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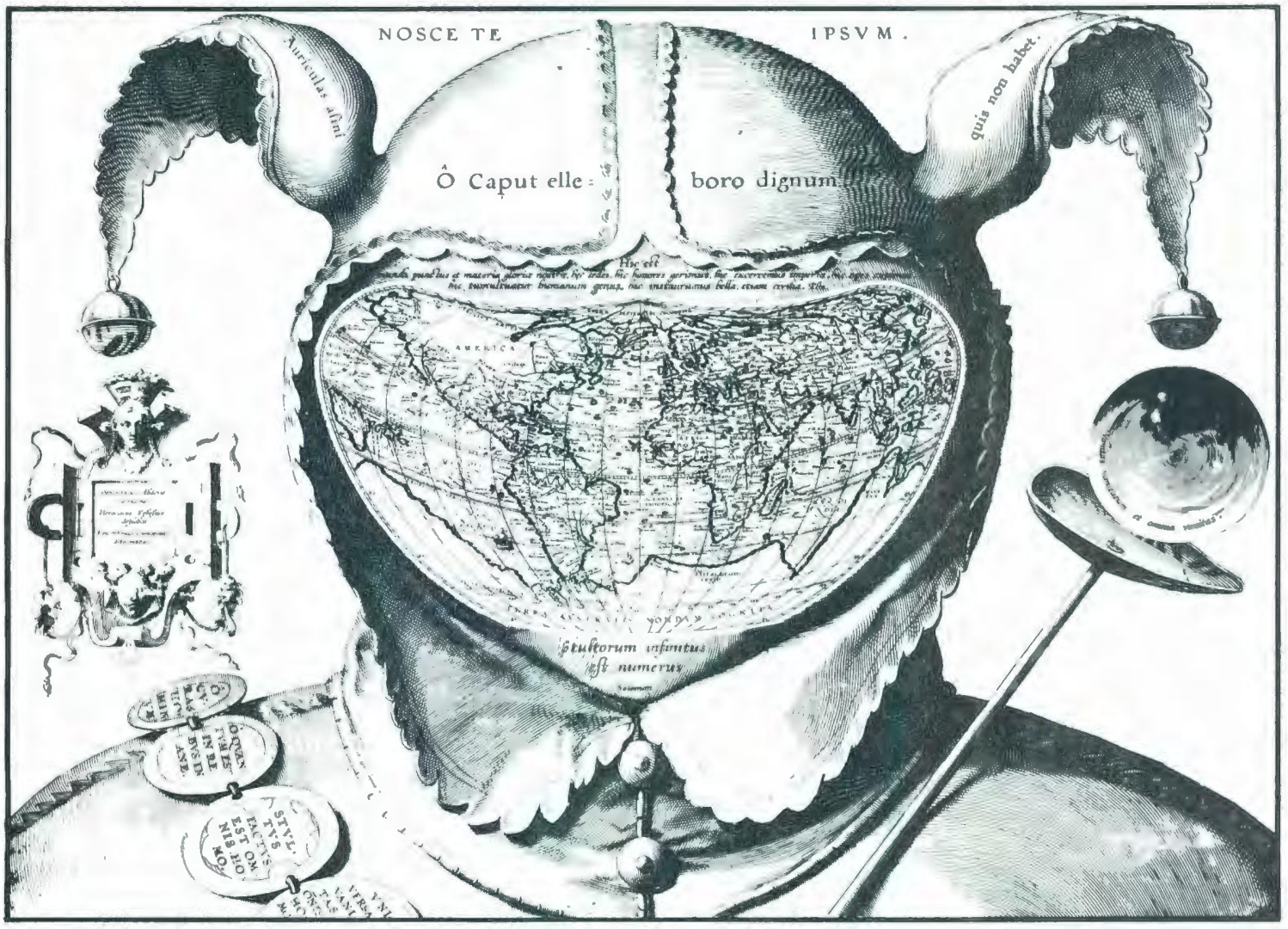
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES



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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

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Views expressed in the Bulletin are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Association.

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

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

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps)	$25.00
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Le Bulletin, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

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A.C.M.L. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries are as follows:

1. To promote interest and knowledge of its members;
2. To further the professional knowledge of its members;
3. To encourage high standards in every phase of the organization, administration and development of map libraries by:
   a) providing for discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings and/or publications;
   b) exchanging information on experiences, ideas and methods;
   c) establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.

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TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS--A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MAP CATALOGUER: COPING WITH SERIES MATERIAL

Donna Porter
Map Cataloguer
Documentation Section
National Map Collection

The mandate of the National Map Collection is to "acquire, preserve, and make available to the public the cartographic and architectural record of Canada, both private and governmental, both historical and current in all formats, as well as a selective collection of non-Canadian cartography".[1]

The NMC holds well over one million items ranging from maps, atlases, plans, globes, architectural and engineering drawings, blueprints and plans. To document this large and diverse collection of cartographic material, the NMC has recently doubled the number of cataloguers on staff from one to two.

In order to bring this massive collection under some level of bibliographic control, contract cataloguers and summer students under NMC staff supervision have been utilized in recent years. Over the past two summers, students have helped to upgrade the catalogue records for our sizeable atlas collection.

My baptism in the working world as a cataloguer began with my participation on contract at the NMC during the period January 1982-August 1983. The contract called for the cataloguing of all Canadian federal and provincial map series (along with some foreign map series with Canadian coverage). This, as many of you might realize, was somewhat of a challenge to a new and inexperienced cataloguer.

The problems that can occur in undertaking such a massive project are numerous, to say the least. In this paper I will attempt to share with you my experiences in this area of cataloguing. I will look at (1) just what is a map series, (2) the cataloguing methods selected to handle series material at the NMC, (3) how we handled cartographic serials, (4) the role and use of government departments and map producers in cataloguing and establishing information files, (5) cataloguing international series and (6) I will also demonstrate through an example that not all cartographic material is suitable for cataloguing using the multi-level technique. By the end of the discussion I hope you will have a clear understanding of why I have entitled this presentation, Trials and Tribulations--a day in the life of a map cataloguer: coping with series material.

Cartographic Materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2 defines a map series as "a number of related but physically separate and bibliographically distinct cartographic units intended by the producer(s) or issuing body(ies) to form a single group. For bibliographic treatment, the group is collectively identified by any commonly occurring unifying characteristic or combination of character-

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[1] Presented at the ACML Annual Conference.

istics including a common designation (e.g., collective title, number or a combination of both); sheet identification system (including successive or chronological numbering system); scale; publisher; cartographic specifications; uniform format; etc.".[2] As the manual points out, a cartographic series bears a relationship to a monographic series yet the cartographic series has certain identifying characteristics such as the importance placed on scale.

There are several types of cartographic series. One finds contiguous area map series such as the NTS Canada 1:50 000, special or thematic map series such as the urban analysis series, successively numbered series such as the Geological "A" series, chronological series which include official highway maps. These various types of cartographic series can consist of a few or several thousand sheets. With a substantial portion of the holdings comprised of series material, documenting and bringing this material under some form of control was viewed as an important step in the NMC's overall attempt to automate its holdings.

The decision was made to catalogue this material by describing the series as a whole using a multi-level technique. The entries generated reflect the common elements of the individual sheets. When inputted into the UTLAS system, these records will represent the parent record. When inputting the subrecords (individual sheets), only the data which differs from the parent record will be added. This would include individual sheet titles, coordinates, variations in publishers, etc.

The research and cataloguing of a series depends on the size and completeness of the holdings. With a series of a manageable size, such as the Canada Land Inventory, of which NMC holdings are fairly complete, we were able to gain most of the information required from examining each and every sheet, making notes on the date range, variations in publishers, projections, coordinates, etc.

Regardless of the size of the series, we often contacted the map producers. Calling map producers to enquire about series material often led to bizarre meetings and conversations. First, when calling government departments and map producers, you always start out by saying who you are, what you are doing and what type of information you need. The party at the other end, meanwhile, listens patiently and then tells you, "Oh lady, I just file the maps, you should speak to so and so". You usually get the run around and have your call transferred to three or four people before you find someone sympathetic to your needs.

Map producers are usually very curious when approached with questions such as, when was the first sheet produced?, what was the first sheet produced?, how often are they issued and updated? The response, in some instances, to these questions has been, why would anyone need or, for that matter, want to know that? or, I really don't think that is important. Then you start back at square one trying to clearly explain your motives.

Calling a producer with respect to what they actually refer to or call a map series has brought about some interesting responses. One call concerning a series of training area maps solicited a rather unusual response. The individual contacted concerning these maps said, "Why not be creative?" He really couldn't understand why we would be interested in knowing what the boys in the department called this maps series. This sort of response demonstrates the lack of understanding between some map producers and those of us who try to bring some sort of order to the chaos created by others.

To be fair, I must admit that there are some extremely helpful producers out there in the world beyond our collections. Some people take a great interest in what you are doing and often call weeks later to tell you they remember something that might be useful or that they thought you might like to drop by to see early production files, etc. One extremely helpful area was the aeronautical charting section of the Canada Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Several of the staff have at least thirty years of experience in that department. They appreciate someone actually taking an interest in their work. These people have become valuable contacts to the staff in our collection units.

The information gathered from these individuals was typed onto fact sheets and placed in a system of information files established. These information files contain a wide array of data with some files more complete than others. The typical file might contain: bibliographic references to articles, photocopies of articles, index maps, summaries of conversation with contacts and fact sheets compiled after examining information and production files in various government departments.

While attempting to catalogue the cartographic series we ran into the problem of what to do with cartographic serials. The idea of a true cartographic serial is quite rare. "A true cartographic serial is characterized by having individual number designations, having a series title unchanged from issue to issue and a numbering system which includes an issue number and date of issue".[3] While examining the numerous aeronautical series, we discovered a few cartographical serials.

The enroute low altitude, Canada and North Atlantic chart is ten maps on five sheets issued every fifty-six days, the ATC plotting chart is one sheet issued biannually and represents two serials found. The decision on how to treat this material represented a slight departure from the series material. For serial entries, we created one entry adding to it a holdings note. In this area, the year, edition and map number were added. Because these are the only changes in information, we felt the entries would be easy to update. When new issues arrive, the data need merely be added to the already existing holding record.

Using the multi-level cataloguing technique on international map series introduced a whole new set of problems. For most international series held, the Canadian sheets have been kept together, separate from the foreign sheets. Most of the foreign sheets are classed under the number for world series. With world series cooperatively produced by several nations, one is faced with the likelihood of producing a record that actually contains very little pertinent or meaningful information.

The work that goes into producing such a non-informative entry can actually be very time consuming. Information files in this instance play an important role in storing all the information discovered that cannot be added to your catalogue record. The information gathered with respect to place of publication, publishers etc. will be useful when one reaches the stage of inputting single sheets.

Our attempt at trying to fit some cartographic material into the parameters of the multi-level cataloguing technique did not always prove to be too successful. The soil survey material, which consists of reports and maps produced jointly by the Federal Department of Agriculture and their various provincial counterparts, stands out as one example. The NMC holds a large number of these reports and maps

which the staff were quite anxious to have catalogued and brought under some level of bibliographic control.

I went about doing my usual research, examining maps, reports, visiting producers, setting up information files. The approach I took was to develop series entries, one for each province. After formulating the entries with some difficulty and then passing them on to editorial, it was decided that this material was not suitable for multi-level cataloguing. The decision made by the documentation personnel at that time was to postpone the cataloguing of this material until a later date when it would be handled monographically. Any series relationship would be brought out in the series note area and in the tracings.

When one attempts to document a large volume of material, the complexity of material often increases. A prime example of a troublesome group of material to handle is the series known to the staff of the NMC as the Canadian geological "A" series. This successively numbered series has a number of oddities.

The unifying factors that tie the sheets together are the common publisher and the fact that all the sheets carry an "A" number. A number of the early sheets also carry a publication number. There are a number of sheets that, while issued separately, also belong to a Geological Atlas of Canada. There are also a number of topographic sheets that carry "A" numbers.

Should the sheets containing both "A" and a publication number be included in this series or with the early publication number series? Should sheets belonging to the Atlas be handled separately? Should the topographic sheets be kept with the rest of the sheets or handled separately?

The aforementioned comments and questions all pose some difficult situations and decisions for map cataloguers in their attempts to properly document these items.

Probably the most pressing issue for many map cataloguers contemplating the idea of cataloguing this series using the multi-level technique deals with the problem of just what to call it. None of the sheets carry a series title. The lack of a series title is one issue that concerns many cataloguers. Cartographic Material: a manual of interpretation for AACR2 supplies the cataloguer with rule 1.B7. For those not familiar with this rule, it states that:

> If a clearly identifiable and consistently used series title is provided either on the items or in the publishers' literature and indexes, use this title as the title proper. In the later case, enclose it in square brackets.
>
> If there is no readily identifiable series title (e.g., considerable variation in title, or no title at all), construct a unique title using the guidelines below and use this as the title proper for the series.

The guidelines for constructing a unique title states that "when constructing a unique title for a map series choose only the title elements...which will uniquely identify the series and record them in the sequence indicated by the rule".[4]

The title elements are as follows:

1. area
2. subject
3. scale (only if consistent)
4. series number
5. corporate body
6. edition
7. date

This rule tends to cause some problems when one is attempting to devise titles for series in isolation and without consultation of map producers and colleagues. Often the title I might come up with may or may not be the one my colleagues in Moose Jaw or Fredericton might arrive at for the same series. We at the NMC are very concerned about this point. Our concern stems from the fact that we are looked on as the national bibliographic agency for cartographic material. The records we produce and input into the UTLAS system are or will be there for other institutions to use. The authority records we produce contribute to and are incorporated into the National Library's authority file. This, I feel, leaves us with the responsibility to produce the most accurate records possible.

In dealing with problems such as supplying titles to cartographic series, I believe forums such as the ACML conference and committees such as the Canadian Committee for Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials can play a vital role. Discussion and feed back from and among cataloguers, map librarians, map curators, etc. from all geographic regions is the only way that some consensus and level of uniformity can be reached or developed in naming (or, should I say, supplying titles to) important cartographic series.

I am sure many of you are now aware of the work being done at the Glenbow Institute with its map cataloguing project. Bob Batchelder has attempted to solicit opinions in recent months from a number of you as to what we should call many of these series which a researcher is likely to find in any collection across Canada. Bob's enquiries are geared more to the series area of the catalogue entry. Yet, this represents an attempt at consensus and uniformity in the map community that we should all look at.

I hope that the few examples put forward in this paper demonstrate to some extent the types of problems a cataloguer working with series material is faced with and forced to make decisions about.

NOTES

[1]Public Archives of Canada, National Map Collection, 1984, p. 1.

[2]Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials. Cartographic Materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2, 1982, p. 176.

[3]Ibid, p. 177.

[4]Ibid, p. 23.

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Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials. Cartographic Materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1982.

Public Archives of Canada. National Map Collection. Ottawa: Ministry of Supply and Service Canada, 1984.

