

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

Members receive the annual conference Proceedings, as well as the Bulletin. Enquiries may be directed to the Association, care of the address noted below.

PUBLICATIONS of the Association include the annual conference Proceedings, the Bulletin which appears at irregular intervals throughout the year and several miscellaneous items. A request for a complete list of available publications may be directed to the Association, care of the address listed below.

CONTRIBUTORS of topical news or major articles may submit manuscripts directly to the editor, to any of the officers of the Association or to the Association, care of the address listed below. Manuscripts should be typed double space on 8½" by 11" sheets without paragraph indentations and with triple spacing between paragraphs. Footnotes, numbered consecutively, should be typed at the end of the manuscript together with bibliographic material. Maps and other illustrations should be drawn in ink or scribed and should be at scale of publication or suitable for reduction to the size of the 8½" by 11" page.

OFFICERS of the Association for 1975-1976 are:

President	Barbara Farrell	Carleton University
Vice President/ Bulletin Editor	Richard Malinski	Simon Fraser University
Past President	Francis Woodward	University of British Columbia
Secretary	Tom Nagy	Public Archives of Canada
Treasurer	Lorraine Dubreuil	McGill University

### BUSINESS ADDRESS:

Association of Canadian Map Libraries/  
Association des Cartotheques Canadiennes  
c/o National Map Collection  
Public Archives of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N3

Views expressed in the Bulletin are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Association.

