

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
NEWSLETTER
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES / ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

The Newsletter is the information bulletin for the members of the Association. It is edited by the Vice-President, and appears at irregular intervals throughout the year.

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

Active (full-time Canadian map librarians)	\$7.50
Associate (anyone interested)	\$5.00
Institutional	\$15.00

Members receive the annual conference Proceedings, as well as the Newsletter. Enquiries may be directed to the Association, care of the

National Map Collection,
Public Archives of Canada,
395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

Officers of the Association for 1973-1974 are:

President	Betty May	National Map Collection
Vice-President	Frances Woodward	University of British Columbia
Secretary	Lorne Leafloor	Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Treasurer	Carlotta Harvey	University of Waterloo

EDITORIAL

Your new editor hopes for a "new improved" NEWSLETTER for our seventh year, which will be more indicative of the state of map collections in Canada, and of the vitality of our Association. Let us proclaim loud and clear that the Association of Canadian Map Libraries is alive and well, and that it intends to fulfill its objectives, which are:

1. To promote interest and knowledge of maps and related material.
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

Our sister organization, the Western Association of Map Libraries, was also born in 1967, and has been attempting to meet the needs of its members through a slightly different approach, with more frequent meetings and an informative Bulletin which, although not begun until the Fall of 1969, is now recognized as a professional journal and is indexed by Library Literature and Library and Information Science Abstracts. Can we do as well? TUUM EST as we say at U.B.C. - It is up to you!

MESSAGE FROM THE INCOMING PRESIDENT

It is with the greatest pleasure that the new executive commences its duties for the coming year. Combined with pleasure however is a realization that the responsibilities are heavy and that much must be done this year.

I would like to begin by thanking the outgoing executive for their contribution to the growth and success of this Association.

Secondly, I would like to announce that the new secretary will be Lorne Leafloor from the Map Library of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Lorne brings to his new role years of experience in the field, membership in this Association since its beginning, and active participation in arranging local meetings in the Ottawa area.

As incoming president, I see no tremendous new projects for the coming year. Instead I see a year of stabilization - a year of ensuring that progress is seen in commitments already made - a year in which the newsletter will become a more regular means of communication for all members - a year in which both old and new members are encouraged to actively participate both in the A.C.M.L. and through more local get-togethers. May I ask that anyone interested in certain committee work volunteer to serve on these committees - please don't sit back and complain that there is a closed clique running the A.C.M.L. (a complaint that I have heard often in the past few years) - get involved. The only criteria that we ask in the coming year for involvement is that you are interested - whether you are a geographer, a librarian, an archivist - someone with university degrees, someone without, someone in the field since or before the 1967 meetings, someone brand new to the field - your interest, your willingness to discuss, to be flexible, to listen and consider other points of view are essential in order that the field continue to develop.

Here I want to introduce one other idea - may I stress that this is my own - that these opinions are not necessarily the ideas of any other member of the new executive. These ideas, in fact, fit into the discussion which will follow; that is, "The A.C.M.L., where is it going?"

Yesterday, I took the list of participants at this conference and analysed the type of institutions represented. Some of you may find these statistics surprising.

There are 22 institutions represented -

16 university map libraries or collections	72.5%
3 archives	13.5%
2 federal gov't departments involved in map production	9.5%
1 business	4.5%

What areas of the country are represented?

- 9 institutions are from Ontario, of these 6 are university map libraries
- 2 from Quebec, both are university map libraries
- 1 from Nova Scotia, a university map library
- 1 from Manitoba, a university map library
- 1 from Saskatchewan, a university map library
- 4 from Alberta, 2 of which are university map libraries
- 3 from British Columbia, 2 of which are university map libraries

I have also analysed the institutional membership in the August 15, 1972 membership list - in that over 70% are university map libraries, 9% archives, 11% government departments and 11% other.

The Association at the moment is not truly representative of either (1) the country or (2) the map libraries and collections in the country. A membership drive is essential - but first we must have something concrete to offer - we have to attract the map collections in the rest of the country, especially east of Ontario. We have to attract other types of map collections - especially those in archives, public libraries and businesses. The new executive must look into this problem thoroughly.

There are two ways this Association can move -

- 1) it can become, if the trend continues, an Association of Canadian University Map Libraries
- 2) or it can become more truly representative - an Association of Canadian Map Collections and Libraries. My feeling is obvious - we should be moving in this direction of a truly representative association - and within this type of association, I can foresee sub-sections being formed - not now, of course - it may be some years - for example, a university map library sub-section, an archival map collections sub-section, a business map collection sub-section, etc.

Let's try our best to make 1973 a year of growth for the A.C.M.L.

REPORTS ON THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, BANFF, ALBERTA, JUNE 25-30, 1973

a) The annual conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was held in Banff during the last week of June, with an attendance of about 35. Registration began with a social evening on Sunday in Cameron Hall, and continued the following morning in the meeting room in Margaret Greenham Theatre.

The programme opened with a session on Reference Work in Map Libraries, with Joan Winearls talking about problems in current collections, and Ed Dahl about archival collections. Joan urged everyone to get to know their clients better. Those in universities should find some way of getting professors into the Map Libraries. Joan stressed the importance of reference interviews to discover what the client really wants. Ed brought up the problem of copyright and "fair use". Both pointed out the need to advise users on the care, and the uses of maps.

Yves Tessier reported on the progress of Cartess. He says 10,000 maps have now been indexed, and Laval can now offer an "SDI" service for maps. See Cartologica, no. 19 (September 1972) and no. 21 (January 1973) for earlier reports.

On Monday afternoon a panel of six librarians "introduced" us to their collections, beginning with Vivian Janes of Sir George Williams University (soon to be known as Concordia, following amalgamation with Loyola), who told us of her trials and tribulations in finding space for her library. Ron McDonald had samples of Simon Fraser University's computer-produced catalogues for us to look at as he described his collection and the various print-outs he has available. Bob Batchelder told us about University of Calgary's map collection, which we had the opportunity to visit on Friday. Les Bortner, our lone representative from the east coast, reported on Dalhousie's map collection. Ralph Daehn described the University of Guelph collection, and their proposed automated catalogue, which differs from Simon Fraser's. The final report was by Frances Woodward, who talked about the historical map collection in U.B.C. Library's Special Collections Division.

Tuesday was devoted to historical cartography and uses of maps in historical fields. The first speaker was John Spittle, of Royal Insurance Group, and ex-British sailor whose interest in old maps for their decorative aspects has led him into the study of early mapping in British Columbia as a hobby. Mr. Spittle's talk was on the "Maps of the colonial period in British Columbia", primarily the Royal Engineers' maps published at New Westminster (Sapperton). His cartobibliography is a very valuable contribution to the historical cartography of British Columbia.

Dr. Lynn A. Rosenvall of the Department of Geography, University of Calgary, gave us a very interesting talk on the "Creation and evolution of interstate boundaries in the United States", using Utah as an example. His use of overhead projections was very effective in showing how boundary lines have been established, and how they have affected settlement patterns.

The afternoon began with Foster Kirby of University of Calgary's Department of Archaeology telling us about the "Use of maps in Archaeology". Mr. Kirby said that archaeology is a science which draws from many disciplines, of which cartography forms the most integral part, from the initial location of the site to the final description after excavation. However, archaeologists generally buy published maps for use in the field, and maps they make are usually published if they are available to the public. Now that we know some of their needs, we may find ways of helping archaeologists, and encouraging them to use map libraries.

The final speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Victor Hopwood of University of British Columbia's Department of English, on "David Thompson as a Cartographer". Dr. Hopwood, who became interested in Thompson as a writer, edited David Thompson: Travels in Western North America. 1784-1812 in 1971, and is currently working on a biography of the explorer. Dr. Hopwood asked if everyone, particularly those in Eastern Canada, would watch for maps drawn by Thompson, as many of his maps have never been identified, or have been attributed to others. In his later years Thompson did a lot of surveying for local governments and individuals in Ontario and Quebec.

The Archives of the Canadian Rockies hosted a wine and cheese party Tuesday evening, and gave us a tour of the Archives and the Peter White Art Gallery (see elsewhere in Newsletter).

On Wednesday we had reports from Russ Page on Computer Mapping at Census Canada, and Lorne Leafloor from Energy, Mines and Resources, followed by our Annual Business Meeting, the minutes of which appear elsewhere in the Newsletter. The banquet Wednesday evening ended the formal part of our Conference. Frances Woodward read a poem contributed by Roy Daniells, C.C., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., L.L.D., D.Litt., F.R.S.C., which was much appreciated by all present, and included here for everyone to enjoy. we are very grateful to Dr. Daniells for allowing us to use his work.

Come one and all who show with pride
Canadian landscape stretched out wide
(O such a spread from side to side).

Recall who claims the chiefest merit
For all Canadians inherit;
Recall his name, this ancient hero,
Whose fame through sad neglect has sunk to zero!

I sing his triumph; none is greater;
With bated breath I name his name, -- Mercator!

Few understand, I am afraid,
The mighty part Mercator played,
For those who know the record best
Declare he outdid all the rest.
Men speak of Cartier or of Cook
But only in your atlas look
And there, beneath Mercator's hand,
See how new countries could expand.

While yet a child, some three feet tall,
I gazed up at the kitchen wall;
The great square calendar I viewed
Each January faithfully renewed.
Canada's flowering red quite stole the show,
United States a green leaf down below,
Like wizened root-stock both in hue and shape
See Mexico its meagre outline drape.

It will not have escaped your keen intelligence
That, if you flatten out the globe with diligence,
You'll have to make incisions up and down
Until both poles look like a spiky crown.
Fill out the spaces in between the peaks
And you will have what every seaman seeks,
A map on which an actual navigation
Is plotted on a single straight striation.

It suits the sailors, and it suits as well
New Zealanders. It makes their islands swell.
Australians too. They would be hard to please
If they found fault with lovely maps like these,
Where, dominant in the Antipodes,
Australia, like a great red plum, hangs over southern seas.

... cont'd

But, ah! Mercator, what are gifts of thine
 To southern lands that lie below the line
 Compared with benison to us who sit on 49?
 We rest our butt on 49 north latitude;
 For gifts we have assumed the proper attitude,
 And as they fall we stretch them out with gratitude.

Our Northland one could not call nice;
 What isn't snow is chiefly ice,
 With rock uplifting here and there.
 The flor'a brief, the fauna, -- bear!
 But denigrate it how you will,
 What a great space it does contrive to fill.

Should some, mean-spirited, appear
 Who cry, The earth's not square; it is a sphere!
 O let us turn from these with due contempt;
 Let none our northern heritage pre-empt.
 Deny the allegation
 And defy the allegator;
 And with all who love our nation
 Let us drink to great Mercator!

Then lift a glass and let us stand
 To him who swelled out Baffin Land
 Three times its size and stretched its highland,
 And gave us, thrice as big, far Ellesmere Island.
 Who bade Quebec its area advance
 Till half-a-dozen times the size of France.
 It was Mercator -- none but he --
 Who tripled all our true north, -- and for free!

The bus tour of the Banff area conducted by Dr. Robert Scace, and the visits to libraries in Calgary have been reported by others.

Frances Woodward

b) Tour of the Archives of the Rocky Mountains

As part of the annual conference of the A.C.M.L. the delegates were treated to a visit to the Archives of the Rocky Mountains under the directorship of Mary Alice Stewart. I think all of us were impressed with the luxurious setting of the museum and with the building itself which was designed to reflect the influence of the surrounding mountains.

