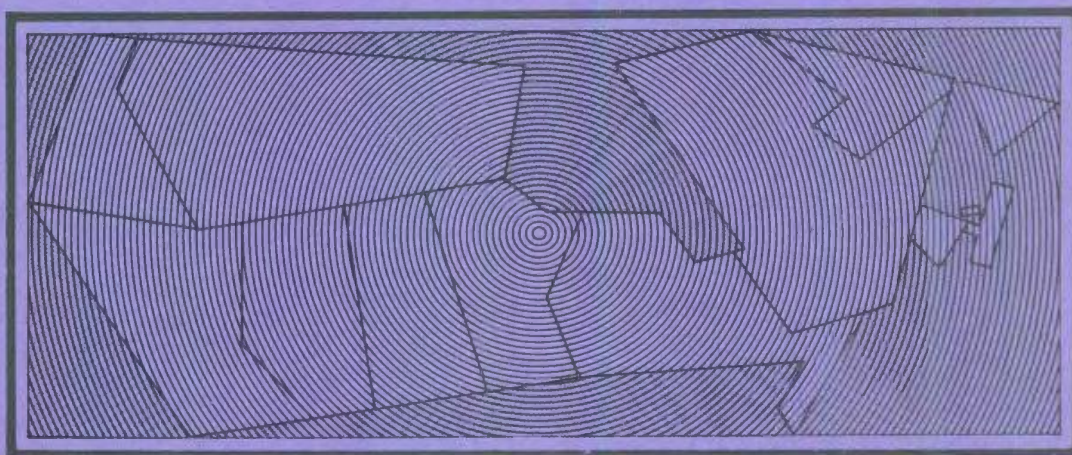


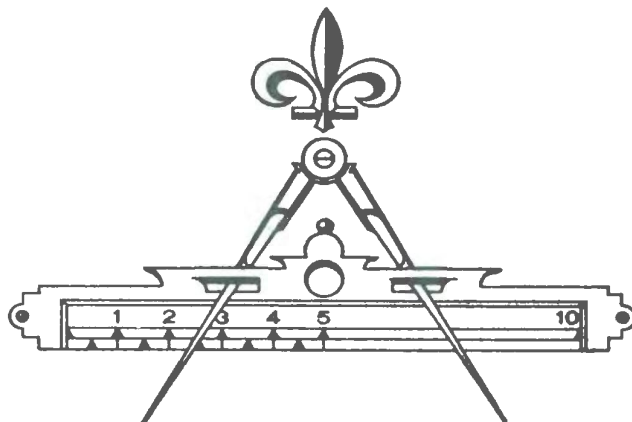
**ASSOCIATION**  
**OF / DES**  
**CANADIAN** **CARTOTHÈQUES**  
**MAP LIBRARIES** **CANADIENNES**



**BULLETIN**

**No. 17**

**FEB. 75**



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Number 17, February 1975

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HISTORICAL MAP COLLECTIONS, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION, UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH  
COLUMBIA LIBRARY

The Special Collections Division has a collection of maps for the study of the historical cartography of North America, and more particularly, of Canada and British Columbia. The maps date from about the 13th century to 1900, with some British Columbia maps of more recent vintage, displaying the state of geographical knowledge and cartographical techniques over the centuries.

Our acquisition policy is to obtain: 1) as complete coverage as possible of British Columbia non-current material; 2) maps of Canada and the Pacific Northwest prior to 1900; 3) maps of the world and of America prior to 1900; 4) facsimiles of maps, with the exception of non-Canadian town plans.

There are three complementary phases which can be seen in a brief history of the collection:

I. Howay-Reid Collection

The large libraries of Judge F. W. Howay and Dr. Robie Reid of British Columbian, Canadiana and Pacific Northwestiana, which were left to U.B.C. after their deaths in the early 1940s, including a number of atlases, and several hundred maps. The Howay-Reid maps, along with a couple of other collections of maps, formed the basis for our collecting in Canadiana and Pacific Northwest material. British Columbian is the one area where we exceed our deadline of 1900, and here we collect maps of historical interest, usually pre-World War II.

II. Rogers-Tucker Map Collection

In 1961 funds were donated in memory of a former faculty member to set up a collection of historical maps of Canada, with emphasis on French Canada and the Pacific. A start was made on a more general collection of historical cartography, at this time, with examples of the work of many important cartographers, prior to 1900. Since then the collection has been developed with the aim of providing a good collection of maps and atlases for the study of the historical cartography of North America, and more particularly of Canada and British Columbia.

III. George H. Beans Collection

About 10 years ago our University Librarian, who was then Head of Special Collections, acquired the George H. Beans Collection of Japanese maps of the Tokugawa Era (1615-1867). Since then some additions have been made to the Collection, and some European maps of Asia, particularly of Japan, have been collected. Our Asian Studies Division keeps us informed of any new facsimiles available.

Unlike the Howay-Reid and the Rogers-Tucker collections, which have been combined, the Beans Collection has been, and probably will continue to be a separate collection.

A fourth collection of maps is also separate, and consists of the maps belonging to the University Archives. This collection, which is divided into University and Faculty publications, is very small at present, but we hope it will grow, with the rest of the Archives.

To date the collection includes about 3500 maps, including manuscripts and facsimiles; 300 atlases and 400 reference books and gazetteers; and 10 periodical subscriptions. Atlases and books are catalogued by our Library Cataloguing Division. Maps are classified according to Boggs and Lewis, with an expansion for British Columbia. The cataloguing is fairly detailed, with entries for "author" (cartographer, publisher, engraver, etc.), subject, title, series if required; area; date; and classified shelf list. Unfortunately, most of our collection is still uncatalogued, and is roughly arranged by area and date.

Special Collections Division material is housed in an air-conditioned humidily-controlled vault. The maps are divided into three general sizes, and are kept in acid free neutral paper folders, one map to a folder, in horizontal metal cabinets. At present we have no facilities for proper mounting or repair work. Hopefully this will be remedied when our bindery is re-established. Maps in very poor condition are placed in a clear mylar folders, within the paper folders. We do Xerox maps, if they are in suitable condition.

As the maps must share the vault with books, university archives, manuscripts and pictures, which are already overflowing, space is severely limited. With present financial conditions, no improvement is seen in the near future. Purchases are equally restricted. However, any ordering we can do, is now done through the University Map Division, rather than through the Library Acquisitions Division.

An additional research tool in Special Collections Division is a catalogue of maps in the British Columbia Provincial Archives Map Division. At present it is an "author" catalogue, which we hope to convert to an area catalogue in the near future. The Provincial Archives concentrated on British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest, from the earliest times to the present, and is probably the largest and most comprehensive collection of maps and charts of the area. It was hoped, when U.B.C. acquired a copy of the Archives catalogue in the early 1960s, that it would be the beginning of a union catalogue of maps in British Columbia. My dream is still that we may have a union catalogue, or at least copies of catalogues, of all historical collections in British Columbia.

Frances Woodward

June 1973

## THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA NAME AUTHORITY LIST

Work is in progress in the National Map Collection on a bilingual geographical area name authority list which will eventually be used in conjunction with the "Canadian rules for entry and description of maps, charts, plans and related non-literary cartographical materials" (Canadian cataloguing rules for maps or CCRM). The specific purpose of the authority headings for catalogue entries for maps.

The Canadian names that will appear in the list will be the official names in both English and French. These names are established by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and they are accepted by that Committee before being included in the list. All other names, however, are not necessarily official names but rather, area names in common use. In the case of modern countries the official name is generally included in a note in the list. For example, the official name for Afars and Issas is French Territory of the Afars and Issas but the commonly used name - Afars and Issas - is the established authority heading.

To date, one part of the world, Africa, has been completed at the first level of specificity, i.e. the most general level. This will provide a skeleton from which to work when using area for map catalogue entries. Further levels of specificity will be added when required as maps are being catalogued.

In the organization of the list the headings are interfiled in a letter by letter alphabetical order: punctuation, diacritics and initial articles are ignored. The headings include dates where these can be established. The dates determine a chronology of events which differentiates between territorial changes without changes in name.

**e.g. Lagos Colony, 1862-66**

**AND Lagos Colony, 1886-1906**

Fortunately, such cases are relatively rare in the first level African list as these kinds of headings could be confusing.

Directly beneath the commonly used modern area name there is generally an official name note where it has been possible to verify that official name.

**e.g. Senegal**

**(Official name: Republic of Senegal)**

The note also indicates the variance between the common name and the official name. *See* references, when used, are placed directly beneath a heading. In such cases no official name note is given.

**e.g. Federation of Arab Republics**

***see* Arab Republics, Confederation of, 1971-**

*See also* references sometimes occur directly beneath a heading but when an official name note appears, the *see also* reference is placed beneath it.

- e.g. 1. Fernando Po, 1827-44  
    *sa* Spanish Guinea, 1778-1963
2. Upper Volta, 1919-  
    (Official name: Republic of Upper Volta)  
    *sa* Upper Senegal and Niger, 1904-20

This latter case does not occur very frequently in the African section of this list.

A history note generally forms part of the data accompanying each heading. The note attempts to explain very briefly some of the history of the named territory, particularly the name changes and territorial changes which clarifies the inclusion of certain names in the *see also* references. In the case of Africa, these thumbnail sketches also indicate which European nations were actively associated in the recent history of that continent.

The final feature to be found under many of the headings are the *see from* (x) and *see also from* (xx) references. These references complete the tracing chain of the area names in the list. A short example illustrating a complete chain is as follows:

Afars and Issas, 1967-  
    (Official name: French Territory of the Afars and Issas)

Overseas territory of France.

July 5, 1967 name changed from French Somaliland to  
French Territory of the Afars and Issas.

xx French Somaliland, 1884-1967

French Somaliland, 1884-1967  
    *sa* Afars and Issas, 1967-

French interest in the area began in the late 19  
century.