ASSOCIATION

of / des

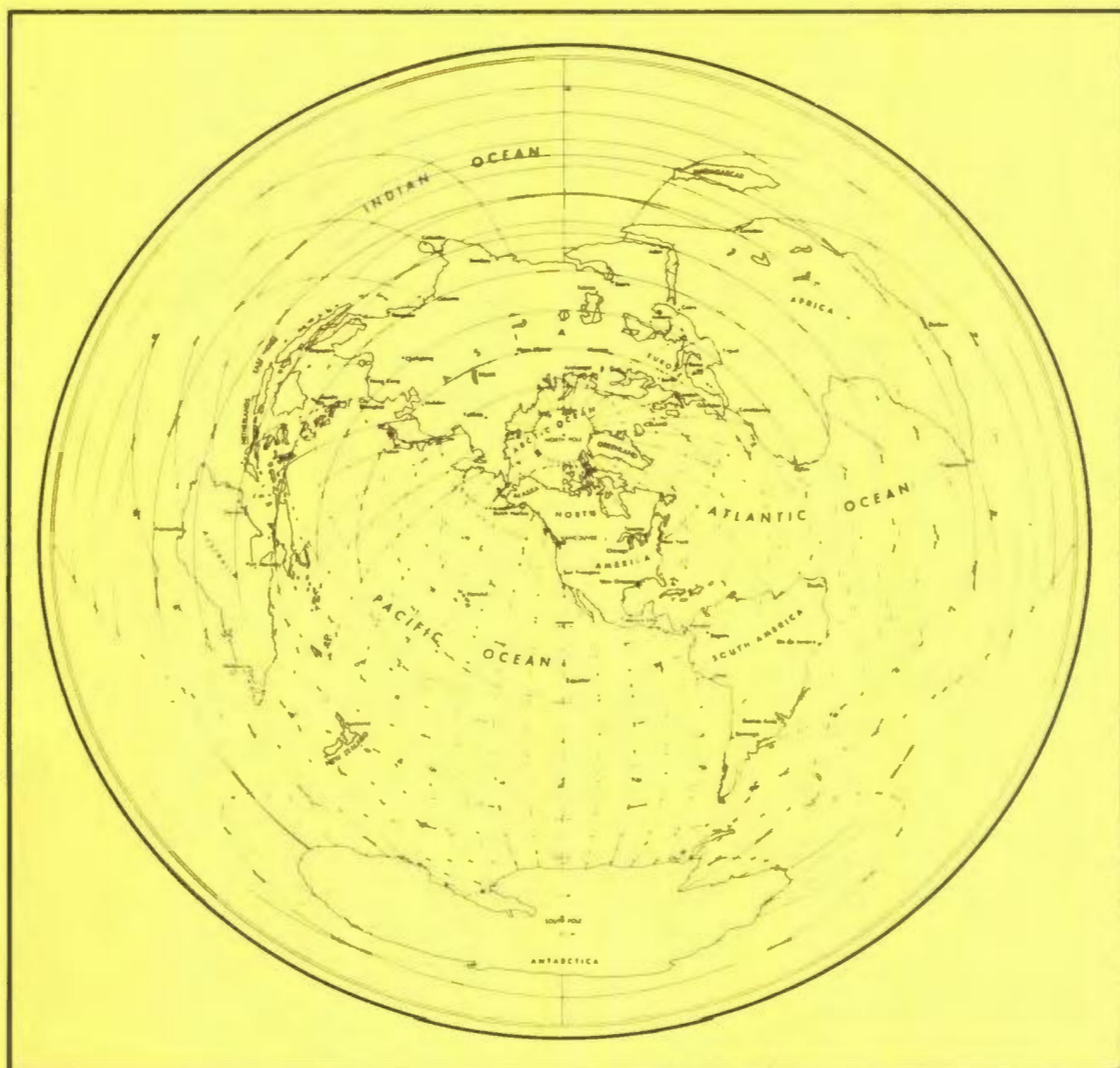
CANADIAN  
MAP LIBRARIES

CARTOTHEQUES  
CANADIENNES

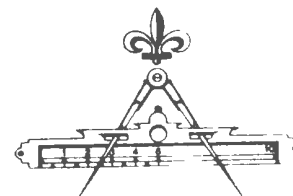
**BULLETIN**

No. 20

Jan. 76



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES  
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES  
BULLETIN, NO. 20, FEB. 1976



CONTENTS

EDITORIAL COMMENTS/2

COVER MAP/2

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY  
OF CARTOGRAPHY/F. Woodward/3

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CARTOGRAPHY AND THE  
CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION -  
SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR A.C.M.L./B. E. Farrell/7

REPORT ON THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN CARTO-  
GRAPHIC ASSOCIATION/J. Winearls/12

JOURNEY TO SPAIN/F. Tuglas/13

A.C.M.L. TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE/15

S.L.A. GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION 1976 CONFERENCE/16

QUEBEC CITY MAPS EXPOSED/E. H. Dahl/19

REVIEWS/20

NOTICE BOARD/23

MAPS WANTED/31

POLITE REQUEST FOR CANADIAN MAPS/E. H. Dahl/31

OPEN LETTER/33

ISSN 0318 - 2851



by those who have not been directly involved, is the magnitude of the efforts of those leading cartographers within the C.I.S. who ensured the establishment of the Commission on a sufficiently independent footing that it could, in the future, evolve freely in whatever direction Canadian cartographers thought fit to implement. The importance of their experience and of international connections should not be overlooked. Nor, in the haste to secure a voice for those hitherto neglected, should the interests and concerns of those cartographers within C.I.S. and O.I.C.C. be bypassed.

The Commission is of particular importance to map librarians since through it A.C.M.L. has an official voice in the affairs of the Canadian cartographic community and in its international links via the International Cartographic Association. We have much to contribute and much to benefit. It can be seen from the objectives of the Commission that these relate very well with our own. They are to:

- i. establish good liaison and active cooperation with all groups and organizations having academic or professional cartographic activities in Canada
- ii. enhance the usefulness of the profession
- iii. promote and encourage the academic excellence of cartographers in Canada
- iv. collaborate with universities and other educational institutions in the advancement of Cartography
- v. facilitate the acquirement and the interchange of professional knowledge among Canadian Cartographers
- vi. promote and encourage the organization of symposia, study groups, workshops and other meetings in the field of Cartography
- vii. nominate Canadian representatives on the International Cartographic Association and require reports from those representatives
- viii. support both the "Canadian Surveyor" and the "Canadian Cartographer"
- ix. promote and encourage cartographic research and support the publishing of the results of such research
- x. develop improved cartographic communication between all members of the cartographic fraternity

Moreover the Commission is dedicated to achieving unity of purpose in the cartographic community by supporting and co-operating with existing organizations such as A.C.M.L. Many of us as individuals support and welcome the Canadian Cartographic Association and anticipate that it will soon become a member of the National Commission. The Commission itself, however, is more important than the C.C.A. to A.C.M.L.'s future as an independent organization.

The Commission presently comprises the following executives and members. Their names are printed here so that you may feel free to contact any of them on cartographic matters. As your official delegate, I shall of course, be particularly pleased to hear from you on any matters of concern.