The institution is divided into three parts. On the main floor is a library made up of a large number of interesting books dealing with all aspects of the mountain areas of North America. The Archives occupies the east wing of the building and contains documents, personal papers, film, photographs and maps. All of the archival material relates directly to Canada's mountain regions and is truly fascinating. I'm sure most of us would have liked to linger somewhat longer on the main floor but the smell of cheese and sherry wafting up from the art gallery on the lower level quickly enticed most of us downstairs.

With a glass of sherry in one hand and a cracker with cheese in the other, most delegates toured the art gallery and were impressed with Peter Whyte's

paintings of western Canadian and mountain scenes. Informal discussions soon developed among small groups of people and I'm sure many new friends were made. If not I hope no old ones were lost.

I'm sure other delegates will agree that the tour was interesting, educational and fun, and that it was one of the highlights of the post-conference activities. Miss Stewart is to be congratulated on her institution which is an exciting, well maintained library and archives and one in which many of us, I am sure, would be very happy to work.

William A. Oppen

c) Visite à l'Institut Glenbow-Alberta

La Fondation Glenbow a été créée en 1955 dans le but de colliger divers types de documents se rapportant à l'histoire de l'Ouest canadien: livres, cartes, peintures, spécimens archéologiques, objets, etc. Des collections concernant la Côte du Pacifique, l'Amérique du Sud, l'Afrique et l'Australie se sont ajoutées par la suite. Par une loi passée le 15 avril 1966, la Législature de l'Alberta a créé l'Institut Glenbow-Alberta à partir de cette Fondation.

L'Institut comprend une division historique, une pour les expositions et une pour les collections. La section des archives comporte de nombreux documents manuscrits, papiers personnels, enregistrements sonores, journaux et environ 90,000 photographies anciennes sur les Prairies. La bibliothèque contient plus de 20,000 volumes à caractère historique et une importante collection de cartes anciennes.

L'Institut a mis sur pied une galerie d'art et un musée qui permettent de mettre en valeur les collections très riches accumulées au cours des ans.

L'Institut s'occupe activement de l'ethnologie des Indiens des Plaines et de l'histoire sociale et culturelle des divers groupes ayant peuplé les Prairies.

Ce centre de documentation spécialisé jouit d'une organisation bien structurée et a mis de l'avant un programme de diffusion très actif.

Yves Tessier

d) Visit to Carter Mapping

On Friday afternoon, June 29th, the facilities of Carter Mapping, Ltd. were visited during a tour of Calgary libraries arranged by Len Gottselig. Carter Mapping, Ltd., located at 510-5th Street S.W. in Calgary, specializes in "an exploration service," supplying well and land sale maps, custom drafting and reproduction service. Their clientele is primarily petroleum companies.

Mr. Gordon McCracken of Carter Mapping graciously conducted a tour of the facilities while explaining their services. Their staff numbers approximately 20 persons including ten draftsmen and three persons in map reproduction. Carter well maps are published at 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 and 16 miles per inch. Base

maps are kept up-to-date by draftsmen who add API symbols denoting the locations of oil wells, gas wells, dry holes and service wells. These maps are available for all of western Canada. A contract subscription service allows a subscriber to select maps for any or all areas.

An up-to-date set of 8 mile well maps of Western Canada also shows land sales announced by different government agencies. These land sale maps show the acreage offered, the kind of sale and the closing bid date. They are sold either in single sheets or as a semi-monthly service to subscribers.

Custom map work is also done by Carter Mapping. In addition to diazo reproduction facilities, a 12' x 6' vacuum frame and 2000 watt light source allows reproduction of contact work on cronar film, mylar, or diazo paper. Another custom service involves hand coloring of a limited number of maps when commercial printing is impractical. An air brush is used to spray paint the areas to be colored while the remainder of the map is masked. An elaborately cut series of masks is used to mask for multi-color maps.

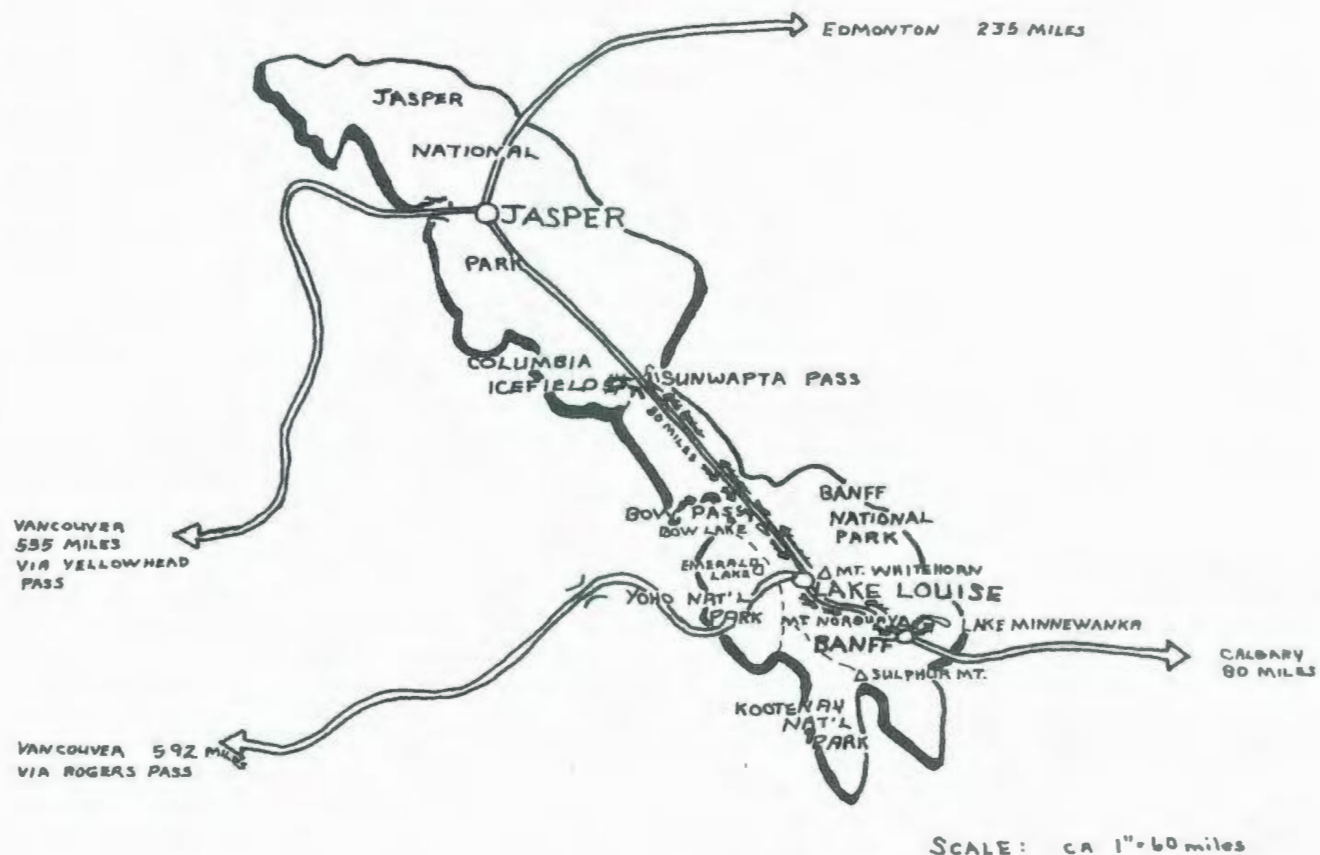
Exploration roller maps can be prepared to a client's specifications as to size, area, scale and subject matter. These custom conference room roller maps are built into a wall or room. Maps can be prepared in widths from 10' to 20' and lengths up to 200 feet. Maps are mounted on linen cloth which is held on 8" aluminum rollers and motor driven to bring any section of map into view. Cost ranges from \$6,000 to \$13,000 depending on the number of maps and the installation.

Over-the-counter sale of published government maps is nearly a full time job for Mr. George McIntosh. Four scales of the national topographic series of Canada are sold including 1:50,000, 1:250,000, 1:500,000 and the 1:1,000,000 scale sheets. In addition, various other provincial, regional, and world maps are sold.

A full range of Carter Mapping's activities were viewed by participants in the tour including drafting, production and reproduction of petroleum maps. A sample map packet including a map catalog and price list was made available to participants in the tour.

Richard Green

e) TOUR OF THE BANFF AREA THURSDAY JUNE 28TH '73



CONDUCTED BY DR. ROBERT SCACE
GEOGRAPHER-LECTURER,
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

AND MARYALICE STEWART
ARCHIVES OF THE CANADIAN ROCKIES,
BANFF

The tour of the Banff area was rewarding not only because of the spectacular scenery it afforded and the information on the alpine landscape and ecology that was presented, but also because of the insights gained into the development and operation of a national park area.

Development of the Banff National Park centered around Banff and Lake Louise which were originally resort communities in a European context; the implementation of policies of conservation and preservation normally associated with national parks came much later. The Park is a landscape largely influenced by man, a characteristic overlooked by most people traveling through the area.

Dr. Scace pointed out many examples of current land use which would seem unusual for a national park but which reflect changing national park policy over the years: Lake Minnewanka representing industrial intrusion into a national park; the cadet camp, a result of the liberal policy of the 1950's; a market garden; and Banff Centre which has become an attraction in its own right. Other features which reflect changing park policy are the sites of the former mining towns of Bankhead, Anthracite, and Silver City, the existence of which was ignored for many years until a policy of recognizing elements of a landscape that had been modified by man was accepted. Banff itself is an anomaly--a town with the functions of any municipality of similar size but the administration of which is not separate from that of the Park and with all of its land being in public ownership.

Some of the problems related to Park development and operation were identified by Dr. Scace as the ecological imbalance in the Park--the overpopulation of grazing ungulates resulting from a low predator population and a lack of grazing area due to policies of fire control; the establishment of development guidelines to meet increased user demands--whether to enlarge existing campsites, establish new sites, and/or enforce a maximum capacity; and the danger of too great an expansion of resort facilities, the proposed Village Lake Louise being the best case in point.

