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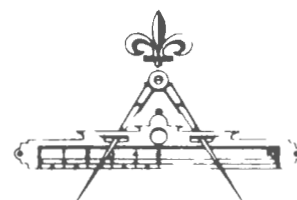
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show me around. It was interesting to note that he had a good working knowledge of every aspect of the work in the publishing house and he also knew all employees by their Christian names. It was there that I encountered the old British tradition whereby the employees called Mr. Bartholomew "Mr. John" as he is one of a number of Bartholomews in the business.

In conclusion, I found that the exercise of visiting various map collections in the United Kingdom was most beneficial as it has led to a greater appreciation of how some of those collections function.

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EXPERIMENTS WITH SKYLAB SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHY

Lou Sebert
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

Specially-flown satellite photography was obtained over a few areas of southern Canada in the spring of 1974. The special metric cameras in SKYLAB obtained imagery at two basic scales: 1:950,000 and 1:2,800,000 (compared to the ERTS satellite basic scale of 1:3,400,000). Because of the relatively high resolution of these photographs, they can be enlarged several times without significant loss of detail.

At the time of this writing, the SKYLAB imagery is being evaluated for cartographic applications --- particularly for planimetric mapping at scales of 1:250,000 and 1:50,000. These investigations are being conducted by the Surveying Engineering Department, The University of New Brunswick; The Department of Photogrammetry, Laval University; and the Topographical Survey Directorate, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Investigations include the determination of the accuracy of the determination of planimetric control points from SKYLAB imagery, evaluation of the provision of supplementary ground control for mapping purposes, aerial triangulation possibilities, interpretation possibilities of such imagery, map revision possibilities and photomapping possibilities.

Preliminary results indicate that such imagery would be useful for map revision in northern areas of Canada, and for the supplementation of horizontal control for 1:250,000 mapping and provisional 1:50,000 mapping. Several additional significant results are expected from the remainder of the investigations.

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DEACIDIFICATION, LAMINATION AND THE USE OF POLYESTER FILM ENCAPSULATION

*Preservation Office,
U.S. Library of Congress*

At the Library of Congress, the lamination of manuscripts having archival value, i.e., documents which should be preserved indefinitely, as distinguished from those which need be preserved for 50-75 years or less, has been almost entirely abandoned in favour of techniques which are much less damaging to the originals and which leave them completely accessible for future treatments if needed. In other words, we have adopted a much more cautious attitude toward any process which might render future treatment either impossible or economically unfeasible.

When the Barrow process is correctly used and precisely monitored, the life expectancy of laminated documents may be archival, although we do have some reservations about this. As you know, there is ample evidence that lamination without deacidification and alkaline buffering is nearly worthless as an archival preservation technique. We consider it absolutely essential, therefore, that all materials be laminated, deacidified and buffered with an alkaline salt leaving approximately 3% reserve in the paper. However, most presently used aqueous treatments for deacidification and buffering cannot be depended upon to leave this degree of alkaline reserve in all papers, papers which may differ widely in kind and condition and thus in their receptivity to the treatment. For example, the rather commonly used Barrow "one-shot" method, using two grams of dissolved magnesium carbonate per litre, does not leave an adequate alkaline reserve in treated paper. Hopefully, future investigations will make it easier to predict the percentage of alkaline reserve left in the sheet by a given treatment. This is an area in which L.C. scientists are presently conducting research.

For documents of limited value, which can be categorized as requiring less than archival preservation, we see no reason why cellulose acetate lamination should not be used, and we continue to use lamination for such materials. However, since L.C. places most documents in the "archival preservation" category, in practice, we now laminate very little except a few maps. On the other hand, for documents requiring archival preservation, i.e., those documents which should be expected to last at least 500 years, we believe that there is sufficient evidence of the inadequacy of lamination to eliminate it as an acceptable technique in such cases.

We prefer to use instead, techniques like polyester film encapsulation which cannot physically damage documents in any way. Polyester film is by far the strongest physical support medium we have found. Moreover, it is instantly reversible, whereas the lamination process can be reversed (i.e., the film and tissue can be removed) only with great difficulty and sometimes not at all. Thus, with polyester film encasement, the option for additional treatment is left open.

We believe also that many documents undergo significant deterioration as a result of the 340°-360° F heat of the laminator, even though they may be subjected to such heat and pressure for the relatively short period of 20 seconds to 40 seconds. It is an observable fact that many documents darken or yellow significantly in the process. Further, there is evidence in our own collections that many materials laminated from 15-20 years ago are now turning brittle within the lamination. It is impossible to discover all the reasons for this because we cannot perform destructive analytical tests on the actual artifacts. However, the evidence is enough for us to adopt a much more cautious approach to lamination. We are certain, however, that one reason for the deterioration of the laminated documents is the unpredictability of aqueous deacidification and buffering treatments. Another reason may be that the cellulose acetate used did not conform to the suggested specifications set forth by Wilson and Forshee in N.B.S. Monograph No. 5, 1959.

W. J. Barrow, the pioneer of the whole process, left adequate guidelines for the testing and control of his deacidification solutions. We know, however, that some of his most specific recommendations are not being carried out in a consistent manner by restoration workshops in this country. As an example, titration of deacidification solutions is a very important and fundamental method for checking such solutions, both before and during the treatment process. This is, in fact, almost the only practical way to monitor the percentage of saturation which, in turn, indicates the degree of buffering capacity. When I first came to L.C. several years ago, I found no knowledge of this method of checking the effectiveness of deacidification solutions and, in fact, no real control of such solutions. Even today, few workshops know anything about the proper control of deacidification solutions.

Although our own Restoration Office now has far more precise methods for controlling aqueous deacidification and buffering procedures, these controls are not yet foolproof, simply because the documents themselves are so variable. As noted above, techniques are needed which predict, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, the full effect of a given treatment. There is, for example, no easy and convenient way, at the moment, of measuring the alkaline reserve in a treated artifact. Unfortunately, and this is not generally recognized, there is no correlation between pH and alkaline reserve. Only by soaking test papers having a similar composition and water receptivity to the documents being treated can one test for alkaline reserve by destructive titration, and only on that basis can one assume that the documents will be similarly treated.

As for polyester encasement, the film and the acrylic doublecoated tape used to seal the edges of the envelope have been successfully aged in our laboratory for 60 days --- the equivalent of about 500 years of natural aging with little to no deterioration. Further, we have aged a variety of papers, both those which have been deacidified and buffered and those without treatment, for similar periods of time. In the case of newsprint, folding endurance of the encapsulation was in excess of 6,500 folds. On this basis alone, the strength of a laminated document is simply not in the same class with polyester film encasement. Polyester film encasement provides additional protection to the treated document in that no matter how brittle the paper it is nearly impossible to fracture the document after it has been encased in polyester film, if a four-edge seal is used.

A comprehensive research programme into all aspects of cellulose acetate and other types of lamination is needed before any final pronouncements can be made. We know, however, that there are enough unexplained problems with lamination to suggest that it should be used cautiously and only under precisely controlled conditions. On the other hand, there are almost no problems with polyester film encapsulation. Of course, most techniques can be faulted in some way. Polyester film is heavier than lamination; it also has a high gloss. The question is one of judgment between several factors.

We do not presume to advise others to change their techniques because we have broadened the scope of techniques for the treatment of our own collections. This library is very fortunate in having several techniques for preserving artifacts, from microfilming, to "phased preservation", to "partial stabilization treatments", to the very careful and time consuming work of preserving single artifacts of great rarity. Other institutions will have fewer options.

We do suggest, however, that those interested in the archival preservation of their collections should: 1) evaluate their present procedures in terms of their potential for damage to the documents being treated and 2) seriously consider some of the newer procedures available. No single treatment is a panacea for every preservation problem. Obviously, however, the best treatment is that which does as little harm to the document as possible.

We are now preparing for publication a pamphlet on the technique of polyester film encapsulation and will be glad to send this to you when it is available. This pamphlet suggests that polyester film encapsulation is a new and valuable preservation tool which may service better than lamination in many instances. Which process should be used on a given document, however, is a decision for the librarian or archivist, and is dependent upon the nature of the materials, their preservation category and other factors, many of which differ from situation to situation.

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CARTOGRAPHY WITH A DIFFERENCE:
OPEN TRAILS INDUSTRIES LTD.

*J. M. Thornton
Open Trails Industries
New Westminster, B.C.*

An abiding love of the outdoors has led well-known New Westminster sportsman and conservationist Stanley J. Williamson from the forests and streams of his native British Columbia to the intricacies of the world of cartography --- but cartography with a difference.

Mr. Williamson, who until recently operated a successful manufacturing company in New Westminster, B.C., recalls the frustrations he experienced with sportsman's maps on his frequent sojourns into the wilderness of British Columbia. The paper maps just did not stand up to the rough useage of Mr. Average Sportsman. In his spare time, he applied his inventive mind to the problem and investigated the printing of maps on vinyl plastic. Experts in the field advised him that it was impossible to devise a method of printing on unstable material with the necessary detail and precise colour registration demanded in the cartography art. This was enough to trigger Stan's imagination, and after much trial and error, he produced a silk-screen printing method that achieved just that, much to the astonishment of the experts!

He became so interested in the project, that he sold his business and devoted his full time efforts to developing his new enterprise. Five years ago, Williamson formalized his achievement by founding Open Trails Industries Limited, a company dedicated to the printing of maps and charts on vinyl plastic. At the time, he felt the name "Open Trails" had a direct connotation for hunters and fishermen, but since then, the spectrum of his market has expanded to include educators, yachtsmen, and the forestry industry, to mention only a few. He jokingly refers to the original name (which stuck) as having no connection with the well-known B.C. nudist colony!

Sportsmen soon discovered the advantages of the plastic maps. Not only were they accurate and very detailed, but in an emergency, they could be used as ground sheets or table cloths, and could easily be wiped clean with a damp cloth. These factors, plus the map's crease-resistant qualities and resistance to mildew and insects and their ability to be marked with water-soluble crayons indicated obvious applications in other fields. The company has printed maps of many parts of the world for forestry companies, and recently entered the educational arena.

Considerable interest has been shown by educators in the firm's "World", "Canada", and "Provincial" maps which are offered packaged, mounted and framed, or on spring rollers. Permission to print Canadian Government maps was acquired several years ago, and the company possesses a large inventory of negatives covering many parts of Canada and the world. The maps, of course, can be printed on paper as well as on the vinyl plastic material.

The plant, which is located at 658 Derwent Way on Annacis Island in New Westminster, B.C., employs five people regularly and frequently expands to a payroll of up to sixteen. Several years ago, a very large industrial camera was installed, and this together with the sophisticated and patented silk-screen printing equipment enables the company to produce just about any map or chart imaginable. Another advantage of the system is the fact that "short runs" present no problem. Some orders are for as few as ten specialized maps, while others number in the thousands. Furthermore, the process lends itself easily to up-dating and revision of standard maps.

One particular package produced by Open Trails Industries Ltd., which has been well received by the British Columbia school system, is their "B.C. Indian Studies Kit". The kit comprises a large specially produced simplified vinyl map of the province and a transparent overlay depicting the various Indian tribal boundaries which can be easily "snapped on" to the basic map by means of dome fasteners. Other overlays can simply be substituted to graphically teach a variety of subjects such as historical explorations, minerals and resources, etc. The kit includes a booklet entitled "The Indian Tribes of B.C.", also published by Open Trails, written by authoritative writer on West Coast Indians, Mr. Reginald Ashwell, and illustrated by J. M. Thornton, partner and art director of the firm.

In addition, Open Trails Industries manufactures educational posters, decals, post cards, signs, camera work and vinyl binders, but its main focus remains on the printing of full-colour maps and charts. As Mr. Williamson says, "We are in a highly competitive field when one considers the giant corporations --- mostly American --- that have traditionally dominated the Canadian map market. As an all-Canadian company, our objective is to capture some of that market with our own very unique product."

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MANITOBA PROJECT

*Lou Sebert
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources*

This is a pilot project to determine the feasibility of using photogrammetric methods for the retracement of legal surveys in Manitoba with respect to accuracy and economy. The accuracy requirement is for a closure of 1 part in 10,000 (which is about 3 inches between points 1/2 mile apart) and the photogrammetric method must, of course, be less expensive than equivalent field methods.

Six townships southwest of Winnipeg have been selected as the project area. Nine hundred points for which coordinates must be determined, have been targetted and 450 line miles of aerial photography have been flown to precise navigational specification to ensure each photograph is correctly positioned for maximum photogrammetric precision.

Initial trials have been completed and are now being evaluated. The results are encouraging.

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LAND RECORDS AND MAPS FOR GENEALOGISTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Wendy Teece
Victoria, B.C.*

In British Columbia, as elsewhere, a knowledge of the land holding system is useful for genealogists and social historians who wish to trace early settlers. This paper will attempt to give a brief description of records and maps associated with the granting of land in British Columbia. For those interested in studying this very complicated subject more thoroughly, a short bibliography is given. For those who would like to know more about the surveying of land in this province, I should like to mention a recent publication by the British Columbia Department of Lands. It is written by Mr. Bill Taylor, B.C.L.S., Chief of the Legal Survey Division, and is entitled, Survey Systems within the Crown Domain: Colonies to Confederation.

Since British Columbia, before 1846, was part of the Oregon Territory, it was open to both British and American settlers. However, when in 1838, the trading rights of the Hudson's Bay on the coast were extended for 21 years, the Company decided to consolidate its position. In 1843, it established Fort Victoria on Vancouver Island. The signing of the Oregon Treaty, 1846, brought all territory north of the forty-ninth parallel, including Vancouver Island but excluding the San Juan Islands, under British ownership. In 1849, the Hudson's Bay was granted Vancouver Island until the expiration of its trading license in 1859, whereupon the British Crown could buy back the island.

Servants of the Hudson's Bay settled on land adjacent to their posts and forts. On Vancouver Island, the first surveyors associated with the Company were Adolphus Lee Lewis and Captain Walter Calhoun Grant. However, the first serious surveys were carried out by Joseph Despard Pemberton who arrived in 1851. Using a system employed in New Zealand (southern Vancouver Island apparently resembles Canterbury, N.Z. in many aspects of its surveys), Pemberton laid out a number of irregularly shaped district lots or sections whose boundaries did not follow the cardinal points of the compass but which were tied together trigonometrically. By 1862, several official maps of southern Vancouver Island districts had been produced. These maps are interesting to genealogists because they list the names of the settlers with the sections of land they owned at that date as well as land held by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Government and various other institutions. Originals of these maps are held by Legal Surveys in the British Columbia Department of Lands. Some copies, however, are available through the Provincial Archives.

This paper was prepared for presentation at the joint meeting of the Western ACML and the Western Association of Map Libraries, May 8-10, 1975 in Vancouver, B.C.

In 1860, the arrangements were made by the Crown and the Company for lands on Vancouver Island to be sold by the Crown except for lands held for and previously sold by the Company. The actual conveyance of the Island to the Crown from the Company occurred on April 3, 1867, and validated all sales made by the Company prior to January 1, 1862. [W. Taylor, Survey systems within the Crown Domain..., p. 1.] Records and sketch maps showing the lots and sections transferred are held by the B.C. Department of Lands in such volumes as the Vancouver Island Land Register, H.B.C. Deeds - Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C. Some of these volumes have alphabetical indexes of settlers.

The Hudson's Bay also, of course, held land associated with its fur forts on the mainland of British Columbia. When B.C. became a colony in 1858, lengthy negotiations began between the Crown and the Company concerning the ownership of these lands. In the period prior to 1858, settlers holding land near Hudson's Bay posts were mainly Company employees. Records of their names may exist in the Hudson's Bay Archives. However, in many cases, these employees applied formally to pre-empt their land when the Colonial land system was set up. On Vancouver Island, there are numerous examples of this practice from Governor James Douglas himself, his son-in-law, Dr. John Helmcken, to other Company officers such as John Tod, John Work, and William Fraser Tolmie.