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COVER

[World Map as the Face in a Fool's Cap. Anonymous. Antwerp?, circa 1590.] This map, the original of which is in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada (NMC 8136), has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 101 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE

[Planisphère en lieu de figure d'un fou du Roi. Anonyme. Anvers?, circa 1590.] Cette carte, dont l'original se trouve à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives publiques du Canada (NMC 8136), a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC no 101 (ISSN 0827-8024).

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRODUCTION OF ATLASES

T. R. Weir
Professor Emeritus
The University of Manitoba

A librarian scanning the shelves that contain atlases must wonder at the number and variety that make up the collection. The librarian will quickly observe that atlases have one thing in common: they are basically bound collections of maps.

They differ from books in several ways. Books are comprised of words; atlases communicate by means of symbols. Both, in their unique ways, are seeking to convey ideas. Words need no interpretation except the occasional reference to a dictionary. Maps, on the other hand, are symbolic representations of reality and must be interpreted by means of a key or legend.

Atlases are built around themes. Such themes may be singular in nature such as climate or soil or population. For the most part, however, the themes presented in atlases are multiple in nature consisting of a wide range of topics. Usually the themes are contained within a unified framework such as a region, a province, a continent or the world.

The problems facing the editor of an atlas are in some ways unique and in other ways resemble those of an author. It is the purpose of this paper to briefly classify those problems common to the presentation of data through symbols or, simply, the problems associated with the making of an atlas.

The first, and perhaps the most obstinate, problem is that of obtaining finances. This need is three-fold: research and compilation; preparation of plates; printing and binding.

The usual source of funds in Canada is the Social Science Research Council. Only in recent years has the Council conceded that part of the cost of atlas production is basic research. A proposal must be formulated to justify the need for funds based on research. This need must include the use of one or more graduate students to whom the funds are paid.

The second principal need for finances is in the preparation of multi-colour plates for printing, usually referred to as "plate negatives". This involves the cost of scribing and colour separation, skills rarely found in graduate students. Therefore, the editor must obtain the services of experienced draftspersons. The third stage in atlas financing is that of printing and binding. Because of the very high costs involved, the editor is usually obliged to engage an agency such as a University Press or a government department. This is the principal reason why most full-colour atlases are either provincial or national in coverage. Not all governments are easily convinced that in these straightened times costs of publication can be justified. In addition to printing expenses, the publisher must also assume the costs of advertising and provide, in addition, a 30 to 40

Presented at the ACML Annual Conference.

percent mark-up to dealers. Convincing a publisher becomes a major undertaking, and, incidentally, leaves little for the editor by way of royalty.

A second major problem in atlas production is the time element. In spite of computers and plotters and other technological advances, the usual time required to produce a quality product is from three to five years. Securing and training graduate students in data processing; waiting for the decennial census to publish the required data; procuring skilled draftspersons who usually are otherwise employed are some of the time constraints involved. Every lengthy delay means that essential data is that much closer to becoming obsolete.

A third problem is that of defining the purpose and scope of the atlas which, in turn, will determine its content. Related to this will be the number and kind of users anticipated. This is critical in the case of a multi-purpose atlas where one attempts to communicate with a large and varied audience. The academic level must also be kept in mind, especially in the case of school atlases. If the adult level is anticipated, the content is usually directed to college use and to certain branches of government and to segments of the business community. To become economically viable, the number of users is, of course, highly significant.

Most regional atlases are multi-purpose requiring the editor to decide on what themes will be developed. One must be selective concerning available subject matter in order to keep a balance between themes of different kinds, especially in the case of regional atlases. Some themes will be supportive of others as, for example, are soils maps when dealing with agriculture, or geology when dealing with mineral resources. Themes should not be dealt with in isolation, but integrated with related subject matter. This calls for careful organization of content.

In addition to major thematic maps, the editor must be concerned with explanatory text, graphs, pictures, gazetteer, glossary, inset maps, etc.

In regional atlases, decisions must be made with respect to balance of content. If the economy of a region is chiefly agricultural, then an adequate treatment of this topic is essential and yet should not be overdeveloped at the expense of other themes. Integration and balance are equally important. The editor should be guided by a basic philosophy pertaining to the relationship of major themes in order to achieve essential unity and balance of content.

Having decided on purpose, content and organization, the editor must turn next to the problem of source material. Sources may include existing maps, statistical data, theses, government documents, historical references, census material, etc. It is important when using existing map material that it is up-dated. This is especially true of physical maps such as geology and soils. Revisions should be made. Added problems with existing maps concern projection, scale and the need for generalizing. Adaptation of existing map material may become a major problem.

In the case of maps based on the latest available census material, the editor must decide on relevant analytical procedures that will produce a map capable of being understood by the intended reader. The most sophisticated analysis is not necessarily, therefore, the most appropriate. The ultimate goal will determine the method of data analysis. The kind of symbols to be employed may also affect the method of analysis. While it cannot be overemphasized that the most recent data sources should be used, the editor may find some solace in the fact that, largely

due to the need for generalizing data, minor variations when expressed in symbolic form are unlikely to produce radical changes in pattern or location over the short term.

A fifth problem confronting the editor is that of selecting base maps, including also the selection of a suitable projection. The principal base map must lend itself to a variety of scales. Fortunately, most regional atlases depict areas that are already covered by topographic maps and special purpose maps. It is, therefore, unlikely that a cartographer will find it necessary to draw his own projection. However, adaptation of pre-existing maps to a wide variety of data may present some problems, especially in terms of scale. Generalization of topographic detail may be necessary.

In the recent Atlas of Manitoba, it was necessary to express a single projection at six different scales in order to accommodate double-page maps, as well as single-page maps with two, four, nine and sixteen maps to the page. Several plates involved six maps to a double page. Generalization of base data may be necessary in relation to the various scales employed. In addition, inset maps have to be adapted to existing space.

Sixth, and most challenging of the problems confronted, is that of map design. Layout involving choice of symbols, positioning of component parts and the application of colour is of major concern to the editor. There is little by way of formulas or rules to guide him in communicating with the reader. Since the legend functions as a dictionary, much thought must be given to the matter of legibility. Nothing will discourage the reader quicker than a poorly conceived legend with symbols lacking in contrast or colours that jar the sensibilities or offend conventional tastes. Too much detail serves only to clutter a map, while too little results in a costly waste of space. The editor must strive to achieve a balance between the elements of layout including the positioning of the legend, graphs, notes and titles and at the same time select symbols that are easy to comprehend and artistically arranged. A sense of the artistic is highly important in addition to legibility. Herein is the major challenge to the cartographer: to achieve meaningful communication through the medium of symbols arranged in a manner both pleasing and intelligible to the reader.

The seventh problem relates to colour selection. While several schemes involving hue, value and chroma are available, it is usually necessary for the editor to develop his own "colour key". This ensures standardization of colour enabling the editor to allocate various hues to appropriate symbols and areas comprising the map. The key consists of primary and secondary colours or hues, subject to screening so that value and chroma may be taken into account. This, in turn, provides the contrast so essential to the language of map-reading. The editor must labour tirelessly to make maximum use of the colour key in order to achieve legibility and at the same time conform to the rules of conventional use. While science enters into the choice of colour, and a variety of rules have been suggested, in the end the decision of the cartographer will be largely subjective. Map-making is still very much an art and the map itself should be regarded as an art-form.

Having made critical choices with respect to content, layout and colour selection, the editor must now concern himself with such technical aspects as scribing, colour separation and making of plate negatives. Creative work is largely over, and from this point on problems are those of the highly skilled draftsperson who

must interpret the layout and prepare the plates for printing. Register of colour and line are now of utmost importance. Results are revealed in the colour proof. The cartographer is now faced with making final changes and correcting errors in scribing and peel-coating. Scrupulous examination of the proofs is essential at this point, the responsibility for which belongs to the cartographic editor.

Plate negatives, when corrected, pass on to the printer who is charged with the responsibility of maintaining register and applying inks as prescribed. Experience shows that, even at this level, the editor is needed to critically examine the press proofs and insist that pre-established standards be maintained throughout the press run. The printed sheets are now ready for binding.

From our consideration of the various problems from research to printing, the editor must take responsibility for every phase of production. At the same time, the publication of a multi-coloured, regional atlas involves a team of specialists, each making his unique contribution through the medium of the modern map.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Professor Weir was editor of four regional atlases:

Economic Atlas of Manitoba,
Province of Manitoba, 1960.

Atlas of the Prairie Provinces,
Oxford University Press, 1971.

Atlas of Winnipeg,
University of Toronto Press, 1978.

Atlas of Manitoba,
Department of Natural Resources,
Province of Manitoba, 1983.

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES CANADA REPORT ON THE CANADA MAP OFFICE

John A. McArthur
Director, Reproduction and Distribution
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

1984/85 Statistics

During the year ending March 31, 1985, Surveys & Mapping Branch published the following:

932 new or revised topographical maps
279 aeronautical charts
50 geographical maps

In addition, 711 restock items were printed along with 421 other maps and charts for other EMR branches and other government departments. In all, 2,393 titles were printed compared to 3,064 in 1983/84 and 3,419 in 1982/83. About 2,900 titles had been expected, but slippage in the compilation programs and postponement of the electoral redistribution program (300 maps) resulted in the low output for the year. The average press run was slightly more than 2,564 copies per title, a result of the imposition of decision modelling to reduce inventory investment and overall costs of the product supply operations.

The Canada Map Office distributed slightly more than 2.3 million map/chart items (down 0.2 million from the previous year) and 813,000 air information publications (up 99,000 from the 1983/84 figure). A good part of the reduction in map/chart distribution results from the adoption of the Visual Navigation Chart, with one chart covering the area of four of the old Canadian Pilotage Charts.

The inventory grew from 15,482 titles to 15,738.

More than 71,000 map items were supplied to depositories compared to 67,000 in 1983/84.

Highlights of 1984/85

1. Putting into full service the 1600 mm four-colour press with computer-controlled inking. This machine represented the start of a new era in cartographic printing. The $1.8 million project (which included renovation of the pressroom, security improvements, etc.) was precisely on schedule and within budget.

2. Installation of a pile-fed, large-format folding machine to replace two old and worn-out machines and which enormously improves our map/chart folding capability.

Presented at the ACML Annual Conference.

3. Calling of tenders for a second new printing press, a 1050 mm, six-over-one colour machine with computer-controlled inking. A contract award is expected in early July with delivery in January 1986 and service in April. This procurement will complete the modernization of our plant which was the subject of so much controversy over the period 1978-1982. The dispute was featured in the Auditor-General's Report to Parliament in 1982 and later used in a special A-G report to Parliament on conflict in government.

4. Installation of the computerized order entry, etc. system in the Canada Map Office. (See Map Distribution System item below.)

5. Approval of a two-stage price increase for maps, charts, airphoto reproductions, air information publications, etc. The retail price of a standard topographical map is being increased from $3.00 to $3.50 on April 1, 1985 and to $4.00 on April 1, 1986. The prices of other maps are being increased comparably. These price increases result from the present government's announced intention to reduce expenditures and increase "user pay" for services to the public.

   Educational discounts and depository privileges are unchanged.

6. Completion of the plan to market the Fifth Edition of the National Atlas as a boxed set. The first offering, consisting of twenty-five maps in an attractive box, will be delivered to purchasers this summer at a cost of $142.50 per set. Periodically thereafter, the sets will be expanded with the issue of new Atlas maps with the cost expected to be about $6.00 per map. When the number of maps reaches the capacity of the box (about eight maps), a second box will be sold at a cost of approximately $30.00.

   All maps will be back printed with a title and plate number. Only 3,000 sets are being assembled (2,000 English and 1,000 French) in the belief that it will be of interest to the institutional market only.

7. Conclusion of further exchange agreements with provincial government mapping agencies for digital data. Such arrangements are now in place with Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes (LRIS), with others being negotiated. These are essential in order to avoid costly duplication in data acquisition and digitizing, and to maintain national standards.

   A Surveys & Mapping Branch team prepared a draft policy statement on the provision of digital cartographic products to users. This statement is undergoing examination by authorities and some concern is being expressed regarding the proposed scale of charges.

8. Conclusion of a regional sales agreement with the Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping which went into affect on April 1, 1985. Alberta is making a major investment in stock, a new warehouse, additional staff and an extensive marketing campaign. Their operation is expected to be financially self-supporting within three years.

   Similar regional sales agreements are in place in Manitoba and the Maritimes (MRMS) and two more, with Quebec and British Columbia, are being considered.

Current Issues and Concerns

1. Map Distribution System--Last year, it was reported that the system would be operational in September 1984. In fact, the core system went on-line in February and, because of deficiencies, has not been accepted to date (June 1, 1985). It appears that the contractor, COGNOS Ltd., badly underestimated the complexities of our operations and it is very fortunate that the firm is most reputable and capable of fulfilling their contractual obligations.

2. Depository System Overhaul--Partly because of the delay in full implementation of the Map Distribution System, and partly because of staff shortages (the Canada Map Office is currently being operated with a staff of twenty-two as compared to fifty-two in 1974), no progress has been made. If no further staff cuts are imposed (the recent budget indicated a 6 percent reduction over six years), it should be possible to commence the operation later this year.
There is no intention on the part of Surveys & Mapping Branch to curtail depository privileges. In fact, we hope to expand it somewhat to serve some institutions not now served.

3. Nielsen Commission--The Nielsen review of federal government operations includes a major examination of all surveying and mapping units. The task force team is headed by Jim Stanley, President of the Maritime Resource Management Service and Richard Groot of Surveys & Mapping Branch and includes three representatives from industry. Their terms of reference are quite broad but their time is quite limited, being obliged to complete their report by the end of July. A new amalgamated organization, encompassing all units, is a possible outcome of this study.

4. Sherbrooke Institute of Cartography--As directed by the government, a complete plan was developed for the establishment of this institution during the year, and a training facility was fitted-up and manned with twenty-five new personnel. However, the recent budget speech indicated that the government had decided to defer the project "for the immediate future" because of the cost ($82 million in 1983 dollars).

5. Cost Recovery--The budget speech indicated that "as a further efficiency measure, prices currently charged for survey and mapping products will be revised to cover at least the full variable costs of production". The precise meaning of this statement has, to date, not been determined. However, it is very likely that we will be obliged to further increase map prices (a price of $5.00 for a standard topographical map is a distinct possibility), and to consider the extension of cost recovery to include maintenance (revision) costs. This latter possibility was proposed by the Reagan administration in the U.S. for aeronautical and marine charts, and is the policy in some European countries (including the U.K.) for maps and charts at scales of 1:50,000 and smaller.

6. Map Packaging--In an attempt to provide users with undamaged delivery of flat maps, a new polyethylene mailing tube will go into service soon. Canada Post has an annoying habit of bending the old cardboard tubes to make them fit into a mail bag. It is expected that the considerable additional cost of the new tube will be offset by a reduction in the number of returned parcels but, more importantly, customer satisfaction should be improved.