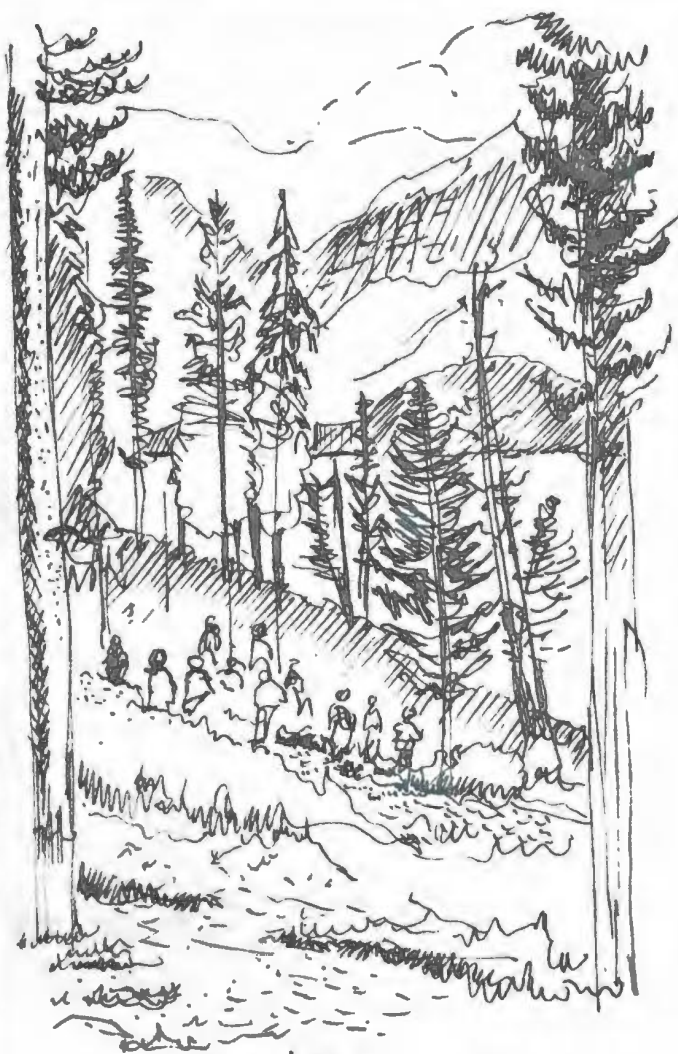
From Lake Minnewanka and Banff, the tour proceeded to Lake Louise, following the older scenic highway, little used now compared with the Trans Canada Highway. Dr. Scace related the history of the Village Lake Louise project and discussed some of the problems that were associated with the proposal. He concluded that the Lake Louise area and the Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes town sites will probably be the only places in the Rocky Mountains where some type of additional development of hotels, motels, etc. will be allowed.

After a stop for a picnic lunch at Bow Lake, the tour continued on, passing classic examples of the formations associated with glaciation. The bus wound its way through the same valley that had known explorer David Thompson's footsteps, a fact made meaningful as a result of Dr. Hopwood's lecture two days earlier. The main part of the tour ended at the Columbia Icefield, the hydrological center of North America, with everyone trekking up to the foot of the Athabasca Glacier.

On the return trip, Maryalice provided interesting bits of information on the geology, hydrology, vegetation and history of the Rocky Mountain area, along with stories from the lore of the Rockies, and accounts from her personal



PICNIC LUNCH AT BOW LAKE



BOW LAKE
BANFF NATIONAL PARK

experiences on pack trips by horse and on hikes through the area. Maryalice commented on the fact that little field survey work has been done in the Rockies area to check the accuracy of the available topographic maps. This is due in large part to the fact that this has been park area since the 1880's and has been protected from industry and similar types of exploitation which usually spur mapping activities. However, she noted that government departments are beginning to scientifically survey all aspects of the Rocky Mountain environment as it is now being recognized that water resources, the retreat of the glaciers, etc., are important economic factors for the country as a whole.

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Wednesday, June 27, 1973

Banff Centre, Banff, Alberta

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a.m. by the President, Miss Joan Winearls.

Minutes of the 1972 Business Meeting

The minutes of the 1972 Business Meeting, held August 30 in Ottawa, were not read as they had been sent to the membership with the Newsletter, Volume VI, No. 1, 1972-73, and also in the "Proceedings of the 1972 Conference". Mr. Ed Dahl moved that the minutes be accepted as printed. Seconded by Mrs. Beverly Chen. Carried.

Revision of the Constitution

Copies of the proposed amendments to the Constitution were mailed to the membership in early June.

Miss Joan Winearls asked for comments on the proposed amendments.

Discussion centered about the responsibilities of the nominating committee and the number of nominations for each position. Mr. Len Gottselig moved that the constitution be adopted as proposed. Seconded by Mr. Lorne Leafloor. The proposed revised Constitution was then put to the vote and was passed with all in favour.

The new constitution thus comes into effect ten days from this meeting.

Mr. Leafloor then moved that the Executive consider the appointment of a position of second Vice-President. Seconded by Mrs. Chen. After further discussion it was moved by Mr. Ralph Daehn that second Vice-President be amended to read two Vice-Presidents. Seconded by Mrs. Heather Maddick. Carried as amended.

The new Executive will set up a Constitution Revision Committee to consider this motion. This Committee would probably be a standing committee. Mr. Hugo Stibbe suggested that the Committee limit itself to discussing this motion and other points as they are brought to their attention. Miss Winearls also suggested that members could send suggestions to the Committee for discussion and review.

Mr. Gottselig suggested that Article VII, Section 2 be reviewed as well.

Officers' Reports1. Treasurer

Mr. Brian Turnbull was unable to come and mailed his report to Joan Winearls in Toronto. The new Treasurer will mail this report out as soon as possible.

The Treasurer's report prepared for the February, 1973 Executive Meeting indicated a balance of \$2,274.07.

The problem of receipts will also be remedied by the new Treasurer.

At the February Executive Meeting an audit of the books was suggested. For this year it will be done now, but the new Executive might consider having it done at the year's end. The Treasurer's term of office was also discussed at that time. It was suggested that the term be from January 1st to December 31st, therefore allowing for overlap between Treasurers.

2. Publications Officer - B. May, Chairman

Miss Betty May read her report as follows:

At the 1971 annual conference, the executive asked the National Map Collection to be responsible for the distribution of the Association's publications (except for current copies of the Newsletter). Prior to 1971, the Treasurer had been responsible for the distribution, in addition to membership and regular treasury duties. However, the annual change in location caused confusion for those trying to order A.C.M.L. publications.

The Publications Officer is an ex-officio member of the executive. The duties of the Publications Officer according to the terms of reference are:

- to maintain files of the Association's publications and to sell them.
- to maintain contact with the Treasurer on financial matters concerning publication.

In the last two years, the Publications Officer has also edited the Proceedings of the Annual Conference; this however, is not a regular duty of the position.

This preamble is simply to outline the duties of the Publications Officer and to give me an opportunity to announce that I am turning over this position to another staff member of the National Map Collection - Mr. Ed Dahl - who will assume the responsibilities when he returns from his holidays in August. Questions concerning proceedings, past issues of newsletters, the directory (once it is re-issued) etc. should be directed to him.

At the present time, the financial position is this:

In the report given to last year's conference, the amount in the Publications bank account was:	\$490.85
Deposited since that time and bank interest:	164.58
Cheques to deposit:	51.75
Invoices pending:	91.00
	\$798.18

Expenses expected are payment for the 1972 Proceedings (approximately \$675.00) and the immediate reprinting of the information brochure.

In the past year, the NUC Maps cards were reprinted and are available from the Publications Officer. The price is \$5.00 per 250 cards.

In 1971, there was a catalogue 'Plotting the Land of Ontario' prepared to accompany a display at the Royal Ontario Museum, held during the A.C.M.L. Conference. This has been available at \$0.75 per copy; in 2 years, only one copy has been sold. It is my recommendation that the

members of the A.C.M.L. be asked if they have copies and if not, that copies be made available free of charge to them. This announcement should be made in the next Newsletter.

For several years, the Publications Officer has been accepting standing orders for the annual proceedings. There are now +25 of these standing orders, most from Periodical Sections of university libraries in the United States. We are also beginning to receive requests for standing orders of the newsletter which at this time is available only to members of the A.C.M.L. The new executive will have to consider if the Newsletter is to be made available on a wider basis.

Those of you who received your 1972 Proceedings before you came, will have noticed that it is very thick. There are twice as many pages as in previous editions. It is thus recommended that the price for this edition be higher than previous in order that publication costs be covered and that slight profit be realized. Before anyone reacts, let me hasten to assure you that members receive a copy of the annual proceedings as part of their annual membership fees. Thus this price increase would not affect members.

Miss Frances Woodward moved the acceptance of the report as read. Seconded by Mr. Daehn.

Distribution of the newsletter to non-members was discussed. Miss May indicated that the present solution to such requests is to reply that it is only available to members and that they might consider becoming associate members. It was suggested that this continue to be done.

Mr. Ed Dahl presented his views on preparation of the Proceedings for this conference. He stressed an August 31st deadline for submission of papers given here. A resume in both languages would be given at the beginning of each paper. A summary of the discussions would also be included. Tours were to be written up. He would also like to add illustrations. Advertising was also discussed. This could be used to offset the cost of publishing the Proceedings. Mr. Dahl also mentioned the possibility of looking into publishers taking over the Proceedings. Past discussions with publishers, however, had indicated they want control of content, etc.

Mr. Gottselig moved that Mr. Dahl investigate the matter of advertising in the Proceedings and the Newsletter. Seconded by Mr. Daehn. Carried.

Mr. Dahl also requested suggestions for sending copies of the Proceedings for review. Miss May mentioned that free copies were given to the speakers (2 or more if requested).

Committee Reports

1. National Union Catalogue Committee

Mr. Hugo Stibbe referred to the last newsletter, Volume VI, no. 2, 1972-73 for the official report of the NUC Committee. Several amendments were discussed and adopted at the NUC meeting, Monday evening, June 25. Additional amendments will be circulated to committee members. It is hoped that a final draft will be ready by the end of the year.

Mr. Stibbe also announced that he would be joining the National Map Collection, - August 1st, 1973 to begin implementation of the NUC format but that implementation would be some time in coming. He indicated that he would remain chairman of the Committee until the final draft goes to the membership at which time he would step down. At that time, the Committee would become a standing committee.

Mr. Stibbe then mentioned that an Ontario Cooperative Libraries - Map Project Group, of which Mr. Ralph Daehn is the chairman, is discussing machine readable, cooperative cataloguing of maps.

Mr. Daehn pointed out the necessity of the Ontario Universities Library Cooperative System - Map Project Group seeing the NUC format for discussion. He asked for the Association's feelings on releasing the format to the Ontario Group and also mentioned that he hoped Mr. Stibbe would be able to attend the second OULCS Map Project meeting.

Discussions then centered about release of the format as it is still in Committee and has not been presented to the membership.

Mr. Daehn moved that Mr. Stibbe attend the next Ontario Group meeting, which, he says he will, and at that meeting present the format for consideration and make sure that no misconceptions arise, in order that the format not be viewed in the wrong way; and that after consultation the format be turned over to the participants of the Ontario Group for study as to its suitability in the project; that the findings be used by the project and also be communicated to Mr. Stibbe so that the National Map Collection advantages from this and that the formats will not become two formats.

Mr. Stibbe asked that a rider be attached to this motion - when the draft is released to the Ontario Group for consideration, it is for their internal use only until such time as the format is official.

The position of the Association's membership in these discussions was questioned. The format should be presented to the membership at least at the same time. A question as to who the format rights go to was also brought up. Two problems were seen to arise:

- 1) releasing the format to the membership; and
- 2) turning it over to the implementation group.

As the format is not ready, it is control over implementation that is the question.

Following lunch and further discussion, Mr. Daehn withdrew his motion. A flow diagram produced by M. Yves Tessier (see Appendix 1) was discussed. This indicated the stages of the format and the relationship amongst various groups. Dates given are tentative.

Discussion continued concerning release of the format to the Ontario Group. It was suggested that the Ontario Group write an official letter to the National Map Collection asking that a member be allowed to attend the next meeting to advise them on NUC developments.

Miss Maureen Wilson moved that the Association of Canadian Map Libraries turn over implementation of the Canadian MARC format for maps to the Public Archives of Canada as of August 1st and that henceforth the NUC act only as an advisory committee. Seconded by Mr. Gottselig.

