

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

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ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

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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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THE ROLE OF CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

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This essay is about lists of maps. All involved in the history of cartography, whether we think of ourselves as historians, as geographers, as cartographers, as librarians, as dealers or as collectors, are users of map lists. Most of us, at one time or another, find ourselves making a list which may be a simple handlist of a few items, an appendix of several pages to a scholarly paper or a separate, full-scale cartobibliography or catalogue with hundreds of entries.

I will introduce what I think are the major functions of map lists and the major variables that account for the differences in the lists that we have. I will propose some guiding principles for future work and suggest some actual projects. Most importantly, I would like to initiate a dialogue between the makers and users of map lists for, although most of us have both made and used lists in our work, most of us specialize in either one or the other.

Lists and their Uses

Lists, whether of books, maps or manuscripts, may be thought of as having four main functions: discovery, location, comparison and analysis.

Discovery occurs when we use a list to find a document whose existence we were unaware of or confirm the existence of one we were unsure of. Finding an unknown (unknown at least to us) manuscript map of New Mexico in an auction catalogue is an instance of discovery; another might be learning from a cartobibliography that Peter Apian's world map of 1520 was re-cut and published in a new edition in 1530. Discovery can be serendipitous or planned, but in any case it can be aided by the arrangement and indexing of our lists. When a compiler makes a subject entry for a map of New Mexico or produces an index entry under Apian or the title of his map, he directly increases the likelihood of its discovery by someone else.

But it is not enough to know that a document exists if we do not know where we can examine it. We use a list for such locational (or finding) purposes when we see from a library's card catalogue that it owns a copy of Tassin's 1637 atlas, or when we learn from a short-title catalogue that at least six libraries in the British Isles possess the 1598 English edition of Linschoten's Voyages.

A third way in which lists are used is in comparison. When possible, we want to be able to lay two apparently similar copies of a map side by side so that we may visually compare them. But this is very often not possible and we must settle for comparisons involving the descriptions in map lists. We may compare a map in our possession with a description of a map in a standard cartobibliography, or both with yet another description in a catalogue.

Presented at the Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography, Ottawa, July 1985.

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Librarians routinely compare their catalogue records with the descriptions in dealers' catalogues, while map readers compare the citations on their note cards with the entries in the library catalogue.

Finally, map lists can be used in analysis, for further substantive study of the broad relations of map production or for deeper research into the history of the items described. In the first type of study, map lists themselves are the raw material of research.¹ In another type of analysis (limited to printed maps), the analytical cartobibliographer, using the lists he has prepared and collateral evidence, classifies the maps into editions, impressions, issues and states, and attempts to work out their publishing history.

Descriptions

The basic unit of any list is the individual description, which functions as a document surrogate. Descriptions are of many different types, as even the most casual user will be aware. They vary in two basic dimensions: according to the amount of detail recorded and according to the level of abstraction.

Amount of Detail

The most obvious feature of a description is the amount of detail it records. It may be helpful to think of cartobibliographical (or bibliographical) descriptions as forming a continuum, with very brief descriptions on one end and very long descriptions on the other.

I would argue for counting index entries as the briefest kinds of descriptions. It is true that they are normally fragmented, so that one may not get a sense of the whole work from any of its several index entries. For instance, the entries

Fries, Laurent

Orbis typvs vniversalis...1522

Ptolemy, Claudius

might appear in an index separated by many pages or (in a card index) by many cards. Seen together like this, it is clear that the entries point to the world map in Fries's edition of Ptolemy; scattered in their alphabetic sequence, the precise referent is less clear, but the elements are nonetheless descriptive, if only of aspects of the item. An indexer could easily choose to make individual entries more descriptive by making them slightly longer as

Fries, Orbis typvs vniversalis, 1522 Ptolemy

Orbis typvs vniversalis (Fries, 1522 Ptolemy)

Ptolemy, ed. Fries, 1522 (Orbis typvs vniversalis)

any of which would be adequate for the most basic identification purposes.

A bit farther along our length-continuum, we come to traditional brief or short-title descriptions. Brief descriptions have a long and honourable history, from the entries of Conrad Gesner, the first great bibliographer in the 1540s through the Harvard Library catalogue of 1831 to the British Library catalogue of 1967 (Figs. 1-3). They normally contain, at a minimum, the author's name, the

short-title of the work and the place and date of publication. Some add the size (either in measurements or format), the name of publisher or engraver and perhaps an indication of whether a map is an engraving or a woodcut.²

One way of characterizing such relatively brief descriptions is to think of them as serving primarily reference functions. Reference is used here in the sense of quick look-up and answering questions like: what maps exist?, who made maps? and where are the maps located? Reference bibliographies are also sometimes known as systematic or as enumerative bibliographies, and I would suggest that the apparently simple functions of reference lists--identifying an item as being potentially useful and locating it in a collection--are, in fact, the main bibliographical concerns of most historians of cartography and of most map users in general.³

Long descriptions are at the other end of the continuum. There are fewer examples of these and most of them are of recent vintage. We might point to the cartobibliographies of the late Coolie Verner who did so much to further the analytical study of maps, and to the catalogue of the Badische Landesbibliothek by Stopp and Langel (Figs. 5-6). Such very detailed descriptions attempt to say as much as possible about the physical document, and may include full transcription of all text-blocks in quasi-facsimile (attempting to mimic the lettering style) and showing the line endings; measurements of maps, plates and sheets in millimetres; a statement of scale; a description of the layout of the map; references to literature and reproductions; and extensive notes on the decorations, publishing history, paper and watermarks.⁴

In contrast to reference or enumerative lists, lists made up of such detailed descriptions are sometimes thought of as serving physical or analytical ends. Their compilers are most concerned with explaining the physical structure of an item in detail and in creating document surrogates that can be used for detailed comparison and analysis. Many recent descriptions are of an intermediate length and represent a compromise between the reference and physical aims (Fig. 4).

Level of Abstraction

I said earlier that the amount of detail recorded is one of two fundamental dimensions of descriptions. The other dimension might be called the level of abstraction. It can also be thought of as forming a continuum, beginning with the most concrete and fundamental unit, a single map; continuing through descriptions of states, issues, printings or editions; and ending with what we might call works. By "work" I mean something like intellectual content--that which may be bodied forth and expressed in many different physical terms.

It is a little easier to think about the "work" in a literary milieu.

We have no trouble, for instance, thinking about Don Quixote as a work, a story; it seems to have an existence above and beyond its expression in thousands of books in dozens of languages. In a similar sense, we can talk about the geographical conceptions which are common to a whole group of manuscript and printed maps. If I talk about "the depiction of Southeast Asia in Ptolemy's Geography" or refer in a note to the Ptolemaic map which depicts that area (Ptolemy, Asia XI), it will be understood that I am discussing the geographical conceptions of Ptolemy, the work, and not any one of the hundreds of map sheets in

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which those conceptions have been illustrated. The work, then, is the most abstract thing to which our descriptions can refer. Few map descriptions operate only at the level of the work, but almost all lists are concerned, ultimately, with the works embodied in the documents they describe.

When we begin to describe actual products of the press, our descriptions become correspondingly more concrete. A certain form of the work known as Mitchell's map of North America was assembled and engraved in England, and all the copies printed from those copperplates constitute an edition that can be comprehended in one rather abstract description:

John Mitchell, A Map of the British and French Dominions
in North America. London, 1755.

Careful study of many examples of this edition would enable us to identify specific printings, issues or states, and to represent them in comparatively less abstract descriptions.

Finally, we reach the level of the specific individual copy of the map, for example, in a description of the Mitchell map in the Newberry Library's Ayer Collection, characterized by certain colouring and mounting, having three-quarter leather covers and bearing a certain call number.⁵ This type of description, copy-specific description, is the main business of library map cataloguers. Library cataloguing is a rather sophisticated method of inventory control, and the unambiguous identification of individual maps is one of its main goals. The analytical cartobibliographer, on the other hand, begins by examining, analyzing and describing individual copies of what are nominally the same map. When enough copies have been examined to satisfy the compiler that he has seen all the variants, he constructs a more or less abstract description of the edition, impression, issue or state.⁶ His descriptions are edition-specific or issue-specific. The more individual examples he examines, the more clearly he can come to understand the publishing history of a map, and, ultimately, the better he or another scholar will understand the "work".⁷ Analytical cartobibliography has the great advantage of being able to look rigorously at the surviving maps as physical productions. These objects may not always speak clearly, but they do not lie; any facts unearthed about their production may augment, but cannot negate, their physical evidence. In some cases, the evidence of the maps themselves is almost all we have. When the history of the Italian map trade in the sixteenth-century is written, it will be based primarily on exhaustive cartobibliographical analysis because little evidence other than the maps has survived.⁸

These two dimensions (the amount of detail recorded in a description and the level of abstraction inherent in a description) together define the sort of description one is dealing with (Fig. 6). But they vary independently. One can have a very full description which is copy-specific and thus a catalogue entry, and a relatively brief description which is edition-specific or issue-specific and is thus a bibliography entry. Furthermore, despite the possibility of wide divergence in the amount of detail recorded in different lists and the different levels of abstraction which they may represent, a single list can often comfortably serve several masters. Short-title lists can supply the essential information about which maps are available and where they are to the cartobibliographer embarking on a detailed analysis of those maps. Conversely, a

list comprising even the most detailed descriptions can still be used for the more fundamental functions of location and identification.

Guidelines for Future Work

In his 1966 Nebenzahl Lectures, R.A. Skelton proposed as a task central to the study of the history of cartography "the recording of map resources, with locations", which he saw as a "gigantic and endless labor", requiring concentration on "operations which are practicable and would produce maximum benefit to students in the shortest time".⁹ I think it will be worthwhile to reflect a bit on how we might in fact optimize this "gigantic and endless labor", and I would like to suggest four broad principles that might guide our work: enhancement, capitalization, brevity and sharing.

By enhancement, I mean that we should think of ways to make our existing catalogues and bibliographies work better. We have built an impressive body of cartobibliographical literature. Much of it is scattered or little known. Useful cartobibliographies are effectively hidden in obscure journals and limited-edition monographs. One role of enhancement would be to strengthen our control over this disparate material through bibliographies of catalogues and cartobibliographies. Acta Cartographica has done an excellent job of reprinting scarce cartographic literature, much of it bibliographical, and reprints are fine examples of enhancement. We can also enhance by providing indexing to make existing lists easier to use. Examples are Charles Seavey's cross-indexing of maps in the U.S. Congressional Document set with Wheat's Mapping the Transmississippi West, and the Newberry Library's index to the maps in the catalogue of its Graff Collection. There are many lists for which one would welcome title or cartographer indexes, or registers of additional locations. It would be a tedious, but technically simple, job to pull all of the entries for maps and atlases from the over 600-volume National Union Catalogue of Pre-1956 Imprints; these could be published in a separate volume or two and would, I think, make a surprisingly useful map catalogue especially if provided with an index to titles and subjects to complement the author arrangement.¹⁰

Enhancement implies not so much original cartobibliographical work as ancillary work to make the existing tools work better. By capitalization, I mean that when we plan new cartobibliographical work we should draw as much as possible on the capital of our institutions, tools, techniques and standards. The dozen world maps in a college library, however valued they may be for teaching or as artifacts, will probably not add much to our knowledge of the mapping of the world, but the hundred local maps which that library holds might provide a sound footing for the study of the region. To put this another way, we should tackle projects that involve a critical mass of material. This would mean, in many cases, a relatively large number of items providing in-depth coverage of an area or a topic, but it could equally mean a relatively small number of items, provided that they were important enough or representative enough of a region, topic or cartographica genre.

We must also capitalize on existing bibliographical work in making new map lists. Maps in books and atlases have not habitually been catalogued in libraries, and we rely on a heterogenous system of published and unpublished bibliographies and indexes to locate this material. But we do not lack systematic bibliographies of books, and these tools should be seen as capital for cartobibliographical work. There are, for example, published short-title catalogues of English books, one

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covering the period to 1640, the other from 1641 to 1700. A list of maps in these books would cover a large and important slice of English map publishing. Another example would be a list of the maps in books listed in Sabin's Bibliotheca Americana or Alden's European Americana. Such a list would undoubtedly record dozens of maps whose existence was largely or completely unnoticed by researchers. Amtmann's short-title catalogue of Canadiana might be another useful stepping-stone. Other bibliographies to be systematically mined in this way might be the British Library's catalogues of pre-1600 French, German, Italian, Dutch, Belgian, Spanish and Portuguese books. If we had lists (or a list) of the maps in those books, we would have gone a long way toward facilitating the study of early European cartography.¹¹

We can also capitalize on existing standards in the preparation of our lists. There are a number of good models and a few standards with national and even international acceptance, most importantly, the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials--ISBD(CM)--published in 1977 and now available in English and French editions.¹² One of a series of international standards covering all major formats of library material, the ISBD(CM), introduced a number of very attractive features for the description of maps, including provisions for machine-readability and searching by geographic coordinates.

The ISBDs were not meant to be cataloguing codes or manuals but rather to specify the format and contents which ought to be reflected in such codes and manuals. Nevertheless, the ISBD(CM) can provide a great deal of guidance to any intelligent worker and certainly offer, if not a detailed code, at least a very illuminating outline of one. Furthermore, the ISBDs were not seen as only supporting library cataloguing, but bibliographical descriptions of all kinds.

The third guiding principle for our work should be brevity. Faced with a "gigantic and endless" task, those who attempt to provide reference cartobibliographies should think critically about the need for each element in their descriptions. No one would try to argue that the briefest of brief descriptions would fulfill all of the functions of a list. Certainly all of us have had occasion to curse brief descriptions that omitted precisely the bit of information we hoped to find. But it would be equally mistaken, I think, to conclude that that description is best which tells us the most. We would not clutter a list of references at the end of a chapter with paragraph-long descriptions, nor are most library users inclined to read second, third, fourth or fifth continuation cards in card catalogues. For many projects and for many users, the briefest kind of descriptive control--indexing--will be adequate. If a more conventional kind of description is necessary, there are provisions for brief entries in at least one major cataloguing code based on the ISBD(CM), and many records now being contributed to the largest on-line bibliographic database are in an abbreviated form.¹³

The final principle which I think should colour our work is sharing, beginning with the sharing of the actual work of listing itself. Many large cartobibliographical projects would lend themselves well to decentralized work among several individuals or institutions. Recent cooperative catalogues of the American Middle West and the state of Colorado might be pointed to as examples of labour sharing.¹⁴

The Colorado Project resulted in descriptions added to a large computerized database (OCLS) and this is, of course, another instance of sharing. There are many attractive aspects to sharing records via a bibliographical utility. Chief among them, perhaps, is the fact that the database grows continually and that records input by someone do not have to be input again by anyone else. But I am not at all persuaded that catalogues and bibliographies in book form will be superseded in our lifetimes. Universal availability, portability and tradition are powerful arguments which favour the survival of the book catalogue and bibliography. If anything, it seems to me that we need to do more to make books from our databases by stripping off discrete groups of descriptions focusing on given areas, cartographers or periods, and publishing them; and, of course, publishing the results of one's work is an instance of sharing. There are many typescript lists, catalogues especially, that could be shared now by publication using the existing cards or sheets as camera-ready copy. Any catalogue (especially one which has been built up over several generations) will have features which we might wish otherwise, but if it covers a critical mass of material and is reasonably well-indexed, many scholars and librarians will welcome it, defects and all.

Finally, as one last suggestion for sharing a cartobibliography, I would like to second a proposal made by G. Thomas Tanselle that additions and corrections to published bibliographies be published in a standardized form, as expeditiously as possible, in a central journal for each field.¹⁵ In the case of cartography, that journal could well be Imago Mundi. Anyone (including their authors) wishing to report additions or corrections to cartobibliographies could send a succinct note to Imago Mundi for publication as notes in a special section and owners of the bibliographies could annotate their copies accordingly.

This paper has tried to focus attention on some issues of bibliographical control of original materials in the history of cartography. Pessimists can be reassured: they need not fear that large-scale indexing, cataloguing and cartobibliography will take away the excitement of the scholarly quest. Optimists should face the fact that universal accessibility to all the products of the cartographic press through what has been called "a bibliographical Esperanto" is highly unlikely. But it is a good bet that the more thought we give now, collectively, to future bibliographic projects, the easier it will be to write the history of cartography.

NOTES

¹For instance, in J.B. Harley and Gwyn Walters, "British Map Collecting, 1790-1840: The Evidence of Sales Catalogues". Paper presented at the Seventh International Conference on the History of Cartography, Washington, D.C., August 7-11, 1977.

²Conrad Gesner, Bibliotheca universalis. Zürich, 1545; Harvard University, A Catalogue of the Maps and Charts in the Library of Harvard University. Cambridge: E.W. Metcalf, 1831; British Museum, Dept. of Printed Books, Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts and Plans. Photolithographic edition complete to 1964. London: British Museum, 1967.

³An excellent recent book on enumerative bibliography is D.W. Krummel, Bibliographies: Their Aims and Methods. London: Mansell, 1984.

