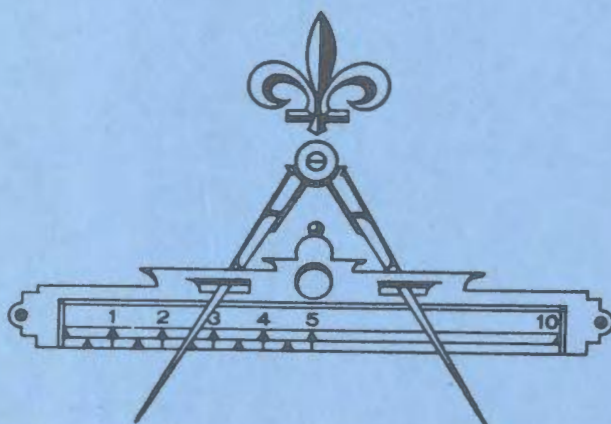


14-22 (1974-76)

ASSOCIATION OF
CANADIAN
MAP LIBRARIES

Bulletin

— NEWSLETTER —



Number 14, March 1974

ASSOCIATION DES
CARTOTHÈQUES
CANADIENNES

BULLETIN



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

NEWSLETTER

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

BULLETIN

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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. Members 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 1973-74 are:

President	Betty Kidd	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

Beginning with this issue, the numbering system of the Newsletter will change so that consecutive numbers will be used. Therefore, this issue is number 14.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

Distances in Canada and the bilingual nature of the country combine to create problems in maintaining effective communications amongst all members of the map library/map collection community. Our annual conference, both informative and a means of social communication has always been very successful. However, there are always many, who because of financial and time problems, often related to distance, and/or because of language difficulties can or will not attend.

For this reason, it is encouraging to note the development of regional meetings such as the excellent one reported in this Newsletter from Vancouver and the meetings of the university map librarians in Quebec. Social events, such as that reported from the Ottawa group, should also be encouraged.

At a recent executive meeting, the members unanimously voted on providing financial, as well as moral, encouragement to regional meetings. The only restriction may be the state of the budget (now very healthy). The principle also accepted that such meetings should be reported in the Newsletter so that all members will be aware of these activities.

Submissions for financial support are to be sent to the President or the Treasurer.

Betty Kidd

REGIONAL MEETINGS: VANCOUVER

a) TRIUL Study Session No. 2: Maps - U.B.C. Library, November 1973

On November 30 the Map Division of University of British Columbia Library hosted a regional meeting on maps, under TRIUL sponsorship (an organization of the three university libraries), which was attended by 28 people from 15 institutions in the lower mainland and southern Vancouver Island. The programme was very successful, and it is hoped to have at least annual meetings.

The meeting opened at 10 a.m. with Ron MacDonald of Simon Fraser University talking about "Cooperation among the TRIUL libraries: collections, interlibrary loans, projects". After coffee Wendy Teece gave a very interesting description of the Provincial Archives map holdings, followed by Frances Woodward on the Insurance Plans of British Columbia. After lunch Don Pearson, Research Officer, Surveys and Mapping Branch, gave us a resume of British Columbia government mapping and resources, followed by Gerald Howell-Jones of the British Columbia Land Inventory, who told us about British Columbia and Canada Land Inventory mapping. Richard Malinski showed us the new Strait of Georgia-Puget Sound land and water use maps.

A tour of the map library followed after the afternoon coffee break for those not attending the TRIUL Committee meeting (to which were invited the map librarians from the Vancouver Public Library, Vancouver City Archives, and the Provincial Archives of British Columbia). Topics on the agenda included: duplicate map exchange; photocopying of materials for other collections; a union list of atlases, which Ron MacDonald has volunteered to compile; a union list of British Columbia maps, to be maintained in the Provincial Archives, with a checklist programme similar to that of the National Map Collection; the acquisition of copies of insurance plans not held by B.C. collections, to be shared by the institutions present, with a new checklist to be prepared by Frances Woodward; a topographic series list to be brought up-to-date.

Some of the papers are appended.

b) Co-operation among the TRIUL libraries: collections, interlibrary loans, projects

I am happy to be here and have the opportunity to meet with others of the region interested in maps.

My assignment today is to outline the main interests, projects, holdings and programs of the TRIUL map collections. This group consists of Simon Fraser University map collection located in the library's Social Science Division, the University of Victoria map section located in the Cornett Building with the Geography Department, and the two sections at the University of British Columbia composed of the University Map Collection and the map section of the Special Collections both of which are located in the main library. It should also be noted here that the U.B.C. Geography Department also has a major map collection though it is not a member of TRIUL.

The major raison d'etre for our map collections is of course to provide a cartographic tool for the university and the community. For this reason the collecting policies of the collections vary slightly in order to meet the special needs. Perhaps the best way to explain the differences and similarities is to briefly outline the collections.

The Simon Fraser map collection consists of slightly over 46,000 sheet maps, half of which are topographic series. In addition there are some 4,000 air photos mainly of Vancouver, the Queen Charlotte Islands and some select B.C. city areas. An atlas collection of 800 atlases, 250 gazetteers and 150 bibliographies of atlases and maps are also located in the maps section. Our subject specializations are Canada, Latin America, Africa, Europe and the United States; however the basic general map collection is quite good.

These materials are available for loan generally to both faculty and students for a short period. The collection is operated by a full time Map Curator (myself), a full time assistant and at least for the present a part time student. I might also add here that one of the differences in operation of the S.F.U. collection from the other collections is the use of a computer produced map print-out instead of the conventional card catalogue. I have brought with me some examples that I will pass around and any questions that you might have concerning them, please hold them until the question period.

The University of Victoria map collection located in the Geography Department has a 55,000 sheet collection and 45,000 air photos with only a few atlases located in the map area. The University is improving the general map collection, with emphasis on Canada, western United States, Pacific Islands eastern Asia and Europe, as well as extensive coverage of Vancouver Island in original and facsimile. To operate this collection they have a full time map curator (Brian Turnbull) and according to my latest information 3 part time assistants.

The collections of the University of British Columbia are basically divided at the year 1900 between the Map Collection for current materials and Special Collections for Archival maps and atlases.

The Map Collection with over 85,000 sheet maps has topographic coverage for most countries were available and good thematic coverage, including hydrographic charts of North America and Pacific Ocean. A 1,600 volume atlas collection, and several hundred gazetteers and bibliographies. Unlike the Victoria and S.F.U. collections the U.B.C. Map Collection does not have an air photo collection however the U.B.C. geography map library has a fairly large one.

Maureen tells me that the B.C. and Canadian coverage includes a fair amount of historical material in both the Map Collection and Special Collections. Also an effort is made to collect all current British Columbia and most Canadian maps. A collection of historical town plans is also available and a history of cartography collection is located in Special Collections. The Map Collection staff is headed by Maureen Wilson, the Map Librarian, 3 full time assistants and 4 part time students.

The Special Collections holdings include around 3,500 sheet maps, 300 atlases and over 400 gazetteers and bibliographies. They collect both original and facsimile materials and the collections librarian in charge of the maps is Frances Woodward.

The map collections of the TRIUL libraries have differences in physical organization, size, function and interests. Ranging from the U.B.C.'s division of materials between current and archival, Victoria's emphasis on the Pacific and Vancouver Island to S.F.U.'s interests in Africa and Latin America. Because of these differences and others we have found it beneficial to co-operate in programs such as area specialization (allowing S.F.U. and Victoria to concentrate their efforts without needless duplication) this brings about interlibrary loans and duplicate maps exchanges. Also exchanges of holdings informations lists.

The U.B.C. map collection because of the university size does not have the area specialization limits as do S.F.U. and Victoria; however, they do have some archival specialization, which includes collecting originals and facsimile. This has led to the lending and duplicating of materials otherwise unavailable because of cost. Although interlibrary loans are not extensive as of yet, they are available.

In the exchange of information, various holdings lists such as the list of Insurance maps, topographic series holdings, S.F.U. computer print-outs and an atlas list that we are jointly compiling allow us to avoid some needless duplication and to pick out and strengthen areas of weakness.

One of the most successful co-operative programs now underway is the exchange of duplicate maps between the three collections. This exchange saves us money in purchasing, mailing costs and sending of materials out of the province that could be better used here in B.C.

Another important point I should mention is that all 4 collections are active members of both the Western and the Canadian Map Library Associations with their national and regional advantages. Some points of interest on the national association I would like to make are as follows:

1. Interlibrary loans which are usually quite informal from the National Map Collection are available from the foreign section for topographic series if they are not classified. Also a National Union Catalogue is in progress as well as an archives checklist program for early maps.
2. The National Map Collection has a distribution scheme for surplus foreign topographic maps. Many libraries have benefited from this, but no new libraries can join in the scheme because the supply of maps is dwindling.
3. The association will publish lists of maps wanted and for exchange in its newsletter.

In concluding I would like to say that the map collections have had excellent co-operation in the past both regionally and at the national level. From all indications this interchange will continue.

Any questions concerning holdings, programs, maps etc., that you wish to ask I would be happy to try and answer or pass along to one of the other collection librarians.

Ronald MacDonald

c) The British Columbia Provincial Archives Map Collection

The Provincial Archives collects all maps showing British Columbia and the Yukon, or any sections of these areas, as well as other maps which may be valuable to students of Pacific Northwest history. This includes early maps of the world, the Americas, North America and Siberia, which might show various stages of exploration and discovery. The collection also includes some general atlases, gazetteers, works of reference, as well as maps of Canada, the United States and adjacent states, provinces and territories, for reference purposes.

The Archives collection of original maps and atlases of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is quite valuable and includes works by such men as Sebastian Münster, Abraham Ortelius, Nicholas Visscher, Gerard Mercator and many others of this period.

Maps associated with the early maritime fur trade and voyages to the Pacific coast of North America are also well represented in the collection. Many of these appear in accounts of voyages made by such men as George Dixon and John Meares. Most of the Spanish charts held by the Archives are in the form of photostats rather than original editions. An exception, however, is a manuscript map by Gonzalo Lopez de Haro entitled Plano del Estrecho de Fuca reconocido y lebantado en el año de 1790, which shows Manuel Quimper's discoveries in Juan de Fuca strait.

