

Eight boxes of manuals and drawings from Indian and Northern Affairs, dating from 1984 to 1993. The drawings relate to residential schools and housing plans.

The Canadian Grain Commission transferred approximately 1000 plans, blueprints, etc. relating to 35 terminal transfer elevators and some primary/process elevators across the country, and dating from early 1900s to 1980s. These records are currently in the custody of the Winnipeg Federal Record Centre.

Geomatics

The section continues to support the acquisition activities of the Library and Archives of Canada for

geospatial data and digital maps. The section is also mandated to identify and endorse the use of certain eStandards by the Government of Canada.

In terms of traditional activities the Section was involved in the appraisal of digital maps for the following Government of Canada (GoC) institutions: Natural Resources Canada and Statistics Canada. At the strategic level, the section continues to be involved in the development of a corporate strategy to improve the state of Information Management (IM) in the Government of Canada. Part of this strategy was addressed in a GeoConnections report, 'Management and Preservation of Geospatial Data', that was co-authored by David Brown, Grace Welch and Christine Cullingworth from the University of Ottawa.

As was indicated in last year's report, the Cartographic and Architectural, and Geomatics sections are continuing the process of negotiating a formal agreement with the Earth Science Sector of NRCan to begin discussions towards formalizing our traditional archival relationship for maps and aerial photography. These discussions will continue during the 2003-04 fiscal year and will eventually lead to an appraisal of the entire Sector's information holdings.

Old Card Catalogue Project

Back in 2001, Gabrielle Blais, the Director General of Government Records Branch gave her approval for the automation of the Old Card Catalogue of the former National Map Collection. The idea of re-cataloguing all of the entries according to AACR2 was considered and rejected because of the time and cost that this option would entail. With only two cataloguers this type of undertaking would have taken many years to complete. The Library of Congress and the British Library have also completed similar projects as a means of making available on-line large portions of their holdings. The automation of the Old Card Catalogue was viewed as an important step in providing the public with on-line access to this vital part of the cartographic holdings, especially our collection of early maps which date back to the early 16th century. The decision was made to create a finding aid in the Minisis system which could then be made available to the public via the Archives Internet site ArchiviaNet (www.archives.ca) using the information found on the individual cards that comprised the old card catalogue. A large portion

of the card entries had been reproduced in the 16 volume "Catalogue of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada" that was published by G. K. Hall and Company in 1976. Cards were added to the catalogue until the mid 1980s when the National Map Collection adopted the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2) and began to contribute entries to UTLAS (now known as A-G Canada). Although the "Old card catalogue" was officially closed to new entries, information on the cards was often updated to reflect information with regards to microfilming and copyright clearance as well as other types of information that may have been discovered regarding the holdings.

In an effort not to disrupt public access to the card catalogue, the decision was made to have each and every card in the catalogue photocopied. This work was initially to be done on contract. After some difficulty with contractors, Bruce Weedmark stepped in and saw to it that each and every card was copied. Once the cards were copied another contract was awarded to a local company with experience in entering data in the Minisis system. A template was designed to capture all of the data found on the old cards. The old card catalogue contained several styles of cards which reflect the changes in cataloguing standards used by the Archives during the time period that the catalogue was in use. Some cards contained information on both sides, others contained information on one side, and some cards were hand written and hard to read, while others were the carbon version of accession work sheets that have begun to fade and were hardly legible. The first priority was given to input the doubled sided cards. Next came the single sided cards, and then hand written cards.

The decision was made to capture the data as it appeared on the cards. The Minisis finding aid template contained 31 possible fields for information to be captured in. Approximately 40,000 entries were inputted in to Minisis. Bruce Weedmark took on the challenging task of verifying and editing the data that was entered. By the time this presentation takes place Bruce will have edited close to 35,000 entries.

The finding aid is still in development stage as a web based product. During the past fiscal year Jeffrey Murray, presently on secondment to the Online Services Division, selected approximately 3000 images that are described on these entries for

scanning. Selection of material was done to ensure that no items that were non-originals, photo-copies or under private copyright would be scanned. The digital images are being linked to the finding aid entries. Search screens and on-line help for the finding aid are presently being finalized and staff are presently testing the data base and search screens.

Two search screens are planned for the database, the default General Search screen and the Geographical Browse screen. The General Search screen is planned for phase one of the introduction. The general search screen will allow researchers to search the database using one of three variables: author, title or keyword. A series of check boxes and multiple-choice lists allow researchers to refine their searches. Search syntax will provide a number of standard operators such as **and**, **or,** etc., that will help refine search techniques. A check off box titled "Descriptions with a digitized image" will produce a hit list for which only digitized images are available on-line. Translation is a major issue with regards to adding this finding aid to ArchiviaNet and therefore the number of fields available to researchers will be limited. Fields that researchers will be able to access include: title, author, surveyed by, drafted by, other signees, microfiche number, C number, accession number, place of creation, subject, insets and views, scales, dimensions, descriptive notes, call number, restrictions and copyright. The full range of 31 fields that were identified and entered will be available to the staff of Reference Services.

We hope to have the "Old Card Catalogue" finding aid available on ArchiviaNet by the early fall.

Recon

In October 2002, the Government Recon project in the Cartographic and Architectural Section wrapped up (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). A total of 644 government accessions were described in Mikan bringing a total of 1,015,000 items (mainly cartographic material, architectural and technical drawings) under control. Most of these accessions are now accessible on ArchiviaNet (www.archives.ca) by searching under general inventories / search database. Limit search to accessions and government records. Type in the following key words: cartographic material, technical drawing or architectural drawing.

All of the Inventory descriptions for the various Government Record Group accessions have been updated with the Mikan accession number added to the entries. Prior to commencement of work on phase two, the Private Recon project which will produce accession records for all of the privately acquired accessions held in the Cartographic and Architectural Section, all of the inventory descriptions (approximately 600) were scanned and placed on the institution's network, along with the inventory descriptions for the Government Record Groups providing a centralized access for section staff as well as reference and consultation staff (and through the latter, our researchers).

At the beginning of January, two contract workers began cataloguing the private accession. By the end of March 2003, 205 of 586 accession had been completed bringing under control 24,068 items (3811 maps, 17,799 architectural drawings and 2290 technical drawings and 98 items such as text, photographs, computer files and atlases). Recently-imposed budgetary constraints have meant the Private Recon project will not be completed this year.

Description

Cataloguing in the Cartographic and Architectural Section focussed on currently arriving federal and private published material. Item level descriptions continue to be added to A-G Canada for sheets to the National Topographic Series and the Canadian Hydrographic Series. The Geomatics Section has concentrated its 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 next three fiscal years. In addition, the migration of data that were acquired as part of the Canada Land Data System also continued during the year.

Digitization

During the past fiscal year, the Section was very involved in the selection and description of cartographic and architectural records used in the Expo 67 digitization project. In a recent survey of users to our web site over 50% of the respondent

stated that they would like to see more map available on-line. During the present fiscal year Jeffrey Murray will be working on two priority projects: New France - for Champlain's Anniversary in 2004 and Western Canada for Alberta and Saskatchewan's centennial anniversaries in 2005. Hopefully these projects, plus the launching of the old card catalogue finding aid, will be welcomed by our on-line users.

Legal Deposit

Discussions continued throughout the year in the Library and Archives of Canada regarding the extension of legal deposit to maps and virtual publications including geomatics ones. These discussions are now part of the transformation process. We are examining the legal deposit criteria to be met, and how best to harmonize the procedures existing in different areas of acquisition and control of both textual and cartographic material. A transformation working group on collection development and management is also active and explores opportunities within the context of the NA/NL integration. All acquisition areas and medias are represented. The initial discussions of this working group were limited to program areas where there were obvious similarities and focussed familiarization with various functions of both founding institutions and on preliminary exploration of opportunities. The cartography sub working group reviewed the different responsibilities related to map and atlas acquisitions. Legal deposit would facilitate the acquisition of maps and geomatics and is seen favourably in all areas interested in this documentation.

Preservation

Each year items within our holdings are identified that require conservation treatment and or microfilming. A list is compiled and submitted to the Preservation Branch for inclusion in their yearly copy and treatment plan. For fiscal year 2002-2003 approximately 1450 items underwent conservation treatment while approximately 4000 black and white microfilm were produced.

The Preservation Branch presently has a call out for tenders on a new large format flat bed scanner which will allow material selected for digitization to be scanned from originals. Up until the purchase

of this equipment, all scanning to date has been from microfiche. The scanner will be able to handle large size (H2) documents from the various media sections.

The Preservation Branch will no longer be using the 105 mm camera for coloured microfilming. The Archives have not been able to find a company willing to develop the colour film to a high enough quality.

Specialized Reference

Staff spent a great deal of time responding to specialized research inquiries from the public as well as assisting the staff of Reference Services and Specialized Media Consultation with more complex inquiries. Some inquiries required detailed consultation about our programs, acquisitions, archival control and cataloguing, map cabinets and storage vaults, preservation, microfilming and scanning. A number of detailed tours of our facilities in Ottawa, the Gatineau Preservation Centre and the Renfrew Preservation Centre were conducted.

Staff responded to approximately 500 copyright checks and approximately 130 specialized inquiries. Some of the specialized inquiries dealt with early British Admiralty charts for Canadian waters; eighteenth century French charting and charts of the St. Lawrence River; the history of the discoveries of the Canadian Arctic and the maps of Otto Sverdrup; the restoration of Fort St. Joseph/Fort Nashwash, 1670-1710 Fredericton, New Brunswick; early maps of Lake Superior and fake islands; mapping of Montreal in the 18th century, the Geological Survey of Canada and the maps of William Logan; plans for Desjardins canal; drawings from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation; Centre Block Parliament Buildings; wharf plans for St. Vallier, Quebec; different editions of the National Atlas of Canada; selection of a early map of Canada for possible reproduction on a Canadian bank note; and assistance in the examination of types of paper used in early maps. Assistance and advice were also given in the preparation of a newspaper article on early cartography.

One researcher, Derek Hayes in the acknowledgement of his new atlas *Historical Atlas of Canada: Canada's History Illustrated with Original Maps* (Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre Ltd., 2002), acknowledged the great assistance provided by the staff of the National Archives. Hayes stated that " a

very high proportion of the maps in this book came from the superb cartographic collection of the National Archives of Canada" (133 out of 422 maps presented came from our collection).

Outreach

During the past fiscal year staff of the section participated in a number of outreach activities. In June 2002, Louis Cardinal put together a display of recently acquired cartographic and architectural material for the National Archives open house which was held at the Gatineau Preservation Centre. The open house was a great success with several hundred members of the public visiting the facility. Louis spent the entire day answering questions about our collection.

On 19 January 2003, Donna Porter travelled to Toronto as a presenter to the Ontario Archives Association, Course Arch 1008, Media Collections. Donna's presentation dealt with acquiring, preserving and describing cartographic and architectural material.

Members of the staff also participated in three outreach activities days. Donna took part in one for Lanark County Archives, "Archives in your attic" Alix McEwen participated in an "Archives/Antiques Identification Clinic" sponsored by the Arnprior and District Museum and the Arnprior and District Archives as part of "Archives Awareness Week".

Louis Cardinal, took part in a similar clinic held by the City of Ottawa.

Staff Movements

Sylvie Gervais has left the Section, to accept a permanent position with Canadian Heritage. Paul Lemieux has permanently transferred into the Section. Paul is responsible for the private architectural program. Jeffrey Murray has had his assignment to the Online Services Division renewed for another year. He will continue to work on developing virtual exhibition projects.

In September 2002, Velma Parker began a special project cataloguing assignment which will continue until January 2005. Velma has been busy cataloguing early atlases and maps and is presently working her way through the Atlantic Neptune cataloguing each sheet and copper plate. Velma's entries are available on A-G Canada. Laura Heron, from the Government Records Branch, Standards Office has assumed Velma's responsibilities as the Standards Officer for the Cartographic and Architectural Section.

Footnotes

1. Canadian Heritage News Release. *Minister Copps Announces the Creation of a World Class Knowledge and Preservation Institution*, 2 October 2002.
2. Ibid.

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BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET ARCHIVES DU CANADA : ACTIVITÉS CARTOGRAPHIQUES ET GÉOMATIQUES EN 2002-2003

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Introduction

La dernière année financière en a été sans contredit une de changement. Dans un communiqué émis le 2 octobre 2002, la ministre du Patrimoine canadien, Mme Sheila Copps, a annoncé la création d'un nouvel organisme gouvernemental, la Bibliothèque et les Archives du Canada.

« Le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé à accroître l'accès des Canadiens et Canadiennes à leur histoire, à leur culture ainsi qu'à l'ensemble de leurs récits. En outre, le gouvernement est déterminé à favoriser la recherche, la découverte et le partage d'information. La création de cet organisme, moderne, dynamique et d'envergure internationale, répondra au désir du grand public d'en connaître davantage sur le Canada. » [1]

Elle poursuit en indiquant que l'évolution rapide des technologies de l'information et l'émergence de nouveaux médias ont profondément transformé les tâches de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et des Archives nationales du Canada, à un point tel que leurs mandats semblent se confondre désormais (soutien technique, ressources humaines, etc.). Le nouvel organisme « regroupera sous un même toit tous les genres de documents portant sur le Canada, dont certains sont uniques. » [2]

Depuis cette annonce, on a fait beaucoup de travail pour fusionner ces deux organismes en un seul. Du 30 mars au 1 avril derniers, on a organisé une séance de réflexion réunissant pour la première fois quelque 1100 employés de la nouvelle institution en vue de discuter d'un vaste éventail de sujets relativement à la vision et au rôle de la nouvelle institution ainsi que des moyens d'aller de l'avant. Des employés de tous les secteurs ont été invités à participer et à donner leur point de vue sur les défis liés à la création d'une seule institution. On a mis en place un comité de transformation ainsi que des groupes et des sous-groupes pour examiner les divers aspects des changements.