After 1858, land on the mainland of British Columbia came under the jurisdiction of the Colonial government at New Westminster. New surveys were begun. The more informal ideas of Mr. Pemberton whose allotments were surveyed as isolated parcels of land were abandoned. On Vancouver Island, surveying quickly evolved into a rectangular form with the boundaries running as nearly as possible to the cardinal points of the compass. On the mainland, the Royal Engineers arrived and initiated a scheme of townships (which they called blocks) and ranges based on American ideas but the system was not used for long. The Engineers also began to survey townsites and divided a number of towns into town lots. They were also responsible for the district lot lay out between the North Arm of the Fraser river and the Burrard inlet. Although these lots were of irregular size, they followed the cardinal points of the compass and did not resemble the earlier system used on southern Vancouver Island. This system is the basis of the district lot system used today.

Through the years, however, several other survey systems have been used in the province. Most involved some variation of the dominion township scheme. The most troublesome and complicated of these was associated with the surveying of the railway belt --- a strip of land 40 miles wide along the line of the dominion railway wherever it should be located. These lands were transferred to the Federal government and not returned to Provincial jurisdiction until 1930. Most of the records associated with Dominion Lands surveys in B.C. can now be obtained through the B.C. Department of Lands and the Provincial Archives.

A most useful guide exists to colonial farm settlement on the B.C. mainland. It was compiled in 1939 by F.W. Laing, secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and is entitled: Colonial Farm Settlers on the Mainland of British Columbia, 1858-1971. It is unpublished but one

copy is in the Provincial Archives and another is in the Special Collections of the University of British Columbia Library. The volume begins with a brief explanation outlining the proclamations and ordinances governing the pre-emption and purchasing of land on the mainland. However, the bulk of the work is concerned with the settlement of people in the various districts, subdivided in turn into local areas. Priority of pre-emption has been indicated as far as possible. Each settler is shown with the date of his record and the description of land applied for with particulars of Certificate of Improvements and Crown Grant followed by district lot number and acreage. Where the data has been available, occupancy at the time of compilation (1939) has been noted. There are numerous notes of historical interest. The list of records for each district is prefaced by general notes on the development of the area and its most prominent settlers. There is also an alphabetical index of settlers. Although only for the mainland in the Colonial period, this work does provide a useful starting point for the researcher before turning to Lands Department and Land Registry Office files.

The genealogist will be concerned usually with one person or a family and will wish to trace, as nearly as possible, the land he or they owned. In order to use effectively the records in the B.C. Department of Lands and the Land Registry Office, the researcher will have to determine as accurately as possible the legal description of the land a settler owned, or at least the area in which he lived. This can be done in various ways. The Provincial Archives has in its collection, British Columbia directories beginning in 1860, voters' lists, assessment records and newspaper indexes. There are also indexes to Colonial Government records, especially to correspondence between government officials --- government agents, gold commissioners, magistrates --- and settlers. These sometimes can provide a clue to the activities and whereabouts of early colonists.

Other records useful to the researcher in determining the location of a particular piece of land are tax assessment rolls. Since these records are often indexed by personal name, it is sometimes possible to obtain from them a legal description of a man's land, thereby simplifying searches in land files. For organized areas such as cities and towns, the rolls are available at the municipal offices. For tax records of unorganized areas, a researcher should contact the Surveyor of Taxes, Department of Finance, Parliament Buildings, Victoria. Some early records are held by the Archives.

The Department of Lands holds pre-emption and Crown Grant registers. These are arranged by land district and locality. However, even if a researcher does not know the legal description of a settler's land, he can search these registers until he eventually discovers the name he wants. This will, of course, involve a lengthy search which he will have to undertake personally. It is important to note, at this point, the distinction between the records held by the Lands Department and those in the Land Registry Office. The B.C. Department of Lands, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, does not hold records for land once it has been alienated from the Crown, i.e., once it has been bought by a private individual. Subsequent owners of the land have to be traced through the Land Registry Office in the Land Registration district concerned. The Provincial Archives has some land files but mostly in the form of correspondence and a few duplicate pre-emption registers. The complete records are held by the Department of Lands

for Crown land and the Land Registry Offices for private land. Land Registry also holds the records for the cities and towns in their districts. Administrative boundary maps which show the provincial land registration districts are available from Surveys and Mapping, Department of Lands.

There are, of course, numerous other types of government records connected with land useful to genealogists. These include mining records, water records, and timber licenses. The Public Utilities Commission holds cemetery files for burial plots in unorganized areas. Place names can also be interesting to researchers. Towns, villages and post offices as well as many geographical features are often named for early settlers. While the Provincial Archives has information in its clippings, newspaper indexes and place name files, the official branch of the government which deals with this subject is the Geographic Names and Information section, Department of Lands. This section prepares data for the British Columbia Gazetteer and compiles cards on all official (as well as many unofficial) place names in B.C. They endeavour to establish as closely as possible the origin of the name, the date it was first used, and often other useful items such as biographical details. In connection with place names, city street maps can also be helpful. Often when an estate is subdivided, the new roads constructed are named for the family and its members. For example, when the Work estate in Victoria was subdivided several streets in the area were named for the children, John, Henry and David.

In closing, I hope that this paper has helped to clarify some of the ways in which land records and maps can be useful to B.C. researchers. Although the Provincial Archives cannot undertake detailed research for individuals, the staff will certainly do its best to answer any queries connected with the use of the records mentioned above and will direct researchers to departments which can assist them.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

HANDBOOK FOR SMALL MAP LIBRARIES

At the last business meeting, Lou Sebert suggested that a manual or handbook be prepared. This work would not only allow us to crystallize some of our thoughts on map libraries but would also enable beginners to grasp foundation concepts and procedures. In order to attain the goal of a concise, worthwhile manual, a great deal of work needs to be done by all of us throughout the preparation stages.

The draft copy which you will receive is meant to be your working copy. Consider the copy closely. Is the title accurate? Would you rather have "Manual for Small Map Collections"? Are there sufficient chapters in the work? Are the definitions and procedures compatible with your working framework? As you read through the chapters, please jot down notes, queries, statements, or references or bibliographic items which you feel are important. Send your comments and suggestions to Lou Sebert, c/o the business address. Of course, do not hesitate to send your comments to the editor for inclusion in the Bulletin.

Publication of the handbook is still undecided. A.C.M.L./A.C.C. could do it or have some other publisher do it. Lou Sebert has mentioned that Professor Gutsell would like to publish the handbook as a monograph in the series, Cartographica. What are your feelings about publication? Should A.C.M.L./A.C.C. do it or should it be put into the Cartographica series? Please express your views by writing to Lou or to the editor of the Bulletin.

Several other considerations have come up since the handbook was initiated. First, should the names of the authors of the chapters be noted? Second, would we be willing to allow the handbook to be translated into Spanish by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History? Lastly, should the handbook be a loose leaf folio so that revisions or additions could be inserted or should it be bound and revised every couple of years? These and other items will come up as work progresses. After you see what is already done, you will no doubt, feel that the foundation that has been set proves that we are well on our way to producing a useful document. Only with your help, however, will the handbook become worthwhile.

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THE GENEALOGIST AND THE MAP CURATOR

*Betty Kid
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada*

In the preparation of this paper I have spoken to a number of map librarians/curators about their attitudes to and experience with genealogical research. My contact with genealogists resulted in part from the preparation for and speech which I delivered in November 1974 to the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society and the subsequent preparation for publication of the revised speech entitled, Using Maps in Tracing Your Family History. Actually during the nine years which I have worked in the National Map Collection, I have had almost daily contacts with genealogists.

In the preliminary discussion with the map librarian and curator to which I referred earlier I discovered that at the university level, there is little contact with the genealogist unless these collections have a historical base; it is to these the family historian tends to be attracted. However, there is potential for genealogical research within a current Canadian world collection, especially in problems of place names and migration routes that so often occur.

Until recently, there was very little literature available to the genealogist in respect to utilizing cartographical material or to the map curator on possible genealogical uses of maps and atlases. While the occasional reference book in genealogy referred to maps, it usually was not in any detail. A good example is Derek Harland's Genealogical Research Standards (formerly A Basic Course in Genealogy, Vol. 2) issued by Bookcraft Inc. for the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1963. In this, he advocates beginning one's research with a study of the local area --- "No genealogist, professional or beginner, should attempt the solving of a pedigree problem without first equipping himself with a map of the locality" --- but no detailed explanation is provided. Until recently one of the few articles available was Gordon Crouse's "Using maps in research" in the Bulletin of the Ontario Genealogical Society, issued in the fall of 1970. On May 11, 1974, the Associates of the National Archives in Washington, D.C. sponsored a Genealogical Fair at which the central theme was maps --- for this several papers were prepared (not published) which are very interesting and useful, although they naturally discuss only American sources. These include Ralph Ehrenberg's "Cartographic Records in the National Archives and their value to genealogists", Richard Stephenson's "Maps at the Library of Congress", and Ronald Grim's "Maps at other local repositories".

(This is based on the paper delivered at the WAML/ACML meeting in Vancouver on May 9, 1975.)

With respect to maps and genealogical research, the majority of literature published to date deals specifically with the nineteenth century county maps and county atlases --- which are available mainly for south-eastern Canada and the eastern United States. Some of this literature includes:

- 1) County atlases of Canada: A descriptive catalogue. Public Archives of Canada, 1970.
- 2) Lillian R. Benson, "Historical atlases of Ontario, a preliminary check list", Ontario Library Review, January, 1944.
- 3) Lillian R. Benson, "The Illustrated Historical Atlases of Ontario with Special Reference to H. Belden & Co.), Aspects of Nineteenth Century Ontario: Essays presented to James J. Tolman, 1974.
- 4) George Sitwell, "County maps of the nineteenth century as historical documents: A new use", Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference of the A.C.M.L., 1968 and also in The Canadian Cartographer, June, 1970.
- 5) Richard Stephenson, Land Ownership maps, a checklist of nineteenth century United States county maps in the Library of Congress, 1967.
- 6) Norman Thrower, "The County Atlas of the United States", Surveying and Mapping, September, 1961.
- 7) Bruce Fergusson, "Ambrose F. Church, Map-Maker", The Dalhousie Review, Winter, 1969-70.

In addition, there is some unpublished material, such as Joan Winearl's two papers on nineteenth century land ownership maps of Ontario prepared for courses which she has taken at the University of Toronto and at Queen's University.

A further addition to this literature will be a publication of the National Map Collection, describing the 55 Canadian county maps of the nineteenth century, planned for the winter of 1975; the entries are being prepared by Heather Maddick of our staff and the introduction by Joan Winearls, map librarian at the University of Toronto.

There are several responsibilities which the map curator must assume when the genealogist begins his or her research in the collection.

Most genealogists are amateurs and thus unlike many of your other users, have had little if any training in using maps. In my experience, for example, few have known how to use the NTS grid or that gazeteers exist. They will rely on your knowledge and experience and will need explanation as to how to read and interpret the information on the map itself.

It is your responsibility to interpret the vague enquiry---to know what leading questions to ask---to actually discover what the problem is. For example, one of my first experiences with a genealogist was with a so-called "typical genealogist"---the little old lady in her 70's, who was attempting to find out more about her ancestors. Her request was for a

map of Ontario; as an inexperienced archivist, I showed her a map of Ontario. Only after a frustrating half-hour of narrowing her demand to what was actually required, did I discover that what she wanted to see was the 1861-62 county map for Leeds and Grenville counties.

The family historian will probably be vague about map scales; the concept of large scale versus small scale mapping, is difficult to visualize. When you know what is being sought, you will be able to advise on what scale of map will probably best fit the purpose.

Those of us working with historical maps also have the responsibility to point out that all maps are not equal as valid historical documentation. We must teach that maps vary in quality, that the information shown may not be 100% accurate, that the data possibly will be in conflict with other sources of documentation discovered in his/her research. Training in historical research methods provides the concepts of external and internal criticism but the amateur family historian has not received the training I hope that he/she quickly learns by experience. One type of map, in particular, of which you and the genealogist should be especially cautious is a later compilation to show data at a particular point of time --- if you don't know the reputation of the compiler, if you haven't checked the data with other sources of the same information, if you know nothing about the provenance of the item, be extremely careful. Several of the best researchers whom I have met to date have been genealogists. However, the majority of genealogists with whom the map curator will have contact are amateurs, with little geographical/cartographical/historical background, and their needs will require that the map curator assume such responsibilities as I have outlined.

National Map Collection Sources

The cartographical materials most commonly used for genealogical research are the county maps and county atlases issued in the latter part of the nineteenth century. However, in addition to these, there are numerous other map types which either indicate names of landholders or can provide background information about the area being studied and information which enables other documentation to be researched.

Large scale maps help the researcher visualize the area in which he is interested; an appreciation of the physical landscape, combined with a knowledge of the cultural features, such as travel facilities--- i.e., roads, bridges, canals, inns, etc.---ensures that the genealogical researcher will search in the proper records. Map study will aid in the identification of place names --- often family records contain names (sometimes misspelled being based on local pronunciation and phonetics) which no longer appear in modern records. Local and regional boundaries as of particular dates can be easily researched using maps; as an example, a knowledge of ward boundaries in cities is essential if census records are being studied.

Since land was the basis of the economy when settlement was occurring in Canada, it is not surprising that numerous manuscript and printed maps have notations of the land held by individuals, companies, or groups. Maps pertaining to and arising from the work of surveyors in

laying out the townships, lots, and boundaries and from the work of governments, Crown Lands Departments, land boards, agencies, and companies in granting or selling land to the settlers often show names of landowners or grantees. Petitions for land and post offices may include sketch maps indicating the names of those on adjoining sections of land.

Once the land was settled to any extent, any public work obviously necessitated expropriation or purchase of the land involved. Thus the building of a bridge, a canal, a railway, harbour improvements, a road, etc. often resulted in the production of maps showing the ownership of land to be acquired and also that of neighbouring properties. The use of the land for timbering, mining and fishing also resulted in map production; on such maps, the names of those granted timber leases, the names of mines or mine owners, etc. are often indicated.

By the 1860's, parts of eastern Canada were sufficiently settled and prosperous to support commercial production of large wall maps of counties or groups of counties. Fifty-five of these county maps, dating between 1856 and 1896, were published; they show the views of farms, business and residential buildings, and lists of subscribers. The publishing firms of Tremaine, Walling, and Church published the majority of these maps.

In the late 1870's, county atlases --- more convenient for handling than the county maps --- began to be produced for most of the well-settled, English-speaking areas of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. These atlases date between 1875 and [1925], although very few date after 1881. There are actually two types of county atlases --- the complete illustrated historical atlas of a county or a group of counties and twelve county supplements to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada. The most prominent names in county atlas production are H. Belden, H.R. Page, and Walker & Miles. In addition to the township maps, which include landholders' names, the county atlases contain text (historical sketch, biographical sketches, subscribers lists), views of public buildings, homes, farmsteads and industries, portraits of prominent individuals, advertisements, business cards, and maps of municipalities. The National Map Collection produced in 1970 a cartobibliography, entitled County Atlases of Canada: A descriptive catalogue, which is useful for genealogical research. In recent years, most of these atlases have become available in facsimile form.

Closely related to the county atlases are the Cummins directories --- sets of maps in bound form, with landholders' names --- produced for parts of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces in the 1920's. In addition, there are numerous other maps which are useful to the genealogist. These include fire insurance plans and atlases, city maps and atlases, military maps (ordnance properties and battle plans) and cemetery plans. The gazeteers held by the National Map Collection are an indispensable source for place name problems.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES:
A SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES.

Frances Woodward
Special Collections
University of British Columbia

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries was formed in Ottawa in 1967, when a meeting was called of people working with, or interested in maps, to discover common problems and to find some solutions. Those attending the founding meeting were enthusiastic, and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was born. The aims are:

To promote interest and knowledge of maps and related material.

To further the professional knowledge of its members.