1897 - boundaries of the French protectorate were  
marked out by France and Emperor Menelik II of  
Ethiopia and further affirmed by agreements with  
Emperor Haile Selassie I in 1945 and 1954.

x Somaliland, French, 1884-1967

Somaliland, French, 1884-1967  
    *see* French Somaliland, 1884-1967

In French:

Afars et Issas, 1967-

(Nom officiel: Le Territoire français des Afars et des Issas)

Territoire d'outre-mer depuis 1957.

La Côte française des Somalis prend son nom actuel en 1967.

x Côte française des Somalis

xx Somalis, Côte française des, 1884-1967

Côte française des Somalis, 1884-1967

voir Somalis, Cote française des, 1884-1967

Somalis, Côte française des, 1884-1967

va Afars et Issas, 1967-

Territoire d'outre-mer depuis 1957.

x Côte française des Somalis, 1884-1967

The references used in the list are intended to ensure that the user who is searching for an area will not fail to find it because of insufficient guidance to the proper heading. The following is a description of the types of references, their formulation and use.

*See* references

These refer the user from terms and phrases that are not used, to headings that are used. They are essential to the success of the list. The user must be directed from variant spellings and phraseology to the word or phrase that has been selected to represent the area. *See* references are made in the following cases.

- a. If several names are used for an area during the same period, the official name is preferred.

e.g. Central African Federation

see Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of, 1953-63

- b. Compound names.

e.g. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1953-63

see Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of, 1953-63

Republic of South Africa, 1961-

see South Africa, Republic of, 1961-

Rhodesia, Northern, 1888-1964

see Northern Rhodesia, 1888-1964



In the case of compound names, one *see* reference only is made.

e.g. Rhodesia, Northern, 1888-1964	Rhodesia, Northern, 1888-1964
<i>see</i> Northern Rhodesia, NOT	<i>see</i> Northern Rhodesia, 1888-1964
1888-1964	Zambia, 1964-

*See also* references

*See* references are provided mainly for terms which the user may think of as an initial approach but which are not actually used for a heading. The *see* reference then guides the user to the term actually used for the area heading. *See also* references guide the user from the heading where he has found material to other related headings under which maps, charts, plans, etc. may also be found. *See also* references are much more difficult than *see* references to make and to understand. Rules used for making *see also* references in the list are as follows.

a. *See also* references are made from old names to newer names for areas.

e.g. British Central Africa Protectorate, 1891-1907  
    *sa* Malawi, 1964-  
    Nyasaland, 1907-64

b. *See also* references are made from areas to their component parts, including the current names of those component parts.

e.g. Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of, 1953-63  
    *sa* Malawi, 1964-  
    Northern Rhodesia, 1888-1964  
    Nyasaland, 1907-64  
    Southern Rhodesia, 1888-  
    Zambia, 1964-

c. *See also* references are made from a general area to a specific area.

e.g. Africa, East  
    *sa* Kenya, 1920 -  
    Tanganyika, 1923-64  
    Tanzania, 1964 -  
    Uganda, 1890 -  
    Zanzibar

d. When an area that had individual administrative status (e.g. as a colony or protectorate) a *see also* reference is made to the end product.

If such an area had changed names through the course of time before its amalgamation, the *see also* reference on the first (earliest name) entry will also bear the name of the final amalgamated state.

e.g. 1. British Togoland, 1922-56  
    *sa* Gold Coast Colony, 1874-1957



## 2. Lagos Colony, 1862-66

*sa* Gold Coast Colony, 1874-1956

Lagos Colony, 1874-1906

Southern Nigeria, Protectorate of, 1900-14

West African Settlements, 1866-88

In example 2. above: 1866-74 - Lagos was one of the West African Settlements.

1874-86 - Lagos was administered as part of the Gold Coast Colony.

1886-1906 - a separate colony once again.

1906 - joined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

In addition, when a *see also* reference is made from a general area to a more specific area, this is done one step at a time from the general area to the next level of specificity rather than from the most general to the most specific, e.g. *see also* under the heading Africa, East are to Kenya, Tanganyika, Tanzania, Uganda and Zanzibar and *not* to the next level of specificity, such as the Rift Valley region in Kenya, or the City of Tanga in Tanzania.

During the compilation of the list, an attempt has been made to include all the relevant historical geographical area names under which cartographic material can be entered. *See also* references accompany these headings, making it possible to trace a name through to the modern area or areas that now cover the territory. However, it is often extremely difficult to establish early historical boundaries because of insufficient existing data. Likewise, it is sometimes impossible to attach dates to such names and changes in those names. Consequently, a decision was made to have cut-off dates for early geographical area names. Thus, in the case of Africa, the cut-off date had been established at 1800. Prior to that date, it is difficult to establish boundaries and dates for name changes. When the need arises, historical area names will be included but they will have *see* references to the modern equivalent or equivalents.

e.g. Barbaria

*see* Morocco

Tunisia

A number of problems have been encountered during the compilation process. Sources have to be carefully checked and it has been essential to use several for each area heading. Factual information, particularly dates that are generally contained in the notes area, often tend to vary slightly between sources. In such cases an arbitrary decision has been made regarding the date.

The kinds of sources used include almanacs such as Whitaker's, the *World almanac and book of facts*, *Quid? Tout pour tous*. The *Columbia Lippincott gazetteer of the world* is valuable as it includes older area names. In this gazetteer very recent names are not found because the most recent

supplement dates back to 1961. The *Grand Larousse encyclopedique en dix volumes* is exceptionally valuable as a French source. The U.S. Department of State's *Background notes* are updated on a fairly regular basis which is an aid in obtaining recent information. The historical notes in these publications are generally good although it is advisable to verify the facts in other sources.

French sources of information have been extremely limited as they have not been generally available. However, those that have been used have given similar detail to the English sources. On occasion no French equivalent has been found for an English heading. Consequently in the working draft of the list English headings have been used. French equivalents will replace the anglicisms in the final authority list.

*See also* references require careful attention during the compilation process. It is essential to ensure that chains of reference are completed in order to avoid confusing the user. The easiest way to handle the list, particularly more complex headings, is to document each area on 3" x 5" cards. In a manual system typed cards are easy to interfile alphabetically as well as easy to correct. On the verso of the cards a record of the sources checked is kept, the date the card was typed, and the initials of the compiler. This kind of information can be of value when questions arise concerning a heading used in the list.

In conclusion, it is hoped that the geographical area name list eventually will prove helpful and practical when used in conjunction with the Canadian cataloguing rules for maps. When the list is published users will be invited to submit requests for new or revised area entries as well as to forward constructive criticism. In this way, a useful tool to aid map cataloguing will be compiled.

Vivien Cartmell

# OPEN LETTER TO BRAD FAY FROM KATE DONKIN

So you are having "The Conference" this year. Well the best of British luck to you old chap. Having been president of our Association I would have thought you would have more sense. Being persuaded is one thing, but to be so carried away as to volunteer, is something else again!

However, now it is a fait accompli it is too late to inform you that no is a shorter word than yes and should be easier to say. I think that when the conference is over this spring we should start a new society. I suggest it be called either The Annual Meeting, Freaks Society or Death Wish Society Anonymous. In any case it should be set up rather like a witches coven, meeting annually for the initiation rites of new members. To these, we could reveal with appropriate solemnity, certain incantations necessary to insure survival, under select unbelievable, inconceivable, and completely impossible situations encountered at Annual Meetings and Field Trips.

As it would be wise to get this society operating as soon as possible, I suggest that you keep notes of all disasters you encounter, both natural and supernatural, and your final solutions; necessary equipment, time tables, things you did and ought not to have done and things you didn't do and ought to have done. With your list and mine we should be able to set up at least skeleton parameters, within which our society could aid and assist our new members.

A few basic questions could be formulated to be answered by initiates before induction - a multiple guess paper for instance. The answers are obvious to the fully tried members but could form a comprehensive examination.

e.g. You should panic when:

- (1) All the tickets are sold \*
- (2) You haven't sold any tickets
- (3) No members have tickets
- (4) 1,000 tickets are sold
- (5) 10 tickets are sold you have three buses
- (6) 1,000 tickets are sold you have one bus reserved
- (7) One of your tour guides gets pneumonia
- (8) Your tour guide finds it takes 12 hours to cover your route maps
- (9) You find you have one toilet and 125 people
- (10) You find the toilet has back-up
- (11) In a 50 mile trip, 10 stops there are no toilets
- (12) The printer has lost your base map
- (13) You arrange a garden party and it rains
- (14) Everyone is inside your house and the booze outside
- (15) The booze inside and the people outside

- (16) Someone wants a drink of water - the tap is inside, everyone is inside except you and the water drinker
- (17) You think it is 12:30 and you find it is only 5:30
- (18) You are having (strawberries\*\*) and the crop's late
- (19) You have to borrow a wheel barrow for the beer from your totally abstaineous neighbours
- (20) You find 125 people know you and you don't know them
- (21) You can't remember who you are

\* Kill yourself here if someone forgot to get tickets made

\*\* Substitute corn, oysters, lobsters, depending on season and locality

This Brad is just a few samples from my 8-page list but it gives you an idea what to look for.

Now of course anyone able to survive and join our society will truly answer no never to all the above questions.

The next list will be to ask for solutions for any of the listed panic situations - for instance question 21 - no one need stay ignorant of their own name, you just wear your name tag upside down and check every so often just what it says. Question 19 - you don't need to worry if you neighbours are so totally tea, they won't recognize a booze bottle or at least won't admit it.