Le 8 mai dernier, le projet de loi C-36 passait l'étape de la première lecture à la Chambre des communes, une loi visant à créer l'organisme Bibliothèque et Archives du Canada, et à modifier en conséquence la *Loi sur le droit d'auteur* et d'autres lois. La nouvelle institution sera responsable de la collecte et de la préservation du patrimoine documentaire canadien (publications et documents concernant le Canada), de la modernisation du dépôt légal (publications sous forme traditionnelle et électronique), de la réalisation d'échantillons à partir d'Internet (l'échantillonnage sera effectué périodiquement et ne portera que sur les documents Internet auxquels le public a accès sans restrictions et qui sont attribuables à une origine canadienne ou qui présentent un intérêt pour le Canada), de la modification de la *Loi sur le droit d'auteur* (c'est-à-dire l'article 7 de la Loi pour les travaux non publiés par des auteurs décédés après 1929 mais avant 1949), de faciliter la gestion de l'information dans l'administration fédérale (en fournissant aux organismes fédéraux des conseils et des services intégrés) et de l'amélioration de l'accès du public au patrimoine documentaire canadien (services sur Internet, notamment le Centre canadien de généalogie).

À la suite de la réorganisation des services effectuée au cours de la dernière année, la section de la cartographie et de l'architecture relève maintenant du directeur de la Division des archives gouvernementales tandis que la section de la géomatique relève du directeur de la Division du développement des documents électroniques. Malgré la différence de structure de reddition de comptes, les deux sections continuent de travailler en étroite collaboration.

Malgré tous ces changements, le personnel de la section de la cartographie et de l'architecture et de la section de la géomatique tente de poursuivre ses activités habituelles en continuant de faire des acquisitions et de décrire et mettre nos fonds à la disposition du grand public. Le présent rapport souligne les acquisitions récentes, les principaux projets, les activités d'action directe et les mouvements du personnel au cours de la dernière année.

Acquisition

Chaque année, Bibliothèque et Archives du Canada tente d'accroître son importante collection de documents cartographiques. Voici certaines acquisitions que nous avons faites au cours de la dernière année.

Nous avons procédé au transfert de deux livres et de neuf cartes importantes sur le plan historique du Centre d'information sur les sciences de la terre, Ressources naturelles Canada :

• *Mémoire sur les pays de l'Asie et de l'Amérique, situés au nord de le mer du Sud: accompagné d'une carte intitulée Nouveau système géographie, par lequel on concilie les anciennes connaissances sur les pays nord-ouest de l'Amérique, avec les nouvelles découvertes des Russes au nord de la mer du Sud /* par M. de Vaugondy, Paris : chez l'auteur, 1774. (Amicus 10496687)

• *Catalogue des globes, sphères, atlas, cartes et autres ouvrages, géographiques et astronomiques,* Paris : Delamarche, 1806. (Amicus 15149862)

• *The English pilot:* le quatrième livre décrivant la navigation dans les Antilles, de la Baie d'Hudson à l'Amazone, publié par J. Mount, 1780. (Mikan 202396)

• *An historical abridgement of discoveries in the north of America: collected from various authors with occasional notes and observations,* Publié par William Goldson, 1793. (Mikan 202375)

• *A. Dalrymple's charts of the north west coasts of America* (14 cartes reliées), publiées par Alexander Dalrymple, Londres, 1789-1791. (Mikan 202295) Dalrymple a été le premier hydrographe de l'Amirauté britannique et a été au service de la East India Company pendant une bonne partie de sa vie.

• *Map of the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island with a large section of the United States and exhibiting the boundary of the British Dominions*

in North America according to the treaty of 1842, (6 cartes), publiées par Joseph Bouchette, Londres, 1846. (Mikan 202273). L'étui accompagnant cette carte est intitulé « Bouchette's Canada / Unlettered ». C'est la seule copie connue de la carte qui ne porte pas d'écriture cartographique sur les diverses parties des six cartes. Lors de la publication de la carte, on a changé son titre pour tenir compte du Traité de 1846 (Le Traité Oregon du 15 juin 1846).

• *A map of the located districts in the Province of Upper Canada describing all new settlements, townships &c. with the adjacent frontiers,* publiée par James Wyld, Londres, 1825. (Mikan 202266)

• *British North America,* publiée par John Arrowsmith, Londres, 1848 (Mikan 202259), 1840. (Mikan 202253)

• *Chart of the Arctic region from the Admiralty surveys,* publiée par James Wyld, Londres, vers 1852. (Mikan 202246)

• *Discoveries in the Arctic Sea between Baffin Bay & Melville Island showing the coasts explored on the ice by Capn. Ommanney & the officers of the expeditions under the command of Captain H.T. Austin, R.N., C.B. & Captain W. Penny, also the honble. Sir John Ross, C.B. and Dr. John Rae in Wollaston & Victoria land in search of Sir John Franklin 1850-1851,* publié par John Arrowsmith, Londres, 1852. (Mikan 202216)

Les autres acquisitions incluent :

• *Mappe Monde Nouvelle,* publiée par Georges Louis Le Rouge, Paris, 1744. (Mikan 203022). Cette carte est importante pour comprendre la région de l'Arctique à cette époque.

• *A chart of the gulf and river of St. Lawrence chiefly from the recent surveys of Captain H.W. Bayfield , R.N.F.R.A.S., Cook and others,* publiée par Navigation Warehouse and Naval Academy, Londres, 1848 (avec des ajouts jusqu'à 1864). (Mikan 201784) Cette carte fait partie de notre collection de cartes encollées sur papier bleu marine (« cartes blue back »).

• *Amérique Russe et partie des région polaires boréales,* publié par F.A. Garnier, Paris, 1860. (Mikan 202447)

• *Hammond's handy atlas of the world,* publié par C.S. Hammond & Company, New York, 1930. (Mikan 201509)

• *The mapping of the Great Lakes in the seventeenth century: twenty-two maps from the George S. & Nancy Parker collection,* publié par The John Carter Brown Library, Province, 1989. (Mikan 197084)

L'acquisition cette année de la feuille est de la carte de la Nouvelle-France de 1657 (*Novæ Franciæ Accurata Delineatio 1657*) par le père F.-G. Bressani avait déjà été signalée dans notre rapport de l'an passé.

Les cartes fac-similés suivantes décrivant des régions du Canada au cours de ses années de formation ont également été ajoutées à la collection :
• *Charta del navicare: Carta del Cantino, 1502*, reproduite à partir de la carte manuscrite originale de la Biblioteca Estense e Universitoria di Modena, Italie, publiée par Turin: Priuli & Verlucca Editori, 1994. (Mikan 197641) Cette carte revêt une importance exceptionnelle compte tenu de sa dimension, de son état de conservation, de sa valeur artistique et surtout de sa précision géographique et cartographique. Elle est l'une des cartes les plus anciennes montrant Terre-Neuve.
• *Mappa del Missisipi* (1699) publiée par Archivo General de Indias, Séville 2001. (Mikan 201502) Don Armando de Acre, baron de Lahonton, a dressé cette carte qui représente le lac Supérieur et la région à l'ouest du lac et le long de la vallée du Mississippi.
• Les six cartes murales suivantes ont été acquises des séries empire et nouvel empire tracées et lithographiées par George Philip & Son Ltd. et publiées à Toronto par E.N. Moyer Co. Ltd., ca. 1900. [*North America* (Mikan 201145), *United States, Mexico & Central America* (Mikan 201228), *South America* (Mikan 201205), *Africa* (Mikan 201072), *Europe* (Mikan 200921), *Asia* (Mikan 200797)].
• *Might's new index map of Canada and Nfld: showing trans-Canada Airway (proposed), trans Canada connecting lines, existing air mail routes, main travelled highways*, publié par Might Directories, Toronto, [1937-1939]. (Mikan 201291)
• *Topographical and pictorial map of the city of Montreal* / levée et tracée par James Cane. Publiée par Mathews & McLeed, Montréal, 1846. (Mikan 202954) Cette carte comprend des images du port de Montréal et de diverses églises locales. Elle inclut aussi un tableau des statistiques démographiques de Montréal en 1846.
• *City of London, Canada*, publié par Toronto Lithographing Company, Toronto, 1893. (Mikan 202952)
• *Cité de Montréal*, publié par World Wide Map, 1947. (Mikan 193715)
• *Greater Montreal and vicinity*, publié par DeGrandpré, Montréal, 1910. (Mikan 202157)

• *Carte de la province de Québec, Canada*, 18 mars 1870, publiée par le Département des terres de la Couronne, 1870. (Mikan 201340)
• *Part of Rideau Canal: Burritt's Rapids station*, 1851. (Mikan 203005)
• *Plan showing location of line between north and south parts of lot 1: between Oxford and Grenville Streets, village of Burritt's Rapids*, 29 oct. 1906. (Mikan 203016)
• *St. Jacques des Piles, P.Q.* (Carte manuscrite), Trois-Rivières, ministère des Travaux publics, 1891. (Mikan 203018)
• *Township of Granvill* [i.e. Granville], 18–? (Mikan 202993)

Une collection de 12 cartes marines de l'Amirauté britannique estampillées « E » ont été acquises du Service hydrographique du Canada (SHC). (Numéros de carte BA : 675, 687, 754, 817, 865, 909, 910, 911, 985, 1141, 1153 et 1172). Durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, le Service hydrographique du Canada était considéré par les Britanniques comme étant le dépôt « E », le dépôt des copies de chaque carte marine de l'Amirauté britannique. Les Britanniques voulaient s'assurer que leurs alliés possédaient les cartes nautiques du monde entier en cas d'invasion. Imprimées sur papier baryté, les cartes pouvaient être reproduites par photolithographie. Après la Guerre, les Britanniques ont continué d'envoyer les cartes marines au Canada. Le SHC a par la suite demandé aux Britanniques de cesser de leur envoyer les cartes. Ces douze cartes marines sont les seules qui existent encore. (Mikan 203819)

Notre acquisition régulière de cartes de l'administration fédérale s'est poursuivie. Nous avons acquis des cartes topographiques, géologiques et de l'atlas national du Canada, des cartes hydrographiques et aéronautiques, le recensement de 2001, des cartes statistiques ainsi que d'autres types de cartes.

Voici certaines cartes que nous avons acquises auprès d'éditeurs privés canadiens : de TRAK, St. Donat, Québec : cartes récréatives et touristiques (la série de cartes de plein air) et des cartes nautiques des lacs; de JLCRepro Graphique, Hull, Québec : série de cartes topographiques du Nord-Ouest du Québec (région du Pontiac), 1:50 000; de Canadian Cartographic Ltd., Coquitlam, Colombie-Britannique : cartes récréatives des forêts, cartes

des rues et des routes et atlas, cartes topographiques (1:100 000; 1:125 000; 1:250 000) et cartes présentant un intérêt particulier, telles que cartes murales, cartes régionales, imagerie satellitaire, cartes des parcs provinciaux et nationaux et cartes des ressources naturelles; de ITMB, Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique : cartes touristiques de pays étrangers et cartes touristiques et récréatives de différentes régions de la Colombie-Britannique, plus particulièrement des feuilles de leur collection de cartes récréatives de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi qu'un nombre important de cartes de leur série internationale de cartes de voyages.

Nous avons également reçu des cartes des éditeurs canadiens suivants : Cartographie Informatisée de l'Outaouais (CIO); Véloasis; McLean-Hunter Limited; Axiom ADMT Multi-Media; ministère des Ressources, de la Faune et du Développement économique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest; Nunavut Tourist; Worldsat International Inc.; Alberta Public Affairs Bureau Publication Services; Groupe Réflexion Inc.; Société historique et culturelle du Marigot; Douglas and McIntyre Ltd.; Mussio Venture Ltd.; Guérin éditeur; Pathfinder Maps Marketing Service; Map Art Publishing Corporation; June Warren Publishing Ltd.; Reader's Digest (Canada); Corporation de la réserve mondiale de la biosphère de Charlevoix; AAA; Alberta infrastructure; Ressources naturelles Québec; Les Presses de l'Université Laval; Éditions Brault & Bouthillier; Travel Alberta; Canadian Geographic.

Acquisitions privées

Nous avons fait des additions à notre fonds d'architecture privé McLean & MacPhayden, Murray & Murray et à celui de la Compagnie des chemins fer nationaux du Canada.

Nous avons reçu un autre transfert représentant 95 projets de la société d'architectes McLean & MacPhayden. Datant des années 20 au début des années 90, ces 684 dessins consistent en des projets entrepris à Ottawa et dans les environs ainsi qu'à Cornwall et à North Bay en Ontario. Ces projets concernent des nouveaux édifices ainsi que des rénovations à des structures existantes. N o u s avons acquis environ 15 000 dessins d'architecture, représentant 110 projets, de la société d'architectes d'Ottawa Murray and Murray. Ces dessins datant

du milieu des années 80 à 2000 s'ajoutent aux quelque 90 000 de cette société que nous possédons déjà. Bien que la majorité de ces projets aient été entrepris au Canada et plus particulièrement dans la région d'Ottawa, plusieurs ont trait à des édifices du gouvernement, nous détenons aussi des dessins de projets réalisés en Grande-Bretagne, en Irlande, aux États-Unis, au Qatar et en Indonésie.

La dernière année a aussi été marquée par un deuxième transfert de documents de la Compagnie des chemins fer nationaux du Canada. On y trouve des cartes et des profils illustrant la croissance et la réduction du réseau, des activités locales et des principaux centres de service; des dessins techniques d'équipement standard incluant des ponts non opérationnels et des structures, et des dessins d'architecture liés à la création du réseau d'hôtels du CN comme le Jasper Park Lodge. Les projets de ce transfert sont situés partout au Canada et aux États-Unis. Les dessins datent du début des années 1890 à la fin des années 1980.

D'autres acquisitions comprennent le fonds Eric Morse, le fonds Jean Morin, un concepteur industriel de Montréal, environ 40 dessins; le fonds Joseph Cardin, un ingénieur radio de Sorel, environ 20 dessins et de la Canada Niagara Power Company, une centrale électrique, environ 2500 dessins d'architecture et technique datant des années 1892 à 1995.