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

Betty Kidd
Director, National Map Collection

The annual report of the National Map Collection is almost a tradition at ACML conferences, the first one having been presented in Sackville in 1975. In preparing the 1985 report, I quickly reviewed the reports delivered (and printed in the Proceedings and, later, in the Bulletin) during the last decade, paying particular attention to the 1975 report. There is an old saying that "things change, but remain the same"--and this became strikingly clear in the review of the past.

To compare a few topics discussed in 1975 with those we could discuss in 1985, let us consider the following:

1975	1985
1) Development of cataloguing guidelines for cartographic materials.	Development of descriptive standards for architectural materials--ADAG, International Council on Archives, etc.
2) Agreement with National Library on authorities.	Agreement with National Library for use of DOBIS for searching; transfer of Cartomatique system from National Library to National Map Collection; need to negotiate with National Library concerning publication of a national bibliography.
3) Stockpiling of Canadian maps for redistribution.	Review of redistribution program. Session at ACML conference.
4) Experimentation with 105 mm microfilm.	Contracting out of the microfilming work.
5) Conservation studies in Archives Branch.	Conservation survey in summer 1984 and later analysis and report.
6) Publication of card catalogue by G. K. Hall.	Completion of pilot project stage of automation using UTLAS.
7) Increasing number of government transfers.	Study relating to identification and scheduling of government records.

Presented at the ACML Annual Conference.

As usual, I will discuss divisional activities and plans under the headings "Acquisition", "Custody", "Public Service and Outreach" and "Administration".

Acquisition

In 1984/85, more than 70,000 items were again acquired by the National Map Collection. Compared to last year, there was a significant change in the distribution of the acquisitions. Fifty-five percent was received by the Government Cartographical and Architectural Records Section, compared to 79.5 percent in the previous year. Modern Cartography's share increased from 20 percent to 44.8 percent, while Early Canadian Cartography's share, although continuing to be significant material, remained constant at less than 1 percent.

The pilot project for the identification and scheduling of cartographic records in government departments was completed. Surveys were conducted in the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, in the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Fisheries and Oceans and in three directorates of the Department of National Defence. The final report by Brian Hallett dated March 1985 concludes with six recommendations:

1. That the investigation of the records management process in Fisheries & Oceans, National Defence and Energy, Mines and Resources be extended as the resources of the National Map Collection permit.

2. Than an inventory of cartographic and architectural records holdings be conducted by the records management offices of all government departments and agencies. That the National Map Collection and the Records Management Branch establish respective roles in promoting, developing and monitoring progress to achieve goals of the project.

3. That the National Map Collection maintain its role under the present records scheduling process. That any archival transfers be coordinated by the Records Manager or that the Records Manager be informed.

4. That the National Map Collection assist the Records Management and Micrographic Services in training departmental personnel in the records management process for cartographic and architectural records.

5. That the National Map Collection assist Records Management and Micrographic Services in the evaluation of the records management process. That Records Management and Micrographic Services identify where this assistance is needed for cartographic and architectural records.

6. That the Records Management offices of all government departments and agencies work with their operational units to establish a records management process for their cartographic and architectural records.

We expect these recommendations, if followed, in time to clarify and to ease the records role of the National Map Collection--although there may well be more work at first--and to ensure that cartographic records are properly handled throughout federal departments.

In the area of our foreign holdings, there was a major transfer of 12,500 thematic maps from the Cartographic Resource Centre (that is, the Map Library) at Energy, Mines and Resources. In addition, the section chief of Modern Cartography, Louis Cardinal, met with a number of producers and distributors during a European trip last summer, including the Directorate of Overseas Surveys in Southampton and GeoCentre in Stuttgart.

Custody

The work with UTLAS progressed steadily throughout 1984/85. At the present time, only a few products remain to be signed off. When the system is fully operational, we will begin inputting a backlog of records, currently on worksheets. The Documentation and Government Sections are currently cooperating in order to ensure the development of the application of UTLAS for large record groups of material.

As in other years, many control duties have been carried out by contract personnel. In 1985/86, it is estimated that some 70,000 items will be listed in finding aids and/or catalogued.

In conservation activities, we are currently reviewing conservation practices and will probably be revising some of these. In 1985/86, capital monies are being spent on storage for aerial photographs, atlases and rolled maps and, also, additional large-size horizontal cabinets will be ordered.

The custom-built rolled map cabinets, a variation of museum storage, ordered last year have been successful. For more information, refer to the article by T. Nagy on these cabinets in the July-August 1985 issue of The Archivist. Additional cabinets will be ordered this year, with several small changes incorporated--that is, the cabinet will be divided into two units and stoppers will be placed on each drawer, and will be used for atlas storage, as well as for rolled maps.

The eight-month microfilming contract with an outside company supplying three personnel commenced in March 1985. At this time, we are not sure how microfilming will be done at the end of the contract.

Public Service and Outreach

Most outreach activities have and will relate to the completion and seeing through publication of three divisional publications--the Guide to the National Map Collection (the edited French text has been approved; we must review and approve the edited English translation before it is sent to printing), the Union List of Topographic Series (currently at a word processing firm--typesetting will be done from the tapes in the near future, and then printed), and Treasures of the National Map Collection (currently on hold until after the conference this summer). Unfortunately, the National Map Collection is unable to publish a 1986 Antique Map Calendar.

The Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography is being hosted by the National Map Collection during the week of July 8 to 12, 1985. We expect to have approximately 125 delegates present, from all parts of the world. About thirty papers will be given, and there will be special sessions/workshops on colonial cartography, teaching the history of cartography, cartobibliography, and a session for map curators who look after historical maps will be held the Sunday

prior to the conference. If you can, join us in July--it will be worthwhile and enjoyable.

The redistribution program is scheduled to be evaluated this year, input is being sought from interested parties, as discussed earlier in this conference.

We, in the National Map Collection, are eager to meet with curators of current cartographic collections to discuss rationalization of collecting policies across Canada. Although we had hoped to sponsor such a meeting this autumn, it now appears that the meeting will have to be delayed until spring of 1986.

Administration

Following the retirement of the Dominion Archivist, Dr. Wilfred Smith, in October 1984, a new Dominion Archivist was recently appointed--Dr. Jean-Pierre Wallot, a historian and formerly vice-rector at the Université de Montréal, has just commenced his duties at the beginning of June. (In fact, he will meet with P.A.C. staff on Friday of this week.) The next year should be very interesting as we see what directions are favoured by the new deputy minister. Developments will, of course, also be influenced by the new Minister (Marcel Masse), the report of the Neilsen Task Force and the implications of the recent budget.

There have been a number of staff changes since the Fredericton report--last June, Lou Seboek died suddenly; in December, Maurice McCauley retired after thirty-seven years in the public service; and, in March 1985, Verna Mole left the division after fourteen years. New staff hired are Joseph Sas (MARC editor), Marguerite Cummings (office manager), Guylaine Perreault (word processor operator), Alain Rainville (archivist in Government Section), Craig Gerlitz (control clerk), Carol White (reference officer), Norma Mousaw (cataloguer) and Jeffrey Murray (archivist, Modern Cartography). Two positions remain vacant--the professional reference officer position (because Tom Nagy's duties have altered significantly--he is now the divisional custodial officer) and the French cataloguer position.

This summer, some eight students will be employed in the Collection, performing a variety of tasks--including listing collections, performing redistribution duties, drafting chapters for the divisional procedural manual and assisting in reference.

In 1985/86, planned utilization of person-hours and budget by activity is as follows:

	Person-hours(%)	Operational & Capital Budget(%)
1) Acquisition	5%	10%
2) Control	31%	20%
3) Conservation/ Microfilming	10%	35%
4) Public Service/ Outreach	18%	20%
5) Professional Services	4%	3%
6) Training	3%	2%
7) Administration	14%	
8) Leave	13%	10%
9) Other	2%	

The total number of person-hours available in 1985/86 is 47,476, and the total operational/capital budget, $443 thousand. The budget figure includes special one-year allotments of $75 thousand for purchase of storage equipment, and $30 thousand for assistance in publications.

In conclusion, I would like to extend an as-yet unofficial invitation for the Association of Canadian Map Libraries to meet at the Public Archives of Canada in 1991, the 25th anniversary of the Association. The ACML held its first meeting at the PAC in 1967, and it is, in my opinion, fitting that after a quarter-century, in which our histories have been closely intertwined, that the 1991 conference be celebrated in Ottawa.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
MAP LIBRARY
AERIAL PHOTO COLLECTION

Mary Armstrong
Librarian

The University of Toronto Map Library has a large (252,113 photos) and varied collection of aerial photos, focussing almost exclusively on Ontario and Toronto.

The photos are grouped together in collections according to scale and type, and named AP1 (aerial photos 1), AP2, etc. For in-house use, the Map Library has two mirror stereoscopes (one with a magnifying head), several pocket stereoscopes, parallax bars, an ASD photography/mapping scale calculator and a portable light to reduce any shadows over the image area.

The Aerial Photo Collections

AP1 Metropolitan Toronto Aerial Photo Enlargements

These 2' x 2' non-stereo photos at a scale of 1:4,800 are held for the years 1947, 1950, 1954, 1956-57, 1959-1978, 1980-85. They were produced by Northway Survey Corp. (formerly Hunting Survey and Lockwood Survey) for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board. There is also a set for the City of Toronto, which began in 1981 and should soon be completed, at a scale of 1:480.

AP2 Metropolitan Toronto Aerial Photos

This group of 9" x 9" stereo photos at a scale of 1:12,000 was produced in 1964 by Hunting Survey. As stereo coverage for Metro Toronto is available in the AP5 Collection for 1953/54 and 1971/72, this set completes coverage of Metro at approximately ten-year intervals.

AP3a Canada Topographical Survey Aerial Photo Collection

This series of 1600 9" x 9" stereo and oblique photos of selected landforms and cultural features in Canada was produced by the federal government around 1970. It is primarily a teaching aid. Locational access is through N.T.S. numbers with additional access available through a landform of cultural feature index. The accompanying index provides a small description of each photo group.

AP3b Bostock Aerial Photo Collection

A similar but smaller collection of selected photos than AP3a. Photos are listed and indexed in A catalogue of selected air photographs by H.S. Bostock. Published as GSC Paper 67-48.

AP4 Southern Ontario Aerial Photo Mosaic

A mosaic (non-stereo) of Southern Ontario below the shield, with roads and place names added. Approx. 600 9" x 14" photos at a scale of 1:63,360 taken in 1953-55.

AP5 Ontario Aerial Photo Collection

Approximately 230,000 9" x 9" stereo photos of Ontario south of 53°N at a scale of 1:15,840. The Library receives only superseded photos from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and coverage is substantial but not complete.

Present coverage basically includes Southern Ontario for 1952-55, and 1966 or 1971-72, and Northern Ontario in sections from 1952 on. This is the major collection in the Library and is useful for the study of forestry, settlement patterns, geology, land use, water distribution, etc.

AP6 Miscellaneous Collection of Single Photos and Remote Sensing Photos

A small world-wide collection of urban and rural photos highlighting interesting landforms or cultural patterns, and types and applications of photography in various disciplines. Photos are verticals or obliques with various scales, dates and producers.

There is also a collection of remote sensing photos covering all of Ontario in 1974, and a limited number for other areas.

Loan Policies

All photos except those of the Toronto region are available for twenty-four hour loan to people with a valid University of Toronto Library card. Ten photos may be borrowed.

On interlibrary loan, a maximum of thirty photos may be borrowed for a two-week period, at the discretion of the Map Librarian.

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY OTTAWA, 1985

Report by
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Map Librarian
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This is "one map librarian's" view of the Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography in Ottawa from July 7th through 12th. It was a well-run conference and a veritable banquet for the mind in terms of papers presented and people to talk to. These conferences are unique as they are not a function of an association, but a biennial gathering of individuals, primarily from Europe and North America, to present papers on and discuss various aspects of the history of cartography. The presenters and attendees were librarians, archivists, collectors, dealers, retirees, students, cartographers, historians, linguists and scholarly amateurs.

The conference began with an all day meeting on Sunday for "curators of collections of historical maps" which was attended by about forty-five people. Introductory remarks were made by Edward H. Dahl, Head of the Early Canadian Section of the National Map Collection and Conference Chairperson. These remarks were followed by each attendee introducing himself/herself and giving brief information on his/her collection. There were a few others, besides myself, who cared for a primarily modern collection. Betty Kidd, Director of the National Map Collection, spoke briefly on its history and structure, while three other staff members described the work of their sections (Early Canadian--Ed Dahl, Services--Gilles Langelier, and Documentation--Hugo Stibbe). Tours of various parts of the National Map Collection followed. In the afternoon, there was a loosely structured session on activities and problems, such as in acquisitions and conservation. Interesting tid-bits of information surfaced, such as that the National Map Collection has a complete set of the "Irish Townlands Series" (Irish Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale map) which can be purchased for about $950.00 (1,907 fiche), and that Yale University has withdrawn about 200 maps from use as they cannot even handle them to copy them.

The conference was formally opened on Monday morning by Ed Dahl with an official welcome on behalf of the Public Archives by Jean-Pierre Wallot, Dominion Archivist, and a briefer one by D.R. Fraser Taylor, Vice-President of the International Cartographic Association. The inaugural paper was "The Mapping of Canada, 1500 - 1760" presented by Conrad Heidenreich of York University. This was followed by two sessions on teaching the history of cartography briefly interrupted by a paper about the copperplates of the "Atlantic Neptune" followed by a printing from one of these copperplates (this printing continued throughout the week, and I have photos of it). The Tuesday sessions began with a general session of three papers which was followed by two lengthy sessions on Carto-


NATIONAL LIBRARY
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

bibliographies including reports on methods, techniques, cartobibliographies in process, as well as three major papers. Two afternoon concurrent sessions covered aspects of European cartography with six papers. The evening was a joint session with the Ottawa Map Society of four papers on Canadian cartography. Wednesday morning saw three sessions (two concurrent) of nine papers on various aspects, while the afternoon consisted of a seminar on colonial cartography which went until nearly 6:30 p.m., and then recessed to be finished with the sixth and seventh papers on Thursday a.m. Several tours had also been arranged of the Public Archives and the National Map Collection, Surveys and Mapping Branch of Energy, Mines and Resources, the records conservation facility at the PAC and the Geocartographics Subsection of Statistics Canada. On Thursday morning, there was a session on portolan charts and early rutters (sailing directions) which included among the three papers one by Selma Huxley Barkham on "The Fishermen's Contribution to the Early Cartography of Eastern Canada" which emphasized Newfoundland. The other morning session had one paper as well as reports by conference participants. Thursday afternoon consisted of reports and a discussion of the future of the conferences as well as that of the International Society for the History of Cartography and a brief closing ceremony.

Friday was an all-day bus tour of eastern Ontario, the Rideau Canal System (including the locks in Ottawa and Merrickville) and a visit to Upper Canada Village on the St. Lawrence River. Walking through the village one was able to see numerous early maps, and one celestial globe, as part of the educational displays or the decorations. There were various social events, too, throughout the week such as a boat cruise on the Ottawa River, a banquet at the National Museum of Man (which was followed by a serious after-dinner speech by J. Brian Harley on "Imago Mundi: The last Fifty Years and the Next Ten"), and a reception/dinner at Dows Lake Pavilion. On Saturday there was an excursion to Montreal by bus to visit the city and to see the exhibition "The Discovery of the World - Maps of the Earth and the Cosmos" at the David M. Stewart Museum, St. Helen's Island. I missed this as I returned to St. John's on Saturday, but I understand that it is a marvelous exhibit and will continue through October.