Discussion following dealt with whether the NUC format was in the public realm. Miss Maryalice Stewart summoned up the views by indicating that the NUC Committee is and always has been an advisory committee. Feed back from the rest of the country is a necessity. However, the format is not yet available for discussion by the membership.

The motion was defeated.

Mr. Stibbe then moved that the Association of Canadian Map Libraries release and/or publish "The Preliminary Outline of the Canadian MARC Format for Maps [Preliminary Draft]" as soon as the NUC Committee deems it proper to do so. Seconded by Mr. Daehn. Motion carried.

Mr. Daehn moved that Mr. Stibbee remain chairman of the NUC Committee until December 31, 1973 by which time it is expected the preliminary draft will be ready. The motion was later withdrawn, however the concern of the members over any possible conflict of interest was recorded.

Miss Winearls then mentioned that some members were sent copies of a draft letter explaining what the NUC Committee was doing. She indicated that this letter, in final form, was to go to high administrative officials, such as chief librarians, department chairmen, etc. She encouraged members in returning the information requested. It was suggested that the letter be sent with the preliminary draft when it is released. The letter will be left to the Committee.

2. Manual Committee - M. Wilson, Chairman

Miss Maureen Wilson read her report as follows:

Manual Committee Report 1972-73.

With the whole hearted consent of the chairman of the Committee, it was decided that the Manual should be replaced by an edition of Cartographica, a monographic series, which the publisher had asked Miss Joan Winearls to produce and edit. This decision was made at an executive meeting held in Toronto in March 1973. Accordingly the Chairman of the Manual Committee resigned and the material already collected has been handed over to Miss Winearls and any future contributions should go to her. Credit will of course be given to the Association when the edition of Cartographica is published.

It was stressed that this issue of Cartographica is going out as edited papers and not as the manual. It is now a group of personal papers in a monograph.

Miss Maryalice Stewart moved acceptance of the report. Seconded by M. Tessier. Motion carried.

Ideas for further papers were requested by Miss Winearls.

3. Map Library Layout Committee - S. Sauer, Chairman

As Mr. Serge Sauer could not be present, Mrs. Kate Donkin read his report as follows:

Report of the Map Library Layout Committee

Plans for preparation of a folio of map library layouts have considerably firmed-up. The size of sheets in the folio will be at least 11" x 17". Number of layouts will not be less than five and not more than ten. It has been suggested, that individual layouts should be accompanied by the description of contents and facilities of the library, and by a prose statement of the librarian-in-charge, indicating strong points and weaker areas of a specific layout.

New budgetary restrictions have imposed very narrow margins on funds which I can obtain from the Department of Geography, U.W.O., for the preparation of this folio. The sum of \$100.00, which Mr. Hugo Stibbe, then President A.C.M.L., allowed as budget for the production of the folio, will not be adequate. I will be able to obtain, at no cost to A.C.M.L., all cartographic assistance and material necessary for the preparation of originals. The printing costs will have to be borne by the A.C.M.L. However, I am certain, that income from sales of this publication will fully recover all funds expended.

If the question of financing this project can be solved, the 1973 completion date, as suggested in the minutes of the 1972 A.C.M.L. Conference, is still realistic.

Discussion concerned the letter Mr. Sauer had sent to members with new collections. It was suggested that those members with new libraries contact Mr. Sauer if they had not received a copy of the letter. Concern over other correspondence was also expressed. Financing of the printing of the plans was discussed.

Mr. Dahl moved that Mr. Sauer present the Executive with an estimate of the cost of printing this folio. Seconded by Miss Wilson. Motion carried.

4. Standardization of Placement and Content of Bibliographical Information on Maps - K. Lochhead, Chairman.

Miss May read Mrs. Lochhead's report as follows:

As agreed at the last executive meeting, I contacted Mr. G. Fremlin, a member of the International Cartographic Association committee on Thematic Mapping to ascertain if the ICA were still interested in receiving information from map libraries on their ideas on the placement and content of bibliographic information on maps. Mr. Fremlin said that he thought that the ICA would still be interested in receiving our ideas and if I submitted to him a list of desirable items he would pass them on to the committee. Although the committee on which Mr. Fremlin sits is concerned only with thematic mapping he indicated that he would accept any input we had on series mapping and would pass it along to whichever ICA committee was concerned.

After studying the nine questionnaires which were returned to me I have been able to make a list of the information which the respondents felt was necessary for inclusion on each type of map. The general consensus of opinion was that the location of the information on the

map was not as important as the type of information to be included. Hence I am recommending only on the content of the information and not its placement.

The following is a list of the items considered and an indication of whether or not they should be included on the map, according to the returns recieved.

A Non Series Maps (general and thematic)

Item	Should definitely be included	Not absolutely necessary to include
1) Exact title	X	
2) Sheet name	X	
3) Sheet number	X	
4) Author(s)	X	
5) Date of Publication	X	
6) Date of Printing		X
7) Date of Compilation	X	
8) Date of Reprint		X
9) Date of Revision	X	
10) Date of Information	X	
11) Printer		X
12) Publisher	X	
13) Compiler	X	
14) Copyright Info.	X	
15) Scale (RF & linear)	X	
16) Legend	X	
17) Information on base map	X	
18) Map history		opinion divided
19) Price of map		X
20) Address of distributor		X
21) Place of Publication	X	
22) Edition	X	

Item	Should definitely be included	21 Not absolutely necessary to include
	Desirable	
23) Source of data and/or references	X	
24) General notes		X
25) Accompanying text	X	
26) Graticule	X	
27) Projection	X	
B Series Maps		

Item	Should definitely be included	Not absolutely necessary to include
1) Exact title of series	X	
2) Sheet number	X	
3) Sheet name	X	
4) Date of Publication	X	
5) Date of Printing		X
6) Date of Compilation	X	
7) Date of Reprint		X
8) Date of Revision	X	
9) Date of Corrections	X	
10) Printer		X
11) Publisher(s)	X	
12) Compiler(s)	X	
13) Copyright Info	X	
14) Series number	X	
15) Scale (RF & linear)	X	
16) Legend	X	
17) Reliability Diagram	X	
18) Magnetic declination	X	
19) Edition	X	
20) Index diagram	X	

Item	Should definitely be included	Not absolutely necessary to include
21) Graticule	X	
22) Prime meridian (if other than Greenwich)	X	
23) Publishing history (incl. first date of publication of sheet)	X	
24) Distributor	X	
25) Place of Publication	X	
26) Projection	X	
27) Grid	X	
28) Contour interval and/or bathymetric interval	X	
29) Date of information portrayed	X	
30) Copyright information	X	

I have forwarded the same information to Mr. G. Fremlin in order that he pass our desires on to the proper committees of the ICA.

If the executive or membership at large wishes to make any additional comments, I suggest that they contact Mr. Fremlin, in writing, in care of the National Atlas of Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa K1A 0E9.

M. Tessier moved that the report be adopted. Seconded by Mr. Daehn. Motion carried. The work of the committee is therefore finished.

5. Awards Committee

The work of this committee was reviewed by Mr. Lorne Leafloor as follows:

Your Awards Committee consisting of Mr. Ted Layng as Chairman and myself, held a few discussion during the year. It was agreed, that finances permitting, any monies available for awards should be dispersed in the form of substantial assistance to anyone willing to prepare a paper on behalf of the Association for publication in a well-known historical, cartographic, or geographical journal. It is therefore our recommendation that the Association give full support to anyone who is prepared to write an article on behalf of the Association and submit such an article to be professional in nature, having to do with the history of cartography, associated or allied subjects.

Mr. Leafloor moved acceptance of his report. Seconded by Miss May. Motion carried.

Discussion concerned the possibility of presenting the awards at the next Annual Meeting and the composition of the Committee to judge the papers. It was mentioned that the original suggestion was to encourage interest in the field of maps. It was noted also that it should not just be the history of cartography but should concern all aspects of map librarianship.

Mr. Dahl moved that the Association offer two cash awards of \$100.00 each annually, one in the field of operating a map collection, the second award for any work dealing with maps. Seconded by Mrs. Heather Maddick. Motion carried.

Mr. Dahl then suggested that the Awards Committee be directed to present to the Executive, the requirements of the Committee. It was mentioned that the Committee might wish to inquire into the type of papers to be judged, expanding the Committee, etc.

Mrs. Beverly Chen proposed that the Executive expand the Awards Committee to look into the rules governing the giving of the award(s) in the hope that an award or awards can be made by the next Annual Meeting. Seconded by Miss Frances Woodward. Motion carried.

It was then left up to the new Executive to decide on further action to be taken.

6. Facsimile Committee - Ed Dahl, Chairman

The Committee was set up to investigate producing facsimilies of maps for two principal reasons:

1. to fill a gap in the field of facsimilies of Canadian cartographical materials.
2. to sell these at a profit in order to provide funds for the A.C.M.L.

My recommendation, based on conversations with a number of individuals who have had experience with the reproduction of historical maps, and with committee and A.C.M.L. executive members, is that the A.C.M.L. not get involved in such an undertaking at this time.

There is no doubt that reproducing old maps for distribution and sale would fill a gap. However, it is also probably true that the reproductions which do exist are not known to most Canadians. Energy, Mines & Resources, The Royal Canadian Geographical Society and numerous other reprint companies (although mainly American) have reprinted items. The Public Archives of Canada also, in this next year, is planning to reproduce a number of maps for sale at a nominal price. People I talked to felt that the A.C.M.L. should not duplicate the P.A.C.'s undertaking.

The question of finances also presents difficulties. To achieve good-quality reproductions is an extremely expensive undertaking. The 1880's R.C.M.P. map being reproduced by Energy, Mines and Resources for the R.C.M.P. Centennial this year cost approximately \$4,000.00 for redrawing. The printing costs have to be added to this.

Photographic reproductions cost less, but the unit cost on a small run can be as high as \$2.00 per map. The Royal Canadian Geographical Society reproduced several historical maps in 1967, but in runs of about 20,000 each. This presents what seems to me to be a fairly major marketing problem, since it would not be wise to reproduce just one item, the amount of capital to be invested by the A.C.M.L. for several items would be beyond our means.

In conclusion, I suggest that the committee focus its attention on gathering and disseminating information (perhaps in pamphlet form, similar to Walter Ristow's) on reproductions of historical maps of interest to Canadians. Examples of the maps should be available in map collections - perhaps a small display could be mounted occasionally to inform people of the availability of reprints.

A.C.M.L. members could also encourage any publishers with whom they come into contact to consider the reprinting of cartographical items.

Mr. Dahl also indicated that since that time he has begun to compile a catalogue of such items which could possibly be published this fall.

Mr. Dahl moved the acceptance of his report. Seconded by Miss Woodward.

Mr. Dahl also suggested that the Committee could concern itself with compilation and preparation of a catalogue of facsimiles (perhaps in pamphlet form). He indicated that he planned on doing this anyway and suggested that the Association underwrite the publishing costs.

The report and its recommendations was accepted.

7. Directory Revision Committee - B. May, Chairman

The report of the Committee was read by Miss Betty May. The text follows:

At the Sixth Annual Meeting in Ottawa, in August 1972 an ad hoc committee of one person, myself, was established to determine the terms of reference of the Committee to revise and publish the directory.

In this report, as chairman of the Committee, I would like to make the following recommendations:

1. The revised directory be the sole responsibility of the A.C.M.L.
2. That the Committee use as a base, the questionnaire in the first publication and M. Yves Tessier's publication on Quebec map libraries.
3. That the Committee include only those collections which are active or semi-active, and that map collections whose primary function is to sell or distribute maps to the public or other agencies not be included. However, those small map collections connected to museums, archives etc. should be included if they can be traced.