Autorisation de disposition du gouvernement

Au cours de la dernière année financière, la Direction des documents gouvernementaux a entrepris un examen complet du Système de contrôle des autorisations de disposition. Toutes les ententes avec les ministères ont été examinées. Ce projet majeur a entraîné la diminution importante du nombre de transfert dans notre section au cours de la dernière année. Nous avons obtenu deux petits transferts de la bibliothèque du Bureau de la protection des infrastructures essentielles et de la protection civile (BPIEPC).

La Direction des télécommunications et de l'électronique du ministère des Transports nous a transféré 9 cartes datant des années 1935 à 1953. Il s'agit de cartes d'artères en câble et d'artères télégraphiques sans fil ainsi que de cartes de systèmes radiophoniques.

Nous avons reçu dix boîtes de dessins d'architecture et techniques (dessins au trait, plans, etc.) d'Agriculture et Agro-alimentaire Canada. Ces dessins datent du début des années 60 aux années 80 et représentent des installations d'entreposage et d'emballage de fruits et légumes situées d'un bout à l'autre du pays.

Nous avons reçu huit boîtes de manuels et de dessins du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien datant de 1984 à 1993. Il s'agit de dessins de pensionnats et de plans de maison.

La Commission canadienne des grains a transféré quelque 1000 plans et documents provisoires concernant 35 silos de transbordement ainsi que des silos primaires et de transformation de partout au pays qui remontent au début des années 1900 jusqu'aux années 80. Ces documents sont actuellement sous la garde du Centre fédéral de documents de Winnipeg.

Géomatique

Cette section continue d'appuyer les activités d'acquisition de Bibliothèque et Archives du Canada liées aux cartes de données géospatiales et numériques. Elle est aussi chargée dedéfinir et d'approuver l'utilisation de certaines normes électroniques du gouvernement du Canada.

En ce qui concerne les activités traditionnelles, la section a participé à l'évaluation des cartes numériques des organismes fédéraux suivants : Ressources naturelles Canada et Statistique Canada. Au point de vue stratégique, la section continue de participer à l'élaboration d'une stratégie ministérielle pour améliorer l'état de la gestion de l'information (GI) au gouvernement. Un volet de cette stratégie a été abordé dans le rapport de GéoConnexions intitulé « Management and Preservation of Geospatial Data » (gestion et préservation des données géospatiales), écrit par David Brown, Grace Welch et Christine Cullingworth de l'Université d'Ottawa.

Comme nous l'avions indiqué dans notre rapport de l'année dernière, les sections de la cartographie, de l'architecture et de la géomatique poursuivent la négociation d'une entente officielle avec le secteur des sciences de la terre de Ressources naturelles Canada en vue d'amorcer des discussions visant à officialiser notre relation en matière d'archivage de cartes et de photographies aériennes. Ces discussions se poursuivront pendant l'année financière 2003-2004 et mèneront à l'évaluation de tous les fonds de renseignements du secteur.

Projet de conversion de l'ancien catalogue sur fiches

En 2001, Gabrielle Blais, directrice générale de la Direction des documents gouvernementaux avait approuvé le projet de conversion de l'ancien catalogue sur fiches. On avait examiné, puis rejeté l'idée de recataloguer toutes les entrées en fonction de AACR2 en raison des coûts et du temps demandés. Avec seulement deux catalogueurs, il aurait fallu de nombreuses années pour y parvenir. La Library of Congress et la British Library ont également réalisé des projets du genre afin de rendre accessible en ligne une grande partie de leurs fonds. On avait estimé que l'automatisation du catalogue de cartes anciennes constituait une étape importante en vue de permettre l'accès du public à cette importante partie des fonds cartographiques, plus particulièrement à notre collection de cartes anciennes qui datent du début du XVIe siècle. On a décidé de créer un outil de recherche dans le système Minisis mis à la disposition du public par l'entremise du site Internet des Archives, ArchiviaNet à www.archives.ca en utilisant les informations des cartes qui constituent le catalogue de cartes anciennes. Une grande partie des entrées des cartes ont été reproduites dans le catalogue en 16 volumes de la collection nationale de cartes des Archives nationales du Canada, publié par G. K. Hall and Company en 1976. On a ajouté des cartes au catalogue jusqu'au milieu des années 80, époque où la collection nationale de cartes a adopté les Règles de catalogage anglo-américaines (AACR2) et commencé à verser des entrées dans UTLAS (maintenant connu sous le nom de A-G Canada). Même si par la suite on a officiellement cessé d'ajouter de nouvelles entrées au « catalogue de cartes anciennes », les renseignements contenus dans les cartes étaient souvent mis à jour pour tenir compte des informations relatives au microfilmage et à l'affranchissement des droits ainsi que d'autres types d'information découverte sur les fonds.

Pour ne pas nuire à l'accès du public au catalogue de cartes, il a été décidé de photocopier chaque carte du catalogue. Ce travail devait être effectué à forfait.

Mais après avoir connu des difficultés avec des fournisseurs, Bruce Weedmark est intervenu et s'est occupé de photocopier toutes les cartes. Une fois les cartes photocopiées, un autre contrat a été octroyé à une entreprise locale possédant de l'expérience dans la saisie de données dans le système Minisis. Nous avons élaboré un modèle pour saisir toutes les données contenues dans les cartes anciennes. Le catalogue de cartes anciennes contenait plusieurs styles de cartes qui reflétaient les changements aux normes de catalogage utilisées par les Archives pendant la durée d'utilisation du catalogue. Certaines fiches contenaient des informations recto-verso, d'autres en contenaient d'un seul côté et certaines cartes étaient manuscrites et difficiles à lire, tandis que d'autres étaient la version carbone de feuilles de travail de transfert qui avaient commencé à se décolorer et étaient difficilement lisibles. On a d'abord saisi les données des cartes recto-verso, puis des cartes à un seul côté et ensuite des cartes manuscrites.

Nous avons pris la décision de saisir les données telles qu'elles apparaissaient sur les cartes. Le modèle d'outil de recherche contenait 31 champs possibles d'information à saisir. Environ 40 000 entrées ont été versées dans Minisis. Bruce Weedmark a entrepris la difficile tâche de vérification et de modification des données entrées. Bruce aura mis en forme près de 35 000 entrées d'ici à ce que la présentation ait lieu.

L'instrument de recherche est encore au stade de développement. Au cours de la dernière année financière, Jeffrey Murray, actuellement en détachement auprès de la Division des services en ligne, a sélectionné quelque 3000 images décrites dans ces entrées aux fins de numérisation. On s'est assuré de ne pas prendre de documents qui n'étaient pas des originaux, de photocopies ni de documents visés par des droits d'auteur privés. Les images numérisées sont liées aux entrées de l'instrument de recherche. On est à mettre la dernière main aux écrans de recherche et à l'aide en ligne de l'outil de recherche, et le personnel teste actuellement la base de données et les écrans de recherche.

Deux écrans de recherche sont prévus pour la base de données, l'écran de recherche générale par défaut et l'écran d'exploration géographique. L'écran de recherche générale est prévu pour la phase un de l'introduction. Il permettra aux utilisateurs de faire des recherches dans la base de données à l'aide de trois variables : l'auteur, le titre ou un mot clé. Une série de cases à cocher et de listes à choix multiples permet aux utilisateurs de préciser leur recherche. La syntaxe de recherche contiendra un certain nombre d'opérateurs standard comme **et**, **ou**, etc. qui aideront à préciser les techniques de recherche. La case à cocher « Descriptions with a digitized image » (descriptions avec une image numérisée) produira une liste d'occurrences dont seules celles contenant des images numérisées sont offertes en ligne. La traduction représente une question importante en ce qui concerne l'ajout de cet instrument de recherche à ArchiviaNet et en conséquence, le nombre de champs offerts aux chercheurs sera limité. Voici les champs offerts : title (titre), author (auteur), surveyed by (tracé par), drafted by (ébauche de), other signees (autres signataires), microfiche number (numéro de microfiche), C number (numéro C), accession number (numéro d'enregistrement), place of creation (lieu de création), subject (sujet), insets et views (encarts et vues), scales (échelles), dimensions (dimensions), descriptive notes (notes descriptives), call number (cote), restrictions (restrictions) et copyright (droit d'auteur). L'éventail complet des 31 champs définis et entrés sera accessible au personnel des services de référence.

Nous espérons que l'instrument de recherche du catalogue de cartes anciennes sera disponible dans ArchiviaNet d'ici le début de l'automne prochain.

Recon

En octobre 2002, on a mis fin au projet gouvernemental Recon de la section de la cartographie et de l'architecture (voir l'article de Donna Porter intitulé « Recon at the National Archives of Canada: Making Government Cartographic, Architectural and Technical Records Available to the Public » (Recon aux Archives nationales : mettre les documents cartographiques, techniques et d'architecture à la disposition du public) dans le bulletin de l'ACACC, numéro 113, hiver 2002). Un total de 644 enregistrements sont décrits dans Mikan, répertoriant 1 015 000 articles sous notre garde (essentiellement des documents cartographiques et des dessins d'architecture et techniques). La plupart de ces enregistrements sont maintenant consultables sur ArchiviaNet www.archives.ca en faisant une recherche dans

l'inventaire général et la base de données. Il suffit de limiter la recherche aux transferts et documents gouvernementaux et d'entrer les mots clés suivants : document cartographique, dessin technique ou dessin d'architecture.

Toutes les descriptions d'inventaire des divers enregistrements du groupe de documents gouvernementaux ont été mises à jour en ajoutant le numéro de transfert Mikan aux entrées. Avant le début des travaux de la phase deux, c'est-à-dire le projet privé Recon, qui produira des notices d'enregistrements pour tous les enregistrements privés conservés dans la section de la cartographie et de l'architecture, toutes les descriptions d'inventaire (environ 600) ont été numérisées et placées sur le réseau de l'institution ainsi que les descriptions d'inventaire des groupes de documents gouvernementaux, ce qui assure un accès centralisé au personnel de la section et aux employés des services de référence et de consultation (de même qu'aux chercheurs par l'entremise de ces derniers).

Au début du mois de janvier dernier, deux employés à contrat ont commencé le catalogage des enregistrements. À la fin du mois de mars, ils avaient catalogué 205 des 5896 enregistrements, répertoriant 24 068 articles (3811 cartes, 17 799 dessins d'architecture et 2290 dessins techniques ainsi que 98 articles tels des textes, photographies, fichiers informatiques et atlas). Les récentes compressions budgétaires signifient que le projet privé Recon ne sera pas achevé cette année.

Description

La section de la cartographie et de l'architecture s'est affairée à cataloguer les nouveaux documents fédéraux et privés reçus. Elle continue d'ajouter des descriptions de niveaux à A-G Canada pour les cartes de la Série nationale de référence topographique et de la série du Service hydrographique canadien. La section de la géomatique a concentré ses efforts sur l'arrangement et la description d'une collection d'imageries acquises auprès de la Division aéroportée du Centre canadien de télédétection. Ce projet sera achevé au cours des trois prochaines années financières. Par ailleurs, on a poursuivi la transition des données du Système de données sur les terres du Canada.

Numérisation

Au cours de la dernière année, la section de la numérisation a été très absorbée par la sélection et la description des documents cartographiques et d'architecture du projet de numérisation d'Expo 67. Dans un sondage mené auprès des utilisateurs de notre site Web, 50 % des utilisateurs ont indiqué qu'ils aimeraient voir davantage de cartes en ligne. Au cours de la présente année financière, Jeffrey Murray s'attaquera à deux projets prioritaires : la Nouvelle-France - pour l'anniversaire de Champlain en 2004 et l'Ouest canadien pour le centième anniversaire de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan en 2004. Nous espérons que ces projets, plus le lancement de l'instrument de recherche du catalogue de cartes anciennes, seront bien accueillis par nos utilisateurs en ligne.

Dépôt légal

Les discussions se sont poursuivies tout au long de l'année au sujet de l'extension du dépôt légal aux cartes et publications virtuelles, incluant les cartes géomatiques. Ces discussions font maintenant partie du processus de transformation. Nous examinons les critères à remplir en matière de dépôt légal ainsi que la meilleure façon d'harmoniser les procédures existantes dans différents domaines de l'acquisition et du contrôle de documents textuels et cartographiques. Un groupe de travail sur l'enrichissement et la gestion de collections est également actif et examine les possibilités dans le contexte de l'intégration des Archives nationales et de la Bibliothèque du Canada. Tous les domaines et moyens d'acquisition sont représentés. Initialement, les discussions de ce groupe de travail étaient limitées aux domaines de programme où les similitudes étaient évidentes et portaient sur la familiarisation avec les diverses fonctions des deux institutions et l'examen préliminaire des possibilités. Le sous-groupe de travail sur la cartographie a examiné les différentes responsabilités liées à l'acquisition de cartes et d'atlas. Le dépôt légal faciliterait l'acquisition de cartes et de documents géomatiques, et toutes les parties intéressées sont favorables.

Préservation

Chaque année, on identifie des articles de nos fonds qui nécessitent un traitement de conservation ou

qui doivent être stockés sur microfilms et on compile et remet une liste à la Direction de la préservation pour qu'elle l'intègre à son plan annuel de copie et de traitement. Pour l'année financière 2002-2003, environ 1450 articles ont fait l'objet d'un traitement de conservation et quelque 4000 microfilms en noir et blanc ont été produits.

La Direction de la préservation demande actuellement des soumissions pour un lecteur optique à plat qui permettra de numériser le matériel sélectionné à partir des originaux. Jusqu'à présent, elle numérisait tous les documents à partir de microfiches. Le lecteur optique pourra prendre en charge des documents de grands formats (H2) à partir de diverses sections.

La Direction de la préservation n'utilisera plus la caméra 105 mm pour le microfilmage couleur. Les Archives n'ont pas réussi à trouver une entreprise en mesure d'assurer un développement d'images couleurs de qualité.