General maps of western North America showing the new discoveries of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were produced by such men as Aaron Arrowsmith, William Faden and C.S. Smith. The Archives has many of these.

The Archives has relatively few original manuscript maps relating to the continental fur trade, although it does hold photostats of the most important maps such as David Thompson's Map of the North-West Territory.... There are very few original Hudson's Bay Company maps in the collection - most of these being held in the Company's own archives, now in Winnipeg. The B.C. Archives, however, does have a series of sketches of forts by Henry J. Warre and Mervin Vavasour, executed during their expedition of 1845-6. These include plans of forts Carlton, Colville, Edmonton, Ellice, Pitt, Vancouver, Walla Walla, and Victoria.

One important original map of the fur trade period which is in the collection is the Map of a portion of the colony of British Columbia, compiled from various sources, including original notes from personal explorations, between the years 1832 and 1851 by Alex C. Anderson, 23rd May, 1867. Alexander Caulfield Anderson was an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company whose business took him over most of the brigade trails in the Pacific Northwest.

However, it is in the nineteenth century that maps of British Columbia really begin to multiply. Maps showing the changing boundaries in North America were published by Samuel Augustus Mitchell, John Pinkerton, James Wyld, John Arrowsmith and A.J. Johnson, to mention only a few. Those relating to the Pacific northwest are collected by the Archives.

In the 1840's the British Admiralty charts of the coast began to appear more frequently. The Archives has photostats of the early editions but from the 1860's onwards has a good collection of originals. In the early twentieth century, the British Admiralty publications are replaced by those of the Canadian Hydrographic Service. The Archives collects all editions of charts of British Columbia and Yukon waters. There are also some United States charts in the collection.

It is in the late 1850's, however, that the maps of Vancouver Island and the mainland begin to give detailed information about the land. With the beginning of surveys on Vancouver Island, numerous sketches on tracing paper and linen as well as printed cadastral maps begin to appear. For example J.D. Pemberton's The southeastern districts of Vancouver island...1855 was published by the Arrowsmith firm. It should be mentioned here that the Archives does not hold many original townsites or survey plans. These are usually kept by the Legal Surveys Division, Department of Lands.

The year 1858 marked the arrival of the Royal Engineers on the coast and an upsurge in mapping activities. The Provincial Archives has a number of the Royal Engineers' lithographed maps and plans of towns and districts, such as New Westminster, Yale, Lytton and Douglas, as well as original plans and sketches of a number of government buildings and bridges. These were passed on to the Archives some years ago by the Department of Public Works. Many of the Royal Engineers' townsites plans and sketches of roads and trails are still in the Legal Surveys vaults.

The gold rushes from the late 1850's through to the 1870's generated maps and sketches, many of which are in the Archives collection. For example, it has James Wyld's Map of the gold regions of Frazier river, William D. Patterson's Map of the Cariboo & Omineca gold fields and the routes thereto, 1870, and A.C. Anderson's Map showing the different routes of communication with the gold region on Fraser's river, to mention only three items.

Government maps, especially those of the British Columbia Department of Lands and Works, and the Geological Survey of Canada begin to appear in the late 1870's and 1880's. The Archives has many but not all of these maps. However, at least in the case of the geological survey maps, copies can be obtained from the bound sets in the Provincial Library if they are missing from the Archives collection.

In the 1890's and early 1900's the Archives has quite a large group of maps printed in connection with auctioneers and real estate agents. The firm of Joshua Davies in Victoria, for example produced many such maps. There are also a number for areas on the lower mainland of the province which shows lots, roads and subdivisions.

Soon after the turn of the century, various new government series of maps appeared. The British Columbia Lands Department published their degree sheets as well as the geographic, topographic, pre-emptor and mineral reference maps. Original copies of most of these are available in the Archives while photographic reproductions of others can be obtained from the Department of Lands. Today the Archives tries to collect all published maps relating to British Columbia and the Yukon. This includes publications of the National Topographic survey, the Hydrographic service, the Geological survey, the B.C. government as well as maps published privately such as city street maps, tourist maps and shipwreck charts. The Archives does not collect aerial photographs since there is an airphoto library attached to the Department of Lands.

It should also be mentioned that the Archives does have some architectural plans of buildings. Most of these are from the Department of Public Works and are therefore largely of government buildings. However, the collection does include some plans of private residences such as those of the Henry Crease houses, "Ince cottage", New Westminster and "Pentrelew", Victoria. Several volumes of the Charles Goad fire insurance plans are in the collection.

The British Columbia Archives does not lend items from its collection. However, most of the maps can be copied for a reasonable price on 105mm film. This method permits a fairly large map (four feet by three feet) to be copied on a single sheet of paper. The photostatic method would require that the map be copied in four sections, at a far greater cost. A period of three weeks should be allowed when ordering several maps since the copying is done by the Department of Lands.

W. Teece

d) Insurance plans

Fire insurance plans are large scale maps, usually 50, 100 or 200 feet to 1 inch, of communities, or large commercial or industrial developments, such as mills or canneries, compiled for the information of fire insurance underwriters. The plans show the shape, size and exact location of individual buildings, and indicate the type of construction (stucco, brick, wood, etc.), number of stories, peculiarities of chimneys, roofing, outlet pipes, the use of the building (store, domicile, store with apartment above, etc.) - in fact, anything which might have a bearing in

assessing risk. This includes showing the location of Oriental and Indian occupants in commercial and industrial areas. Information about population and fire protection facilities are given, and for mills, the added information about watchmen, and night work. Plans were usually kept up-to-date by pasting in revisions, until it became necessary to reprint the sheet. If two copies of an edition should be found, it is most unlikely that they will be revised to the same extent, thus each plan extant appears to be unique.

The first fire insurance plan was Horwood's 32-sheet plan of London, compiled in 1792-99. The first plan in North America was one of New York City compiled by George T. Hope, the "godfather of American insurance cartography". Hope's format and symbolism set the standards for insurance plans. He used the scale of 50 feet to 1 inch, and had a sheet size of 26 x 34 inches. The Sanborn firm, which was first incorporated in 1876, introduced the scale of 100 feet to 1 inch, for smaller communities, and reduced the map sheet to 21 x 25 inches. The Sanborn company soon dominated the American insurance map field, and today the name is synonymous with the product. A number of articles have been published about Sanborn maps and the Sanborn company.

The potential of insurance plans has only recently been realized in Canada, and the history is yet to be written. The Charles E. Goad Company of London seems to have been responsible for most of the early insurance plans in Canada, at least in the West, from the 1890s to about 1917. In British Columbia the British Columbia Fire Insurance Underwriters took over, revising Goad plans or compiling new ones as required. The Canadian Underwriters Association took over the B.C. Underwriters a few years ago.

The National Map Collection has recently obtained the Canadian plans from the Goad Company. Next summer they hope to have a staff member assess the holdings of Canadian plans in the British Museum Map Room. It is hoped that eventually a checklist of all extant Canadian fire insurance plans will be produced.

A start was made when in 1972 I compiled a preliminary checklist of insurance plans of British Columbia municipalities. Since then a number of other plans have been located, and I hope to produce a more complete checklist in the near future. Special Collections Division of U.B.C. Library has obtained photocopies and 35 mm. colour slides from the British Museum Map Room for over 300 sheets, and recently Simon Fraser University Library has received another 126 sheets from the same source. There are still more plans in the British Museum of which no copies appear to exist in British Columbia, and a few more recent Sanborn plans have been noted in the Catalogue of Sanborn insurance plans in California State University, Northridge, which was published this spring by the Western Association of Map Libraries. We now have information about extant insurance plans for some 100 British Columbia communities. Unfortunately, for most places, this means a plan exists for one year only, but at least it is a wonderfully detailed picture of the community for that year.

Fortunately, Vancouver is one of the cities for which we have a series of plans. The first insurance plan of Vancouver which we know of is one of Granville in August 1885, compiled by the Sanborn Company. We are fortunate in having a copy of this plan. In 1889 the Dakin company of San Francisco published a map for Major and Pearson, a Vancouver real estate and insurance firm. VPL has a copy, and VCA, UBC and SFU have photocopies of various sorts. The Goad Company surveyed Vancouver in 1893, and Vancouver City Archives has a copy which was revised every two years to 1901. New editions were published in 1905 (BM) and 1910. Both the City Archives and UBC have copies, revised to 1920 and 1924. The City Archives has a 1912 edition which has a third volume covering New Westminster. The British Museum has a 7-volume copy revised to 1916. In 1925 the British Columbia Insurance Underwriters

Association produced a 25 volume fire insurance plan of Greater Vancouver. We have the first 14 volumes, revised to 1938, which cover the present city of Vancouver and the University Endowment Lands. The Provincial Archives have volumes revised to the late 1940s covering Point Grey, South Vancouver, and North Vancouver. In Northridge, California, there is a plan by the Sanborn company published in 1927 and revised to 1951.

We have much to do to recover, preserve and make available these invaluable mines of information. We hope to produce a checklist of all known plans of B.C. communities, and hopefully, to have copies of all B.C. plans in British Columbia. As each plan seems to be unique, all the originals we do have should be photocopied at least, as the average user does not need the colour code, and the use, at least of Vancouver, is reaching the point of endangering the originals.

Frances Woodward

e) Provincial Government mapping and resources

This presentation is concerned with the scope of Provincial mapping, particularly as it pertains to resource departments.

It is not directly concerned with a discussion of aerial photography nor of mapping by other levels of government such as Federal departments or regional districts. It should be pointed out, however, that most of the Federal mapping in British Columbia is done by three agencies (1) The Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources; (2) The Geological Survey of Canada (which has a local office at 100 West Pender Street in Vancouver); and (3) the B.C. Land Inventory of the ARDA programme. (Enquiries about all classes of ARDA mapping should be addressed to the Map Librarian, British Columbia Land Inventory, Environment and Land Use Secretariat, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.)

The 29 regional districts are also involved in mapping, though the quantity and quality of their effort is variable. In general, regional districts are concerned with large-scale maps on the order of 400 feet to 1,000 feet to one inch which can be used for planning and operating regional services.

Provincial maps fall into several categories:

Series Maps

These are published at standard scale and are revised and reprinted periodically. The National Topographic series is the most well known of this type. Main producers: Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (Federal) and the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Lands Service (Provincial).