- ⁴ Klaus Stopp and Herbert Langel, Katalog der alten Landkarten in der Badischen Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe. Karlsruhe: G. Braun, 1974. There is a bibliography of Verner's writings appended to his obituary by Helen Wallis in Imago Mundi 33 (1981): 99-102.
- ⁵ On the relationship of cataloguing and bibliography, see G. Thomas Tanselle, "Descriptive Bibliography and Library Cataloguing", Studies in Bibliography 30 (1977): 1-56; reprinted in his Selected Studies in Bibliography. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1979, pp. 37-92.
- ⁶ G. Thomas Tanselle makes a convincing argument for cartobibliographers' use of these traditional terms in "The Description of Non-Letterpress Material in Books", Studies in Bibliography 35 (1982): 1-42.
- ⁷ Some further ramifications of analytical cartobibliography are discussed in Robert Karrow, "Cartobibliography", 1976 A B Bookman's Yearbook. Clifton, N.J.: Bookman's Weekly, 1976, pp. 43-52.
- ⁸ David Woodward, "New Bibliographical Approaches to the History of Sixteenth-Century Italian Map Publishing". Paper presented at the Eighth International Conference on the History of Cartography, Berlin, September 17-20, 1979; "The Study of the Italian Map Trade in the Sixteenth Century: Needs and Opportunities", in Land- und Seekarten im Mittelalter und in der frühen Neuzeit, ed. Cornelis Koeman. Munich: Kraus International, 1980, pp. 137-146; and "Scientific Physical Analysis of Early Maps: Opportunities and Realities". Paper presented at Tenth International Conference on the History of Cartography, Dublin, August 29-September 2, 1983.
- ⁹ R.A. Skelton, Maps: A Historical Survey of Their Study and Collecting. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972, p. 105.
- ¹⁰ Acta Cartographica, V. 1- , 1967- . Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, irregular; Charles A. Seavey, "A Bibliographic Addendum to Carl I. Wheat's 'Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861'", Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division Bulletin 105 (September 1976): 12-19; Brenda Berkham, Index to Maps in the Catalogue of the Everett D. Graff Collection of Western American. Chicago: Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, Newberry Library, 1972; National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints. London: Mansell, 1968-1980.
- ¹¹ Alfred W. Pollard and G.R. Redgrave, A Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland and Ireland, and of English Books Printed Abroad, 1475-1640. London: Bibliographical Society, 1926 (one volume of a new edition was published 1976); Donald G. Wing, Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and British America, and of English Books Printed in other countries, 1641-1700. New York: Columbia University Press for the Index Society, 1945-1951 (a second edition commenced publication in 1972); Joseph Sabin, Bibliotheca Americana: A Dictionary of Books Relating to America. New York, 1868-1936 (reprinted Amsterdam: Israel, 1961-62); John Alden, ed., European Americana: A Chronological Guide to Works Printed in Europe relating to America, 1493-1776. New York: Readex Books, 1980- (in progress); and Bernard Amtmann, Contributions to a Short-Title Catalogue of Canadiana. Montreal, 1971-73. The various British

Library catalogues (and many other candidates for map indexing) are listed in Eugene P. Sheehy, Guide to Reference Books, 9th ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1976 (and supplements in 1980 and 1982).

- 12 International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. ISBD(CM): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials. London: IFLA International Office for UBC, 1977 (French edition, Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale, 1979). UNIMARC is a format for the international exchange of MARC records, and the treatment of cartographic materials is specified in International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. Cartographic Materials in UNIMARC: the Proposals of a Sub-Group of the IFLA Joint Working Group in ISBD(CM). London: IFLA International Office for UBC, 1979.
- 13 The Anglo-America Cataloguing Rules, 2d ed. (AACR2). Chicago: American Library Association, 1978, provide for three levels of description; the rules for cartographic material are set out in chapter 3, pp. 83-109, and are themselves the subject of a monograph: Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, Hugo L.P. Stibbe, general editor. Chicago: American Library Association, 1982. Guidelines for abbreviated records in the on-line system (OCLC) are given in OCLC Technical Bulletin No. 151, "Minimal-level Cataloguing", November 1984. For a review of ISBD(CM) and the AACR2, see Robert W. Karrow, Jr., "Innocent Pleasures: ISBD(CM), AACR2, and Map Cataloguing", Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division Bulletin 126 (December 1981): 2-12; reprinted in International Cataloguing 12 (1983): 10-12, 19-21.
- 14 Checklist of Printed Maps of the Middle West to 1900, Robert W. Karrow, Jr., general editor. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1981; index (V. 14) published Chicago: Newberry Library, 1983. The Colorado Map Cataloguing Project (1980-81) involved the Arthur Lakes Library (Colorado School of Mines), the Colorado Historical Society and the Western History Collection of Denver Public Library. Cataloguing was done on OCLC and the project director was Mary Larsgaard, Colorado School of Mines.
- 15 "A Proposal for Recording Additions to Bibliographies", Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America 62 (1968): 227-236.

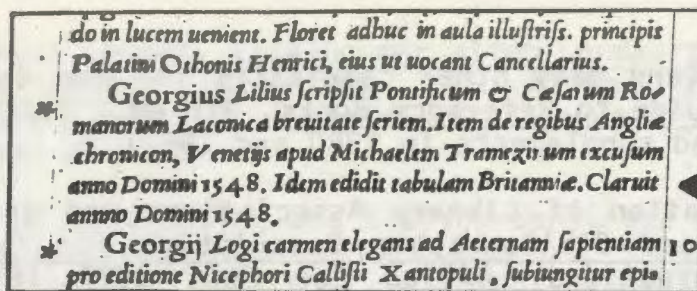


Figure 1

From Conrad Gesner, Epitome Bibliothecae Conradi Gesneri, conscripta primum a Conrado Lycosthene..., Tigvri: C. Froshovervm, 1555.

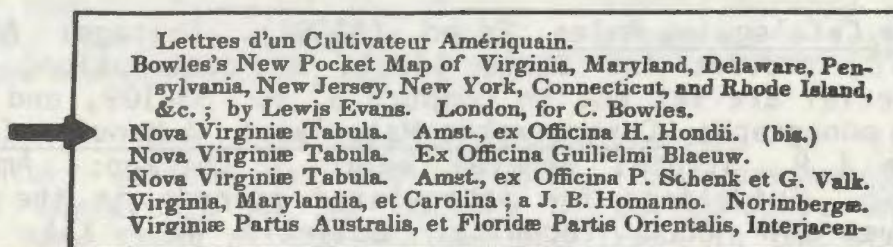


Figure 2

From Harvard University, A Catalogue of the Maps and Charts in the Library of Harvard University, Cambridge: E.W. Metcalf, 1831.

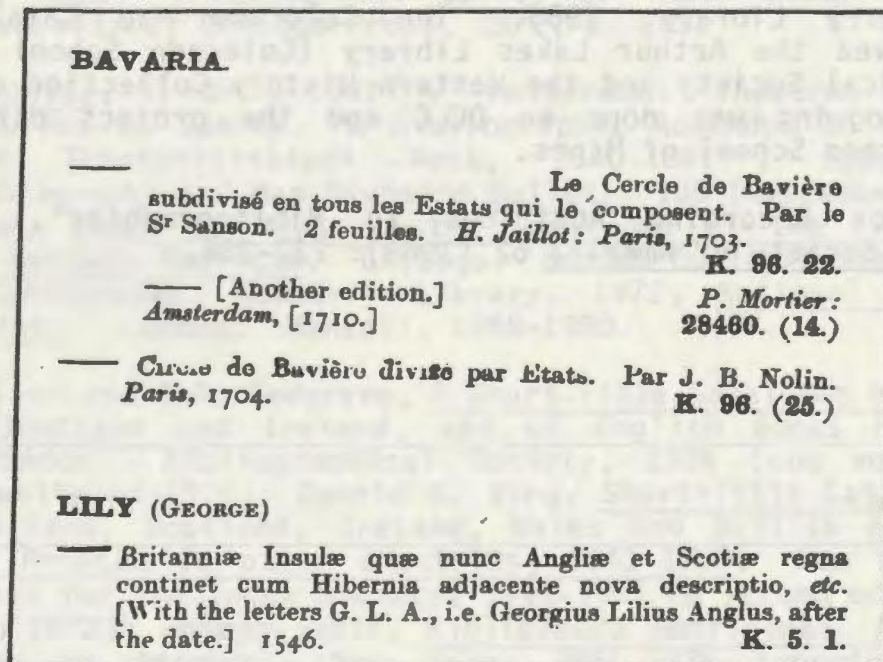


Figure 3

From British Museum, Dept. of Printed Books, Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts and Plans, London: British Museum, 1967.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[268] Britanniae Insulae quae nunc Angliae et Scotiae regna continet cum Hibernia adiacente nova descriptio. G. L. A. Romae Anglorum studio et diligentia MDXLVI. 763 × 573 mm. (1546)

BN.(Ge.DD.628(84)); Btl.19; D.(2)12; Fln.127. Also separately BM.(K.5.1); National Library Dublin; and Bg.4.

Reproduced plate 2, "*Six Early Printed Maps*," British Museum 1928; and with descriptive text by Edward Lynam, "*Map of the British Isles of 1546*," pub. by G. H. Beans, Phila. 1934.

A rare and important map. Attributed to George Lily, it is, apart from representations in early editions of Ptolemy, the first printed map of the British Isles. The north is to the right of the map. It was re-issued as follows:—

1549. Antverpiae per Joannem Mollijs.

1555. Londini Anno 1555 T Gemini.

and in the following items (Nos. 269-274).

Figure 4

From R.V. Tooley, "*Maps in Italian Atlases of the Sixteenth Century*", *Imago Mundi* 3 (1939): 12-47.

Jaillet, H.

GLA, Ab 33,1 schw.

- T [o. r.] LE CERCLE DE / BAVIERE, / subdivisé en tous les Estats / qui le composent. / Dressé sur les Memoires les plus Nouveaux / Par le Sr SANSON, Geographe Ordinaire du Roy. / A PARIS / Chez H. IAILLOT, joignant les grands Augustins, aux deux Globes / ... [1 Zeile Privileg] / 1703.
- Z [Kopfl., außen] LE CERCLE DE BAVIERE, OU SONT LES DUCHÉ, PALATINAT ET ESLECTORAT DE BAVIERE, L'ARCHEVESCHÉ DE SALTZBURG, LES EVESCHÉS / DE RATISBONE, FRISINGUE, PASSAW, LES ABBAYES DE ST EMERIAN, DE HAUT ET BAS MONSTIERS / [vom Stecher nachträglich eingefügt:] Sont dans Ratisbone / WALD-SAXEN, et DE KAISHEIM, LA PREVOSTÉ DE BERCHSTOLGADEN LE, / LANDGRAVIAT DE LEUCHTENBERG, LE COMTÉ D'ORTENBURG, LES BARONIES DE WALDECK, WOLFSTEIN, SULTZBURG, PIRBAUM, ET LA VILLE IMPERIALE DE RATISBONE. Dressé- Par le Sr SANSON, Geographe-Ordinaire du Roy. 1703. /
- M 813 × 569 (ohne Kopfl.) Aus 2 Bögen zusammengesetzt. 1) 378 × 569; 2) 435 × 569.
- A N: Plauen (Plawen); O: Linz (Lintz) [Donau]; S: Bressanone (Brixen); Nördlingen (Norlingen).
- N Drei weitere Exemplare der vorliegenden Karte im gleichen Erhaltungszustand: GLA, Ab 33,4.5.6. schw. — Weitere zwei Exemplare weichen in der Datierung (GLA, Ab 33,3 schw. = 1685) bzw. in Einzelheiten des Textes u. Kartenbildes sowie der Datierung (GLA Ab 33,2 schw. = 1696) ab. — Gi 1 ist gleich datiert wie GLA. Ab 33.1.4.5.6 aber von einer Platte mit anderen Maßen gedruckt.

Figure 5

From Klaus Stopp and Herbert Langel, *Katalog der alten Landkarten in der Badischen Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe*. Karlsruhe: G. Braun, 1974.

Derivative 5

1633

MERCATOR-HONDIUS

Title

NOVA VIRGINIÆ TABULA

Imprint

Amstelodami, ex officina Henrici Hondii. The imprint is in the scale cartouche in the bottom centre of the map.

PLATE VIII

Source

Mercator, G. *L'Appendice de l'Atlas* . . . A Amsterdam, chez Henry Hondius . . . A.D. 1633.

Copy Examined

BM

Size

Plate NS 49.5 EW 39.1
Map NS 49.9 EW 38.3

Orientation

West

Latitude

(36') 40'-41

Scale

Millaria Germanica Communa 12=7.8 cm. R.F. 1:1,140,000. The graduated scale bar is located in a scale cartouche which also contains the imprint on the bottom of the plate to right of centre. This is framed in plasterwork.

Cartouche

The title is in a long horizontal rectangle in the top centre of the plate. The border of the plate forms the top frame of the cartouche and the other three sides are framed in plasterwork.

Border

Geographically functional for latitude only. An incomplete functional border at longitude.

Description

This is a copy of the Hondius-Blaeu plate of 1629. In the upper left corner is a large view of the interior of an Indian house with the legend below "Status Regis Powhatan". On the right border at centre is a standing figure of an Indian holding a bow in the left hand and a club in the right. Above this near the upper right corner is a large coat of arms surmounted by a crown and circled by the symbol of the Garter. To the left of this is a small cartouche containing a "Notar explicatio". This is a beautifully engraved and decorative map.

CARTO-BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

State 1

1633-1666

The copy described above. This state was used in all editions of the Mercator-Hondius atlas published after 1633. The various impressions can be identified as follows:

Date	Language	Sig.	Page	Catchword
1633	French App.	0°2	697	peu
1633*	Latin			
1633	French	0°2	697	peu
1633	German	8G	669	auch
1634	Dutch	Not present		
1635*	French			
1636	English	9.Q	437	hurt
1636	German App.	Not present		
1636*	German			
1638	English	9.Q	437	hurt
1638	Latin	R 4		flurio
1638*	Dutch			
1638*	German			
1639	French	f 5		n'en
1640	French	f 5		n'en
1641*	German App.	Not present		
1641	French	f 5		n'en
1642	French	f 5		n'en
1642	Dutch	E		is
1644*	Dutch			
1645*	Dutch			
1647*	Dutch			
1647	Latin	D 3		nient
1649	German	D 3		grosser
1649	Latin	D 3		nient
1649	French	e		ses
1652	Dutch	D 2		riviére
1652	French	F 5, E		n'en, ses
1653	Spanish	G		nave-
1657	Latin	Blank		
1657*	Dutch			
1657	German	D 3		grosser
1658	French	E		ses
1658*	German		229	
1658	Latin	D 3	230	nient
1658	Latin		256	Maxime
1666*	Spanish			

* Copy not examined.

State 2

(1680-1710)

The original imprint has been changed to read: Amstelodami, ex officina apud (brace) PET: Schenk, et / Ger: Valk. C. Priv: In addition, longitude and latitude lines crossing the map have been added as well as a dotted line indicating the boundary of Virginia.

Figure 6

From Coolie Verner, *Smith's 'Virginia' and its Derivatives*,
London: Map Collectors' Circle, 1968 (Map Collectors' Series, 45).

Level of Abstraction	Bibliographies		Works			
	Catalogues	Single copies				
			Editions, etc.			
			Gesner, <u>Epitome bibliothecae</u> (1555) U.S. Nat. Archives, <u>List of cart. arch. of Bur. of Indian Aff.</u> (1954) Bachman, <u>Die alten Städtebilder</u> (1965)			
			Gesner, <u>Epitome bibliothecae</u> (1555) Bagrow, <u>Gedruckte Karten des 16. Jahrh.</u> (1933, typescript) Rodger, <u>Large scale county maps British Isles</u> (1960) Clark, <u>Index to maps of N. Carolina</u> (1976)	Gipson, <u>Bibliographical guide to the hist. of the Brit. Empire</u> (1968) Bonacker, <u>Bibliographie der Strassenkarte</u> (1973) Fauser, <u>Repertorium älterer Topographie</u> (1978) Shirley, <u>Mapping of the world</u> (1983)	Tooley, "Maps in Italian atlases" (1939) Cumming, <u>Southeast in early maps</u> (1958) Howgego, <u>Printed maps of London</u> (1978)	Verner, <u>Smith's Virginia</u> (1968) Wheat & Brun, <u>Maps and charts publ. in America before 1800</u> (1969)
			Stephenson, <u>Land ownership maps</u> (1967) U.S. Library of Congress, <u>Fire insurance maps</u> (1981)	British Museum, <u>Catalogue of printed maps</u> (1967) Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, <u>Kartographische Bestandsverzeichnisse</u> (1972-)	New York Publ. Lib., <u>Dictionary catalog of the Map Div.</u> (1971) William L. Clements Lib., <u>Research catalog</u> (1972)	Stopp & Langel, <u>Katalog alten Landkarten Badische Landesbibl.</u> (1974) Scharfe, <u>Kartendrucke von Deutschland</u> (1978-)
			Index	Short-title	Medium	Full
			Reference			Physical
			Amount of Detail			

Figure 7

Two Dimensions of Bibliographical Description

N.B.: The titles listed are merely meant to be suggestive of the types of lists which might be classified in a given position.

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN MAPS

Joan Winearls
University of Toronto Library
Map Library

The new Canadian Committee on Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials of ACML should address itself to what I think is one of the major needs of map collections and users in Canada today: a national bibliography of Canadian map publications. This national listing should include all maps published in a given year of any part of Canada, either in or outside Canada, and perhaps maps published by Canadians of foreign areas.