Référence spécialisée

Le personnel a consacré beaucoup de temps à répondre aux demandes de recherche spécialisées du public ainsi qu'à aider le personnel des services de référence et des consultations médias spécialisées à répondre aux demandes plus complexes. Certaines demandes de renseignement exigeaient des recherches détaillées au sujet de nos programmes, acquisitions, contrôles archivistiques et catalogage, classeurs à cartes géographiques et chambres d'entreposage, préservation, microfilmage et numérisation. On a effectué un certain nombre de visites dans nos installations d'Ottawa, au Centre de préservation de Gatineau et au Centre de préservation de Renfrew.

Le personnel a effectué quelque 500 vérifications de droit d'auteur et répondu à environ 130 demandes de renseignement spécialisées. Ces dernières concernaient entre autres les cartes marines de l'Amirauté britannique pour les eaux canadiennes; l'établissement de cartes françaises au XVIIIe siècle et des cartes du fleuve St-Laurent; l'histoire des découvertes de l'Arctique canadien et les cartes de Otto Sverdrup; la restauration du Fort St. Joseph/Fort Nashwash, 1670-1710 Fredericton, Nouveau-Brunswick; les premières cartes du lac Supérieur et les îles imaginaires; la cartographie

de Montréal au XVIIIe siècle; la Commission géologique du Canada et les cartes de William Logan; les plans du canal Desjardins; les dessins de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement; les édifices du Parlement; les plans de quai pour St-Vallier, Québec; les différentes éditions des atlas nationaux du Canada; une sélection de cartes anciennes du Canada pour une éventuelle reproduction sur un billet de banque canadien; et de l'aide pour l'examen des types de papier utilisés pour des cartes anciennes. On a également fourni de l'aide et des conseils pour la préparation d'un article de journal sur la cartographie ancienne.

L'apport des Archives nationales a été reconnu par le chercheur Derek Hayes dans son nouvel atlas intitulé *Historical Atlas of Canada: Canada's History illustrated with original maps* (Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre Ltd., 2002). Il souligne en effet l'aide précieuse offerte par le personnel des Archives nationales et ajoute que « une grande quantité des cartes de ce livre proviennent de l'exceptionnelle collection de cartes des Archives nationales du Canada » (133 des 422 cartes présentées proviennent de notre collection).

Action directe

Au cours de la dernière année financière, le personnel de la section a participé à un certain nombre d'activité d'action directe. En juin 2002, Louis Cardinal a présenté une exposition de documents cartographiques et d'architecture récemment acquis à l'occasion de la journée portes ouvertes organisée au Centre de préservation de Gatineau. L'événement a connu beaucoup de succès, attirant plusieurs centaines de visiteurs. Louis a passé la journée à répondre à leurs questions au sujet de notre collection.

Le 19 janvier dernier, Donna Porter s'est rendue à Toronto pour y faire une présentation dans le cadre du cours Arch 1008, Media Collections, organisé par l'Ontario Archives Association. Sa présentation portait sur l'acquisition, la préservation et la description de documents cartographiques et d'architecture.

Des membres du personnel ont également participé à trois activités d'action directe. Donna a participé à l'activité « des archives dans votre grenier » organisée par les Lanark County Archives. Alix

McEwen a participé à une « clinique d'identification des archives et des antiquités » financée par le Arnprior and District Museum et les Arnprior and District Archives durant la semaine de sensibilisation aux archives. Louis Cardinal a participé à une clinique similaire organisée par la ville d'Ottawa.

Mouvements de personnel

Sylvie Gervais a quitté la section; elle a accepté un poste permanent à Patrimoine canadien. Paul Lemieux a été transféré de façon permanente dans la section. Paul est responsable du programme privé d'architecture. Jeffrey Murray a vu son affectation à la Division des services en ligne renouvelée pour une année supplémentaire. Il continuera de travailler au développement de projets d'exposition virtuelle.

En septembre 2002, Velma Parker a entrepris un projet spécial de catalogage qui se poursuivra jusqu'en janvier 2005. Elle est fort occupée par le catalogage des atlas et cartes anciens et parcourt actuellement l'ouvrage *Atlantic Neptune* cataloguant chaque carte et plaque de cuivre. On peut voir les entrées de Velma dans A-G Canada. Laura Heron du bureau des normes de la Direction des documents gouvernementaux a remplacé Velma au poste d'agente des normes de la section de la cartographie et de l'architecture.

Footnotes

1. Communiqué de Patrimoine canadien. *La ministre Copps annonce la création d'une institution d'envergure internationale vouée au savoir et à la conservation,* le 2 octobre 2002.
2. Ibid.

ACMLA members enjoy some quality time together over dinner, Conference 2003 in Victoria.

HONOURS AWARD 2003
GRACE WELCH

Compiled and read by Lori Sudgen
at the ACMLA Conference, Victoria, May 30, 2003.

Grace has made significant contributions to the profession of map librarian, to ACMLA, and to the policy and planning level of the Canadian mapping sector. After working as Assistant to the Map Librarian at Carleton University, she moved to the National Library of Canada in 1981. She worked in areas including special projects, systems, reading room division, user support and liaison, and interlibrary loans. In 1990, she was appointed Head of the University of Ottawa's Map Library, and in 2002 became Assistant Chief Librarian for Systems and E-Resources for the University of Ottawa Libraries.

As Map Librarian at the University of Ottawa, Grace participated in, organized and led workshops on map librarianship, from cataloguing to GIS and geospatial data. Recent workshops included "Map Libraries and GIS" at the Ontario Library Association Superconference; a workshop at the ALA conference in 2002 dealing with "Cataloguing Geospatial Data"; and a presentation at the ESRI User Conference in 2001.

Honours Award 2003 recipient, Grace Welch.

Grace has written and co-authored numerous articles in the *Bulletin* and other journals. She coordinated the preparation of the Cumulative Subject Index to the ACMLA *Bulletin*. Currently, Grace is co-authoring the report "Management and Preservation of Geospatial Data" being submitted to the Policy Node of GeoConnections.

Grace has served the profession and the Association through membership in and chairing of many committees and executives, of library, map and data-related committees and organizations. These include Chair of the OCUL Map Group; member of the Canadian Cartographic Exhibit Committee; the Technical Program Committee for the 1998 Spatial Data Infrastructure Conference; the Canadian Association of Public Data Users; the Geographic Names Board of Canada and Chair of the Advisory Committee on Digital Toponymic Applications; Management Board of the Policy Node of GeoConnections. She has been a member of the Anglo-American Committee on Cataloguing Cartographic Materials and Chair of the Ontario Region Map Users Advisory Committee. For ACMLA, she was a member of the National Libraries Liaison Committee; the Bibliographic Control Committee; and Chair of the Awards Committee. She chaired and assisted local arrangements committee for many conferences, and was First Vice-President from 1995 to 1999, and President from 2001 to 2003. We are particularly grateful to Grace for her determined, persistent and successful negotiations, which resulted in the educational licenses to Canadian colleges and universities for National Topographic data.

Grace has been a wonderful ambassador for the profession, a stalwart advocate for map libraries and archives. We know she will do equally well in her future role of librarianship, and are delighted to present her with the 2003 ACMLA Honours Award.
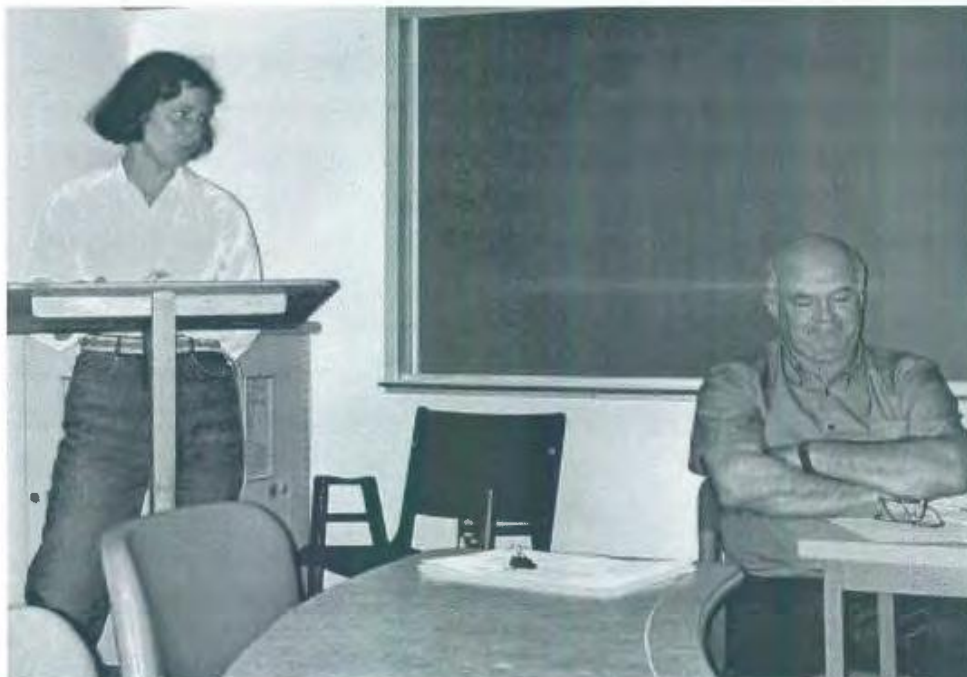
HONOURS AWARD 2003
PATRICK MCINTYRE

Compiled by Lori Sudgen and read by Cheryl Woods
at the ACMLA Conference, Victoria, May 30, 2003.

Patrick McIntyre is one of the longest serving Treasurers of ACMLA, having been elected to the post in 1991. During this time, he has done a remarkable job of keeping a succession of officers attuned to the financial condition of the Association. In addition, he has participated in handling the allocation and disbursement of funds from SSHRC for travel to Association conferences, as well as handling all other disbursements of funds. His treasurer's reports and financial statements have always been accurate and clearly explained.

Patrick became involved in our organization through his work at the National Archives, which he joined in 1973. He transferred to the National Map Collection in 1977, where he served in a reference capacity, becoming Head of the Cartographic and Architectural Reference Room in 1988. In 1993, it was amalgamated with Central Reference under the umbrella "Researcher Services Division". In 1998, he became manager of the Renfrew Preservation Centre of the National Archives, in which position he currently serves and has responsibility for many of the maps in the National Archives. His colleagues noted that when he was in the reference services area, whether in NMC or later in the general reference area, he was always user oriented. He was without exception helpful and accessible, and made sure that he was available to users.

All those who have served on the ACMLA Board during the past 12 years have appreciated Pat for, as one colleague puts it, his work and dedication, his knowledge and resourcefulness, his humour, his relaxed and efficient way, everything that makes him the great guy he is! For his long, faithful, outstanding, and steadfast contributions to ACMLA in his activities as Treasurer, we are very pleased to present him with the ACMLA Honours Award. We hope that his participation will continue for some time yet to come.

Cheryl Woods reads the well-deserved Honours Award for our modest colleague Pat McIntyre.

HUGO LEENDERT PHILIP STIBBE, 1934-2003

(Note: Testimonies of affection for Hugo were received from Canada, the United States, Europe and Australia. The Committee on Descriptive Standards, International Council on Archives indicated its intention to pay homage to Hugo's contribution, in all likelihood at the next ICA Congress, Vienna, 2004. The Committee's Web site (http://www.hmc.gov.uk/icads/eng/home.htm) will also soon carry an homage to Hugo.)

Hugo Stibbe died in Ottawa, Canada, on 24th June, 2003. He was esteemed in archives and libraries around the world for his contribution to the development of international standards for the description of cartographic material and archival records.

Hugo was born in Samarang, Netherlands Indies, now Indonesia. He obtained a merchant marine engineering certificate in the Netherlands in 1954, and served in the Dutch merchant navy before immigrating to Canada in 1958.

In 1966, he received a MSc. degree in Geography from the University of Alberta. He established the map library of the U of A and was its map librarian until 1973, when he came to work with the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa, where he was for fifteen years Chief, Document Control Section, in the map division (National Map Collection then). He completed his Ph.D in Geography at the University of Utrecht in 1976. At the NMC, he designed and implemented the cataloguing and indexing system for maps. In 1987, he was asked to establish the National Archives of Canada's Office of Descriptive Standards, and became its first Senior Archival Descriptive Standards Officer. He represented the Archives at the Bureau of Canadian Archivists for different projects. He retired from the National Archives of Canada in 1999.

Hugo Stibbe was always extremely active in national and international associations. Within the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA), he was treasurer, vice-president and president, member of the Committee for Standards and Procedures for Map Libraries, of the National

Hugo Stibbe, at the National Archives of Canada in 1982, on the occasion of the launching of Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2.

Union Catalogue Committee, and of its successor, the Canadian Committee on Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials. He organized the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials which produced *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2*, published in 1982 by the Library Association, the Canadian Library Association and the American Library Association. This publication, a second edition of which was released in June 2003, is the universally accepted interpretation for standard descriptions of cartographic material in libraries and archives.

Through his initiative, co-operation with other organizations sharing the same purpose was encouraged. He became active with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) where he represented the ACMLA. He later served as chairman of the IFLA Working Group on ISBD(CM) and member of the Working Group on ISBD(G). He chaired the ISBD(CM) which developed the cartographic specifications in UNIMARC; was chairman of the Standing Committee of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries; was secretary of the Division of Special Libraries; and acted as co-ordinator of Section VI, Access to Cartographic Materials of the *Manual of Map Curatorship.*

Archives around the world and the International Council on Archives felt the need for international standardized and automated descriptions since the middle of the 1980s. In 1988, the National Archives of Canada hosted an international meeting on this subject. It concluded that there was a need for international archival descriptive standards and the establishment of a working group on description. Hugo was one of the participants. In 1990, he was asked to develop a statement of principles upon which the standards were to be based. The same year, the ICA established the Ad Hoc Commission on Descriptive Standards, and later, in 1996, the Committee on Descriptive Standards, and Hugo was appointed its Secretary and Project Director. He held the position from 1990 to 2000.

