



N E W S L E T T E R

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Please note the change in volume number beginning with this issue. Due to the lack of newsletter after the 1971 conference, the March 1972 newsletter was given the volume number for 1971.

1972 Conference, Public Archives of Canada

Plans for the 1972 conference are progressing well. Registration forms were mailed by the Conference Committee May 19th. If you did not receive your registration form, or know someone who would like to register, contact Karen Lochhead, Registrar, ACML Conference at the National Map Collection. Additional information on the conference agenda can also be obtained from the National Map Collection or from the last newsletter.

Voting Delegates for the Conference

To May 23rd 24 institutions had named their voting delegate to the Association Conference. These delegates represent only 50% of the institutional members. All institutions which have not named a voting delegate are urged to do so as soon as possible. The name of the voting delegate should be sent to David Weismiller, ACML Treasurer, Map Library, Rubidge Hall, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

Report on the Salary Survey

Kate Donkin, Chairman of the Salary Committee has reported this spring that the yearly salary survey questionnaire was sent to all the Institutional Members and to the 23 Active Members. Unfortunately, only 23 replies were received, 16 from Active Members.

Kate has made an analyses of the returns received and has sent the results to those who sent in their replies. Kate is anxious to have more replies to her questionnaire in order to make the statistics more meaningful and the results more useful to the membership at large. If you did not complete the salary questionnaire, we urge you to do so. Information can be obtained from Kate Donkin, Map Library, McMaster University, P.S.B. Room 137, Hamilton, Ontario.

Maps for sale or trade from Map Division, The Library, U.B.C.

AFRICA	1:2,000,000.	(36 sheets)	AMS 2201, Edition 4, 1969.
N. RHODESIA	1:1,000,000.	(4 sheets)	Geological Survey Dept. - Lusaka. Complete. 1961.
CEYLON	1:63,360.	(10 sheets)	
ISRAEL (Palestine)	1:100,000.	(16 sheets)	
WORLD	1:10,000,000.		Carte Generale du Monde.
AFRIQUE	1:5,000,000.	(Sheet 3 of 9 missing)	International Tectonic Map.
SWEDEN	1:50,000/1:100,000.	(9 sheets)	(9 sheets of series edition 1, 1971)

If you are interested in obtaining any of these maps write Maureen Wilson at U.B.C.

Suggested amendments to the Constitution

Maureen Wilson at U.B.C. is a committee of one to revise the Constitution of the Association. If anyone has any suggestions for amendments, please send them to Maureen.

The Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, Third Series 1972

The Newberry Library announces a symposium of six papers on the theme "Five Centuries of Map Printing," comprising the third series of the Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography. All are invited to attend.

The program is as follows:

Thursday, November 2, 1972

8:00 p.m. 1. Map Making and Map Printing: the Evolution of a Working Relationship, by Dr. ARTHUR H. ROBINSON, Professor of Cartography, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Friday, November 3, 1972

Chairman: Dr. GEORGE KISH, Professor of Geography, University of Michigan.

9:30 a.m. 2. The Woodcut Map, by Dr. DAVID WOODWARD, Curator of Maps, The Newberry Library.

- 10:30 a.m. 3. Copper Engraving, by Dr. COOLIE VERNER, Professor of Adult Education, University of British Columbia.
- 2:30 p.m. 4. Lithography and Maps, 1796-1850, by Dr. WALTER W. RISTOW, Chief, Geography and Map Division, The Library of Congress.
- 3:30 p.m. 5. Miscellaneous 19th-Century Map Printing Processes, by Dr. ELIZABETH M. HARRIS, Assistant Curator, Division of Graphic Arts, Smithsonian Institution.

Saturday, November 4, 1972

- 9:30 a.m. 6. The Application of Photography to Map Printing and the Transition to Offset Lithography, by Prof. Ir. CORNELIS KOEMAN, Professor of Cartography, Geografisch Instituut der Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht.

To accompany the symposium, there will be on view during the month of November a special exhibition of maps and tools illustrating the history of map printing.

Please address further inquiries to David Woodward, Head, Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, U.S.A.

Slate of Officers

All voting members should now have received the slate of officers submitted by the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee would like to encourage your participation by reminding you that it is possible to submit names of other candidates for office. Positions which can be filled are President, Vice-President and Treasurer. The signatures of the nominee and two voting members are required and should be forwarded to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Brad Fay at McGill University by June 30, 1972.