Reference Maps

These are administrative maps of various kinds. Usually show status of property ownership (mineral claims, reserve areas, etc.) Example: the Departmental Reference Maps of the Lands Service (Index Key 22).

Report Maps

Accompany published reports (e.g., geological reports, soil survey reports, Annual Reports, etc.). May be attached to report or inside back pocket.

Project Maps

Prepared for a specific project (e.g., a water resources reservoir project). Usually large-scale (refer to Index Key 6, Large-scale mapping).

Indexes or Keys to Mapping and Publications

These are essentially index keys to maps and mapping and to publications distributed by department. They should indicate what is available and what kind of detail is shown on the maps. Example: Keys 1-22 of Lands Service, Victoria.

Property Plans

District Lot surveys, land registry office plans, townsite plans, Legal Surveys field books and plans on deposit in Legal Surveys Division or in Land Registry Offices throughout the Province. L.R.O. plans in L.R.O. offices only.

Resource Inventory Maps

These may be produced in series form (e.g., B.C. Land Inventory: Forest Service) but relate to a specific resource.

Surveys and Mapping Branch Lands Service Buildings

This Branch is responsible for most of the primary Provincial mapping in British Columbia.

Annual Report of the Lands Service contains indexes to available lithographed and black and white (print) maps. 1972 Report has 1973 Index, etc.

The Indexes contain a wealth of detail, and if read carefully, and completely will indicate the best kind of map required for the purpose.

Separate indexes are available free of charge from Map/Photo Sales, Map Production Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Particularly note:

1. Key 4 - Topographic Mapping. Black and white topographic prints are available before lithographed map published (Key 14).
2. Key 3 - Composite Maps (Black and White).
Land Registry office information. Fairly dated. Index to Composite Mapping will show most recent picture.
3. Key 5 and Key 7.
Up to date planimetric detail (black and white).
4. Key 6 - Large-scale Mapping (Black and White)
A separate index must be ordered for each project in list (unless only one sheet in project).
5. Key 2 - Air Photo Mosaics

6. Key 22 - Departmental Reference Maps (Black and White).

Note detail on sample. Legends available. Used as a reference for land status information and Crown surveys.

These maps become dated rather quickly. Detail is added daily to film bases.

7. New indexes to large-scale (1:10,000 or larger) composite mapping have been prepared. Indexes printed at 1:125,000 (1 inch to 2 miles) scale and coded by National Topographic unit.
8. Legal Surveys Division can provide prints (at cost) of reference maps shown on Index Key 22 and of field books, notes and plans of any Provincial Crown surveys. Also former town lot surveys.
9. Legal Surveys Division has also catalogued district lots in new District Lot Registers. These locate each district lot within a Land District according to a 1:25,000 unit of a National Topographic quadrant.

Forest Service Management Division
(Forest Atlas)

Take Legal Surveys Reference Maps and add Timber Sales
P.S.Y.U. boundaries
Provincial Forests boundaries
Etc.

on mylar-type transparencies. Black and white prints can be made scale - 80 chain and 40 chain.

Also some on opaque cloth at 2 miles scale roughly 2/3 of Province, which can only be reproduced photographically. Ordered by N.T. block. Are converting to transparencies.

List of Extra information Plotted (not on Legal Surveys Reference Maps)

- * Forest District boundaries
- * P.S.Y.U. (Public-Sustained Yield Units), and all watershed reserves, Timber sales, old ones also shown, special use permits, easements, Free-use permits, Christmas tree permits, Timber sale Harvesting Licences, Hay-cutting permits, Ranger stations, Tree Farms, Farm woodlots, and research plots which are in Provincial Forests.

Forest Inventory Division

Index to published Forest Cover Maps and Data is available from the Division.

Basically forest inventory maps were designed for, and cover, Public Sustained-Yield Units (P.S.Y.U.'s).

More recent editions of these maps have been indexed by National Topographic (i.e., grid) referencing system.

They are designed primarily for use by foresters, forest managers, etc. (black and white prints). More recent editions, however, are overprinted with environmental land-use detail and are contoured (earlier ones were not contoured).

The optimum scale for eventual coverage of whole Province is 4 inches to 1 mile.

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources

A. Mineralogical Branch

Publications and Maps

a) Annual Reports

Have small scale map of Petroleum and Natural Gas lines. Prior to 1969 have property maps, geological maps.

b) Geology, Exploration and Mining (G.E.M.) in British Columbia 1969-1972 etc.

Geological maps, Mining Division maps, maps of specific areas.

c) Bulletins

Contain geological and other maps of region being studies.

Note: These are B.C. Bulletins. The G.S.C. also produces bulletins, papers, etc.

d) Preliminary Map Series

Available prior to publication of bulletin (black and white). May be different scale than as finally published and slightly different in detail.

e) Mineral Inventory Maps

These are printed from transparencies on which information on claims is added daily. Locates all claims (current lapsed). CARDS 25¢ each, available for each claim numbered on sheet. These contain assay report on each claim, its co-ordinates, bibliographic references, etc. (See fold-out sheet p. 9).

f) Index to Geological Mapping in British Columbia

Index to all published mapping in B.C. (Federal and Provincial).

g) Aeromagnetic Maps

h) Maps showing mineral claims and placer leases

B. Petroleum and Natural Gas Branch

Catalogue of Publications, Maps, and Services concerning Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Sample - Northeastern British Columbia Permit, Lease, and Well Location Map - South Half (See Index p. 7).

D. Pearson

REGIONAL MEETINGS: OTTAWA

"The Chief" Retires

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Ottawa and Area Chapter, honoured Theodore E. Layng, one of the founding fathers of the Association, at a farewell party held in Ottawa. Mr. Layng retired as the Chief of the National Map Collection at the end of 1973. Members of the A.C.M.L. who are in close proximity to Ottawa were all invited. To help fund the party, tickets were sold to anyone who was interested in attending. There was a good representation of A.C.M.L. members, including the representatives of both university map libraries in Ottawa. On hand were many of Mr. Layng's friends from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, including Mr. Lou Sebert of the Surveys and Mapping Branch and Mr. T.H. Kihl, Director of Map Production. Staff of the National Map Collection and many friends from the Public Archives came to bid farewell and to wish him good luck. Some of the prominent members of the Archives in attendance, were Mr. Hugh Taylor, Director of the Historical Branch, and Mr. Robert Gordon, Chief of the Manuscript Division. A welcome visitor from Nova Scotia, a long-time member of the A.C.M.L., Mr. Brad Fay of the Maritime Resource Management Service was in attendance. Special thanks goes to the Western Association of Map Libraries whose executive sent a beautifully worded farewell telegram. Two prominent members of the A.C.M.L., Mrs. Kate Donkin and Miss Joan Winearls hailed the "Chief" in a telegram from Toronto. In his "thank-you" speech Mr. Layng praised the accomplishments of the A.C.M.L. and expressed the wish that the Association will strengthen and be the unified voice of map collections across Canada. The party was a great success, special thanks to Mrs. Betty Kidd, Lorne Leafloor and all those who helped me organize this event.

Thomas Nagy
National Map Collection

RETIREMENTS

a) Theodore E. Layng: On His Retirement

The end of 1973 will witness the passing of an era in the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada. On December 28, Theodore E. Layng, chief of the division since 1955, will retire from that position. The Map Division resembles only slightly that of twenty-five years ago when Ted Layng began his career as an archivist.

In 1948, after only several days in the Manuscript Division, during which he was assigned to unpacking boxes of documents in the basement, Ted Layng transferred to the Map Division. At that time, the collection numbered approximately 20,000 maps and there was a staff of four persons. With the enthusiasm of youth, Ted Layng, who had just graduated from Queens University, tackled the problems in the map room and laid the foundations of the modern National Map Collection.

Listing the accomplishments of such a man is difficult but amongst the noteworthy contributions to his field are the following:

- 1) His highly specialized study of sixteenth century maps and publication in 1958 of the catalogue Sixteenth Century Maps relating to Canada, which is the yet unsurpassed standard reference work.
- 2) His articles on Canada's early cartography; for example:
 - "Highlights in the Mapping of Canada", Canadian Library, 1960.
Reprinted by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Reprint no. 253.
 - "Charting the course to Canada", Actas, Congresso International de Historia dos Descobrimentos, v. 2, Lisbon, 1961.
An hypothesis delivered at Lisbon on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the death of King Henry the Navigator.
 - "The First Line in the Cartography of Canada", The Canadian Surveyor, v. XVII, Ottawa, 1964.
 - "Early geographical concepts of the Northwest Passage", The Cartographer, v. 2, no. 2, 1965.
 - "Cartography", Encyclopedia Canadiana, 1957.
- 3) The editing and additions to W.F. Ganong's famous book on Canadian cartography - W.F. Ganong, Crucial Maps in the Early Cartography and Place-Nomenclature of the Atlantic Coast of Canada, with an Introduction, Commentary, and Map Notes by Theodore E. Layng, 1964. No. 7 of the Special Publications of the Royal Society.
- 4) His detailed study of the charts - editions, watermarks, etc. - in the Atlantic Neptune by Joseph Frederick Wallet Des Barres and the preparation of the manuscript catalogue of these charts now used in the National Map Collection. After some updating, this catalogue should be published. It would be a valuable addition to this cartobibliography of Canada.