Hugo's energy and expertise contributed decidedly to the Committee's different projects: the development and publication of the first edition of ISAD(G), the *General International Standard Archival Description* (1994), and the second, 1999, edition; ISAAR(CPF), the *International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families* (1996); the development of guidelines for the translation of the two standards in languages other than English; the compilation of a bibliography of the two standards and of citations of articles which mention the standards; co-operation with IFLA for the design and eventual implementation of an international standard archival authority code similar to the ISBN and ISSN numbers; the planning with the Society of American Archivists regarding the development of an EAD (Encoded Archival Description) for contextual information associated with archival creators and the revision of EAD to conform with ISAD(G); and finally the development of guidelines for an archival finding aid typology and for standardization of finding aids. Hugo was directly involved in the development of the two standards. Last April, Christine Nougaret, a former colleague of Hugo's on the Committee, wrote how significant his contribution had been: "Hugo was one of the linchpins in the development of the ISAD(G) and ISAAR(CPF) standards, his experience with archives and library descriptive standards enabled him to focus discussions toward one goal, i.e., the timely production of good international standards acceptable to all archival traditions... this success is due, in large part, to Hugo's rigour and determination and his ability at leading his flock without ever going off course, all this with humour, finesse and kindness." At the Seville 2000 Congress, the International Council on Archives General Assembly elected Hugo an Honorary Member of the ICA.

Throughout his career, Hugo published and lectured extensively on automated description, and cartographic archives.

His former colleagues at the National Archives of Canada were deeply distressed last Autumn at the news that he was suffering from an illness which would only leave him some months to live. Those who visited him in the last weeks were welcomed with the same kindness and serenity he had always demonstrated in the past. In June, Gerald Stone said "Above and beyond his specific accomplishments, Hugo is a wonderful colleague and friend, of deep personal integrity, commitment, and sincerity, and whose warmth, inclusiveness, and good humour served as an excellent role model and mentor." On learning of his illness, the International Council on Archives expressed terrible sadness at the situation.

Hugo's passing is a great loss, a moment of sorrow which makes us realize even more the value of the man gone.

Louis Cardinal
National Archives of Canada
Ottawa

HUGO LEENDERT PHILIP STIBBE, 1934-2003

(Nota: Des témoignages d'affection pour Hugo ont été reçus du Canada, des Etats-Unis, d'Europe et d'Australie. Le Comité sur les normes de description du Conseil international des archives a indiqué son intention de rendre hommage à Hugo Stibbe, sans doute lors du prochain congrès du CIA à Vienne en 2004. Le site Web (http://www.hmc.gov.uk/icacds/eng/home.htm) du Comité contiendra aussi bientôt un hommage à Hugo.)

Hugo Stibbe est mort à Ottawa le 24 juin 2003. Il était éminemment connu dans le monde des archives et des bibliothèques pour sa contribution au développement de normes internationales de description des documents cartographiques et des documents d'archives.

Hugo est né à Samarang, Indes néerlandaises, aujourd'hui l'Indonésie. En 1954, aux Pays-Bas, il obtint un certificat d'ingénieur de marine marchande, et il servit dans la marine néerlandaise jusqu'en 1958 année où il vint s'établir au Canada.

Après avoir obtenu une maîtrise en géographie de la Univesity of Alberta il y établit la cartothèque dont il sera le directeur jusqu'en 1973 alors qu'il viendra travailler aux Archives nationales du Canada, à Ottawa. Pendant quinze ans il sera chef de la section du contrôle documentaire de la division des cartes et plans (la Collection nationale des cartes et plans) Il obtint son doctorat en géographie de l'université d'Utrecht en 1976. A la CNCP il mettra sur pied le système de catalogage et d'indexation des cartes géographiques. En 1987 il est chargé de créer le Bureau des normes de description des Archives nationales du Canada et il en deviendra l'agent supérieur des normes de description archivistiques. A divers titres il a représenté les Archives auprès du Bureau canadien des archivistes. Il a pris sa retraite en 1999.

Hugo Stibbe a toujours été très actif au sein d'organismes nationaux et internationaux. Il a été trésorier, vice-président puis président de l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada (ACACC), et membre
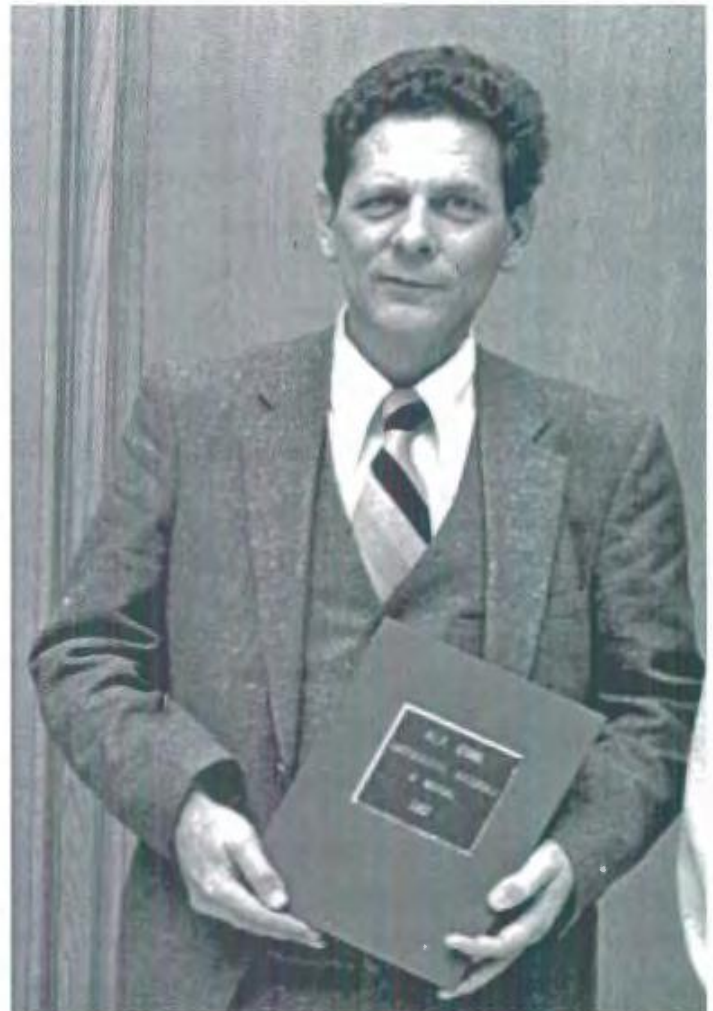
Hugo Stibbe aux Archives nationales du Canada en 1982 lors du lancement du livre Cartographic Materials : A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2.

du comité des normes et des marches à suivre des cartothèques, et surtout il a été un membre influent du comité du catalogue collectif national, et son successeur le comité du contrôle bibliographique des documents cartographiques. Il a mis sur pied le comité anglo-américain des documents cartographiques, et c'est sous sa direction que parut *Cartographic materials : A Manual of interpretation for AACR2* publié en 1982 par la Library Association, la Canadian Library Association et The American Library Asociation (1982). La publication dont une deuxième édition vient d'être publiée, juin 2003, a établi la norme universelle pour la description des

documents cartographiques dans les bibliothèques et les archives.

Il a encouragé la communication avec d'autres organismes partageant les mêmes buts. Ainsi il a oeuvré au sein de la Fédération des associations et institutions de bibliothéconomie (IFLA) où il fut l'un des représentants l'ACACC, et dont il fut plus tard le président du groupe de travail ISBD(CM), et membre du groupe de travail ISBD(G). Il a présidé le sous-groupe qui a développé les spécifications cartographiques de UNIMARC; il a été le président du comité permanent de la section de la géographie et des cartothèques, secrétaire de la section des bibliothèques spécialisées, coordonnateur de la section sur l'accès aux documents cartographiques.

Les services d'archives dans le monde ainsi que le Conseil international des archives pressentaient depuis le milieu des années 1980 le besoin d'établir des normes de description automatisées et uniformisées internationales. Les Archives nationales du Canada, en collaboration avec le CIA, ont organisé une réunion internationale sur ce sujet en 1988. La réunion conclut que le besoin de normes internationales existait et qu'il fallait mettre sur pied un groupe de travail sur les normes de description. Hugo Stibbe était l'un des participants. En 1990 on lui a demandé de rédiger la déclaration de principes qui servirait à développer les normes. La même année fut créée par le CIA la Commission ad hoc sur les normes de description (le Comité sur les normes de description à partir de 1996), et Hugo en fut nommé le secrétaire et chef de projet, poste qu'il détiendra jusqu'en 2000.

L'activité de Hugo et son influence sont fortement marquées dans les différents travaux de la commission : la norme ISAD(G), *Norme générale et internationale de description archivistique*, publiée par le CIA (1994); la deuxième édition de la norme (1999); la *Norme internationale sur les notices d'autorité archivistiques relatives aux collectivités, aux personnes et aux familles* (ISAAR(CPF), 1996); le développement de lignes directrices pour la traduction en langues autres que l'anglais des deux normes; la préparation de la bibliographie de tous les ouvrages utilisés pour le développement des normes et de tous les articles dans lesquels les normes sont mentionnées; la coopération avec l'IFLA pour l'étude visant au développement et la mise en oeuvre éventuels d'un code d'autorité archivistique international et normalisé semblable

aux numéros normalisés internationaux ISBN et ISSN; les discussions avec la Society of American Archivists au sujet de la préparation d'un code EAD applicable à l'information contextuelle relative aux créateurs de fonds d'archives et la préparation d'un code EAD modifié conforme à la norme ISAD(G); finalement les travaux visant à produire des lignes directrices sur la typologie et la normalisation des instruments de recherche et les liens entre ceux-ci et les deux normes. Hugo a directement participé à la préparation des deux normes. En avril, Christine Nougaret, une collègue d'Hugo au Comité sur les normes de description, écrivait à quel point son apport avait été important : « Hugo est l'une des principales chevilles ouvrières de la rédaction des normes ISAD/G et ISAAR ; son expérience des normes, des bibliothèques et des archives lui ont permis de canaliser les discussions vers un but : produire vite et bien une norme internationale admissible par toutes les traditions archivistiques. ...ce succès tient pour une part essentielle à la rigueur et à l'obstination d'Hugo qui a conduit efficacement son troupeau sans jamais dévier du chemin, et tout cela avec humour, finesse et gentillesse. » Lors du congrès 2000 à Séville, l'assemblée générale du Conseil international des archives a élu Hugo membre d'honneur du CIA.

Tout au long de sa carrière Hugo a beaucoup écrit et présenté des communications sur la description et ses systèmes automatisés, la cartographie et les archives.

Ses anciens collègues aux Archives nationales du Canada ont été bouleversés d'apprendre à l'automne 2002 qu'il était atteint d'une maladie qui ne lui laissait que quelques mois à vivre. Ceux et celles qui lui ont rendu visite ces dernières semaines ont eu droit à la même gentillesse et sérénité dont il a toujours fait montre. En juin Gerald Stone disait : « Au-delà de ce qu'il a fait, Hugo est un collègue merveilleux et un ami, d'une grande intégrité, investi, sincère, dont la chaleur, le souci des autres et la bonne humeur étaient des modèles et des guides. » En apprenant sa maladie, le Conseil international des archives a exprimé sa terrible tristesse.

C'est une grande perte, un triste moment qui nous fait encore mieux comprendre la valeur de cet homme.

Louis Cardinal
Archives nationales du Canada
Ottawa

NOUVELLES REGIONALES

Pierre Roy

Terre-Neuve

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L'été passe tranquillement ici. Nous n'avons qu'une étudiante travaillant pour nous, Carolyn Pelley, qui fait régulièrement du rangement et de l'aide à l'usager. De plus, elle travaille pour un professeur du Département de géographie et utilise notre ordinateur conjointement avec MapInfo et les données de RNCanada obtenues dans le cadre du PSD.

Nous avons amélioré nos services en mettant à la disposition des étudiants deux nouveaux ordinateurs équipé d'une connexion Internet et de la suite Office de Microsoft (Word, Excel, PowerPoint...), de telle sorte qu'ils puissent faire leurs travaux et recherches dans le bâtiment où nous sommes situées. Ceci n'est qu'une mesure temporaire en attendant l'installation d'un centre composé de 40 ordinateurs dans la section du comptoir d'information. Le tout comprendra un comptoir où des bibliothécaires et différents assistants aideront les étudiants tout au long de leurs projets de recherche. Une imprimante en réseau sera disponible pour les étudiants ayant leur carte d'identité.

Un projet majeur consiste en la préparation d'index pour des photos aériennes déjà dans la collection ainsi que 1 069 autres. Il nous faut définir la région couverte par les photos, ce qui n'est pas évident.

Veuillez noter que notre site Web a une nouvelle adresse, http://www.library.mun.ca/qeii/maps/index.php La bibliothèque utilise maintenant un " système de gestion de contenu " pour la mise à jour et le contrôle de toutes les pages Web; ce qui permet la création de métadonnées pour chaque page. Dans certains cas où plusieurs niveaux de pages sont utilisés, seule la page d'entrée se verra attribuée des métadonnées.

Cette approche devrait faciliter la gestion de contenu en permettant des recherches complexes, en obligeant l'utilisation de métadonnées bien structurées, en limitant la manipulation des fichiers directement sur le serveur et en procurant un système de génération dynamique des métadonnées, basé sur les spécifications inhérentes à l'engin de recherche. À un certain niveau, la création de nouvelles pages s'avère plus difficile. Par contre, il est facile de générer automatiquement une carte du site et de permettre une recherche plus transparente.

Nous avons rendu publiques nos pages d'images de cartes de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador qui sont situées dans le " Centre for Newfoundland Studies. " Nous avons aussi révisé et modifié nos pages Web avant la mise en place de la nouvelle version du site.