The number of delegates to the meeting was 147. A quick survey of the list of delegates showed attendees from eight Canadian provinces, nineteen U.S. states and fifteen other countries. The greatest number were from Ontario (26), the United Kingdom (17), Quebec (12), Illinois (10), Wisconsin (8), while five were from New York, D.C. and the Federal Republic of Germany. Newfoundland was represented by three delegates as were Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Netherlands and Italy. Represented by two delegates were Virginia, California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Alaska, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Spain, Finland, France and Cypress while there was one delegate each from Georgia, Connecticut, Florida, Colorado, Texas, Washington, Ohio, Manitoba, Alberta, Portugal, South Africa, Belgium, Israel, Austria, Australia and Greece.

It was truly a memorable meeting! The forthcoming twelfth and thirteenth conferences are scheduled for Paris in 1987 and Amsterdam in 1989. It is something to look forward to attending!

EDITOR'S NOTE

The International Conference on the History of Cartography will meet next in Paris, 7-11 September, in 1987. Themes are medieval world maps; methods of great discoveries cartography; the state and cartography; the description of islands; and methods of historical cartography of towns.

The conference will be sponsored by the Bibliotèque Nationale, Département des Cartes et Plans, and the coordinator is Monique Pelletier.

REVIEWS

Rooney, John F. This Remarkable Continent: An Atlas of United States and Canadian Society and Cultures. College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1982. viii, 316 p. (Published for the Society for the North American Cultural Survey.) ISBN 0-89096-111-5; LC 80-6113 $45.00.

This Remarkable Continent is an atlas of approximately 390 maps and illustrations which presents a historical and contemporary overview of the culture and folklore of North America. The three objectives of this volume which are summarized in both the introduction and on the book jacket are: (1) to inform the general public of the spatial patterns of "social and cultural traits" in North America; (2) to serve as a scholarly text for specialists in the fields of cultural geography and anthropology; and (3) to "excite curiosity about the many aspects of North American life".

The Society for the North American Cultural Survey (SNACS), the publisher of this volume, was founded in 1974. The Society's mandate is to support research which records the history of current culture and folklore in North America. SNACS has issued two preliminary studies referred to as "Scratch Atlases" in 1975 and 1976. These studies were distributed solely to the members of the Society. Field work is being conducted in various sites across the continent and the Society envisages publishing a more detailed atlas based on this data. John F. Rooney Jr., one of the editors, has culled some of the maps in this text from a previous publication which he wrote entitled Cultural Atlas of the United States.

The organization of the atlas contents has been the responsibility of three general editors, a cartographic editor, a coordinating editor and twelve associate editors. The subject matter has been explored in thirteen unique chapters. The topics studied include--"Settlement" (Chapter 2), "Land Tenure" (Chapter 3), "Ethnicity" (Chapter 7), and new themes--"Foodways" (Chapter 10), "Music and Dance" (Chapter 11) and "Place Perception" (Chapter 13). The chapters are structured according to the following framework: definition of key terms; discussion of the theoretical concepts of the topic; and a selection of pertinent maps and captions which summarizes the contents of the maps (Richard E. Groop, The American Cartographer, V. 11, No. 1, April 1984, p. 86). Next follows a list of map sources, a selective bibliography and index.

The atlas contains an assortment of small-scale maps, including continental, country and regional maps, as well as large-scale city maps. Map scale, projection and data source are seldom cited on the maps. Maps from different chapters cannot be easily compared with one another due to the numerous scales employed in their construction.

The atlas utilizes greytones to shade maps and to create patterns for choropleth maps (Richard E. Groop, The American Cartographer). The absence of coloured maps and the monotonous application of greytones do not convey a pleasing visual impression. As a result, the reader is not encouraged to scrutinize the maps. The reader is also distracted by the numerous greytone patterns which are used to distinguish class intervals on the maps.

The layout for the majority of maps is excellent, notably the maps that have been redrafted by the staff at the Cartographic Laboratory at Oklahoma State University. However, there are some maps that have been directly reproduced from their original source and are illegible; for example, maps 1-7 and the United States Geological Survey topographic maps.

Only 6 percent of the maps illustrate Canadian cultural patterns. The maps included are, in most cases, from sources published in the period 1930-1950. Ideally, a subsequent edition will attempt to portray a more uniform representation of Canadian and American material.

The editors show great foresight in exploring new material. The chapters on "Foodways", "Music and Dance" and "Place Perception" are succinctly written and display interesting maps. For example, the following maps 10-18, 11-6, 11-7 and 13-5 document spatial patterns which have not been discussed in other cultural geography atlases.

The mapping of the culture and folklore of North America is an enormous undertaking and SNACS must be congratulated for their leading research in this field. Hopefully, a second edition will rectify some of the apparent cartographic failings and apply a greater variety of mapping techniques that will assist the general public in interpreting the maps more easily. For example, the atlases written by Michael Kidron--The War Atlas and The New State of the World Atlas--examine subjects that are topical and adopt innovative mapping techniques that result in maps that are easily understood by the general public.

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Merrett, Christopher E. Map Classification: a comparison of schemes, with special reference to the continent of Africa. Champaign: Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois, 1982. 31 p. (Occasional Papers; no. 154, June 1982) $3.00.

Merrett's Map Classification: a comparison of schemes is a succinctly written essay published in the "Occasional Papers" series of the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science. This paper studies the major structure of eight classification schemes including book oriented and specialized map classification systems. The schemes studied are: UDC, DDC, Boggs & Lewis, Parsons, American Geographical Society (AGS), International Geographical Union (IGU) and titling. This volume contains a table of contents, an introduction on the function of classification, a brief bibliography and an appendix which summarizes the structure of each classification system studied.

Merrett has authored several articles on map classification and compiled a cartobibliography on Natal, and is currently working on a historical atlas of Natal. An undergraduate degree in geography along with professional positions in university and archival map collections in the Republic of South Africa have provided this author with an expertise and familiarity with the control and classification of maps.

Important premises discussed in the section on the function of classification include the conflict that may arise between classification and filing arrangements and the importance of geographic area in the classification of maps. The main portion of the essay views each classification scheme with regard to the following structure: area classification (hierarchical arrangement, presence or absence of political, physio-geographic & historical regions), subject classification (presence or absence of synthesis[1] with area, treatment of the discipline of geography and topographic maps), form subdivisions and filing arrangement. Figures one through four, pages 7-10, map the area breakdown for the continent of Africa illustrating the assortment of historical, regional and physio-geographic regions employed in four of the classification schemes. Next, eight map samples representing the area of "South Africa as a whole to the Table Mountain" (page 19) are classified according to the eight classification schemes. Figure five on page 25 highlights the performance of each scheme in respect to its classification of area and theme.

This publication is well organized and recapitulates the pertinent features of the various schemes and their utility for map classification. However, in the section that presents map samples, several classification errors are noted; for example, in Map I the LC number should be G 8201 .F81, not G 8200 .F81; and in Map VI the LC number should be G 8504 .C1P2, and not G 8504 .C1F2; and B/L in the sample example should be 572.921 gmbd., not 572.921 gmbb.

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[1] Possibility of linking of two separate concepts)--see A.C. Foskett, "The Subject Approach to Information", 3rd ed. (London: Clive Bingley, 1977), p. 96 for a definition.

Merrett does not mention the fact that the Universal Decimal Classification is corrected and up-dated through the publication--Extension and Corrections to the UDC / International Federation for Documentation. Another possibility for the use of UDC for map classification would be to drop the notation 912 and (084.32) which is redundant if the entire collection being catalogued is solely maps and the books and atlases are classified according to a different scheme. Thus, the area number, theme, date and scale could serve as a class number. For example, Map I would be classed (6)342.3 1976 1:20,000,000 or 342.3(6) 1976 1:20,000,000. The author also fails to mention that Boggs & Lewis has never been revised, nor does it have a vehicle for corrections and revisions as exists for DDC, UDC and LC.

Merrett appears to define classification as the sole agent in the bibliographic description of maps. Subject headings and MARC CM coding perform a complementary role along with the classification number to ensure that the data contained on maps is retrievable. The author's endorsement of hybrid classification systems to serve local requirements is a practice not generally condoned in the cataloguing community. However, due to the development of descriptive cataloguing standards (AACR2, Chapter 3 and Cartographic Materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2) the exchange of map records among libraries using different classification schemes is not adversely effected.

This publication is recommended for all map collections; it presents a pragmatic overview of the difficulties of map cataloguing.

Karen Young
Map Library
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario

RECENT CATALOGUING RECORDS OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

Compiled by

Renée Schleussing
Bibliographic Services
MacKimmie Library, University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

Objectives: To provide and share cataloguing records of recent acquisitions of many Canadian Map Libraries.

Scope:

a) Thematic and general maps either covering any part of Canada and/or being produced in Canada, maps with Canadian content and maps from Government Departments, e.g., Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Hydrographic Service.

b) Thematic and general maps of the world or major regions likely to be received by Canadian map collections, e.g., maps from National Geographic, Central Intelligence Agency.

Contributors for this issue:

(Acronyms used are based on UTLAS "WHO Institutions and Source Codes")

ALB	:	University of Alberta Library
EMR	:	Geological Survey of Canada Library
UBC	:	University of British Columbia Library
UCL	:	University of Calgary Library
UTL	:	University of Toronto Library

If you wish to contribute to this section, or to share your comments on this section, please contact the compiler.

Index

RECENT CATALOGUING RECORDS

CANADA

Non-series maps

Canada-1:7 500 000 / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7, 500,000. 1 cm. to 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N--Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1985.
1 map ; 74 x 85 cm. (Canada base map series)

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
Shows populated places as at 1981 and boundaries.
Shows all of Greenland and portion of the United States and U.S.S.R.
Base map used in preparing the 5th ed. of the National atlas of Canada.
MCR 129, MCR 129F.

UCL

Canada: standard time zones / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000. 1 cm. to 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N--Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 85 cm. (The National atlas of Canada, 5th ed.)

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
French title: Canada : fuseaux horaires.
Shows all of Greenland and portion of the United States and U.S.S.R.
Based on information available to Nov. 1983.
MCR 4056, MCR 4056F.

ALB UBC UCL UTL

Canada: solar radiation-annual / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:12,500,000. 1 cm. to 125 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N--Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1984.
2 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 44 x 56 cm., sheet 94 x 63 cm. (The National atlas of Canada, 5th ed.)

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
French title: Canada : rayonnement solaire-annuel.
Prepared in association with Canadian Climate Centre.
COMPONENTS: Annual mean daily global radiation and variability of solar radiation - Annual mean daily global solar radiation.

MCR 4076, MCR 4076F.

ALB UBC UCL UTL

Canada : solar radiation-December and June / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:12,500,000. 1 cm. to 125 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N--Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1984.
4 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 44 x 56 cm., sheet 92 x 116 cm. (The National atlas of Canada, 5th ed.)

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
Prepared in association with Canadian Climate Centre.
Shows variability of radiation incident on a horizontal surface and on a south-facing surface of 90° and 60°--Shows limit of polar night (Dec.) and polar day (June)

UCL

Canada : magnetic declination chart 1985.0, lines of equal magnetic declination (variation) and annual change = Canada : carte déclinaision magnétique 1985.0, lignes d'égale déclinaison magnétique et variation annuelle / map produced by the Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, Earth Physics Branch. Scale 1:10,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conical proj., standard parallels 49° and 77°. Ottawa : Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 56 x 62 cm.

English and French.
Shows all of Greenland and portion of the United States and U.S.S.R.
Includes explanatory text.
MCR 701.

UCL

Canada : magnetic inclination chart 1985.0, lines of equal magnetic inclination and equal annual change = Canada : carte inclinaison magnétique 1985.0, lignes d'égale inclinaison magnétique et variation annuelle / map produced by the Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, Earth Physics Branch. Scale 1:10,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conical proj., standard parallels 49° and 77°.
Ottawa : Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 56 x 62 cm.

English and French.
Shows all of Greenland and portion of the United States and U.S.S.R.
Includes explanatory text.
MCR 704.

UCL

Canada : horizontal intensity chart 1985.0, lines of equal horizontal intensity and equal annual change = Canada : carte de l'intensité horizontale 1985.0, lignes d'égale intensité horizontale et variation annuelle / map produced by the Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, Earth Physics Branch. Scale 1:10,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conical proj., standard parallels 49°and 77°.
Ottawa : Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 56 x 62 cm.

English and French.
Shows all of Greenland and portion of the United States and U.S.S.R.
Includes explanatory text.
MCR 703.

UCL

Canada : total intensity chart 1985.0, lines of equal total intensity and equal annual change = Canada : carte de l'intensité totale 1985.0, lignes d'égale intensité totale et variation annuelle / map produced by the Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, Earth Physics Branch. Scale 1:10,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conical proj., standard parallels 44° and 77°. Ottawa : Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 56 x 62 cm.

English and French.
Shows all of Greenland and portion of the United States and U.S.S.R.
Includes explanatory text.
MCR 702.

UCL

Canada : vertical intensity chart 1985.0, lines of equal vertical intensity and equal annual change = Canada : carte de l'intensité verticale 1985.0, lignes d'égale intensité verticale et variation annuelle / map produced by the Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, Earth Physics Branch. Scale 1:10,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conical proj., standard parallels 49°and 77°.
Ottawa : Division of Seismology and Geomagnetism, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 56 x 62 cm.

English and French.
Shows all of Greenland and portion of the United States and U.S.S.R.
Includes explanatory text.
MCR 705.

UCL

Canada : road transportation network / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000. 1 cm. to 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°--Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°.
Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 85 cm. (The National atlas of Canada, 5th ed.)

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
French title: Canada : réseau de transport routier.
Shows road transportation networks (existing/under construction) classified by surface & major ferry routes--Shows population density.
Includes list of major sources.
Information as of 1981.
MCR 4050, MCR 405F.

ALB UBC UCL UTL

Canada : railway transportation network / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000. 1 cm. to 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N--Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°.
Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 85 cm. (The National atlas of Canada, 5th ed.)

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
French title: Canada : réseau de transport ferroviaire.
Shows railway/railway ferry ownership, lines (abandoned/under construction), railway ferries and tunnels.
Includes list of major sources.
Information as of Jan. 1981.
MCR 4070, MCR 4070F.

ALB UBC UCL UTL

Canada : natural gas pipelines / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000. 1 cm. to 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N--Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 85 cm. (The National atlas of Canada, 5th ed.)

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
French title: Canada : gazoducs.
Shows natural gas pipelines (existing and proposed), pipeline operators, compressor stations and natural gas fields.
Information as of 1980.
MCR 4049, MCR 4049F.

ALB UBC UCL UTL

Canada : oil pipelines / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000. 1 cm. to 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N--Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 85 cm. (The National atlas of Canada, 5th ed.)