To encourage high standards in every phase of the organization, administration, and development of map collections by:

- providing for discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings and/or publications,*
- exchanging information on experiences, ideas and methods, and*
- establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.*

Since 1967, a conference has been held every year, in a different part of Canada each year and in the last few years they have expanded from three to five days duration. Proceedings are published after every conference, a Newsletter was begun and it has now developed into a Bulletin appearing three times a year.

One of the first projects was a National Union Catalogue of Maps, which has involved the National Map Collection and the A.C.M.L. Committee in the development of new standard rules for cataloguing maps, and a Canadian MARC format for maps. The Committee has maintained close contact with those working on the Anglo-American Cataloguing Code Revision Committee, the I.S.B.D. for maps and the Library of Congress MARC Maps. Work has progressed steadily, with the descriptive rule for monograph maps in its second draft, and hope for a pilot run in the next year. There is a possibility that the Anglo-American Revision Committee and the Library of Congress may adopt these rules.

Another project was a Directory of Map Collections in Canada. The first edition was published in 1969 and has been out-of-print for the last few years. A second edition, double the size, with indexes for personal names, areas, subjects, special cartographic collections and depositories, should be available by the end of the summer. This edition is being computerized which will make future editions less costly and time consuming.

(This report was prepared for the Joint Meeting with the Western Association of Map Libraries, May 8 - 10, 1975, Vancouver, B.C.)

A third project, a manual for map collections, was begun with various people drafting chapters on topics such as acquisitions, equipment, conservation, etc. A few chapters were published in the Newsletter for comment and discussion. It was found that this was not a very successful method, and with the appearance of the Drexel Library Quarterly issue on "Map Librarianship" (v. 9 no. 4, October 1973) the project was discontinued.

A number of other projects have been carried on over the years. At present, we have about 15 committees, including temporary and standing. The Layout Committee, chaired by Serge Sauer of the University of Western Ontario, will shortly be publishing a Portfolio of Plans of Map Libraries. The Bibliography Committee, under Joan Winearls of the University of Toronto, is drafting a guide for the citation of maps in bibliographies and footnotes, which we hope to publicize as widely as possible. The Conservation Committee, under Betty Kidd of the National Map Collection, is looking into materials and equipment for conservation, and hopes to experiment with a centralized ordering of acid free map folders, enabling participants to purchase the material at cheaper rates through bulk ordering. A new committee is Copyright, under Pierre Lepine of the Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec, which will look into present laws and practices as they apply to maps, and perhaps develop some guidelines for map collections, and practical suggestions for producers and legislators.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries is co-operating with the National Micrographics Society on a microfilm standards committee and with the Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division on map library standards.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries is a full member of the International Federation of Library Associations, and sends a member to meetings. The official delegate is Hugo Stibbe, Registrar of Canadian Map Resources, National Map Collection.

The Canadian Institute of Surveyors, Cartography Committee, is to be dissolved in June with the formation of a new National Commission for Cartography, which will be a federation of organizations in Canada interested in maps and cartography. The Association of Canadian Map Libraries has been invited to participate and will be represented by the incoming president, Barbara Farrell of Carleton University.

The Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association is preparing a Finding Aids Manual, to be edited by Patricia Kennedy of the Public Archives of Canada. Members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries will be contributing to the cartographic archives chapter.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries continues to grow, both in membership and activities. With major projects well-in-hand, and others just beginning, we look forward to another year, and will continue to participate and co-operate in every aspect of the map world.

This year we will be holding our 9th Annual Conference on the east coast at Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick, from June 15-20, 1975. We look forward to our first conference in the Maritimes and hope that some of you may attend.

NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

Betty Kidd
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada

I am pleased to be with you today to talk to you about the National Map Collection. This report will be subdivided into two parts: the first will deal with the history and purposes of the division, the second will discuss recent programmes and activities.

PART I: History and Development of the National Map Collection

To provide some basic information for those not familiar with the National Map Collection, I would like to provide a few facts. The Collection is the largest map collection in Canada, numbering approximately 3/4 million maps with a fulltime staff of 28. It is one of seven divisions within the Historical Branch of the Public Archives of Canada; the other media covered within this branch are private papers (manuscripts), public records, pictures (paintings, drawings, prints and photographs), books, films and recordings, and machine readable documentation.

It is probably the oldest in Canada in that maps were collected by the Public Archives from the time that the department was established in 1872. In 1883, the first separate Archives report stated that 426 maps and plans were held. Included, however, are a number of items highly treasured in the Collection including several volumes of Desbarres' Atlantic Neptune, Bellin's Petit Atlas Maritime, and a number of now separate archival maps then bound into volumes for convenient storage. It was not, however, until 1908 that a separate Map Room was formed; the person named to be in charge was Hensley Reed Holmden, an Ottawa journalist who was to remain in charge until 1923. You may be familiar with his name for it was he who produced in 1912, a catalogue of the holdings of the Map Room, entitled Catalogue of Maps, Plans and Charts in the Map Room of the Dominion Archives, the only complete catalogue of our holdings to date but today hopelessly outdated since it described only 4,000 items.

Holmden's manuscript notes, in the divisional history file, report why a separate Map Room was essential in 1907. His notes read:

"Early in 1907, however, a change was inaugurated. Some years previously the War Office authorities had given to Canada, a large number of drawings, mostly original and all authenticated, connected with the occupation and development of Canada. These plans, some 650 in number besides 55 books containing some 250 more drawings of ordnance property and which included many treasures...had been bandied from pillar to post until at last they had been absolutely lost sight of and no one could or would admit any responsibility. His Excellency Lord Minto, the new Governor General, took great interest in these maps and was insistent that they should be found and at last they were discovered in 1905, and in April

(This report was presented to the ACML/WAML at the joint meeting in Vancouver, B.C. on May 9, 1975.)

1907 were duly transferred to the present Archives building thus becoming the real nucleus of the map collection.

From these humble origins (and I suggest that they are indicative of the way in which maps were treated for numerous years, and unfortunately still are in some locations, because of their awkward dimensions), the Map Room experienced a slow but steady growth, until the cartographic explosion which followed the Second World War when expansion was hastened. One highlight which should be noted during these early years was the employment of resident expert map copyists in London and Paris --- their work has provided many transcripts still held by the division. Later, photographic copies would be obtained of maps held in England and France, maps which are so important to the history of Canada. Even today, the Public Archives of Canada maintains offices in both London and Paris, and has a fulltime researcher in Spain.

In 1949, the premise (which seems so obvious in hindsight) that collecting current maps as they were produced would be the most efficient and certainly the most economical method of obtaining and preserving the Archives of the future was accepted. At the beginning, however, only current sheets of the National Topographic Series were collected. Sometime in the 1950's, other series and separately published maps began to be collected although in a haphazard manner. Not until the late 1960's were organized acquisition programmes for current maps initiated, in order to allow a more complete coverage in the Canadian contribution to the Bibliographie cartographique internationale for which the National Map Collection assumed responsibility in 1967.

In 1965, the Geographical Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys (now the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources) transferred to the Public Archives approximately 150,000 foreign maps. These maps were the basis of the current world collection and in 1968, a Foreign Section was established.

I trust that these few highlights in the Division's history have provided a brief background.

The objectives of the National Map Collection have been stated briefly, albeit too simply, many times as "to acquire and maintain the complete cartographical record of Canada, both archival and current, and a comprehensive, though selective, collection of current foreign maps." But the objectives cannot be stated in such simple terms. It is also necessary to acquire the basic map-types, the items that highlighted the development of cartography, and the related items (books, periodicals, etc.) necessary to provide an adequate basis for map studies in historical cartography, history, historical geography, and many social and applied sciences. It is also necessary for the National Map Collection to develop a collection of Canadian architectural and engineering plans (this is a function that tends to fall to cartographic archives, I suppose, because of the similarities of such plans in physical form to maps). A Society for the Study of Architecture has recently been formed in Canada and will, I feel, influence the collecting of architectural items in Canada.

The National Map Collection must be responsive to researcher's needs, while at the same time preserving the material for the future. The researcher one hundred, two hundred years from now must be considered as well as the researcher in 1975. The provision of finding aids, catalogues, etc. is an essential part of our service to researchers.

Part II: Recent Activities

The following information is based mainly on the annual report for the fiscal year 1974-75.

Acquisitions

In 1974-75, 46,156 cartographical items were acquired by the National Map Collection, lower than most years, (50,000-60,000 normal) but less effort was expended in acquiring town plans, etc. The majority were acquired from Canadian government departments (both maps in current production and transfers of records of government departments and agencies) and through exchange agreements with other countries. Among government transfers were the "posterity" charts of the Canadian Hydrographic Service (some 8,500 in number), more than 1,000 items from the Plan Room of the Canadian National Railway, approximately 750 items from the Rideau Canal Office of Parks Canada (including works of early surveyors such as John By and John Burrows), airport plans from Transport Canada and architectural plans of buildings constructed by the Department of the Interior for native peoples dating from the 1880's, transferred from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Such transfers and transfers from other divisions within the Public Archives make the fundamental archival principle of provenance very important to us, and we have learned that we must combine the concept of the area main entry for maps with the principle of provenance and arrive at a satisfactory compromise. It is a problem that most map libraries, especially those at university levels fortunately do not tend to face.

Donations from private individuals (125) and purchases (387) helped to fill a number of significant gaps in the Collection --- amongst the items obtained were maps by Theodore de Bry, Herman Moll, Edward Weller, Thomas Conder, and several nineteenth century county maps and county atlases. Each donated item is of course acknowledged, by a specially designed card or by letter, but in addition for several years we have used a Christmas/New Year's card to thank persons for their co-operation in the past year.

Accessioning

In the National Map Collection, accessioning is the registration of important facts concerning any item received --- its title and/or identification, and its source, and the assigning of significant numerical and other data --- its accession number, its classification, its location symbol, and whether it is a duplicate, etc. In the latter part of the year, our new accession form was introduced, replacing the traditional book form. The new form is in triplicate; copies are filed by accession number (left in book form), source, and classification (in Main Catalogue --- it provides that reference may be made to the map within a short period after receipt of the item).

The other significant change in accessioning is that only those items from the university collections, of which no copy appears in the Collection, are actually accessioned. We are stockpiling material to be made available for redistribution in the future. To date, only the Foreign Section has had the resources to carry on a redistribution programme; we hope to make it a divisional programme within the next year.

Cataloguing

In cataloguing, there have been numerous developments in the last year or so. Last summer, a contract was signed with the G.K. Hall & Co. in Boston to produce in published form the card catalogue of the Canadian section. We hesitated about taking this giant step for a long time but finally committed ourselves admitting that the catalogue contains numerous errors, that it does not provide entries for a large part of the collection but believing that even with these admitted faults, the catalogue will probably be a useful research tool. Considering also that we are moving towards automation of our cataloguing, the Hall volumes will constitute a record of our pre-automation catalogue. I might add that we are working hard until the microfilm cameras actually arrive to correct the most glaring errors and to complete the most significant gaps.

The move toward automation has meant that in the past several years a staff member has worked full-time to prepare complete cataloguing guide lines for maps. This work is being done, in co-operation with the National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. For several years, the Public Archives has gathered, at its expense, members of this committee in Ottawa to work intensively for 3 to 5 days to advance this work.

A Canadian MARC system for maps is what we are planning to introduce and very recently, we were pleased to work out the details of a co-operation with the National Library of Canada, in which the Canadian MARC Office, is established. Agreement was also reached on authority files --- the National Library will accept the geographic area name authorities established by the Public Archives as applicable in records of all materials presently handled by the automated cataloging system and the Public Archives will accept authorities established by the National Library for personal and corporate names used in the Public Archives records as applicable. The Secretariat of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names has promised co-operation in the area of authority records.

A first step taken in the area name authority project was the issuing of a bilingual draft of the area names for Africa (available only to committee and working group members of the N.U.C. Maps Committee).

Another major project in cataloguing was the revision of the subject authority list, and subsequent changes on the catalogue entries, to make subject cards a more valuable reference tool.

CHANGES IN THE BULLETIN

Participation is greatly needed to develop the A.C.M.L./A.C.C. Bulletin. You will notice several changes in this issue. Some stem from comments while others stem from your editor's attempts to give the Bulletin a clear organization. If you feel that the changes are insufficient or that they are not appropriate, send a letter and make suggestions. Do not hesitate to write about other items, e.g., your recent purchases, problems or local map news.

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COVER CHANGES

Cover changes have been few and far between in the Bulletin. This issue begins what is hoped to be a focus of interest. The textual part of the cover will not be changed unless someone wants something different. The graphic in the box will change! In every issue, there will be a new map, picture or other graphic --- no cartoons! The graphic will be of broad interest where possible and be complemented by a brief discussion in the editorial comments. If you have any graphics that you think would be suitable, please send them in with a brief description.

The present cover illustration was traced from a computer-produced map. The initial computer map was produced in a two stage process which consisted of digitizing a map of Canada and running the data with a fortran programme to produce the map. The programme initially calculated the distance between each digitized point and Vancouver. The square root of the distances was taken and a new map was constructed on the Calcomp plotter using the square root products as distances. As a result, the map illustrates Vancouver's view of Canada.

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The Canadian contribution to the Bibliographie cartographique internationale for 1974 has recently been completed --- in 88 pages, it contains 224 entries describing 2,924 cartographical items. Xerox copies of this contribution have been made available to Canadian map libraries/collections, at a nominal cost (\$3.00) in recent years, in order to compensate for the considerable delay until publication and to make it a reference and acquisition tool.

Actual numbers of maps catalogued decreased slightly from 1973-74, mainly because personnel were employed in other programmes. Only 3,000 complete entries were completed as well as divisional listings for a number of large accessions. In April, a push in cataloguing has resulted in almost 1,000 entries, describing over 1,200 maps, being produced.

Publications and Exhibitions

The diffusion programme of the Public Archives is in response to "the declared policy of the Secretary of State to disseminate, where possible, the cultural resources of the nation". Actually, it is only an extension of what the Public Archives has tried to do for many years, but the programme has provided impetus and encouragement to our publication and exhibition programme. Recent publications of the National Map Collection are:

- 1) Ottawa in Maps by Thomas Nagy
- 2) Winnipeg in Maps by Alan Artibise & Edward Dahl
- 3) French Atlases in the Rare Atlas Collection by Lou Seboek
- 4) Telecommunications: the Canadian Experience - An Annotated List of Maps by James Knight
- 5) Township Plans of the Canadian West by Guy Poulin & Francine Cadieux
- 6-7) List of Map Series in the Foreign Section (Vol. III: Antarctica, Asia, Australia & New Zealand) (Vol. IV: America, Ocean Islands and the World) by Vivien Cartmell
- 8) List of gazeteers in the Foreign Section (revised edition) by Vivien Cartmell

Other publications underway include: Maps relating to the Riel Rebellions; Bird's eye views; Fire insurance plans; further volumes describing the atlases; and the Coverdale collection catalogue. We are currently considering other proposals for publication, and in several cases discussing possible contracts with non-National Map Collection staff for joint publication.

Although the National Map Collection has not mounted a major exhibition since 1969-70, i.e. "Canada in Maps", we did have the opportunity recently to participate with the other divisions of the Historical Branch in the exhibition entitled "Telecommunications: The Canadian Experience" in which some thirty maps were prominently displayed. The research required in the selection of these maps also resulted in the catalogue mentioned earlier. A display, which we greatly enjoyed putting together was "Ottawa in Maps" --- a travelling exhibit of full-size coloured photographs of historical maps of Ottawa, jointly sponsored by the City of Ottawa and the Public Archives. Designed to receive the greatest exposure possible, after a gala opening at City Hall in January,

the display has already been exhibited in a number of commercial and educational institutions in Ottawa and the area --- we are taking archives to the people in this way.

The division has utilized the elevator lobby of the floor on which it is located at 395 Wellington Street to mount two interesting exhibitions of historical maps in the past year (actually four were planned but only two were produced) --- maps of Prince Edward Island, and maps of Ottawa. One on foreign maps is being planned at the present time.