Dan Duda continue son travail à la " Collections Division " et a pris la charge de la section " New Maps " du Bulletin de notre association. Alberta Auringer Wood a passé un mois en Angleterre à la recherche de cartes de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador. L'ajout d'information à la bibliographie continue et sera supporté à l'automne par un don de la " MUCEP. "

Malgré une baisse de la consultation en personne de nos collections, la consultation de nos pages Web est en hausse.

Québec

Université Laval
Cartothèque
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Nous avons engagé pour l'été une étudiante en géographie, Laura-Lee Bolger. Son mandat est de poursuivre le travail sur les données géospatiales qui avait été entrepris l'été dernier par Stéfano Biondo, étudiant en bibliothéconomie à l'Université de Montréal, maintenant responsable des données numériques statistiques et

géospatiales à l'Université de Moncton. . Nous espérons pouvoir donner accès à tous les fichiers de la BNDT pour le Québec. Éventuellement, nous ajouterons d'autres fichiers produits par Ressources Naturelles Canada et ceux d'autres fournisseurs. Le site sur les données géospatiales peut être consulté à l'adresse suivante: http://geospatial.bibl.ulaval.ca/.

Ontario

Université de Toronto Cartothèque
Marcel Fortin
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L'Université de Toronto engagera au début août 2003, un nouveau bibliothécaire en charge des données numériques statistiques et géospatiales sur le campus Mississauga de l'Université de Toronto. Cette personne sera responsable de la collection de cartes, des services de SIG ainsi que de la collection de données numériques.

La bibliothèque de Mississauga est à la veille de changements majeurs. Le Département de géographie planifie une association avec la bibliothèque dans le but de développer un environnement de SIG où un support pourra être fourni à tous les autres départements désireux d'apprendre l'utilisation de cette technologie en conjonction avec la collection numérique de l'Université de Toronto.

Cette nouvelle approche consistant à avoir deux bibliothécaires dédiés aux SIGs et aux données inhérentes est unique à l'Université de Toronto.

Université de Western Ontario
Cheryl Woods
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Lors d'une récente étude sur l'utilisation de la Cartothèque, il ressort que nous accueillons, en moyenne 80 personnes par jour. De ce nombre, la moitié requiert l'aide du personnel pour une période de quelques minutes à quelques heures. Malgré une légère baisse de clientèle comparée à un précédent sondage, nous sommes fier du niveau d'utilisation de nos collections et de l'expertise de notre personnel.

Suite à la signature de l'accord « OGDE » (Accord de diffusion des cartes du gouvernement de l'Ontario)et au consortium DMTI, nous espérons une utilisation accrue des données géospatiales. Toutefois, les supports des données seront localisés sur le serveur du « Social Science Computing Lab » et les postes d'accès seront situés dans la bibliothèque du « Data Ressource », située au bout du corridor, sur notre étage.

L'argent de la campagne de levée de fond du secteur des Sciences sociales sera disponible sous peu. Notre liste d'attente est longue : le « Global GIS Database CD set », « Imperial War Museum Trench Map Archive » sur cédérom, une série de cartes topographiques du Laos à l'échelle du 1 : 200 000, des séries de cartes au 1 : 50 000 de la Lituanie, de l'Estonie, l'Atlas national de la Bolivie.

Avec l'été qui avance, nous abordons des projets demandant beaucoup de temps. L'inventaire de notre collection d'atlas est un de ceux-ci. On le reprend à tous les trois ans et c'est une bonne période pour élaguer certains documents et combler les manques de cette collection.

Alberta

Université de Alberta
David L. Jones
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La disponibilité des données numériques géospatiales de Ressources naturelles Canada se répand sur le campus; de plus en plus d'étudiants et de chercheurs font des demandes.

Parallèlement aux activités de référence et de formation, nous avons accompli un certain nombre de projets pendant la période printanière et estivale, et avons produit une liste de nouvelles acquisitions :

Fac-similé d'atlas : Nous avons acquis une copie du récent facsimile de l'atlas datant de 1565 et exposé à la Bibliothèque nationale de Russie à St-Pétersbourg. Cette édition a été produite par M. Moliero de Barcelone, Espagne et est accompagnée d'un livret de commentaires en anglais, espagnol et portugais. Pour plus de

détails, se référer aux liens suivants : http://sagitta.ci.uc.pt/mhonarchive/ecientificos/msg00137.html
http://www.moleiro.com/v2atl.htm

Inventaire SNRC : Nous avons reçu une subvention qui permettra à deux étudiants de préparer l'inventaire de nos cartes SNRC périmées, stockées hors campus. Nous désirons éventuellement publier ces inventaires sur notre site Web.

Index alphabétique de la classification LC pour les cartes : Nous avons aussi complété un index alphabétique de la cote G du système LC, afin d'aider nos usagers à repérer nos cartes.
Cartes murales : Les notices de plus de 1 000 cartes murales ont été complétées dans la Base de données. On a apposé sur chaque carte une cote L.

Globe Behaim : Le fac-similé du globe terrestre de Behaim (1492), représentant la terre avant la découverte des Amériques, a été placé dans un cabinet vitré, à l'entrée de la Bibliothèque Cameron.

David Jones et le globe Behaim / David Jones and the Behaim globe. (Photo: Lotus Studio 2003)

Mise à niveau de la Base de données : Le catalogue du Service des bibliothèques de l'Université d'Alberta a migré de DRA vers SIRSI. La base de cartes ne sera plus supportée sous sa forme actuelle. Une nouvelle base, accessible sur le Web, sera mise en place et les connexions Telnet cesseront dès que le tout sera en place.

Photos aériennes de l'Alberta : Nous venons de terminer l'organisation d'une collection importante de photos aériennes reçues l'été dernier. Les 70 000 photos la constituant datent du début des années 1950 et sont, en majeure partie, à l'échelle du 1 : 15 840. La couverture comprend tous les feuillets SNRC 84 B-H et des sections situées dans le Nord, au centre et dans le Sud-Ouest de l'Alberta. Des cartes index avec lignes de vol ont été préparées pour l'ensemble de cette collection.

Ron Whistance-Smith : Ron, passionné de cartes et Cartothécaire retraité de l'Université d'Alberta, lutte présentement contre un cancer aux soins palliatifs de l'hôpital général d'Edmonton. Malgré sa maladie et sans accès Internet, il continue à s'intéresser au monde des cartes. Ron a généreusement donné la majorité de sa collection personnelle à la « Williams C. Wonders Map Collection ». Son sous-basement reste encore un trésor de ressources cartographiques pour l'ensemble du Canada.

Colombie-Britannique

Université de Victoria Bibliothèques
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Dans un plan global touchant l'ensemble de l'édifice, rénovations et déménagements vont bon train à la bibliothèque McPherson. En date du 18 juin 2003, le kiosque principal de prêt et de réserve a été relocalisé dans l'espace anciennement occupé par la Cartothèque et la Galerie Maltwood, La Cartothèque a été déménagée en mars 2003, à côté du comptoir de prêt et réserve, pour un second déplacement en deux ans. Nos assistants Barbara Wilson et David Everard, travaillent maintenant au comptoir de prêt, d'où ils sont visibles de la collection de cartes.

REGIONAL NEWS

Pierre Roy

Newfoundland

Memorial University of Newfoundland
Alberta Auringer Wood
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The summer has been going along somewhat quietly here. We only had one student working for the Spring-Summer time period, Carolyn Pelley, a Geography student who is doing regular work such as shelving, filing, and assisting patrons. In addition, she has a MUCEP grant from a professor in Geography, for which she is using our work stations and Natural Resources Canada digital topographic data obtained via the agreement and MapInfo software to prepare maps for his research purposes.

We have enhanced our services by launching what is described as TINFO or a Tiny Information Commons by the addition of two new computers with Internet access and Microsoft Office software (Word, Excel, and PowerPoint, for example). This allows students to have a place in the building where they may edit and print something in any of those programs, as well as search for information via the Internet. It is a stop gap measure until the completion of the Mini Information Commons (MINFO) of 40 computers in the Information Desk area on Level 2 (main floor of the library). It will also have a Computing and Communications Help Desk and staff members from the Writing Centre, along with Reference Librarians and Assistants on hand to help students do research projects from start to finish. A network printer is used in conjunction with student cards for these machines.

A major project was preparation of indexes for previously not indexed air photos already in the collection and those in a collection of 1,069 photos from Ron Noah, an engineer in St. John's. This required determining the area covered by the photographs, which was not always an easy task! The shifting of the collection to integrate these photographs has just been completed.

It may well be that others have already noticed, but our web pages have a new address, in case readers are unaware of it. The library obtained its own web server and all pages were moved to it. The new address for the Map Library is http://www.library.mun.ca/qeii/maps/index.php. The library is using a "Content Management System" to update and control all the web pages. This allows for the creation of metadata for each page! In some cases with numerous sub-pages, only the top page may be given the metadata, however. According to the background information on the system, this "facilitates content management in the Library website by allowing sophisticated search patterns, enforcing strict Meta tag structures, limiting direct file manipulation on the web server and providing a system to produce dynamically generated Meta tags (based upon search engine requirements)". In some respects, it created more work in setting up new pages, but it is possible to generate a site index from the information, as well as to make the pages more likely to be found by search engines. With this we were able to make public our web pages of digital images of maps of Newfoundland and Labrador that are in the collections of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies. While these are just black and white images, it gives people an idea of what the map is like. In addition, we have reviewed and updated most, if not all, of the web pages prior to this change. Please take a look and let us know what you think!

Dan Duda continues work in the Collections Division and has taken on responsibility for the new maps listing in the *Bulletin*. Alberta Auringer Wood spent about a month in England doing research on maps of Newfoundland and Labrador thanks to a grant from the Smallwood Foundation. Adding the information to the bibliography continues and will be supported in the fall by a MUCEP grant. While in person usage of the collection has not been very high, use of the web pages has been quite high. Since we began to track web page use, it has gone up seven-fold, but will not be tracked in the future. See our web page for the statistics for the past several years.

Quebec

Laval University
Map Library
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Laura-Lee Bolger, an undergraduate student in Geography, hired for the summer session to carry on the work started by Stéfano Biondo (who is now in charge of the gespatial and statistical data at the Moncton University), put together a geospatial database interface for the Laval students with the intention of acquiring online the NRCan data. We hope to be able to give access online to our community members for all the Quebec NTDB files and then continue with other geospatial data files. You can have a look to the site at this address: http:/ /geospatial.bibl.ulaval.ca/

Ontario

University of Toronto Map Library
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The University of Toronto Library will be hiring a new GIS and Data Librarian to work out of the University of Toronto at Mississauga (UTM) starting in August 2003. The new hire will be responsible for the map collection at UTM, GIS services, as well as data services at the Mississauga campus.

The UTM Library is undergoing major changes and we are planning a new library for within the next few years. Included in the expansion is a strong focus on supporting the growing GIS requirements at UTM. The geography department plans to partner with the library in developing a unique GIS environment where support can be provided to all departments wishing to learn about GIS and to use the U of T's data collections.

This new position makes the U of T quite unique in having two librarians dedicated to GIS and map collections.

University of Western Ontario
Cheryl Woods
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In a recent user study, the Map Library had an average of 80 people in per day, and of that number,

half asked questions that required staff time of anywhere from a few minutes to hours to answer. We are very pleased with this level of usage even though it is down slightly from the last user study that was taken.

With the newly signed OGDE agreement, and in combination with the existing DMTI agreement, we expect an increased use of digital data. However, the data of both of these agreements will not be housed in the Map Library. These files will be on the Social Science Computing Lab server, with access through the Data Resource Library which is just down the hall from us.

The Map Library hosted a food drive for the UWO Student Food Bank for 2 weeks in March. There was a good response to our advertisement and about 75 people brought non-perishable food items or cash.

Monies from a year long Social Science fund-raising campaign will be coming our way. There are numerous items on our "wish list" that will be acquired: Global GIS Database CD set, Imperial War Museum Trench Map Archive on CD, set of Laos 1:200,000 topographic sheets, sets of Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia 1:50,000 sheets, National atlas of Bolivia and several maps of Brunei which have become available.

As summer progresses we are tackling large time-consuming projects. Checking our complete atlas collection is just one of those tasks. This is undertaken every 3 years and is a good time to weed out some atlases and also see where to expand.

Alberta

University of Alberta
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No rest for the wicked - so the old saying goes. But here we're too busy be wicked! The news of the availability of NTS digital data continues to spread across campus and more students and researchers are coming with requests. It's great to see how valuable and appreciated these resources are.

Along with the ongoing reference and instructional activities, we have managed to accomplish a

number of projects this spring/summer and also have some new acquisitions to report:

New Facsimile Atlas: We were able to purchase a copy of the recent facsimile of the Diogo Homem 'Atlas Universal' - a facsimile of 1565 edition held at the National Library of Russia, St. Petersburg. This edition is produced by M. Moliero Editor of Barcelona, Spain and is accompanied by commentary volume in English, Spanish and Portuguese

Details at:
http://sagitta.ci.uc.pt/mhonarchive/ecientificos/msg00137.html
http://www.moleiro.com/v2atl.htm

NTS Inventory: We are received funds to employ 2 students to undertake an inventory of our superceded NTS topo maps held in our off-campus location - the BARD (Book and Record Depository). Using worksheets derived from a spreadsheet we received from NRCan, they recorded sheet and edition numbers of the superceded collection. This data has been entered into an Excel spreadsheet and a holdings list by NTS number and edition produced. The inventory includes the 1:25 K, 1:50 K, 1:63,3660, 1:250 K and 1:500 K series. Eventually we hope to mount this on our website.

Alpha Index to LC Map Classification: We have also completed an alpha index to the LC G class numbers - a valuable finding aid for clients wishing to browse our LC Classified maps.

Wall Maps: Records for all 1000+ of our wall maps have been entered into our Maps Database. Also we have completed a project to 'toe-tag' all the maps with call number labels. These projects combine to make these resources much more accessible.

Behaim Globe: Our 1492 Behaim globe facsimile is now on display in an oak cabinet in the main foyer of the Cameron Library. The cabinet has a mirror base and back to allow full viewing of this unique visualization of how the planet was perceived before the discovery of the Americas.