4. That co-chairmen, francophone and anglophone, be appointed to carry the directory through to publication.

5. That a revised bilingual directory be available for or by the time of the 1974 Annual Conference in Toronto. That the market for this publication is evident as requests for the first edition are still being received in Ottawa.

6. That the Committee be a standing Committee and not ad hoc as at present, until such time as a directory is published.

7. That after publication, a revised questionnaire be sent to all institutions listed, plus additional ones every three years; in other words the directory should not be expected to remain current longer than three years.

I'd also like to mention that at the Executive Meeting in Toronto, February 1973, we had two volunteers to work on this committee - M. Yves Tessier and Miss Carl Harvey.

I'd also like to recommend that the other co-editor of the original edition be involved in this Committee.

Miss May moved acceptance of her report and its recommendations. Seconded by Mrs. Chen. Motion carried.

8. Advertising Committee on Preservation of Archival Maps - F. Woodward, Chairman

The report of this Committee read by Miss Frances Woodward follows:

As I understood the terms of reference of this Committee from discussions last year, the first priority was to contact the Canadian Underwriters and urge them to preserve their insurance plans, and hopefully to make them available to researchers by depositing them in the National Map Collection, or in some suitable regional repositories.

In November 1972 a perfect opportunity arose when it was brought to our attention that some Vancouver city insurance plans had been returned to the Canadian Underwriters Association and were to be destroyed. As Chairman of this A.C.M.L. Committee I wrote to the CUA. A policy meeting was to be held in Toronto in April, and it appeared as if a favourable decision would be made. However, nothing further has been heard from the CUA. Copies of all correspondence were sent to the President for the A.C.M.L. files.

Another task, which I am sorry to say has not been carried out as yet, was to advertise in periodicals which will reach planners and municipal authorities, to make them aware of the value of old maps, and urge them to preserve and make available any old maps they may have, or may find, either in their own establishments, or in map collections.

I have compiled a list of possible periodicals to approach with our advertisements, and have drafted some ads.

Miss Woodward then read the draft ads and listed some possible periodicals.

Mrs. Chen seconded acceptance of the report.

Miss May also noted that the National Map Collection has written to Canadian municipalities listed in the Canadian Directory for current and early maps. Response has mainly been receipt of current maps.

The report was accepted and the new executive will look further into it.

Other Business

1. IFLA

Miss Joan Winearls noted that with the restructuring of IFLA fees the A.C.M.L. share for the Canadian membership would be \$18.15. We would therefore remain a full member of the IFLA.

2. Brochure

The membership brochure has been revised and turned over to the new Executive for publication.

Report of the Nominating Committee

Mrs. Kate Donkin read the report of the Nominating Committee for Mrs. Karen Lochhead. This was mailed to the membership in March. Further nominations were requested at the time.

As no further nominations were received the Executive was elected by acclamation.

The officers were as follows:

President: Miss Betty May, National Map Collection,
Public Archives of Canada

Vice-President: Miss Frances Woodward, Special Collections Division,
The Library, University of British Columbia

Treasurer: Miss Carl Harvey, Environmental Studies Library,
University of Waterloo

New Business

1. Executive Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. Lorne Leafloor recommended that the Association consider establishing the position of a permanent Executive Secretary-Treasurer. Payment would be nominal, probably in the form of an honorarium. Miss Winearls pointed out that the National Map Collection already offers many services, e.g. mailing service and Publications Officer.

Miss May indicated that the new Executive would consider the proposal.

2. 1974 Conference

Several people expressed concern over planning for the next conference. It was pointed out that we are committed to some joint meetings with Special Libraries Association. Their conference is to be held in Toronto at the Sheraton Four Seasons, June 9-13, 1974.

Miss Winearls mentioned that she was the local Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division co-ordinator. She indicated also that she had approached Mr. Richard Malinski of York University about the possibility of his coordinating the A.C.M.L. activities. Some suggestions for the 1974 conference were given. These included continuing the talks on individual map collections, specific aspects of cataloguing, copyright, organizing the conference around a specific theme, and a seminar for newcomers.

The length of the conference was also mentioned. Until the 1972 meeting in Ottawa, it had always been a three day conference.

Miss May requested that other program ideas be sent to the Executive.

3. Historical Cartography of North America

Miss Woodward mentioned that several years ago, the Association had written to the publisher Longman Canada Limited, concerning the prompt publication of this cartobibliography of the exploration of Canada, produced by Basil Stuart-Stubbs and Coolie Verner and which has not been issued yet. It was agreed that the Executive would write the publisher again after consulting the authors.

4. Newsletter

Miss Woodward asked for ideas for the Newsletter. She suggested that members contribute articles on various aspects of map librarianship, that they let her know of any bibliographies they've compiled, any interesting facts on maps, descriptions of collections, etc. She also indicated that she would like to see a list of new maps, maps for exchange and maps that people cannot locate, and book reviews included as well.

Frequency of the Newsletter might be increased if sufficient contributions were received.

Other suggestions included reports of local meetings and papers given at these meetings and a list of publications by Association members.

Comments by the Incoming President

Miss Betty May noted that the Secretary for 1973-74 is Mr. Lorne Leafloor, Energy, Mines and Resources Map Library.

Miss May indicated that she had several comments on the Association.

- 1) After analyzing the conference attendance she concluded that over 70% of the attendees represented university map collections and that this and the area breakdown indicated that the Association was not representative of the country nor of the map collections within Canada.

- 2) Miss May also mentioned the possibility of establishing sub-sections, e.g. Business. This would be in the context of determining which direction the Association is moving in.

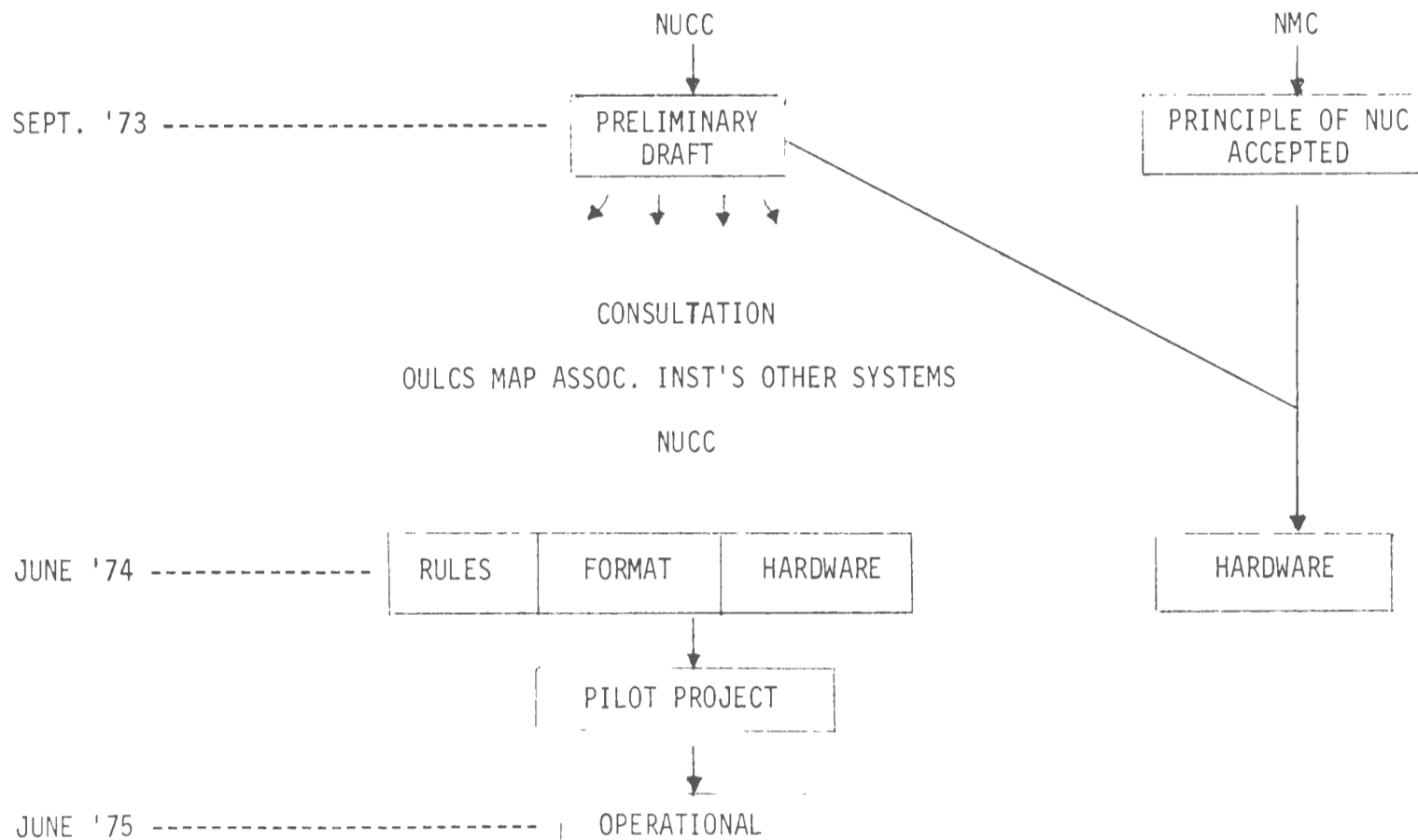
In conclusion, Miss May asked for involvement of the membership. Suggestions for this were given by the members.

Mrs. Maddick moved that the meeting be adjourned. Seconded by Miss Wilson.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

APPENDIX I

FLOW DIAGRAM DEPICTING STAGES OF NUC.



Dates are approximate

REPORT ON WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES CONFERENCE, MARCH 1973

The Western Association of Map Libraries held its biannual meeting in Ashland, Oregon, March 29th-31st, 1973. About 40 members from British Columbia to California, Arizona and Idaho were in attendance, including Maureen Wilson and Frances Woodward from the University of British Columbia and Brian Phillips and Ron MacDonald from Simon Fraser University.

The first session was very informative as all the non-Californians described their collections - the areas covered who had historical or current collections what kinds of catalogues were produced (with opportunity to compare the computer produced catalogues of Simon Fraser University and Arizona State University), and various problems and attempts to cope with clientele.

The first night we had a wine-tasting party at the home of our host, Harold Otness, map librarian at Southern Oregon College, followed by a very pleasant dinner at the Oak Knoll Golf Club. After dinner a number of people took advantage of the opportunity to attend the Shakespearean Festival.

On Friday we had a business meeting, at which several constitutional changes were discussed. Several papers were given afterwards. Lee Hubbard of the University of Washington engendered considerable discussion when he suggested that topographical quadrants should have the margins folded under, and the maps folded inside manila file folders, making them handy to use, and easily matched with adjacent quadrants. Lee assured us that this was done only with duplicates!

The next speaker was Dr. Alvin Urquhart, head of the Dept. of Geography, University of Oregon, who gave us the history of northern Nigerian cities as seen through maps. Dr. Urquhart is an inspiring lecturer, and a great lover of maps, which, he says, may be supplemented from time to time by books! Dr. Christopher Salter, also of the University of Oregon Geography Dept., gave a talk on "China: development of a geographer's sense of place thru maps", which illustrated a method of teaching regional geography. Dr. Richard Hanmer, chairman of the Southern Oregon College Geography Dept. reminded us of "Local maps in non-professional papers", i.e. many students produce interesting and useful maps, which may not be of professional quality, but which should be noted and made available. Map collections connected with Geography Departments may have more success in this area.