Barbary, Mr. J. G.	Letarte, M. J.
Bogdan, Mr. W. H.	Long, Mr. D. E.
Boyle, Dr. A. R.	McDougall, Lt. Col. J. L.
Castner, Professor H.	Mindak, Mr. H. E.
Civitello, Mr. D.	Monahan, Mr. D. (Secretary- Treasurer)
Drummond, Dr. R. N. (Vice-President)	Perry, Mr. D. E.
Farrell, Ms. B. E.	Peucker, Professor T. K.
Gloss, Mr. G. H.	Raymond, C.
Groot, Mr. R.	Roberts, J. G.
Kerr, A. (President)	Skoda, L.
Kihl, Mr. T. H.	St. Arnaud, Professor R.
Klawe, Professor J. J.	Taylor, Dr. D. R. F.

One of the first tasks to which the Commission has addressed itself is that of communication. This is of particular importance since one of the main complaints has been lack of knowledge of what is happening in other parts of the field. All Canadian members of A.C.M.L. should by now have received two editions of the bi-monthly cartographic newsletter initiated by the Commission, financially supported by the C.I.S., and edited by Henry Castner of Queen's University. The newsletter, comes to you because of our participation in the Commission. Like all other newsletters it depends upon and welcomes news contributed by its readers.

The official relationships between the National Commission and the Canadian Cartographic Association remain to be worked out in detail. Perhaps then the question of the establishment of an "umbrella" for the Canadian Cartographer (now published privately by Professor Bernard Gutsell) can be satisfactorily resolved. In a growing discipline it is only natural that there should be differing points of view and differing initial loyalties but it must be clear to all of us that if Cartography is to gain the recognition it so well deserves then individual loyalties must be superseded by loyalty to the discipline as a whole and actions and attitudes must be carefully examined in the light of this fact. None of us is so strong that we can operate independently rather than co-operate to achieve reasonable objectives for cartography in Canada.

+++++

## REPORT ON THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

*Joan Winearls  
University of Toronto*

More than eighty interested cartographers, geographers, map librarians, etc., attended the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association on October 18, 1975, in Camsell Hall in Ottawa.

Three papers helped set the scene for the development of the new association in cartography. Mr. Jean-Paul Drolet, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, in his interesting and amusing paper entitled "Map-lore" ranged through some of the ways in which maps had been important in Canada's history and in his own career as a mining engineer and touched on the present federal policy of map production.

Dr. John Wolter gave a fascinating address on the emergence of cartography as a discipline that could and should be separated from other disciplines. Dr. Wolter showed from an analysis of the literature and the growth of journals in the field that not only had the amount of research in the field increased but that like growth patterns in many disciplines cartography was becoming more and more specialized. Dr. McGrath reviewed the history of associations related to cartography in Canada and the recent history of discussions within the Canadian Institute of Surveying that led to the formation of the National Commission for Cartography. The latter commission is made up of representatives from associations interested in cartography. Dr. McGrath stressed that there was still a need for an association for those people in cartography who were not associated with one of these groups. He also felt that the new association should not be a certifying body and he hoped that working cartographers would not withdraw because of this.

Mr. Tom McCulloch, President of the Canadian Institute of Surveying and Mr. Adam Kerr, Chairman of the National Commission for Cartography then spoke. Mr. McCulloch commented that there were seven disciplines now within C.I.S. all feeling the urge for autonomy and the C.I.S. is worried about the splintering effect. Mr. Kerr supported the idea of the C.C.A. but hoped that it would work within the National Commission partly because the latter would be better funded.

Immediately after lunch three important motions were passed: that the C.C.A. be formed, that the C.C.A. apply for membership in the National Commission, and that the C.C.A. would make no attempt to license or charter cartographers. A discussion of the proposed constitution followed and after some discussion of the definition of "cartography" it was decided that a broad concept that allowed anyone interested in the study and furtherance of cartography to join the association, was preferable to a narrower definition. This allows map librarians and others who are not cartographers to take an interest in the association.