Database upgrade: The U of A Library has migrated its catalogue from DRA to SIRSI. This means that the William C. Wonders Map Collection Database will no longer be supported in its current form. A new, web-based, database is being developed and access to the current Telnet database will cease when this database is up and running. The criteria for the new platform specify that we continue to submit new records to AMICUS. Stay tuned for further developments.

Alberta Air photos: Thanks to external co-funding for a summer student assistant, we have completed the organization of a major collection of air photos received last summer from our Dept. of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences. This is a collection of approximately 70,000 photos which date from the early 1950s and are, for the most part, at a scale of 1:15,840. The remainder is at 1:40,000. The collection gives coverage for all of NTS 84 B-H and partial coverage for other areas in northern, central and southwest Alberta. We have prepared index maps of the entire collection and there are flightline indexes for each of the areas covered.

Ron Whistance-Smith: Ron continues his battle with cancer and is now in a palliative ward at the Edmonton General Hospital. Although limited in his mobility and at the moment without Internet access, he continues his many interests, in particular in the cartographic world. As he cheerfully says "It's a great time to catch up on my reading."

Ron is donating most of his personal collection of maps, atlases, etc. to the Library and the William C. Wonders Map Collection. His basement is a veritable Ali Baba's cave of cartographic treasures which will strengthen our collection and Canada's cartographic resources as a whole -- but it will keep us busy!!!

British Columbia

University of Victoria Libraries
Lori Sugden, Map Curator
lsugden@uvic.ca

Renovations and moving continue in McPherson Library. The library's main loan desk and reserve room moved into the former Map Library and Maltwood Gallery space on June 18th, as part of an overall building plan. The Map Library was moved in March, into its new space adjacent to the new Reserve Room/Loan Desk, the second move in two years. Assistants Barbara Wilson and David Everard have been relocated to the main loan desk, where they are on call and visible from Maps.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES
NOUVEAUTÉS LIVRES ET ATLAS

Martine Rocheleau

Atlas of caesium deposition on Europe after the Chernobyl accident = Atlas zagriazneniia evropy tsziem posle chernobb¯ilskoi avarii. 1998. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. 43 p. $210.00 CDN. ISBN 928283140X.

Atlas tactile du Canada. 2002. Éd. 2. [Ottawa] : Direction des services cartographiques, Ressources naturelles Canada. 33 p. $ NA. ISBN 0660967448.

Ben-Dov, Meir. 2002. *Historical atlas of Jerusalem*. New York: Continuum. 400 p. $69.50 CDN. ISBN 082641379X.

Boniface, Pascal. 2002. *Atlas des relations internationales*. Longiumeau : Hatier. 178 p. $74.00 CDN. ISBN 2218714302.

Cohen, Paul E. 2002. *Mapping the West: America's westward movement, 1524-1890*. New York: Rizzoli. 208 p. $71.00 CDN. ISBN 0847824926.

Federalnaia sluzhba geodezii i kartografii Rossii. 2000. *Omskaia oblast: atlas*. Moskva: Roskartografiia. 88 p. $ NA. ISBN 5851200642.

Fol, Alexander. 2001. *The Bulgarians: Atlas*. Sofija: Tangra TanNakRa. 280 p. $97.50 USD. ISBN 9549942198.

Fridl, Jerneja [et al.]. 2001. *National atlas of Slovenia*. Ljubljana: Rokus Pub. House. 191 p. $104.00 CDN. ISBN 9612092133.

Helsinki Atlas of the Near East in the Neo-Assyrian Period. 2001. [Finland]: Casco Bay Assyriological Institute. 79 p. $29.95 USD. ISBN 9514590503.

Hunt, Norman B. 2001. *Historical Atlas of Ancient America*. New York: Facts on File. 192 p. $110.00 CDN. ISBN 0816047839.

Lieux de mémoire : des lieux du Manitoba perpétuent le souvenir des soldat morts à la guerre. 2002. Winnipeg : Conservation Manitoba. 525 p. $ NA. ISBN 0771115253.

López-Davalillo Larrea, Julio. 2001. *Atlas histórico de España y Portugal: Desde El Paleolitico Hasta El Siglo XX*. Madrid: Editorial. 223 p. $66.00 CDN. ISBN 8477386552.

Mackay, Richard. 2002. *Atlas des espèces en danger*. Paris : Autrement. 128 p. $49.95 CDN. ISBN 2746701618.

Mateu J. and F. Montes. 2002. *Spatial statistics through applications*. Southampton, UK; Boston: WIT Press. 345 p. $266.00 CDN. ISBN 1853126497.

Mayer, Raoul Etongé et al. 2002. *Dictionnaire des termes géographiques contemporains*. Montréal : Guérin. 352 p. $49.50 CND. ISBN 2760161498.

Miller, Char. 2003. *Atlas of U.S. and Canadian environmental history*. New York: Routledge. 256 p. $150.00 USD. ISBN 0415937817.

Miller, Iris. 2002. *Washington in maps: 1606-2000*. New York, N.Y.: Rizzoli. 176 p. $71.00. ISBN 0847824470.

Millstone Erik, Tim Lang et Axel Drescher. 2003. *Atlas de l'alimentation dans le monde*. Paris : Autrement. 127 p. $49.95 CDN. ISBN 2746702924.

Mittmann, Siegfried and Götz Schmitt. 2001. *Tübinger Bibelatlas: auf der Grundlage des Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients (TAVO) = Tübingen Bible atlas: based on the Tübingen atlas of the Near and Middle East*. Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft. 95 p. $150.00 USD. ISBN 3438060221 (Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft).

Noiriel, Gerard. 2002. *Atlas de l'immigration en France*. Paris : Autrement. 64 p. $26.95 CDN. ISBN 2746702738.

Noms géographiques du Manitoba. [2000?]. [Winnipeg]: Manitoba Conservation. 345 p. $ NA. ISBN 0771115210.

A place of honour: Manitoba's war dead commemorated in its geography. 2002. [Winnipeg: Manitoba Conservation]. 485 p. $ NA. ISBN 0771115237.

Schwartz, Seymour I. 2000. *This land is your land: the geographic evolution of the United States*. New York: Harry N. Abrams. 304 p. $107.00 CDN. ISBN 0810967154.

Tactile atlas of Canada. 2002. Ed. 2. [Ottawa]: Mapping Services Branch, Natural Resources Canada. 15 [i.e. 33] p. $ NA. ISBN 0660189011.

Tate, Nicholas J. and Peter M. Atkinson. 2001. *Modelling scale in Geographical Information Science*. Etobicoke: John Wiley & Sons Canada. 288 p. $156.50 CDN. ISBN 0471985465.

Thomas, Arnold. 2002. *Atlas des guerres de la renaissance*. Paris : Autrement. 224 p. $69.95 CDN. ISBN 2746702495.

Tishby, Ariel. 2001. *Holy land in maps*. New York: Rizzoli International Publications.168 p. $74.00 CDN. ISBN 0847824128.

Wigal, Donald. c2000. *Historic maritime maps used for historic exploration, 1290 - 1699*. New York: Parkstone Press. 264 p. $56.00 CDN. ISBN 1859957501.

Geospatial Data Working Group Terms of Reference

At its Board meeting last fall, the ACMLA Executive approved the creation of a new working group to focus on geospatial data.

The mandate of the group is to:

1. Identify and document existing geospatial data agreements between data producers and map libraries.

2. Compile of list of regional contacts/data producers.

3. Identify and recommend priorities for acquisition and negotiation of geospatial data.

4. Maintain the content of the web site related to the geospatial data such as a list of existing licenses/agreements, list of contacts, tutorials/ documentation related to using/acquiring geospatial data.

NEW MAPS

Danial Duda

Arctic Headwaters Canoe Routes. Produced by Cree-Tech Inc. 2003.
• Notes: Scale 1:400,000.

Baghdad City Map. Produced by ITMB. 2003.
• Notes: This fully indexed map provides the most detailed look at the focus of political turmoil in today's international controversy. One side is a full map of Baghdad, the reverse has a detailed map of the Kasbah/Medina 'old town' with its countless twisting laneways, and a large regional inset at 1:850,000 scale, showing the elaborate road network in the environs of the city. Bonus: an inset showing the known range of Iraqi missiles and the American military bases within striking distance! Also included are known biological installations. Includes an old city centre inset map at 1:10,000 and a regional map at 1:850,000. Scale 1:25,000. ISBN 1553416058. Price is $11.95 Can. from World of Maps Inc. or $7.95 U.S. from Treaty Oak.

East coast Canada map. Produced by Newfoundland Ocean Industries Association. 2003. Calgary, Alberta: Oilweek. 2003.
• Notes: Supplement to *Oilweek,* February 2003. Includes inset maps and directories of Labrador, Grand Banks and Sable Island areas. 71 x 102 cm. Scale 1:2,500,000.

Energy map of Brazil & the Southern cone. Produced by the Petroleum Economist Ltd., London, in association with BR Petrobras. London: Petroleum Economist Ltd., 2002
• Notes: Relief is shown by gradient tints. Shows oil and gas fields, export and import terminals, pipelines and refineries. Includes statistical charts and graphs, and country profiles. Inset map: Campos Basin (Brazil). 102 x 86 cm. Scale is not shown. ISBN 1861861184.

Energy map of India. Produced by The Petroleum Economist Ltd., London in association with BHP Billiton. London: Petroleum Economist, 2002.

• Notes: Relief by gradient tints. Shows oil and gas fields; coal deposits; export and import terminals; pipelines; refineries; hydro-electric plants; boundaries; charts showing oil and gas production by year; economic and trade data; energy usage and supply. Insets of southern Cambay basin, deepwater, offshore and onshore blocks awarded under NELP I & II, Krishna basin, Bangladesh, Bangladesh offshore, Bangladesh Surma basin and Asia locator. 120 x 84 cm. Scale ca. 1:3,300,000. ISBN 1861861230.

Energy map of the world. Produced by Petroleum Economist Ltd., London, in association with Deutsche Bank. London: Petroleum Economist, 2002.
• Notes: Relief shown by gradient tints. Includes statistics of oil and gas production, world refineries and estimated reserves. 92 x 118 cm. Scale is not given. ISBN 1861861826.

European Area Fishing Areas and Quotas. Produced by La Tene Maps. 2001.
• Notes: No scale.

Gambia. Produced by ITMB. 2003.
• Notes: Scale 1:350,000.

Gas in the CIS and Europe. Produced by the Petroleum Economist Ltd., London, in association with Ruhrgas. London: Petroleum Economist, 2002.
• Notes: Shows fields, pipelines, processing plants, storage facilities, and import terminals. Relief shown by gradient tints. Includes directory of underground storage facilities, table of planned facilities, statistical tables, 6 graphs. Inset map of Tyumen-Ob region and notes. 87 x 137 cm. Scale ca. 1:5,650,000. ISBN 1861861672.

Iraq Planning Map. Produced by National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA). 2002.
• Notes: Includes portions of the surrounding countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Cyprus, Lebanon, Israel and

Turkey. 34" x 60"; Survey Date 2001; Contour Interval (metres) varies by shaded tint; Language is English; Horizontal Datum is WGS 1984 and Vertical Datum is Mean Sea Level; Scale is 1:2,000,000. Insets are (Regional) Holy Sites, Iraq Holy Sites, Iraq Provinces, Kurdish Region, Southern Marsh Region, Power Infrastructure, Oil Industry, Distances between Iraq Population Centres in Miles, and Distances between Iraq Population Centres in Kilometres. The map also portrays boundaries, populated places, transportation, etc. Price is $10.00 U.S. plus S/H (could change). Available from USGS.

Iraq Pocket Map. Produced by Hammond (HIIQ). 2003.
• Notes: A portrait of the country in maps and statistics covering the geography, population, government and economy. Main map with roads and other features. Includes satellite view of Baghdad, map of ethnic groups, physical map with shaded relief, Iraq's Middle East neighbours, air mileage between cities, and an index of places. Scale not given. ISBN 0843718897. Price is $6.95 U.S. from Treaty Oak.

Jordan. Produced by ITMB. 2003.
• Notes: Scale 1:700,000.

Malaysia. Produced by ITMB. 2003.
• Notes: Scale varies.

Oil and gas map of Western, Central and Eastern Europe. Produced by The Petroleum Economist Ltd. in association with MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas. London: Petroleum Economist, 2002.
• Notes: Shows oil and gas fields, pipelines, gas processing plants, underground gas storage facilities, liquefied natural gas terminals and export plants, tanker terminals, oil refineries, and railways. Includes inset maps for Central Europe, and Caspian Sea and Black Sea. 90 x 140 cm. Scale ca. 1:5,700,000. ISBN 1861861133.

Peatlands of the Mackenzie River Valley. Produced by Geological Survey of Canada. 2003.

Power map of Europe. Produced by the Petroleum Economist Ltd., London, in association with EnBu. London: Petroleum Economist Ltd., 2002.
• Notes: Shows major electric power lines; thermal, hydro and nuclear power stations; physical electricity exchanges ; electricity supply and demand ; generating capacity and sales of companies ; top 25 European electric utilities. Inset map of gas infrastructure. 90 x 126 cm. Scale is not shown. ISBN 1861861389.

Romania. Produced by ITMB. 2003.
• Notes: Scale 1:850,000.

Tibet and Adjacent Areas under Communist China's Occupation. Produced by Amnye Machen Institute. 2001.
• Notes: Scale 1:3,200,000.

UAE/Oman. Produced by ITMB. 2003.
• Notes: Scale 1:1,400,000.

Western Europe Fishing Areas. Produced by La Tene Maps. 2002.
• Notes: No scale.

World gas to power map. Produced by the Petroleum Economist Ltd., London, in association with Shell Gas & Power. London: Petroleum Economist Ltd., 2002.
• Notes: Relief and depth shown by gradient tints. Shows major gas fields, pipelines, liquefaction plants and terminals by region, and lists independent power projects. Includes graphs of world gas production, reserves and consumption. Inset map of United Kingdom and Ireland. 90 x 116 cm. Scale is not given. ISBN 1861861974.