Most other questions are answered by a simple formula for a tour you will enjoy giving -

let X be the number expected - multiply by 2

Y be the amount of booze and food you need - multiply by 2

Z be the number of stops you want to make - divide by 4

B = buses - steady there - multiply by 1 and pray

A = weather (the unknown)

+1 = number of toilets

$$(X \times 2) + (Y \times 2) + \frac{Z}{4} + B (+1) + A = \text{Chaos and for some unknown reason success.}$$

See you in June

*Kate*

## THE CLASSIFICATION AND RETRIEVAL OF CITY PLANS

Large scale city plans pose special problems for classification, storage and retrieval. The system outlined below was developed by Ivar Heissler specifically to cope with the present holdings of the City of Toronto Archives. Now, under the auspices of the committee on Reference Systems of the Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association, it is being offered to other cities. It is presented here so that members of the association may have a chance to examine the system and consider its suitability for implementation in either city archives or map collections. Readers comments will be greatly appreciated and may be addressed either to the editor of the Bulletin or directly to Mr. Heissler, City of Toronto Archives, City Hall, Toronto M5H 2N2

Editor

### CITY OF TORONTO ARCHIVES

#### CLASSIFICATION OF MAPS BY GEOGRAPHICAL CODES USING THE GRID SYSTEM

##### GRID MAPS IN USE

Toronto Metropolitan Department of Roads and Traffic, Survey Division

Semi-Controlled Photo Map

Map Sheets: 7E/A; 7E/B; 7E/C; 7E/G; 8E/V; 8E/W; 8E/X

Scale: 1" = 1000' ( 1:12,000)

From Air Photographs Dated April 1971

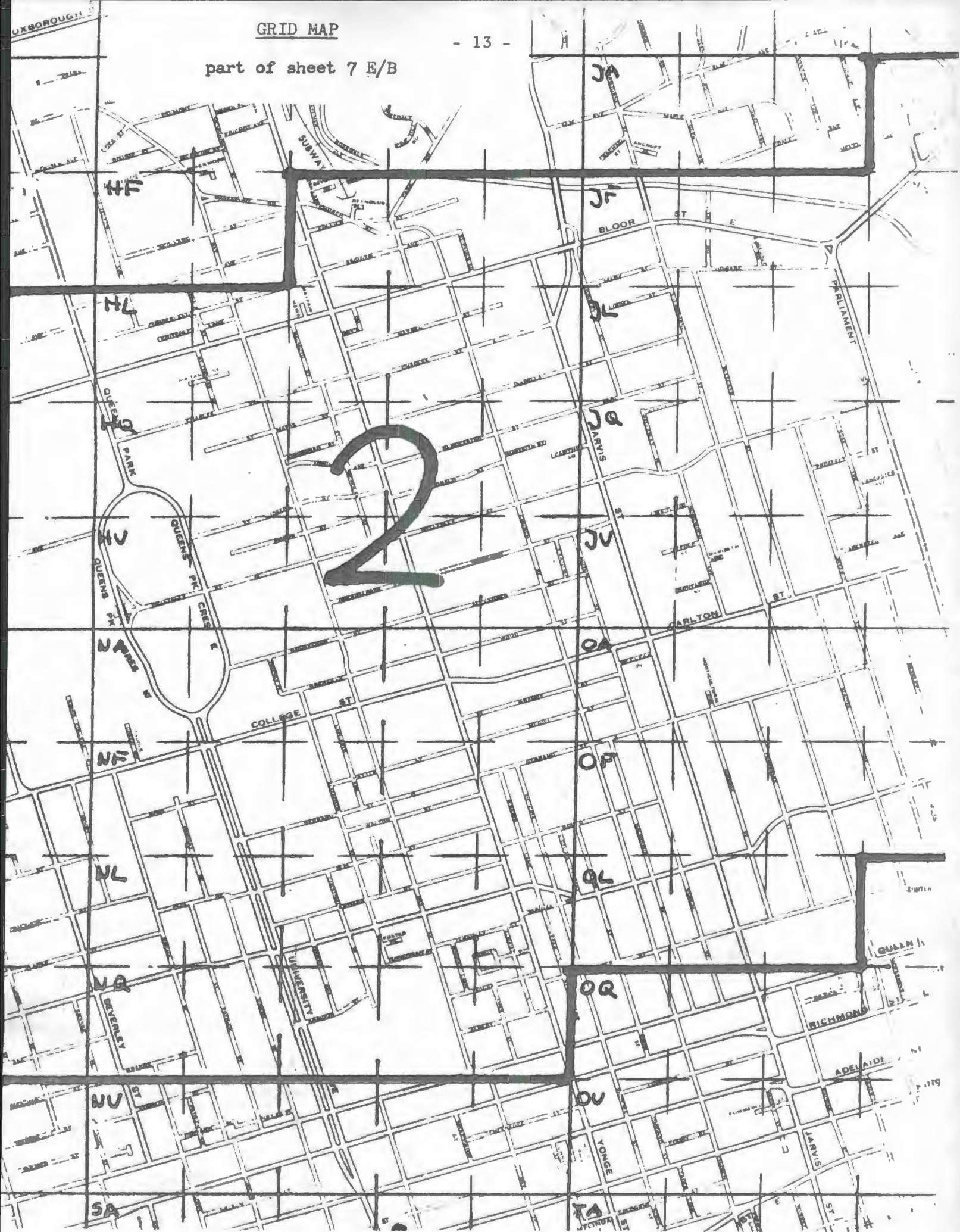
##### DESCRIPTION

Grid Lines following a north-south and east-west direction divide the SHEET into 25 BLOCKS which are subdivided into 25 SECTIONS each. BLOCKS and SECTIONS are lettered from A to Z (the letter 'I' has been omitted in order to avoid confusion with the number '1').

##### ORGANIZATION (see attached sample of adapted Grid Map)

The Grid Lines have been emphasized to make the boundaries of BLOCKS (continuous lines) and of SECTIONS (broken lines) clearly recognizable. The SECTIONS along the left side of each BLOCK are identified (example: HF means BLOCK H, SECTION F). The codes for further SECTIONS can be easily obtained by following the alphabetical order from left to right.

The identification of areas larger than BLOCKS has been facilitated by the division of the City area into 15 DISTRICTS. Their boundaries (thick lines) correspond roughly with those of organically grown areas while their numerical order reflects the growth of the municipality. Of course, DISTRICT boundaries had to follow Grid Lines, hence the odd shapes.



## APPLICATION

Using the attached sample of an adapted Grid Map, to find the geographical code for a set of drawings pertaining to the construction of the New City Hall, take the following steps:

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1) On which SHEET does the area in question appear? | 7E/B |
| 2) In which DISTRICT?                               | 2    |
| 3) In which BLOCK?                                  | N    |
| 4) In which SECTION?                                | T    |

The geographical code for the set of drawings is 7E/B-2-N1

For areas covering more than one SECTION the following procedure has been adopted:

- 1) If the map to be indexed covers more than 2 SECTIONS within 1 BLOCK within 1 DISTRICT on 1 SHEET - list only the BLOCK, i.e. 7E/B-2-N
- 2) If the map to be indexed covers more than 2 BLOCKS within 1 DISTRICT on 1 SHEET - list only the DISTRICT, i.e. 7E/B-2

However, if the map to be indexed covers more than 1 DISTRICT, each district has to be listed individually.

## Exceptions:

If the map to be indexed covers the whole City (at any given point of time), classify by CITY. Maps representing the area of Metropolitan Toronto are classified as METRO.

Maps representing other areas are indexed alphabetically by area.

## INDEXING

Although subject indexing of maps is a desirable objective, reasons of practicality forbid such an ambitious undertaking for the time being. In the meantime indexing by geographical codes serves as a very satisfactory tool, because in most cases researchers ask for maps of certain areas, not about certain subjects.

Thus an index card shows (from top to bottom):

Geographical code - Author - Title - Date - Type of Map - Inventory No. - Other geographical codes for areas also covered by this map (see attached sample of index card)

The information on the card has been drawn from the INVENTORY SHEET FOR MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS AND DIAGRAMS (see attached sample) which serves as a permanent record for every item that has become part of the map collection.



DATE OF ACCESSION: \_\_\_\_\_ NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF INVENTORY: \_\_\_\_\_ NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

CLASSIFICATION NO.: Instructions on indexing for the  
City of Toronto Archives

OR. AG.: (originating agency)

AUTHOR: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PUBLISHER: \_\_\_\_\_

PUBLISHING PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NO. OF OR. AG.: \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE: see Map Classification Guide

SCALE: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 :

AREA: short identification of area boundaries

CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

MAIN SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER SUBJECTS: \_\_\_\_\_

SIZE (inch): \_\_\_\_\_ (cm): \_\_\_\_\_

SOURCE QUALITY: original/certified copy/copy/reproduction

LOC. OF ORIGINAL (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

MEANS OF PRODUCTION: blueprint, ink, pencil, etc.

MATERIAL: \_\_\_\_\_ COMPOSITION: no. of items

PHYSICAL CONDITION AT DATE OF INVENTORY: excellent/good/satisf./poor

short description of apparent signs of deterioration

REFERENCE COPIES & DUPLICATES: list of alternative copies

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF ACCESSION: \_\_\_\_\_ NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF INVENTORY: October 4, 1974. NO.: 119

CLASSIFICATION NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

OR. AG.: \_\_\_\_\_

AUTHOR: Viljo Revell and J.B. Parkin Associates, Architects & Engineers

TITLE: Toronto City Hall and Civic Square

PUBLISHER: \_\_\_\_\_

PUBLISHING PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: 1961

FILE NO. OF OR. AG.: \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE: Drawing - Construction

SCALE: varies 1 :

AREA: New City Hall

CODE: 7 E/B - 2 - NT

MAIN SUBJECT: New City Hall, construction

OTHER SUBJECTS: \_\_\_\_\_

SIZE (inch): 49 \* 32 (cm): \_\_\_\_\_

SOURCE QUALITY: copy

LOC. OF ORIGINAL (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

MEANS OF PRODUCTION: white-print

MATERIAL: paper COMPOSITION: 17 sheets

PHYSICAL CONDITION AT DATE OF INVENTORY: good

REFERENCE COPIES & DUPLICATES: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTES -

RETRIEVAL

At the moment all items belonging to the map collection are filed according to their inventory numbers. If at all possible they are stored in map drawers protected by acid-free paper.