National bibliographies have become basic tools for countries all over the world, and though many have been slow to include maps, national map listings have been started in some cases either as separate publications or as physically separate parts of the national bibliography. For us, the outstanding example of maps included as part of the national bibliography is that of the *Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec* which recently included "Documents Cartographiques" as Section III of its *Bibliographie du Québec*. A nation that cares about itself knows that a comprehensive listing of its publications is a vital step in informing its citizens. In another example, the Dutch have been issuing their national bibliography of maps as a separate publication, *Bibliografie van in Nederland Verschenen Kaarten*, annually since 1975. The Australians, surely the pioneers in the field, have produced *Australian Maps* since 1968, and before that they listed maps as part of the *Australian National Bibliography*. The only attempt at a Canadian listing was the Canadian contribution to the *Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale* produced by the National Map Collection from 1967 until 1975 when BCI ceased publication. Although the National Map Collection (N.M.C.) made the list available separately to Canadian libraries, in 1971 it was estimated that it was catching only 50 to 70 percent of map publications.¹

The documentation of our national map production is, of course, essential for the speedy and accurate selection and acquisition of maps for our collections. Without proper bibliographic control of our own materials, who of us can say that we are finding out about all the maps of Canada that we would acquire, or that we can tell users with certainty if certain maps exist. The bibliography would also be of enormous aid in the provision of good cataloguing copy, so that big map collections could stop doing original cataloguing for every map and so that small map collections could save time and perhaps think about increasing the size of their collections. Another important contribution in the cataloguing area would be the provision of a definite date of publication for undated maps--the lack of dates on many maps seems to be a major ongoing problem in our field. The national bibliography would be an important tool in our reference service to users in a period when it is becoming increasingly clear to all of us that we can afford to buy and store only a small proportion of the total Canadian map output. When a high percent of the demand in libraries is for Canadian maps (50 to 70 percent, I would guess), we should at least be able to advise the user about the existence of a map, direct the user to the library that has it, acquire it for him/her on Inter-Library Loan or tell him/her where to buy it.

Beginning a national bibliography would be a spur to activating legal deposit regulations for maps and to solving the impasse between the National Library and the Public Archives of Canada in this area. Some might say that legal deposit enforcement should precede the production of a national bibliography, but in over a decade of effort in this difficult area, nothing has been accomplished and perhaps the pressure should be applied in a different way. A national bibliography might also serve to clarify issues in the revision of copyright law with regard to maps.

A national bibliography would also put comprehensive collecting policies for Canadian maps in major institutions firmly in place, something that is presently not being done. If the National Map Collection feels that it cannot collect all the provincial governments' output, then arrangements can be made with suitable provincial agencies (as has been done with the Manitoba Archives) to undertake or share some of this burden, but with the understanding that they supply cataloguing copy for these materials. But definite collection policies for provincial government maps and commercial maps are needed in many provinces such as Ontario where no one map collection is taking on the responsibility. We also have not progressed very far in convincing government agencies of the importance of producing good listings of their maps. In Ontario, the publication Ontario maps ceased several years ago and there seem to be fewer listings of maps produced by departments. The OCUL Map Group is attempting to cope with the fact that we now seem to know less, rather than more, about what maps of Ontario are being produced. The Group is setting up a major project to approach individual government departments--surely a labour-intensive method. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources' monthly listing on microfiche is very current, but quite brief (it is really a stocklist), and it does not list maps produced for other government departments.

Some people would argue that there is also a great need to know about foreign maps, which I will not deny, but I will suggest that foreign materials are now being made accessible by the new Library of Congress publication NUC - Cartographic Materials on microfiche, and by foreign national listings.

In terms of our holdings, we also will approach the listing of foreign maps by way of a national union catalogue or a national database. But it is my belief, for instance, that we might provide a better service to ourselves, to smaller map collections in Canada and to non-Canadian map collections by turning the list of new accessions in the ACML Bulletin into a selected list of Canadian maps, instead of duplicating lists in published journals and map libraries' accession lists. Control over Canadian maps should be our first priority and is a smaller job than control of all our current accessions. It seems to me that with our present resources we might be able to achieve a national bibliography first and then pave the way for better control of foreign materials in our libraries.

When the National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee was formed in 1967, the goal of national control of Canadian map production was one of the main priorities. As the purpose and direction of the Committee evolved, it became clear that proper cataloguing rules came first and the committee's efforts were directed there for many years. With the publication of the second edition of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules in 1978 and Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2 in 1982, the essential tools needed for a national bibliography are now in place. With the use of the Library of Congress classification system and the Library of Congress subject headings, supplemented by Canadian decisions as well,

16 Need for National Bibliography/Joan Winearls

we should now be able to produce a current national bibliography of Canadian maps. It seems appropriate that the new Committee of ACML addresses itself to this project as one of its first priorities. But how to do this remains a question at present. I think it had always been assumed in the past that the National Map Collection would either produce the national bibliography, or lead the way in setting up cooperative arrangements to produce it. However, there has been little or no indication from them in the last few years that this is in the planning stages.

Therefore, I think the ACML and its Committee should ask N.M.C. (1) if they plan to initiate a national current bibliography, and (2) to take steps to resolve the legal deposit impasse within the next five years. Clearly a co-operative approach will be needed and surely desired by the N.M.C., with institutions at the provincial level taking on the responsibility for local maps. The provincial archive is the most obvious agent for collection in the local area, but in some areas perhaps a university collection, which often has more staff, could take on part of the responsibility of catalogues. The N.M.C. would have to coordinate the efforts of the cataloguers responsible in each province, and regular sessions would have to be held to discuss consistent interpretation of the rules and to maintain a high level of cataloguing standards.

If it is not now in their plans for the next five years, I think we should urge N.M.C. to give it priority as it seems clear that while the rest of us can work on a joint database, we cannot produce a national bibliography without the major participation of a national institution. The status of foreign maps in terms of national organizations may be uncertain, but the place and importance of Canadian maps is certainly not questioned. The better we describe today's current maps, the easier it will be for the researcher tomorrow, and the less effort we will have to put into retrospective cataloguing.

With the good relationships established between the National Library and the National Map Collection in the areas of cataloguing standards, authorities and the Library of Congress Classification, it seems to me that it might be possible and desirable to see if the national bibliography for maps could be published as part of Canadiana, with perhaps a special offprint for map collections. This would ensure that the information would reach the largest number of users, and particularly small map collections in public libraries. The advantage of a separate publication, on the other hand, would be that it would remain more under the control of N.M.C. and the map community in general.

If the National Map Collection cannot consider planning for the national bibliography in the near future, then we are in the unfortunate position of falling back on the input of Canadian maps into our own databases, or hopefully into a joint database. The only possibility here for a national listing would be occasional printouts from the latter source. But the listings would never be comprehensive for Canadian materials; they would be based only on what we decide to collect and the energies of certain provincial institutions in developing more comprehensive collection policies. In the end, we need national direction and funding to get this project underway.

I urge members to think about the benefits of a national bibliography, to discuss it here and to make your views known to the members of the Committee. I also urge our National Map Collection to give current map collections in Canada the leadership and support that they surely deserve after nearly two decades of joint endeavour together in the field of maps.

THE OCUL-MAP GROUP CATALOGUING SURVEY

Aileen Desbarats
University of Ottawa Library

When Joan Winearls was planning this session, "Whither the Cataloguing of Maps in Canada", she asked me to report briefly on the OCUL-Map Group's survey of map cataloguing practices among its members as a point of departure. "Whither" implies going somewhere, but from where? We thought that a presentation of the survey results would serve to anchor discussion in reality.

The Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL)-Map Group is a loose association of the map libraries from fourteen Ontario universities. Normally they meet once a year and, roughly, their objective is to further cooperation and mutual support among colleagues. According to the latest edition of the Directory, these map libraries together hold about 960,000 map sheets and 15,000 atlases. Individually their holdings vary from about 16,000 map sheets to over 170,000 and from about 25 atlases to over 4,500.

In November 1983, the group decided to make a survey of the current state of map cataloguing among its fourteen members. This was done because, at the annual meetings, it was becoming apparent that interest in this topic varied considerably among members, although a tacit assumption had always been made that everyone was equally interested in "main-line" map cataloguing and its attendant problems. The survey showed that the group was far from homogeneous in its practices and that much of our discussion was almost irrelevant to about half the members.

The survey was carried out by sending a questionnaire to the fourteen member librarians. In the end, twelve replied: nine via the form and three verbally. This was not a sophisticated survey; many of the questions were open-ended and the replies difficult to tabulate. But for our purposes here today, I would like to present the following summary of our findings.

Of the twelve libraries replying, six are following what I will call the "main-line" path: AACR II, level 2 description and LCSH subject access. Six libraries are following what I will call the "in-house" path.

Regarding classification schedules, there were ten replies: four libraries use the LC-G schedule; one library uses the UDC; one library, the AGS; one library, the National Map Collection schedule; one library, Boggs & Lewis; two libraries use their own in-house schedule.

Regarding subject access, there were twelve replies: six libraries use a modified LCSH; six libraries use one or more of the following--AGS, Boggs & Lewis or an in-house schedule.

In reply to a question about what authority files are kept, the following information was obtained: Personal and corporate names (six libraries); Geographic names (six libraries); Series (two libraries); Subjects (five libraries); Shelflist (two libraries); Area code (two libraries).

18 OCUL-Map Group Cataloguing Survey/Aileen Desbarats

Regarding the present format of the map library catalogues: seven libraries have a card catalogue (including some pre-printed form cards); two libraries have computer print-outs from the main library computer database; one library has a micro-computer of its own; two "in-house" libraries declared themselves "automated" but did not give any further details.

Except for atlases, there is no access to map library material from the main university library catalogue (card or on-line) in ten cases (two libraries did not answer this).

No map library contributes material to a cooperative database.

Regarding areas covered: four of the six "in-house" groups describe themselves as totally catalogued, or at least have all thematic material catalogued (two libraries did not answer this question). Not one of the "main-line" group is fully catalogued and some have barely scratched the surface of their holdings. Their tactics vary: one library catalogues new material as it arrives; others have proceeded by continent and/or country; others have proceeded by theme, e.g., geological maps.

Regarding the number of records produced monthly: the "in-house" group produces a very conservative estimate of 200 records per month; the "main-line" group, about 300 per month overall.

Asked if they were interested in sharing records and in a division of labour, everyone gave a hedged "yes" to both questions. Institutional objectives must remain paramount.

The results of the survey were discussed at the next OCUL meeting. What observations did we make from all this? We found out that we were not a homogeneous group in our approach to the cataloguing of our collections. We discovered that half our members were developing "in-house" systems, and that most of this group have some kind of a record for most of their collection which is far from true of the "main-line" group. We wondered if this "in-house" group should formally look into a standard mini-record and get interested in micro-computers. The "main-line" group observed that they have a growing stock of acceptable standard records and not too much overlap. Three hundred new records per month is a substantial amount and represents several cataloguers' time. We can't afford to waste this effort in any way; some kind of planning seems inevitable. Given the overriding importance of subject access points in the map catalogue and the variety of use of subject terms, we thought it would be useful to have some kind of agreement over the use of common terms--"relief" map is the case often cited as an example. Some kind of clearing house to collect decisions and air problems was proposed. These were the main reactions to the results of the survey.

Another matter brought up in the OCUL post-survey discussion, though not map-related, was the terminology and range of terminology for cartography in the GA schedule and LCSH for works in cartography; some problems have been identified there.

Although this survey was made in the Fall of 1983, the situation at present is not very different. Now that you know the status quo for a large group of Canadian map libraries, let us move on to talk about "Whither the cataloguing of maps in Canada?".

HOW SHOULD WE PROCEED ON A NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR CARTOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS?

Bob Batchelder
University of Calgary Libraries

We have been discussing a "National Union Catalogue" for maps through many years. It is a subject that does not go away because it addresses two of our primary needs:

1. We want to provide users of cartographic materials with a comprehensive listing of materials which have been published, etc. (a national bibliography).
2. We want to locate these materials so users of cartographic materials will be able to obtain copies if desired (a national index to location of specific materials).

We deal with these needs daily. But they are constantly thwarted because there is not a "national database" containing information on cartographic materials available. No one has an index to all the maps available in Canada. Of course, we need to document in a national bibliography maps published before we start indicating who has them.

We need to know what is being or has been published. This fact we all share. Those of us specializing in archives find that our time horizons are more focused but there is still a continuing need to document what has been published. We are interested in documenting both current and past publications.

A major problem remains though. What form should a National Bibliography, or if you wish, "National Database for Cartographic Materials", take? Should one agency create it, or should all who wish participate within uniform guidelines? How important is quality control of the contents of the database?

We do not use a common method of bibliographic description for cartographic materials. Not everyone is using AACR2 yet. Not everyone is using MARC format for their records. Not everyone is automated. Not everyone has a card catalogue.

There are now internationally accepted rules for bibliographic description of cartographic materials. There is now an acceptable version of the Library of Congress "G" schedule for Canadian maps and atlases.

UTLAS is an attractive tool. Some of us do use UTLAS for cataloguing and our records with location information are accessible to anyone with the appropriate password, etc. The National Map Collection is also presently using UTLAS. Should we make UTLAS the vehicle for our "National Database for Cartographic Materials"?

Submitted to ACML Bulletin in 1985-06-30 after presentation at ACML 1985 Conference.

20 How Should We Proceed?/Bob Batchelder

Enthusiasm for this suggestion is perhaps limited to those who are already using UTLAS. What do the rest of us want?

There are two other alternatives--either return to the paper Union List which ACML tried many years back, or look forward to the day when each institution's database can be easily accessed.

Some of us remember the cards which were filled in and sent to the National Map Collection. Many did not do this very enthusiastically. It was another step outside our normal cataloguing procedures. The National Union Catalogue of Maps has not been active for the past decade. There were many problems caused by a lack of consistency in the bibliographic descriptions.

The second alternative is in the future. Major institutions who have developed their own bibliographic database are promoting this option as an alternative to a cataloguing utility such as UTLAS. This alternative sees the National Database for all materials as being made up of distinct units which can be searched separately. These distinct units would be each institution's bibliographic database, or library computer catalogue. This may not be a satisfactory solution to a "National Database for Cartographic Materials" at present.

I have been speaking about our needs in general. Specifically, I wish to mention why this "National Database for Cartographic Materials" should include non-current publications. The Map Cataloguing Project at the Glenbow-Alberta Institute in Calgary is creating bibliographic records for older materials covering Western Canada, and specifically Alberta.

Your institution may not have many of the documents. Should these bibliographic records be available to you? Do you have any researchers interested in the history and settlement of Western Canada who would wish to pursue the items unique to the Glenbow? Also, our users would appreciate using a tool which would detail for them our country's map publication history.

Of course, we are interested in bibliographic records for older materials. Some of us more than others. Microfiche and other types of reproduction are allowing more of us to obtain older materials of interest to our users. We want to be able to quickly and reliably catalogue these items for our users.

I am assuming that everyone is in favour of a "National Database for Cartographic Materials". Disagreement will occur when we talk about specifics. Cooperation and discussion will help us to work through some of these details:

- how many institutions are now using automated cataloguing, and what proportion are MARC format, near MARC format or simplified cataloguing?
- how many other institutions are able to use UTLAS REFCATSS for searching for bibliographic records (i.e., have UTLAS passwords) even if they do not use UTLAS for cataloguing?
- how many institutions would be willing to participate in creating a "National Database for Cartographic Materials", i.e., catalogue to the required standards and transmit their bibliographic data to wherever?

None of the above specifically mention the National Map Collection. This entire

issue is of prime interest to them. They are our national agency for creation of bibliographic descriptions for cartographic materials. But they have their own set of priorities created within the Public Archives. Those of us who are interested in creating a "National Database for Cartographic Materials" can work together in setting goals, priorities, and working toward their implementation.

This conference session is a "de facto" open meeting of the Canadian committee for Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials called to discuss the concept of a National Union Catalogue, or, as I have already suggested, a "National Database for Cartographic Materials". I wish to make some recommendations for your discussion. I expect you to use this opportunity to give us direction on how to proceed, and how quickly.

Recommendations

1. We use UTLAS.
2. We can approach UTLAS to ask their views on being used as a utility for the National Database, and also if they would treat it as a database enrichment project (this would lower costs).
3. We need to survey appropriate institutions to ascertain their willingness to participate by cataloguing maps of their region and entering these records into UTLAS.

The National Map Collection's role in this project is expected, and vigorous participation is hopefully within their immediate planning priorities.

As I mentioned earlier, we can all agree on the concept, but the difficulty is in implementing the concept.

What are your ideas and how would you like this committee to proceed? Would you liked to be involved?

RAPPORT ANNUEL 1984-1985

DE LA COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CARTES ET PLANS
PRESENTE A L'ASSOCIATION DES CARTEQUES CANADIENNES

WINNIPEG (JUIN 1985)

Betty Kidd
Directrice

Collection nationale de cartes et plans

La présentation du rapport annuel de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans aux conférences de l'Association des carthothèques canadiennes (ACC) est presque une tradition, le premier rapport ayant été présenté à Sackville en 1975. Lorsque j'ai préparé le rapport 1985, j'ai passé rapidement en revue les rapports présentés (imprimés dans les Comptes rendus et plus tard dans le Bulletin) au cours des dix dernières années, en portant particulièrement attention au rapport de 1975. D'après le vieux dicton, plus ça change, plus c'est pareil, et c'est ce qui saute aux yeux lorsqu'on étudie le passé.

Voici un tableau comparatif de quelques sujets étudiés en 1975 et de ceux dont nous pourrions discuter en 1985:

1975

1985

- | | |
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| 1) Elaboration de lignes directrices pour le catalogage des documents cartographiques. | Elaboration de normes descriptives relatives aux documents architecturaux, à l'ADAG, au Conseil international des archives, etc. |
| 2) Accord avec la Bibliothèque nationale sur les vedettes d'autorité. | Accord avec la Bibliothèque nationale en vue d'utiliser le DOBIS pour effectuer des recherches; transfert du système Cartomatique de la Bibliothèque nationale à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans; nécessité de négocier avec la Bibliothèque nationale relativement à la publication d'une bibliographie nationale. |
| 3) Stockage de cartes canadiennes aux fins de redistribution. | Revue du programme de redistribution. Séance dans le cadre de la conférence de l'ACC. |
| 4) Expériences avec des microfilms 105 mm. | Octroi de contrats pour la photographie sur microfilm. |
| 5) Etudes sur la conservation à la Dir. des archives. | Etude sur la conservation à l'été 1984 suivie d'analyses et de rapports. |

The English version of this Report given at the ACML 1985 Conference appeared in the previous Bulletin.