World gas map. Produced by The Petroleum Economist Ltd., London, in association with BG Group. London: Petroleum Economist Ltd., 2002.
• Notes: Relief by hypsometric tints. Shows major gas fields; pipelines; liquefaction plants and gas production by region; gas reserves. Inset maps Includes inset maps for Trinidad & Tobago; Caspian Sea; United Kingdom; 'Southern Cone'; Egypt; and India (Western Region) showing major gas processing plants and facilities. 90 x 116 cm. Scale is not given. ISBN 1861861338.

World oil map. Produced by the Petroleum Economist in association with Saudi Aramco. London: Petroleum Economist, 2002.
• Notes: Shows major oil fields, pipelines, refineries and tanker and trans-shipment terminals. Includes names of fields in each

country and production charts of top 20 world oil producers. Inset maps of Eastern Gulf of Mexico, Venezuela (Orinoco heavy oil belt), Offshore Angola and Middle East. 91 x 140 cm. Scale ca. 1:30,000,000. ISBN 1861861087.

World oil refining & trading map. Produced by the Petroleum Economist Ltd., London, in association with BR Petrobras. London: Petroleum Economist, 2002.
• Notes: Relief and depths shown by gradient tints. "Digital map data [copyright] Bartholomew 1997. Generated from Bartholomew's 1:20M world digital database. Reproduced with permission of HarperCollins Cartographic (MM-0797-08)." Includes text, statistical tables of refineries, API gravity of oilfields and graphs. Insets: Bo Hai Gulf area (China), Japan, Southeast Europe, Northwest Europe, Texas and Louisiana gulf coast, California, Hawaii, New Orleans to Alabama gulf coast. 88 x 114 cm. Scale is not given. ISBN 1861861923.

Yemen. Produced by ITMB. 2003.
• Notes: Scale 1:1,400,000.

Beautiful Victoria landmarks: the inner harbour (left) and the Empress Hotel (below).

CLA-ALA-LITE / MAGERT TORONTO, JUNE 2003

Report by David Jones
William C. Wonders Map Collection
University of Alberta

Observations of a Canadian Map Librarian

This year's American Library Association/Canadian Library Association (ALA/CLA) conference was a memorable one - the first joint conference in 40 years and also one scarred, and scared, by SARS. Attendance of American delegates was significantly reduced due the to SARS situation, not only due to personal concerns but also institutional barriers that affected many librarians. It was reported that potential attendees from University of California campuses were advised that if they attended they would be required to take 10 days of "quarantine" without pay, before returning to work and there were also reports that some other institutions withdrew health insurance for visitors to Toronto. All told, it seems that attendance was around 70% of the original (pre-SARS) estimate. Vendors also reduced their presence, some completely (e.g. Library of Congress, Baker & Taylor), other by reducing the size of their exhibit and the number of staff sent (e.g. Blackwells).

Canadian map librarians, although well represented as presenters in the program, were also absent, primarily due to the ACMLA's annual conference having been held 3 weeks earlier in Victoria. I believe that I was the only Canadian map librarian registered for the conference.

ACMLA presence was made prominent by the display of a selection of our facsimile maps and bird's eye views at the MAGERT booth in the exhibits area.

The fact that the conference survived the paranoia and that so many Librarians put rationality over hype became a symbol of the crucial role of Libraries and Librarians. There were many keynote speakers, some of whom I heard. An ongoing theme was that Libraries are a bulwark of rationality, freedom of expression and association. Libraries remain one of the few institutions in our global, multinational corporate society that puts the values of knowledge, equality, sharing and the common good above the commercial interests of corporations and states. Speakers from Vermont's Rep. Ernie Sanders, Ralph Nader, Rex Murphy, Naomi Klein, through Janice Stein and others, all touched on these topics and the current threats to many of our basic rights. I look forward to finding their presentation in print in *Feliciter* and/or *American Libraries*.

The vendors' exhibits, although showing some obvious gaps, still almost filled the two great exhibition halls of the convention centre.

My major emphasis was on the MAGERT program. The conference gave me a unique opportunity to meet many to the MAGERT members whose names were familiar through both electronic and print publications. The program began on the Friday evening with a social event attended by about 25 delegates. The MAGERT Association honors award was presented to Elizabeth Mangan, and individuals had an opportunity to revive old and/or make new friendships. ACMLA presented 3 facsimile maps which were awarded as door prizes as a token of welcome to our American colleagues.

Saturday morning's program, which I did not attend, focussed on "What's new in Cartographic Materials Cataloguing" - a forum of 5 presentations including two by ACMLA members:

- *Major Changes to Chapter 3 of AACR2R (2002 Amendments)* ~ Elizabeth Mangan
- *Second edition of Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2* ~ Elizabeth Mangan
- *Cataloguing Early Maps* ~ Velma Parker
- *Electronic-resource cartographic materials - The Basics* ~ Grace Welch (http://magert.whoi.edu:8000/conf/2003/welch.ppt)
- *Cataloguing Electronic-Resource Cartographic Materials - The Basics* ~ Mary Lynette Larsgaard (http://magert.whoi.edu:8000/conf/2003/ch3handout.html)

In the afternoon was the *Federal Spatial Information Discussion Group*. Members of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC) reported on the recent meeting in Washington. The move to jpeg2000 - a nonproprietary ISO standard compression protocol - was among the issues reported. A full report will be published in *Baseline*. The Canadian report by Marcel Fortin and Grace Welch covered developments related to federal data distribution such as the GeoConnections Program, Geogratis site and DSP Program for Maps.

Sunday morning's MAGERT program began with the *ALCTS-CCS/MAGERT Cataloguing Discussion Group*, followed by the *Cataloguing and Classification Committee meeting*.

I chose to attend the CLA President's Program and heard Rex Murphy speak about Libraries as he sees them. He sees words as an expression of thoughts; books are libraries of words and Librarians are the custodians of these words, and hence the thoughts. Libraries are a form of commons - a place where the ideas are shared. Rex also commented on the Gospel of St. John which begins "In the beginning was the word; and the word was God" - the "word" came before God!

Janice Gross Stein continued this session on the theme of Libraries as a common space and Librarians as custodians of that civic space - providing a sense of community.

The MAGERT *Research Libraries Collection Management Discussion Group* also took place Sunday morning. Over a dozen map librarians from major collections met to discuss a variety of topics including changes occurring at NIMA (including a name change); digitization projects; problems with open access collections, etc.

The MAGERT *Contributed Papers session* Sunday afternoon reflected the Can-Am theme with two papers dealing with early mapping of trans-border areas.

The first paper, by David Allen "Cartographers without borders: French Canadian Maps of the Northeastern United States, 1604-1760" explored the early mapping of New England and New France by French, Dutch and British cartographers and the differing emphasis they reflected in their maps.
Abstract: This program focuses on colonial era French mapping of the region between the French and British

settlements in eastern North America. This area was largely dominated by groups of Indians, many of which were allied with the French. In comparison to the British and American colonists the French produced remarkably detailed and accurate maps of this region. These maps contain a wealth of information about Indian settlements, trade routes, and military activities during the colonial period.

The second paper - by Francis Carrol (University of Manitoba) related to his recently published book on the determination of the Canadian-American Border from the Atlantic coast to the western end of Lake of the Woods in fulfilment of the Treaty of Ghent.
Abstract: Dr. Carroll is the author, of *A Good and Wise Measure: the Search for the Canadian-American Boundary, 1783-1842* published in 2001 by the University of Toronto Press and winner of the Albert B. Corey Prize for 2002. The Corey Prize, jointly sponsored by the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association, is awarded biennially to the best book dealing with the history of Canadian-American relations or the history of both countries, and was presented to Professor Carroll at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago, 3 January 2003. The nearly 60-year process to establish the 2,540 mile eastern boundary between Canada and the United States was "... one of the great stories of exploration and adventure in North American history." Dr. Carroll will discuss the background of the numerous commissions and some of the factors that caused the process to go on for decades, including the scarcity of accurate maps when the process began.

A third paper was to be: "The Arizona Electronic Atlas: Partnering to Create a Dynamic Resource for the State and Beyond". Christine Kollen, Geography and Sociology Librarian, University of Arizona Library. *NOTE: This presentation was cancelled - the author is unavailable for the conference. Presentation is available at http://www.library.arizona.edu/library/teams/sst/atlas/ala2003.htm*
Abstract: The Arizona Electronic Atlas is a dynamic web-based interactive atlas that will integrate disparate and distinct data sources; allow users to create, manipulate and download accurate and current maps and data; meet the educational and research needs of the users; and provide an innovative tool for improving geographic literacy. This project is being funded by the Institute for Museum and Library Services. It is a partnership between the University of Arizona Library (lead institution), Arizona State Cartographers Office, the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, and Arizona State University. This presentation will discuss the origination of the project, development of the grant proposal, nature and importance of partnerships in developing complex web products successfully, involvement of faculty and other stakeholders in identifying data, selection and preparation of the data,

the results of our usability study, and a demonstration on how to create and manipulate maps.

The MAGERT *GIS Discussion Group and GeoTech Committee* met Monday Morning. A number of key issues were identified/discussed:
•   Sharing of publicly available data or information among institutions
•'   Idea of a registry of available data sets - could this be on the MAGERT website? This is a major issue in the GIS community
•   State data centers focus on contemporary data - not much is being done with the digitizing of older maps - need to lobby for funding (or for LC) to undertake this type of project
•   There are actually 2 related issues: sharing access to digitized older maps AND sharing spatial data files such as satellite imagery
•   Representatives of a number of institutions shared info about their current activities

The GeoTech Committee also organized a program session, held in the afternoon of June 23rd and titled "Providing Access to Geospatial Data". Chaired by Tsering W. Shawa, the session featured 3 presentations:

Dave McIlhagga, President, DM Solutions Group spoke on "Open Source Solution". He discussed the approach of the MapServer product from University of Minnesota and also the emergence of international standards, programs and protocols to facilitate access to map data and metadata, e.g. FGDC (Federal Geographic Data Committee) and the CGDI (Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure). He also spoke on the development of open source approaches and the need for open standards.

Abstract: This presentation is about a variety of open source technologies based on the MapServer product from the University of Minnesota that facilitates the search, discovery and access to geographic information. The presentation will include information about emerging international standards and how they have been adopted in Canada to provide access to map data and associated metadata. This talk will also touch on how librarians can participate in the ongoing development of geographic data infrastructure, and readily access geographic information today. (http://magert.whoi.edu:8000/conf/2003/Open_Source_Technologies.ppt)

Next speakers were Jason Cupp and Angela Lee from ESRI. Their topic was "Making Metadata Easier". They see the goal as making metadata easier to create, manage and use. This depends on data and applications interoperability, and access gateways (e.g. Cartography network). They also outlined some of the functionality of ESRI products in the area of metadata creation and management.

Abstract: One of the challenges for libraries with GIS data collections is working with GIS metadata. GIS metadata standards and tools are fairly young compared to MARC standards and tools. While this can present challenges to catalogers wondering how to document a GIS data set (or users trying to locate GIS data), it also provides an opportunity to shape the development of GIS metadata to make it easier to create, manage and use. This session will provide a look at some of ESRI's strategies to make metadata easier, and we hope will spark a discussion about strategies from the library community to improve GIS metadata and its interoperability with library standards and tools. (http://magert.whoi.edu:8000/conf/2003/esri.ppt)

Marcel Fortin (University of Toronto) was the third speaker and addressed his paper to "The Canadian Experience". He outlined the history and current direction of Canadian Map Libraries from 1954, when there 31 map collections (as compared to 500 in the USA) to the present. Marcel's presentation appears as a paper in this *Bulletin* (page 3). (http://magert.whoi.edu:8000/conf/2003/canadianmaplibraries.ppt)

Tuesday morning's closing sessions featured Naomi Klien and Lynn Johnston. Naomi spoke of the culture of fear and paranoia in which we live, and how the "Patriot Act" conflicts with the basic human and personal rights which we claim to hold. She also pointed out how globalization is focussed on freeing international movement of money and trade goods, but not of individuals to move from one country to another. Rich countries are trying to build bubbles, benefiting from only those aspects of globalization that help their economic development - at the expense of other, less powerful or developed countries. We need human globalization to battle corporate globalization. Libraries represent values of sharing and common space; corporate globalization aims to privatize the "commons" - e.g. health care, education, basic utilities such as water etc. Sharing is seen as the enemy of international trade. Even public/private cooperation is dangerous, as it may be a wedge towards full privatization which locks-in and is usually irreversible. The terms of "fair competition" often rule out sharing, for example privatized water utilities that prohibit individuals from collecting their own rain water.

Great Canadian Mapping Challenge Scholarship

DMTI Spatial is pleased to announce that we are launching our scholarship program called the **"Great Canadian Mapping Challenge"**. We are very proud of this latest program, which is part of a series whereby DMTI is giving back to the community. The **Great Canadian Mapping Challenge** is our way of supporting students at those universities and colleges who have subscribed to our SMART program. Four scholarships will be awarded based on the recommendations of a review panel. There will be 3 undergraduate and 1 graduate awards.

We are awarding a total of $10,000

Under Graduate Prizes
First prize - $3000
Second prize - $2500
Third prize - $2000

Graduate Prize
First Prize - $2500

Students across all disciplines are invited to submit a paper that uses Geographic Information System (GIS) tools as well as DMTI Spatial datasets. These datasets are made available to students through our SMART (Spatial Mapping Academic Research Tools) program. The aim of SMART is to provide affordable access to data in support of social science, research, business, health, environmental, geographic and educational programs. The DMTI SMART program provides over 40 participating colleges and universities with an enterprise wide site license to use the data for teaching and research purposes. All students attending a registered SMART facility are eligible to submit their papers to this scholarship.

The submission deadline is April 30, 2004. Papers will be reviewed by June 30, 2004 and scholarships awarded in July 2004. The program will run annually.

For more information please contact:
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