November 11, 1974

Ivar Heissler, archivist

REPORT ON THE FOURTH SERIES OF THE KENNETH NEBENZAHL JR. LECTURES IN THE  
HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

This year the Nebenzahl lectures in the history of cartography were held from the 14th to the 16th of November at the Newberry Library, Chicago on the topic "Mapping of the American Revolution." An appropriate subtitle to the lecture series could have been "Three Centuries and the Revolution" for an attempt was made to examine the maps produced of the Revolution scene first, at the time of the events, then one century later, or, the 19th century cartographic view, and finally, the 20th century cartographic interpretation of the events.

Dr. Brian Harley (Montefiore Reader in Geography, University of Exeter) who has conducted research into the London map trade of the 18th century delivered two lectures entitled "American Military Maps: A European Culture" and "Maps and Military Decision Making." In brief, Harley's well illustrated lectures presented the idea that all mapping at the time of the events, whether in the British or the American camps, was derived from a common European mapping experience based primarily on a shared cartographic education. This education was influenced by such works as John Muller's A Treatise containing the Elementary Part of of Fortification and John Love's Geodaesia: or the Art of Surveying and Measuring of land Made Easy. Developed within the same intellectual environment it is not surprising that the cartographic products of all the combatants were strikingly similar in such elements as symbolization, colour, and to a degree, scale. Having established the origin and type of map produced, Harley then approached the cartographic works of this era not from a carto-bibliographical point of view but from the perspective of a late 18th century map user. Harley stated that the role that maps played and the kind of maps used depended upon the operational level of the user. For example, the printed maps, which were the most inaccurate maps available, were often used unwittingly at the political level contributing to the failure of many campaigns. At the level of the on-line officers, the small scale printed maps were of little value and it was here that the large scale manuscript reconnaissance maps, which emphasized roads, trails and relief, were used. Another point made by Harley was that the commonly held idea that the British naval forces were better equipped with information of the American coasts as a consequence of Holland's and DesBarres' surveys is in fact incorrect. Harley stated that the charts were not readily available at the time of the Revolution and those that were covered the area north of where the naval activity was taking place.

Dr. Lawrence Towner's (Director, Newberry Library) lecture on the 19th century mapping of the war was a summary of 19th century American historiography. That he did not use graphics detracted somewhat from his presentation. He did, however, make the point that, with few exceptions, the maps drawn during the 19th century to illustrate the events of the Revolution were of poor quality. Few formed an integral part of text in which they appeared but acted merely as illustrations. The major exception

to this trend was Justin Winsor's monumental work Narrative and Critical History of America vol. VII.

The final lecture was given by Dr. Barbara Bartz Petchenik, cartographic editor of the Atlas of Early American History, on the 20th century approach to mapping the Revolution. It appears that the trend of using maps merely as illustrations and not as data, begun in the 19th century, has continued to the present day. Petchenik was highly critical of authors and editors who would never think of "lifting" paragraphs from third rate authors but who lay aside these scruples when it comes to maps. Inaccurate and illegible maps are copied time and time again with no concern for accuracy or design. Furthermore, the great majority of maps produced in books lack both source and credits. Petchenik's talk ended with examples from the forthcoming volume of the Atlas of Early American History dealing with the Revolution. From her examples this atlas should be a cartographic landmark when released.

Collectively the series of lectures were informative and this brief overview does not do them justice. A more complete appraisal will be possible after the lectures appear in printed form in 1976. I eagerly await this publication to see how the editors deal with the problem of reproductions, as one of Harley's lectures was illustrated with more than 60 slides.

Robert J. Hayward

November 1974

REPORT ON THE 40TH IFLA GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

WASHINGTON, 16-23 NOVEMBER, 1974

1. MEETINGS AND CONSTITUTION

As agreed at the Moscow meeting in 1970, the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection at present meets in alternate even-numbered years. The meeting held at Washington, D.C. was the third official meeting of the Subsection.

2. OFFICERS OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND MAP LIBRARIES SUBSECTION

The following officers elected to the Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Subsection have now completed their fourth year in office:

Mr. Ib Rønne Kejlbo (Chairperson)  
Danish Royal Library  
Copenhagen

Dr. A. H. Sijmons (Vice-Chairperson)  
University Library  
Amsterdam

Dr. Walter W. Ristow (Director)  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C.

M. Edmond Pognon (Director)  
Bibliothèque Nationale  
Paris

Mme. A. V. Kozlova (Director)  
Lenin State Library  
Moscow

Dr. Helen Wallis (Secretary-Treasurer)  
British Library  
London

As committees normally are elected for three years with possible re-appointment for another three (with staggered roster of retirements) it was expected that elections for a new committee would be held at Washington. The Secretary-General of IFLA has, however, asked that Subsections retain their present officers until 1975-76, when the new IFLA statutes will be implemented.

At the Washington Subsection meeting, however, the following two new officers were added to the SAC.

Dr. Lothar Zögner (Director)  
Staatsbibliothek  
Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin

Mr. Hugo L. P. Stibbe (Director)  
Public Archives of Canada  
Ottawa

### 3. WORLD DIRECTORY OF MAP COLLECTIONS

The World Directory of Map Collections, which the Subsection sponsored as its first project, at the Copenhagen meeting in 1969, is in final processing. A few questionnaire returns are still awaited, but the Chairman of the Directory Work Group hopes to get final copy to the Chairman of IFLA's Publications Committee early in 1975. It is expected that the Directory will be published by Verlag Dokumentation (Germany), which firm has been designated as IFLA's official printer. Members of the Directory Work Group include the following:

Miss Joan Winearls, University of Toronto  
Dr. Emil Meynen, Institut für Landeskunde, Bonn.  
Dr. Michael Sanderson, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich  
Dr. A. H. Sijmons, University Library, Amsterdam  
Dr. Iraida I. Kodes, Leningrad Public Library  
Dr. Joachim Dammhain, Leipzig (Deutsche Bücherei)  
Dr. Tanaka, for Asia

A number of other Subsection members have, however, also been helpful and cooperative.

### 4. ISBD (MAPS)

A working group to prepare the ISBD (International Standard Bibliographic Description) for Maps was formed this summer (1974), through the offices of Mrs. Dorothy Anderson, Director, IFLA International Office for UBC (Universal Bibliographic Control). The members are as follows:

Hugo L. P. Stibbe (Chairperson)  
Registrar  
Canadian Map Resources  
Public Archives of Canada



Mr. David Carrington  
Reference Department  
Geography and Map Division  
Library of Congress

Miss Maria Chu  
Map Curator  
Department of Geography and Geology  
University of Hong Kong

Mrs. M. Mallet  
Centre national de la recherche scientifique  
Centre de Documentation  
Paris

Mr. E. H. van de Waal  
Nederlandse Stichting Informatie - en Dokumentatiecentrum voor  
Kartografie  
Geografische Instituut der Rijksuniversiteit  
Utrecht

Dr. Lothar Zögner  
Chief, Map Division  
Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz  
Berlin

Miss Leena Miekkaavaara  
Helsinki University Library

Miss Monique Pelletier  
Department des periodiques  
Bibliotheque nationale  
Paris

Elizabeth McDonald of the International Office for U.B.C. will act as  
Secretary, address as follows:

Elizabeth McDonald  
Secretary, IFLA ISBD (Maps) Project  
c/o International Office for UBC  
Reference Department  
The British Library  
Great Russell Street  
London WC1B 3DG  
Great Britain

A first organizational and working meeting of the Group was held in Washington on November 19, 1974, based on a working paper prepared for the meeting by the chairman.

In addition, the Working Group ISBD (Maps) held an open informational type of meeting on Wednesday, November 20th, where attendants were given the opportunity to ask questions related to the ISBD (Maps).

## 5. NEW PROJECTS

Two new working groups were established in the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection:

1. Working Group on a multi-lingual glossary of cartographic terms in libraries:

Mme. A. V. Kozlova (Chairperson)  
Lenin State Library  
Moscow

2. Working Group on education for map librarians:

Dr. Lothar Zögner (Chairperson)  
Staatsbibliothek  
Preussischer Kulturbesitz  
Berlin

It was left to the Chairpersons of these working groups to select their own working group members. Some names were, however, suggested and submitted for consideration.

## 6. WASHINGTON MEETING

### 6.1 Papers

The following papers were given at the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection:

"Planning of Map and Atlas Work in Soviet Scientific Libraries"  
by Mme. A. V. Kozlova and I. I. Kodes (USSR).

"Report on the West Berlin Meeting of November 1973 and some further Thoughts on the Training of Map Librarians" by Dr. Lothar Zögner, West Germany.

"The Training of Map Curators in Great Britain" and "The Map Librarian in the Mid 70's" by Dr. Helen Wallis, Great Britain.