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|--|---|
| 6) Publication d'un fichier par G.K. Hall. | Achèvement du projet-pilote d'infomatization faisant appel au système UTLAS. |
| 7) Accroissement du nombre de transferts de documents gouvernementaux. | Etude relative à l'identification et aux plans de conservation des documents du gouvernement. |

Comme d'habitude, j'examinerai les activités et les projets de la Division sous les rubriques Acquisitions, Conservation, Services au public et services externes, et Administration.

Acquisitions

En 1984-85, la Collection nationale de cartes et plans a acquis plus de 70,000 articles, mais ces acquisitions se répartissaient différemment cette année. La Section des documents cartographiques et architecturaux du gouvernement a reçu 55% des documents, comparativement à 79.5% l'année précédente. Par ailleurs, la Section de la cartographie moderne a reçu 44.8% des acquisitions comparativement à 20%, tandis que la Section de la cartographie canadienne ancienne continuait de recevoir moins de 1% des acquisitions, même s'il s'agissait toujours de documents importants.

Le projet-pilote d'identification, de conservation et d'élimination des documents cartographiques des divers ministères a été mené à bien. On a examiné les documents de la Direction des levés et de la cartographie (Energie, Mines et Ressources), du Service hydrographique du Canada (Pêches et Océans), et de trois directions du ministère de la Défense nationale. Dans le rapport final qu'il a présenté en mars 1985, Brian Hallett formule six recommandations:

1. Que l'étude sur la gestion des documents à Pêches et Océans, à la Défense nationale et à Energie, Mines et Ressources soit étendue si les ressources de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans le permettent.
2. Qu'un inventaire des fonds cartographiques et architecturaux soit dressé par les bureaux de gestion des documents de tous les ministères et organismes du gouvernement. Que la Collection nationale de cartes et plans et la Direction de la gestion des documents délimitent leurs compétences respectives en ce qui concerne la promotion, la mise en oeuvre et le contrôle des projets pour réaliser les objectifs fixés.
3. Que la Collection nationale de cartes et plans continue à jouer son rôle dans le processus actuel de conservation et d'élimination des documents. Que tout transfert d'archives soit coordonné par le gestionnaire des documents ou que ce dernier en soit informé.
4. Que la Collection nationale de cartes et plans aide la Direction de la gestion des documents et les Services de micrographie à initier le personnel du Département à la gestion des documents cartographiques et architecturaux.
5. Que la Collection nationale de cartes et plans aide la Direction de la gestion des documents et les Services de micrographie à évaluer le processus de gestion des documents. Que la Direction de la gestion des documents et les Services de micrographie déterminent pour quels documents cartographiques et architecturaux cette aide est nécessaire.

6. Que les bureaux de gestion des documents de tous les ministères et organismes du gouvernement établissent, de concert avec leurs services opérationnels, un processus de gestion de leurs documents cartographiques et architecturaux.

Nous prévoyons que ces recommandations, si elles sont suivies, finiront par clarifier et par faciliter la gestion des documents à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, même si cela entraîne un surcroît de travail au début, et qu'elles permettront de traiter adéquatement les documents cartographiques dans tous les ministères fédéraux.

En ce qui concerne les fonds étrangers, il convient de souligner le transfert de 12,500 cartes thématiques du Centre de ressources cartographiques (c'est-à-dire la cartothèque), d'Energie, Mines et Ressources. De plus, Louis Cardinal, chef de la Section de la cartographie moderne, a rencontré un certain nombre de producteurs et de distributeurs lors de son voyage en Europe l'été dernier, et a notamment établi des contacts avec le Directorate of Overseas Surveys à Southampton, et le GeoCenter à Stuttgart.

Conservation

Les travaux de mise en place du système UTLAS ont progressé normalement en 1984/85. A l'heure actuelle, seuls quelques documents n'ont pas encore reçu l'autorisation nécessaire. Une fois le système devenu entièrement opérationnel, nous commencerons à entrer en mémoire l'arrière des documents, actuellement sur fiches de travail. La Section de la documentation et celle des documents cartographiques et architecturaux du gouvernement travaillent actuellement de concert pour appliquer le système UTLAS à des séries volumineuses de documents.

Tout comme par le passé, de nombreuses tâches de contrôle ont été confiées à des contractuels. En 1985/86, on estime qu'environ 70,000 documents seront inscrits dans les instruments de recherche et/ou catalogués.

Nous sommes en train de revoir les méthodes de conservation et nous réviserons probablement certains d'entre elles. En 1985/86, des capitaux d'immobilisations sont consacrés à des locaux d'entreposage pour les photographies aériennes, les atlas et les cartes roulées, et on commandera aussi d'autres grands classeurs horizontaux.

Les classeurs spéciaux commandés l'année dernière pour les cartes roulées et qui s'inspirent de ceux employés dans les musées se sont avérés efficaces. Pour de plus amples informations, se reporter à l'article de T. Nagy sur ces classeurs dans L'Archiviste (juillet-août 1985). D'autres classeurs seront commandés cette année pour les atlas et les cartes roulées, mais ils comporteront dorénavant deux compartiments et chaque tiroir sera muni de butoirs.

Le contrat de huit mois en vertu duquel trois employés d'une compagnie sont chargés de faire des microfilms est entré en vigueur en mars 1985. Nous ne savons pas encore combien de microfilms auront été réalisés à la fin du contrat.

Services au public et services externes

Les services externes se préoccuperont surtout de faire paraître les trois publications projetées par la Division: le Guide de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans (le texte français révisé a été approuvé; il nous reste à revoir

et à approuver la traduction anglaise révisée avant de l'envoyer chez l'imprimeur), le Catalogue collectif des séries topographiques (actuellement à l'étape du traitement de textes; la composition et l'impression ne devraient pas demander trop de temps), et les Trésors de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans (le projet est suspendu jusqu'à la fin du congrès cet été). Malheureusement, nous ne serons pas en mesure de publier un Calendrier de cartes anciennes pour 1985.

La Collection nationale de cartes et plans parrainera du 8 au 12 juillet prochains le onzième congrès international sur l'histoire de la cartographie. Nous y attendons environ 125 délégués de toutes les parties du monde. Une trentaine de communications seront présentées, et il y aura des ateliers spéciaux sur la cartographie coloniale, l'enseignement de l'histoire de la cartographie, la cartobibliographie. De plus, une séance destinée aux conservateurs de cartes historiques aura lieu le dimanche avant le congrès. Si vous le pouvez, joignez-vous à nous en juillet: ce sera une expérience agréable et enrichissante.

Le programme de redistribution sera évalué cette année. Je rappelle que la collaboration des principaux intéressés est essentielle à cet exercice.

Le personnel de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans attend avec impatience le moment de rencontrer les conservateurs de collections cartographiques afin de discuter de la rationalisation des politiques de collectionnement dans tout le Canada. Même si nous avons espéré parrainer une telle rencontre dès cet automne, il semble maintenant que nous devons la reporter au printemps 1986.

Administration

Un nouvel archiviste fédéral a été nommé récemment, M. Wilfred Smith ayant pris sa retraite en octobre 1984. Il s'agit de M. Jean-Pierre Wallot, historien et ancien vice-recteur de l'Université de Montréal, qui est entré en poste au début de juin. (Incidentement, M. Wallot rencontrera le personnel des APC vendredi de cette semaine.) L'année qui vient devrait être très intéressante, car nous verrons quelles orientations le nouveau sous-ministre a l'intention de prendre. Bien entendu, les événements seront influencés par le nouveau ministre (Marcel Masse), le rapport du Groupe de travail Neilson et le récent budget.

Il y a eu un certain nombre de changements au niveau du personnel depuis le rapport de Fredericton: Lou Seboek est mort subitement au mois de juin, Maurice McCauley a pris sa retraite en décembre après une carrière de trente-sept ans dans la Fonction publique, et Verna Mole a quitté en mars dernier la Division où elle travaillait depuis quatorze ans. On a engagé du nouveau personnel: Joseph Sas (rédacteur du MARC), Marguerite Cummings (gestionnaire), Guylaine Perreault (opératrice de M.T.T.), Alain Rainville (archiviste des documents cartographiques et architecturaux du gouvernement), Craig Gerlitz (commis au contrôle), Carol White (préposée à la référence), Normal Mousaw (catalographe) et Jeffrey Murray (archiviste à la Cartographie moderne). Deux postes demeurent vacants: celui de spécialiste préposé à la référence (étant donné que les fonctions de Tom Nagy ont été modifiées considérablement; il est actuellement préposé à la conservation) et celui de catalographe des documents français.

Cet été, huit étudiants sont censés travailler à la Collection où ils rempliront diverses fonctions qui consisteront notamment à dresser la liste des collections,

à s'occuper de la redistribution, à rédiger des chapitres du Guide de la Division et à fournir des services de référence.

En 1985/86, on prévoit d'utiliser comme suit les heures-personnes et le budget par activité:

	<u>Heures-personnes (%)</u>	<u>Budget opérationnel et d'immobilisations (%)</u>
1) Acquisitions	5%	10%
2) Contrôle	31%	20%
3) Conservation/microfilmage	10%	35%
4) Services au public/ services externes	18%	20%
5) Services professionnels	4%	3%
6) Formation	3%	2%
7) Administration	14%	
8) Congés	13%	10%
9) Divers	2%	

Le nombre total d'heures-personnes disponibles en 1985/86 est de 47,476, tandis que le budget opérationnel et d'immobilisations s'élève à 443,000 \$. Ce chiffre comprend des affectations spéciales d'un an de 75,000 \$ pour l'achat de matériel d'entreposage, et de 30,000 \$ pour les publications.

En conclusion, j'aimerais inviter, de façon encore officieuse, l'Association des bibliothèques canadiennes à tenir sa réunion annuelle aux Archives publiques du Canada en 1991, à l'occasion de son 25^e anniversaire de fondation. L'ACC a tenu sa première réunion aux Archives publiques en 1967 et, à mon avis, il conviendrait que la conférence de 1991 ait lieu à Ottawa pour marquer les "noces d'argent" de notre étroite collaboration.

THE GLENBOW-ALBERTA INSTITUTE MAP CATALOGUING PROJECT

Bob Batchelder
University of Calgary Libraries

This paper will describe the Map Cataloguing Project at the Glenbow-Alberta Institute in Calgary. It will cover funding procurement, project planning, project start up and a review of its progress. It will show you an alternative source of funding which may solve your cataloguing problem.

The map collection in the Library of the Glenbow-Alberta Institute is presently being catalogued. This is a two-year project funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). It consists of two full-time cataloguing positions and a part-time typist. It does not now include the creation of a machine-readable database. This project is under the direction of Len Gottselig, Head of the Library. My involvement in the project is the training for and quality control of the cataloguing.

Significance of the Project

The Glenbow Library and Glenbow Archives are both recognized nationally as major regional research collections containing both primary and secondary materials on the discovery, exploration and settlement of the Canadian West. The library maintains a collection now exceeding 50,000 bound volumes, as well as extensive pamphlet holdings, and a collection of approximately 10,000 maps. The map collection reflects the primary focus of the library's general collection--the development of the Canadian West. Since the Library has never been a depository of modern government mapping agencies, and given its relatively narrow focus, the Glenbow map collection has greater depth (in its specialty) than most, if not all, other public map collections in Canada.

The collection includes a small (approximately 500) but significant sampling of sixteenth- to eighteenth-century maps of the northern North American continent. However, the largest portion of the collection consists of maps published between 1870 and 1950. Included in this grouping are several hundred maps issued by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the early West's largest land-holder and private developer.

A wide variety of patrons make use of the map collection and the library's other resources. Historians, geographers, anthropologists and students and scholars representing other academic disciplines have always been the largest single user group (approximately 40 percent of Glenbow patrons). The non-academic library patrons include both "professional" (authors, writers, consultants, etc.) and "non-professional" (amateur local historians, geographers, school students, etc.).

Although useable, the map collection was organized by area only. Hence patrons must be prepared to browse through many drawers of maps in order to locate the

information they require. The cataloguing project would bring the collection under bibliographic control, permitting much more efficient use of the collection by providing a proper card catalogue with multiple access points (name, subject, area, etc.). It would also lessen the need for browsing and its attendant destruction of fragile materials.

Aside from the inherent potential of the map collection to Glenbow patrons, this project could have broader significance within Canadian map librarianship. A lengthy paper could be prepared on the evolution of map cataloguing, and the diversity of methods which have been used for bibliographical description, classification numbers, name and subject access points and area access points. The International Standard for Bibliographical Description for Cartographic Materials (ISBD-CM) adopted in recent years was a significant unifying statement. AACR2 incorporated the ISBD-CM, and the recently published Cartographic Materials; a Manual of Interpretation for AACR 2 (Ottawa, Canadian Library Association, 1982) is an important tool which map librarians will follow as a standard for bibliographical description. Also, the Library of Congress "G" schedule was recently amended to reflect Canadian needs, and provide a nationally acceptable classification scheme.

There is at the present time little need to develop further alternate cataloguing methods. The problem now is to start producing map cataloguing data following contemporary standards which are also machine-readable. Our project submission included using UTLAS.

UTLAS has only recently been able to accept AACR2 format for cartographic materials. The National Map Collection is preparing to input bibliographical data for material currently received but they are not converting older records to contemporary machine-readable records.

Machine-readable records following current standards are not now available for the cartographic materials held by the Glenbow Library. Institutions holding similar materials (i.e., the National Map Collection, the western Canadian university map collections and provincial archives) will be able to use the records developed by this project to upgrade their own bibliographic records. It was also hoped that it would provide a stimulus to other repositories to eventually increase the size of the database by cataloguing materials not already documented in UTLAS.

Objective of the Report

The project objective is to catalogue according to contemporary standards a significant collection of maps covering the discovery, exploration and settlement periods of the Canadian West, including the western Arctic.

The cataloguing will be performed in accordance with the following standards:

1. (description) Cartographic Materials, a Manual of Interpretation for AACR2 (1982).
2. (classification) Library of Congress Classification Class G (as amended by Ottawa, February 1983 joint meeting of the Library of Congress, National Map Collection of Canada and representatives of Canadian map libraries already using the "G" schedule).

3. (subject headings) Library of Congress list of subject headings, as amended by National Library of Canada.

The project was planned to use UTLAS to create a machine-readable database available to all UTLAS subscribers including the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada.

At the termination of the project (two years), the cataloguing data for 10,000 maps will be available to other users through:

- 1) the UTLAS database
- 2) computer tape copy available at cost from UTLAS
- 3) copy of a book catalogue available at cost
- 4) the public card catalogue of the Glenbow Library

Previous Work Done to Map Collection

Although maps have always been considered a significant element of the library's collections, the Glenbow-Alberta Institute Library, like many other libraries, has never been able to allocate the staff time required to establish a proper cataloguing system and to catalogue the collection. The library has taken advantage of government "make-work" programs (LIP in 1974-75, STEP in 1983) to obtain student workers for periods of three to four months. And, as a result, the map collection has been physically sorted and filed by area. While this has made the collection useable, it does not permit reference staff or patrons to utilize its full potential.

Why Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council?

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) operates a grant program called "Strategic Grants". Following are excerpts from SSHRC's description of the Canadian Studies Research Tools Program (September 1982).

A. Purpose

The purpose of the Research Tools Program is to further the development of Canadian Studies by making more accessible primary and secondary source materials essential for research in this area. To this end, the program supports projects which will:

- 1) make accessible hitherto not readily available materials in libraries and archives through the cataloguing of library collections or the preparation of inventories or guides to archival collections;
- 2) facilitate access to sources through the preparation of bibliographies, guides to research and other finding aids considered of first importance for advanced research in Canadian Studies.

Note: Where a grant has been awarded, it is expected that the

relevant collection(s) will be accessible to the public for research purposes.

Where appropriate, Council encourages the use of machine-readable formats, and is therefore prepared to support the use of consultants and the purchase of suitable equipment for the preparation and dissemination of machine-readable records. In addition, applicants whose projects involve adding bibliographic information to a machine-readable database should seek the advice of the appropriate agency, such as the National Library or the Public Archives, before submitting an application in order to ensure the widest possible dissemination of such data.

B. Eligibility

- 1) Topic: proposals in Canadian Studies in all disciplines of the humanities and social sciences are eligible for consideration. Multidisciplinary efforts will be accepted provided that the potential contribution to the humanities or social sciences is evident in the application.
- 2) Applicant: Canadian institutions and organizations (except for such institutions as the Provincial and Territorial Archives), or Canadian citizens and permanent residents, singly or in groups, may apply for a grant under the Research Tools Program. It is expected that organizations which apply will be non-profit making. However, SSHRCC will accept applications from profit-making institutions as long as the project for which they seek funds is not profit-making or self-sustaining.

C. Types of Projects

The following are examples of eligible types of projects which may be submitted to the Research Tools Program. The following caveats apply:

- i) projects for the description of library or archival collections at levels finer than those described below will be considered only when the intrinsic value of the materials justifies such an exception;
- ii) activities supported by grants from the Research Tools Program should be special projects and not part of the ongoing operations of an institution.
- iii) materials purchased through SSHRC's program of Support for Specialized Collections in Canadian University Libraries are not eligible for a grant under the Research Tools Program.