Reference

The enquiries received are certainly varied --- last year they numbered about 4,000 --- ranging from simple enquiries to complete research problems. In the past year, several of the major research areas were the preparation of an historical atlas of Ontario, a study of the mapping of the Great Lakes in the seventeenth century and research into land ownership of the Toronto waterfront area. In response to reference enquiries, over 12,000 photocopies were prepared of cartographical material, and approximately 500 maps were loaned. An increasing number of books, articles and reports are being prepared and published profusely illustrated with maps and architectural plans from the Collection --- not only illustrated, I should emphasize, but also the maps and plans are being considered as primary sources and referred to in the text. For example, the spring 1974 issue of Artscanada is entitled "On Maps and Mapping" and includes many reproductions of maps held by the Collection. The recent price increases for photoduplications should be noted by those of you who obtain or plan to obtain copies from our division. The major problem is a diminishing amount of space available in the division for researchers (as well as for map storage equipment and staff members). This has created difficulties also in handling numerous tours of university classes and other groups. We have compensated partly by utilizing slide presentations in the main floor board rooms and quick walk-through tours, and we have sent staff members out to talk rather than bring student/groups into the Archives.

Conservation and Control

In order to ensure the retention of the Collection in good physical condition for the future, it is essential that items receive careful handling, are stored in good equipment under optimum temperature, humidity and light conditions, and receive necessary deacidification, cleaning, mounting, etc as soon as possible. Although we agree on the necessity of these activities, we cannot ensure that they occur. In the last year or so, we have purchased additional equipment --- horizontal with shallow drawers --- and non-acidic folders in which to store two size groups of maps.

With space a premium, the holdings held in a building across the street from our building (except for rolled maps) were transferred to a warehouse some 15 miles from the main building. Through this move, we acquired additional space but at the same time, problems of access were greatly increased.

We have experimented very successfully with 105 mm. microfilm --- the possibilities of such a system have important implications in conservation of the material, in that researchers could use the microfilmcopy, and that good hard copy can be obtained from the microfilm (i.e., it would not be necessary to employ the original material in the preparation of photocopies and quick copy, although not permanent, could be prepared for working copies for researchers). Its possibilities for the dissemination of information are less clear, in that most map collections are geared for 35 mm. microfilm, if any at all, and in that the necessary equipment is still quite expensive. There is, however, a converter available to change 105 mm. to 35 mm.

In the last year, the Director of the Historical Branch requested a conservation study undertaken within each division. The statistics on deterioration and loss in the collection without additional conservation facilities are very disturbing.

On the bright side, however, a young map conservation specialist, who trained in England, was appointed in the Records Conservation Section late in 1974-75. The quality of the work being produced is encouraging for the future. Quantity can't be hoped for until many additional staff are employed.

Future Plans

In the immediate future, the National Map Collection will continue with the programmes and activities discussed previously in terms of our division, our Branch, and our Department; we will continue readying our catalogue for the G.K. Hall project; we will continue to move towards automation of our catalogue; we will study the implementation and implications of an expanded redistribution programme; we will complete our study on internal re-organization of the division and implement a new organization chart; we will continue to develop our architectural and engineering collections; we will continue to collect and preserve the cartographical record of Canada and to meet all research demands; we will continue our diffusion programme; we will develop our international collection; we will continue our co-operation with other archives, map collections and libraries.

In our long range plans, perhaps it is sufficient to say that we want to make the National Map Collection of the Public Archives an internationally recognized leader in all aspects of the custodial sciences relating to maps and other cartographical forms, and a world leader in cartobibliography and studies in historical cartography.

A.C.M.L./A.C.C.
NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK
MAY, 1975

The conference at Mount Allison University was a success. The weather, the programme, the accommodations and the meals (especially the lobster dinner!) united to produce an enjoyable and worthwhile stay. Congratulations are in order for all the organizers. Thanks go to Brad and Roger for an excellent meeting and to Dr. Crawford, President of Mount Allison for the warm welcome. The following articles recap the programme highlights for those members who could not attend.

PANEL DISCUSSION - EVALUATION OF 1:250,000 N.T.S. MAP SERIES

Lou Sebert introduced the discussion by giving the background to the study "An evaluation of the 1:250,000 Map series of the National Topographic Map System and possible modifications to the series" which was produced by G. McGrath and H. Castner of Queen's University. This report was an interim report submitted to the Topographical Survey Directorate of the E.M.R. in January, 1975. After brief comments by Kate Donkin and Brad Fay, the discussion was opened to questions from the floor. This panel discussion, which covered a topic of wide impact, proved to be stimulating and interesting.

THE LAND REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION SERVICE

J. Clark Beattie

*Comments by Brenton MacLeod
Map & Photo Distribution
L.R.I.S.*

The paper presented by Mr. Beattie consisted of an historical background of the Land Registration and Information Service, a summary of its development and a status report concerning various phases of the operation with special reference to the indexing and publishing system.

The formation of L.R.I.S. was necessitated by a lack of organization in mapping endeavours among the three Maritime Provinces during the 1960's and an awkwardness in the existing land transfer system. The mapping consolidation began in 1968 as a proposal to the Atlantic Development Board and expanded in 1970 when the Department of Regional Economic Expansion took over. On April 1, 1973, the newly formed Council of Maritime Premiers inaugurated L.R.I.S. as an official institution.

The programme is defined in four distinct phases. Phase I is the establishment of a second order control of co-ordinated monuments based on the national geodetic framework. Phase II consists of the production of planimetric, topographic and property maps at predetermined scale to meet with the growing demands associated with resource management. Phases I and II are handled by the Surveys and Mapping Division of L.R.I.S. in Summerside, Prince Edward Island. Ninety percent of the New Brunswick monuments have been surveyed in accordance with Phase I. All of the Prince Edward Island

monuments and about 25 % of the Nova Scotia monuments have also been covered. The survey method in use is to establish the location of the monuments by traversing and then by using second order theodolite and precision E.D.M. Computations of field work are done on the computer facilities at Mapping and Survey. The field work is done by private survey firms with inspection, densification and maintenance of the system carried out by the L.R.I.S. staff.

Phase II, or the mapping programme, oversees the production of resource maps, urban maps and land property maps. In the area of resource mapping, complete coverage of the three Maritime Provinces is to be provided at a scale of 1:10,000. Presently, P.E.I. is completely mapped at the scale of 1:5,000 which will be photo reduced to 1:10,000 so it is compatible with the other provinces. About 500 maps are completed in southern New Brunswick and 20 exist in Nova Scotia. Current production is about 800 sheets per year. Contours will be added for topography and printed as a separate edition.

The Urban Mapping programme provides coverage of built up areas at large scales. These consist of 1"=100' (for population 5,000 people) and 1"=400' which has been done for special projects such as highway and city planning. For these maps, Survey and Mapping does the ground control, aerial triangulation and adjustment for each project. The aerial photography is put to tender each year. Reproduction for distribution is done by an ozalid machine and paper prints are sold to the general public. Approximately 2,500 large scale maps are in existence with a production of 500 per year until eventually 5,000 urban maps will be available for the whole of the Maritimes.

Phases III and IV of the programme are the replacement of the present land registry system with a new system designed to take advantage of the modern technology and improved results of Phases I and II and to establish a computerized storage system for land statistics using the land parcel information provided by Phase III as the basic building block. These two phases are administered by the Land Titles Division in Halifax and the Systems and Planning Division in Fredericton. Property mapping is carried out by microfilming the existing registry books and then assembling the jigsaw puzzle of property ownership. Each property is given a unique number which is used for identification. The final product is a reproducible graphic index of all properties which forms the basic working document for the Land Titles Division. This programme will see the phasing in of registry offices at the rate of four counties per year.

Finally, this program may lead to major legislative innovations in land ownership such as a uniform land titles act, a uniform mortgages act, a descent of property act, and a standardized deed and mortgage form. L.R.I.S. has recently had a proposal accepted by the federal Department of Urban Affairs: "The innate resistance to change of almost any institution, and particularly one such as the land registration system, is a major hurdle to overcome. Canadians and others around the world will be watching with interest to see how L.R.I.S. does it."

MARITIME RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SERVICE

C. W. Raymond

Mr. Raymond, director of M.R.M.S. gave a lengthy talk on the development, present status and future of the M.R.M.S. The lengthy talk clearly detailed the growth of M.R.M.S. from a very shakey start to an important service unit in the Maritimes and a service that holds a very unique position. This talk will be valuable when printed in the Proceedings.

THE OTHER REVOLUTION, 1775

Walter K. Morrison

*Comments by Linda Camponi
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada*

On Tuesday at 10:45, Walter K. Morrison spoke to us on the cartographical revolution which took place in the eighteenth century. This "revolution" concerned the development of new and better cartographic techniques. His talk was well illustrated with slides of Desbarres material and other historical items, as well as modern outline maps which served to indicate the degree of accuracy achieved by the early cartographers.

Mr. Morrison described himself as an amateur historian. He is obviously very familiar with his subject and his research has been thorough. After the presentation, he stayed to answer questions from a number of the participants.

HISTORICAL MAPS OF NOVA SCOTIA

George T. Bates

*Comments by Velma Parker
Map Library
University of Ottawa.*

Mr. Bates is a "cartographic historian" who researches, designs and executes his own maps. He has just formed his own company, Historic Maps Ltd., Halifax to publish and distribute his maps.

Mr. Bates entertained us with an amusing account of his work which involves the making of maps dealing primarily with aspects of Nova Scotian history. Overhead transparencies of some of his maps were used as background while he related some of the more humorous and interesting facts uncovered during his research for the map.

His maps deal with a wide variety of topics. Some currently in production are: Settlers who didn't (i.e., those who did not stay in Nova Scotia but went to New England where there was a market for their skills); Inns, taverns and pubs in Halifax between 1749 and 1830, as well as more staid maps on Indian place names, historical sites and monuments, and plans of historical settlements (e.g., Louisburg). The Oak Island maps are the best sellers, and he has produced a map, The secret of Oak Island, which illustrates his own theory of this "treasure island". Through his research, he has come to believe that Oak Island was once a shipyard and the shafts and tunnels were used in draining and/or filling the building berths. In the event of an attack from the sea, sailors used to hide their little bits of treasure in the ground. Some may not have returned for them and so we have the treasure finds of today on Oak Island.

As well as his series of historical maps, Mr. Bates has also done a series on ship plans including Sailing vessels of the mid 1700's and Building plan of a Brigantine (Spring Bird). Each sheet contains a map and often quite extensive notes taking up from 1/4 to 2/3 of the page. The black and white prints do not carry publisher, date or the author/cartographer's name. Perhaps the map librarians can influence Mr. Bates to have these included on all the maps he produces.

THE MAP OF CABOTIA AND ITS PLACE IN THE MAPPING OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Richard Malinski

*Comments by Betty Kidd
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada*

The paper presented by Richard Malinski was actually two papers in one. The first outlined the history of the mapping of New Brunswick and was based on William F. Ganong's "A Monograph of the Cartography of the Province of New Brunswick (Illustrated)", Proceedings and Transactions of the Society of Canada, Second Series - Volume III, 1897.

The second examined John Purdy's map of Cabotia (or to be more exact, the 1814 and 1828 editions) in the framework of the cartographical history of New Brunswick.

Slides of maps which illustrated the various types or periods in the systematic cartography of the province were effectively utilized. Early sixteenth century maps indicated New Brunswick as part of an undifferentiated mainland. With Jacques Cartier's voyages, the Gulf of St. Lawrence coastline began to be identified. Not until Samuel de Champlain's exploration was the Bay of Fundy coastline mapped on a small scale. Early in the eighteenth century, the focus shifted to the interior and later in the century, more detailed coastal surveys provided a better indication of the Bay of Fundy; surveys by Morris Des Barres, Holland, etc, in the later part of the century and the early part of the nineteenth century helped to provide a "modern type" map of the province. The nineteenth century provided the "complete type" map, large-scale mapping based on numerous surveys and expanding

settlement. Only modern methods of surveying and mapping in the twentieth century does the "exact type" of map come into existence --- the type that Ganong describes as the "final possible type".

John Purdy's map entitled, "A Map of Cabotia: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with Breton Island, Newfoundland, etc. and including also the adjacent part of the United States", which he states was compiled from "a great variety of original documents" was then examined by Richard Malinski. Purdy, by utilizing information from other maps and government records available at that time, was able to produce a general map with a broad appeal and thus a sound commercial venture for Laurie and Whittle. The designation of Canada as "Cabotia" in the title, in honour of John Cabot, was quite unique. Mr. Malinski suggested that Purdy was the only cartographer to use this designation (a comment from the floor suggested that there was at least one other). Later editions from 1838 changed this designation to the Vice Royalty of Canada.

The two editions discussed in detail were the 1814 and 1828; Mr. Malinski noted that other editions do exist. The complete listing of editions will be a valuable asset when it is published in the Proceedings.

The suggestions of data being exchanged with and/or borrowed with or without knowledge from others such as Bouchette and Sproule were outlined. Mr. Malinski certainly has the basis for another paper/article if he decides to pursue this matter.

In short, this was an interesting paper which compacted a lot of information into a very short time period.

THE OTHER SACKVILLE

Eric Ross

*Comments by Garry D. Shutlak
Map Archivist
Public Archives of Nova Scotia*

Eric Ross, head of the Geography Department of Mount Allison gave the A.C.M.L. a most interesting and informative talk about the history of Sackville and of Mount Allison University in the nineteenth century.

It seems that Mount Allison was founded in Sackville by Charles Frederick Allison because of it being midway between St. John and Halifax, two wicked cities. Sackville with its fine air was a better place to bring up boys and girls. We also learnt that the University has a strong Bermuda connection going back to its founding. The University had the first woman graduate in the British Commonwealth, a Grace Annie Lockhart.

Professor Ross spoke of the various industries that have been located in the Sackville area, tanneries, mills, foundaries, carriage factories and of the fact that Sackville was an active port in the nineteenth century, building between 114 to 188 ships during the period 1829-95, having a number of shipyards, the largest was Bolton and it employed over 500 workers. The port declined and was ended by a change in the course of the river and today, the city dump is near the location of the piers.

Over the years, as a port, many cargoes were exported. The most important was probably hay, grown on the marshlands. Potatoes, stoves and the stone which was used in the building of the Ontario Legislative Building and the Dominion Observatory were also exported from Sackville's port.

NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION REPORT

Betty Kidd

This was a summary of the activities of the National Map Collection during the last year, a discussion of the present projects and comments on developments. For a detailed report, refer to Ms. Kidd's article printed near the front of this issue of the Bulletin.

LOCAL AREA TOUR

*Comments by John R. Schroeder
United States Geological Survey Library*

The 1975 tour was led by Peter Ennals of the Department of Geography, Mount Allison University. Attendees boarded the bus at 9:00 a.m. and Mr. Ennals gave an outline of the day's activity and oriented everyone on the "Amherst, N.B.-N.S.) topographical quadrangle.

The first major point of interest was the Memramcook River Valley, an area of interface between English and Acadian cultures. The east or Dorchester side of the river was distinguished by the white houses of English oriented settlement and across the river on the peninsula also bounded by the Petitcodiac River, the Acadian oriented settlement area was marked by place names like Pré-d'en-Haut, Beliveau Village, Boudreau Village, etc.; by brightly coloured houses; and, by a distinctly linear settlement pattern. The major example of pre-1850 settlement was the system of dikes along the Petitcodiac River, many of which were built by early Acadians to reclaim marshes for agricultural purposes. The bus stopped at Beaumont to enable us to see an 1843 church built by the Mic-Mac Indians and to view the scenic panorama of the Petitcodiac Valley. At Gatreau Village, the passengers dismounted for a walk through the village. The walk, in newly appeared sunshine, allowed the group to observe the houses, blooming lilacs, etc. at close range. Many of the houses were new, apparently reflecting modern commuting patterns.

Back on the west side of the Memramcook, the bus paused briefly to allow photographs of the world's second longest covered bridge. The next major stop was at the Tantramar Marshes. This stop was marked by a wide horizon, the wind and waving grass, and by hay barns. The barns were built at the highpoint of the marshes' agricultural development, in the early twentieth century, when hay was grown for export. The lower portion of the marshes were diked and developed for agriculture by early Acadian inhabitants, while the higher marshes were ditched and drained by mid-nineteenth century British technology.