## 6.2 Tours

The program of the Washington meeting of the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection included tours of the following institutions:

1. U.S. National Archives:
  - a) the Federal Cartographic Archives
  - b) the Center for Polar Archives
2. The National Geographic Society
  - a) the Society's Library
  - b) the Society's Cartographic Division and Map Library
3. The Library of Congress' Geography and Map Division in Alexandria, Va.
4. The U.S. Geological Survey in Reston, Va.
  - a) The National Cartographic Information Center
  - b) The U.S.G.S. Library

## 7. ELECTION OF OFFICERS (IFLA)

The IFLA Consultative Committee in its meeting of November 17, 1974, recommended the names of the proposed President and Vice-President(s) of IFLA for submission to the General Council. The General Council on Saturday, November 23, 1974 elected P. Kirkegaard (Royal Library, Denmark) as the new President of IFLA with 57 votes. The next and only runner up was H. C. Campbell (Canada) with 20 votes.

The General Council elected R. Vosper (U.S.A.) for Vice-President with 38 votes. The next runner up was J.S. Soosai (Malaysia) with 13 votes. There were two other candidates for this office.

## 8. FUTURE MEETINGS

The next IFLA General Council Meeting (the 41st) will be held in Oslo, Norway, August 11-16, 1975. This meeting will not be a general open meeting with papers, etc. The Oslo meeting will be entirely devoted to the proposed restructuring of IFLA itself. Consequently, the meeting will be somewhat restricted in that only members of the Standard Advisory Committees, working groups and committees; members of the executive and secretariat, etc. are invited. It is hoped to keep the total number of

attendants at around 500. The Geography and Map Libraries Subsection will not be meeting in Oslo. An invitation has been received to hold the 42nd General Council Meeting (1976) in Seoul, Korea. The dates have not been finalized yet, but the month of September was suggested.

## 9. NEW IFLA JOURNAL

Volume 1 - 1975, No. 1 of the IFLA Journal was distributed to all attendants of the 40th General Council Meeting. The Journal is to be the official quarterly Journal of the International Federation of Library Associations.

The contents of the first issue are as follows:

Introductory note	.....	W. R. H. Koops and M. Wijnstroom
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Foreword to the first issue	.....	H. Liebaers
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IFLA's Programme for UBC: the Background and the Basis	.....	D. Anderson
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The Forty Years of the Committee on the Exchange of Publications	.....	I. Gombocz and M. J. Schiltman
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The Restoration and Conservation of Library and Archive Materials as an International Task	.....	J. Wieder
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News Section

Subscription notes

Free to IFLA members, for non-members DM 48. = per annum, postage plus.  
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Federal Republic of Germany

Hugo Stibbe

MAP LIBRARIES AND THE MAP USER: THE MAP USERS COMMENT

Ottawa Regional Meeting, October 1974

On October 7, 1974, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Ottawa Chapter, held a meeting at Parkdale United Church Hall. In the early part of the evening members who were able to do so met over supper to renew acquaintanceships and to take part in a very pleasant informal exchange of news.

By 7:30 these twenty persons were joined by a larger group for a panel discussion on the topic "Can map librarians and map producers improve their services to the public?" Four speakers made brief statements and animated discussion followed.

David MacDonald, of the Community Development Division, Planning Branch, City of Ottawa, discussed his needs as a planner who not only uses existing maps and plans for his studies, but is also involved in the production of maps. He had numerous suggestions as to how we, the map librarians, could improve our services. One of the more encouraging suggestions was more publications utilizing and indexing the map resources of a particular institution.

Mr. Harold Leiken of Eades and Fenton Real Estate related his difficulties in obtaining cadastral maps of rural areas. During the discussion, suggestions were made as to where he could obtain such information.

Mr. Marc Lafrance from Indian Affairs, Historic Sites, related his numerous experiences doing research at various institutions where archival maps are housed. He felt that valuable information may be obtained from these maps and suggested improved methods of cataloguing. He did however, agree that map librarians cannot cater to the whims of each and every researcher.

Professor John Clarke from the Geography Department at Carleton University provided us with humorous anecdotes of his dealings with map librarians. He suggested more publications which could be profusely illustrated with cartographical material. These should be used at various levels of the educational system to familiarize individuals with the assortment of maps and plans and other related cartographical material. The discussion proved interesting and educational.

Unfortunately, this is too brief an account and it does not indicate the real impact this meeting had on the participants. Meetings of this nature are beneficial to our Ottawa Chapter. More meetings are planned and we hope that ACML members in other parts of the country get together and hold their own local meetings.

Tom Nagy

## BOOK REVIEWS

REVIEWER: Richard I. Ruggles, Professor of Geography,  
Queen's University.

Nagy, Thomas L., Ottawa in Maps, A Brief Cartographical History of Ottawa, 1825-1973. Ottawa par les Cartes, Brève Histoire Cartographique de la Ville d'Ottawa, 1825-1973. Ottawa, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1974. pp. ii, 87, 30 maps and plans, 4 building elevations. Price \$2.50 Cat. No. SA2-72/1974, Information Canada.

In R.A. Skelton's germinal historical survey of the study and collecting of maps (1) are outlined ten tasks facing the ardent among us whose affections are focussed upon archival map treasures. To be sure, most of these goals are the particular concern of the keepers' of maps; that is, the recording, locating and movement of map and of associated documentary sources, the compilation and publishing of bibliographies and indices, conservation practices, and the promotion of inter-library cooperation.

However, one of his assigned tasks has particular significance both for the specialist historical cartographer and also for the general reading public. This is his adjuration that historical map collections advertise themselves more effectively by the organisation of exhibitions, and especially by publications which illustrate the richness of their map resources.

The National Map Collection has long been aware of its responsibilities in this regard and in the last few years has increasingly engaged in a publication program which is of great benefit to scholars, teachers, students and the public at large. This historical atlas of Ottawa is the first of what, it may be hoped, will be further urban-oriented imprints from this source. It is natural and fitting that the premier research model be the national capital, the site of the National Map Collection.

It is also likely that the atlas will come to be adjudged, if not as the progenitor, at least as a prototype for those latent urban historical atlases which may presently be in gestation. Pioneers are, wittingly, assigned the roles of precept and example. Thomas Nagy's atlas will, for the most part, stand these tests well in time. However, for the least part, there is a present test for which full marks cannot be assigned, that of map legibility. This is the fault of the general printing design, and not of cartographic research. But of this more is to be said later.

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1. Skelton, R.A., Maps: A Historical Survey of Their Study and Collecting, University of Chicago Press, 1972.

This bilingual portrayal of the history of the nation's capital is a judicious culling from over three hundred maps housed in the Collection, of approximately one-tenth of this number. These illustrations are printed in tandem with explanatory texts on the facing pages, and the entire suite is arranged temporally from 1825 to 1973. The descriptions do not relate merely to the apposite maps but are consecutively coordinated as an essentially continuous essay on the history and historical geography of Ottawa. Courtney Bond's useful Introduction not only guides the reader to the first map of the site of the city but also incapsulates the highlights of this urban story. The Appendix lists the National Collection's complete holdings of maps for Ottawa and area, providing thereby an invaluable inventory of resources for those wishing to delve more deeply or widely in this region. Each map is provided with as full a provenance as is available, along with its necessary physical lineaments.

A page size of about 10 1/2 by 12 inches is used, and since there are only 97 pages in all, the resulting atlas is of practicable weight and dimensions. The original scales of the chosen maps range from at least 1:600 to 1:400,000. Notwithstanding the changes in scale which were occasioned during atlas production, most maps would be reasonably readable, even those of small scale which have been considerably reduced, if the reproduction procedures had not vitiated against it. As a result, the maps from 1:600 to about 1:6000 in scale are moderately satisfactory, and those of smaller scale are much less so.

The cause of this lack of legibility, as has been previously suggested, is the graphic approach used. The colour scheme of the atlas is gold and royal blue, possibly meaningful in city heraldry, and these colours have been used as the design code of the atlas. The maps are printed in blue on gold background, with blue frames; the English text is printed in gold and that of the French in blue. The map reproduction method is thereby controlled by two factors: the density of the gold and blue inks used in printing the text, which has been carried over necessarily to the printing of the maps; and the half-tone reproduction of the maps, using what appears to be a 133 dot screen, and printed in solid blue over the solid gold base. The consequent colour effect of the blue dot over gold is that of burnished copper. The consequence of the larger dot size for the line work is the blurring of edges, and the essential fragmentation of smaller lettering. Unfortunately, some of the utility of the atlas has been impaired by this overriding design constraint. For maps with simpler design, bolder forms and larger lettering, even those of small scale, such technical interference does not have as deleterious an effect.



The compilation of the maps has been admirably undertaken for the growth of the urban conformation is clearly discernible: the germination of the three main nuclei of Upper By Town, Lower By Town and Hull on the Quebec shore, and their eventual conurban amalgamation; cameos of site designs for public buildings, and a projected citadel fortress on Parliament Hill; the inauguration and development of city planning; and many other interesting transects through Ottawa's map history. Moreover, paper of high quality, its glossy surface, good page composition and the gold and blue inks combine to present a strikingly artistic production.

\* \* \* \* \*

REVIEWER: Joan Winearls is Map Librarian at the University of Toronto Library

The National Atlas of Canada, Macmillan, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Information Canada, 254 pages, \$56

There are many things maps can tell us at a glance that cannot be learned as well from words. For example, anyone looking at The National Atlas will know better than most how much of Canada is made up of water; that the discharge of water in the Mackenzie River system is nearly as great as the St. Lawrence River; and that population is generally confined not only to the southern border areas but also to the cities and particularly to southern Ontario and southern Quebec though we must so often go into the more northerly regions for our fuel, minerals, power, wood and sometimes animal resources.

The cost of this, the fourth edition of Canada's National Atlas (17 years after the third), may appear high to some, but it is not unwarranted considering the length of time an atlas takes to compile as well as the technical precision required in drafting and reproduction. The atlas is not bilingual but will be issued in English and French editions.

The atlas begins, as is usual, with plates on the physical environment. The first 70 pages are devoted to these topics. These are some of the most attractive maps in the whole atlas, leading off with the striking ones on relief. The maps range in level: many, particularly the geological ones, are for experts; but the unusually good explanatory notes added to many plates make them understandable to the layman.