1) Library

- a) the cataloguing of library collections of retrospective Canadiana;
- b) the compilation of catalogues of significant research collections of Canadiana which supply in-depth bibliographic descriptions of the items they cover. It is expected that such catalogues would be prepared with a view to eventual publication;

- c) the preparation of guides to the literature in a field of Canadian Studies as an introduction to research and research resources with a view to eventual publication;
 - d) the production of bibliographic research tools for Canadian Studies encompassing:
 - thematic bibliographies relating to specific subjects, regions or forms of literature. These may be enumerative, systematically identifying and recording documents, or, selective lists with critical annotations, or, descriptive bibliographies where appropriate;
 - author bibliographies covering the original creative works of the author in all their forms, and also, if appropriate, literary-historical studies of the author's works. A particular need has been identified for descriptive bibliographies based on analytical techniques in addition to simple enumeration and check-listing. An attempt should be made to establish the author's corpus as the basis for further textual or literary studies;
 - enumerative and/or descriptive bibliographies of Canadian imprints, the latter based on analytical techniques where appropriate or possible. These works would define--by publisher/printer, place of publication or date of publication--the extent of publication in Canada as a basis for further bibliographic studies as well as serving as a research tool for the study of printing and publishing in Canada.
 - e) retrospective indexes will be considered when a need can be demonstrated in support of research in a particular area.
- 2) Archives (the institution must undertake the preliminary organization of materials)
- a) catalogues of holdings: summary description of the contents of each one of the Canadiana archival collections of a repository. Each description contains the following elements: title and call number, nature of the documents, inclusive dates, extent of collection, provenance, restrictions and list of research instruments available. Such a catalogue should permit one to rapidly locate the archival collection desired, to become aware of its contents and to know if other more detailed research instruments exist;
 - b) inventory of collections or groups of collections: a basic archival finding aid that generally includes a brief history of the organization and functions of the agency whose records are being described; a descriptive list of each record series giving as a minimum such data as title, inclusive dates, quantity, arrangement, relationships to other series; and references to other finding aids or bibliographic information relative to the subject;
 - c) thematic guide: a description of the documentation concerning a given subject, a region or a chronological time period, conserved in the collections of a repository or in several archival repositories.

D. Value of Awards

The value of the award will be determined by Council on the advice of the selection committee, relative to the needs of the project as described in the application and budget request, and will not normally exceed \$75,000/year.

E. Duration of Awards

Awards will provide support for up to three years at a time, subject to the availability of funds for the second and third grant periods. The second and third years of the grant are payable upon receipt of a statement of expenditures and a progress report for the previous year's work.

Final Proposal Preparation

SSHRC's application guidelines further specify their priorities:

In the case of libraries, preference will be given to cataloguing retrospective collections of importance for Canadian Studies which are not available elsewhere or are not already represented in one or more machine-readable union catalogues.

SSHRC's guidelines were followed and the project was submitted for evaluation. Because we included UTLAS as the vehicle for our machine-readable database, the amount requested was larger than they normally allot.

Also, it was difficult to assign the appropriate amount of time required to create and complete each catalogue record. Some of you received queries from us for advice on this item. We decided to use forty minutes as an overall value for the descriptive bibliographic description, access point determination and record review for original record creation.

Proposal Accepted and Funded

SSHRC accepted and funded the project to commence during the Summer of 1984. Funding was received for a two-year period. But funding was not provided for the use of UTLAS. As mentioned earlier, we had requested more than SSHRC's normal maximum. We can approach them for additional funding at a later date to include input into UTLAS.

Do you feel that it is important for us to pursue this? Would you be interested in using these machine-readable records? Should SSHRC consider UTLAS database input as a priority item?

Project Start Up

Suddenly, after planning and wondering, we had to move quickly to get the project underway. We had two full-time cataloguing positions to fill (the typist would be hired later after the cataloguers were trained), work area to be prepared, work sheets and guidelines to be created.

We had initially planned to use people with a MLS or BLS but the response and interview results were disappointing. We broadened our qualification requirements with successful results.

We hired three people, two of whom are job-sharing. They all are map enthusiasts and have library-related backgrounds. One is a graduate of a library technician program. They handled the map cataloguing test administered during the interview process very well. None of the applicants were completely versed in the needs of map cataloguing. Training was definitely required.

Cataloguing Aids

When the cataloguers started, they were given a binder with the following elements: a synopsis of Cartographic Materials, a Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, a list of geographical place names with time periods, L.C. "G" schedule extract for Canadian maps and accompanying subject numbers, and guidelines for assessing main and added entries.

The synopsis was used to ease the cataloguers into the very complete cataloguing manual Cartographic Materials. The important rules for titles, and statement of responsibility were highlighted. Throughout the cataloguing process, that manual was treated as their reliable authority. They now know it better than I do and they have had few problems implementing its rules, only in locating them.

A list of major geographic subject terms was created to assist the cataloguers in selecting appropriate current and historic terms. Because the Glenbow's collection is so strongly time-oriented, we decided to include time periods after the geographic terms. This would group entries into significant periods, such as 1905-1914, and would increase the utility of the geographical terms for the researchers.

We are also using compass point qualifiers with maps whose scales are smaller than about 1:250,000. Thus, regional maps of Alberta published at medium to small scales have a geographical subject heading as follows: Alberta, Central, or, Alberta, Southern. Maps at larger scales use the name of the larger town or physical feature in the centre of the map. The heading appears as follows: Lethbridge district (Alta). Time period qualifiers are used with all geographic subject entries.

The other items in the binders require little explanation to this audience. Each cataloguer had her own basic reference manual and copies of Cartographica Materials available for consultation. Other standard materials (AACR2, L.C. and National Library subject headings list) were also available in the Library's permanent cataloguing section.

A map coding sheet was created based on UTLAS coding sheets used by others (some were recently published in the Bulletin). We were planning to carry on with UTLAS coding requirements so we could easily respond to additional funding becoming available. Required coding would occur after the funding became available, and a sheet for fixed field coding could be easily attached when needed. The coding sheet had separate sections for 650 & 651 (i.e., thematic and geographic subjects) to ensure that a 651 (i.e., geographic) term was always used.

A part-time typist was hired in the first part of this year. She has been typing the cataloguing information onto xerox masters. She photocopies the entries onto card stock and then types the extra entries as required.

Catalogue drawers are finally being filled and researchers can now use this final product. The public have access to cards arranged as follows:

- 1) author/title
- 2) subject (both thematic and geographic)
- 3) classification number

How Are We Progressing?

Eighteen hundred bibliographic entries have been created. The cataloguing rate is about one-half of the initial planned rate. This is actually very good because it includes the training period. It does take six months before cataloguers understand their work and a much longer period before they can catalogue, classify, etc. independently with reliable results.

The project is proceeding successfully. We have nearly completed the Alberta section of the collection. Many of these maps were unique maps. They were not easy maps to process as all the required information was not readily accessible. Large scale maps of coal mines or irrigation areas (blue line copies from the 1920's) were time consuming.

As we go through the collection, many maps are being encapsulated. A student was hired to work on encapsulating maps and on sorting an unprocessed collection of maps. This position was funded through a different program.

When the project is completed, we are considering preparing a version of a book catalogue. This will make all of our work available to others at the cost of reproduction. Perhaps we will receive further funding to use UTLAS. This will disseminate our cataloguing in a machine-readable form which may interest some of you. As I mentioned earlier, are you interested? Please let us know.

Conclusion

We are very happy that SSHRC had a funding program available that provided funding for the cataloguing of the map collection at the Glenbow-Alberta Institute. Both researchers and library staff are already benefitting. Map acquisitions can also be planned more efficiently as the collection's contents can now be easily ascertained. The map user community in all of Canada benefits from this and similar projects. If you have received inspiration during the reading of this paper, Len and I will be very happy to assist you in preparing a similar project.

Finally, I thank Len Gottselig for helping with this paper. He is the one who discovered SSHRC's funding program, and who efficiently worked at setting the paperwork in motion.

APPENDIX

Example of Entry

G3504 Canada. Surveyor General's Office
 B215 Plan of Banff showing subdivisions, roads,
 1912 paths, and general topography [map] / com-
 C212 piled from official surveys by G.A. Stewart,
 November 1888, M.P. Bridgland, May 1912; and
 C.M. Walker, December 1912. -- Scale [ca. 1:
 7 200]. -- Ottawa : Surveyor General's
 Office, [1912]
 1 map : 57 x 73 cm.
 Contour interval 50 ft.
 (see next card)

MT/84

G3504 Canada. Surveyor General's Office
 B215 Plan of Banff showing subdivisions, roads,
 1912 ... 1912. (Card 2)
 C212

1. Banff (Alta.) - Maps - 1905-1914 I. Stewart, George
 Alexander II. Bridgland, M.P. III. Walker, C.M. IV. Title

MT/84

APPENDIX

Example of Entry

G3504 Calgary (Alta.). City Clerk's Dept.
 C151G44 Zoning map and By-law no. 2835 of the City
 1934 of Calgary [map]. -- Scale [ca. 1:25 000]. --
 C151 Calgary : City of Calgary, [1934-1935]
 1 map : mounted on linen ; 52 x 45 cm.
 "This is the zoning map referred to as
 Schedule "A" of Section 3 of the zoning
 bylaw 2835 in the City of Calgary".
 Includes By-law no. 2835.
 Annotations added.

G3504 Calgary (Alta.). City Clerk's Dept.
 C151G44 Zoning map and By-law no. 2335 of the City
 1934 ... 1934. (Card 2)
 C151

1.City planning - Alberta - Maps - 1915-1939 2.Calgary
 (Alta.) - Zoning maps - 1915-1939. 3.Calgary (Alta.) -
 City planning - Maps - 1915-1939 I.Title

EF/84

MAP CODING SHEET

of cards:

090			
100 or 110 or 111			
245			
250			
255			
260			
300			
400 or 410 or 440			
500 or 501 or 503 or 505			

cont. over

APACHE 515

(cont)				
500 or 501 or 503 or 505			<p>APPENDIX</p> <p><u>Example of Entry</u></p> <p>63504 Calgary (Alta.): City Clerk's Dept. C151044 Zoning map and By-law no. 2835 of the City 1934 of Calgary (map). -- Scale [i.e. 1:75 000]. C151 Calgary : City of Calgary. [1934-1936] 1 map : mounted on 3 sheets. 22 x 27 cm.</p>	
650			<p>"City of the zoning map referred to as [Module "A" of Section 3 of the zoning bylaw 2835 of the City of Calgary". Includes By-law no. 2835. Annotations added.</p>	
651				
700 or 710 or 711			<p>63804 Calgary (Alta.): City Clerk's Dept. C151044 Zoning map and By-law no. 2335 of the City 1934 .. 1934. (Card 2) C151</p> <p>1 City Directory - Alberta - Maps - 1915-1919 2 Calgary (Alta.) - Zoning maps - 1915-1934. 3 Calgary (Alta.) - City planning - Maps - 1919-1937 1-1919</p>	
740				
810 or 811				
	yes/no Series			
	catalog init:	date:	checked:	date:

REVIEWS

Carrington, David K., and Stephenson, Richard W. (eds.). Map Collections in the United States and Canada: A Directory. 4th ed. New York: Special Libraries Association, 1985. 192 p., index. ISBN 0-87111-30606; LC 84-27571 \$35.00 paper.

David Carrington and Richard Stephenson have both been active map librarians for many years, an important asset for successful directory compilation. They brought to the fourth edition experience gained while involved in the preparation of the second and third editions of this directory.

Information for this edition was solicited by questionnaire from 1200 governmental, academic, public, institutional and corporate libraries from the Spring of 1983 through to July 1984. As in previous editions, information on private collections and public holdings of 100 or fewer maps was not included. As a result of the data collected, the fourth edition contains 804 entries: 716 for the U.S. and 88 for Canada. The number of entries has grown considerably from previous editions: the second edition contained 605 entries, the third, 743. Of particular interest to the Canadian contingent is the increase from 62 entries in the third edition to 88 in the fourth edition. However, this still falls short of the 111 entries listed in the fourth edition of ACML's Directory of Canadian Map Collections.

In Stanley Stevens's review of the third edition of this directory, he noted that there were twelve collections containing more than 250,000 maps (as distinct from aerial photos, etc.).¹ Of these twelve, nine were in the U.S. and three in Canada. In the six years between editions, the number of map collections of that size has more than doubled to a total of twenty-eight: twenty-four in the U.S. and four in Canada.

The data given in each entry was taken from the same questionnaire that was used in the third edition. The information given includes: (1) name and address, (2) date established, (3) phone number, (4) contact person and title, (5) details on staffing, (6) size of collection, (7) annual accessions, (8) area specialization, (9) special cartographic collections, (10) chronological coverage, (11) classification system, (12) percentage catalogued, (13) depository arrangement, (14) population served, (15) hours of service, (16) seating capacity, (17) number of readers per month, (18) inter-library loan, (19) reproduction facilities, (20) publications. A copy of the questionnaire is included at the back of the directory. As stated by the compilers, each data field in this edition has been coded in order to facilitate computer inputting and manipulation of the information. Data obtained for the fourth edition have been stored on magnetic tape, in order to simplify future editions.

The arrangement of entries follows that of the third edition--alphabetical by city within the state or province. The name of the state or province, the city name,

¹Stanley Stevens. (1978). "Map Collections in the United States and Canada: A Directory", 3rd ed., Information Bulletin, Western Association of Map Libraries, V. 10, No.1 (November), pp. 46-49.

the entry number and descriptive data category are in bold face type; the name of the institution is in bold face capital letters. It is particularly useful that the numbers in the index refer to specific entries rather than pages. A new feature, which makes searching easier, is that on each page there is "a running title indicating the name of the state or province and entry numbers found on that page".

The table of abbreviations in the front of the directory is helpful to readers who are not familiar with the terminology. An important feature of the index is that an entry number for a specific collection appears under the geographic place name as well as under the name of the person in charge. The data category listing publications for each collection could be useful as a reference for acquisitions.

Among noticeable changes in the directory are the size, format and cover. The previous sizes (second edition--14.5 cm. x 22.5 cm., third edition--17.5 cm. x 25.5 cm.) have been increased to a "magazine" size, of 21.5 cm. x 28 cm. The larger page size does have its advantages. The book opens easily and is convenient for reference work. The larger size also allows for a variation in the format of the entries. The entries are now arranged in two columns per page rather than in one column, without any loss of readability.

Like previous editions, the fourth is well bound in a flexible, coated stock. The attractiveness of the cover design has greatly improved. The third edition had a rather dull, green-coloured cartouche, whereas the current edition has a stylish cover depicting a map of the United States and Canada in shades of blue and green with a postage stamp-like overlay.

This publication is the key reference source for map librarians and all those interested in the cartographic collections of the United States and Canada.

Cheryl DesJardine
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Map Library
Department of Geography
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario

Willett, B.M. (ed.). The Methuen Atlas of Canada and the World. Toronto: Methuen, 1983. 96 p. in various pagings, illus., maps, stat. tables. ISBN 0-458-96060-8) \$9.95. (Methuen Publications, 2330 Midland Avenue, Agincourt, Ontario M1S 1P7 (416) 291-8421)

This paperbound, reasonably priced atlas offers the consumer, whether library or individual, a tremendous amount of information for the money; however, it is not without its flaws. While each section of the book has interesting features, the various parts add up to a whole that prevents an unqualified recommendation. And, with the lack of a preface, we can only guess at the editor's intentions and projected audience.

The atlas is divided into three major sections: Discovery and Exploration, The Earth from Space and Maps. Discovery and Exploration introduces the reader to the fascinating story of the earth's exploration since the time of the ancient Greeks. Accompanying a rudimentary text are drawings of early scenes of expeditions, portraits of explorers, reproductions of ancient maps and numerous figures tracing the early routes. It is this section that provides evidence that the atlas is intended for an elementary or junior high school readership.

The second section is on NASA's Landsat images. Produced by a multi-spectral scanner on board the Landsat satellite, these images of earth have been passed through colour filters which produce false colour pictures. Following a brief explanation of this process are eighteen Landsat images--eight of Canada, two of the United States and eight covering the rest of the world--at a scale of 1:1,000,000. Beneath each image is a general map of the same area, usually at 1:2,500,000, a location map and a brief description of salient geographical features with an explanation of why the colour patterns appear as they do. This layout invites the comparison of the Landsat image to the map--an examination which is very interesting. Of the three sections, the Landsat images are the most notable part of the atlas.

The third section begins the atlas proper. Following four thematic maps of the world, statistical data on the earth and a legend to the symbols used, are twenty-seven separately titled maps. Ten are of various parts of Canada, generally at a scale of 1:2,500,000, and the remaining seventeen maps representing the rest of the world are, with a few exceptions, at a scale of 1:20,000,000. The topographical features are portrayed by the combined use of hypsometric tints and relief shading. The end result is attractive, with easily envisaged landforms.

The atlas ends with a four page index which provides map numbers, longitude and latitude. Index entries are selective but there is no indication of the selection criteria.

The major problem with this atlas is that the coverage of Canada is not adequate to justify its claim to being an atlas of Canada and the world. Other than their appearance on the extremely small scale map of Canada, there are no maps of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Furthermore, these maps suffer from lack of detail, a problem inherent to small scale mapping. This is particularly evident in the coverage of urban areas. For example, on the map entitled "British Columbia--South", Vancouver and North Vancouver are clearly labelled but West Vancouver has disappeared into the Strait of Georgia. Comparison of this map to its counterpart in The Comprehensive Atlas of Canada and the World (published by Methuen Publications and George Philip Raintree in 1983, currently out of print)

reveals that the same map has been used. However, in this edition the inset for the city of Victoria as well as a full page map of Vancouver and environs have been eliminated, to the great loss of the atlas's users. Replacement of the pages on world flags and non-Canadian Landsat images with more precise and large scale mapping of Canada, particularly of urban areas, would greatly enhance this collection.