On Saturday morning many of us visited the Jacksonville Museum to see the historic map collection. Jacksonville itself is a national historic landmark, well worth a visit on its own. From there we all dispersed to our various homes. Altogether this was a very enjoyable and informative conference.

Frances Woodward

REGIONAL MEETING, A.C.M.L., OTTAWA, MAY, 1973

On May 10, 1973, a local meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was held at the National Map Collection. Approximately fifty persons attended which was suprising since the final game of the Stanley Cup playoffs was that evening.

Lorne Leafloor of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Tom Nagy of the National Map Collection organized the evening's activities. The theme centered on the mapping programmes of the federal government. The four who participated in the panel and answered questions during the following question period were:

- 1) Mr. William Covey of the Canadian Hydrographic Service
- 2) Mr. Brooke Cornwall of the National Atlas of Canada project
- 3) Mr. C.E. McNeil of the Geological Survey of Canada
- and 4) Mr. L.M. Sebert of the Topographic Survey.

The text of Mr. McNeil's paper follows:

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

The primary role of the Geological Survey is to provide an overview of all facets of Canadian geology as a basis for national policy, for government and industrial planning, and for public information. As the oldest scientific organization of the Government of Canada, dating back to 1842, the Survey's objectives have been progressively modified to changing requirements. With the present day emphasis on conservation of Canada's energy and the development of her natural resources there is little wonder geological maps have taken on a new dimension. We are constantly asked to speed up production and to this end we have recently added a new series of maps referred to as Open File Maps. These maps are basically the geologist's manuscript copy to which a legend has been added and reproduction material made. Copies may be viewed in district offices across Canada or purchased through commercial outlets. Another series is known as the Preliminary Series. Again the criteria is to reach the public demand as quickly as possible. To this end geological information is overprinted in black on a topographic map printed in blue. Then there is the final multi-coloured map published when no further investigation is planned for the area or when colour is needed to interpret complex geological information.

Geological maps fall into two main classifications, factual or statistical maps and interpretive maps. A good example of a statistical map is Map 900A, "Principal Mining Areas of Canada" now in its 22nd annual edition. Last year 26,500 copies of this map were printed for distribution. Also falling into this category are metallogenic maps of Canada showing distribution and information pertaining to a particular metal such as copper, lead, zinc, uranium, etc.

Probably the best known interpretive type of map is the conventional geological map showing age and lithological information on the bedrock. Another example is the surficial map showing surface deposits of sand, gravel, clay, glacial deposits, etc. A recent series of surficial maps of the Mackenzie River

valley were made to help determine the feasibility of a pipe line from the Arctic to carry oil and gas.

Aeromagnetic Maps present information in the form of isomagnetic contours and are designed to assist in geological mapping and direct attention to magnetic anomalies that may be of economic significance.

Geochemical Maps provide valuable information in the search for mineral deposits and have been under study since 1964 when small scale investigations were carried out in areas such as Bancroft, Elliot Lake, Uranium City and Keno Hill. As a result a large scale reconnaissance survey, covering 36,000 square miles, was carried out last summer in the Bear-Slave area of the Canadian Shield. Samples of lake sediments were collected by helicopter every ten square miles, field dried, and shipped back to Ottawa for analysis for thirty elements of economic significance such as copper, nickel, lead, zinc, uranium, iron, etc. Base-maps on a scale of 1:250,000 were prepared, bedrock geological data added and sampling sites plotted. The vast amount of geochemical information was computerized and programmed so that drum plotter printouts showing the distribution of the various elements could be contoured and transferred to the base-maps. Twenty-four maps complete with descriptive notes, for 9 elements were printed and a timed release to coincide with a paper presented at the CIM convention in Vancouver in April has made the information available to mining industry and other users in time for this summer's field season.

In order to disseminate geological information more quickly the Geological Survey of Canada recently purchased a PDP 11 computer, and ordered its first digitizing table, and next month plans to start training its first automated cartography unit to keep pace with ever increasing demands of the Cartography Section.

In the course of its history the Geological Survey has produced and published some thousands of maps; where necessary they have been updated, but there is a steady demand for many of the older maps, a tribute to the accuracy and care with which the geologists made their observations and interpretations. A tradition which we shall make every effort to preserve as we move into the computer age and take on the challenges of the future.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

The quincentenary of the birthday of Nicholas Copernicus was the reason that the Fifth International Conference on the History of Cartography was held at Warsaw - Jadwisin in Poland in September, 1973. The Polish Academy of Sciences in collaboration with the editorial board of Imago Mundi organized the highly successful conference.

Representatives of eighteen nations attended; most were from European countries. Only four Americans and one Canadian (myself) represented the study of the history of cartography in North America. One Australian also participated.

During the first three days, September 13-15, the summaries of twenty-six papers were delivered on various aspects of the history of cartography. Some of the papers were related to the Copernican period or the influence of Copernicus on mapping and geography - for example, "Copernicus and Renaissance Geography"; others to the history of charting - e.g. "The influence of Navigation upon Cartography in the Age of Copernicus", and "The Earliest Printed Sea Charts, 1485-1569"; others to the cartography of various countries at specific periods - e.g. "Maps of Estonia in the 18th century", "The influence of Newtonian mathematics on Scottish cartography in the 18th century", and "Auteurs de plans et arpenteurs dans le nord de la France

à la fin de l'ancien régime", and several to the philosophy of the field - e.g. "The History of Cartography: a methodological schema" and to cartobibliography - e.g. "Dutch atlases from the 16th and 17th centuries in Polish libraries".

The conference had four official languages - English, French, German and Russian. Unfortunately, no simultaneous translation services were provided. This was a serious complication for those attending as no one was fluent in all these languages. As a result, comprehension and discussion periods were severely restricted.

Despite this, the conference was extremely worthwhile for all attending. The opportunity to meet persons whose names were previously familiar only from books and articles in the field, and the chance to discuss one's own collection and research projects with others from other nations, were the exciting and real benefits of this conference.

The organizers, recognizing that many of the participants would be visiting Poland for the first time, organized sight-seeing tours of Warsaw, including visits to the opera and the restored "Old Town". There was also an excursion to the city of Cracow in southern Poland. These tours allowed participants at the conference to gain an overview of Poland's geography and history.

It is unfortunate that more Canadians could not have attended this worthwhile conference. I am very grateful to the Public Archives that I could attend. The 1975 conference will be held in Greenwich, England and the 1977 one in Chicago and Washington; at these, Canadians and papers with Canadian content will undoubtedly play a more prominent role.

Betty Kidd

BOOK REVIEWS

- a) Rees, Gary W. and Mary Hoeber, Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge. (Western Association of Map Libraries. Occasional paper no. 1). Santa Cruz, W.A.M.L., 1973. pp. xxi, 122

The Western Association of Map Libraries is to be congratulated for producing the first in their series of Occasional Papers.

It is interesting that this volume itemizes the Sanborn atlases and plans held at California State University in Northridge. Fire insurance plans have for many years been used as a historical research source but in the last several years, there has been a tremendous increase in their use in proportion to the growing number of studies in urban history, geography and architecture.

Those unfamiliar with the name Sanborn may know the name, Charles E. Goad - a name much more familiar in Canadian cartography. Both companies produced plans for fire insurance underwriters to be used in determination of rates. The plans were compiled at scales of 50, 100 or 200 feet to one inch and show extensive detail of building sites and construction - for example, material used in construction, location of windows, chimneys and elevators - and information concerning building use and locations of fire fighting equipment and hydrants.

Gary W. Rees, who is Curator of the Northridge collection and Mary Hoeber, a library student interning under Mr. Rees have combined their energies to list

4,3111 "maps or volumes of maps" depicting 1,625 communities in the United States, 4 in northern Mexico and 2 in British Columbia. The entries are extremely simple consisting of the community, the county in which it is located, symbols depicting the physical format and dates of publication. The listing is alphabetical by community within each state. A useful index has been added, arranged by counties within each state and a good bibliography is included.

The old adage that a picture is worth a thousand words is proven in this publication by the coloured reproductions of "The key to symbols" and of a typical sheet. They add much to the book's value, ensuring that the user unfamiliar with this cartographical form may grasp quickly the basic nature of the material listed.

The publication is available from the Western Association; write to Stanley D. Stevens, Map Librarian, University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, California 95064. (\$4.00 per copy). It will be a useful addition to your cartobibliographic sources.

Betty Kidd

b) Urban History Review

A relatively new publication, the Urban History Review, which made its appearance in 1972 has now become available on a yearly subscription basis. The Review, published under the direction of the National Museum of Man, the urban history committee of the C.H.A. and the Review editorial committee, aims to "be something more than a newsletter, but something less than a learned journal". The only stricture is "that the interest in the Canadian city be in the retrospective sense. That is, we (the UHR) are interested in urban historians with a small 'h' whether they be social scientists, archivists, planner or even capital 'H' Historians".

The Review encourages information about source materials that would be useful to people studying the urban development of Canada. Two examples of the kind of article that map collections should consider submitting are one by Ed Dahl on the holdings of National Map Collection and pertinent to the examination of Canada's urban past and another by Bob Hayward on the utility of insurance plans and land use atlases to urban historical studies. Both articles attempt to make urban historians aware of the rich sources of cartographical information that are available.

The following is a sampling of some of the other articles which have appeared in the four issues to date:

The Urban Development of Winnipeg, 1874-1914 by Alan Artibise (No. 1)

The Use of Selected Quantifiable Sources in Canadian Urban History by Gilbert A. Stelter (No. 1)

The Records of Business and the Urban Historian by R. Lynn Ogden (No. 3)

Geography's Contribution to the Historical Study of Urban Canada by John U. Marshall (No. 1-73)

The Review is issued three times each fiscal year in June, October and February. The three issues in one fiscal year may be purchased on a subscription

arrangement for \$2.00 by forwarding a cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada, to the following address:

Marketing Services Division
National Museum of Canada
360 Lisgar Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

The subscription rate is the same for both individuals and institutions.

Past issues (50¢) and current individual issues may also be purchased from the above address on receipt of a cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada for the appropriate amount.

Robert J. Hayward

- c) Warkentin, John and Richard I. Ruggles, Editors and Compilers, Historical Atlas of Manitoba, a selection of facsimile maps, plans and sketches from 1612 to 1969, Winnipeg, The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, 1970. \$21.50.

Compiling an historical atlas of any region or country is always a task requiring an enormous amount of research, preparation, interpretation, devotion, and time. The finished product usually reflects the extent to which the author or authors have followed these guidelines. In most cases the compiled atlas emerges as a quasi historical - geographical - cartographical record in which many important subjects have been ignored or simply deemed far too extensive to explore in anything but a cursory manner.

The cost of preparing such an atlas also has a great effect on the end result. The reproduction of a large number of maps or photographs for any published work is an expensive process which always causes the retail cost of the publication to rise. Furthermore, historical atlases in general appeal to only a limited segment of the reading public and therefore command a limited market. This fact has the effect of again raising the price of the atlas and of causing compilers difficulty in finding a publisher willing to underwrite the cost of an expensive publication whose marketability is tenuous to say the least.