- 5) The introduction and development of an area classification of maps in the collection. Introduced in 1950, the classification has been revised several times but based on the history, geography, and cartography of Canada, is as yet excellent for a combined archival-current collection. It is now in use in several other map collections in Canada.
- 6) The conservation of the items in the custody of the division was of prime interest, both as a young archivist and as chief of the division. He published a number of articles relating to his physical control of maps. These include
 - "The Custody of Maps", a paper delivered in 1968 to the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History; published in the 1968 Proceedings.
 - "Problems in a Map Room", Bulletin of the Canadian Library Association. Reprinted in Readings in Nonbook Librarianship, 1968.
 - "Care and Preservation of Maps", Proceedings of the First National Conference of Canadian Map Libraries, Ottawa, 1967. It was at his insistence that shallow drawer map cabinets were custom made for the National Map Collection; now these cabinets are standard items in equipment sales catalogues and are readily purchased by map collections across the country. The National Map Collection was the first collection in Canada to recognize the value of vertical storage and is still one of the few to use this type extensively. If the present physical state of the collection is not all it should be, it reflects not lack of interest on the part of Ted Layng and his staff, but simply the lack of sufficient technical time allotted to map conservation and the lack of long-term paper conservation procedures adaptable for maps.
- 7) He was an initiator of the idea of a national organization of map curators. He helped plan the first organizational meeting of what developed into the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, held at the Public Archives in 1967. He was the first president and later was active on various committees. Two years ago, the A.C.M.L. recognized his role and his status in the field by naming him the first (and as yet the only) honorary member of the Association. The present active association of +150 members is the fulfilment of his dream of a national group to discuss common problems and goals. The local members of the Association recently honored Ted Layng on his forthcoming retirement at a well-attended party.
- 8) His idea of a catalogue of the holdings of map collections throughout the nation resulted in the beginning of a National Union Catalogue of Maps, first as a committee of the A.C.M.L. and later with the establishment of a position in the National Map Collection, the Registrar of Canadian Map Resources to develop an automated map cataloguing system.
- 9) The development of a collection of 20,000 maps of Canada with a staff of 4 or 5 persons to a collection of approximately one half million cartographical items with a staff of 28 is one of the most outstanding evidences of his years in the National Map Collection. Decisions to collect current Canadian maps so as to ascertain complete archival records for the future, to expand into maps of foreign countries, to accept the task of compiling the Canadian contribution to the Bibliographie cartographique internationale, to collect architectural plans, etc. were amongst those that meant that the division acquired both a national reputation as the leading and largest collection and also an excellent international reputation.

- 10) His overview of the field of map custodialship and his ideas of the directions in which map collections and archives should move, inspired younger colleagues with a belief that ours indeed is a worthy profession. We trust that although retired, he will continue to contribute ideas to the profession.

This listing of contributions and of accomplishments may make Ted Layng appear to be some type of paragon. In fact I can hear him say that it sounds too much like an obituary. This should certainly not be his wish, and neither is it mine. In the 7 1/2 years I have worked with Ted Layng, he has been a friend as well as my divisional chief. He is a very human type of person with many commendable qualities but also with his share of human weaknesses. A temper that flared quickly has often been seen but no grudges have ever been evidenced. I remember well the day we were arguing over a point of classification when he told me to quit if I didn't like his decision and yet within a few hours, we were amicably discussing a compromise solution.

An impatient man, he often found it difficult to wait. Deciding that a cabinet should be in a different location, he would roll up his sleeves and tackle the job and of course, expected his staff to do likewise.

He believes in his staff and is interested in them as individuals, not only as divisional staff members. The staff who have worked with him for a number of years find it difficult to analyze their feelings for Ted Layng but one word that is always mentioned is respect - respect for his knowledge, respect for his overview of the field, respect for the ease in which he can write about abstract ideas, respect for his ability as a lecturer.

In 1974 and the following years, Ted Layng will have the opportunity to concentrate on his hobbies - especially the completion of his prized sail boat - and more time to spend with his family - his wife, Margaret whom he married on January 1, 1942, his four children and four grandchildren.

We wish him good health, happiness and a long retirement. However, we have our suspicions that he will not completely withdraw from the field.

(Reprinted from The Newsletter, Public Archives of Canada, October-November 1973).

Betty Kidd

b) Gordon Delaney Honoured on Retirement

On Thursday, January 24 over 150 friends and associates gathered in the cafeteria of the Department's General Administration Building to bid farewell to Gordon Delaney.

Ray Moore welcomed Gordon, his wife Myrtle, and his daughter, Patricia Trudeau to the presentation party, and then asked George Babbage to review Gordon's career. George noted Gordon was born in Ottawa and attended Ottawa Normal School. He taught in the Dante Academy until 1930 when he joined the Department of Agriculture as an administrative officer. In 1942 he transferred to the predecessor of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, and was assigned to select nomenclature for maps and charts. From 1959 to 1968 he was the head of the Map Names and Layout Section. From July 1968 to his retirement in December he was Chief of the Toponymy and Libraries Division, and in that capacity, served as the Executive Secretary of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

As Executive Secretary, Gordon was a Canadian representative at the 1972 London Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, and represented our Government at two United Nations meetings in New York. Gordon is a past president of the Ottawa Branch, Canadian Institute of Surveying, and a director of the Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers. In the spring of 1972 he was elected president of the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences for a two-year term.

Gordon has written several papers for publication and was, himself, the subject of a feature article in Canadian Magazine in 1972.

George Babbage observed that Canada has gained a superior reputation in toponymy in large measure because of the diligence and hard work of Gordon Delaney. In recognition of his long service to Canada and the Department, George presented him with a Sharp tape recorder with stereo radio.

Ray Moore then asked Gladys Stevenson, who has long been associated with Gordon in nomenclature work, to present Myrtle Delaney with a corsage of flowers.

Dr. Sam Gamble, who, both as Director of Surveys and Mapping and a Permanent Committee member, relied for many years on the judgement and advice of Gordon Delaney, spoke briefly and then presented him with an illuminated scroll designed by Jacques Blais.

Has Kihl, Director of Map Production spoke of Gordon's long association with the Branch, and, in recognition of the entertainment that he used to provide in the old Labelle Building, presented him with a harmonica. In a more serious vein, Hans gave Gordon a second gift: a beautiful map of Canada produced from old copper plate by Gordon's long time associate, Paul Trudel.

On behalf of the Ontario Geographic Names Board Michael Smart gave Gordon a mounted scroll, which attested to the excellent relationship between the Board and the Committee during Gordon's five years as Executive Secretary.

Lorne Leafloor, representing the Toponymy and Libraries Division, presented Gordon with an enamel on copper, created by the renowned Françoise DesRochers-Drolet.

An album of testimonial letters from Gordon's many associates in toponymy, cartography, geography and surveying around the world was presented by Alan Rayburn.

Jean-Paul Drolet, Chairman of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, then spoke of his association with Gordon Delaney and observed how he had come to rely on him for sound judgement and wise decisions. He then gave him a bound set of the Gazetteer of Canada volumes, and bound copies of the Répertoire géographique de Québec and the London Conference papers presented by Canada. These were presented on behalf of the members of the Committee. Mr. Drolet then gave Gordon a framed certificate signed by the Prime Minister, which acknowledge his 43 years in the Public Service of Canada.

In a moving and warm speech Gordon thanked his many friends and associates for the attractive gifts. He said that he hopes to retain a close relationship with his chosen hobby, toponymic research.

Ray Moore then asked the group assembled to join him in having coffee with Gordon and Myrtle, and in wishing them many years of health and happiness in retirement.

Alan Rayburn

(Reprinted from The Newsletter, Public Archives of Canada, October-November 1973)

a) Diffusion Money Goes to Dark Continent

One of the most unusual ways in which the diffusion money is being spent is in helping to establish a dispensary in Tabora, Tanzania. This is, of course, an indirect use of the money. One of the diffusion projects of the National Map Collection is a catalogue of Ottawa maps for which we requested Courtney Bond, a former member of the Division and a recognized Ottawa historian, to prepare an introduction. A token payment of one hundred dollars was made for this task. In a recent letter, Mr. Bond, who is working with C.U.S.O. in Tanzania, explained how he plans to use the money:

The money is most welcome. The CUSO people here have a fund which is to establish a dispensary in Tabora or - failing that - for some other worthwhile purpose to be proposed by the Community Development Trust Fund. The payment is equal to one-fiftieth of the objective and will be used for that.

Betty Kidd

b) Acquisition of Important Maps and Plans is Announced

Three important early maps were purchased from M. Yves Lamontagne of Ottawa during November. The maps are:

1) "America Septentrionalia ... Jodocus et Henricus Hondius ... 1631."

This map shows California as an island and only one Great Lake and is extremely important in the historical cartography of North America. The map was published in several editions between 1623 and 1660 however our copy of the 1631 map appears to be the only known copy of the edition of that date.

2) "A map of the British Empire in America with the French, Spanish and Dutch settlements adjacent thereto. By Henry Popple ... Printed for John Covens and Cornelius Mortier." [1737]

Henry Popple originally published this map in 1733. The map was to be an index map to twenty distinct sheets of parts of North America. As a result of the accuracy and scale of the maps they were hailed, at the time, as being the best and most accurate maps of North America yet produced. Covens and Mortier reissued the maps in four sections circa 1737. The map which we acquired was the index sheet to the set of four.

3) "Recens edita totius Novi Belgii in America Septentrionali ... Matthaei Seutteri" [1740]

This is a highly illustrated map of New England produced by Mathew Seutter circa 1740. Due to the popularity of the map it had been reissued in various editions by a number of publishers from 1651. The map shows important geographic and political features but perhaps the most interesting feature is a large, extravagant view of New York.

A final interesting feature of this particular copy of the map is that it is not an original but rather an excellent forgery or reproduction. Whoever produced the map went to great pains to procure paper similar to that used in the 18th century; plate lines were added and the map was hand colored. Only the clarity of the impression and the lack of plate imperfections gave the map away as a forgery.

Five rare maps were recently purchased from Kenneth Nebenzahl Inc. of Chicago.

- 1) "Estotilandia et Laboratoris Terra" [1597], Cornelius Wytfliet.

This map depicts Labrador, Greenland and Davis Strait circa 1597. The explorations of Frobisher and Davis are illustrated. The fictitious island of "Frisland" off the Greenland coast is also shown.

- 2) "A new and exact map of America ... Thomas Jenner ... W. Hollar ... 1666."

One of the rarest 17th century English maps of the western hemisphere. California is shown as an island and only two Great Lakes are shown. Interesting manuscript notes in contemporary hand give latitudes for points in California, Florida, Virginia and Canada.

- 3) "Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographic tabula...", C.J. Visscher, 1652.

An exceedingly rare and beautiful map of the world. The borders of the finely coloured map are composed of thirty vignettes depicting the continents, cities, natives and Roman emperors. The value of the map has been put at \$1,500.00.

- 4) "Orbis terrarum nova et accuratissima tablua," J. Van Loon, 1680.

Another beautifully coloured map from the 17th century. This map shows the world in two globes that are surrounded by four scenes depicting mythological figures.

- 5) "Amerique Septentrionale ... H. Jaillot ... 1694."