National atlases are most often compiled from maps already in existence, (usually at a larger scale), with the addition of new information. However, many in the physical section of this atlas are new, produced from as yet unpublished materials. The plates on fresh water and wetlands, geological provinces, post glacial rebound, surface materials and soil climate are examples of this.

The compilation sources for each map, listed at the back of the volume, are excellent. They reflect the fact that the cartographers have realized they should show detailed sources for their work in common with authors of other scientifically produced works.

Following the physical section is a general section on people, including all the general population maps, both contemporary and historical as well as maps on exploration, Indians and Eskimos, the evolution of settlements, education and languages.

The historical section seems unusually detailed for a general atlas of this type and some of it seems repetitive. Exploration, particularly, has been covered fairly comprehensively in earlier editions of the atlas as well as in school atlases and from the list of sources one can see that an enormous amount of time and effort has been put into the section. Conversely, later periods are neglected; and the map of the evolution of southern settlements is not very effective. According to the preface to this section this is only the beginning of a program for historical maps which will be continued in later editions. However, I am not sure that the National Atlas is the place for such a comprehensive treatment of this topic.

In the general population section the reader becomes aware of an increased number of graphs in this edition, as compared with earlier ones. These are generally most useful and effectively complement the maps. Some subjects are not always "mappable" and in such cases the graphs give one a more realistic picture. The maps on religion are a case in point: the maps are at too small a scale to show a reasonable pattern of religious affiliation, whereas the graph clearly shows the number of adherents to each religion in proportion to the total population for each province. Immigration and vital statistics are also best shown in graphs, as are age, sex, and marital status and unschooled population; majority and minority languages are, on the other hand, effectively shown by county in map form.

Half the atlas is on economics, beginning with such topics as gross national product, international trade and personal income. This increased coverage of economics over the last edition will make it more useful to the business world and considering the dominance of economics in all our lives it would also make it of greater educational value to the public, although some of the maps are fairly sophisticated in concept and require knowledge of statistics.

The agricultural maps concentrate on the value of products rather than just the amount cropped, and the section is preceded by notes useful in interpreting the information. All the agricultural maps and particularly the

one classifying types of farming should be closely examined in light of the increased takeover of farmland by urban development. It is too bad that some land capability maps derived from the ARDA series now being produced by Environment Canada could not have been included for comparison.

Maps on forestry, fisheries and minerals follow, again supplemented by graphs and notes. For the first time, the topic of construction is included in editions of the National Atlas. The proportional value of building permits for major cities as well as new transportation features, and power projects are shown. The graphs clearly show the astounding growth in the construction industry since 1945. The section on manufacturing is almost totally in graph and tabular form, probably necessitated by the small scale of the maps. The transportation maps are fairly clear and straightforward. There is a striking cartogram of the reduction of travel time in Canada from 1893 to the present in which the shape of the country is shown in size proportional to the number of hours it takes, or took, to go from Montreal to Vancouver. The map on roads is especially effective as a density factor is used rather than an attempt having been made to show individual roads. This map has obvious correlations with the density of population maps. Maps on communications, radio, television and power should be of interest to the general public because few of us are probably aware of the sophistication of recent developments in these areas.

Generally, the atlas is attractive and easy to use. Because many maps are in fact double-page spreads, it is important that the pages can be made to lie nearly flat and that little or no information be lost at the crease. The excellent binding assures this. The red cover with the title in gold is serviceable and eye-catching, the contents pages are clear and the many prefaces are illuminating.

This edition is considerably reduced in size from the last and is smaller than other national atlases. This means that the maps are at a smaller scale. Considering the size of this country that presents a great problem. The plates are approximately 20 inches by 15 inches when open, whereas The National Atlas Of The United States and the Economic Atlas of United States and the Economic Atlas of Ontario are about 26 inches by 18 inches. Of course, increasing the size would have increased the price and weight of the book - but the best atlases are unfortunately neither cheap nor small. Despite the size limitation the maps are generally precise and clear. The colors are good, strong but not garish, the symbols are usually clear and varied enough and the layouts are generally pleasing, considering the constant need to blow up and inset southern Ontario and southern Quebec areas on many of the maps. Unfortunately, some of the dot work (particularly on the population distribution) may be a little hard to pick out, another manifestation of the size problem.

The problem of the date of the information is a somewhat different and difficult one. It basically reflects the value that the federal government places on a national atlas. This atlas has been in progress effectively since the early 1960s and the dates of the information on the maps range generally from 1961 to 1974. For instance, the map on fuels

incorporates the most recent information available, yet most of the maps related to people were prepared from 1961 census data. It may not be generally understood why 1971 census data could not have been used. The answer lies in the amount of time and money that a government sees fit to devote to such a project. The less money put into it, obviously the longer it will take to produce and the more outdated the maps will be on the day of publication. It is obvious that the government should have a policy of producing a new edition every decade based on the census of that period, and that the publication date should be no later than the mid-point of the decade, i.e. 1966 and 1976. As this is not the case, unfortunately we will not see the 5th edition in 1976. A change in policy would be desirable, for an atlas such as this has a potential educational and practical value to citizens as great as any other government publication.

This review first appeared in The Globe and Mail, Saturday, November 9, 1974.

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### MAP EXCHANGE

#### University of Ottawa

The Map Library, University of Ottawa, has the following duplicates, as described below, available for distribution. If interested, please contact the Map Library requesting further information and detailed descriptions of all volumes available. Map Library, General Library, University of Ottawa, 65 Haste Street, OTTAWA, Ontario K1N 6N5 (613) 231-6830.

Canada. Department of the Interior. Atlas of Canada, 1906. Folio, 4 copies, 83 mounted sheets of col. maps and diagrams, half morocco. Worn; 2 copies lack spines; 2 copies top cover detached; 2 copies spine leather torn, one badly; back cover 1 copy damp-stained, one slightly water-stained; spine and covers gilt; corners worn, 1 torn.

Canada. Department of the Interior. Atlas of Canada, 1915. Folio, 8 copies, 124 plates mounted col. maps and diagrams. 5 copies half morocco; 3 of these lack spines; other 2 spine torn; 1 copy back and front covers detached; corners worn. 3 copies buckram; 2 original, other rebound; 1 spine torn at base; 1 copy lacks title page; 1 copy leaves water-stained.

In addition the University of Ottawa has compiled a list of maps wanted which are now either out of print or out of stock. Anyone interested in receiving a copy of this list for purposes of exchange should contact Velma Parker, Acting Map Librarian, at the address above.

#### University of Toronto

The University of Toronto Map Library has the following Geological Survey of Canada Maps to exchange. Any library wishing to make an exchange on a one to one basis (give or take a few) should get in touch with: The Map Library University of Toronto Library, John P. Robarts Research Library, 150 St. George Street, TORONTO.

To Give Away: 'A' Series: 9A, 21A, 36A, 41A, 43A, 50A, 57A, 63A, 66A, 67A, 91A, 157A, 161A, 162A, 163A, 164A, 165A, 174A, 185A. .

GSC Pub. Nos: 700 (2), 930 (2), 932, 934, 936, 1001, 1704, 1705, 1706 (2), 1707, 1708 (3), 1710, 1714 (2), 1751 (2), 1754 (3), 1756, 1830, 1831 (2), 1833, 1961, 1962, 1993 (2), 1996, 1997 (2), 1998 (2), 2017 (2), 2020, 2021, 2033, 2038.

In return, the library would like to acquire the following maps:

GSC 'A' Map Series: 3A, 9A, 10A, 12A, 28A, 47A, 56A, 101A, 102A, 114A, 116A, 120A, 144A, 146A, 156A, 169A, 181A, 184A, 186A, 191A, 197A, 200A, 227A, 248A, 249A - 251A, 256A, 262A, 270A, 280A, 287A - 289A, 294A, 295A, 300A, 301A, 303A, 329A, 330A, 348A, 349A, 363A, 368A - 371A, 373A, 383A - 386A, 405A, 407A, 408A, 420A - 422A, 436A, 441A - 445A, 450A, 458A - 476A, 479A 181A, 484A - 488A, 493A - 496A, 498A - 500A, 507A - 524A, 535A - 537A, 540A - 545A,

547A, 550A - 552A, 558A, 564A, 572A - 575A, 582A, 583A, 586A, 589A,- 591A, 594A, 595A, 597A,- 601A, 609A - 611A, 617A, 618A, 622A, 623A, 629A, 630A, 649A - 651A, 655A - 657A, 663A, 664A, 666A, 668A, 669A, 672A, 675A,- 687A, 699A - 702A, 706A, 707A, 708A, 710A, 711A, 714A - 726A, 728A - 737A, 740A, 742A - 746A, 748A - 783A, 785A,- 806A, 808A, 812A - 815A, 817A - 819A, 821A, 822A, 833A, 836A, 837A, 839A - 841A, 846A - 849A, 853A - 855A, 857A - 861A, 863A - 866A, 868A - 870A.

#### McGill University

The following maps are wanted by McGill University. Please send list of maps in same series which you want to: Lorraine Dubreuil, University Map Collection, Department of Geography, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station A, MONTREAL, Quebec, H3C 3G1.