Lack of attention to detail also flaws the overall presentation of the atlas. Overlooked on the map of British Columbia is the purple tint representing an elevation of 3,000 metres or higher; as a consequence, the Rocky Mountains have lost their royal grandeur. The road network shown on the map of Southern Ontario is limited in coverage while railroads are drawn in greater (although not always accurate) detail. In the section on world thematic maps, the map entitled "The Earth's Mantle" has no legend or interpretive paragraph. Nine city and town symbols are graded according to population but no numerical population range is provided. In the Discovery and Exploration section, layout is cramped and chaotic. And finally, those interested in Landsat imagery may or may not have an interest in or need for sections I and III.

Taken together, these criticisms dampen this reviewer's enthusiasm for what could otherwise be an attractive purchase for any public or school library. One would hope that a library could afford the more comprehensive atlas on both Canada and the world. However, the very low price of this atlas should make it an appealing choice for students requiring a basic text.

Patricia Bellamy
Map Librarian
University of Toronto Library
Toronto, Ontario

Metropolitan Atlas Series. St. John's. 1981 Census of Canada = Série d'atlas métropolitains. St. John's. Recensement du Canada de 1981. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1984. xli, 61 p. Catalogue 99-930; ISBN 0-660-51269-6 \$8.50 (other countries \$10.20).

This atlas was produced by the Geographic Division of Statistics Canada, the federal government agency whose function it is to compile, analyze and publish statistical information on the commercial, industrial, financial, social and general condition of Canadians. It is one of a series of twelve covering the country's major census metropolitan areas (CMAs), urban cores having 100,000 or more population. The series was developed "in cooperation with the Geocartographics Sub-Division" and in consultation with subject experts from the "Social Statistics Field". It is the result of the Geography Division's research into similar atlas products and the responses to a prototype atlas which was developed in 1979.

The CMAs covered by the series include Toronto (99-919), Montréal (99-920), Vancouver (99-921), Winnipeg (99-922), Halifax (99-923), Ottawa-Hull (99-924), Edmonton (99-925), Québec (99-926), Calgary (99-927), Hamilton (99-928), Regina (99-929) and St. John's (99-930). Each atlas uses maps, graphs and text on demographic, housing, social and economic themes to portray important characteristics of the metropolitan area based on 1981 census data. The themes covered by each atlas are intended to provide a comprehensive statistical profile of the metropolitan area. These themes are: population (distribution and change), age groups, mother tongues, owner-occupied private dwellings, household size and composition, lone-parent families, education, dwellings constructed in 1960 or before, dwellings requiring major repairs, average value of owner-occupied dwellings, average owner's major payments, average monthly gross rent, length of occupancy, participation rates, unemployment rates, managerial, scientific and related occupations, place of work and income.

Approximately two-fifths of the St. John's atlas (41 pages) is devoted to the explanatory text which is printed in two columns--one in English, one in French--per page. It provides a brief introduction to the themes used in the atlas and their treatment, an explanation of the atlas layout, the data analysis and mapping techniques used in the production of the atlas and suggestions for elementary through post-secondary classroom use. (Its modest price puts it within the reach of this audience.) Definitions of census terminology and references to related census data are also included. The same text is used throughout the series. The producers of this atlas series are to be commended for the inclusion of this text; it explains production methodology and cautions users on how to avoid misinterpretation of the maps. In producing the atlas, extensive use of computer technology was made both for data analysis and map production. Users interested in this aspect of the atlas will find information regarding the software and hardware utilized.

The remaining three-fifths of the St. John's atlas (62 pages) consists of maps and graphs. This section begins with reference maps which delineate the census tracts (CTs) within the CMA and, at a larger scale, the CTs within the central area. The tract boundaries on the reference maps are shown in red; this is the only use of colour in the atlas. By limiting the maps to black and white, the producers shortened the production time, decreased the production costs, and reduced the loss of information which would otherwise occur when a page is reproduced

(photocopy) or when the atlas is distributed in another format (microfiche). However, the absence of colour results in maps which lack visual excitement.

A typical page of mapped data includes a title followed by a one or two sentence description of what is shown on the page. All captions are bilingual. The maps consist of both a small scale map of the CMA and an enlargement of the central area with the data on both portrayed at the CT level. In most cases, two map pages are devoted to the same theme--the left-hand page using a dot distribution technique and the right-hand page using a choropleth technique. By using both techniques, side-by-side, the producers hope to facilitate the map users' understanding of the data. The right-hand page also contains a frequency histogram and a small table which provides comparative CMA, province and Canada figures. The left-hand page is supplemented by a cumulative bar graph. All this data is arranged on an eleven by eight and one-half inch page.

The ratio of text to graphics is similar for the other atlases with the exception of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver. These three have twice the number of graphics pages because their larger size and population density required the use of a separate page for the central area enlargement. Calgary, which required no central area enlargement, has only one map per page.

When designing an atlas one is constrained both by the need for continuity in the scales used and by the configuration of the page available. In this instance, the problems have been compounded by the desire for standardization throughout the series and the need for bilingual captions. The scale of the base maps used for the thematic data, especially the CMAs, is much smaller than that of the reference maps. This reduction in scale and the use of the same dot value for both the central area and the CMA maps has reduced the effectiveness of both. This reviewer believes the use of a smaller dot size on the CMA maps would have resulted in a better product. On page five the dots on the CMA map coalesce to obscure a census tract which has a lower density. Some of these design problems might have been alleviated by the use of a separate page for the central area enlargement; this would have permitted the use of a larger scale base for the CMA map. Ideally the data should determine the layout; in this instance, the format controls the data.

The success of this atlas series is heavily dependent upon the format in which it is available. In making comparisons and generalizations about the entire series, this reviewer's access to the full series was limited to the microfiche format. In hard copy, the St. John's atlas has a striking cover design in red, black and white; but in the microfiche (negative) format, the red lettering on a black field becomes invisible. There is also a loss of information on the choropleth maps and frequency histograms. On those in which five categories of tint screen are used, the two highest density levels blend into one category. Microfiche is not an acceptable substitute for the hard copy format.

Although it has design limitations, this atlas series is recommended for purchase by college and research libraries, major public libraries and those with an interest in urban studies. In addition, other public libraries and school libraries should purchase atlases of cities which may be of local interest.

Marsha L. Selmer
The University Library - Map Section
University of Illinois at Chicago

Great Plains Quarterly, V. 4, Nos. 1, 2 & 3 (Winter, Spring and Summer 1984).
 Lincoln: Center for Great Plains Studies, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. ISSN
 0275-7664 \$4.00 U.S. for single issues.

In April 1983, the Center for Great Plains Studies hosted a symposium entitled "Mapping the North American Plains". As a result, the Winter 1984 issue (V. 4, No. 1) and subsequent numbers of the Center's interdisciplinary journal carried recent work on the cartographic history of the central prairie regions of North America. Those who valued the June 1985 number of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries Bulletin as an interesting and informative resource will find essays to broaden and deepen their understanding of the early mapping of this region.

Richard I. Ruggles in "Mapping the Interior Plains of Rupert's Land by the Hudson's Bay Company to 1870" (Great Plains Quarterly, V. 4, No. 3, Summer 1984, pp. 152-164) covers much of the same ground as in his keynote address to ACML in June 1985. But the emphasis here is on the areas mapped and the map makers, with less discussion of mapping techniques and the difficulties encountered. The article, accompanied by reproductions of seven maps, provides another valuable introductory treatment of the Hudson's Bay Company's mapping policies and the Map Collection of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba.

Two of the other papers in the June 1985 ACML Bulletin dealt with Indian maps preserved in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives. The article by G. Malcolm Lewis, "Indian Maps: Their Place in the History of Plains Cartography" (Great Plains Quarterly, V. 4, No. 2, Spring 1984, pp. 91-108) provides the context in which the Indian maps, recorded by Peter Fidler and described by Judith Beattie and Wayne Moodie, were created. He describes a variety of native "cartographic devices" from prehistoric rock art, medicine wheels and star charts to more recent route maps, and discusses the influence of the Indian maps on the products of explorers and cartographers. James P. Ronda's "'A Chart in His Way': Indian Cartography and the Lewis and Clark Expedition" (Great Plains Quarterly, V. 4, No. 1, Winter 1984, pp. 43-53) gives a detailed analysis of the circumstances under which Indian maps were collected and used by the expedition in 1805-1806. The ephemeral nature of these creations, often shaped in earth or drawn by a charred stick, is amply demonstrated.

Other essays in V. 4, No. 1 present different aspects of the gradual penetration and comprehension of the Great Plains. John L. Allen's keynote address "Patterns of Promise: Mapping the Plains and Prairies, 1800-1860" (pp. 5-28) illustrates the strong role wishful thinking played in the maps created by "trappers and travelers, merchants and missionaries, soldiers and surveyors". W. Raymond Wood's "Mapping the Missouri River through the Great Plains, 1673-1895" (pp. 29-42) follows the halting evolution of an accurate picture of the river from the French period, through the Spanish to the American, with frequent pauses during which the maps were borrowed and copied almost unchanged. Of particular interest to those who accompanied Lou Siebert into the field at the ACML Conference June 1985 is Silvio A. Bedini's "The Scientific Instruments of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" (pp. 54-69). After learning some of the intricacies of the octant, sextant, equatorial theodolite and artificial horizon, no one can look at the maps produced by the early explorers without a certain degree of awe.

Judith Hudson Beattie
 Hudson's Bay Company Archives
 Provincial Archives of Manitoba
 Winnipeg, Manitoba

REGIONAL REPORTS

REPORT FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

Map Society of British Columbia

The University of British Columbia was privileged to have Professor Kazutake Unno, a noted Japanese scholar, as a visiting professor during the summer of 1985. He kindly consented to give a talk on travel maps of the Tokugawa Era to the Map Society of B.C. and others interested in these maps. The lecture was held in the auditorium of the Asian Studies Centre and was illustrated with maps and slides from the George H. Bean Collection of Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Period. Following the lecture, Dr. Zolbrod, of the U.B.C. Asian Studies Department, hosted a reception where members of the audience were welcome to discuss these fascinating maps in a more informal setting.

The Society's October meeting was held in the Special Collections Division of the U.B.C. Library and was attended by members of the Pacific Region of the Canadian Institute of Surveyors and the Corporation of Land Surveyors of British Columbia. They presented a proposal concerning a possible exhibition of Vancouver maps to celebrate Vancouver's centennial year. After discussion, the Map Society agreed to help with the project, providing enough money was available to make it worthwhile.

Pacific Geoscience Centre, Sidney, B.C.

The Pacific Geoscience Centre, with the help of a Co-operative Education student from the University of Victoria, has re-organized its map collection. Maps from various departments have been catalogued and, after a day spent in the U.B.C. Map Division, the student prepared a schedule of maps for future purchase.

Simon Fraser University

Jack Corse reports that he is still working half-time in Simon Fraser's Map Library and half-time in the Social Science Division, with one full-time library assistant to cover the gaps. Simon Fraser is considering an automated catalogue using GEAC and, with luck, maps will be included in the main catalogue. If all goes well, a separate catalogue will be produced for the Map Library as well. Tony Powers is presently working half-time, trying to establish a hit record with OCLC in order to test the feasibility of the project.

University of British Columbia

The Map Division and Special Collections Division at U.B.C. hope to establish a separate microfiche accession list of all maps being added to their collections. This list will be available at all microfiche stations, as well as in the two Divisions, and will have the possibility of retrospective cataloguing only in the distant future.

REPORT FROM ONTARIO

Secretary CCBCCM Committee

Karen Young of the University of Ottawa Map Collection has been asked to serve as Secretary of the CCBCCM Committee. One of the projects this committee has under way is a directory of map cataloguers. In order to gather information for the directory, Karen will be mailing out a questionnaire to all map collections in the Association. Please fill out the questionnaire promptly as the directory, when completed, will allow the CCBCCM Committee to contact members interested in examining technical questions in relation to cataloguing rules.

Canada Land Data System Receives International Award

Environment Canada has become the first Canadian federal department to receive an award for information systems achievement. The Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA) granted the "Exemplary Systems in Government Award" to the Lands Directorate in July 1985 for its Canada Land Data System (CLDS), a computer system which provides physical, biological and socio-economic information on Canadian land resources in digital, tabular or map form. The award recognizes the pioneering role of the Canadian system, its technological excellence and cost effectiveness.

URISA is the oldest and largest international organization for individuals concerned with the effective use of information systems technology in the public sector. It supports communication among its member countries, which include Canada, the United States, Japan and Australia, by providing information on relevant current developments in the government information systems fields.

Valued at \$200 million, data stored in the CLDS includes a nation-wide inventory of the productive capabilities of land resources for different uses, such as farming, forestry, recreation and others. It also includes information on changing land use patterns across the nation, such as urbanization of irreplaceable farm and fruit lands, or the loss of wildlife habitat to agriculture or construction. Ecological and environmental impact data are also stored.

The listed primary data holdings of CLDS are:

- number of coverages: 209;
- total area of coverages (excluding coverages at scales less than 1:1M): 170M square kilometres (more than six times the surface area of Canada and greater than the entire surface of the earth);
- total number of original maps: 6,140 (dominant scale is 1:250 000 (3,098 maps) with 1:50 000 next (2,172 maps).

The largest integrated map series is the Canada Land Inventory (CLI) at 25 percent, Administrative and shoreline boundaries are next at 22 percent, Canada Land Use Monitoring Program at 20 percent, others at 13 percent. The single integrated coverage with the highest number of maps is the 1:250K shoreline series with 351 maps, the CLI Ungulates and CLI Recreation tie for second at 224 maps each.

The system's potential within the private sector will soon be tapped under the federal Program for Industry/Laboratory Projects (PILP), designed to transfer new

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technology developed by the federal government to industry. Perceptron Computing, Inc., a Toronto high-tech company, and the federal government will jointly develop a marketable mini-computer system.

(Reprinted from: Land, V. 6, No. 3, December 1985, page 5)

REPORT FROM SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan Map Sales Office

Maps and plans pertaining to Saskatchewan are available for purchase from the following sales offices:

Name: Department of Energy and Mines, Publications Office
Address: 1914 Hamilton Street, Regina, Sask. S4P 3N6
Telephone: 787-2528
Contact Person: Terry Theiss, Clerk
Area Specialization: Geological, aeromagnetic, wells
Dates: Current
Serves: Public, staff and correspondence
Cost: Varies - \$5.00 and up

Name: Department of Rural Development, Community Planning Services Branch
Address: Room 320, 3085 Albert Street, Regina, Sask. S4S 0B1
Telephone: 787-2724, 787-2723
Contact Person: Warren Mullen, Director of Drafting
Area Specialization: Inventory maps for rural municipalities--showing roads, farm homes, business, airports, trailer courts.
Serves: Public and correspondence
Cost: 8 1/4" x 11" sheet - \$.10
1/2" - 1" sheet - \$.25
1" - 1' sheet - \$.20 sq. ft.
Book of 299 maps - \$25.00

Name: Department of Supply and Services, Central Survey and Mapping Agency,
Map and Aerial Photograph Distribution Centre

Address: 2045 Broad Street, Regina, Sask. S4P 3Y7

Telephone: 787-2800, 787-2799

Contact Persons: David Arthur, Brian Hugel, Daryl Kraft

Staff: 3 professional

Area Specialization: Saskatchewan topographical; Prince Alberta produced forestry maps; ARDA--soil forestry, recreation, ungulates; aerial photos--1940's to present day (produced every ten years or so) southern Sask. only; photo maps.

Serves: Public, government and correspondence

Cost: per map \$3.00 - \$3.50

per aerial photo - \$4.00

PUBLICATIONS

Historical Atlas of Canada / Atlas Historique du Canada

The Historical Atlas of Canada / Atlas historique du Canada is a coherent interpretation in three volumes of events and patterns in the physical, social and economic development of Canada. Based on new research, intended for scholars and the general public and published in full colour in separate French and English editions, the atlas will long serve as an accessible, attractive and indispensable reference work.

Through full-colour, double-page plates, each of which is a unique composite of maps, graphs, charts, diagrams and text, this atlas maps not mainly the land but rather the nature and structure of successive Canadian societies, their patterns of livelihood and their transformation of the landscape. Each of the three volumes of the atlas will consist of seventy of these plates, plus twenty-four pages of text introducing the various sections of that volume.

Both the text and the plates of the atlas will serve as summaries of the most advanced state of the research--archaeological, geographical or historical--on many topics. The emphasis throughout, however, has been on clarity of presentation, in order to provide the widest possible audience with a glimpse of the circumstances of ordinary people in early Canada and an enormous body of new, accurate information about them. The design, layout and visual impact of the atlas, and in particular the ingenuity and imagination of the cartography and the graphic animations of key economic or social structures in Canadian history, have been considered crucial to the project. Two of its principal members produced the Economic Atlas of Ontario (1969), which was awarded two successive gold medals at the Leipzig International Book Fair as "the most beautiful book in the world".

Volume I of the atlas, Canada before 1800, covers the many millennia when the land was occupied by Indians and Inuit and their predecessors; it goes on to trace the ways in which that land, after 1500, was increasingly altered by European trade and settlement--in New France and Acadia, in the British colonies on the Atlantic and in Rupert's Land. Volume II, 1800-1891, begins with the great migrations of the British from the newly formed United States and from Great Britain, migrations that transformed so much of what had become British North America. In the context of the general expansion and transformation of settlement and economy in the nineteenth century, it depicts the continuing importance of a staples-based export economy, side by side with the development of regional economies and of transportation facilities. Volume III, 1891-1960, covers the industrial-urban transformation of the country, new phases of settlement and resource exploitation, and the changing ethnic and class composition of the population during an era when, through two world wars and the Depression, an increasingly integrated national economy was superimposed on persistent regional traditions.

The Historical Atlas project has been funded since 1979 by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and is committed to producing the three-volume atlas by 1988. While the project was initiated by scholars at the University of Toronto, which retains a major organizational, administrative and cartographic role, it has been carried out by some 220 scholars in twenty-eight

universities across the country. The atlas will be a highly visible landmark of Canadian academic achievement.