Next on the itinerary was Fort Beauséjour National Historical Park. The fort was built by the French after the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, placed the boundary of British and French possessions near this point. The fort was taken in 1755 and was renamed Fort Cumberland. After a welcome box-lunch picnic, participants toured the windswept fort and its visitor center.

The next stop was the Maritime Resource Management Service at Amherst, Nova Scotia. The internal tour of this important regional planning center included drafting, photochemical, engineering and planning units as well as Brad Fay's Information Centre.

The final stop on the tour, at 3:30 p.m., was the former port of the town of Sackville, New Brunswick. The port was closed prior to 1920 when the Tantramar River changed its course; however, its function had already been partially supplanted by the railroad.

In summary, the tour covered an area with a history of over 300 years of habitation. This settlement period is among the longest in Canada, for both French and British cultures; however, most of the directly observable aspects of the early settlement are now completely gone. The tour gave one a feeling of the inevitability of change and the relative temporariness of man's imprint on the face of the land.

RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES

Lou Sebert

*Commenté par
Pierre Lépine
Département des Cartes et Plans
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec*

Avec sa bonhomie et son assurance habituelle, Monsieur Sebert nous a communiqué le rapport des activités du Ministère depuis le dernier Congrès annuel de l'Association des Cartothèques Canadiennes.

Depuis 1 an, 1,000 nouvelles cartes ont été publiées, et de ce nombre, les 2/3 ont été publiées pour la première fois; la majorité des cartes ont été des cartes à l'échelle de 1/50,000ème, ce qui reflète les

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[This first and only letter is included to illustrate the type of activity that map people could be and should be considering. This is not the only letter criticizing the map but whether or not it will have any effect remains to be seen. The map enclosed with the Bulletin is the map that is being discussed.]

April 11, 1975.

Ernest Hall, Esq., M.L.A.,
Minister of the Department of Travel Industry,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regards to your "Beautiful B.C.: Road map, campground and angling guide, 1975-76". As a geographer and cartographer, it is necessary that I comment on the sad state into which this map has fallen. There are numerous substantive errors which present a misleading view of B.C. In addition, there seems to be no logical cartographic design plan. In other words, this map is of such poor quality that it can only be indicative of someone's lack of respect towards the knowledgeable public and complete disregard of cartographic responsibility.

Before I briefly document the type of errors and substantiate my comments, I would mention at this point that a road map publication is a necessity for tourists, that the inclusion of items such as campgrounds and hospitals is useful and that the initiation of metrication, even though a token step, is a step in the right direction. In other words, this map does have some good points.

The items outlined on the attached page indicate the type of errors and the seeming illogical choices that are on the map. The examples are only a few of the ones that I found and are taken from the "Vancouver Victoria and Vicinity" and the "Vancouver" insets. I think that the examples will illustrate to you the inconsistencies, inaccuracies and shoddiness of the map.

Why is such deplorable work accepted? Your department will bear the brunt of the criticism for someone else's mistakes. Why should you have to worry about this when local cartographic expertise is available? It seems obvious from the amount of error that a local qualified cartographer had no hand in the revision scheme, whether I am right or wrong in this assumption, I would be interested in receiving the answers to the questions on the following page. In any event, I hope that you will look upon this letter as constructive criticism and that you will contact me if you need any further details or comments.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Malinski,
Geography and Map Librarian,
Social Sciences Division,
Simon Fraser University.

politiques gouvernementales pour la recherche de nouvelles sources d'énergie. On a aussi utilisé, pour la première fois, des photographies de satellites pour la révision des cartes.

Les cartes publiées pour la première fois suivent intégralement le système métrique; pour les anciennes cartes cependant, les courbes de niveau sont encore données dans les mesures anglaises, et la conversion totale au système métrique pourra bien prendre 25 ans.

Le colloque réunissant les utilisateurs des cartes du Ministère et qui avait été annoncé l'an dernier, n'aura pas lieu dans sa forme prévue; c'est plutôt l'Université Queens qui s'en chargera.

En ce qui concerne maintenant les cartes plus générales, mentionnons la parution des nouvelles éditions française et anglaise de la Carte du Monde, des cartes du Yukon et des T.-N.-O. (cartes générales et cartes électorales), ainsi que de la carte générale de Terre-Neuve sur laquelle les districts électoraux ne sont plus indiqués.

Il faut signaler aussi, la parution de la 4^{ème} édition de l'Atlas du Canada; la 5^{ème} édition est déjà en préparation et l'on espère pouvoir publier dorénavant une nouvelle édition de l'Atlas à tous les 10 ans.

La Division de l'Atlas est devenue la Division de la géographie et elle commencera à publier dès cette année, une série de cartes "géographiques" à l'échelle de 1/7,500,000^{ème}.

Parmi les nouvelles cartes qui seront publiées au cours de l'année qui vient, il faut noter la nouvelle série des photocartes à l'échelle de 1/2,500,000 compilées à partir des images de satellites; à cette échelle, le Canada sera visible en 12 feuilles; comme il s'agit surtout de donner une image authentique du pays vu de l'espace, on a limité les informations aux frontières internationale et interprovinciales et à quelques lacs importants.

Une nouvelle série de photocartes à l'échelle de 1/30,000^{ème} remplacera les anciennes cartes à l'échelle de 1/31,680^{ème} des T.-N.-O. mais seules des photocartes à l'échelle de 1/500,000^{ème} produites à partir de ces nouvelles cartes seront-elles imprimées.

Après la carte expérimentale d'Halifax produite depuis l'an dernier, une nouvelle carte expérimentale sur les couleurs des routes commanditée par le Ministère pourrait bien paraître au cours de l'année qui vient. Une carte expérimentale à l'échelle de 1/100,000^{ème} pour le remplacement éventuel des cartes à l'échelle de 1/125,000, échelle non conforme aux principes du système métrique, fait aussi partie des projets du Ministère.

Bien que l'on ait adopté des principes généraux concernant la langue des cartes, --- la langue locale prédominante est la langue adoptée pour la carte, --- le bibliguisme intégral exigera la mise au point d'un glossaire qui paraîtra sur chaque carte, ou lorsque cela sera possible, l'adoption de nouveaux symboles.

En terminant, Monsieur Sebert a attiré l'attention des carto-thécaires sur le Canadian Geographical Journal: il lui semble que ce journal pourrait maintenant accueillir une chronique intitulée "Map Reviews" et la collaboration des carto-thécaires pour la recension des cartes lui paraît essentielle au succès de ce projet.

La période de questions qui s'ensuivit a soulevé, entre autres, le problème de la centralisation de la distribution des cartes du Gouvernement; cependant, comme le Service de distribution des cartes hydrographiques d'Environnement Canada et comme le Bureau de distribution des cartes de la Commission Géologique du Canada insistent pour contrôler la distribution de leurs propres cartes, cette centralisation ne pourra être réalisée de sitôt.

TABLE RONDE SUR LA CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHIE

*Commenté par Yves Tessier
Cartothèque
Université Laval*

Présidée par Lorraine Dubreuil, cette table ronde a porté sur deux aspects de la bibliographie des cartes.

Heather Maddick de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans a exposé la méthode suivie pour la compilation de la contribution canadienne à la Bibliographie cartographique internationale.

La B.C.I. est une publication annuelle qui décrit les cartes, plans et atlas nouvellement publiés dans environ 25 pays qui collaborent à la compilation de cet ouvrage. Le Centre National de la recherche scientifique de France est responsable de l'édition de ces contributions nationales, avec l'appui de l'UNESCO.

Règle générale, toutes les cartes publiées au Canada apparaissent dans la B.C.I. sauf les suivantes:

- Les cartes à caractère commercial ou publicitaire d'intérêt documentaire très limité
- les cartes de très mauvaise qualité
- les cartes non autonomes rattachées à des livres ou des rapports
- les cartes-index
- les cartes en tirage ozalid
- les cartes routières des compagnies pétrolières
- les cartes non disponibles au Canada

Les éléments descriptifs suivent le mode de présentation accepté par l'ensemble des collaborateurs. Les entrées pour le Canada sont groupées par régions géographiques, en commençant par le Système de référence cartographique canadien, suivi par les cartes thématiques du Canada, les cartes

régionales et les atlas. En 1974, les 247 entrées décrites représentaient 2,924 unités cartographiques. La Section canadienne de la Collection nationale est responsable de la préparation de la contribution canadienne.

En raison des délais forts longs de publication, la contribution canadienne à la B.C.I. est disponible en photocopie dès que complétée.

Richard Malinski a parlé d'une forme de plus en plus répandue de cartobibliographie: les listes d'acquisitions. Il en a étudié certaines d'entre elles pour en dégager trois types:

- 1) les listes abrégées donnant une description succinctes des documents: titre, échelle, lieu de publication, éditeur, date
- 2) les listes élaborées dans lesquelles la description comprend l'information des fiches de catalogage
- 3) les autres listes où l'entrée est faite à l'auteur

Ces listes se révèlent de plus en plus utiles pour connaître l'existence des cartes nouvelles en vue de leur commande ou achat, ainsi que pour des fins de catalogage.

Cette table ronde a permis de soulever quelques problèmes reliés à la diffusion de l'information sur les documents cartographiques disponibles.

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MINUTES OF THE NINTH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Tuesday, June 17, 1975

Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 a.m. by the President, Miss Frances Woodward and was adjourned at 10:15 a.m. It was reconvened at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, June 19, 1975 and adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Minutes of the 1974 Business Meeting

The minutes of the 1974 meeting were circulated prior to the meeting and were accepted as printed. Mrs. Betty Kidd moved the minutes as printed be adopted. Seconded by Heather Maddick. Carried.

1) President's Report

Miss Frances Woodward asked some of the members to give brief oral reports and discuss the recent developments in organizations which are of relevance to A.C.M.L. members.

Hugo Stibbe reported on I.F.L.A. and pointed out that a full report is available in the A.C.M.L. Bulletin, No. 17 Feb. 75.

Barbara Farrell discussed the developments within the Canadian Institute of Surveying. She asked the A.C.M.L. members to co-operate in the endeavour to determine the size and composition of the cartographic community in Canada.

Miss Woodward pointed out that it would be valuable to have a Canadian joint member on the Special Libraries Association's Geographic Standards Committee. After some discussion it was decided that this question will be passed on to the new executive.

Miss Woodward then gave a brief report on the Western Association of Map Libraries and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries joint conference, held in Vancouver at the University of British Columbia, May 8-10, 1975.

Next, Miss Woodward read a letter relating to the National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography. In the discussion that followed the question of sending an A.C.M.L. representative was mentioned. For various reasons the majority consensus was to not send a representative.

Roger Nason briefly reported on the Association of Canadian Archivists' meeting in Edmonton. He mentioned that a Committee on Finding Aids has five members who will prepare a report on cartographic finding aids.

2) Treasurer's Report

For the period of June 1, 1974 to May 31, 1975.

Balance from Treasurers Report May 31, 1974

\$2985.36

Revenues

Membership Fees, 1973	\$ 40.00	
Membership Fees, 1974	\$ 313.25	
Membership Fees, 1975	\$ 505.00	
Subscription to Can. Cartog. 1973	\$ 4.00	
Subscription to Can. Cartog. 1974	\$ 32.00	
Subscription to Can. Cartog. 1975	\$ 80.00	
Balance of 1974 Conference Account	\$ 293.99	
Balance of Publications Account	\$1074.59	
Exchange on U.S. currency	--	\$2342.83
		\$5328.19

Expenditures

Canadian Cartographer Subscription 1973	\$ 4.00	
Canadian Cartographer Subscription 1974	\$ 32.00	
Canadian Cartographer Subscription 1975	\$ 40.00	
IFLA Membership Fees, 1974	\$ 27.64	
Telephone Bills	\$ 27.63	
Office supplies and stamps	\$ 38.92	
Printing <u>Proceedings</u> , 1973	\$1077.13	
Printing Questionnaire for directory	\$ 11.00	
Printing Newsletters	\$ 506.70	
Typing and distributing Invoices 1975	\$ 30.00	
Typing and distributing <u>Proceedings</u> , 1973	\$ 16.50	
Typing Membership List December 1974	\$ 21.00	
Typing Newsletter	\$ 34.50	
Representative to Cartographer Ass. Meeting	\$ 50.00	
Reception, Executive Meeting 1975	\$ 30.00	
Bank service charge	\$ 1.00	
Exchange on U.S. currency	\$ 1.55	\$1949.57
Balance		\$3378.62

Lorraine Dubreuil
Treasurer 1974/75

Ms. Dubreuil moved the adoption of this report. Seconded by Mrs. Betty Kidd.
Carried.

3) Resolutions

a) Hugo Stikbe moved and Yves Tessier seconded the following resolution.

-- Be it resolved that the Association of Canadian Map Libraries wishes to recommend most strongly that the Canadian Cataloguing Rules for Maps, as presently developed by the NUC Committee of the Association, be used as the basis for the Canadian MARC Communications format for maps.

The resolution was carried.

b) Yves Tessier moved and Richard Malinski seconded the following resolution, which was to be transmitted to the Dominion Archivist:

Whereas the work on sixteenth century maps of Canada by T.E. Layng published by the Public Archives of Canada represents a basic reference tool for research in historical cartography of Canada,

Whereas this work was continued for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by Paul E. Dumas and exists only in manuscript form (microfilm copies available)

Whereas it is highly desirable for the advancement of research in historical cartography of Canada that the continuation of the original work be published for a larger diffusion and access to this remarkable compilation

Be it resolved that the Public Archives of Canada be asked to undertake the publication of Dumas's manuscript on seventeenth and eighteenth centuries maps of Canada with the least possible delay.

In the discussion that followed it was pointed out that Layng's Sixteenth Century Maps and Dumas' works are now incomplete due to the acquisition of new material. If published, Dumas' work would be out of date. Mrs. Kidd stated that the National Map Collection's publication programme is established for at least two years. The general consensus of the meeting was that this resolution should be adopted, even though the work is out of date, as it does constitute a good basic finding aid.

The resolution was carried.

c) Barbara Farrell moved and Kate Donkin seconded the following resolution:

Be it resolved that

Whereas the first aim of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, as stated in the constitution is to "promote interest and knowledge of maps and related materials", and since this knowledge is dependent upon the foundations established in schools and universities, the Association protests to the Minister of Energy, Mines & Resources the recent change in policy of the Department which resulted in the abolition of the educational discount for maps (except in cases where 50 copies of the same map are ordered) and asks that the policy be revoked.

Carried, with a recommendation that the resolution should be transmitted to the Minister of Energy, Mines & Resources.

d) Frances Woodward moved, seconded by Richard Malinski, that

Although the Association of Canadian Map Libraries/Association des cartotheques canadiennes is pleased with the present appointment of Chief of the National Map Collection, be it resolved that such an important position in the public service should in the future be open to public competition.

Pierre Lepine, stated that if this position was open to public competition there would be a danger that political influence might affect the appointment.

Miss Woodward felt that sometimes people next in line for an important position may be appointed to that position even though they are not qualified.

Yves Tessier pointed out that this is the top position regarding map collecting in Canada. The most qualified person should hold this position, yet this person may not be in the civil service. He thus favours open competitions so that every interested Canadian may have an opportunity to apply.

The resolution was carried.

The next item, although not a resolution was brought forward by Frances Woodward. Miss Woodward suggested that Canada Post be asked to commemorate the Cook Bicentenary by issuing a stamp based on one of Cook's charts. She also suggested that exhibitions could be held to make the general public aware of this occasion.

4. Committee Reports

a) Nominating Committee:

Committee members:

Betty Kidd (chairperson)
Frances Woodward
Kate Donkin

Betty Kidd read the following report:

The 1975 Nomination Committee in the preparation of slate of officers for 1975-76 was pleased that seven members agreed to stand for election. Accordingly the slate was sent to all members requesting further nominations. As no further nominations were received, the ballot was distributed to all active and institutional members; there were 59 ballots received.