Notes from the National Map Collection

The Foreign Section has just produced the first of a proposed series of lists to indicate the holdings of the collection. This first list entitled "List of Gazetteers in the Foreign Section /Liste des répertoires géographiques dans la section étrangère" was printed recently. If you did not receive a copy of this list and would like one, contact Karen Lochhead.

The National Film Board of Canada has recently produced a set of 50 coloured slides of maps. The maps date from 1492 to 1966 and are primarily intended for teaching purposes. The slides are in five sets of ten slides and are entitled "History of Canada in Maps". The themes of the sets are as follows:

- 1) Discovery & Exploration
- 2) Political Development
- 3) Settlement
- 4) Urban Development
- 5) Arctic Exploration

The maps should be useful not only for teachers but also for map curators as they are a good representation of maps from the 1969-70 Public Archives exhibition "Canada in Maps/Le Canada par les cartes".

These slides are available from these three distributors:

Secas International Associates,
400 Notre-Dame Street East,
Montreal 127, Quebec.

Visual Education Centre,
95 Berkeley Street,
Toronto 229, Ontario.

Harry Smith & Sons,
Educational Resource,
Materials Centre,
1150 Homer Street,
Vancouver 3, B.C.

Bytown Bookcraft

Bytown Bookcraft announces a new address:

950 Gladstone Avenue,
Ottawa K1Y 3E6.

This company specializes in restoration of all types of rare material including maps. A visit to this company may be arranged by special request during the ACML Conference this summer.

As indicated in the last Newsletter papers from the Manual are being included in the Newsletter in order to enable members to critically review the papers. Appended, following the report on the Special Libraries Association Conference by Joan Winearls, is another paper entitled: "Map Types (for "current" maps only)". Please send any comments to Maureen Wilson at University of British Columbia.

Enclosed for your information are the minutes of the Annual Business Meeting held in Toronto, May 28, 1971.

The editor of the Newsletter apologizes for the changes in format of this Newsletter. Typing facilities are at a minimum so that it has been necessary to copy some material already typed.

Report on the Special Libraries Association
Conference at Boston June 4-8

The Geography & Map Section meetings this year were particularly noted for the excellent papers that were given. At the first luncheon on the Monday we heard an interesting talk on a facsimile atlas of the American Revolution being produced by the U.S. Navy Dept. Library. This was followed by the business meeting in which Serge Sauer was elected Chairman-Elect. He will be Programme Chairman for the next conference at Pittsburgh and Chairman when SLA meets in Toronto in 1974. This should ensure close contacts between the two associations for the next few years.

Tuesday began with a luncheon at which we heard a fascinating paper by Alan Henrikson on maps in diplomacy. He suggested that Americans' view of the world was radically changed in World War II from the Mercator projection of the "seaman's view" to the north polar equidistant projection of the "airman's view" with ramifications which helped to bring on the Cold War which followed. The panel following this discussed the problem of reproducing maps from 3 points of view: the custodian's, the photographer's and the reader's. One of the interesting points made was that new types of microfilm (70 m.m. & 105 m.m.) have much greater possibilities for good map reproduction than the older forms. The U.S. National Archives is about to issue a report on this, and any enquiries about it should be directed to Ralph Ehrenberg. Jeremiah Post gave an interesting and amusing talk on the map collections of the Free Library of Philadelphia in which he reminded us that it is one of the few good-sized collections in public libraries. Alberta Koerner spoke on acquisition and cataloguing policies for university map libraries and emphasized the importance of having a written selection policy as well as a policy on cataloguing priorities, since most libraries have substantial uncatalogued backlogs.

John Hébert's talk was about the some 1100 Birds-eye view maps of American cities in the Library of Congress and the artists and publishers responsible for them. The production of these maps reached their zenith in the post-civil war period at the same time as the county atlas was booming. Some of the maps were produced on a very large scale and were truly remarkable works as the excellent slide display showed.

Serge Sauer reported on the state of university map collections in Ontario in a paper which will be of great interest to all ACML members. Ontario collections and facilities appeared to compare very favourably with U.S. university collections as indicated by the reactions of the audience.