This map was originally conceived by the great French cartographer Nicolas Sanson in 1650. Sanson was the first to show all five of the Great Lakes; Jaillot, his successor, refined and added to this information when he published his 1694 edition.

These five maps represent a major acquisition of rare and historically important cartographica. Hopefully, these five maps along with others recently acquired will be eventually displayed.

Bill Oppen

The N.M.C. recently acquired 432 plans of airports and airbases from the Ministry of Transport. These plans document the evolution of air transportation in Canada in respect to ground installations from 1935 to 1965. Included are architectural plans of wartime housing, passenger terminals, radar installations, and control towers. There are also numerous site plans of R.C.A.F. bases. These plans are representative of the plans done by the Airport and Construction Branch of M.O.T., all of which are being preserved on microfilm.

Another valuable addition to the N.M.C.'s collection of architectural plans is a set of sixty plans of railway stations acquired from C.N.R. These plans range in date from 1870 to 1940. They document the history of a very distinctive element of the Canadian architectural landscape. Some of the earlier plans were artistically executed and resemble more the work of competent watercolorists than draftsmen. It is likely that the damage sustained by the plans when exposed to the coal soot of Union Station, Toronto, can be reversed. More plans of stations are expected to arrive from the same source in the near future.

Jim Knight

c) Were We Goaded to Get Them at Fire-Sale Prices?

One of the largest and most valuable acquisitions of recent years arrived in November. After a more-than-six-month wait (it took over a month for the material to be located and delivered to the Archives after its arrival in Ottawa), the Goad fire insurance maps joined the National Map Collection.

A fire insurance map or plan is a series of diagrammatic plans of a community, usually drawn at a scale of fifty feet to the inch, which shows in detail, through symbols and colouring, the type of construction, height and occupants of a building or group of buildings. Watermains, hydrants and other fire protection facilities are also indicated. The importance of these plans to urban historical research rests in the myriad details which they present - detail unavailable from any other source.



SOAP & OIL WORKS

A. SAVAGE & SON

MONTREAL.

No 65

FOR EXPOSURES
SEE MONTREAL PLAN
SHEET 26 BLOCK 185
STC

CHAS E. GOAD G.E.
- SEPTEMBER 1885 -
102 St. Francois Xavier Street
MONTREAL.

SCALE 50 FEET = 1 INCH

This being an isometric Projection
to same Scale as Plan, Vertical
Dimensions can be scaled from it.

KEY

BRICK BUILDINGS ARE	RED
STONE	BLUE
WOODEN	YELLOW
BUILDINGS MARKED R.C. ARE ROUGH CAST	
OR PLASTERED.	
Fire Wall ONE FOOT ABOVE ROOF	
TWO FEET	
FRAME PARTITION	
OPENING IN BRICK WALL	
OPENING WITH IRON DOORS	
WINDOWS WITH IRON SHUTTERS	
Window on 1st STORY	
2nd	
1st & 3rd	
2nd & 4th	
BRICK PARAPET WALL	
STABLE	
GALLERY OR VERANDAH	
METAL CORNICHE SOLD IN	
WOODEN CORNICHE BATHING	
HYDRANTS SHOWN THUS	
STANDPIPES THUS	

OWNERS - Alfred Savage & Son.
MANUFACTURE - Soap & Oils.
EMPLOYEES - 35.

HEAT - Steam for boiling, Coal Stoves for heating

LIGHT - City Gas, Fish Oil Lamp used by Watchman

POWER - Steam

CONSTRUCTION

WALLS - In A & B Basement is stone, 1st & 2d are 16" brick, 3d & 4th are 12" brick.

FLOORS - are supported on 2 1/2" by 13" joists on 10" x 12" beams, on 10" x 10" wooden posts 15 apart.

DOORS - Iron Doors on West side of Wall between A & B, Wooden Doors on East side, on East side

IRON SHUTTERS - On all Windows (except 6) of 4th Floor looking North

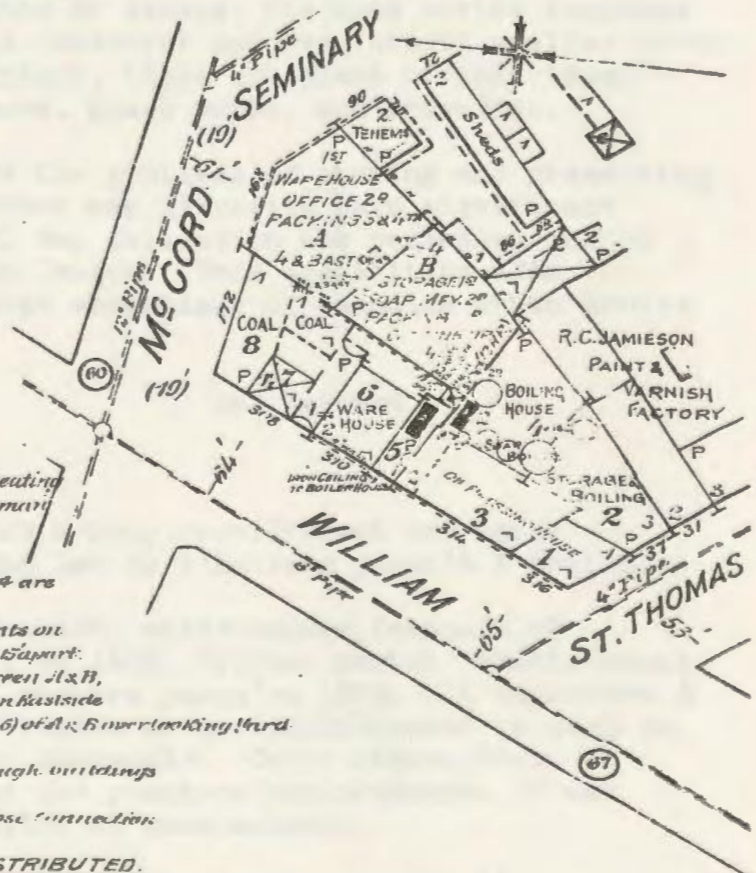
PROTECTION

WATCHMAN - Lives in No. 9th & goes through buildings 2 or 3 times before 11 P.M.

FORCEPUMP - In Engine Room with hose connection

HOSE - 80 ft. of 1 1/2 inch Rubber Hose

2 BABCOCKS & 48 HAND GRENADES DISTRIBUTED.



Until recently, few realized that there existed plans that were exclusively Canadian in nature. The company that performed yeoman service for Canadian urban historians was the Chas. E. Goad Company. While other companies mapped various Canadian cities at various times, the most extensive spatial-temporal coverage was that produced by the mapping services of Goad. Furthermore, Goad's Company, which reached its production peak in the period from 1890 to 1910, mapped urban centres of all sizes.

Chas. E. Goad began mapping operations in 1875 with a plan of Lévis. By 1885, Goad's business undertaking had become established in Canada, allowing him to return to his native England and open a branch office (eventually it became the head office) in London. In due course, Goad's business expanded to cover the whole of Canada, with offices in Montréal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The insurance plans produced by Goad were for the sole use of insurance companies; consequently, when the plans became obsolete, they were destroyed - the fate of most.

Following the death of Chas. E. in 1910, the business was reorganized. The Goad family withdrew from the plan business at the close of 1917, and the business was purchased outright by the Underwriters' Survey Bureau in 1931. The London office, however, continued to operate and still carries on under the name of Chas. E. Goad Limited, Map Publishers.

When we contacted the present-day Goad operation, the Map Collection was delighted to discover that the Company still held copies of some of their Canadian plans and daybooks documenting the operations of the Company while in Canada. It is this material that arrived last month.

Numbering over one thousand separate plates or sheets, the Goad series includes plans of cities such as Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver and over ninety smaller urban centres across Canada. In addition to city plans, there are plans of individual enterprises such as grain elevators, warehouses, glass works, and breweries.

Because of their relatively high cost and the problems of storing and preserving the large volumes and separate sheets, few other map libraries have significant collections of insurance plans. The National Map Collection now possesses one of the largest collections of insurance plans in Canada. This acquisition adds tremendously to the Collections's already large assemblage of Canadian urban source materials.

Bob Hayward

d) Une Rivière Perdue et Retrouvée

La Collection nationale de Cartes et Plans a reçu dernièrement une carte très intéressante de la région qui va du Grand Lac de l'Esclave jusqu'à l'Arctique.

Cette carte est l'oeuvre du Père Emile Petitot, missionnaire français né à Marseille en 1838. Ordonné prêtre (O.M.I.) en 1862, Petitot partit immédiatement en mission dans le Grand Nord Canadien où il restera jusqu'en 1873. Il explorera à plusieurs reprises, et à pied, cette immense région et particulièrement le nord du Grand Lac de l'Ours entre la Coppermine et le Mackenzie. Cette région était pratiquement inconnue, ayant été négligée par les premiers explorateurs. C'est une contrée ingrate, inhabitée, sans aucun arbre et sans animaux.

C'est là que le Père Petitot découvrira une rivière nommée par lui La Roncière-Le Noury, l'actuelle Hornaday. Malheureusement Petitot n'a pu l'explorer jusqu'à son embouchure et traça le dernier tronçon en s'en remettant à ses déductions et aux dires des Indiens Hare. Ainsi sur la carte de 1875 la rivière se

jette dans la baie de Franklin au lieu de la baie de Darnley.

Bien que tout le reste de la carte, sauf détails, soit remarquablement exact, c'est cette erreur surtout que l'on retiendra en allant jusqu'à croire que la rivière n'existait pas et que Petitot avait tout inventé. Car c'est le malheur de ce prêtre d'avoir exploré le pays en venant de l'intérieur alors que les autres viennent en longeant les côtes de l'Arctique. Ils ne verront pas de rivière à l'endroit indiqué sur la carte, et pour cause. Pas d'embouchure, pas de rivière.

Les premières photos aériennes, prises en 1949 seulement, permirent de "redécouvrir" la rivière et de situer exactement sa bouche.

Quant au Père Petitot il séjourna à nouveau dans le nord canadien de 1876 à 1882, date à laquelle il quitta la congrégation des O.M.I. (c'était un p'tit père à'mode). Il rentra en France et se retira à Mareuil-les Meaux où il mourut paisiblement en 1917, sans trop connaître les détails de la polémique au sujet de la rivière.