GSC Preliminary Maps: 35-1, 36-1, 36-9, 36-14, 36-17, 36-18, 36-20, 37-11, 37-12, 37-19, 37-20, 37-22, 37-23, 37-24, 38-4, 38-8, 38-9, 38-11, 38-14, 38-15, 38-16, 38-17, 38-18, 38-19, 38-21, 28-23, 39-4, 40-11, 40-12, 40-14, 43-1, 43-4, 43-13, 44-15, 44-17, 45-6, 45-9, 45-27, 45-28, 46-1, 46-13, 47-9, 47-16, 47-20, 47-26, 48-19, 48-24, 49-4, 49-7, 49-8, 49-10, 49-12, 49-18, 49-19, 49-21, 50-16, 50-27, 51-6, 51-10, 51-25, 51-26, 52-24, 52-25, 52-27, 54-1, 55-1, 55-3, 44-1959, 47-1962, 4-1967, 6-1968, 11-1968, 19-1968, 2-1969, 7-1970, 8-1970, 23-1970, 25-1970.

#### University of Western Ontario

The Map Library of the University of Western Ontario has started to collect certain Canadian maps of a semi-archival nature, i.e. first editions of 1:50,000 NTS for the whole country; all editions of 1:50,000 maps for Ontario, all editions of 1:63,360 maps for Canada; first editions of 1:250,000 maps for Canada. Since some missing maps are difficult to locate would any readers who keep NTS duplicates and who would be willing to check their holdings please contact Serge Sauer at the Map Library, Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario, LONDON 72, Ontario.

#### National Map Collection

Betty Kidd would like to collect any surplus sheets of the 1957 Atlas du Canada. Anyone with sheets spare please contact her at: National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, OTTAWA, Ontario K1A 0N3

## Prince Edward Island

The Public Archives of Prince Edward Island has the following maps surplus to the collection. Anyone interested in these maps should contact H.T. Holman, Assistant Archivist, Public Archives, Box 1000, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

1. Church's Mineral Map of Nova Scotia. A. F. Church & Co., Bedford, Nova Scotia, 1889.
2. Joint Maps of the International Boundary Between United States and Canada. U.S. Geological Survey, 1922-1924 (61 sheets).
3. Nevada Basin (2 sheets), Nevada Plateau (2 sheets), Utah Basin (2 sheets) scale 4 miles to 1 inch (no publication data).

\* \* \* \* \*

David Rhind of the University of Durham, England, writes the following in a column on cartography in The Geographical Journal, (October, 1974, p.63):

### CARTOGRAPHIC SEX

It is not well known that I am a great supporter of feminist ideals (provided that my dinner is always ready). Musing over bandaged feet, I reflected how few women there are in senior cartographic posts in this country - three out of about thirty by my definition of 'senior'. No female university lecturers in the subject come to mind in the UK and only two moderately known examples exist in the USA.

It may well be that fewer females, or fewer female graduates, turn to cartography as a job. Is it because they realise that they will have to be very gifted, dynamic and lucky to progress at all? Are women simply better (and cheaper) at doing mechanical things and quite unsuited to the demanding, gin and tonic life of a high-level cartographic executive? Perhaps there are no suitable management trainees left after all the best ones become map librarians. Much more likely than all these is a 'lock out' practised by male chauvinists in a largely traditional field. When asked for his reaction to more than a token representation of 'senior' females at meetings, one well-known cartographer produced unprintable oaths ... I guess we are still some way from a female head of Ordnance Survey.



## EMPLOYMENT REQUIRED

The following letter and curriculum vitae have been addressed to the Association. Would anyone who knows of any openings please contact Ms. Saez at the address given.

Dear Sir:

I am a Chilean, I wish to live and work in Canada. Through the Canadian Embassy in Santiago, Chile, I have been accepted as an immigrant. Enclosed is my resume (curriculum vitae).

Because the Canadian Embassy does not have much information concerning job possibilities in the Cartographic Field, I am taking the liberty of writing to your Institute hoping to obtain help in this area.

To begin with, I would like to know about the possibility of employment in the Institute which you direct. Should there be no opening, I would appreciate any assistance, through your office, such as addresses of federal or private Cartographic Entities to whom I can write with respect to employment.

Any comments concerning employment possibilities in this field would be of great value.

Sincerely,

Bertina Ines Silva Saez

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Bertina Ines Silva Saez  
Date of Birth: April 12, 1946  
Address: Los Azahares No. 2498  
Poblacion Pedro Montt  
Santiago, CHILE

### Educational Background:

- State Technical University, 3 years, 94 credits (Technical)
- 4 months Course in Geodetic Computations in the Cartographic School in the Canal Zone - Panama
- Course in Computer Hewlett-Packard (Electronic Calculator) operating and programming.

Working Experience: 8 years working full-time in Geodetic Computations in the National Geographic Institute

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### National Union Catalogue Committee

The committee's 1975 meeting will be held in Ottawa at the Public Archives of Canada from April 21-23 inclusive. (Room 154, 9 a.m.). As has been customary in the past members of A.C.M.L. may attend the meeting as observers. The present membership of the N.U.C. Committee is as follows:

Mr. Ralph Daehn	member	University of Guelph
Mrs. Kate Donkin	member	MacMaster University, Hamilton
Mrs. Barbara Farrell	chairperson	Carleton University, Ottawa
Mr. James Knight	member	National Map Collection, Ottawa
Mr. Richard Malinski	member	Simon Fraser University
Mr. Hugo Stibbe	member	National Map Collection
Mr. Yves Tessier	member	Universite Laval
Miss Joan Winearls	member	Toronto University
Miss Frances Woodward	ex officio member	(President A.C.M.L.) University of British Columbia

The several changes indicated in this list are caused by the resignation of the chairperson, Mrs Beverly Chen and the (hopefully temporary) loss to map libraries of Dave Dairon and Bill Oppen. The enthusiastic work of all three in this committee is greatly appreciated and will be badly missed.

Although the official agenda has not yet be drafted for the N.U.C. April meeting, the following items will most likely be discussed:

1. Hugo Stibbe will provide a detailed report (more comprehensive than that appearing on p.p 20) of the first meeting of the international working group ISBD maps, held in Washington D.C. during the 40th general IFLA council meeting in November 1974.
2. Further amendments to the existing first part of the draft Canadian map cataloguing rules.
3. The activities in the National Map Collection and the Ontario University Libraries Cooperative System map group concerning the area name authority list project.
4. 1974-75 Annual Report of the N.U.C. Committee to the General Business Meeting of the A.C.M.L.
5. The rest of the three day working session will be taken up with the continuing discussion of the remaining part of the draft Canadian Map cataloguing rules.

Hugo Stibbe/Barbara Farrell

### Awards Committee

The Awards Committee would be interested to know of those persons who wish to qualify for a ACML Map Librarianship award. If you are interested in submitting a paper for an award please contact the Chairman, Awards Committee who will advise you of the requirements for submission. It is intended that two awards be given. One award would go to a technical paper concerning some aspect of map curation and the other would go to some other subject related to maps.

Lorne Leafloor  
c/o Departmental Map Library  
Dept. Energy, Mines & Resources  
615 Booth Street  
OTTAWA K1A 0E9

### Conservation Committee

The preservation of the maps and other cartographical materials in our collections must be one of the main considerations of each of us as we perform our daily duties. Many of the problems we see - the effects of the acid content of the maps themselves, the results of poor storage and careless handling, etc. - are common to all map collections. Unfortunately few have access to specialized conservation services. The Conservation Committee of the A.C.M.L. would like to know what your problems are and what solutions or partial solutions you have found; for this information, a questionnaire will be circulated later in 1975. However, I would appreciate your comments or thoughts on problems at any time.

At the moment, I am looking for several A.C.M.L. members who are keenly interested in conservation and who are willing to contribute time and thought in 1975 to work on this conservation committee. If you are interested, please write to me as soon as possible.

Betty Kidd  
Head, Conservation Committee

### Directory Committee

Very satisfactory progress is being made on the new edition of the Directory. A comprehensive questionnaire has been devised and circulated by Ralph Daehn, and the early response has been most encouraging. The deadline for submissions was 15th January. Anyone who failed to return the questionnaire by that date should check immediately with Ralph Daehn to ascertain whether the inclusion of their material is still possible.

Barbara Farrell

NOTES

Line 16. ... prepared by Gary Poulin

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Resource Atlas, Island of Newfoundland, Saint John's, Department of Forestry, and Agriculture, 1974.

Nova Scotia Development Atlas. Halifax, Department of Development, 1973-  
Sections issued: climate; agriculture; secondary manufacturing.

The Globe, Journal of the Australian Map Curators' Circle, Number 1. August 1974. Annual subscription (covering a calendar year) for individual membership is \$1.00, for institutional membership \$10.00. Overseas subscriptions add \$1.00. Write P.A.G. Alonso 3, Macfarlan Street, South Yarra, Victoria 3141, AUSTRALIA

\* \* \* \* \*

NOTES

The 1975 Annual Conference of the A.C.M.L. will be held at Mount Alison University, Sackville during the week of June 15-21. The specific dates will be finalized later. (The timing of the Conference should allow those members interested to attend the C.I.S. meeting in Fredericton. At this time Brad is making a general call for papers for the Conference. Some papers have been promised for the Archival Section but as yet there has been nothing offered in the field of current maps. Brad also wishes to know the feelings of the membership about including one or more workshop sessions. Anyone with ideas or papers to offer please contact Brad Fay at: Information Centre, Maritime Resource Management Service, P.O. Box 310, AMHERST, Nova Scotia

Microfilm copies of the sectional maps, 3 mile series, all editions, are available from Glenbow Archives, 2nd Street West, CALGARY, Alberta. There is an Alberta reel and a Manitoba reel, each \$10.00

Township plans of the Canadian West is now available from the National Map Collection. The listing was prepared by Gary Poulin, assisted by Francine Cadieux.

New Acting appointments at the National Map Collection: Acting Head, Canadian Section - Ed Dahl; Acting Head, Reference Unit of Canadian Section Miller Langelier; Acting Head, Cataloguing Unit of Canadian Section - James Knight.

The new A.C.M.L. Archivist has been recently announced - James Knight of the Public Archives. Former officers of the Association who have not previously forwarded their files to the A.C.M.L. Archives should do so.