Mary Galneder ended the session by leading a discussion on the pros and cons of the Geography and Map Division leaving SLA. There were various reactions from the audience on this topic but no overwhelming feeling that independence was a necessity. The executive therefore concluded that the Division should stay within SLA for the time-being.

At the Wednesday luncheon Denis Wood gave a fascinating talk on mental maps and showed a large number of sketch maps on various subjects and areas. Most of the papers from the conference will appear either in the G&M Bulletin or in Special Libraries in the next year. The last part of the conference was a one day tour which included visits to Clark University and the Harvard map collection.

One of the reasons for attending the conference this year was to meet with officers of SLA G&M and the Western Association of Map Libraries to see if there were ways in which the 3 associations could co-operate more and reduce duplication of effort. Various things were suggested. Among them were the possibilities of having annual meetings of representatives to be held at SLA conferences, of appointing liaison officers in each association to keep in touch, of having a joint meeting with SLA in Toronto in 1974, and of operating joint projects. As a concrete example of co-operation SLA G&M will probably set up a committee on standards this year. This group will send out a questionnaire to all map libraries to find out what sort of facilities and staff they have. From this questionnaire and other sources standards for the operation of different types of map libraries will then be established. The SLA G&M executive wanted to know if ACML would like to join in this project. These points will be discussed by the executive and brought up at the annual meeting in August for general discussion.

Joan Winearls

Map Types (for "current" maps only)

Many map libraries have their collection stored (shelved) according to some kind of regional or areal classification. Within this areal classification, the maps are very often subdivided and stored by subject, using a subject classification either in existence or made up by the map library suited for its purposes. Such an area-subject classification, when strictly adhered to, does not always separate-out types of maps which many map libraries want to keep together. If, for instance, the Emergency Measures Organization's Urban Analysis Maps for the cities of Toronto and Vancouver were shelved according to subject, the whole set would be scattered under their respective subject headings.

Almost all map libraries make a distinction between what is generally referred to as "topographic map series" and all other maps. Topographic map series are consequently stored separate from all other maps. Many map libraries have a number of maps belonging together, which they call a "set" and store them separately.¹ A great many specialized research map libraries subdivide even further into categories of maps with diverse subjects and store them as a unit, separate from other maps.

Since almost all map libraries recognize the existence of map types, as witnessed by the manner in which maps are stored, it may be useful to describe them for this manual, using only three types.²

Outline of Map Types

1. Map Series { Topographic
 { General Geographic
 { Special
2. Map Sets
3. Special Maps

¹ The terms "series" and "sets" particularly, mean different things to different people.

² The outline of map types given here, is purposely the broadest possible division one can make. It is synthesized from existing cartographic classifications for possible map library use. Some of these existing cartographic map classifications are listed in a bibliographic note at the end of this section.

Definitions

1. Map Series

Series maps are maps which cover an area at such a scale that four or more sheets are necessary to cover that area. When assembled, the maps in a series will form one map of the region or country involved. Individual sheets in a series are almost always published over time. I.e., the individual sheets are not published at the same time.

a) Topographic Map Series are map series which show the relative position at the earth's surface of most man made features, as well as the physical landscape on scales of 1:1,000,000 or more. Relief information may or may not be included.³ Topographic map series are usually produced by national mapping agencies.

b) General Geographic Map Series are map series which show the general physical landscape on scales less than 1:1,000,000. These maps may or may not include major man made features.

c) Special Map Series are map series which have as the major theme a special subject or subjects, other than general landscape description (topography). For example: geology, soils, vegetation, etc.

Individual maps in a series can be recognized by several distinguishing features as follows:

1. Each map is a finished product by itself. Usually the maps will have a neat line and border around the map proper, incorporating a grid of some kind, a title and legend with scale and symbol explanation, date of compilation of the map, etc.

Note: Unlike series maps, maps made to be assembled into one large map, do not have the features described under (i). Such maps are designed to be assembled and are not series maps. They should be treated as one map.

³ The term topography means description of the earth's surface. I.e., relief does not necessarily have to be a part of the information shown on the map. Planimetric maps therefore are also topographic maps. In North America the term topographic map has taken on a specialized meaning: maps which show mainly relief information, generally referring to map series produced by a national government mapping agency, covering an entire country.