As a result of these constraints the few historical atlases published in Canada to date have been slick, all encompassing works intended to appeal to as large a number of prospective buyers as possible. The small number of maps and charts usually included in these atlases are often simply base maps of sections of Canada overdrawn with colorful lines that state "Champlain went this way", "Cabot landed here", or "this is the route of the C.P.R.". Such maps are useless to anyone, with the possible exception of the eighth grade student of Canadian history terrified at the possibility of failing his final examination. In fact it is at this very same terrified student that these all encompassing, simplistic atlases are aimed. They serve a purpose by orientating the young scholar, by establishing a link between what he reads and what he can see.

However, would not these atlases better serve the purpose for which they were supposedly intended by actually giving the student an appreciation of how the early Canadian explorer truly saw the country through which he was travelling? By using reproductions of archival maps drawn by these very explorers the atlas could

accomplish this aim to be an exciting degree. Unfortunately few archival maps have been included in these atlases up to this time, owing to the limitations imposed by cost, facilities for research and publication, and the ambition of the compiler. As a result, Canadian historical atlases of the past failed in their attempts to effectively illustrate the exploration of Canada or her regions.

Other historical atlases have attempted to escape this trend by using facsimile maps to a great extent. However, most of these have suffered from another drawback - insufficient interpretation of both the maps presented and the subjects they were meant to illustrate. An example that comes to mind is Marcel Trudel's 1968 publication, An Atlas of New France. This atlas uses archival maps and charts almost exclusively and is an excellent collection of maps concerning New France, although the reproductions are very poor in some cases. But the extreme lack of even basic historical, geographical or cartographical interpretation reduces the work to simply a hastily put together collection of facsimile maps of New France, almost as useless as the atlas that neglects archival maps altogether.

In short the historical atlases published in Canada up to this time have been poorly combined, researched and edited and have failed in all cases as valuable historical and geographical works of scholarly merit. The question had arisen - can an historical atlas be published that is comprehensive in its scope, scholarly in its interpretations, and valuable as a research tool and as a record of historical, geographical and cartographical knowledge? The answer until 1970 had seemed to be an unequivocal NO!

The purpose of this rather long harangue against certain historical atlases has been to describe the types of material previously published in this field and to reveal some of their shortcomings, as well as to introduce the atlas which has defied tradition, economics and the biases of previous atlases and their compilers. The Historical Atlas of Manitoba has successfully proven that a valuable, useful and scholarly historical atlas can be compiled, published, and sold.

This 585 page atlas contains over 300 maps, charts and plans which effectively illustrate the history and development of the area comprising Manitoba. The atlas also successfully describes, through its maps, the growth of geographic knowledge concerning the province and the developments and improvements in mapping the region. Each map in the atlas is accompanied by an often lengthy discussion of its historical, geographical and cartographical importance as well as technical data concerning the map itself, its author and present location.

A tremendous amount of research undertaken in various provincial archives, the National Map Collection, the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, provincial and federal government departments and private collections has unearthed some of the finest examples of Canadian mapping. The editors did not stop there. In fact they conducted still further research on each individual map in an effort to ascertain the map's individual history and to discern which maps could best be used to illustrate aspects of Manitoba's development.

The atlas is divided into three main sections: "Exploration and mapping 1612-1800"; "Early European settlement and scientific exploration 1801-1869", and "Developing geographical patterns 1870-1969". These three main headings are sub-divided into four to eight smaller sections each dealing with various topics in the development of mapping Manitoba.

Part one of the atlas concerns the early exploration of Manitoba and was compiled largely by Richard Ruggles who was eminently qualified for such a task, having

written a three volume dissertation on the subject in 1957. In his first section Ruggles fills several pages discussing how Manitoba was perceived by early map-makers before extensive exploration had provided them with a large amount of reliable data from which to begin. Following the written discussion are a large number of maps by men such as Franquelin, Sanson, Champlain, Jens Munck and De L'isle which are intended to illustrate both conceptions and misconceptions about the area that were common during the 17th century. Each map is discussed in turn and is used to point out how these conceptions and misconceptions about the area that were transformed over the years through exploration and advances in geographical knowledge. The contributions of La Verendrye, Hearne, Turnor, Thompson, Fidler and other significant men are discussed and illustrated by maps drawn by these very explorers. An interesting segment of this section is made up of several Indian maps drawn for French or British explorers. The very elementary and simplified native drawings are crude but were, in many cases, remarkably accurate.

Part two concerns early European settlement of the region and scientific exploration from 1801 to 1896. The establishment and growth of the Red River Settlement is graphically illustrated by several important maps and plans. Fur trade posts such as Norway House are also described through excellent maps. Further exploration by men such as Thompson, Fidler and lesser fur traders is documented through a variety of maps. Though some of these maps may appear crude and unrealistic to a modern observer they represented all that was known and much of what was surmised concerning the region west of the Bay, and as a result form part of a valuable historical record.

The observations made by many of the early 19th century scientific expeditions also provide us with an interesting look at how the interior of Canada gradually took shape in men's minds. A variety of general and specialized maps by scientists and explorers such as H.Y. Hind, A.K. Isbister, John Palliser, S.J. Dawson and John Franklin are effectively used in describing and evaluating the expeditions led by these men.

Part three is the largest and most comprehensive section of the atlas, taking up over half of the publication. Here Warkentin and Ruggles deal with such varied subjects as surveys, settlement, urban and rural growth, topography and hydrology, railways, roads, mail routes, air lanes, climatology, vegetation, economics, research appraisal, ethnic distribution, religion and cultural features, not to mention a long list of lesser subjects. All of these topics are illustrated by examples of cartography which complement and help us visualize the subject under discussion. For example, following a section on economics are a variety of old and new maps concerning such subjects as mineral exploration, types and sizes of farms, power resources, chartered banks and manufacturing areas. One map even shows areas of Manitoba likely to be infested by grasshoppers in 1933. Such a map may seem rather humorous now but it possibly represented a life and death problem to the struggling prairie farmer trying to scratch out a meagre living in the middle of the depression.

The other subjects discussed in part three are far too many and varied to discuss here and in attempting to sum up the section one can only say that it provides an excellent presentation of a tremendously wide assortment of subjects and their corresponding cartographic examples.

Criticizing this atlas is an extremely difficult task not only because there is little else of this magnitude to compare it to but also because the editors have left out very little in their attempts to compile as complete an historical-geographical-cartographical record as they could. Of course certain subjects could have been

discussed at greater length and with more cartographic examples. For instance the Riel resistance of 1869-70 is given short shrift, and only a few maps, important though they are, are used to illustrate the events leading up to the formation of the province in 1870. However, the few omissions in both text and maps are minor when compared to the overall scope of the publication. Limitations on the number of maps that could be included in the atlas must have resulted in many important examples being left out.

On the technical side the atlas has certain faults which somewhat reduce its stature. The first is the very high price, and while it is totally in line for a publication of this magnitude it makes it difficult for the atlas to be purchased by everyone that would like a copy. Many of 312 facsimile maps, charts and plans had to be greatly reduced to ensure that they would be included. However, a number of the maps have been reduced to such an extent that they are practically illegible and fail, in some cases, in effectively illustrating some topics. Similarly many maps, originally in color, have been reproduced in black and white which at times had tended to reduce the importance and the instructive value of the map. In many parts of the atlas large areas of blank white paper stare up at the reader; surely they could have been filled either with supplemental maps or drawings or more extensive map notes. But these technical faults cannot be attributed to the editors and in no way do they lessen the significance or value of the atlas.

In short Ruggles and Warkentin, over a period of five years, have labored and struggled to prepare a comprehensive historical, geographical and cartographical record of Manitoba that will stand as a monument in the field of modern historical atlases. To say that they have succeeded beyond our wildest dreams is not an exaggeration. The Historical Atlas of Manitoba has proven once and for all that a worthwhile, scholarly historical atlas can be published. Perhaps some of the compilers of previous atlases will take note of the achievement of Warkentin and Ruggles and will begin to re-evaluate their own past mediocrities. Hopefully they will attempt similar projects, keeping in mind the examples and guidelines laid down by the Manitoba Atlas.

Ideally each province should produce an atlas modeled to some extent along these lines. Nine other provincial or regional historical atlases would be a tremendous boon to the preservation of historical, geographical and cartographical knowledge. An historical atlas of Ontario is already being prepared by the provincial government. Should it be as exciting as the Historical Atlas of Manitoba it will become as significant a contribution to the study of the development of Ontario as this one is to the development of Manitoba.

(Reprinted from The Newsletter, Public Archives of Canada, September 1972). William Oppen

- d) Les Cartothèques universitaires du Québec
Textes édités et présentés par Yves Tessier.
Québec mars 1973.

Cette publication est le fruit d'une résolution adoptée lors de la réunion de sept cartothécaires universitaires du Québec en octobre 1972, à l'Université Laval. On avait alors souligné la nécessité d'un document qui fasse le point sur la situation de ces différentes collections de cartes.

L'ouvrage se divise en deux parties principales. Dans la première chacun des participants fait l'historique de son institution et nous parle de l'organisation

de sa cartothèque et des problèmes auxquels il doit faire face.

On remarque que chacun conçoit la cartothèque d'une même façon, i.e. un service spécialisé de la bibliothèque qui, bien qu'utilisé surtout par les étudiants en géographie, se doit d'être accessible au public en général. Pour répondre aux besoins de cette clientèle, tout sont d'accord que la cartothèque doit posséder une collection de base de cartes générales du monde et des grandes divisions géographiques et politiques. Cependant chacun insiste sur sa vocation régionale et cherche à rassembler plus particulièrement des cartes et photographies aériennes de la région où est située l'université.

Les problèmes rencontrés sont sensiblement les mêmes partout. Ils consistent en restrictions budgétaires, grave manque de personnel et d'espace (sauf à Laval), et de compréhension des administrations universitaires face aux cartothèques, difficultés d'acquisition des cartes.

L'intégration aux bibliothèques d'université, pas toujours réalisée, résout en partie ces problèmes puisqu'on profite alors du budget et du personnel de celles-ci tout en permettant aux deux parties d'offrir des services plus complets.

En ce qui regarde l'acquisition des cartes, on souhaiterait recevoir gratuitement les cartes des divers ministères et compagnies de publication. La cartothèque ne serait plus alors un simple terminus mais un véritable centre de diffusion du matériel cartographique. L'Université de Sherbrooke propose même un regroupement des cartothèques d'université pour faire pression auprès des gouvernements et des compagnies.

La deuxième partie de l'ouvrage se compose d'un répertoire descriptif détaillé de chacune des cartothèques universitaires du Québec et du questionnaire qui a servi à dresser ce catalogue.

Il ressort de cette lecture que les institutions participantes sont en pleine période de définition. Ce bilan est sans doute un excellent outil qui aura permis de saisir la situation globale actuelle et d'établir des priorités qui garantiront l'avenir de ces cartothèques conformément aux buts qu'elles se sont fixés.

Louis Cardinal

RECENT FACSIMILIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MAPS - RECENT HISTORICAL MAPS

Map of British Columbia to the 56th parallel, north latitude; compiled and drawn at the Lands and works office, Victoria, B.C., under the direction of the Honble. J.W. Trutch...J.B. Launders, draughtsman. London, Stanford, 1871. [Victoria, B.C. Dept. of lands, forests and water resources, Lands service, 1972]

Panoramic view of the city of Vancouver British Columbia 1898. Vancouver, Vancouver World Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, 1898. Vancouver, Gastown Galleries Ltd., 1973. Distributed by Lever Antiques, 771 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver. approx. 3/4 original size, coloured.