Mrs. Betty Kidd recently spoke to the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society on using maps in family history studies. The paper in a printed format will be available from the Ottawa Branch very soon.

Persons living in Canada and Canadians working outside the country who have experience in library and information science service outside Canada and the United States are being sought for inclusion in a new index. The work is being sponsored by the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa to develop a basic information file of those whose expertise might be useful to Canada. First publication, on microfiche, is scheduled for 1975 and the deadline for inclusion in the first index is April, 1975. The compilation of this index is being undertaken by Dr. Fred Matthews and Miss Doreen Fraser of the School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. B3H 4H8, from whom entry forms can be obtained.

#### Society for the study of Architecture in Canada

Map Librarians whose collections include architectural plans will be interested in the following excerpts from a letter received from William Dendy, Membership Chairman, Toronto Historical Board, Stanley Barracks, TORONTO, Ontario.

I am writing to you as membership chairman of the SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ARCHITECTURE IN CANADA - SOCIETE POUR L'ETUDE DE L'ARCHITECTURE AU CANADA.

The Society was founded in June and it is a non-profit educational and charitable organization whose membership is open to all who are interested in Canadian architectural heritage and the future of architecture in Canada. The Society will hold its first Annual Meeting in Edmonton in May 1975. The session topic will be "Ethnic Architecture on the Prairies". A newsletter will begin publication shortly. It will feature news of the Society and provide a forum for an exchange of information on topics of interest to the members.

If you would like further information concerning the Society, please contact myself, a local member of the Board of Directors or the President of the Society, Mr. Martin Eli Weil, SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ARCHITECTURE IN CANADA - SOCIETE POUR L'ETUDE DE L'ARCHITECTURE AU CANADA, Box 2935, Station D, OTTAWA, K1P 5W9.

The declared aims of the society are "to encourage the evaluation, interpretation and maintenance of our resources in architecture in its broadest sense by:

- establishing fruitful communication between concerned groups and individuals;
- distributing information about activities of interest to such parties;
- fostering the conservation and use of all manner of architectural records;
- stimulating scholarly publication in the history of architecture and related fields; and
- supporting the cause of historic preservation wherever important works of architecture are threatened."

The Australian Map Curators' Circle 1975 Seminar and Workshop will take place at St. Mary's College, University of Melbourne from February 19-21.

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#### REVISION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGUING RULES

The following communication concerning the revision of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules has been received from Dr. Jean Lunn, Chairman of the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing. Would those members of A.C.M.L. who have relevant experience with the rules please consider this question carefully and direct any preliminary comments either to me or to Hugo Stibbe.

Editor.

#### AACR NEW EDITION                      WHAT CHANGES DO YOU WANT?

Plans are being made for a new edition of the Anglo-American Catalog(u)ing Rules. A Joint Steering Committee for the revision of AACR has been appointed, representing the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, the British Library and the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing. The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing represents ASTED (M. Pierre Deslauriers, Mme Paule Rolland-Thomas), CLA (Mr. Jack Cain, Dr. Ronald Hagler), and the National Library of Canada (Mr. Hlib Sirko, Dr. Jean Lunn).

The Objectives of the revision are:

1. To reconcile the British and North American versions of AACR and to produce a single text.
2. To incorporate all amendments and revisions since 1967 when the first editions were published.
3. To consider for inclusion all work currently in process and all proposals

for amendments put forward by a date not later than July 31, 1975.

4. To provide for international interests in AACR as are made known by the above date.

It is not the intention to make any comprehensive or radical revision of Part I of AACR, although some changes and clarifications may be expected. Part II is susceptible to a considerable amount of change especially in the light of International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions for various media. Part III is in need of development.

A question of particular interest is the extent to which AACR, designed for integrated catalogues incorporating records of all media, can accommodate the needs of libraries dealing with particular types of material, e.g. maps, technical reports, exhibition catalogues, AV, legal materials, serials, etc.

Persons or organization wishing to make suggestions for revision of specific rules and/or express their views on whether or how AACR can meet the requirements of catalogues of special materials, are urged to communicate with: Dr. Jean Lunn, Chairman, Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, Room 213, National Library of Canada, OTTAWA, Ontario, K1A 0N4. at the earliest possible date. The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing needs time to review and to co-ordinate suggestions and to forward them to the Joint Steering Committee before July 31, 1975.

#### AACR NOUVELLE EDITION

#### QUELLES MODIFICATIONS SOUHAITEZ-VOUS

La préparation d'une nouvelle édition de Anglo-American Cataloging Rules est enccours. On a déjà mis sur pied un comité conjoint directeur, le Joint Steering Committee, pour la révision de AACR, composé de représentants de l'American Library Association, de la Library of Congress, de la Library Association, de la British Library et du Comité canadien de catalogage. Le Comité canadien de catalogage est composé de représentants de l'ASTED (M. Pierre Deslauriers, Mme Paule Rolland-Thomas), de la CLA (Mr. Jack Cain, Dr. Ronald Hagler), et de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada (Mr. Hlib Sirko, Dr. Jean Lunn).

Les Objectifs de la révision sont les suivants:

1. Concilier les divergences britannique et nord-américaine de AACR et me produire qu'une seule édition.
2. Intégrer tous les changements et toutes les révisions effectués depuis 1967, année de publication des premières éditions. (A noter que la version française est à jour jusqu'en février 1973).
3. Prendre en considération toute étude actuellement en cours et toutes propositions de modifications présentées au Joint Steering Committee avant le 31 juillet 1975.
4. Susciter des commentaires sur AACR au niveau international avant la date limite mentionnée plus haut.

Il n'y aura pas de révision complète ou de changements radicaux de la première partie de AACR; par contre, on procèdera à quelques modifications ou éclaircissements mineurs.

Les descriptions bibliographiques internationales normalisées pour les divers média exigeront une révision considérable de la deuxième partie. La troisième partie a besoin d'être élaborée.

Un des problèmes qui suscite un intérêt particulier à l'heure actuelle est le suivant: dans quelle mesure AACR, conçu pour les catalogues intégrés comprenant des notices de tous les média, peut-il aussi accommoder les besoins des bibliothèques spécialisées dans certains genres de matériel, comme par exemple les cartes géographiques, les rapports techniques, les catalogues d'exposition, le matériel audio-visuel, les documents juridiques, les périodiques, etc...

Les personnes ou les organismes désirant faire des suggestions pour la révision de certaines règles et/ou exprimer leur point de vue à savoir si oui ou non, ou de quelle façon AACR pourrait concilier les exigences des catalogues de matériel spécialisé, sont priés de communiquer dans les plus brefs délais avec: Madame Jean Lunn, Présidente, Comité canadien de catalogage, Chambre 213, Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, OTTAWA, Ontario, K1A 0N4.

Le Comité canadien de catalogage aura besoin de temps pour examiner et coordonner les commentaires et suggestions reçus afin de les faire parvenir au Joint Steering Committee avant le 31 juillet 1975.

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# PUBLICATIONS

The publications of each calendar year are distributed without charge to all members of the A.C.M.L. for that year. Back copies of the Proceedings and the Bulletin are available at the prices quoted below. Back copies of the Bulletin are available only to A.C.M.L. members.

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Chaque année, les publications sont envoyées gratuitement à tous les membres en règle de l'A.C.C. Les anciens numéros des Comptes rendus et du Bulletin sont disponibles aux prix indiqués ci-dessous. Seuls les membres de l'A.C.C. peuvent obtenir les anciens numéros du Bulletin.

I.	Proceedings of the annual conferences	*	Comptes rendus des conférences annuelles
	1. 1967		\$3.00
	2. 1968		3.00
	3. 1969		3.00
	4. 1970		3.00
	5. 1971		3.00
	6. 1972		5.00
	7. 1973		5.00

## II. Bulletin

No. 1.	Vol. I, No. 1, (1968) (2 pp.)	\$ .20
No. 2.	Vol. II, No. 1, March/mars 1969 (66 pp.)	.60
No. 3.	Vol. II, No. 2, November/novembre 1969 (77 pp.)	.70
No. 4.	Vol. III, No. 1, March/mars 1970 (9 pp.)	.90
No. 5.	Vol. III, No. 2, June/juin 1970 (9 pp.)	.90
No. 6.	Vol. III, No. 3, November/novembre 1970 (12 pp.)	1.20
No. 7.	Vol. IV, No. 1, March/mars 1971 (12 pp.)	1.20
No. 8.	Vol. IV, No. 2, May/mai 1971 (4 pp.)	.40
No. 9.	Vol. IV, Nos. 3 & 4, March/mars 1972 (22 pp.)	2.20
No. 10.	Vol. V, No. 1, June/juin 1972 (11 pp.)	1.10
No. 11.	Vol. VI, No. 1, 1972-1973 (16 pp.)	1.60
No. 12.	Vol. VI, No. 2, 1972-1973 (18 pp.)	1.80
No. 13.	Vol. VI, No. 3, October/octobre 1973 (45 pp.)	2.00
No. 14.	Vol. VII, No. 1, March/mars 1974 (43 pp.)	2.00
No. 15.	May/mai 1974 (35 pp.)	2.00
No. 16.	November/novembre 1974 (39 pp.)	2.00

## III. Directory of Canadian Map Collections/Répertoire des Collections des Cartes Canadiennes. Joan Winearls, Yves Tessier. 1969. 72 pp. Out of print/Epuisé

Please address requests to:

Publications Committee  
Association of Canadian Map Libraries  
c/o National Map Collection  
Public Archives of Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

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Adresser vos demandes à:

Comité des publications  
Association des carto-thèques canadiennes  
a/s Collection nationale de cartes et plans  
Archives publiques du Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3