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
French title: Canada : oléoducs.
Prepared in collaboration with National Energy Board.
Shows oil and petroleum pipelines (existing/proposed), oil fields, oil sands deposits, operators and pump stations.
Information as of 1980.
MCR 4048, MCR 4048F.

UBC UCL UTL

Canada : air transportation network / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000. 1 cm. to 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N--Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 85 cm. (The National atlas of Canada, 5th ed.)

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
French title: Canada : réseau de transport aérien.
Shows domestic air transportation network only.
Information as of 1983
MCR 4102, MCR 4012F.

AlB UBC UCL UTL

CANADA

Map series

Canadian nautical chart series. Scales differ. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, n.d.-
maps ; sheets 132 x 132 cm. or smaller + 1 booklet

Title also in French: Les Cartes marines canadiennes.
This series also known as: Canadian Hydrographic Service nautical charts or Canadian hydrographic charts.
Issued by the Canadian Hydrographic Service.
Some charts show Decca and/or Loran-C lines of position, magnetic declination.
Description of individual charts based on latest edition held by ... library.
Charts to be used in conjunction with the Canadian notices to mariners.
"Symbols and abbreviations used on Canadian nautical charts" see chart 1 of this series.

UBC UCL

1984-85 New charts:

Symbols and abbreviations used on Canadian nautical charts = Signes conventionnels et abréviations utilisés sur les cartes marines canadiennes. New ed., Oct.1984. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1984.
v, 34 p. : col. ill. ; 30 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 1)

English and French.
"The symbols and abbreviations shown in this publication are used on navigation charts published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service".

UCL

Atlantic Provinces

Sable Island, western portion, Atlantic Coast, Nova Scotia, Canada = Île de Sable, partie ouest, côte Atlantique, Nouvelle-Ecosse, Canada. Scale 1:100,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, Sept. 1984.
Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 110 x 74 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4099)

English and French.
Depths in metres.
Includes tidal information table.

UCL

Sable Island, Atlantic Coast, Nova Scotia, Canada = Ile de Sable, côte Atlantique, Nouvelle-Ecosse, Canada. Scale 1:100,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, Sept.1984. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 110 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4098)

English and French.
Depths in metres.
Includes tidal information table.

UCL

Eastern Canada

Port de Québec : Fleuve Saint-Laurent, Québec, Canada = St. Lawrence River, [Quebec], Canada. Scale 1:15,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, Aug.1984. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 110 x 74 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 1316)

French and English.
Depths in metres.
Shows prominent structures located in Quebec City and surrounding regions.
Includes tidal information table.
Inset: Continuation A (includes inset of Pont de Quebec Profile)

UCL

Penetang Harbour, Georgian Bay, Canada : harbours in Georgian Bay = havres dans Georgian Bay. Scale 1:18,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, Apr.1984. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 36 x 18 cm., on sheet 42 x 60 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2218)

English and French.
Depths in metres.
Includes location map, graph of monthly mean water level at Goderich, Ont. 1910-1982, text and oblique air photo.

UCL

Port McNicoll and Victoria Harbour, Georgian Bay, Canada : harbours in Georgian Bay = Port McNicoll et Victoria Harbour, [baie Georgienne], Canada : havres dans Georgian Bay. Scale 1:15,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, Apr.1984. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1984.

1 map : col. ; 36 x 23 cm., on sheet 42 x 60 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2223)

English and French.
Depths in metres.
Includes location map, graph of monthly mean water level at Goderich, Ont. 1910-1982, text and oblique air photo.

UCL

Plans : baie des Chaleurs, côte nord, golfe du Saint-Laurent, Québec, Canada = Chaleur Bay, North Shore, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec, Canada. Scales differ ; Mercator proj. New chart, Apr. 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
11 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 42 x 44 cm., sheet 85 x 119 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4921)

French and English.
Depths in metres.
Includes index map and tidal information table.
COMPONENTS: 1. Newport-Point. Scale 1:10,000 -- 2. Chandler. Scale 1:20,000 -- 3. Grande-Rivière. Scale 1:10,000 -- 4. Approaches to Paspébiac. Scale 1:50,000 -- 5. Baie d Port-Daniel. Scale 1:20,000 (No.1-5 include insets of wharves. Scale 1:5,000) -- 6. Petite-Riviere-Est. Scale 1:5,000 -- 7. L'Anse-à'Beaufils. Scale 1:5,000 -- 8. Mal-Bay. Scale 1:5,000 -- 9. Carleton. Scale 1:5,000 -- 10. Black-Cape. Scale 1:5,000 -- 11. Havre de Beaubassin. Scale 1:5,000.

UCL

Western Canada

Lake Manitoba, southern portion, Manitoba, Canada = Lac Manitoba, partie sud, Manitoba, Canada. Scale 1:100,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, Apr.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 110 x 75 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 6505)

English and French.
Depths in metres.
Includes graph: Monthly mean water level, Steeprock, Manitoba (1935-198?)
Insets: The Narrows. Scale 1:30,000 -- Index map -- Lynch's Point. Scale 1:10,000.

UCL

Lake Manitoba, northern portion, Manitoba, Canada = Lac Manitoba, partie nord, Manitoba, Canada. Scale 1:100,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, Apr.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 110 x 75 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 6506)

English and French.
Depths in metres.
Includes graph: Monthly mean water level, Steeprock, Manitoba (1935-1982)
Insets: Manipogo. Scale 1:8,000 -- Index map -- Crane Narrows. Scale 1:30,000 -- Steep Rock. Scale 1:1,000 -- Reykjavik Narrows. Scale 1:30,000.

UCL

1985 New editions:

Atlantic Provinces

Strait of Canso and southern approaches, Nova Scotia, Canada = Strait of Canso et les approaches sud, Nouvelle-Ecosse, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., June 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 76 x 102 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4306)

English and French.
Depths in fathoms (under 16 in fathoms and feet)
Shows prominent structures and industries along the Strait of Canso.
Insets: Canso lock and causeway. Scale 1:10,000 -- Point Tupper to Ship Point. Scale 1:12,000 -- Canso lock to St. Georges Bay : continuation at same scale.

UCL

Canso harbour to Strait of Canso, Nova Scotia-Chedabucto Bay, Canada. Scale 1:37,500 ; Mercator proj. New ed., Feb.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 76 x 102 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4307)

Soundings in fathoms (under 16 in fathoms and feet)
Includes tidal information table.

UCL

Approaches to Halifax harbour, Nova Scotia-southeast coast, Canada. Scale 1:12,000 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., Apr.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 101 x 74 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4312)

Depths in feet.
Includes tidal information table.

UCL

Sydney harbour, Nova Scotia, Canada = Sydney harbour, Nouvelle-Ecosse, Canada. Scale 1:20,900 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., Mar. 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 93 x 70 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4315)

English and French.
Depths in feet.
Shows prominent structures and harbour facilities.
Includes tidal information table.
Inset: North Sydney. Scale 1:6,000.

UCL

Halifax harbour, Nova Scotia, southeast coast, Canada. Scale 1:12,000 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., Feb.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 95 x 69 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series : 4316)

Depths in feet.
Shows prominent structures and harbour facilities.
Includes tidal information table.
Insets: Continuation "A", Eastern Passage -- Naval dockyard. Scale 1:3,600.

UCL

Yarmouth to Petit Passage, Nova Scotia-Bay of Fundy, Canada. Scale 1:63,400. New ed., June 1985, Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map ; 96 x 63 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4324)
Revised reproduction of former British Admiralty chart ; 2538.

Depths in fathoms.
Includes tidal information tables.
Relief shown by hachures.

UCL

St. John's harbour, Newfoundland, east coast, Canada. Scale 1:3,600 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., May 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 71 x 100 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4588)

Soundings in feet.
Shows prominent structures, industries and street names along the harbour.
Includes tidal information table.

UCL

Eastern Canada

Tadoussac à Cap Eternité, Rivière Saguenay, Québec, Canada = Tadoussac to Cap Eternité, Saguenay River, Quebec, Canada. Scale 1:37,500 ; Universal transverse Mercator proj. New ed., Jan.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 70 x 100 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 1203)

French and English.
Depths in metres.
Includes tidal information table and tidal stream/mean tides table.
Insets: Tadoussac. Scale 1:5,000 -- Continuation A.

UCL

Baie des Sept Iles : fleuve Saint-Laurent, Québec, Canada = St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Universal transverse Mercator proj. New ed., Mar.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 75 x 11 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 1220)

French and English.
Depths in metres.
Shows prominent structures, storage tanks, railways and airport in Sept-Iles.
Shows prominent structures, storage tanks and railways in Pointe-Noire.
Includes tidal information table.
Insets: Pointe Noire. Scale 1:10,000 -- Sept-Iles. Scale 1:10,000.

UCL

Kingston to Upper Gap, Lake Ontario, Canada = Kingston à Upper Gap, Lac Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:30,000 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., Feb.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 76 x 101 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2005)

English and French.
Depths in feet.
Shows prominent structures along shoreline of the North Channel--Shows prominent structures, airports and city centre of Kingston.
Includes graph: Monthly mean water level, Kingston, Ont., 1909-1983.

UCL

Main Duck Island to Scotch Bonnet Island, Lake Ontario, Canada = Main Duck Island à Scotch Bonnet Island, Lac Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:77,700 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., June 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 53 x 98 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2060)

English and French.
Depths in fathoms.
Includes graph: Monthly mean water level, Kingston, Ont., 1909-1984.

UCL

Kingston to False Ducks Islands, Lake Ontario, Canada = Kingston à False Ducks Islands, Lac Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:61,528 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., Mar.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 64 x 95 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2064)

English and French.
Depths in fathoms.
Shows prominent structures along the Kingston region.
Includes graph: Monthly mean water level, Kingston, Ont., 1909-1980.

UCL

Lake Erie, Ontario, Canada = Lac Erie, Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:400,000 ; Mercator proj. New ed., June 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 65 x 101 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2100)

English and French.
Depths in metres.
Shows gas wells and pipelines.
Includes graph: Monthly mean water level, Port Colborne, Ont., 1911-1984.
Insets: Index map -- Fish netting areas on Lake Erie.

UCL

Long Point Bay, Lake Erie, Canada. Scale 1:50,000 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., Apr.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 73 x 111 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2110)

Depths in feet.
Shows gas wells and pipelines.
Includes graph: Mean water level, Port Colborne, Ont., 1911-1984.
Insets: Nanticoke harbour. Scale 1:20,000 -- Lake Erie fish netting areas.

UCL

Long Point to Niagara River, Lake Erie-eastern portion, Ontario, Canada - Long Point à Niagara River, Lac Erie-partie est, Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:120,000 ; Mercator proj. New ed., Apr.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 76 x 110 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2120)

English and French.
Depths in metres.
Shows prominent structures along coastline.
Shows gas wells and pipelines.
Includes graph: Monthly mean water level, Port Colborne, Ont., 1911-1984.
Inset: Lake Erie fish netting areas.

UCL

Port Severn to Hope Island, Georgian Bay, Canada = Port Severn à Hope Island, [baie Georgienne], Canada. Scale 1:40,000 ; Mercator proj. New ed., Mar.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 98 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2239)

English and French.
Depths in feet.
Includes graph: Monthly mean water level, Goderich, 1910-1978.

UCL

Western Canada

Gull Harbour to Riverton, Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Scale 1:48,000 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., Mar.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 81 x 64 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 6249)

Distances in statute miles ; soundings in feet.
Includes graph: Monthly mean water level, Lake Winnipeg at Gimli, 1914-69.

UCL

Northern Canada

Jones Sound, Norwegian Bay and Queens Channel, Northwest Territories-Queen Elizabeth Islands, Canada. Scale 1:500,000 ; Polar Stereographic proj. New ed., May 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 71 x 102 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 7950)

Depths in metres.
Includes source classification diagram.
Includes tidal information table.

UCL

NOVA SCOTIA

Non-series maps

Sydney N.S. airport noise exposure forecast 1988 = Aéroport Sydney N.S. projection du bruit perçu 1988 / ... prepared for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation by the Ministry of Transport (Canadian Air Transportation Administration) Scale 1:50,000. Ottawa : Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1984.
1 map ; 47 x 39 cm.

Noise contours ; relife by contours & spot hts. ; "Ref. no. AR8".

UTL

NEW BRUNSWICK

Non-series maps

Map of the province of New Brunswick, compiled from the latest authorities / by George Hayward Perley. Scale [ca. 1:1,150,000] (W 69°30' - W 63°30'/N 48°0' - N 44°30') [Ottawa]: Association of Canadian Map Libraries in collaboration with the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, 1984.
1 map : facsim. ; 38 x 38 cm.

Facsimile of map published in St. John, N.B. by Henry Chubb & Co. in 1853 ; reproduced from original held in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick ; counties & twps. shown ; "special issue".

UTL

Moncton, Dieppe, Riverview guide. 2nd ed., rev. Scale 1:17,500. Amherst : Maritime Resource Management Service, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 67 x 97 cm., folded to 24 x 13 cm.

Title from panel on verso ; 10 classes of roads ; streets named & indexed ; schools ; cultural detail ; parks ; built-up areas ; ancillary map on verso: Southeast New Brunswick = Le sud-est Nouveau Brunswick ; index to place names.

UTL

NEWFOUNDLAND

Non-series maps

City of St. John's, Newfoundland / compiled photogrammetrically by General Photogrammetric Services Limited ; revised by Engineering Dept., [St. John's] Rev. [ed.] Scale 1:15,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. [St. John's] : Engineering Dept., [198-?]
1 map ; 51 x 88 cm.

Ozalid print ; streets named ; major bldgs. shown ; relief by contours & spot hts.

UTL

St. John's airport noise exposure forecast 1985 = Aéroport St. John's projection du bruit perçu 1985 / ... prepared for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation by the Ministry of Transport (Canadian Air Transportation Administration) Scale : 1:50,000. [Ottawa] : Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1985.
1 map ; 47 x 39 cm.

Noise contours ; relief by contours & spot hts. ; "Ref. no. AR7".

UTL

ONTARIO

Non-series maps

The Great Lakes Seaway = La voie maritime des Grands Lacs. Not drawn to scale. [Toronto] : Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 1984.
2 maps : back to back, col. ; 51 x 76 cm. + 1 text

Ports ; products transported ; shipbuilding ports ; lakes & ocean vessel routes ; text & illus. ; accompanied by text: The St. Lawrence Seaway into the heart of a continent / Transport Canada ; English and French.

UTL

Map of Brighton. Scale [ca. 1:12,000] [Brighton : s.n.], 1984.
1 map ; 29 x 22 cm.

Streets named ; list of businesses, etc. ; inset on verso: Points of interest.

UTL

Zoning, city of Kingston. Scale 1:10,000. [Kingston] : City of Kingston Planning Dept., 1984.
1 map ; 74 x 96 cm.

Ozalid print ; 42 zoning classes ; streets named.