Nominations for the officers for the new association were then made and the following were elected:

President: Professor J. J. Klawe  
 1st Vice President: Professor G. McGrath  
 2nd Vice President: Professor L. Ottmann  
 Secretary: Mr. L. M. Sebert  
 Treasurer: Mr. T. Wray

There was some discussion about the possibility of approaching the editor and publisher of the Canadian Cartographer with an offer to make the journal the official journal of the Association but since the National Commission was already negotiating for the journal the officers of the C.C.A. were requested to look into this matter. An ad Hoc Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. A. LeBlanc was set up to look into a committee structure for the new association. This could encompass some of the special interest groups in the field, e.g., the historians of cartography. The new President then invited everyone to attend the first general meeting in May or June 1976, to be held possibly in Alberta.

The meeting was a great success for anyone interested in seeing a cartographic association formed in Canada and one can only hope that the support for the new association will continue to be as strong as it was at the inaugural meeting.

+++++++

The 1976 annual meeting of the C.C.A./A.C.C. will be held at Queen's University on the 17th and 18th of May. For those people intending to attend please contact Professor G. McGrath, Department of Geography, Queen's University, Kingston. The cost of room and board will be approximately \$45. The cost of registration is still not decided.

+++++++

#### JOURNEY TO SPAIN

*F. Tuglas*  
*Tartu, 1918*  
*Pp. 7-10*

I strolled through the map section of the Louvre and sat in the hall of prints in order to make at least a sketchy survey of the world I was preparing to enter. I unrolled yellow

---

Editor's note: The excerpt printed here is a translation from part of an article by E. Varep entitled "Kaardid maiste ja nuud", Easti Loodus, No. 10, 1974.

rolls of maps and opened large folios of ancient geographers' worlds, both real and imaginary.

. . . As in everything else, mankind has grown to be less imaginative in maps as well. Man knows all, there are no more secrets, he has penetrated the springs of the Nile and he has been to Trans-Himalaya. And all this knowledge which he has obtained by means of machines and numbers, he now puts into maps, making them precise, but also dull.

How different it was in the olden days when the charting of maps was like writing poetry in one's own way! How much naivete and imagination it required then and how the globes of those days abounded in expressions of personal psychic life! How fascinated we are today with the shape of the world as Homer knew it: the earth as a roundish disk, around which flowed the mysterious ocean; an island in a boundless sea, hidden by ever present fog and darkness. Those were child-like times, on the maps of which one could still find the Garden of Paradise, the Island of Fortune or the states of Gog and Magog. Like poems are the maps on which the seas are full of sea serpents and mermaids, and the lands full of one-eyed and one-legged beings, legendary dog-faced men and centaurs, pygmies and Amazons. The map is an allegory of life and of history, representing the mariner at sea, the ploughman in the field and the Indian in the primeval forest. How interesting is the map of the North by Olaus Magnus: at the top, in Lapland, women are shown singing around a witch; in Central Finland a man is raking a snake; across the icy corner of the Gulf of Finland men on horseback are charging in a North-western direction, arms in hand, with a similar group dashing forward to meet them; . . . How great a spirit of reality, as well as of symbolism, the creator of this map must have possessed, and this is something ageless which never loses its meaning. And compared to that, does it really matter if a small mistake has been made and the White Sea taken for a lake!

Maps of old are not accounts of the world without a soul, as are the maps of today. They are products of geographical visions and they are suitable symbols thereof. On the first map of America by the companion of Columbus, Juan de la Cosa, we see Columbus, travelling cane in hand and shins bare, carrying the Christ Child, Christianity, on his shoulder across the ocean into the new world. This fathom-long map, drawn onto cowhide and combining the legend of the Holy Kirstophoros and Columbus, is intact in Madrid today.

And in spite of modern day living, the maps are of considerable interest even in our time. What a yearning they touch off in a soul busy with the folly of day to day living. One can study for hours the tangles of lines and dots, mysterious as a starlit sky, becoming immersed in them as one would immerse oneself in the music of wide open spaces. Far-away names take one's thoughts to distant shores. The wave of yearning rises when one catches sight of a coral island in the remote ocean and upon seeing Sumatra and Samoa. I recall a novel by Hamsun in which the hero, tired of everything close to him, finds peace



in the vastness of the forest, comforting himself by whispering the names of remote places which seem like music to him, like the voice of Nirvana: Uganda, Tananarivo, Honolulu, Atacama, Venezuela . . .