The Historical Atlas of Canada is intended to express some of our best scholarship in handsome volumes that the people of Canada will enjoy and can afford. It is a once-in-a-lifetime academic enterprise rooted in the affection of its many creators for this land and its peoples.

For further information, call W.G. Dean (978-4669).

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An Ounce of Prevention: A Handbook on Disaster Contingency Planning for Archives, Libraries and Record Centres \$17.95 or \$30 for two.

This handbook takes readers step-by-step through the development of a disaster contingency plan, including effective response and salvage operations and rehabilitation of materials. It contains a comprehensive bibliography and sources of assistance. To order, contact: The Toronto Area Archivists Group, P.O. Box 97, Station F, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2L4.

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International Directory of Tactile Map Collections

Developed by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, in co-operation with IFLAs Section of Libraries for the Blind. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 1985. Free.

The International Directory of Tactile Map Collections is the first attempt to publish a comprehensive list of tactile maps available for use, loan or sale throughout the world. In addition to world maps and maps of cities and countries, the directory lists specialized maps such as "Turner Primary School" and "Nautical Chart of the Apostle Islands". The directory gives addresses of agencies holding or supplying the maps, noting whether they can be borrowed or bought, along with prices where available. Contact: National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

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Directory of UK Map Collections. 2nd edition compiled by Ian Watt. London: British Cartographic Society, 1985. (Map Curator's Group Publication; No. 3) vi, 248 p. ISBN 0 904482 08 1. Price including postage: £4.00 (UK members), £4.50 (UK non-members), £5.50 (non-members elsewhere).

The British Cartographic Society has recently published a new and greatly enlarged edition of the Directory of UK Map Collections. It contains details of nearly 600 UK collections and runs to over 250 pages. The Directory was compiled after an extensive questionnaire survey and is the most comprehensive summary yet available of UK map library resources.

Entries are arranged in strict alphabetical order under the official name of the parent institution. There are three indexes (alphabetic, place and subject/content). For each institution information is given about address, telephone number, person in charge, access arrangements, opening hours, copying facilities, content (area/scale/theme/date specializations) and any special collections.

For further information please contact the Map Curator's Group Convener: Mr. C.R. Perkins, 9 Kiln Lane, Hadfield, Hyde, Cheshire SK14 7AU, U.K.

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Outline Map Series

Copies of the following maps are now available from the Environmental Studies Cartographic Centre at the University of Waterloo. Each is 8½ x 11 and printed in two colours. The price of each map is .50¢ and there is a minimum order of \$1.00.

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Marine science atlas of the Beaufort Sea = Atlas des sciences marines de la mer de Beaufort

This atlas is being produced as part of the Beaufort Sea Project, a federally administered project formed to compile information on aspects of the region affecting resource development and environmental protection. The atlas will consist of individual folios covering environmental, ecological and geoscientific aspects of the Beaufort Sea region.

Already published:

Sediments = Sédiments/edited by B.R. Pelletier. Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, 1985. Published as GSC Miscellaneous report; no. 38.

36cm x 51cm

Price: Canada \$30.00, Foreign \$36.00

[No free distribution]

In Press:

Geology and Geophysics. To be published as GSC Miscellaneous report; no. 40.

Submitted for publication:

Sea floor morphology.

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Canadian Subject Headings / National Library of Canada. 2nd. ed. Ottawa: Gov't Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1985.

Cat. no. SN3-106/1985

ISBN 0-660-11786-X

Price: Canada \$18.50, Foreign \$21.40

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Atlas of Suitable Grape Growing Locations in the Okanagan & Similkaneen Valleys of British Columbia

Agriculture Canada and the Association of British Columbia Grape Growers have joined forces to produce the Atlas of Suitable Grape Growing Locations in the Okanagan & Similkaneen Valleys of British Columbia. The 140 page atlas contains maps on solar radiation, growing degree days, soils, grape site suitability studies, as well as information on grape marketing procedures, vineyard establishment, figures and selected climatological data. The addition of numerous

archival photographs illustrates the importance of vintaculture to the Okanagan areas and the changing methods of grape production throughout its history.

Copies of this atlas may be obtained, free of charge, by writing to:

Ministry of Agriculture and Food
General Office
1873 Spall Road
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 4R2

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Landsat Commercialization

On September 27, 1985, the Commerce Department signed the contract with Earth Observation Satellite Co. (EOSAT) that transfers the Landsat system to the private sector. EOSAT is a joint venture of the RCA Corp. and Hughes Aircraft Co.

The contract provides that federal funding will be phased out over the next five years. During the phase-out period, the company will receive \$250 million to build and operate two new satellites and a new ground station and data-processing system for the new spacecraft. EOSAT also will operate the two existing satellites, Landsats 4 and 5.

RCA will supply the next-generation spacecraft through its Astro-Electronics Division in Princeton, N.J. Instrumentation will be supplied by the Santa Barbara Research Center, a Hughes subsidiary in Goleta, California. EOSAT will provide succeeding satellites and ground facilities without further government subsidy.

The contract requires that EOSAT market Landsat data worldwide on a non-discriminatory basis.

The excerpt that follows is from Congressional testimony presented on June 13, 1985, by Anthony J. Calio, Deputy Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, before a joint meeting of the Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment Subcommittee and the Space Science and Applications Subcommittee.

The testimony represents a concise review of commercialization activities over the past two years and a summary of the terms and conditions negotiated into the contract between the Earth Observation Satellite Company and the Department of Commerce. The hearing was called specifically to examine whether the transfer conforms to the Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-365) and whether the contract represents a "good deal" for the taxpayer:

In February 1983, President Reagan signed a decision memorandum authorizing a formal Landsat commercialization effort. Secretary Baldrige then established the Source Evaluation Board for Civil Space Remote Sensing (SEB/CSRS) empowered to issue a formal Request for Proposals (RFP), evaluate proposals submitted and report their findings to him.

56 Publications

The primary goal of the competitive process was "to establish a commercial U.S. civil operational land-observing satellite program..." to "...begin operation after the demise of the present Government Landsat system. This is being done to maintain U.S. leadership in remote sensing from space and to foster the economic benefits of such data for the private and public good..." (RFP, page i). In meeting this goal, one firm condition is that the commercial program meet Government policy requirements, principally National Security and international considerations.

The Government was also seeking costs lower than those projected for the continuation of a Government-managed and operated land observing satellite system. This includes periodic replacement of the space system as failures occur, replacement or augmentation of ground equipment as wearout occurs or to improve products in response to market demands.

The Source Evaluation Board included representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Interior, State and Commerce, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Additional staff and logistical support were provided by NOAA, NASA, the National Bureau of Standards and the Departments of Defense, State and Interior.

A schedule was established leading to presentation of the Board's findings and recommendations to Secretary Baldrige in May 1984. The major steps included (1) development of the RFP and establishment of qualification criteria and evaluation factors for the proposals, (2) circulation of a draft RFP to interested persons and/or organizations for comment, (3) review of the RFP by appropriate Executive Branch and Congressional officials, (4) issuance of the final RFP, (5) receipt of proposals, (6) interim evaluation and determination of proposals within the competitive range, (7) clarification of offers within the competitive range through oral and written response to questions, and (8) final evaluation, scoring and a report of findings.

The RFP provided that no proposal could be considered if it were not acceptable with respect to: national security, foreign policy, understanding the Government requirements in the RFP and particular stipulations of the RFP.

In addition, the RFP stated the evaluation factors which included costs as "...of equal importance to all other factors combined" (RFP, page XI-1). The RFP further stated "Cost to the Government will be a major factor in review of the proposals". Therefore, it is the Government's desire that the offeror be prepared to develop and operate follow-on systems without Government subsidies. However, to facilitate rapid commercialization, an offeror may elect to include in his proposal mechanisms for short-term Government financial assistance... "It is the Government's intention that...the private operator assumes the major financial risk over the longer term" (RFP, page III-5).

Seven proposals were received by the official closing date for the RFP, March 19, 1984. The offerors were:

Earth Observation Satellite Co., Arlington, VA
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY
Geospectra Corp., Ann Arbor, MI
Milton A. Schulz, Williston, ND
Miltopex Corp., Melville, NY

Space Access Corp., Marina Del Rey, CA
 Space America Corp., Bethesda, MD

After initial evaluation, the Board found three proposals to be within the competitive range: Earth Observation Satellite Company, Eastman Kodak Company and Space America.

These offerors proposed programs with the necessary satellite(s), a ground system to control the satellites and to produce satellite-acquired data and a marketing plan to sell that data. All addressed the major features of the RFP. All proposed to satisfy, at least minimally, the requirements for National Security and international considerations.

Each of the three proposed a program providing nominal continuity after the demise of Landsat-5. The likelihood of success in meeting the schedules contained in the proposals varied among the offerors and was taken into account in the evaluations and in the projected schedules used to compute likely costs to the Government.

Each of the proposed systems would continue to provide multispectral data functionally equivalent to the Multispectral Scanner data from Landsats 1-5 and, hence, compatible with existing Landsat data processing systems. In addition, each would provide some technological advance over present sensors and systems. These varied both in degree of advancement and the schedule on which they were proposed.

On May 29, 1984, the Secretary selected the proposals of Eastman Kodak and EOSAT as the best proposals and directed that negotiations start with both companies toward definition of firm contractual agreements. The two firms were notified of their selection for further negotiations, and initial meetings were held with each firm. Both firms were informed that their technical approaches were acceptable, but their financial proposals were unacceptable as submitted.

Revised proposals and the refined financial analyses all confirmed that expected Government liability over the life of the program would have an adverse effect on efforts to reduce the Federal Budget. Accordingly, after consultation within the Administration, the President concurred in a decision by Office of Management and Budget Director Stockman and Secretary Baldrige that Government financial support for the establishment of the commercial system should be limited to: (1) the run-out of Government costs for operating Landsats 4 and 5, and (2) a maximum of \$250 million of new budget authority for the commercial follow-on system. Both offerors were notified of this decision on July 20, 1984, and were requested to revise their proposals accordingly. EOSAT reduced requested Federal financial support in a proposal revision that also included certain technical changes, but Eastman Kodak declined to revise its proposal to meet the Government's conditions. As a result, since August 1984 we have been negotiating with one company, EOSAT.

EOSAT is a joint-venture partnership formed by Hughes Aircraft Company (HAC) and RCA Corporation (RCA), in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Partnership Law of the State of Delaware, for the expressed purpose of establishing a private-sector U.S. operational land observation and data service program. HAC and RCA each have an equal interest in this joint venture.

In June 1984, Congress passed the Land Remote Sensing Commercialization Act of 1984 which was signed on July 17 by the President, who said the Act was an

outstanding example of cooperation between the Administration and Congress. In addition to providing a framework for the transfer to the private sector of both the current Landsat 4/5 system and the follow-on commercial system, the Act dealt with licensing, R&D roles of Federal agencies, data archiving and several other matters. The provisions of this Act and the Administration funding limitation caused EOSAT to revise their program but still meet the requirements of the RFP.

Their Commercial Land Remote Sensing Program provides for the construction, launch and operation of additional Landsat satellites, the development of a supporting ground system and the sale and distribution of remotely sensed data to the world at large.

In September 1984, the Secretary submitted a report required by the Act to your Committee and to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation which described the proposed decision to enter into a contract with EOSAT subject to fund availability.

In the course of developing the request for necessary funds, certain of the financial arrangements were not considered by the Administration to be in keeping with the President's requirement that the contractor accept the majority of the financial risk over the long term. As a result of these discussions, an agreement was reached as described in the President's FY 1986 Budget. The agreement requires that the contract stipulate two spacecraft for a fixed price of \$250 million in new budget authority, which would result in data continuity from the new system for a period of at least six years.

In response to the Administration requirements, EOSAT agreed, by its March 1985 revised proposal, to meet the requirements of two spacecraft, at a fixed price of \$250 million, providing over six years of data continuity. We completed the analysis of the EOSAT proposal several weeks ago. The Administration transmitted to the Congress on May 24, 1985, a Supplemental appropriation request for FY 85 of \$75 million and a FY 86 request for \$50 million. On June 7, 1985 the Administration transmitted to Congress a draft legislative proposal authorizing appropriations of \$50 million for FY 86, \$90 million for FY 87, \$54 million for FY 88 and \$26 million for FY 89. The total amount authorized includes \$45 million for launching two Landsat satellites. The Administration bill also authorizes an appropriation of \$30,604,000 for FY 86 for operation of the existing satellite system.

While the overall technical proposal remains the same as that described in the September 1984 Report to Congress, negotiations thereafter resulted in several changes to the technical proposal and related business arrangements included in the contract which improve the benefits that the American taxpayers are getting in this commercialization process. The latest EOSAT modified proposal is as follows:

- Two satellites and a new ground station are to be provided by EOSAT for a fixed price of \$250M.
- Satellite hardware will continue present capabilities with improvements:
 - the new satellites will contain Thematic Mappers substantially identical to Landsats 4 and 5,
 - a new black and white band with ground resolution improved from 30 to 15 metres will be added,

- a new onboard processor will be provided to allow Thematic Mapper data to be aggregated at a larger scale, thus lowering data rates and giving synoptic coverage and new band options for agriculture,
- additional thermal bands, at EOSAT's expense, are being considered for Landsat 7.
- The new ground station will have substantially more data processing capability (50 scenes/day as opposed to the current 13/day) and be less labour intensive.
- The program reaches to July 1994. Government funding occurs in the first five years.
- EOSAT will fund all capital costs over \$250M except for the two launches which will be funded by the Government and for which new budget authority of approximately \$45M is required. We are confident there is no situation in which the Administration would come to the Congress for any additional funding for this contract beyond the \$250 million to EOSAT, the launch costs and the cost to operate the 4/5 system for the duration of its lifetime. EOSAT will fund all other expenses beyond the budgeted Landsats 4 and 5 operational costs. This includes market development and administration, and data distribution for Landsats 4, 5, 6 and 7, as well as spacecraft and data processing functions for Landsats 6 and 7.
- EOSAT would market all unenhanced Landsat data and be entitled to retain all revenues from data sales, including a pro-rata share of access fees and royalty fees paid by foreign ground stations under an existing Memorandum of Understanding with the Government. If cumulative revenues fall below 65 percent of the projected revenues before the launch of Landsat 6 or sixty percent thereafter, EOSAT can terminate marketing at any time and can terminate operations four months after the launch of Landsat 6. However, EOSAT still will be committed to build, launch and checkout Landsats 6 and 7, and provide the ground station for a fixed price of \$250M.

These are some of the current prices for MSS (multispectral scanner) and for TM (thematic mapper) images for a 1:1,000,000 scale, 18.5 cm. size:

	<u>MSS</u>	<u>TM</u>
Black & white single band:		
paper	\$50	\$100
film positive	\$80	\$150
Colour composite:		
paper	\$100	\$300
film positive	\$150	\$360

Note: there is a surcharge to generate the colour composite master of \$200 (MSS) and \$300 (TM)

Complete price and copyright information is available from the Earth Observation Satellite Company (EOSAT), c/o EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57198.

NOTES AND COMMUNICATION

Library of Congress Exhibit Shows Charting of Pacific, From 1768 to 1842

Geography and Map Division
The Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

The excitement of discovery is detailed in a new exhibit, "Surveyors of the Pacific: Charting the Pacific Basin, 1768-1842", which opened in the Geography and Map Division exhibit area on November 12. It will remain on view until April 13, 1986.

The exhibit assembles charts and maps of the major national surveying expeditions of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, which together compiled the first complete and accurate map of the Pacific Basin. Considering the magnitude of the task--charting an ocean that occupies one-third of the earth's surface, traveling the distances involved and coping with the problems common to seamen in the age of sail (lack of reliable sources of food and water, health hazards)--the successful accomplishment of this goal was no less spectacular and significant in its time than the modern-day exploration of space.

Beginning with the first voyage of James Cook in 1768 and culminating with a brief description of Charles Wilkes's 1838-1842 U.S. Exploring Expedition, the exhibit highlights the surveying work of twenty-two expeditions which charted the coastlines and island groups of the Pacific Ocean. Within little more than half a century, these exploratory voyages had swept away nearly 300 years of misinformation and myth regarding Pacific geography. Drawn principally from the vast cartographic holdings of the Geography and Map Division, the exhibit is enhanced with maps and illustrations from the collections of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the Prints and Photographs Division and the general collections of the Library of Congress.

The most important work in perfecting and finalizing the map of the Pacific was performed by a few major expeditions organized by Great Britain, France, Russia and, to a lesser extent, Spain and the United States. They were chiefly concerned with surveying and the acquisition of hydrographic knowledge, but they were also interested in collecting, cataloguing and describing the natural phenomena observed on the voyages.

The surveying expeditions were usually long, arduous and dangerous. The twenty-two explorations featured in the exhibit claimed the lives of several commanders, many more subordinate officers and nearly 500 crew members. In fact, all the members of the French expedition of Jean François de Galaup Comte de La Perouse were lost when both of his ships foundered on the reefs of Vanikoro, northwest of Fiji. Fortunately, many of his journals, charts and reports had already been sent to France, and a narrative and atlas of his journey were published posthumously by the French government.

Normally conducted by naval officers with scientific inclinations, most expeditions also included a corps of civilian scientists and artists. The narratives of the expeditions were often popular works of the period, and the scientific reports and illustrations provided valuable information on the natural history and anthropology of the Pacific area. In recent years, as the hydrographic results have been superseded by modern surveys, the scientific reports and the illustrations, often the earliest descriptions of the environment and inhabitants, have tended to overshadow the original surveying function of these voyages.