Le plus beau de l'histoire c'est que des études géologiques on depuis lors conclu que la rivière s'était déjà effectivement jetée exactement à l'endroit indiqué par le Père sur sa carte.

Mais quant à la rivière, insoucieuse de tous ces problèmes, elle avait apparemment continué à couler pendant ses 74 années d'oubli. Elle le fait toujours.

Louis Cardinal

TRAINING A MAP LIBRARY ASSISTANT

The following is an assignment given by Mrs. Anne Piternick in the School of Librarianship, University of British Columbia. Others may wish to adapt it for their own circumstances.

1. Which areas of Canada have a significant French population?

- a) National Atlas of Canada. Plate 117-118.

This gives percentage distribution of population who speak French. This atlas is being issued as single sheets, which are available separately.

- b) Atlas of Canada, Plate 53.

This gives distribution of population of French origin. Note format of this atlas. Sheets were available separately.

Compare these atlases. Neither atlas will define "significant".

2. Do you have a map illustrating a new irrigation system installed in the area around Aichi & Toyogawa, Japan?

Cartactual, #28 (v. 7 no. 2, 1971), Map #28/37-38.

Note that the source & date of this information is given.

Note also that the transliteration systems used for the Japanese names are noted.

Note the Supplement, giving information about new maps, books, etc.

Cartactual is in 4 languages: English, French, German & Hungarian.

There is a cumulated index to issues 1-20 in #20, & one to 21-26 in #26.

3. Where is Christian's Cave?

Times Index-Gazetteer of the World, p. 174 col. 2.

Note that this cave is too small a feature to be marked on the map in the Times Atlas, so no map grid reference is given.

Note also the misfilings in this column.

The Index-Gazetteer was designed as an index to the 5-volume edition of the atlas; some adjustments are required to use it with the Comprehensive Edition: the plate numbers have changed in some cases. "An index of 345,000 geographical locations" (see Choice).

4. Where in B.C. is London Mountain?

Gazetteer of Canada, British Columbia, 2d. ed., p. 391.

See explanation at back of book to find out how to use the reference point - 50 122 SW

See also 1001 British Columbia place-names.

Note that under the entry for "Whistler" you are told it was once London Mtn. - but no cross-reference from London!

5. Where were the Benedictine monasteries of medieval Europe located?

Shepherd's Historical Atlas, Map #94-95.

A good example of a map using too small a scale for the information it has to cover.

6. What would I look for if I wanted to find Marienbad on a Czech map? How far is it from Pilsen? When did it first become a spa?
 - a) Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World (1962), p. 1151.
Enters under "Marienbad" with reference from "Marianske Lazne".
 - b) Webster's Geographical Dictionary (rev. ed., 1969), p. 672.
Enters under "Marianske Lazne" with reference from "Marienbad". Compare - note (a) gives more information.

7. Where are the mineral-producing areas of the world?

Goode's World Atlas, 13th ed., Maps 45-48.

Note smallness of scale - which is somewhat compensated for by the fact that there are also mineral maps for each region, e.g. U.S., Europe. Note variety of thematic maps.
Compare this atlas with other world atlases with thematic maps, e.g. Pergamon.

8. Find a physical map of the Lake Baikal region of the U.S.S.R.

Soviet World Atlas in English, 2d. ed. (English version of Atlas Mira), Map 37-38.

Note spelling (Bajkal - see separate index, p. 77), & scale 1:3M
See review in Choice. Note entries in index under Bai-.
Compare with: Pergamon, Map 213 (1:5M Baykal)
Times, Map 42 (1:5M Baykal, with reference in index from Baikal)
Touring Club Italiano, Map 103-104 (1:15M Bajkal)
Note separate index volume.
Try to find such a map in the National Geographic Atlas.

9. How thick is the ice in Antarctica?

National Geographic Atlas of the World, 3d ed., 1970, Map #179.

Compare the size & detail of this map with the maps in the other great world atlases. (See segment B25 for greatest thickness ever measured: 14,200 ft.)

10. In what areas of B.C. are the native Indian tribes located?
 - a) B.C. Atlas of Resources. Map #13 (see also Map #12)
Compare with (b)-(d). Note variety of thematic maps in this atlas, & the explanatory text. In spite of looseleaf format, no up-dated sheets have ever been issued.
Compare this provincial atlas with the Atlas du Québec, the Ontario Economic Atlas, & other provincial atlases.
 - b) National Atlas of Canada, Map #119-120.
More information in (a) & (d). Compare with (c).
 - c) Atlas of Canada, 1957, Map #52.
More information in (a) & (d). Compare with (b).
 - d) Atlas of Indian Reserves & Settlements of Canada, 1971, Maps #7A-E.
Compare with Map #13 in (a), published 1956.

11. Sheep Lake, in the Kootenay area of B.C. changed its name in 1970. To what?
Gazetteer of Canada, no. 2 British Columbia, Supplement no. 16,
 Dec. 1970 p. 5.

12. Where were the fur trading posts of the Russian companies, the American Fur Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company? Are any of these the sites of the present-day fur trading establishments?

- a) Kerr, A Historical Atlas of Canada, 2d ed., 1966, p. 45.
- b) Atlas of Canada, Map #58
- c) National Atlas of Canada, Map #167-168

Does not give the same information as (b), & will not provide the answer to the question.

13. Which atlas has maps of all the Pacific Islands?

- a) Times Atlas of the World, 5v., 1955-1959 & Comprehensive ed.,
 4th ed., 1972, Map #122 (see also #9.)

See review in Choice.

Compare (a) with 20 small maps & (b) with 48 small maps, & maps elsewhere in atlas.

Compare also with Soviet World Atlas, Map #244 (8 small maps & map of Pearl Harbour) & Pergamon Atlas, Map #379-380.

14. What are the railroad distances from Seattle to Atlanta by various routes?

- a) Rand McNally New Cosmopolitan World Atlas, 1965, p. 226-7

Note amount of space taken up in this atlas by "padding".

This map used in World Book Atlas, p. 220-221.

New edition of this atlas (1971) omits this map & table.

- b) National Atlas of the United States, Map #230-231

Shows railroads, but no distances given.

15. Where can I find a detailed map of the Alps?

Atlante Internazionale del Touring Club Italiano, 1968, Map #12-14.

Compare with maps in other world atlases.

See review from Choice. Note Index volume with more than 250,000 names.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE MEETING, JUNE 28, 1973

Minutes of Executive meeting held in Banff, Alberta at the Banff School of Fine Arts, on June 28, 1973.

Present: Frances Woodward - Advertising
Ed Dahl - Publications
Joan Winearls - Past Pres.: - Directory
Carl Harvey - Treasurer
Betty May - President
Lorne Leafloor - Secretary

Absent: Yves Tessier - Directory
M. Wilson - Standards
T. Layng - Awards
S. Sauer - Map Library Layout
K. Lochhead - Membership
H. Stibbe - NUC

Membership:

It was considered that some thought should be given to a review of the membership to encourage active membership from those persons engaged in map custodialship. Ways and means would be investigated to enable an established membership committee to seek out new members and to investigate the cause of member drop-outs. It was suggested that Map Libraries who are depositories of Canadian topographical maps should be encouraged to join the association. Also an effort should be made to encourage more members from French Canada - either by direct contact or through the Quebec Association.

Finance

Brian Turnbull, Joan Winerals and Carl Harvey were to arrange for a financial audit and for a revised membership listing for 1973.

Committees

A letter to members inviting volunteers for committee membership was suggested. First, second and third choices might be made and the Executive will decide as to what form the invitation should take and when the mailing should be done.

Conference

1974

The site of the 1974 conference was discussed and the suggestion was that we hold a joint conference with the S L A which will be meeting in Toronto in June, 1974. Details to be worked out by Joan Winerals, Kate Donkin, and Richard Malinski.

Grants

The Executive was to look into the matter of supplementary grants to active members wishing to attend conferences but who would not be official delegates from any organization.

Constitution:

It was proposed to establish a permanent constitution committee to review and recommend necessary changes to the constitution.

Awards:

The awards committee was to meet in August to bring recommendations to the Executive regards the establishment of awards as approved by the general meeting.

Executive:

The Executive is made up at present of the following:

Executive Committee	(President Betty May
	(Past Pres. Joan Winearls
	(Treasurer Carl Harvey
	(Secretary Lorne Leafloor

CommitteesChairman

Ed Dahl
T. Layng
K. Lochhead
S. Sauer
H. Stibbe
Y. Tessier - Joan Winearls
M. Wilson
F. Woodward

Committee

Publications
Awards
Membership
Library Layout
NUC
Directory
Standards (Manual)
Advertising

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 pm.

NEW MAPS

EuropeEurope

- International map of natural gas fields of Europe.
1:2,500,000. In 9 sheets. Geneva, Economic
Commission for Europe, Committee on Gas: Hanover,
Bundes-Anstalt für Bodenforschung, 1972.
Irish cultural influence in Europe, VIth to XIIth Century.
No scale given. Cork, Mercier Press for the Cultural
Relations Committee, 1971. Pictorial map.

AfricaFrench Territory of the Afars and Issas

- Carte du Territoire Français des Afars et des Issas.
1:400,000. Djibouti, L'Office de Developpement
du Tourisme, 1970.

Oman

- Musandam Peninsula. 1:100,000. London, Royal Geographical Society, 1973.

North AmericaCanada

- Canada 1: prehistoric development. No scale given.
Calgary, The Ballantrae Foundation, 1972. 10 maps
on sheet. Inset: Geologic time scale.
Visual relief map of Canada (Visual relief map 12011)
by J. Lewis Robinson. 1:3,200,000 approx. Chicago,
Denoyer-Geppert, 1973.

Alberta

- Alberta, Canada, 1972 Hutterite colonies. No scale given.
Edmonton, Dept. of Highways and Transport, Surveys
Branch, [1973?].