A letter was received from one of our vice-president nominees - Edward Dahl - dated June 5 stating "I have thought a lot about my commitments for the next year and the many things I have to do outside of map-related activities ... and so have decided to withdraw my name from the position of Vice-President of the A.C.M.L."

Your slate of officers for 1975-76 are:

1) Past-President	Frances Woodward
2) President	Barbara Farrell
3) Vice-President	Richard Malinski
4) Secretary	Thomas Nagy
5) Treasurer	Lorraine Dubreuil

b) Publications Committee

Submitted by the chairperson, Heather Maddick.

Committee members:

Chairperson	Heather Maddick
Bulletin	Barbara Farrell
Proceedings	Ed Dahl/Heather Maddick
Distribution of Publications	Heather Maddick

Bulletin:

Since the 1974 A.C.M.L. conference, three issues of the Bulletin have been published (No.16, Nov., No.17, Feb. and No.18, May.)

Proceedings:

1973 Proceedings were distributed in March
 1974 Proceedings are at the printers and will be distributed by mid June.
 1975 Proceedings will be edited by Tom Nagy, Secretary of the A.C.M.L. (1975-76).

Distribution of Publications:

It was necessary to periodically solicit outside help for distributing and typing correspondence. The hourly rate agreed upon was \$3.00.

Proceedings distributed since the A.C.M.L. Conference of June, 1974:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1967	13
1968	2
1969	13
1970	12
1971	20
1972	23
1973	<u>216</u>
Total:	299

Newsletter/Bulletin:

Revenue - \$104.00

In addition to the sale of the Newsletter/Bulletin and Proceedings, several copies were sent to exchange members. eg. Australian Map Curators, Group and Indices de Revistas de Bibliotecologia, Argentina.

Inventory of A.C.M.L. publications as of June 3, 1975.

Proceedings:

1st annual conference	1967	-	26
2nd annual conference	1968	-	1
3rd annual conference	1969	-	4
* 4th annual conference	1970	-	71
* 5th annual conference	1971	-	35
* 6th annual conference	1972	-	85
7th annual conference	1973	-	284

Copies of all Newsletters/Bulletins are available.

Directory of Canadian Map Collections, 1969 - Nil

Plotting the land of Ontario 1564-1919 (1971) - 16

Financial Report as of 3 June 1975.

Publications bank account	\$1,103.59
Outstanding Invoices - 1974 (P 74-1001)	3.00
Outstanding Invoices - 1975	84.80

General Notes:

It was decided at the executive meeting in April that the position of Chairperson of this committee should be held by the Vice-president of the Association.

A cost estimate to reprint the 1967, 1968 and 1969 Proceedings was obtained in May at the request of the executive. The results are:

100 reduced copies -	\$683.75	plus tax
200 reduced copies -	\$808.00	plus tax

Major expenses of this committee was the typing and printing of the Bulletins and Proceedings.

Ms. Maddick moved that the report be adopted. Seconded by Betty Kidd. Carried.

*two additional copies were listed in May.

c) Membership Committee

Lorraine Dubreuil read this report.

As of May 31, 1975:

Active members	47
Associate members	64
Institutional members	<u>64</u>

Total: 175

Of invoices sent for this year's membership (1975), 76 remain outstanding.

Ms. Dubreuil moved that the report be adopted. Seconded by Gary Shutlak. Carried.

d) Bibliography Committee

Frances Woodward read the report of Joan Winearls. Bibliography Committee chairperson who was unable to attend.

Report of the Committee to recommend a bibliographical form for maps
cited in publications

At the Executive meeting of A.C.M.L. held in Ottawa in April, 1975, I presented a draft report on bibliographical form for maps which listed minimum elements to be included, suggested some forms for certain types of maps and also some ways in which we could publicize these recommendations. At this time I asked for comments from members and received several concrete suggestions. Hugo Stibbe, however, brought to my attention the fact that the development of the ISBD for Maps would have some bearing on the amount of information that should be included as well as the arrangement of data elements in any bibliographical form.

I therefore recommend that the question of a recommended bibliographical form for maps be postponed until we have a report from the ISBD-Maps Committee which will be meeting in September, 1975.

Frances Woodward moved that this report be accepted. Seconded by Yves Tessier. Carried.

e) Directory Committee

Ralph Daehn the Chairperson of this committee was unable to attend. His report was read by Barbara Farrell.

The Directory Committee reports that the Directory is proceeding in accordance with the plans made at the executive meeting in Ottawa, April 22-3, 1975. The Directory is at present being keypunched and will be edited as soon as the printout is available. It should therefore be available to send out in a short time and will be fully bilingual.

Ms. Farrell moved the adoption of this report. Seconded by Peter Brown. Carried.

f) Conservation Committee

Members: Betty Kidd (Chairperson)
Lorraine Dubreuil
Maurice McCauley
Ronald Whistance-Smith

The report was read by Mrs. Betty Kidd as follows:

ERROR TYPES AND EXAMPLES
ON BEAUTIFUL BRITISH COLUMBIA:
ROAD MAP, CAMPGROUND & ANGLING GUIDE,
1975-1976.

Substantive Omissions:

Campgrounds - The map purports to be a campground guide but there are 10 provincial campgrounds omitted, e.g., Rebecca Spit Marine, Echo Lake.

What is the criteria adopted for choosing which campsites will or will not be shown?

Railways - The railways are shown throughout mainland B.C. but the C.P. and E. and N. is not shown on Vancouver Island.

What is the reason for omitting this railway?

Populated Places - The choice of populated places is most confusing. For example, Clearbrook with 3,653 people is omitted but Abbotsford with only 706 people (1971 census) is shown and Saseenos with 574 people is omitted while Milnes Landing with 254 is included.

What is the reasoning behind the choice of populated places? On what basis were all the places with under 250 people chosen?

Substantive Misrepresentations:

Populated Places - In the section of the inset, "Vancouver, Victoria and Vicinity", there are 35 instances where the population symbol does not correspond to the Census Canada official figure, e.g., Port Alberni noted as 25,000-50,000 has a population of 20,063 and Fort Langley noted as 250-1,000 has a population of 1,324.

What statistical source has been used for the population figures? When was the last major revision of population symbols done?

Cartographic Misrepresentations:

Placement of names and symbols - There are numerous examples of the misplacement of symbols and names, e.g., Surrey (E8) is not in Delta, Wigwam Inn (D8) and Olga (R3) are places but in Q4 and F7 respectively, they are not places. Porpoise Bay Park (D7) is not inland as shown.

What are the reasons behind these placements?

Shoreline - Three examples of shoreline inaccuracies crop up in the small inset on the Vancouver area. The examples are:

- Pitt Lake does not extend into Pitt Polder as shown.
- Roberts Bank Superport is not shaped in the manner shown.
- If the marsh areas off Richmond are low water exposures, why are the banks in Boundary Bay and English Bay not shown?

What sources of shoreline information were used?

Objective established:

- 1) Questionnaire concerning conservation needs and facilities.
 - 2) Joint orders for non-acidic folders
 - 3) Bibliography of map conservation
 - 4) Distribution of information concerning new/useful products.
- 1) Questionnaire: for distribution to all map libraries and map collections by May 31, 1975.
- storage/conservation equipment and facilities available/ folder material, photocopying and microfilming, minor repairs.
 - 2) Joint orders for non-acidic folders: Maurice McCauley has agreed to co-ordinate orders; draft letter attached for approval.
Problem: Will A.C.M.L. pay invoice from the supplier and bill the participating collections?
 - 3) Bibliography of map conservation: a) A listing of useful articles, to be published in the Bulletin, b) A file of xeroxed articles available to all A.C.M.L. members.
 - 4) Information concerning new/useful products:
- e.g. A note will appear in next Bulletin concerning "filmoplast P" tape, which in my opinion is safer to use for temporary repairs than any other tape to date.

Mrs. Kidd moved that the report be accepted. Seconded by Barbara Farrell. Carried.

g) Copyright Committee

This report was read by the chairman, Pierre Lepine.

Comite sur le Droit d'Auteur

Lors du Congrès de Toronto, la présidente de l'Association m'a demandé de former un comité sur les droits d'auteur. Avant la formation définitive de ce Comité, deux étapes ont paru nécessaires: la préparation d'un plan de travail, et l'obtention d'un mandat écrit pour le Comité.

A. Le plan de travail:

Le plan de travail a été soumis à la présidente de l'ACC le 21 février dernier; il est le suivant:

1. Approche traditionnelle: les droits de l'auteur.
 - Création originale et plagiat.
 - Les conventions internationales.
 - Le dépôt légal et ses effets.
 - Auteur et éditeur: les transferts des droits.
 - La copie pour fins de recherches.
 - La multiplication non contrôlée (Xérox, etc.).

2. Approche particulière: le droit du public à l'information.
 - La diffusion des documents cartographiques.
 - Le droit des citoyens à l'accès des documents publiés par leur Gouvernement ou ses agences.
 - Le droit des consommateurs en regard des recherches des compagnies et sociétés privées, recherches subventionnées indirectement par le consommateur.

B. Le mandat écrit du Comité:

Il apparaît qu'un mandat écrit préparé par l'Exécutif de l'Association permettrait d'orienter les travaux du futur Comité; ce mandat devrait être adopté avant ou au cours du prochain Congrès, et devrait préciser, entre autres, les points suivants:

1. Buts du Comité: le but du Comité est-il de préparer un rapport qui constituerait la politique officielle de l'Association?
2. Fonctions du Comité: le Comité est-il temporaire ou s'agit-il d'un comité permanent?
3. Formation du Comité: quel est le nombre minimum ou maximum de membres que doit comporter le Comité, et les membres doivent-ils représenter un type particulier de cartotheques?
4. L'Exécutif a-t-il des suggestions particulières à faire à ce Comité?

In the discussion that followed Serge Sauer moved that Pierre Lepine should continue his investigation and to produce an updated report for the next conference.

Pierre Lepine moved his report be accepted. Seconded by Yves Tessier. Carried.

h) Library Layouts Committee

Serge Sauer, announced that the folio of map library plans are now available from the Publications Officer of the A.C.M.L., Ms. Heather Maddick, at the National Map Collection in Ottawa. This folio is entitled, "University Map Libraries in Canada. A folio of selected plans."

i) National Union Catalogue Committee

Barbara Farrell tabled this report.

Members

Much to the regret of the National Union Catalogue Committee, Beverly Chen resigned from the position of Chairperson in the fall of 1974. Barbara Farrell subsequently agreed to fill the position for the rest of

the year 1974-75. Owing to this and other changes in membership the committee, 1974-5, has been made up of the following members:

Mr. Ralph Daehn member	Reference and Map Librarian The Library The University of Guelph Guelph, Ontario
Mrs. Kate Donkin member	Librarian Map Library McMaster University P.S.B. Room 137 Hamilton, Ontario
Ms. Barbara Farrell Chairperson	Department of Geography Carleton University Colonel By Drive Ottawa, Ontario
Mr. James Knight member	National Map Collection 395 Wellington Street Ottawa, Ontario
Mr. Richard Malinski member	Social Science Division The Library Simon Fraser University Burnaby, B.C.
Ms. Velma D. Parker member	Map Library The Central Library University of Ottawa Ottawa, Ontario
Mr. Hugo Stibbe member	National Map Collection 395 Wellington Street Ottawa, Ontario
Mr. Yves Tessier member	Directeur La Cartothèque Bibliothèque General Université Laval Quebec 10 ^e , Quebec
Miss Joan Winearls member	Map Library Department of Geography University of Toronto 100 George Street Toronto, Ontario
Miss Frances Woodward member	Spécial Collections Division The Library University of British Columbia 2075 Wesbrook Place Vancouver, B.C.

Activities

During the year Hugo Stibbe continued to work on the draft Cataloguing Rules for Maps. At the 1973 Committee meetings rules for single maps had been completed as far as the notes section. Subsequently work on the rules during 1974-75 has involved a) incorporation and circulation of amendments resulting from the 1973 meetings and b) the writing of the notes section.

In addition to working on the rules Hugo Stibbe has concentrated his major efforts this year on working on the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Maps (ISBD, Maps), and on establishing working contact with the National Library with regard to the MARC Map Format and the Map Cataloguing Rules. Vivien Cartmell at the Public Archives of Canada has been working on the Area Names Authority Lists. Her authority listing for Africa has been prepared and circulated to Committee and working group members and sets an excellent standard. It will be an invaluable model for the compilation of future lists.

In addition to the work at the Public Archives two map libraries, those at the University of Toronto under the direction of Joan Winearls, and the University of Ottawa under the direction of Velma Parker, have devoted considerable efforts to the testing of the draft rules and to reporting their findings and recommendations to the Committee.

The working group on the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) Auxiliary of Place Tables has not met since the last annual meeting of the A.C.M.L. In this regard Hugo Stibbe reports the establishment of effective contacts with the National Library where work has been taking place on the development and expansion of the 18th edition of the Dewey Decimal System of classification. It is hoped that these developments will provide an impetus for the working group and enable work to proceed in such a way that the expansions in Dewey and UDC will be compatible.

Committee Meeting

The 1975 meeting of the NUC took place at the Public Archives of Canada from April 21-23, 1975.

Present were all the members of the Committee and four observers: Peter Brown, Lorraine Dubreuil, Betty Kidd and Pierre Lepine. The meetings opened with the following joint announcement from the Public Archives of Canada and the National Library, presented by Betty Kidd:

The National Library and the Public Archives of Canada are cooperating in the development of cataloguing rules, machine-readable formats and authority files for use in the processing of maps.

Revised cataloguing rules for maps, based on the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules and taking cognizance of the principles of International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) have been prepared in draft form for single maps by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries - National Union Catalogue Committee. These will be discussed with the Office of Library Standards of the National Library for presentation via the Canadian Cataloguing Committee, the Canadian representative, to the Joint Steering Committee for the revision of AACR.

In addition to work on revised cataloguing rules, work on the international level is also being done to develop an International Standard Bibliographic Description for maps. The chairman of the Joint Working Group on ISBD (Maps) of the International Federation of Library Associations is Hugo Stibbe of the National Map Collection, Public Archives. Developments in this area are expected at the IFLA meetings in August and at a special working group meeting in September, 1975.

A considerable amount of work on machine readable format for maps has been done by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries in conjunction with the National Map Collection of the Public Archives. Before a definite machine-readable format for processing and exchange of bibliographic records for maps can be devised, it is necessary to have the cataloguing rules and the ISBD (Maps) in a fairly stable form.

This is expected to be possible in the late fall of 1975 or early 1976. At that time, the Canadian MARC Office of the National Library and the Public Archives will, in consultation with interested bodies and institutions in Canada, work on the development of a Canadian MARC format for maps which will be consistent with Canadian MARC formats for other types of materials (books, serials, authority files, audio-visual material) and which will be issued in the regular series of Canadian MARC formats published by the Canadian MARC Office. It is expected that the format will be able to satisfy the requirements of access both by geographic area and corporate and personal author.

The National Library and the Public Archives will also be cooperating in the area of authority files for the processing of bibliographic records for maps. The National Library will accept the geographic area name authorities established by the Public Archives as applicable in records of all materials presently handled by the automated cataloguing system and the Public Archives will accept authorities established by the National Library for personal and corporate names used in the Public Archives records as applicable.

The Canadian MARC format for authority file information and the system based on it developed by the National Library will be used for maintenance of both authority files.

It should be noted that this announcement is a significant development and represents a marked step forward. It indicates a new spirit of cooperation between the National Library and the Public Archives of Canada with regards to maps, and involves national recognition and acceptance of the work of the National Union Catalogue Committee. The efforts of those involved in the groundwork preceding this announcement are to be highly commended.

Hugo Stibbe presented a report to the Committee summarizing his position paper for the Joint Working Group on the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Maps (ISBD, Maps). As Chairperson of that group Hugo sought the advice of the National Union Catalogue Committee as experts in map description. He explained how the working group was assembled and how it functioned. His report dealt in detail with map series and how they should be handled in bibliographic description. Output from the ISBD working group will be in the form of recommendations which will be widely distributed and comments on them will be invited.