UTL

Zoning map, city of Kitchener / compiled and printed by the City of Kitchener Department of Planning and Development. Scale 1:9,000. Kitchener : Dept. of Planning & Development, 1984.
1 map ; 100 x 184 cm.

Ozalid print ; 44 zoning classes, by law amendments ; special regulations.

UTL

Existing land use 1984, [London Ontario] Scale 1:20,000. [London : Planning Division], 1984.
1 map ; 73 x 99 cm.

Ozalid print ; 6 classes of land use ; major streets named.

UTL

Lester B. Pearson International Airport, 1996 noise exposure projection (N.E.P.) / designed by G. Thackray. Scale 1:50,000. [Toronto?] : Transport Canada, Air, Civil Aviation Planning, Ontario Region, 1984.
1 map ; 69 x 83 cm.

Ozalid print ; lines showing rate of projected noise exposure ; major streets ; railroads ; ref. "OCAP - 1022".

UTL

Town of Oakville. Scale [ca. 1:28,000] Oakville : Town of Oakville, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 44 x 55 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm.

Panel title: Oakville, Ontario ; streets named & indexed ; bike paths ; parks ; places of interest on verso: ancillary maps: The Regional Municipality of Halton - Oakville Transit ; notes.

UTL

Plan of the city of Peterborough / drawn by Verne W. Hope. Rev. [ed.] Scale 1:12,000. [Peterborough] : City Engineer, 1984.
1 map ; 99 x 97 cm. + 2 appendices.

Ozalid print ; streets named & indexed ; street numbers ; accompanied by 2 appendices showing bypass route.

UTL

Street map, [town of Pickering] Scale [ca. 1:20,000] [Pickering, Ont.] : Pickering Planning Dept., [1984]
2 maps ; 48 x 51 cm. + text

Ozalid prints ; streets named ; schools & churches ; southern sheet is at scale [ca. 1:20,000] ; northern sheet is not to scale ; accompanied by street index.

UTL

Town of Richmond Hill. Scale 1:20,000. [Richmond Hill? : Town of Richmond Hill?, 1984]
1 map ; 66 x 49 cm.

Ozalid print ; streets named ; lot & conc. nos.

UTL

1983 existing land use, Metropolitan Toronto and immediate region. Scale ca. 1:20,000. Toronto : Metropolitan Toronto Planning Department, [1985]
1 map : col. ; 36 x 59 cm.

9 classes of land use ; land uses beyond Metro Toronto are for 1971.

UTL

ONTARIO

Map series

Ontario transportation map series / produced by the Cartography Section, Surveys and Plans Office, Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Scale 1:250,000. Downsview, Ont. : Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 1983-
maps : col. ;

21 classes of roads with route nos. & distances ; airports ; 2 classes of railways ; ferries ; R.M./county/district boundaries ; twp. boundaries ; parks ; OPP stations ; hospitals ; travel info centres ; various urban insets at 1:50,000, index to place names ; English/French ; parks ; Indian reserves.

UBC UTL

MANITOBA

Non-series maps

City of Winnipeg generalized land use. Scale [ca. 1:133,000] [Winnipeg? : City of Winnipeg?], 1983.
1 map : col. ; 25 x 40 cm.

8 classes of land use ; streets not named.

UTL

Downtown Winnipeg. [Rev. ed.] Scale [1:2,400] [Winnipeg] : The City of Winnipeg, 1984.
1 map : 127 x 100 cm.

Ozalid print ; streets named ; bldg. outlines with shadows ; "CC 337283 - 1.7-001H".

UTL

SASKATCHEWAN

Non-series maps

Saskatoon municipal development plan. Scale [ca. 1:16,000] Saskatoon : Planning Dept., 1984.
2 maps ; 104 x 119 cm.

Ozalid prints ; 10 classes of proposed land use ; phasing sequence.
PARTS: Policy plan map I - land use -- Policy plan map II - phasing sequence.

UTL

Regina airport noise exposure forecast 1988 = Aéroport Regina, projection du bruit perçu, 1988 / ... prepared for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation by the Ministry of Transport (Canadian Air Transportation Administration) Scale 1:50,000. [Ottawa] : Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1984.
1 map ; 47 x 39 cm.

Noise contours ; relief by contours & spot hts. on base map ; "Ref. no. PR2".

UTL

Occupancy map, downtown Regina. Rev. ed. Scale [ca. 1:1,200] Regina : Planning Dept., 1983.
1 map ; 72 x 88 cm.

Ozalid print ; streets named ; bldg. outlines with occupants names.

UTL

ALBERTA

Non-series maps

Alberta electric system, January 1984 / produced by the Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping. Scale 1:1,500,000. Edmonton, Alta. : Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Bureau of Surveying and Mapping, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 84 x 51 cm.

At head of title: Energy Resources Conservation Board.
Shows generating stations, existing and under construction.
Shows transmission lines, existing and approved for construction.
Shows areas serviced by Alberta Power Limited and Transalta Utilities Corporation.

UBC UCL

Alberta electric system, Edmonton, Red Deer and Calgary areas, January 1984 / produced by the Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping. Scale 1:250,000. Edmonton, Alta. : Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Bureau of Surveying and Mapping, 1984.
3 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 29 x 52 cm. or smaller, sheet 79 x 57 cm.

At head of title: Energy Resources Conservation Board.
Shows generating stations, existing and under construction.
Shows transmission lines, existing and approved for construction.
Shows area serviced by Transalta Utilities Corporation.
COMPONENTS: Edmonton area -- Red Deer area -- Calgary area.

UBC UCL

Overnight hikes, Kananaskis Country [Alberta] : World Jamboree Mondial, July 4-16, 1983 / map produced by Alberta Recreation and Parks, Design and Implementation Division, Graphics, Design Branch. Scale 1:50,000. Edmonton, Alta. : Alberta Recreation and Parks, Graphics, Design Branch, 1983.
4 maps : col. ; 95 x 74 cm. or smaller.

Trails overlayed on topographic base map produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
"Contour interval 100 feet".
UTM grid.
Inset: Location map.
CONTENTS: Pt.[1] Bow-Spray "B" trails -- Pt.[2] Elbow "E" trails -- Pt.[3] Highwood "H" trails -- Pt.[4] Kananaskis "K" trails.

UCL

Kananaskis Country, central summer trails 1983/84 / map produced by Alberta Recreation and Parks, Design and Implementation Branch, Graphics, Design Branch. Scale 1:50,000. Edmonton, Alta. : Alberta Recreation and Parks, Graphics, Design Branch, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 78 x 71 cm.

Shows only the northwestern portion of Kananaskis Country.
Shows roads, seismic lines, trails, campgrounds, picnicking areas, amphitheatres, information centres and parking.
Data for 1983-1984.
Contour interval 100 feet.
Inset: Location map.

UCL

ALBERTA

Map series

Provincial access series 1:250,000, Alberta : planimetric. Scale 1:250,000. Edmonton, Alta. : Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Bureau of Surveying and Mapping, 1979-
maps : col. ; 47 x 59 cm.

Title construction based on information from publisher.
Shows Alberta forestry lookouts and cabins, classified roads.
Shows pipelines, transmission lines, trail or seismic lines, airstrips, heliports and campgrounds.
Includes magnetic chart/index map of Alberta.
Provincial UTM grid.

Provincial access series 1:250,000, Alberta : topographic. Scale 1:250,000. Edmonton, Alta. : Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Bureau of Surveying and Mapping, 1979-
maps : col. ; 47 x 59 cm.

Title construction based on information from publisher.
Shows Alberta forestry lookouts and cabins, classified roads.
Shows pipelines, transmission lines, trail or seismic lines, airstrips, heliports and campgrounds.
Includes magnetic chart/index map of Alberta.
Overprinting of planimetric edition.
Provincial UTM grid.

Sheets (planimetric and topographic eds.):

NTS 72 E: Foremost
NTS 72 L: Medicine Hat
NTS 72 M: Oyen
NTS 73 D: Wainwright
NTS 73 E: Vermilion
NTS 73 L: Sand River
NTS 73 M: Winefred Lake
NTS 74 D: Waterways
NTS 74 E: Bitumount
NTS 74 L: Fort Chipewyan
NTS 74 M: Fitzgerald
NTS 82 G: Fernie
NTS 82 H: Lethbridge
NTS 82 I: Gleichen
NTS 82 J: Kananaskis Lakes
NTS 82 N: Golden
NTS 82 O: Calgary
NTS 82 P: Drumheller
NTS 83 A: Red Deer
NTS 83 B: Rocky Mountain House
NTS 83 D: Canoe River
NTS 83 E: Mount Robson
NTS 83 F: Edson
NTS 83 G: Wabamun Lake
NTS 83 H: Edmonton
NTS 83 I: Tawatinaw
NTS 83 J: Whitecourt
NTS 83 K: Iosegun Lake
NTS 83 L: Wapiti
NTS 83 M: Grande Prairie
NTS 83 N: Winagami
NTS 83 O: Lesser Slave Lake
NTS 83 P: Pelican
NTS 84 A: Algar Lake
NTS 84 B: Peerless Lake
NTS 84 C: Peace River
NTS 84 D: Clear Hills
NTS 84 E: Chinchaga River
NTS 84 F: Bison Lake
NTS 84 G: Wadlin Lake
NTS 84 H: Namur Lake
NTS 84 I: Lake Claire
NTS 84 J: Vermilion Chutes
NTS 84 K: Mount Watt
NTS 84 L: Zama Lake
NTS 84 M: Bistcho Lake
NTS 84 N: Steen River
NTS 84 O: Whitesand River
NTS 84 P: Peace Point

UCL

Ecological (biophysical) land classification of Banff and Jasper National Parks, Alberta / ecological information by G.E. McEwan, J.R. Dyck and I. Fischer, cartography by Land Resources Research Institute, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada. Scale : 1:50,000. Edmonton : s.n., 1982-1984.
24 maps : col. ; 93 x 93 cm. or smaller + legend (122 x 76 cm.) (Alberta Institute of Pedology publication ; no.M-83-2) (Alberta Institute of Pedology publication ; no.SS-82-4)

Accompanied by explanatory text, ed. by W.D. Holland and G.M. Coen.
The project was conducted jointly by: Northern Forest Research Centre, Canadian Forestry Service, Environment Canada ; Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada ; Land Resource Research Institute, Agriculture Canada and the Alberta Institute of Pedology.

UCL

Census tracts, CMA Calgary, Alberta = Secteurs de recensement, Calgary, Alberta, RMR / produced by Statistics Canada. Scales differ. Ottawa : Statistics Canada, 1982.
ca. 79 maps in 41 sheets : photocopy ; sheets 62 x 62 cm. or smaller (1981 census Canada. Series G81-13A : Census tracts/ enumeration areas [reduced])

English and French.
Blueline print.
PARTS: A1. Title page and legend -- B1. Index map. Scale [ca. 1:63,000] -- C1-4. Enumeration area reference list/census tracts -- D1-35. Maps of census tracts. Scale [ca. 1:5,800] or smaller.

UCL

Census tracts, CMA Edmonton, Alberta = Secteurs de recensement, Edmonton, Alberta, RMR / produced by Statistics Canada. Scales differ. Ottawa : Statistics Canada, 1982.
ca. 96 maps in 50 sheets : photocopy ; sheets 62 x 62 cm. or smaller (1981 census Canada. Series G81-13A : Census tracts/ enumeration areas [reduced])

English and French.
Blueline print.
PARTS: A1. Title page and legend -- B1-2. Index maps. Scale [ca. 1:50,000] and [ca. 1:190,000] Includes inset -- C1-6. Enumeration area reference list/census tracts. Published as p.7-12 of 1981 Census publication, catalogue 99-913 -- D1-41. Maps of census tracts. Scale [ca. 1:10,000] or smaller. Includes insets.

UCL

Provincial base map [Alberta] / produced by Resource Evaluation and Planning Division. Scale 1:1,000,000. Modified universal transverse Mercator proj. Edmonton : Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, 1979-
maps : col. ; 129 x 74 cm.

Shows portions of bordering states and provinces.
Shows cultural features--Shows parks, reserves, settlement areas, roads (classified by surface), surface water, dams, irrigation canals, airports, airstrips and heliports.

UBC UCL

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Non-series maps

British Columbia road map and parks guide. Scale 1:2,500,000. Victoria : Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, 1985.

Inset: [Southern Vancouver Island - Vancouver area] 1:1,250,000.
Index to cities, etc. ; Distance chart.
On verso: Southern British Columbia ca. 1:1,250,000 ; Alaska Highway ca. 1:8,600,000 ; 16 maps of cities.
Provincial Park index ; Tourist information.

UBC

Producing mines, Mineral deposits with reserves and significant coal deposits of British Columbia (sheet 1) Scale 1:2,000,000. Victoria : Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Mineral Resources Branch, 1984.

Accompanied by sheet 2 listing mines, company addresses, mineral deposits with reserves.
Coal mines, etc. listed on sheet 1.

UBC

Carp Lake Provincial Park. No scale given. Victoria : Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, 1984.

Ancillary maps: Carp Lake campground ca. 1:6,500 ; Location map ca. 1:3,000,000.
On verso: Tourist information.

UBC

Principal thoroughfares, City of Vancouver, British Columbia. Vancouver : City of Vancouver, 1985.

Scale ca. 1:24,000.

UBC

City of Prince George / updated by W. Chow. [Rev. ed.] Scale 1:25,000. [Prince George? : City of Prince George?], 1984.
1 map ; 103 x 84 cm. + text

Ozalid print ; streets named ; accompanied by street index.

UTL

Canada, Indian and Inuit communities, British Columbia / research by I. Jost and B.H. Berghout ; cartography by Cartography and Toponymy, Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources. Scale 1:2,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W 139° - W 112°/N 61° - N 48°) Ottawa : Geographical Services Division, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 71 x 83 cm. (National atlas data base map series ; map no. NADM-5)

5 classes of Indian reserves and settlements ; insets: [Fraser River Region] ; MCR 4029.

UTL

Cityscape : a map of downtown Vancouver / cartography and design by Weller Cartographic Services Ltd. Scale [ca. 1:6,500] Vancouver : Weller Cartographic Services Ltd., 1981.
1 map : col. ; 57 x 61 cm., folded to 16 x 21 cm.

Title from panel on verso ; streets named & indexed ; 11 classes of urban land use ; walking scale ; bicycle routes ; bus stops ; inset: [Location map] ;

text ; on verso: [Axonometric map of central area] - Stanley Park ; index to places of interest.

UTL

City of Victoria, B.C. Rev. [ed.] Scale 1:10,000. [Victoria? : City of Victoria], 1984.
1 map ; 52 x 52 cm.

Ozalid print ; streets named ; schools ; parks ; hospitals.

UTL

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES/YUKON TERRITORY

Non-series maps

Canada, Indian and Inuit communities, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory / research by I. Jost and B.H. Berghout ; cartography by Cartography and Toponomy, Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:4,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W 180° - W 60°/N 90° - N 55°) Ottawa : Geographical Services Division, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 92 x 118 cm. (National atlas data base map series ; map no. NADM-6)

Indian and Inuit settlements ; shaded relief ; MCR 4030.