British Columbia

- Regional District of North Okanagan: regional plan 1971-1986.
1:190,080. Vernon, Regional District of North Okanagan,
Planning Dept., 1972. Accompanied by text (Zoning by-law no. 62,
1972)
Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen. ca 1:126,720.
[Penticton, Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen,
Planning Dept.], 1972.
Gulf Islands, Victoria Harbour to Nanaimo Harbour (Strait of
Georgia small craft chart #3310). 1:40,000 (at Lat. 48°55' N).
In 4 sheets. Ottawa, Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1973. Insets
of harbours on all maps.
Maps to accompany Burrard Inlet--Howe Sound; preliminary
description of existing environmental conditions, Draft.
Maps #1-11 1:125,000; #12-32 1:25,000. Ottawa, Environmental
Canada, 1973. Text not published. Maps 1-11 and 33 cover area

from Sechelt Inlet/Salmon Inlet to end of Burrard Inlet & north to 50°. Maps 12-32 cover the North Shore from Whitecliff Park to Burrard Inlet & north to 49°22'.

Titles of maps:

1. Mean annual precipitation.
2. Mean annual snowfall.
3. Landforms (surface form).
4. Soil capability for urban development.
5. Soil capability for agriculture.
6. Biogeoclimatic units.
7. Land capability for forestry.
8. Land capability for wildlife - ungulates.
9. Land capability for outdoor recreation.
10. Present land use.
11. Administrative boundaries.
12. Landforms - topography.
13. Soil capability for agriculture.
14. Septic tank absorption fields.
15. Degree of limitations for dwellings with basements.
16. Degree of limitations for dwellings without basements.
17. Degree of limitations for local roads & streets.
18. Degree of limitations for shallow excavations.
19. Soil suitability for urban development.
20. Land capability for forestry.
21. Land capability for wildlife - ungulates.
22. Fisheries.
23. Land capability for outdoor recreation.
24. Present land use.
25. Administrative boundaries.
26. Transportation services.
27. Zoning.
28. Natural gas.
29. Sewer service.
30. Electricity.
31. Domestic water.
32. Derivative map for developable land.
33. Winter distribution of diving ducks.

Central Fraser Valley Information Map Series. 1:42,800.

14 maps accompanied by text 8 p. Aldergrove, B.C.,
Central Fraser Valley Regional District Planning
Department, 1974.

Greater Vancouver (WF-1332 Sheet 1). 1:126,720. Vancouver,
Greater Vancouver Regional District Planning Dept., [1972].
Approximately 1960. Prepared from provincial government
topographic maps. Shows contours and physical features.
Major roads and railways have been up-dated to 1972.

Upper Fraser Valley (WF-1322 Sheet 2). 1:126,720. Vancouver,
Greater Vancouver Regional District, Planning Department, [1972].
Prepared from Provincial Government topographic maps. Shows contours
and physical features. Major roads have been up-dated to 1972.

Sectional map and street directory of the Fraser Valley, including insets of Mission City, Abbotsford, Chilliwack and the Trans-Canada Highway from Rosedale to Hope. ca 1:54,000. Vancouver, Dominion Map Co., 1974. Printed on both sides of sheet: Road map of the Lower Fraser Valley, eastern portion; Road map of the Lower Fraser Valley, western portion. Insets: Clearbrook-Abbotsford area ca 1:30,000; Mission City area ca 1:30,000; Fraser Valley from Rosedale to Hope ca 1:126,720; Town of Hope ca 1:28,800; City of Chilliwack ca 1:30,000. Shows Centennial Trail.

Ontario

Ecological interpretative map, Ottawa - North Bay. ca 1:316,800. Ottawa, Canadian Forestry Service, 1973. Pictorial map. Cover title: Ecotour of the Trans-Canada Highway, Ottawa - North Bay. Library has copy 2 in French.

Yukon Territory

Yukon Territory official road map. ca 1:2,900,000. [N.p.] Rand McNally [for Dept. of Travel and Information, Yukon Territory, 1973]. Inset: International Hwy ca 1:27,880,000.

South America

Brazil

Mapa de Bacia Amazonica. 1:1,500,000. In 4 sheets. Rio de Janeiro, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografica e Estadistica, 1971.

Australasia

Australasia

Papua-New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands. ca 1:3,385,000. Sydney, N.S.W., Gregory's Guides and Maps Pty Ltd., [1971?] Insets: Highlands District, Lae to Mt. Hagen ca 1:1,300,000; New Guinea and its neighbours ca 1:13,940,000. On verso: Port Moresby ca 1:21,120 (inset Gerehu); Rabaul ca 1:20,000; Lae ca 1:24,000; Goroka ca 1:47,520; Mt. Hagen ca 1:25,000; Madang ca 1:25,000. Cover title: Gregory's tourist and reference map Papua-New Guinea (Map No. 520) 2nd ed.

Annual rainfall map of Papua New Guinea, 1972. 1:3,500,000 at Lat. 22°30'S. Melbourne, Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, 1973. On verso: [Highlands area] 1:1,500,000 at Lat. 22°30'S.

Christmas Island (X582). 1:50,000. Canberra, Dept. of National Development, Division of National Mapping, 1972.

Oceans

Pacific Ocean

N.O.S. Seemap Series. 1° - 4 in. (10.16 cm.) (ca 1:1,100,000) Riverdale, Maryland, National Ocean Survey, 1972 -

MAP-MART

a) Duplicate Folios for Trade:

Folios of the Geologic Atlas of the United States (U.S. G.S., 1894-1946) for sale or exchange to complete University of Alberta, Dept. of Geology collection:

<u>For Sale or Exchange</u>		<u>Needed to Complete Collection</u>	
20	64-65	1-12	57
23	67-69	14-17	73
24	72	19	81
27	74-77	21	83
29	79-80	22	141
30	82	26-27	145
36	84-110	31	150
40	112-128	34-35	189
43	130-140	37	191
46-47	143-144	41	194-198
49-50	146-149	44-45	200-202
52-53	152-153	51	204-227
55-56	156-161		
58-59	163-184		
61-62	186		

Anyone interested please contact:

Corina DeWit, Librarian,
Library,
Department of Geology,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2E1

b) Relief models available

The National Map Collection has a number of plaster relief models, based on N.T.S. sheets or sectional maps, available to any map collection requesting these. Please write as soon as possible if you are interested since preference will be given to early requests and requests from institutions in areas shown. The list of models follows:

Ottawa and District - 1925 -
Horizontal Scale 1:63,360
Vertical Scale 1" to 1,000 ft. (2 copies)

Red Deer - 1922 -
Sectional Map No. 215
Scale 1:190,080

Regina - 1923
Sectional Map No. 119
Scale 1:190,080
Vertical Scale 1" to 1,000 ft.

- Edmonton - 1920 -
 Sectional Map No. 315
 Scale 1:190,080
- Edmonton District - 1926
 Scale 1:63,360
 Vertical Scale 1" to 15,000 ft.
- Wolfville - 1928 -
 Scale 1:63,360
 Vertical Scale 1" to 2,000 ft.
- Regina - 1928 -
 International Map of the World 1:1,000,000 - N.M. 13
 Scale 1:1,000,000
- Blackfoot - 1921
 Sectional Map No. 115
 Scale 1:190,080
- Sussex - 1927
 Sheet No. 21H/12
 Scale 1:63,360
- Qu'appelle - 1926
 Sectional Map No. 120
 Scale 1:190,000
 Vertical Scale 1" to 2,000 ft.
- Brandon - 1923
 Sectional Map No. 72
 Scale 1:190,080
 Vertical Scale 1" to 1,000 ft.
- Porcupine and Pasquia Forest Reserves and Adjoining Territory - n.d. -
 Scale 1:126,720
 Vertical Scale 1" to 1,000 ft.
- Edmonton - 1927
 Sectional Map No. 315
 Scale 1:190,080
 Vertical Scale 1" to 3,000 ft.
- Shawinigan - 1928
 Sheet No. 31 I/10
 Scale 1:63,360 (2 copies)
- Sorel - 1928
 Sheet No. 31 I/3
 Scale 1:63,360
 Vertical Scale 1" to 2,000 ft.
- Quebec District - 1922 -
 Scale 1:63,360
 Vertical Scale 1" to 3,000 ft. (2 copies)
- Toronto District - 1924
 Scale 1:63,360
 Vertical Scale 1" to 1,000 ft.

Montreal District - 1924 -
 Scale 1:63,360
 Vertical Scale 1" to 1,000 ft.

Three Rivers Sheet - 1924 -
 Sheet No. 90
 Scale 1:63,360

Regina - 1922
 Sectional Map No. 119
 Scale 1:190,080

Peace Hills - 1922 -
 Sectional Map No. 265
 Scale 1:190,080
 Vertical Scale 1" to 1,000 ft.

Edmonton - 1921
 Sectional Map No. 315
 Scale 1:190,080
 Vertical Scale 1" to 1,000 ft.

Edmonton District - 1926
 Scale 1:63,360
 Vertical Scale 1" to 1,500 ft.

New Glasgow - 1927
 Sheet No. 11 E/10
 Scale 1:63,360

Three Rivers Sheet - 1924
 Scale 1:63,360

MAPMANPOWER

The Department of Geography of McGill University is seeking

Senior Map Curator

to direct a university map collection of over 100,000 items housed in the department. The Curator would formulate and implement policy concerning the acquisition, servicing, retrieval, etc., of cartographic materials. Strong interest in thematic maps as teaching aids, rare maps and in aerial photos is desirable. Owing to the importance of the map collection, greater liaison with government agencies and other Quebec universities will be required in the near future. Position open as of June 1974. Persons with M.A. degrees or equivalent experience in the cartographic field are invited to apply to:

Chairman
Department of Geography
McGill University
P.O. Box 6070, Station A
Montreal, P.Q.
Canada
H3C 3G1
(Phone: 514/392-5489)

NOTICE-BOARD

a) History of Cartography and Carto-Bibliography: Survey of Research in Progress

It is proposed to publish a volume before the end of 1974 listing research in progress in the history of cartography and carto-bibliography by scholars in as many countries as possible. The project has been initiated by me in my capacity as Editor of Imago Mundi, the international journal of the history of cartography founded by Leo Bagrow in Berlin in 1935.

By the term 'research' I mean works of critical discussion as well as works of historical scholarship. The history of cartography should be broadly interpreted to include works on the development of cartography throughout time. Please complete the form below and return the whole of this sheet to:

Professor Eila M.J. Campbell,
Imago Mundi,
C/o Department of Geography,
Birkbeck College,
7-15 Gresse Street,
London W1P 1PA, England

Signed: PROFESSOR EILA M.J. CAMPBELL,
Editor and Member of the Board
of Directors of Imago Mundi.