Yes, there had been a time when beautiful names were being given, names which had more substance than many a modern novel. I have heard the name of many a city and street, but one address in particular has stayed in my mind ever since my childhood, and it is one which, absent mindedly, I have often wanted to write on an envelope: Parrottland, Ivory Coast. How does the imagination which gives one county the name Vladimiri and calls another Vassili<sup>1</sup>, compare to that? In 1427 the Dane Svartho drew a map of Greenland, albeit as a peninsula linked with Europe on the other side of Iceland. Since he did not know a single name in Greenland, he wrote the words of a song along the shores of the island in place of geographic designations. The words of which edict, the text of which prohibition would we write today!

+++++++

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES  
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Tenth Annual Conference

June 13-June 17, 1976

University of Western Ontario  
London, Ontario

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

Sunday, June 13

Afternoon	Registration Executive Meeting
Evening	Reception

Monday, June 14

Morning	Registration Key-note Address Teaching of Cartology
---------	---

---

<sup>1</sup> Names given Estonian counties at the end of the Czarist regime.

Afternoon	Business Meeting
Evening	Annual Banquet

**Tuesday, June 15**

Morning	Atlases (current content) Atlases (facsimile productions)
Afternoon	National Map Collection Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada Environment Canada
Evening	Stratford Shakespearean Festival

**Wednesday, June 16**

Morning	Research in Historical Cartography
Afternoon	Reports and Papers
Evening	London: Places and Sights

**Thursday, June 17**

Day-long Field trip	Historical Geography Tour of the Area Visits to Map Collections: Universities of Guelph and Waterloo
------------------------	--

The final programme and detailed information will be included in the next issue of the A.C.M.L. Bulletin and will also be mailed to members together with registration forms, etc.

Address enquiries to: Serge A. Sauer  
Map Curator  
Department of Geography  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

+++++

**S.L.A. GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION 1976 CONFERENCE; DENVER, COLORADO**

Joint Meeting with the Western Association of Map Libraries

**Sunday, June 6**

8:00-12:00	Reception for Geography and Map Division and W.A.M.L. members (Division suite)
10:30 p.m.	Geography and Map Division officers meeting

## Monday, June 7

10:30-12:00 noon Geography and Map Division/Western Association of Map Libraries joint business meeting.

12:00- 1:30 p.m. Luncheon: "on your own"

2:00- 4:30 p.m. Perspectives of Colorado (at State Historical Society, 200 - 14 Avenue)

Moderator: Martha Andrews (Librarian, Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, U. of Colorado).

- i. Geological setting, mineral resources and mining history of the Denver region. (Dr. Ogden Tweto, U.S. Geological Survey, Lakewood, Colorado).
- ii. The settlement history of Colorado. (Dr. Allen Breck, Chairman of Department of History, U. of Denver).
- iii. Resources of the State Historical Society. (Dr. Maxine Benson, Curator of Documentary Resources, State Historical Society of Colorado).
- iv. Avalanche detection and control. (Dr. J. D. Ives, Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, U. of Colorado).

## Tuesday, June 8

10:00-12:00 noon Information - the unlimited resource: history. Contributed papers I.

Moderator: Alberta G. Auringer Wood (Map Cataloguer, Map Library, U. of Wisconsin).

- i. A poster session: The contents and procedures involved in producing A catalog of maps of the middle west printed before 1900. (Patricia Moore, Robert Karrow, Newberry Library, Chicago).
- ii. History of military mapping: its evolution and use. (William Easton: Illinois State U., Normal, Illinois).
- iii. The Cavagna collection of early Italian maps. (David A. Cobb, U. of Illinois).
- iv. They laughed when we sat down to index - being an account of indexing the Hexamer General Surveys. (Joyce and Jeremiah Post, The Free Library of Philadelphia).

12:00- 2:00 p.m. Luncheon (box luncheon)

2:00- 4:30 p.m. Information the unlimited resource: map libraries. Contributed papers II.

Moderator: Phil Hoehn (Map Library, U. of California, Berkeley).



- i. The map interpretation file. (Karl A. Proehl, State U. of New York, Stony Brook).
- ii. Who borrows maps from a university map collection . . . and why? Report II. (Jean M. Ray, Southern Illinois U.). A follow-up of a report presented at the annual conference, 1973.
- iii. The teaching library. (Katherine M. Weir: State U. of New York, Buffalo). An instructional programme to help students and faculty become more efficient users of the library.
- iv. The effect of on-demand computer cartography and how it affects map libraries. (Robert Bier, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.).

### Wednesday, June 9

12:00- 2:00 p.m.