UTL

MISCELLANEOUS (of interest to Canadian Map Libraries)

Non-series maps

Earth's dynamic crust / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society. Scale [ca. 1:78,000,000] Washington : National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 34 x 51 cm.

"Supplement to the National Geographic, August 1985, Page 142A, Vol.168, No.2".
Shows plate tectonic features of the earth.
Includes pictorial drawings of geological formations.
On verso: The Shaping of a continent, North America's active west. 1 map : col. ; 33 x 49 cm. Includes drawings of geological forms and text. Inset: Location map.

UCL

The Alps / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society. Scale 1:1,057,000. 1 cm. = 10.6 km. or 1 in. = 16.7 miles. Washington : National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 56 x 89 cm.

"Supplement to the National Geographic, April 1985, Page 410A, Vol.167, No.4".
Panel title: A Traveler's map of the Alps.
Shaded relief.
On verso: Panoramic drawing of the Swiss Alps, 7 area maps, index/tour map, ill. and text.

EMR UCL

The marine and continental tectonic map of China and its environs / chief compiler: Zhang Wen-you (W.Y. Chang) ; compilers: Institute of Geology, Academia Sinica ... [et al] Scale 1:5,000,000 ; Mercator proj. (E 70°- E 160°/N 55° - N 10°) Beijng : Science Press, 1983.
1 map on 6 sheets : col. ; 153 x 176 cm., folded in envelope 37 x 27 cm.

Rocks classed by age & type ; structural features ; bathymetric contours & depths.

UTL

Generalized agroclimatic map, Ethiopia / compiled from the work of Wolfgang Gobel and Victor A.O. Odenyo. Scale 1:2,000,000 (E 32° - E 48°/N 18° - N 3°) [Addis Ababa?] : Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia, Ministry of Agriculture, Land Use Planning and Regulatory Dept., 1983.
1 map : col. ; 85 x 95 cm.

6 classes of suitability for crop cultivation ; 5 classes of altitude ; 6 classes of growing periods ; isotherms of mean temp. during growing periods ; "Assistance to Land Use Planning Project FAO/MNDP/Eth/78/003": "Map 4".

UTL

MISCELLANEOUS (of interest to Canadian Map Libraries)

Map series

The Making of America / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society. Scales differ. Washington : National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1982-
17 maps : col. ; 52 x 69 cm. or smaller

Supplements to the National Geographic.

UCL

Central Rockies / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society. Scale 1:2,000,000. 1 cm. = 20 km. or 1 in. = 31.6 miles ; Albers conical equal-area proj., standard parallels 29°30' and 45°30' (W 115° - W 100°/N 45° - N 37°) Washington : National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 50 x 67 cm. (The Making of America ; map 7 1984)

"Supplement to the National Geographic, August 1984, Page 186A, Vol.166, No.2".
Shows roads, railroads, air service, Indian reservations and National Park system.
Points of historical interest shown with descriptive text.
On verso: 6 maps, ill. and text.

UCL

Northern approaches, Maine and the Maritimes / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society. Scale 1:1,735,000. 1 cm. = 17.4 km. or 1 in. = 27.4 miles ; Albers conical equal-area proj., standard parallels 29°30' and 45°30'. Washington : National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 50 x 66 cm. (The Making of America ; map 8 1985)

"Supplement to the National Geographic, February 1985, Page 208A, Vol.167, No.2".
Shows roads, passenger railroads, air service, oilfields, U.S. national parks, Canada national parks, mining areas, Indian reserves and swamps.
Points of interest shown with descriptive text.
On verso: 5 history maps, ill. and text.

EMR UBC UCL

Central Plains / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society. Scale 1:2,301,000. 1 cm. = 23 km. or 1 in. = 36 miles ; Albers conical equal-area proj., standard parallels 29°30' and 45°30'. Washington : National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 50 x 66 cm. (The Making of America ; map 9 1985)

"Supplement to the National Geographic, September 1985, Page 352A, Vol.167, No.3".
Shows roads, trails, passenger railroads, air service, historical trail makers, ghost towns, battlefields, mining areas, national parks and swamps.
Points of interest shown with descriptive text.
On verso: 6 history maps, ill. and text.

UCL

REGIONAL REPORTS

With this issue of the Bulletin, we will be reactivating the regional reports. These reports serve to bring together diffuse elements in the membership and provide, along with the rest of the Bulletin, the only continuity we have as an association. For those who cannot attend the conferences, this section also supplies the only form of continent-wide communication available.

We are hoping that, by presenting the Association with a forum for daily preoccupations, these reports will encourage a feeling of community. If you would like to contribute something to the reports, or to any other part of the Bulletin, please don't wait to be contacted. Simply mail your information to one of the Regional Editors listed below and they will ensure it makes its appearance in the proper place.

The Regional areas and their editors are as follows.

Alberta

Seven-and-a-half percent of the Association's membership comes from Alberta and represents a diversity of cartographic information. Members are active in university libraries, archival collections, business collections and public libraries. They number such stellar collections as the Glenbow Museum with its magnificent historical maps, the aerie containing the University of Calgary's Map and Air Photo Library and Ron Whistance-Smith's underground den at the University of Alberta. Industry is represented with Petro-Canada's research library in Calgary, the public has access to maps through Calgary Public Library, and historians are well-served by the Provincial Archives in Edmonton and the Archives of the Canadian Rockies in Banff.

The Regional Editor for Alberta is:

Ron Whistance-Smith
The University Map Collection
Department of Geography
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6H 3J7

British Columbia

Members in British Columbia are concentrated around the Lower Mainland and Victoria, not surprising as most of the major collections are located in these areas. All parts of the province, however, are well served and all types of cartographic libraries are represented. The Provincial Archives in Victoria and Special Collections at the University of British Columbia superbly exemplify the concept of archival collection. Major modern libraries are found at the Universities of

British Columbia, Simon Fraser and Victoria. The Okanagan Regional Library in the interior provides information to residents and those unable to survive the drive from Vancouver to Calgary without a cartographic fix.
The Regional Editor for British Columbia is:

Maureen Wilson
Map Division
University of B.C. Library
Library - Map Division
1956 Main Mall
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6T 1W5

Manitoba

Although all of Manitoba's members are located in Winnipeg, they do a fine job representing the entire province. The Provincial Archives of Manitoba, which includes the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, has an impressive collection of historical maps pertaining to the discovery and settlement of the province. The University of Manitoba's modern map collection illustrates the province's economic and geographic importance while the Winnipeg Public Library provides recreational information. Winnipeg members hosted this year's ACML conference and delegates enjoyed the famous prairie hospitality to the full. Scenes from the conference not to be forgotten include: ACML members attempting to outdo an Hutterite children's choir with a rendition of "We are poor little lambs", Lou Sebert explaining how to build an igloo with surveying equipment and Judith Beattie shepherding straying members through the labyrinth of Archival storage.

The Regional Editor for Manitoba is:

Hugh Larimer
University of Manitoba
Map and Atlas Collection
Reference Department
Elizabeth Dafoe Library
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N2

Maritimes

The Maritimes is a collective title for the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, all of which are active in Association affairs. Indeed, the "Eastern Mafia" is unfailing in committee and executive work, yet still finds time to run extensive, efficient map collections. Archival collections are found in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, educational collections at the University of New Brunswick, l'Université de Moncton and St. Mary's, Dalhousie and Mount Allison universities. A dedicated fisherman can find the best place for salmon at the Hydrographic Service in Dartmouth or the Maritime Resource Management Service in Amherst--although the Miramichi Salmon Museum might not be marked on the map.

The Regional Editor for the Maritimes is:

Susan Greaves
Map Collection
MacDonald Science Library
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4J3

Newfoundland

The Newfoundland membership, while small, is consistently active and has contributed much to the Association over the years. Our attractive Honours Award was conceived by a talented team of Newfoundlanders and the Book Review section of the Bulletin is expertly edited by Alberta Auringer Wood at Memorial University. Historical, educational and browsing collections are all located in St. John's where the Provincial Archives preserves the cartographic history of Newfoundland and Labrador, Memorial University maintains a first-class educational collection, and other needs are met by the Newfoundland Public Library Service at the Arts and Cultural Centre.

A regional editor for Newfoundland does not exist at the moment, and we welcome any volunteers.

Ontario

Ontario weighs in with the largest number of members in the Association, accounting for 51 percent of the full members and 45 percent of the Canadian Institutional members. It boasts of the country's largest collections of historical and modern maps, forming a strong research base for scholars of all disciplines. Exceptional collections exist in all areas and cumulate in that enclave of cartographic richness, the National Map Collection. Most of the major map producers are also found in Ontario which strengthens mapping ties. With both designer and user so closely allied, communication between the two is almost instantaneous.

The Regional Editor for Ontario is:

Tara Naraynsingh
Geological Survey of Canada
Map Library
601 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E8

Québec

Membership from Québec is balanced between Quebec City and Montreal, between educational and governmental collections, and between French and English institutions. With such a broad representation, the membership contributes much to the

Association's life and, in the past, has filled committee and executive positions with élan. The Archives nationales du Québec, the Archives de la Ville du Québec and the Department of Rare Books and Special Collecions at McGill all provide reference services of an historical nature, while university collections in Montreal, Quebec City, Rimouski, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières facilitate modern research.

The regional editorship for Quebec is presently vacant and, again, we welcome volunteers for this position.

Saskatchewan

Three percent of the Association's membership comes from Saskatchewan, drawing from collections in Regina and Saskatoon. The Saskatchewan Archives Board, with locations in both Regina and Saskatoon, provides historical information while educational demands are met by university libraries in both cities. The Saskatoon Public Library services a more recreationally-minded public and specialized information is available at the Saskatchewan Mining Development Library in Saskatoon. Other collections, although not members, exist to meet cartographic needs in Prince Alberta, Moose Jaw and other regional centres.

The Regional Editor for Saskatchewan is:

Margaret Hutchison
Maps & Architectural Drawings
Saskatchewan Archives Board
Library Building - 5th Floor
University of Regina
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0A2

REPORT FROM SASKATCHEWAN

These are some small map collections which were not included in the Directory of Map Collections in Canada.

Name: Regina Public Library
Address: 2311 12th Street, Regina, Sask. S4R 7J9
Telephone: 569-7582
Contact Person: Joan Prentice-Naqui, Librarian
Size of collection: 3500
Area Specialization: Topographical: Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba; Thematic: roads, City of Regina
Dates: Current
Classification system: Under review
Serves: Public, students, staff and correspondence
Reproduction Facility: Photocopy

Name: Legislative Library
Address: 234 Legislative Building, Regina, Sask.
Telephone: Reference: 787-2276
Contact Person: Marian Powell, Legislative Librarian
Staff: 5 professional full-time
Size of collection: not available
Area Specialization: Province of Saskatchewan; Western Canada; topographical; road maps; railway; air routes
Dates: Current
Classification system: American Geographical Society
Serves: Public, staff, government, students and correspondence
Reproduction Facility: Photocopy

Name: Moose Jaw Public Library
Address: 461 Langdon Crescent, Moose Jaw, Sask. S6H 0X6
Telephone: 692-2787
Contact Person: Mary Lochhead, Assistant Head Librarian
Size of collection: 200-300 maps (archival maps--150)
Area Specialization: City of Moose Jaw; Palliser region; topographical; railroad; rural municipality; insurance plans; aviation
Dates: Late 1800's, early 1900's and present day
Classification system: In-house system
Serves: Public, students, staff and correspondence
Reproduction Facility: Photocopy

Name: Kelsey Institute
Address: Idylwyld Drive & 33rd St. E., Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3R5
Telephone: Learning Resources Centre--664-8161
Contact Person: Tej Harrison, Librarian
Staff:
Size of collection: 150-200
Area Specialization: Topographical: Northern Saskatchewan; Hydrological; City of Saskatoon and other cities; road maps; wall maps
Dates: Current
Classification system: Dewey for topographic and hydrological, others are filed alphabetically in drawers
Serves: Public, students
Reproduction Facility: Photocopy

Name: John M. Cuelenaere Library
Address: 125 12th Street E., Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 1B7
Telephone: 763-8496
Contact Person: Mrs. Eleanor Acorn, Librarian
Staff: 3 professional, 13 staff
Size of collection: 1000
Area Specialization: Topographical; Prince Albert; Major cities around the world; Street maps; Highway maps: Canada, U.S.; Historical subjects; Nautical: west and east coasts, Great Lakes
Dates: Current
Classification system: In-house system
Serves: Public, students and correspondence
Reproduction Facility: Photocopy

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Airphoto Interpretation and the Canadian Landscape

Prepared for the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy Mines and Resources Canada, by J.D. Mollard and J.R. Janes. A comprehensive collection of more than 200 stereopairs, aerial photographs and satellite imagery of the Canadian landmass, with 183 pages of explanatory text. Suitable for use by qualified professionals and technologists and by students of photo interpretation. Price is $60.00 in Canada and $72.00 for other countries. Address orders to: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9. (publisher's advertisement)

oOo

Documents cartographiques depuis la découverte de l'Amerique jusqu'à 1820: inventaire sommaire

Compiled by Pierre Lepine and Josée Berthelette, this new publication is an inventory of more than 1500 cartographic documents produced before 1820, held in the special collections of the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec. The documents are made up of original works, printed facsimiles, photographic reproductions and microforms. Order address is: Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1700 rue St. Denis, Montréal, Québec H2X 3K6.

Two other references are given on this subject:

Laurentiana parus avant 1821 / par Milada Vlach avec la collaboration de Yolande Buono. Montréal: Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1976.

Catalogue collectif des impressions québecoises 1764-1820 / par Milada Vlach et Yolande Buono. Québec : Direction générale des publications gouvernementales, 1984.

oOo

Gazetteer of Canada, British Columbia, 3rd edition

The third edition of the gazetteer of British Columbia is now available, published for the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. This is actually the fourth official gazetteer of the province; previous editions were published in 1930 by the Province of British Columbia, and in 1953 and 1966 by the Canadian Board on Geographical Names and the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names respectively. The gazetteer contains all the officially registered names of physical features, as well as nomenclature for a wide variety of cultural features. Price is $22.50 in Canada and $27.00 for other countries. Available from Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0S9.

Other volumes of the Gazetteer of Canada Series currently available are:

Prince Edward Island, 1973	$ 1.50
Nova Scotia, 1977	$10.00
Newfoundland, 1983	$12.00
New Brunswick, 1972	$ 4.00
Manitoba, 1981	$ 8.00
Saskatchewan, 1969	$ 2.25
Alberta, 1974 (reprinted 1980)	$ 7.50
Northwest Territories, 1980 (reprinted 1984)	$ 7.00
Yukon Territory, 1981	$ 4.00

Microfiche form (24x):

Northwest Territories, (revised edition, 1981)	$ 2.50
Yukon Territory, 1981	$ 2.00
Manitoba, 1981	$ 2.50
Newfoundland, 1983	$ 2.75
Ontario, 1977	$ 2.50

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The Times Atlas of the World, 7th edition

Available in October 1985, the latest edition of this atlas has an eight-colour printing and a completely revised 200,000 item index-gazetteer. Price is $139.95 U.S. with discounts for larger orders. Orders can be directed to: Academic Book Centre, 2424 N.E. 52nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97213. (phone 1-800-547-7704)

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Braille and Large Print Maps Project

A new set of atlases specially designed for the visually handicapped is a special project timed to coincide with the 350th anniversary of the state of Maryland. Each atlas contains twenty-one maps, both historic and modern, and is accompanied by indexes. The braille/ raised large print atlas costs $23.00 and the large print volume is $12.00. Published by Washington Ear, 35 University Blvd., Silver Spring. (Notice in Library Journal, V. 110, No. 15, 1985.)