FULL NAME (Block capitals in Latin script please): _____

PRESENT APPOINTMENT: _____

NAME & FULL ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS: _____

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH IN PROGRESS (please be as specific as the topic permits; if more than one subject is to be listed, please distinguish them by number):

LONGER-TERM PROJECT OF WHICH THE ABOVE MAY BE A PART:

ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (e.g., if the work described is part of a co-operative project):

NOTE: The suggested date for the return of this form was 1st January, 1974.

b) ICA Working Group on the History of Cartography

The formation of a Working Group on the History of Cartography was approved by the International Cartographic Association at its fourth general assembly held on August 25, 1972 in Ottawa. The terms of reference were defined as: "The History of Cartographic Techniques and Map Production before 1900". Thematic cartography in an historical context is also considered to be within the Group's terms of reference.

Specific administrative tasks include the arrangement of programs on the history of cartography at ICA meetings, and the establishment of liaison with IGU sections and commissions with similar interests as well as with other bodies working in the field.

The Working Group is also contemplating taking on additional projects such as the compilation of glossaries of early terms or techniques, bibliographies, or perhaps lists of map collections. Canadian scholars, librarians or other interested persons are invited to contact their Corresponding Member, Dr. Henry W. Castner, Department of Geography, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, with any ideas, comments, or simply to register your interest. Every effort will be made to keep the Canadian cartographic community informed of the programs and activities of the Working Group. It is hoped that as many as possible of those involved in these areas can aid in formulating and presenting Canadian viewpoints and positions, where desirable, within the Working Group.

(Letter from H.W. Castner, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Queen's University. Corresponding Member for Canada Working Group on the History of Cartography. August 8, 1973)

By now you are aware that the International Cartographic Association created a Working Group on the History of Cartography at its General Assembly in Ottawa, in August, 1972. The terms of reference were defined as "The History of Cartographic Techniques and Map Production before 1900". Thematic cartography in an historical context is also considered to be within the Group's terms of reference.

Specific administrative tasks of the Working Group include the arrangement of programs on the history of cartography at ICA meetings, and the establishment of liaison with IGU sections and commissions with similar interests as well as with other bodies working in the field.

The working Group is also contemplating taking on additional projects. Among those already suggested include:

- (i) A directory or glossary of early cartographic techniques
- (ii) A history of cartography in various countries and regions
- (iii) A national bibliography for each country on the subject of the history of cartography
- (iv) A bibliography of map bibliographies
- (v) A carto-bibliography of techniques up to 1850
- (vi) Lists of collections of early maps. (NB. This would evidently have to be done in collaboration with the IFLA project for a World Directory of Map Collections which it is hoped will be ready for publication in December 1974.

The 7th Technical Conference of the ICA will be held April 29 to May 4, 1974 in Madrid, Spain. Dr. Helen Wallis, Chairman of the Working Group, has been asked to organize a plenary session on "Cartography and the Age of Exploration". In addition, there will be a session of papers. Authors interested in presenting a paper should submit an abstract to Dr. Wallis, c/o The Map Room, The British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG, England, before October 15, 1973. A more complete statement of the Conference program can be obtained in the June, 1973 edition of The Canadian Surveyor, pp. 178-180.

Knowing of your interest in historical cartography, I am writing to let you know of my office and to encourage you to share with me and ideas or suggestions that might be brought before the Working Group. I hope you will take the initiative to encourage other interested persons to do also as I may miss some obvious people in this my first newsletter.

At this point, I would appreciate your reaction to the proposed projects listed above. I would particularly like your ideas as to their priorities, appropriateness, etc. Perhaps you have other proposals? Without your interest and support, I will be unable to present a full Canadian viewpoint within the Working Group.

I hope that in the future I will be able to call on you again for your comments and reactions to further activities and proposals set forth by the Working Group.

c) The Boggs and Lewis Map Classification

The following request is being made to you by the sub-committee on 'The Boggs and Lewis Classification' of the Australian Map Curators' Circle. This committee has been set up to examine the need for the revision, expansion and updating of the classification schedules. We are initially concerned with the area classification and are approaching organizations and individuals in the U.S.A. and Canada to find out:-

- a) How many libraries use the Boggs and Lewis schedules?
- b) Whether north American librarians feel that the classification could achieve a wider use if an international committee were set up to expand, revise and update the classification?
- c) Whether there are expansions for Canada and the United States that are in use, all are generally accepted, and which could be adopted if published?

The Australian situation is this. The Mitchell Library, Sydney, originally altered the area numbers for Australia and New Zealand, utilizing 800-899 for Australia and near by islands and 980 and subdivisions for New Zealand. This meant a relocation of the Atlantic Ocean numbers to 997-999.

The National Library adopted the Mitchell's adaptation and several university and state libraries have followed suit. The situation basically is that the Boggs and Lewis classification is the predominant classification in use in Australia.

The overall situation appears to be one where a proliferation of adapted Boggs and Lewis classifications are being used by libraries in various countries. Do map librarians feel that the time is appropriate for remedying this situation before it become irreversible, or is it already too late?

We should like very much to know your opinions on this problem and ask that you would give this request as wide publicity as possible.

(J.F. Presett, Convenor, Boggs and Lewis Committee, Australian Map Curators' Circle, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, Australia 3052)

d) Canada Map Office

The Canada Map Office requests all map collections who are depositories to please identify themselves as such when writing to the Office. The staff cannot always recognize names of depositories amongst their correspondents, and confusion may arise as a result.

e) Fellowships 1973-74

Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the University of Cartography

Applications are invited for research fellowships in the history of cartography of \$350 per month for a maximum of three months. For further information please write to: David Woodward, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610

Guide to confusion

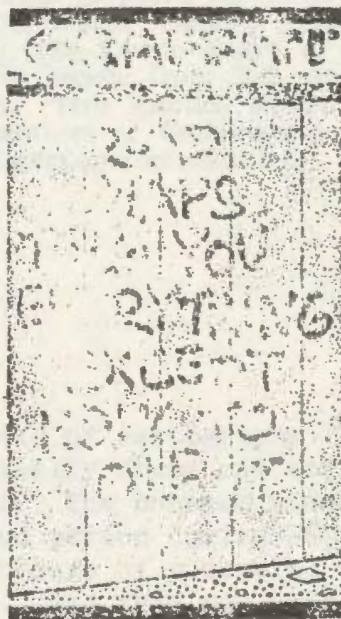
BRIDGEVILLE, Ont. (CP) — You had
 way to find your way around this city
 is to get a large ball of string or ask
 a local. It's not that hard. The chamber
 of commerce has just published a new
 new page of the city. However, the
 you can find and moving together now
 are listed in the middle of an inter-
 section. The city's largest hotel has
 been suddenly moved out of the city
 and other points of interest scattered
 have been destroyed. The chamber
 explained the situation occurred when a
 fire broke out on the top and everything
 destroyed. It's a little hard to see
 place out of the city. They had better
 place. The map shows the situation
 where the main road of the city has
 been in downtown location.

HUMOUR ???

- a) From letter received by a member of the A.C.M.L. from an Ontario government department to a request for population maps showing change 1951-61 in Ontario:

"Unfortunately the maps you requested are longer available.
As they were outdated, they were destroyed."

b)



c)

Guide to confusion

BELLEVILLE, Ont. (CP) — The best way to find your way around this city is to get a large ball of string or ask a local. Do not get a map. The chamber of commerce has just published 3,000 new maps of the city. However, the yacht club and mooring facilities now are inland in the middle of an intersection, the city's largest hotel has been suddenly moved out of the city and other points of interest somehow have been dislocated. The chamber explained the mixup occurred when a key index on the map was accidentally rearranged. If tourists decide to complain about the map, they had better phone. The map shows the chambers' office four miles west of the city far from its downtown location.

d) Map taken seriously

Fernie on map

VICTORIA (CP) — Fernie is back on the British Columbia map. The latest issue of Beautiful B.C., the official government magazine, has a 12-page spread on the Crowsnest Pass-Fernie area of southern B.C. This was the area left off a travel industry department map prepared for Expo 74 at Spokane, Wash. Because Fernie was left off, the Fernie Board of Trade voted to secede from B.C. and join Alberta. This sparked similar votes by Chambers of Commerce in other East Kootenay communities.

e) Women & Maps

In the male dominated field of cartography I have long searched for a reference to a woman cartographer; I finally found one and it may also be the earliest recorded incident of a woman map-maker. The unnamed woman was a map-maker to the first emperor of the Wu State in the San Kuo period during 222 to 248 A.D. She is reported to have suggested that as the colours of a drawing would fade it would be better to make a map in embroidery. ... and this was accordingly done ... [Science and Civilization in China by Joseph Needham vol. 3].

Robert Hayward

NEWS NOTES

- a) Maureen Wilson, Head of the Map Division, University of British Columbia Library, will be spending the July 1974-June 1975 session in England on a leave of absence with half pay. She will be working (unpaid) at Stanford's Map Agency (July to September) and the Royal Geographical Society Map Collection (October to December), and then spending some time at the Bodleian Library, visiting university map collections and map producing establishments. And, of course, taking some holiday! If anyone has any problems they might like investigated in England, they may write to Maureen, or speak to her at the A.C.M.L. Conference in Toronto.
- b) As this Newsletter was being typed, Karen Lochhead, Head of the Foreign Section, National Map Collection announced that she had decided to become a full-time mother until such time that her two small sons - Colin 2 1/2 and David, 6 months - are older. Karen was one of the organizing members of the A.C.M.L. in 1967, has been a former President and active in numerous committees. The next Newsletter will have more information.
- c) A successful three-day session of the National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee was held March 4, 5 and 6 at the Public Archives of Canada. More details will be available in the next Newsletter.
- d) Remember the dates for the 1974 A.C.M.L. Conference - June 9 to June 13. The Conference will be held at the University of Toronto; part of the conference will be held jointly with the SLA Geography and Map Division. Hope to see all of you there.
- e) Co-operation is needed from all members to produce good Newsletters. Please contribute by sending items of interest to Miss Frances Woodward, Vice-President, A.C.M.L. c/o Special Collections Library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- f) Recently received from the Library Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang.

새해를 축하합니다

1974



Card from the Library Association of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea in Pyongyang.