James Cook, the first navigator represented in the exhibit, commanded three British surveying expeditions to the Pacific between 1768 and 1780. His importance in Pacific exploration goes far beyond his geographical discoveries: he trained several men who later played key roles in charting the Pacific, opening the vast ocean to new routes of commerce; he proved that close attention to diet and hygiene made long voyages feasible; and he laid a foundation of charting upon which future navigators and explorers would build. In short, he set the standard for all later surveying expeditions.

The French explorer Dumont d'Urville, second only to Cook in the annals of Pacific exploration, led two expeditions, from 1826 to 1829 and from 1837 to 1840. Of the remaining seventeen voyages covered by this exhibition, seven were French, five were Russian, three were British, one was Spanish and one was American.

The exhibit contains seventy-nine items, including forty-nine maps, charts and harbour plans. Of particular interest is a large, nine-sheet map of the Pacific Ocean first published by the London cartographer Aaron Arrowsmith in 1798. Since it could be used in planning voyages, Arrowsmith's map was as essential to navigators as the detailed charts of individual islands and shorelines produced by the exploratory expeditions. The foremost cartographer of his time, Arrowsmith acquired the latest information brought back by each expedition, evaluated the different maps and reports, resolved conflicting bits of information and used this material, first for constructing, then later for revising his large map of the Pacific. At least eight revisions of Arrowsmith's map were published. In the process of updating his map, Arrowsmith helped define the geographic problems remaining to be addressed by the exploring expeditions.

Among the other items displayed in the exhibit are portraits of some of the navigators, sketches of the different kinds of sailing vessels, coastal perspectives and engravings of artifacts, flora, fauna and the indigenous inhabitants encountered by the various expeditions.

"Surveyors of the Pacific" was designed by the Library's Geography and Map Division to complement a major Smithsonian Institution exhibition opening November 14, "Magnificent Voyagers", which covers the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842 led by Charles Wilkes. The Library of Congress exhibit provides a complementary perspective on the national surveying expeditions and the vast amount of hydrographic and cartographic information about the Pacific Ocean they had already accumulated before the Wilkes expedition set sail. Wilkes is also included in the Library's "Surveyors of the Pacific" to help provide a link between the two exhibitions.

In order to make the images in "Surveyors of the Pacific" more widely available to scholars and others interested in this period of navigation in the Pacific Basin,

the Library has filmed all of the items on 105mm microfiche. They may be purchased from the Photoduplication Service at a cost of \$2 per fiche for diazo copies; silver copies of the complete exhibit on ninety-four microfiche may be purchased for \$3 a fiche. This is the first time that the Library of Congress has made all of the images in one of its exhibits available for purchase in microfiche form.

A list of all of the items in the exhibit and the numbers by which they may be ordered on microfiche is available from the Library's Geography and Map Division. To order the microfiche themselves (under the heading of Pacific Basin Exhibit), send a check or money order made payable to the Library of Congress to: Photoduplication Service, Projects Unit, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

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The Eight-Mile Series of the National Topographic System

Forty-two years ago the first topographic map series to cover all of Canada was completed. This was the Eight-Mile Series (1:506,880) which consisted of 221 sheets fitted into the grid provided by the sheet lines of the National Topographic System.

The bare bones of the history of this series are well known. The first sheet, Hudson Hope (94 SE) was published in 1929. It was an office compilation being put together from a number of D.L.S. surveys in the eastern part of the sheet and some reconnaissance surveys of the Geological Survey of Canada in the west. This first effort attracted the attention of those responsible for designing Canada's first aeronautical charts, and it was decided to publish two versions of each sheet: a topographical base map and an aeronautical chart. The latter would be simply the topographic base with air information overprinted on it. But production was slow, and by 1939 only seventeen sheets had been published.

With the outbreak of war in September 1939, the amount of flying being done in Canada increased tenfold. As a consequence, there was a similar increase in the demand for air charts. This demand was further increased by the inauguration of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan and the establishment of two air supply routes to the war theatres: the Northwest Air Staging Route to Russia and the Crimson Route to Great Britain. The production of sheets in the eight-mile series went ahead with wartime fervour, and in July 1944, the final sheet of the first edition came off the press.

The first editions of the series were obviously compiled from existing pre-war maps, at various scales, that happened to be in the cartographic drawing offices of the Department of Mines and Resources. There was simply no time to send out field parties, fly new aerial photography, and go through the normal photogrammetric processes to produce a standard, well-designed eight-mile series.

Although the sheets of the first edition left much to be desired (as aeronautical chart bases they had virtually no relief information!) they were welcomed as being the best available, and were widely used.

That is the bare bones of the history of this series, but now, while there are still people around who worked on the first edition, a much more complete history must be written. In this project, map librarians can help. Due to the fact that the first editions were used mainly for military flying, the distribution of this edition was restricted. Then immediately after the war tri-metrogon photography was used to produce a much improved second edition. The sheets of this edition were published between 1945 and 1952, and as soon as a revised sheet appeared the first edition stock was destroyed. The result is that very few first editions exist today. None are held in the National Map Collection and only two or three are to be found in the archive files of the Surveys and Mapping Branch. Any map librarian holding any first editions in his or her library is requested to notify the undersigned.

L.M. Sebert,
1119 Agincourt Road,
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 2H8

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Rare Japanese Maps at the University of British Columbia

During the summer of 1985 Special Collections was fortunate to have Dr. Kazutaka Unno spend ten weeks re-cataloguing the George H. Bean Collection of Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Period (1600-1867). Professor Unno, an internationally known geographer and a specialist in the history of Japanese cartography, graduated from Kyoto Imperial University and is Professor Emeritus of the University of Osaka. He is a member of the International Society for the History of Cartography, the Geographical Society of Japan and the Japanese Society for the History of Science. His main area of research is the history of geography in Asia. He has published a great many books and articles, and presented papers at a number of conferences. An eight-page summary of his career and a list of publications appear in Osaka University College of General Education's Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences, V. 23, 1985. In addition to his writing he has compiled the map notes for the major books on Japanese maps, such as Old Maps of Japan, and for the exhibition for the International Cartographic Association's conference in Tokyo.

George H. Bean of the Philadelphia Seed Company collected his maps over a number of years and had what is considered to be the best collection of Tokugawa Period maps outside of Japan. The collection was purchased for the University of British Columbia with aid from the Friends of the Library in 1964, and housed in the Special Collections Division. It includes a large number of sheet maps, several scrolls, some screens, Fukanzus (bird's-eye views of landscapes), atlases and geographies. The period covered spans changes in cartographic style from artistic views to utilitarian scientific cartography. Printing methods, too, change from crude black-and-white wood block prints, through copperplate engravings, to sophisticated, highly detailed, multi-coloured prints.

The collection has been added to over the years and inaccuracies have been discovered in Bean's original cataloguing. The catalogue, A List of Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Period, extended to three supplements and was published by Bean's own Tall Tree Library in Pennsylvania between 1951 and 1963. From Professor Unno's examination of the catalogue, the collection itself and all new additions, data has been compiled which will be entered in the Library's computer. Special

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Collections hopes that during 1986 a completely new catalogue will be available on-line and on microfiche. The computer entries are being done by a recent Asian Studies graduate, George Oskira, who assisted Professor Unno and acted as interpreter during his visit.

Future projects involving the George H. Bean Collection will include photographing all maps in the collection and making the maps more usable to people with a reading knowledge of Japanese. Special Collections is extremely grateful to the Japanese Foundation for making Professor Unno's visit possible, and to the Canadian Society for Asian Arts for providing additional assistance.

Frances Woodward
Historical Maps and Cartographic Archives
October 1985

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Atlas Wanted

A volunteer based community adult literacy program in Toronto is helping adults to learn to read and write. We would like to have a copy of the CNIB Bold Print Atlas of Canada and/or the Hammond Large Type World Atlas. Would you have one of these that you could donate? Contact Eileen Shannon, c/o Map Library, University of Toronto Library, 130 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5.

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ASSOCIATION NEWS

Proposals for By-Law Changes

The following are suggestions for changes to the Association By-Laws to remedy problems encountered by the Association in its attempt to do its business. Changes of By-Laws must be done in accordance with the current By-Laws, which specify that notice of change "be sent to each voting member of the Association at least thirty days before the annual meeting at which time it is to be considered by the members. If approved by a two-thirds majority of the full members present and voting, the proposal shall be ratified". Before coming into force, the changes also require the approval of the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

These changes, therefore, would be voted upon at the Annual Meeting at the ACML Conference 1986. Comments on the proposals should be forwarded to the President prior to June 1, 1986.

4.2 MEMBERSHIP

Commentary: There has been some confusion in the past over the term "life member" as set out in 4.2.1. It is not clear whether this is meant to be the same thing as "honourary member" as set out in 4.2.4 and whether, if this is the case, honourary members have rights of both full members, as set out in 4.3.1, and as honourary members, as set out in 4.3.4.

The clarification must be made, as under 4.3.4 honourary members are not given the explicit right to vote; this would seem to penalize the full member who was honoured by election to the status of honourary member.

Proposed* Changes: There are two ways of remedying this:

Option A: Alter the wording so that there is no implication that there is a separate category of elected membership entitled "life member" and so that honourary members are accorded full member status with voting rights.

4.2.1. (b) honourary (life) members who have made a distinguished contribution to the field of map librarianship or to a more significant understanding and appreciation of maps and whom the Association chooses to honour by election to Association membership.

4.3.1. (e) honourary (life) members shall have the right to membership and all benefits attaching thereto without payment of membership fees or dues.

* underscoring indicates the insertion of new material; material in parentheses indicates material to be deleted.

- 4.3.4. Honourary members shall possess the following rights and privileges:
a) the right to vote;

Option B: Maintain the concept of life membership (which would require further definition, particularly pertaining to the election as implied in 4.2.1. subsection b), and merely add the following phrase:

4.3.4 Honourary members shall possess the following rights and privileges:

- a) the right to vote

It is recommended that, unless there appears to be a need for a separate type of full membership, that of life membership, the first option be put forward for change at the 1986 Annual Business Meeting.

4.4 MEMBERSHIP FEES

Commentary: The secretary is charged, in the current By-Laws, with the notification of members of dues, etc. In our present structure, it is the chairperson of the Membership Committee who is doing this. The reading of this By-Law should reflect the desire of the Association that this function be delegated to an appropriate person as is necessary.

The responsibility for this function should rest with the Board, as it is a critical matter of the functioning of the Association; By-Laws are not the place for mention of committees which can be changed by resolution of the Association. Rather, the following word is suggested to maintain ultimate responsibility with a Board member, yet ensuring that it is a matter which could be delegated:

Proposed Change:

- 4.4.2. The Treasurer shall ensure that members are notified (The Secretary shall notify the members) of the dues or fees at any time payable by them and if they are not paid at the commencement of the fiscal year, provided sixty (60) days notice has been given to the members, the members in default shall thereupon automatically cease to be members of the Association but such members may on payment of all unpaid dues or fees be reinstated by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

9.8 ARCHIVES

Commentary: Since the By-Law was written, the Association has entered into an agreement with the Public Archives of Canada regarding Association records. As the By-Laws imposed restrictive conditions on the archives of the Association, it is suggested that the following wording be adopted.

Proposed Change: The existing section 9.8 would be deleted and the following text substituted for it:

9.8 The Association archives shall be maintained in accordance with such contractual agreements and resolutions of the Association as it deems necessary.

10.1 MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Commentary: A variety of electronic mail services is being used by libraries and archives, including Envoy, Netnorth, etc. This should be reflected in options for contacting members.

Proposed Change: In listing the methods of informing members on p. 11, Section 10.2.1, the following shall be substituted:

10.2.1. ...but notice of the time and place of every such meeting shall be given to each member by sending the notice by prepaid mail or electronic mail (or telegraph)....

10.9 VOTING OF MEMBERS

Commentary: There is one rather long and cumbersome sentence in this section which makes interpretation difficult.

Proposed Change: Rather than restructure the paragraph altogether, it is suggested that the punctuation indicated be added:

10.9.2. ...Every question shall be decided in the first instance by a show of hands; every member having voting rights shall have one vote and, unless a secret vote be demanded, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried or not carried and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the Association shall be admissible in evidence as prima facie proof of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of votes accorded in favour of or against such resolution.

11. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Commentary: With the variations in the postal service, the compliance with the existing section on nominations and elections has been difficult. In an attempt to stream-line the process, and solve several problems which have been raised, changes to several sections are suggested.

Proposed Changes: The following changes are suggested:

11.2.1. The Nominations and Elections Committee shall be chaired by (composed of) the Past-President and include not less than two (three) additional full or associate members of the Association who are not members of the Board of the Association. (and as) Members of the committee are ineligible for nomination to any elective position.

- 11.2.3. Nominations shall be in writing and shall be sponsored by not less than two (three) full members of the Association and include the candidate's consent to stand for election.

Commentary: One of the problems in running the Association election is the number of times information has gone back and forth between the Nominations and Elections Committee and the Association Secretary. As the Association Secretary was involved in the process as a means of providing supervision by the Board, and as a previous change suggested making an out-going Board member part of the Nominations and Elections Committee (Past-President), it would appear that the process could be short-cutted somewhat.

Proposed Changes:

- 11.2.7. The Nominations and Elections Committee shall inform (forward to) the Secretary of the Association the valid nominations on or before the first day of the second month next preceding the annual meeting. (and shall at the same time forward the Official Ballot containing the names and professional addresses of the candidates and also forward true brief biographies of the candidates).
- 11.3.1. At least seven (five) weeks prior to the annual meeting of the Association, the Nominations and Elections Committee shall mail to each full member in good standing of the Association on that date a copy of the Official Ballot and a brief biography of each candidate.
- 11.3.2. Ballots shall be marked and enclosed in a blank envelope provided for the purpose and returned to the Chairman of the Nominations and Elections Committee (Secretary) of the Association in a second envelope provided for the purpose bearing on the outside the words "Official Ballot". The voting member of the Association shall sign the second envelope and print his name and address thereon.
- 11.3.3. All ballots must be sent to the Chairman of the Nominations and Elections Committee (Secretary of the Association prior to midnight of the day which is ten days before the annual meeting). The date for the return of ballots is to be determined by the Chairman of the Nominations and Elections Committee.
- 11.3.4. (The Secretary shall) Immediately after the time set out above in paragraph 11.3.3, (forward the ballots to the Chairman of the Nominations and Elections Committee and the said) the Nominations and Elections Committee shall forthwith commence the counting and tabulation of all votes received by the Association.
- 11.3.7. (The Secretary) The Nominations and Elections Committee shall notify all candidates of the results of the election in writing and (the Nominations and Elections Committee) shall report the results of the election to the membership at the annual meeting and such results shall be confirmed by a resolution of the membership at the annual meeting.

These are the major By-laws which have given difficulty over the past few years. Members are encouraged to read the By-laws and send their comments on these or other changes to the Board of Directors.

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Conservation Up-Date

Museum & Archival Supplies Handbook. 3d. ed. Toronto: Ontario Museum Association & Toronto Area Archivists Group, 1985.

The new edition of this useful "where to get it" handbook listing over 600 North American suppliers has recently been published. It includes advice on the use of materials and supplies as well as ordering information (price quotations, shipping and minimum order requirements). Supply listings are included for: the conservation of many types of collections, environmental testing and control, exhibit and display, the lab and workshop, matting and framing, microfilm equipment and storage. Included also is a bibliography of current literature on museum and archival practices.

Priced at \$15.00 for OMA/TAAG members (plus \$2 for postage and handling), the handbook can be ordered from:

Ontario Museum Association
38 Charles St. E.
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 1T1 (416) 923-3868

or

Toronto Archivists Group
Box 97, Station F
Toronto, Ontario
M4X 2L2

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Organizing for Preservation in ARL Libraries. Irene P. Godden and Myra J. Moon. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1985.

SPEC kit #116 on conservation, issued from the Systems and Procedures Center, includes initial planning statements, rationales for program placement, organization charts and job descriptions from fifteen university libraries.

Of particular interest are the patterns of organization for preservation services departments and the job descriptions. Stanford University has an interesting point system to allocate conservation workshop time among the departments of the libraries.

The kit is valuable for its information on what is actually happening on the preservation front in some major U.S. University libraries. SPEC kits are

available mainly by subscription, but individual kits can be purchased for \$20.00 (prepayment required, which includes mailing charges to U.S. and Canada) by writing to:

Spec Center
Office of Management Studies
ARL
1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

That preservation is being given a higher profile in recent years, at least in the library sector, seems evident from the 1985-86 programs list for Canadian Library Association. Projected for January in Edmonton and March in Montreal is a seminar titled Preservation Techniques for Library Materials. Aimed at middle managers and planners, it should focus on planning techniques, technical updates and disaster planning as well as effective methods for preserving a variety of library materials. Further details will be available in CLA's forthcoming brochures.

CACUL, the college and university sector of CLA, has recently formed a committee on conservation and plans to issue a newsletter, presumably in the near future. You will be notified of the particulars as they become available.

The Conservation Committee invites Bulletin readers to send in information relating to what is going on in the field, either to the Committee or directly to the editor of the journal, whichever seems most convenient. Special thanks to Betty Kidd, N.M.C., and Joyce Banks, National Library, for pointing out new developments in the field.

Carol Marley
Conservation Committee

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COVER

North American portion of Mappe-monde Geo-Hydrographique, ou Description Generale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatique en Deux Plans Hemispheres..., mis au jour par Pierre Mortier, Amsterdam, [ca. 1700]. This map, the original of which is in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada (NMC 21098), has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 105 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE

Détail montrant l'Amérique du Nord de la Mappe-monde Geo-Hydrographique, ou Description Generale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatique en Deux Plans Hemispheres..., mis au jour par Pierre Mortier, Amsterdam, [ca. 1700]. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives publiques du Canada (NMC 21098), a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC no. 105 (ISSN 0827-8024).

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ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

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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