Carta esferica [Numo. 10] de los reconocimientos hechos en 1792 en la costa N.O. de America.... [see Wagner 833] [Bellingham, Whatcom County Museum, 1968?]

Chart of the northwest coast of America, explored by the Boussole, and Astrolabe, in 1786. London, G.G. & J. Robinson, Novr. 1st 1798. Sheets 1 - 2. [Atlas sheets] no. 17 & 29. [Bellingham, Whatcom County Museum, 1968?]

Vancouver Canada [pictorial bird's eye-view by McLachlin] Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Real Estate Board and Agency Press Limited, 1969. coloured.

Known wrecks since 1800; drawn by K. Karssen. [Tofino?] 1966. Covers waters from Nootka Sound to east end of Juan de Fuca Strait.

Maps published by the B.C. Lands Service may be found by means of a series of 22 keys published in the Annual Report of the Department. These keys are available separately, free of charge, from the Director, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources, Victoria, B.C.

Basically these 22 keys, together with supplementary information on the keys and in the contents of the Annual Report and periodic amendment sheets issued during the year contain practically the full story on what maps are available to the public...persons using the keys should take plenty of time to read and interpret them...they will find a wealth of detail and information. Questions of a special nature may be sent to the Director, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Attention: Map Production Division, Victoria, B.C. (D.F. Pearson, Research Officer, Surveys and Mapping Branch)

Regional districts and municipalities are also producing maps, as well as some commercial firms. We may have more on these in a later Newsletter.

Frances Woodward

THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

At the A.C.M.L. Conference in Banff in June, I assumed the duties of A.C.M.L. Publications Officer, responsible for the distribution of the association's publications, except for the current copies of the Newsletter. I also volunteered to edit the proceedings of this year's conference.

Because of the size of this job, and because of the opportunity to involve other Association members in the activities of the Association (and because it would be easier for me), I have persuaded two eager colleagues in the National Map Collection to join me, forming a "Publications Committee". Bob Hayward is now co-editor of

of the proceedings; Heather Maddick will be principally responsible for the distribution of publications.

I had considered suggesting at the next annual conference that a committee such as this be formed with Bob and Heather; the idea can be tested and if workable, become the practice in the future.

Edward H. Dahl
for the Publications Committee

CARTOMATIQUE AND THE CANADIAN MAP USER*

A new reference service which adds a new dimension to the field of map librarianship in Canada is now available to the Canadian map user. This service, called Cartomatique, is the first selective dissemination of information service ever operated in Canada regarding maps.

The Cartomatique system designed at the Documentation Center of Laval University Library aims at making accessible those maps which are (too often) overlooked by present carto-bibliographic methods, such as maps in books, periodicals, theses, reports and publications of geographical interest. The expression "non autonomous maps" was coined in order to refer to these cartographic documents published in connection with other works. Cartomatique is intended to fill the gap mentioned above and ultimately to become the natural companion of every map librarian.

The Cartomatique system relies on extensive cartobibliographic description and indexing, and on automatic retrieval of documents through a microfilm optical scanner of the Miracode type.

Each document is fully described according to the existing or commonly-used standards for bibliographic description of maps. Information is entered on an input sheet containing 23 different types of data elements, in all 43 data elements, plus 7 elements required for processing or locating purposes. Three data elements, geographic area, subject and date, are codified, thus permitting automatic retrieval of documents through any of these specific elements taken individually or combined with the boolean links AND, OR, NOT. Since the document and its corresponding input sheet are microfilmed together, the Miracode optical selector allows the user to retrieve documents automatically according to his information needs, to obtain full bibliographic description of these documents and to view the document itself on the reader screen. This is close to the ultimate refinement a map user can expect, next to the document in its original form. The user can conveniently obtain photocopy of the input sheets and the maps retrieved since the Miracode is equipped with a built-in photocopying unit.

The Cartomatique system was designed in full conjunction with the development of an automatic system for handling map bibliographic data at the Map Library of Laval University. This system is known as CARTESS. The same input sheet is common to both systems. Depending upon the documents indexed and their potential uses, information is processed through either system or both. The CARTESS system aims

* Paper given at the 7th annual conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries held in Banff, June 25-29, 1973.

at producing indexes in which map bibliographic descriptions can be arranged by any data element, as far as the possibilities of this system are concerned. From the practical point of view, two basic indexes are currently produced, one by area, subject, scale, date, and the other by subject, area, scale and date. The information can be printed directly on standard catalogue cards as well. If no Miracode is available, it is still possible to benefit largely by this system in a "manual" manner, since the microfilms produced can be read on conventional microfilm readers, and since the retrieval of documents is possible through accession numbers given by indexes.

Cartomatique is an integrated map information system based on micrographics and informatics, and applicable to any type of maps, current or archival, general or thematic, from large to small scales, autonomous or non autonomous, etc. and it works!

Up to now, around 10,000 maps full indexed and microfilmed constitute the core of this growing cartographic information bank. Among the most important sources already indexed are:

- Laval's dissertations in geography, 1964-1971, 1104 maps
- Laval's MA and PhD theses in geography, 1959-1970, 1101 maps
- Cahiers de géographie de Québec, 1956-1971, 580 maps
- Revue canadienne de géographie, and Revue de géographie de Montréal, 1947-1971, 532 maps
- Naturaliste canadien, 1904-1971, 943 maps
- Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 1911-1971, 4019 maps

On the other hand, the CARTESS automated system has been used to process information on urban maps of the province of Quebec outside governmental map repositories. One of the most important single project accepted in 1971 by "Opportunities for youth" program for Quebec was a survey of sources of urban information in Quebec, namely of institutions, of unprocessed and raw data files, of reports and maps. One hundred and fifty students literally scanned Quebec territory during three months collecting information on over two hundred different locations where urban information can be found. They brought back twenty-five thousand records, out of which were nearly seven thousand records for maps only. It took almost two years to process this tremendous amount of information which far exceeded original estimations. The result is this, for maps: one regional catalogue containing over 6,221 records arranged alphabetically by city name, subject, scale and date, and one thematic catalogue containing 9,205 records arranged by subject, city name, scale and date. Physically these catalogues look like bricks of computer paper ranging between 871 and 1295 pages and weighting between 6 and 10 pounds. Fifteen copies were produced and are in the process of being distributed free to active map libraries of Quebec. Only you, active map librarians, can fully realize the usefulness of such reference work.

Cartomatique is intended to help map users as well as people whose primary function is to assist these users, I mean map librarians. Cartomatique, from now on, is offered as a service to the Canadian map library community jointly by Laval University and the National Library of Canada, and is operated by the Documentation Center of Laval's Library.

NEWS NOTES

1974 A.C.M.L. Conference

The eighth annual A.C.M.L. conference will be held at the University of Toronto from June 9 to June 13. Part of the programme will be held jointly with the Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division. Planning is progressing well; more details will be available in the next Newsletter. Plan to come.

A.C.M.L. Regional Meeting, British Columbia, November, 1975

A local A.C.M.L. meeting of collections in the Lower Mainland and Victoria will be held the last Friday in November. Contact Frances Woodward, Special Collections, U.B.C. for further information.

A.C.M.L. Regional Meeting, Ottawa, December 1973

Plans for a local Ottawa meeting of the A.C.M.L. are currently under way. The meeting will be held during the evening of December 8.

Staff changes and appointments

a) Richard Malinski, Map Librarian at York University, Downsview, Ontario will be leaving his position at the end of October, 1973. Richard will be working in Vancouver but not in the field of map librarianship.

b) Hugo Stibbe, a former A.C.M.L. President and current chairman of the N.U.C. Maps Committee joined the staff of the National Map Collection in August 1973. He is developing the "National Register of Canadian Map Resources".

Hugo was formerly map librarian at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. His replacement there is Ronald Whistance-Smith.

c) Brad Fay, another former A.C.M.L. President and map librarian at McGill University, Montreal moved to Amherst, Nova Scotia in May 1973 where he can be contacted at the

Maritime Resource Management Service

P.O. Box 310

Amherst, N.S. (Phone no. Area code 902-667-7231)

Miss Lorraine Dubreuil is now map librarian at McGill University.

d) The Map Library of the University of Ottawa is pleased to announce the appointment of Miss Velma Parker to the position of Map Library Cataloguer. Miss Parker joined the staff on September 12, 1973. She will be responsible for working with the cataloguing systems for the map section of the Map Library and for the implementation of these systems.

Miss Parker received her Honours B.A. in geography from the University of Western Ontario and her teaching certificate in geography and certificate in school librarianship from the Althouse College of Education. She then taught geography at the high school level for five years for the Timmins Board of Education, also serving as Assistant Librarian for the school library during this same period. She returned to the University of Western Ontario, School of Library and Information Science, to

study for a Masters in Library Science which she completed this past August.

Marriage

On August 18, the A.C.M.L. President, Betty May married James F. Kidd in Russell, Ontario. Jim and Betty are living near Manotick, Ontario; both are employees of the Public Archives of Canada.

Birth

To Graham and Karen Lochhead (Karen is a former A.C.M.L. President and is head of the Foreign Section, N.M.C.) a son, David Gordon, on September 17, a brother for Colin.

Catalogue available

The catalogue, Plotting the Land of Ontario, which accompanied the exhibit at the Royal Ontario Museum during the 1971 A.C.M.L. conference in Toronto is available free of charge by writing to the

A.C.M.L. Publications Officer
c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

Expansion of U.D.C. Common Auxiliaries of Place for Canada (71).

A Canadian working group for the expansion of the Common Auxiliary of Place tables for Canada (71) of the Universal Decimal Classification (U.D.C.) has been created and sanctioned by the International Federation of Documentation/Fédération Internationale de Documentation (F.I.D.) through the Canadian Secretariat of F.I.D. Members of this group include representatives of the library community in Canada using U.D.C., the N.U.C. Committee of the A.C.M.L. (Hugo L.P. Stibbe) and a representative of the National Map Collection.

Hugo Stibbe is chairing the group.

OULCSMAP Group Meeting

The Ontario University Libraries Cooperative System Map Group (OULCSMAP) held a meeting at the University of Guelph. The National Map Collection was represented by Mr. Theo. E. Layng, Chief of the National Map Collection and Hugo L.P. Stibbe, Registrar Canadian Map Resources. The two representatives of the National Map Collection were invited to explain the activities of the National Map Collection is involved in with respect to the implementation of the Canadian MARC format for maps and to explore the possibility of a mutual exchange of information while the two projects are developing. It was agreed that such an information exchange would be mutually beneficial.

Australians form Map Curators group

"A Map Keepers' Seminar and Workshop was held at the National Library of Australia in Canberra on the 12th and 13th April, and was attended by thirty people from all states of Australia representing libraries, universities and governmental map-

making authorities. It was decided at the seminar to establish a body to be known as the Australian Map Curators' Circle with the aims to promote the development of map collections in Australia, to improve the skills and status of persons working with maps and to promote communication between producers, users and curators of maps. The next meeting will be held early next year in Sydney."

The Cartographic Journal,
Vol. 10, no. 1, June 1973, p. 48

We need your co-operation

Without you, this Newsletter can not be published. Please contribute news items, book reviews, notes on new maps, lists of material for exchange, etc. Frances Woodward, the editor of the Newsletter will be pleased to receive your contributions.