Hugo Stibbe and Joan Winearls reported to the Committee on the meetings of the Ontario University Libraries Cooperative System's Map Project (OULCS). Hugo met with a sub-committee of OULCS in November 1974 and explained that the best assistance they could provide was in the testing of the draft cataloguing rules and assisting in the compilation of Area Name Authority Lists for Ontario. Joan Winearls reported that it was the intention of the OULCS Map Project to support work of the NUC Committee and that testing of the catalogue rules and compilation of the Area Name Authority Lists would form part of the Map Project work, as well as several other undertakings unrelated to the work of the National Union Catalogue Committee. Joan Winearls is now the Chairperson of the OULCS Map Project.

The rest of the working session was spent on discussion of the map cataloguing rules, namely:

- a) discussion of the notes section
- b) discussion of the test report, and queries raised by Velma Parker
- c) discussion of the test report, and queries raised by Joan Winearls.

Both of these libraries provided detailed reports of their testing and the problems encountered. Discussion and possible amendments were noted by Hugo Stibbe for further consideration and for incorporation into the rules where relevant.

In conclusion it should be stated that 1974-75 has been a year of marked progress and great encouragement for members of the NUC Committee.

Submitted for adoption to the annual business meeting Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Sackville, June 1975, by Barbara Farrell, Chairperson of the N.U.C. Committee. Seconded by Heather Maddick. Carried.

j) Constitution Committee

Frances Woodward pointed out that at the executive meeting of the A.C.M.L. in April 1975 a proposed new constitution was submitted and subsequently circulated to the membership in May.

After discussion with the executive it was decided to withdraw this proposed constitution.

Frances Woodward moved a motion to that effect. Seconded by Betty Kidd. Carried unanimously.

Those present at the business meeting discussed the pros and cons of incorporation. Lou Sebert felt that incorporation might be expensive. Frances Woodward and Kate Donkin countered this by saying through experience and knowledge of other organizations' incorporating they have learned that the expense is nominal. Hugo Stibbe suggested that the new executive be instructed to look into incorporation. Tom Nagy moved a motion to that effect, seconded by Lou Sebert. Carried.

5) New Business

Invitations were received from the University of Western Ontario in London to host the 1976 A.C.M.L. Conference. McGill University in Montreal wishes to host the Conference in 1977 and there has been a verbal invitation from the University of Victoria and Provincial Archives to host the conference in 1978.

Fees

It was decided that associate membership fees should be raised from \$5.00 to \$7.50. This brings associate membership fees to the same level as active membership dues. A motion to this effect was put forth by Lorraine Dubreuil and was seconded by Heather Maddick. Carried.

Cartomatique

Hugo Stibbe announced that the Cartomatique system is now available through the National Library where the geographic names used by the Cartomatique system are translated, where applicable, from French to English.

Cartogram

Lou Sebert objected to the cartogram which is used on the cover of the Bulletin. He feels that this is not an accurate representation of Canada and would like to see a more accurate cartogram designed.

Bulletin

Barbara Farrell would like to see more feedback on the content and the form of the Bulletin. This helps the editor to provide a better means of communication with the membership. Richard Malinski stated that he will have space for editorials in which various problems may be discussed.

Handbook on map librarianship

Lou Sebert felt that many smaller institutions would benefit from a handbook on map librarianship. He felt this should be in the form of a booklet or a pamphlet. After discussion the general consensus of the membership was that it should be done as quickly as possible and that this handbook should be elementary and basic. Lou Sebert agreed to commence work on this publication which would be entitled Handbook for Small Map Collections.

A.C.M.L. Archives

James W. Knight has agreed to be the A.C.M.L. archivist. Please send any material relating to the A.C.M.L. to the National Map Collection in Ottawa, care of, James W. Knight.

Comments by the Incoming President

Ms. Barbara Farrell, the incoming president, expressed thanks to Brad Fay and all the others who were instrumental in organizing this successful conference.

Ms. Farrell felt honored that she would be president during the 10th anniversary of the A.C.M.L. She said that now is the time for self examination.

She pointed out the need for more enthusiasm and better communication and she asked for increased involvement by the membership.

Ms. Maddick moved that the meeting be adjourned. Seconded by Tom Nagy.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m., Thursday, June 19, 1975.

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AWARDS COMMITTEE REPORT

*Lorne Leafloor
Department of Energy Mines and Resources*

The Awards Committee was disappointed but not discouraged by the response received from the Bulletin announcement of February, 1975, requesting members and associates to make application for an Association of Canadian Map Library Award.

From the response received, it would appear that most people were busy with pressing requirements which did not allow them time to submit material to the Association for consideration. We sincerely hope that the months ahead may be less hectic and that more of you will avail yourselves of the financial opportunity afforded by the awards. I am sure that many of you will think seriously to present material for consideration in the coming months. I would hope that the terms of reference are not so stringent as to discourage you from doing so.

The original thought, as interpreted by your committee, was to encourage people to support the awards programme by a personal submission or by encouraging other to do so.

This year, the committee was pleased to consider and approve an award for the work of Mr. Serge Sauer's "Folio of Plans of University Map Libraries". Mr. Sauer, the first award recipient, received a cheque for his effort at the 9th Annual Conference held at Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick.

The Committee once again would like to invite everyone to submit material for consideration. We would like to receive submissions on or before December 31, 1975, in order that awards may be considered for presentation at the 10th Annual Conference of the Association in London, Ontario in June, 1976.

Please send submissions to:

Secretary,
A.C.M.L.,
c/o National Map Collection,
395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0N3.

ATTENTION: Awards Committee.

REVIEWS

WINNIPEG IN MAPS 1816 - 1972 by
 Alan F. J. Artibise and Edward H. Dahl,
 Ottawa, National Map Collection, Public Archives
 of Canada, 1975, 80 p., \$3.50.

Reviewed by John Warkentin/York University

This atlas consists of 31 black and white facsimile reproductions of manuscript and printed maps of Winnipeg, dating from 1816 to 1972, arranged roughly in sequence to illustrate the city's history. Each map is accompanied by explanatory and interpretive comments. The maps are organized into four sections, each section is introduced by a short essay: The Pre-urban Era, 1812-1873; The Formative and Boom Years, 1874-1914; The Years of Gradual Growth, 1915-1950; and Modern Winnipeg: The Emergence of a Unified Metropolis, 1951-1972. English and French texts are used throughout.

An atlas which purports to show the evolution of a city in maps strongly depends upon the authors' grasp of the history of the city, and the selection of maps and themes in this atlas, and the good, succinct, interpretive comments indicate that the authors command a sound thorough knowledge of Winnipeg. Many of the maps are familiar to anyone who has studied the cartographical material available on Winnipeg, but there are a few fascinating new ones. For example, the map "showing the streets as renamed by the City Council, 1891", reflects a decision to designate streets by numbers. This experiment lasted for only two years we are informed. A real gem is the 1930 map clipped from a developer's newspaper advertisement showing "The progress of Winnipeg's best residential districts from Point Douglas to Tuxedo Park in 60 years", a progression which "reached a most fitting culmination", naturally, in the developer's own subdivision. Artibise and Dahl are to be congratulated for digging out this kind of material, and this should be a spur to all of us to keep our eyes open for similar maps which show a living society.

In the printing and design work of the atlas, the authors have been hard done by, and this, despite the fact that the maps are reproduced one to a page so that there was sufficient space. I have seen many of the original maps and the reproduction of these maps in the atlas is not nearly as clear as modern printing techniques permit --- despite the use of quality paper. Further, the heavy green borders around the maps are unnecessary and lend an undesirable heavy tone to the atlas. They can be quite distracting on some maps, say those on pages 24 and 46.

A few years ago I did a facsimile atlas on Manitoba with Richard Ruggles, and based on that experience and what I see before me now, I have a number of constructive comments to make, which might be useful in future atlases in this series.

The listings in the Table of Contents are not full enough. For instance, a minute ago I was looking for the map showing the renaming of city streets, and eventually I had to flip through the atlas to find it, because the Table of Contents is too laconic. One should not hesitate to enlarge selected sections of maps leaving the rest out, to make a point more clearly and more emphatically. Such magnifications of scale are important in order to show the variations in texture of a city. Sections of two different maps can be placed on one page in many instances to make comparisons directly and to save valuable space. Such simple comparative devices are essential and efficient, and should have been used for the maps on pages 52-54.

Well designed and well drafted maps can be works of art, and there should be some comments on the cartographic quality and beauty of the maps. Remarks on the history of the mapping of the city should be included so that the maps selected for reproductions can be placed in context. In this atlas, the early maps are much better examples of the cartographer's art than the later maps, some of which are little better than diagrams. In fact, the early sections of the atlas are more successful than the last, because the maps are cartographically more attractive and illustrate a fuller story for those simpler earlier times.

Too many of the later maps are cadastral and administrative. Some aspects of the social and economic life of the city is revealed in the text, but only hinted at in the maps. A greater variety of maps should have been selected showing distributions, for example, of ethnic groups, churches, industrial areas, zoning, income groups, and so on, so that the reader would see for himself the full variety of activity in a complex city. Strong attempts should be made in future atlases, by a judicious selection of such maps, to show how a modern city functions. Many maps of that sort have to be culled from special publications, and a start was made in this atlas in the map of residential districts.

In the appendix there is a useful list, "Selected Maps of Winnipeg, 1816-1950", available in the National Map Collection, which supplements the 31 maps reproduced.

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TIME OFF AT STANFORDS

*Maureen Wilson
Map Division
University of British Columbia*

During my 1974/75 study leave, I spent nearly three months working in the firm of Edward Stanford Ltd., the International Map Agency and a subsidiary of George Philips Ltd. For the first few weeks, I alternated between the shop and a "joe-job" of pasting the updating bulletins into their catalogue, as the one used in the shop had become worn out with use. These two jobs taught me something about their methods of working and brought me into contact with the rest of the staff. The shop was very well stocked with maps, guides, some atlases and gazetteers, all of which were geared to the tourist trade but nevertheless heavily used by businessmen and teachers. Although the bulk of the stock was British, with Europe a good second, there was a good supply of general maps and guides for other countries, as far as these were obtainable. I learnt that Canada and the United States were considered difficult to obtain anything from apart from topographic series. As street maps are fairly plentiful in North America, I suspect there is a lack of map trade communication.

The pressure in the shop was considerable, especially around the lunch hour. Consequently, my feet always ached at the end of the day --- even more so than in libraries. People wanted everything yesterday and they were rarely prepared and sometimes unable to come back the next day...if you couldn't lay your hands on a map straight away. In some ways, this made things simpler as you could simply show people what there was on the shelves and leave them to browse. Orders were taken if the customer was pressing enough and if able to wait several weeks for the maps to arrive. I was continually having to suppress my librarian instincts to find out what was available and order it for them. However, I enjoyed the work and got some insight into the British choice of holiday. It was amazing how many people seemed to have houses in France or wanted to cross the Sahara. It was also a marvellous opportunity to stock up on my own selection of maps and guides, at a staff (unpaid in my case) discount of 33% on all purchases.

After the shop, I worked in the stockroom and this was indeed a revelation. I had visited the Geo-Center establishment in Stuttgart some years ago and had admired their pleasant well appointed offices and huge stockroom with its fine stock of maps and atlases. I knew that Stanford's couldn't possibly have anything of that scale, but it was still something of a shock to see their cramped and dirty underground quarters, which comprised their stockroom. (A separate stockroom did exist for military and D.O.S. maps, which was open to the public and had a staff of three). The stockroom contained non-European topographic maps and thematic maps of a non-tourist nature such as geological maps. There were also a very small collection of atlases. Such series as the world 1:2,500,000 and the U.S. 1:250,000 were housed there and also the I.G.N. maps of Africa which were much in demand. The more unusual queries from the shop were brought to the stockroom and dealt with by shop personnel. Mail orders and telephone queries, however, were dealt with by

NOTICE BOARD

Practical Course in Map Curatorship,
Edinburgh, 1976

The National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh University Library and the British Cartographic Society are jointly organizing a practical course in map curatorship to be held at the Map Room of the National Library of Scotland, March 31 - April 4, 1976. The course, for twenty participants, is intended for individuals who look after map collections of all types and will deal with practical problems by demonstrations and group projects. It will embrace some of the problems encountered in setting up a map collection. Acquisition, the identification and evaluation of cartographic materials, the use of cartobibliographies, and the conservation of maps will be among the subjects covered.

Accommodation will be arranged in the University of Edinburgh Pollock Halls of Residence. The course fee and accommodation charges will be announced later. Enquiries should be sent to Ms. J. M. Wilkes, Map Room, National Library of Scotland Annexe, 137 Causewayside, Edinburgh, EH9 1PH.

The June, 1975, course included such topics as organizational problems, economic use of resources, physical planning, moving map libraries, staff management, education and training of map librarians and international developments in map librarianship.

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Josef Schonfeld retired this summer from the map collection in the Department of Geography of the University of British Columbia. I'm sure that all members who know Josef wish him well and especially warm thanks from all of the western members who learned a great deal from him and benefitted from his extensive map and photo knowledge. A hearty welcome to Rosemary Hadley who is stepping in for Josef.

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New Maps

Carte mondiale due fond des oceans. La carte dans son entier mesure 68 cm x 104 cm (28 po x 42 po environ) est imprimée en couleurs sur carton glacé et coute \$6.00 l'exemplaire (ajouter \$0.60 pour les frais de manutention et d'envoi). Envoyez le somme en chèque ou mandat postal à l'ordre des Presses de l'Université du Québec, Case postale 250, Succursale N., Montreal, Quebec.

WINDSOR-QUEBEC axis map was published earlier this year by the Lands Directorate of Environment Canada. It is a multi-coloured map, approximately four by five feet. The core map covers such topics as agriculture and land use while the bordering maps include recreational potential, farmland acreage changes, road traffic and population density. The map is available from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa for \$3.00.

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CAPTAIN JAMES COOK AND HIS TIMES

An International and Interdisciplinary Symposium

Simon Fraser University

Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada,

will present this symposium in

mid-April, 1978,

on the occasion of

The Bicentenary of Captain James Cook's Landing

at

Nootka Sound,

March-April, 1778,

during his Third Voyage of Exploration and Discovery (1776-1780).

This symposium is designed to offer a forum for the presentation in papers, panels and discussions of new research and reappraisals by scholars in many fields. The symposium will focus on the impact on British Columbia, the Northwest coast of North America and the North Pacific littoral of Cook's third voyage, as well as the impact on Oceania, North America and the European world of Cook's life of exploration and discovery.

Please direct any enquiries, suggestions or comments to:

Chairperson,
Captain Cook Symposium,
Department of History,
Simon Fraser University,
Burnaby, British Columbia,
Canada. V5A 1S6.

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UNIVERSITY MAP LIBRARIES IN CANADA: A folio of selected plans. S.A. Sauer (ed.) London, ACML/ACC in co-operation with the Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario, 1975. 9 leaves. \$5.00. (Available from ACML/ACC.

The sheets, 55.6 x 43.1 cm., of the folio are clearly and simply laid out. Each sheet contains a large floor plan upon which all furniture and equipment is located and named; a smaller schematic layout which outlines functional areas, i.e., map storage, map user and staff, holdings, floor area, hours of operation. Anyone interested in map library layouts could certainly find use for these eight plans; one for each of Carleton University, McGill University, McMaster University, Université Laval, University of British Columbia, University of Ottawa, University of Toronto and University of Western Ontario.

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Press Release

The Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division presented the Division's 1975 Honours Award for outstanding achievement in Geography and Map Librarianship to Lynn S. Mullins at S.L.A.'s Sixty-Sixth Annual Conference in Chicago, June 8 - 12, 1975. A distinguished librarian, bibliography and editor, Ms. Mullins is currently the Librarian of the American Geographical Society. She is best known for her work as editor of the American Geographical Society Research Catalogue and Current Geographical Publication. During the past five years, Ms. Mullins has also served as Editor of the S.L.A. Geography and Map Division Bulletin, the foremost journal devoted to geography and map librarianship.