- ii. Symbolization, design, color schemes and general lay-out are kept as uniform as possible throughout the series.
- iii. The scale of all maps is the same.
- iv. The projection used on all sheets is generally the same, except in those cases where very large areas are covered, as for instance in a series covering the entire earth.
- v. The sheet size of each individual map is kept as uniform as possible.
- vi. Each map has an index number, and in many cases a series number, in order to identify the series and the location of each map in the series. In many cases a small part index map is printed in the border area of each individual sheet which shows the location of the sheet in relation to the adjacent sheets and shows the numbering system used.
- vii. Index maps, showing the entire area covered by a series, and showing the location of each sheet, its date of publication, edition, availability, etc. and numbering system, are usually available for series maps.

Definition

2. Map Sets

A set of maps shows the same area, with each individual sheet depicting a different subject, or show different non-contiguous areas (usually within a definable geographic entity), with each individual sheet showing the same subject matter. In many cases, individual sheets of a set are published and up-dated over time.

Individual maps in a set can be recognized by several distinguishing features as follows:

- i. Each map is a finished product by itself. Usually the maps will have a neat line and border around the map proper, a title, and a legend with scale and symbol explanation, date of compilation, etc.

ii. Symbolization, design, color schemes and general lay-out are standardized as much as is possible.

The similarity of these features are much more difficult to recognize in maps of a set than in series maps, because maps in a set have either different areas with the same subject matter depicted on them or different subject matter for the same area requiring different color schemes and symbolization. The things to look for are consistency of treatment and similarity of print types, colors, etc.

iii. The scale used for the individual sheets is usually the same. In some cases a fixed number of scales are repeated throughout the set, and in a few cases the scales are related to the size of the area portrayed and the uniformity of scales is not retained.

iv. The projection used for all maps treating the same area is the same. When different areas are depicted (with the same subject matter), the projections used may differ.

v. The sheet size is usually the same, but in a few cases the sheet sizes are not uniform at all. Arbitrariness in sheet size is linked with arbitrariness in scale, i.e., when scales are not uniform in the set, sheet sizes are not uniform either.

vi. Individual sheets are usually numbered chronologically.

Definition

3. Special Maps⁴

Special maps are all maps which as their major theme depict special subjects and which are not part of a series or set.

⁴ Special maps are very often referred to as "thematic maps".

Bibliographic Notes

Arnberger, Erik, Handbuch der Thematischen Kartographie, Franz Denticke, Wien, 1966, 554p.

On page 54 appears a table which gives a classification of maps by scale groups according to various authors. On page 67 a table by Arnberger of classifications by scale groups for topographic and special (thematic) maps.

Dickinson, G.C., Maps and Air Photographs, Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., London, 1969, 286 p.

Map classification, although not mentioned as such, are constantly inferred throughout this new text. It is a text directed towards the map user and very useful to map librarians. Each of its three parts deals with a different aspect of maps or map work and, as the author says in the introduction, "... seeks to impart a greater knowledge and understanding of maps to all who have occasion to consult them and to show something of the range of potential uses, and pleasures which lie within them."

Greenhood, David, Mapping, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1964, 289 p.

Comments on classification by scale appear on p. 48-49. Useful tables in the appendix. Among them, two scale conversion tables showing conversions from representative fractions to inches and miles, statute miles to inches, feet to inches and kilometers to inches.

Klawe, J.J., "The Future of Canadian Cartography" in The Canadian Surveyor, Vol. XIX, No. 4, September, 1965, pp. 331-337.

On page 335 of this article appears a schematic outline of a map classification based on map theme, originally proposed by the Polish geographers, L. Ratajski and B. Winid in Kartografja Ekonomiczna (Economic Cartography) 2nd edition, P.P.W.K., Warsaw, 1963.

Robinson, Arthur, H., Elements of Cartography, second edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1960, 343 p.

On page one and ten of this textbook on cartography, some comments are made about map classifications.

Witt, Werner, Thematische Kartographie, Methoden und Probleme, Tendenzen und Aufgaben, Gebrüder Jänecke Verlag, Hanover, 1967, 767 p.

This book contains an entire section on map classification mainly by cartographic method (pp. 11-18). It also gives definitions about maps and cartography by various well known cartographers (mainly Europeans). Another section in the book deals with various approaches towards "thematic" map classifications.