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Index to Maps in Earth Science Publications, 1963-1983

This cartobibliography, compiled by John Van Balen, contains listings of more than 4,900 geologic maps that were published in selected earth science journals and monographs between 1963 and 1983. Of use to anyone who uses maps for research, this index covers a wide range of geologic topics such as coastal geomorphology,

plate tectonics, mineralization zones and location of fossil faunas. Price is $49.964 Recent Publications

5 U.S.; available from Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881. (publisher's advertisement)

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New Official Wyoming Highway Map Available

The 1985 edition of this map is available free of charge by writing to Wyoming State Highway Commission, Box 1708, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003. Included are a map of the state at a scale of 1"=18 miles, insets of major cities, and small scale maps of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, as well as information on various sites and activities throughout Wyoming.

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New Geologic Map of Wyoming Published

The U.S. Geological Survey has completed the new 1:500,000 scale, coloured Geologic Map Of Wyoming. Compiled by U.S.G.S. geologists J.D. Love and Ann Coe Christiansen, the map depicts the distribution of 215 rock units shown in 128 colours and patterns. Each map comes in three sheets: the geologic map, the map explanation and a list of references used in compiling the map.

Prepared in cooperation with the Geological Survey of Wyoming, the map reflects the extensive geologic mapping that has been done in the state since the last version was released in 1955.

Copies may be purchased at the Geological Survey of Wyoming, Box 3008, University Station, Laramie, Wyoming 82071 for $7.30 over the counter and $10.50 mailed. All mailed maps will be sent First Class in a map tube. (Geological Survey of Wyoming news release, April 1985.)

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Unveiling the Arctic / editor, Louis Rey, co-editors, Claudette Reed Upton and Marvin Falk. Calgary : Arctic Institute of North America, University of Calgary, 1985. (Arctic, V. 37, No. 4.)

Papers presented at the conference, "The History of the Discovery of the Arctic Regions as Seen through the Descriptions of Travellers and the Work of Cartographers from Early Antiquity to the 18th Century", organized by the Comité arctique international and held in Rome in 1981.

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A Map of the Province, Nova Scotia. Halifax : Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests, 1985.

(Revision of 1979 edition, price $9.00)

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Maps--B.C. Ends Out-of-Province Educational Discount

Effective April 1, 1985, the 50 percent educational discount previously given will only apply to students and institutions within British Columbia. Full retail prices will be charged on all orders from institutions in other provinces and countries.

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Requests for Old Maps from Ordnance Survey

The Ordnance Survey of Great Britain has a large library containing many superseded editions. Good quality monochrome reproductions of these can be obtained at reasonable prices. All inquiries should be sent to Fixed Price Services - Room C456, Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road, Maybush, Southampton SO9 4DH. (Extracted from Ordnance Survey Information, Publication Report 6/1985.)

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ARTICLES OF INTEREST

CONTENTS. Cartographica. V. 22, No. 1, Spring 1985.

CONTENTS. The Globe - Journal of the Australian Map Circle. No. 23, 1985.

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CONTENTS. The Map Collector. No. 31, June 1985.

oOo

CONTENTS. Society of University Cartographers. SUC Bulletin. V. 18, No. 2, December 1984.

Geography of the EEC: A Systematic Economic Approach, reviewed by Russell King.

An Introduction to Urban Historical Geography, reviewed by G.L. Lewis.

Chichester, Ludlow, Richmond, Totnes, reviewed by Patrick Bailey.

The World's Religions: A Lion Handbook, reviewed by P.R. McKenzie.

Buckinghamshire County Maps & Histories Series, reviewed by A.G. Hodgkiss.

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CONTENTS. Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division. Bulletin. No. 140, June 1985.

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PARTIAL CONTENTS. Special Libraries. V. 76, No. 3, Summer 1985.

Reviews / p. 227.

Guide for a Small Map Collection, reviewed by Alice C. Hudson.

oOo

CONTENTS. Western Association of Map Libraries. Information Bulletin. V. 16, No. 2, March 1985.

Cartographic Users Advisory Council: A Brief Report of 1985 Annual Meeting / Stanley Stevens. p. 146.

Catalog of Maps, Atlases, and Charts of Ireland in the Collections of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress / Eileen McConnell & Barbara O'Brien. p. 216.

Geologic Map Index to USGS 7.5' & 15' Quadrangles of California, 1983-1984 / Joe Crotts. p. 221.

Micro Computer Mapping / Paul Gibson. p. 207.

The Pacific Traveller / Bill Hunt. p. 143.

Placename Research in Oregon / William G. Loy. p. 212.

Topolobampo, American Utopia in Mexico / Herbert S. Fox. p. 133.

Atlas & Book Reviews / edited by Peter L. Stark. p. 171.

Chicago Mapmakers, reviewed by Gary Meagher.

Imago Mundi, reviewed by Martin Antonetti.

Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900, reviewed by George R. Dalphin.

Railroad Maps of North America, reviewed by Peter L. Stark.

Topographic Mapping of the Americas, Australia and New Zealand, reviewed by H.J. Steward.

Travel in Canada, reviewed by John P.M. Clark.

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PARTIAL CONTENTS. Technical Notes and Queries. Canadian Cartographic Association. May 1985.

Atlas of Manitoba, reviewed by Tim Ross.

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ASSOCIATION NEWS

Honours Award for Outstanding Achievement

Report by Alberta Auringer Wood, Chair, Awards Committee

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

One certificate will be going to a person honoured twice by ACML for his outstanding contributions prior to the existence of the certificate. This is Serge Sauer. In 1975 he was honoured for his Folios of Plans of University Map Libraries and in 1982 for his outstanding work on the ACML historical maps facsimiles program. The certificate will be presented to him later in the summer.

Another certificate is being presented posthumously to Norman L. Nicholson primarily in recognition of his contribution to our field through his co-authoring, with L.M. Sebert, of The Maps of Canada: A Guide to Official Canadian Maps, Charts, Atlases and Gazetteers as well as for his active participation in ACML for many years by presenting papers at conferences, serving as a consultant to the historical maps facsimiles program, submitting articles to the Bulletin and reviewing books for the Bulletin. In addition, Dr. Nicholson contributed significantly to geography and cartography in Canada in general through his work and his numerous publications, in addition to the one cited above, such as the 1958 Atlas of Canada. He was also the first editor of The Canadian Geographer. He died of cancer on November 30, 1984 at the age of 65. His certificate will be presented to his wife.

In absentia and posthumous presenting of award certificates is not as pleasurable as giving one to someone who is present to enjoy the ceremony and to see the appreciation, fondness and respect with which the award is made. While this award may be criticized by some for having no monetary portion, it is felt that this is an award for which an association could not afford to present an amount of money commensurate with the value to the organization of the contributions of the individual being designated. The individual honoured in person was Louis M. Sebert. The following information, very kindly prepared by Betty Kidd about Lou's career and contributions, was read.

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

Here are a few biographical facts about Lou. He was born November 10, 1916, in London, Ontario. In 1940, he graduated from the University of Toronto in mining engineering. He had a brief career as a mining engineer in Kirkland Lake and Sudbury before joining the armed forces during the Second World War. During the war, he served in the Royal Canadian Dragoons in Italy, Holland and Germany. In 1947, Lou transferred to the Army Survey Establishment (the unit responsible for producing maps for the Canadian Armed Forces) as a topographical engineer--this was the beginning of his career in cartography. He worked there until his retirement in 1965 (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel). His work had included conducting major field surveys in northern British Columbia and the Yukon. In 1965, Lou started another career with the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources where his work involved map design, map user requirements, etc. For several years in the 1960's, he was in charge of the departmental map library.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Call for Nominations for Honours Award

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

Please send your nominations, stating reasons, to one of the Awards Committee members listed below:

Alberta Auringer Wood
Map Librarian
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial Univ. of Nfld.
St. John's, Nfld. AlB 3Y1

Donna Porter
100 Waverly Street, Apt. 301
Ottawa, Ont.
K2P 0V2

Margaret M. Hutchison
4045 Rae Street, Apt. 513
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 6YB

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ACML Map User Advisory Committee

The ACML Map User Advisory Committee members would welcome any comments and suggestions as to the type of information that should be included on geological maps. Please see the following review of the Geological Survey of Canada publication, Standards and Specifications for the Preparation of Geological Maps, included in the review section. These comments would be submitted to the Geological Survey of Canada on behalf of the ACML. Send your comments to the Chairman of the Map User Advisory Committee: Maureen Wilson, University of British Columbia Map Library.

Standards and Specifications for the Preparation of Geological Maps = Normes et Spécifications pour la préparation des cartes géologiques. Ottawa: Geological Survey of Canada, 1984. (Miscellaneous Report; 34.) ISBN 0-660-52729-4 $6.00.

The Geological Survey of Canada has two publications outlining the procedures for the compilation and printing of their geological maps and reports. The Guide to authors clarifies the agency's requirements regarding grammatical form and style specifications. Standards and Specifications for the Preparation of Geological Maps examines the technical aspects of map layout and printing. Both manuals have been published in order to disseminate federal mapping standards to educational institutions and to other mapping agencies.

Standards and Specifications for the Preparation of Geological Maps has been published in several editions with little change in the format of its presentation. The table of contents serves as an access point to the manual, as there is no index to this publication. Each section covers a different part of a geological map, outlines layout procedures and types of print font to be selected.

Practical information for map users can be gleaned from these printing instructions. For example, Section 1.3 instructs the cartographer to always include the name of the map projection on the geological map. Information on the class of map projection assists both the map user and librarian to select appropriate maps as sources to answer a map related query. In addition to the name of the map projection, the standard parallel and central meridian may also be included on the map. For example, the standard parallel is cited for references to the Lambert Conformal Conic projection.

The next topic covers citing maps on geological map indexes. The map index samples in Section 3.1 specify that map sheets of the same scale and category are referenced on a map index. For example, a map index for surficial geology maps at the scale of 1:50,000 would refer to map sheets of the same scale and subject category.

Following the section of map indexes are tables that register geological and topographical map symbols. These tables appear in Sections 5 to 7.6 and list the map symbols according to designated categories; for example, geological symbols, surficial geology symbols, etc. These tables can be consulted by users who wish to examine specific map symbols selected to depict different types of landforms.

Other geological references, such as mining property name, mineral identification codes or bedding and strike numbers, etc., are listed in the Table in Section 8.1.

A sample of a geological timetable including the conventional colours used to depict eons, eras and orogeny are enumerated in the Table in Section 10.9. Unfortunately, no mention is made in this section of the standard colours employed to depict different rock types (i.e., limestone, shale, etc.).

The information in the appendices is geared primarily to cartographers. For example, the Table in Section 11.2 lists types of scribe coats, their manufacturing code and purpose. Tables useful to the map user in the appendices are: reading a western topographical map, a glossary of printing terms and metric units of measurement.

From a map cataloguer's point of view, the G.S.C. must be complemented for their consistent placement of the following data on their maps: title, statement of responsibility, scale, projection, latitude, longitude, date and map source. Map titles are presented in a uniform manner; for example, such generic terms as lake, bay, creek and mountain always follow the local name; i.e., Big Kalzas Lake, Reindeer Lake, etc. The G.S.C. maps always portray both the verbal and bar scale on their maps. Most of their map sheets portray a map index, locational index and information on the magnetic declination and its annual rate of change.

In summary, both publications contain pertinent information to assist map users and map librarians interpret geological maps. However, both were primarily published to be employed by the staff at the G.S.C. Hopefully, a future edition will attempt to serve all three users: (1) "information gathers" (geologists), (2) "information processors" (designers, editors, draftsmen, engravers, printers) and (3) "document users" (librarians and users). In order to serve the "document users", the "document distributor" (G.S.C.) requires a system for gathering feedback from map librarians and map users.

Map librarians must inform the G.S.C. about what information they require in order to satisfy their cataloguing standards and to assist them in assisting map users. For example, map cataloguers would appreciate some guidance from the G.S.C. on the official name for the A series of maps and the names of its sub-series. This information should be printed on the maps as it would enable map cataloguers to record a uniform bibliographic description for G.S.C. maps. The creation of uniform series records for G.S.C. maps would facilitate the exchange of map records among map libraries in Canada.

Karen Young
Map Library
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario

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NEXT CONFERENCE

THE NEXT ACML CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD IN KINGSTON, ONTARIO

JUNE 16 TO 20, 1986

MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW TO SET THESE DATES ASIDE. MORE DETAILED INFORMATION WILL BE SENT OUT LATER.

IF YOU WISH TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE, PLEASE CONTACT EITHER TOM NAGY OR ELIZABETH HAMILTON WHO ARE ORGANIZING THE PROGRAMME. THE LOCAL ORGANIZERS ARE WORKING HARD TO ENSURE THAT WE SAMPLE THE FULL ATMOSPHERE OF KINGSTON, SOCIALLY AND CARTOGRAPHICALLY.

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ACML BULLETIN

YOUR COMMENTS ON LAST SUMMER'S SURVEY SHOW THAT YOU WISH IT TO CONTINUE WITH SOME IMPROVEMENTS. THE BULLETIN NEEDS YOUR HELP TO FULFILL SOME OF THE IMPROVEMENTS REQUESTED.

THE BULLETIN IS BEING TEMPORARILY CO-ORDINATED BY BOB BATCHELDER. HE WOULD LIKE YOUR HELP. IT NEEDS AN EDITOR-IN-CHIEF AND A REVIEW EDITOR (ALBERTA WOOD IS LEAVING THAT POSITION).

ALL OF THE CONTRIBUTING EDITORS WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE HEARING FROM YOU AND RECEIVING ALL SIZES OF HELP. THEIR ADDRESSES ARE LISTED IN THE FRONT OF THE BULLETIN.

CARTES HISTORIQUES

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

HISTORICAL MAPS
CANADA
CARTES HISTORIQUES

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The Association of Canadian Map Libraries has published 100 reproductions of historical maps of Canada. Individual copies may be obtained by writing to the ACML Publications Officer at the Business Address indicated on the inside of the front cover.

First fifty facsimile maps were assembled in a folio. These sets are now sold out. Maps ##51-100 have also been assembled in a set, consisting of a title page, introduction, indexes, placed in a gold-embossed hard cover. The price of the set is $100. The cover and the introductory pages may be purchased separately for $30; and the four introductory pages - for $6 ($5 + $1 postage). Please place the folio orders with -

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE (ACML)
c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

HISTORICAL MAPS