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Notes from the National Map Collection

The National Map Collection is in the midst of serious budgetary problems, shared by many other areas of the federal government and indeed, by most of the country. It has also been necessary to freeze all vacant positions in the Collection --- four at the moment --- with no indication of when positions may be filled.

On the positive side, the National Map Collection has been active in various areas. Some items of possible interest to A.C.M.L. members are:

- 1) Details to arrange the acquisitions of plans from the Insurers' Occupancy Project have recently been completed.
- 2) Hugo Stibbe attended the recent I.F.L.A. meetings in Oslo, Norway, consulted with colleagues in the Netherlands, and attended the working session on the I.S.B.D. Maps in London.
- 3) Planning has begun for the major map exhibition to open in July 1976 at the Public Archives.
- 4) Finding aids have been prepared for several large record groups within the Collection (e.g., plans from the Canadian National Railway).
- 5) Vertical filing cabinets are being altered mechanically to allow more space between the pointed steel rods to prevent further map damage.
- 6) A recent meeting on architectural archives, organized by the Archives Committee, Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada was held at New Richmond, Quebec. Jim Knight is chairperson of this committee.
- 7) Joan Winearls who has been in England doing research, has been working part-time as a consultant with the National Map Collection, selecting Ontario maps to be photoduplicated for the Collection.

Photographs, mementos required:

At the tenth annual conference to be held in London in June, 1976, it is proposed to have a display showing the history and development of the A.C.M.L. Any photographs, mementos, etc. which could be donated, loaned, or copied for the display would be appreciated. Please contact Betty Kidd, National Map Collection (992-0468) if you have any items of interest.

From the Conservation Committee:

A number of map collections have responded to the circular letter concerning joint orders for non-acidic folders. Through a combination of budgetary and timing problems, a number who would have liked to have ordered were not able to do so at this time. Fewer folders were actually ordered than the necessary minimums quoted. However, Maurice McCauley, of the Committee, was able to arrange with the Hollinger Corporation that the originally quoted price would remain in effect, despite the smaller quantities.

The whole question of the customs tariff to which such items are subject when purchased by archives and libraries (museums are exempt) will be an item of study by the Conservation Committee this year.

The Committee was quite pleased with this first endeavour in joint ordering and would like to hear from you concerning other conservation and storage needs.

Insurance plans available:

The Insurers' Advisory Organization of Canada has recently announced that insurance plans for 577 cities and towns throughout Canada are being offered for sale. The plans, described in the catalogue available, date since 1930 but there are also earlier plans which may be purchased. The charges vary dependent on the number of sheets for the municipality; the minimum charge is \$10.00.

Enquiries about specific plans or for a catalogue of the plans for all of Canada, including terms of purchase, should be addressed promptly to W. A. Bodden, Manager, Plan Division, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2E2 (Telephone 363-9361).

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City of Calgary, Alberta,
17 October, 1974.

An airphoto mosaic of the City of Calgary, scale 1:12,000, size 125 x 95 cm., has been constructed from 138 separate air photos. This is the earliest possible photo mosaic. Major roads, railroads, and rivers have been labelled. Ninety eight cultural features have been indexed. This mosaic is the only map to show Calgary as it was going to grow and included all planned subdivisions. This notice was made up by the Map Library, University of Calgary Library to alert other map collections to this new publication, especially useful to urban historians as well as general interest.

The mosaic can be ordered from Mr. J. Cuvelier, 64 White Oak Cres., S.W., Calgary, Alberta. The cost is only \$3.00 prepaid and this includes postage.

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USING MAPS IN TRACING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY: Betty H. Kidd. Ottawa, Ontario Genealogical Society, 1974. 48 p. \$3.00. (It's publication 74-14).

This well illustrated and documented work would be valuable for any person interested in researching their family background. It is available from the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 8346, Ottawa, Ontario. K1G 3H8.

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MAPS FOR THE BLIND are becoming more and more prevalent. The U.B.C.'s Crane Memorial Library has a large scale plan (1:1,200) of the campus modified so that blind library users are able to find their way. The main roads are marked with masking tape under which there are toothpicks laid at regular intervals. All the main buildings are covered with sandpaper. In this way, the blind or partially blind user is able to feel his or her way around the campus.

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OLDEST MANUSCRIPT MAPS to be found to date are described by Howard Nelson in The Geographical Magazine, volume 47, number 5, February, 1975, page 331. Mr. Nelson notes the maps, found in August, 1974, in a tomb at Mawangtui were most likely compiled about 168 B.C. Both maps show the Changsha area with one showing mountains, rivers, towns and roads while the other gives the location of military posts, numbers of households and distances between villages. This is a very important discovery for cartography.

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ISSN has come to the Bulletin. On August 20, 1975, we received an International Standard Serial Number which is listed at the bottom of the Contents Page.

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WAML/ACML meeting of May 8 to 10, 1975, at the U.B.C. Library was very well attended. There was a total of 44 participants from a variety of places, e.g., Berkely and Fullerton, California and Edmonton, Alberta. There were nine papers given at the meeting. The papers by Wendy Teece, Betty Kidd and Francis Woodward appear in this issue of the Bulletin. Those by Coulie Verner on "J. Thornton"; by Don Pearson on "B.C. Mapping"; by R. M. Sandilands on "Hydrographic Surveying"; by Lee Hubbard on "Crater Hunting" and; by Len Evenden on "Teaching of Urban Studies in B.C." have or will appear in the WAML Bulletin.

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Liste des publications de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans

Archives du Dominion. Catalogue of maps, plans and charts in the map room of the Dominion Archives / classified and indexed by H.R. Holmden. Ottawa : Published by the authority of the Secretary of State under the direction of the Archivist, 1912. 685 p. Epuisé. Une réimpression de cet ouvrage peut être obtenue de Kraus Reprint, \$32.

Archives publiques du Canada. Cartes géographiques du seizième siècle se rapportant au Canada: liste préliminaire et bibliographie. Ottawa : Archives publiques du Canada, 1958. 303 p. \$2.50. Vous pouvez obtenir des copies de ces publications en vous adressant aux Services d'information des Archives publiques du Canada.

--- Sixteenth century maps relating to Canada: a checklist and bibliography. Ottawa : Public Archives, 1956. 283 p. Epuisé.

Archives publiques du Canada. Collection nationale de cartes et plans. Atlas de comtés canadiens: catalogue descriptif = County atlases of Canada: a descriptive atlas / compilé par Betty May, assistée de Frank McGuire [et] Heather Maddick, 1970. 190 p. Gratuit: s'adresser à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans.

--- Atlas français de la collection d'atlas rares = French atlases in the rare atlas collection / compilé et rédigé par Lou Seboek. Vol. I. Ottawa : Archives publiques du Canada, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, c1974. 185 p. Gratuit: s'adresser à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans.

--- Atlas publiés aux Pays-Bas se trouvant dans la collection d'atlas rares = Atlases published in the Netherlands in the rare atlas collection / dressé et rédigé par Lou Seboek. [Ottawa] : Archives publiques du Canada, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, 1973. 132 p. Gratuit: s'adresser à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans.

--- Le Canada par les cartes = Canada in maps. [Ottawa] : Archives publiques du Canada, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, [1969]. [32] p. Epuisé.

--- Index de plans des cantons de l'Ouest canadien = Index to township plans of the Canadian west / dressé par Guy Poulin, assisté par Francine Cadieux. Ottawa : Archives publiques du Canada, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, 1974. 69 p. Gratuit: s'adresser à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans.

--- Liste des répertoires géographiques dans la Section des cartes étrangères = List of gazetteers in the Foreign Section / compilé par Karen Lochhead. Ottawa : Archives publiques du Canada, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, 1972. 15 p. Epuisé.

- Liste des répertoires géographiques dans la Section des cartes étrangères = List of gazetteers in the Foreign Section / dressé par Karen Lochhead, deuxième édition dressé par Vivien Cartmell. Ottawa : Archives publiques du Canada, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, 1974. 47 p. Gratuit: s'adresser à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans.
- Liste des séries de cartes dans la Section des cartes étrangères = List of map series in the Foreign Section / dressé par Vivien M. Cartmell. Volumes I-IV. Ottawa : Archives publiques du Canada, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, 1973-74. Gratuit: s'adresser à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans.
- Ottawa par les cartes: brève histoire cartographique de la ville d'Ottawa, 1825-1973 = Ottawa in maps: a brief cartographical history of Ottawa, 1825-1973 / par Thomas L. Nagy. Ottawa : Archives publiques du Canada, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, 1974. 87 p. \$2.50. Vous pouvez obtenir des copies de ces publications en vous adressant au bureau d'Information Canada.
- Telecommunications: l'expérience canadienne, une liste explicative des cartes = Telecommunications: the Canadian experience, an annotated list of maps / James W. Knight. Ottawa : Archives publiques du Canada, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, 1974. 90 p. Gratuit: s'adresser à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans.
- Winnipeg par les cartes, 1816-1972 = Winnipeg in maps, 1816-1972 / par Alan F.J. Artibise et Edward H. Dahl. Ottawa : Archives publiques, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, 1975. 78 p. \$2.50. Vous pouvez obtenir des copies de ces publications en vous adressant au bureau d'Information Canada.

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DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES. The second edition of the Directory is well under way. Ralph Daehn of Guelph University has done a great deal of work updating, revising and automating the editing process. The new Directory which will be bilingual will be out later this year. Notice of the cost and availability will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

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the one stockroom staff member. He also was responsible for keeping the shelves stocked, unpacking orders and checking invoices, pricing stockroom maps and routing to customers. The actual invoicing and the packaging of prepaid orders was done elsewhere. The Director of Stanford's however, had the final say on what was ordered, apart from customer orders. Telephone queries were the most time consuming and frustrating to answer. The British telephone is not so easy to use and more expensive than the Canadian one, as calls are paid for as they are made. Therefore, in a profit making business, it was not usually feasible to say, "I will call you back." Many calls were long distance, with the customer hanging on impatiently while you found out whether or not the map was in stock and if not, whether it was available and at what price. With the increase in map prices and in the British postal charges, it was almost impossible to give an accurate answer and customers without accounts had to prepay all orders. For some reason, telephone users never wanted you to write a reply; it was always urgent. As a result of all this, even with my being there, both of us were going full tilt. At least I never got bored!

Some attempt was being made to streamline procedures in regard to "special orders" which consisted of standing orders and university requests for out of stock items. Pricing also has been taken over by another section. However, staff changes, the shortage of space, lack of stock, the economic situation, which resulted in too few copies of even fairly popular maps being bought, and the transference of the "agency" for Ordnance Survey maps to Cook, Hammond and Kell has most certainly weakened the reputation that Stanford's once had. As a source for foreign maps, they do not appear to be used by any British map librarians that I talked to. The smallness of their stock means that maps usually have to be ordered from the publishing agency. A few requests come in from American libraries for Geological Survey maps. Even though the procedure for standing orders was being worked on, there is no real guarantee that any standing orders will be fulfilled, as most of us know. I can now see why my request to look at their atlases a few years ago was turned down.

Their excellent catalogue has been discontinued now that the International maps and atlases inprint is available. Ken Winch, who was responsible for both and still is for the latter has been transferred to the Library of the George Philips companies at Willesdon.

In my opinion, unless George Philips is prepared to provide adequate storage and office space, and to organize a mail order division which is separate from the shop and operates independently from it, Edward Stanford's will never be able to justify calling itself an "International Map Agency", with the exception of European maps. Yet in many cases, it is the only official agency in England for many foreign map series.

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VISITS TO SEVERAL MAP COLLECTIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: A REPORT

*Vivien Cartmell,
National Map Collection,
Public Archives of Canada.*

Prior to a spring-time vacation in the United Kingdom, I made arrangements to visit a number of map collections during that holiday period. These included the Map Room of the British Library; the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Royal Engineers in Tolworth, Surrey; the Map Room, National Library of Scotland; the map collection in the main library of the University of Edinburgh; the map room in the Bodleian Library, Oxford and the head office of the Bartholomew publishing house in Edinburgh. Basic informational leaflets were obtained from most map collections --- and four free maps from Bartholomew's; what follows are a few additional impressions of those places I visited.

When visiting the British Museum edifice in which the Map Room of the British Library is located, it is advisable not to enter on the north side from Montague Place --- it will take a good 15 minutes to locate the director's office where a temporary reader's pass can be obtained. That office is constantly guarded by at least one commissionaire with a bunch of jangling keys which open the doors to the director's office. When a temporary reader's pass has been obtained, it is then possible to proceed to the Map Room. Fortunately the building is littered with guards who very obligingly give directions --- directions which are a little confusing for individuals like me who have not yet managed to sort out left and right hands. To actually get into the Map Room it is necessary to ring a door bell then wait for an employee on the other side of that door to open it. Security is at a premium in the British Library.

The superintendent of the Map Room, Dr. Helen Wallis, was (and apparently constantly is) extremely busy. I was able to talk to her for about two consecutive minutes during the course of a one day visit. Mr. John Huddy was responsible for conducting my tour and talking to me about the Map Room that day.

As with other map collections visited, interest was primarily focussed on fundamentals such as how material is obtained, how it is controlled, what kind of documentation is made of the material, numbers of staff, what services are available for readers and researchers, etc.

The Map Room in the British Library, as with most collections visited, has not started moving towards automation of documentation. In fact, the impression gained from Mr. Huddy was that they regard the computer with some degree of suspicion. Methods of recording data of in-coming material continues to follow the long-established lines as is recorded in the 1967 edition of the British Museum catalogue of printed maps, charts and plans. For the British, a great drawback with computerization is the cost involved.

The Mapping and Charting Establishment in Tolworth, Surrey, is within easy commuting distance from London on the Waterloo to Chessington line. (N.B. It is easy to miss some of the many stations along routes surrounding London. Overshooting Tolworth and landing up in Chessington North results in a half-hour wait for the next train north to Tolworth.)

The cataloguing and classification system in use at the Mapping and Charting Establishment is a modification of the Parsons system which was introduced in the 1940's. (The Foreign Section of the National Map Collection has a copy of that manual.) An automation programme for the specific use of the Map Research and Library group is under investigation at present.

The MCE operates a redistribution programme which consists of simply sending out maps they no longer wish to hold in their collection to a number of interested participants. The number of participants in that programme is less than the number active in the Foreign Section, National Map Collection redistribution programme. Furthermore, some of those participants have to supply transport in order to get the maps from MCE.

Visits to libraries and a publishing house in Edinburgh established further contacts in the United Kingdom. The Map Room in the National Library of Scotland has a staff of about six persons and they were astounded to hear of the number of staff in the National Map Collection. However, the NLS has centralized acquisition and accession for all materials, which we do not have in Ottawa. Maps are catalogued in the Map Room. A unique feature in the NLS Map Room was their motorized compact storage which enabled an extra row of map cabinets to be placed in that area where the mechanization has been installed.

One striking feature about the University of Edinburgh Central Library was their main catalogue which was in binder form rather than on cards. Additions to the main file are noted on the right hand side adjacent to the main text. When sufficient additions have accumulated several pages are retyped so that author entry is once again in correct alphabetical order.

It was most surprising to discover that EUL is only just beginning to write down their cataloguing rules. They have not adopted the Anglo-American cataloguing rules of 1967, except where that code coincides with their established practices.

A visit to the Bodleian Library in Oxford illustrated a much modified form of the Mapping and Charting Establishment's Parsons system of cataloguing and classification in operation. Map conservation in the Bodleian is limited to putting linen backing on maps---newer methods have not yet stood the test of time in their estimation.

A general tour through the Bartholomew publishing house revealed every process in map production the firm handles---compilation of maps, revision by draughtsmen, copper plate engraving (although none was actually in progress during the time of my tour), photographic techniques of production, the printing presses, etc. One of the managing directors of the firm. Mr. John Bartholomew, took time out of his busy schedule to