Luncheon and programme. (Brown Palace Hotel)

The Jeppeson maps or art and design in map making. (Speaker: Hal Shelton, Studio Ranch, Golden, Colorado).

2:30- 4:30 p.m.

Panel: National and international developments in map cataloguing and classification. (Currigan Hall).

Moderator: David K. Carrington (Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.).

- i. Map cataloguing and classification. (Ms. Janet Hill, Library of Congress).
- ii. MARC Map in the Library of Congress. (Ms. Elizabeth U. Mangan, Library of Congress).
- iii. Canadian and Netherlands MARC Map Programmes. (Hugo Stibbe: National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada).
- iv. Report on meeting of ISBD (maps) working group. (Hugo Stibbe and David K. Carrington).

6:00- 9:00 p.m.

Evening in Denver.

Tour and shopping excursion to Denver's Larimer Square. Dutch-treat dinner at the Old Spaghetti Factory, an inexpensive restaurant located in Denver's old trolley-car station.

### Thursday, June 10

8:00 a.m.-

6:00 p.m.

Field trip. (Limit 98 persons)

Buses leave Brown Palace Hotel at 8:00 a.m. for the Denver Federal Center and a tour of the U.S.G.S. Library and the Topographic Map Center. Lunch will be at 12:00 noon in the U.S.G.S. cafeteria. At 1:00 p.m. the buses will leave for Golden and a tour of the Adolf Coors Brewery from 1:30-2:30 p.m.

From Golden the buses will proceed on Interstate 70 to Loveland Pass, the highest all-weather highway in Colorado. The return trip swings around Dillon, by some of the ski resorts and through the Eisenhower Tunnel. Buses should arrive in downtown Denver by 5:30 p.m.

Friday, June 11

Western Association of Map Libraries programme.  
(Location to be announced)

Geography and Map Division members are invited.

8:00-12:00 noon

1. U.S. National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center: computer graphics
2. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency: mapping programme
3. U.S. Bureau of Mines: mine map repository
4. U.S. Bureau of the Census: mapping programme
5. U.S. Bureau of Land Management: mapping programme

12:00- 1:30 p.m.

Lunch

1:30- 5:00 p.m.

1. Geological Society of America: mapping programme
2. Petroleum Information Maps: mapping programme
3. Colorado State Forest Service: mapping programme
4. Louis Campbell, Colorado State Cartographer: Colorado cartographic programme

For further information please contact: Brian Phillips, Head  
Social Sciences Division  
Simon Fraser University Library  
Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6  
(604) 291-4359

+++++

## QUEBEC CITY MAPS EXPOSED

*Edward H. Dahl*  
*National Map Collection*

In order to announce the publication of La Ville de Quebec, 1800-1850: un inventaire de cartes et plans, and to inform people working on the history of Quebec City of the extensive cartographical resources available to them, Yves Tessier organized a gathering of interested individuals from Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa on November 21, 2:00-6:00 p.m.

The first part of the afternoon was devoted to a conference--"colloque sur les cartes et leurs possibilites d'utilisation". Map curators and

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

A.C.M.L. BULLETIN. NO. 1, 1968-NO. 20, 1976.

Is the Bulletin a justifiable expense? You can see by the number of letters to the editor how much comment the issues engender. How much value is it to you as an information source, as a new materials source or as a source of news about meetings? Would you like to stop the A.C.M.L. Bulletin and support the W.A.M.L. or S.I.A. G. & M. Division Bulletins? Why write for or read the A.C.M.L. Bulletin when you can write for and read S.I.A. G. & M. Division Bulletin?

The time has come to face the fact that there are too few contributors and that there is need of a broader reporting base in order to keep the Bulletin useful. There should be a delegation of work to a group of regional editors/contributors who pull local items together and/or a group of thematic editors/contributors who concentrate upon new maps, techniques or some such aspect of map librarianship. All volunteers contact your Bulletin editor immediately!

+++++

## COVER MAP

The reduced map on this issue's cover is an azimuthal equidistant projection of the world centered on Vancouver - where else! This projection, first used by Postel in 1581 is useful because straight lines radiating from the center point represent great circles in their true azimuth from it and the distances along these lines are true to scale. Such a projection among other uses is often utilized by ham radio operators to locate stations that they contact. The map on the cover is one of a series produced in 1942 and 1943 by the U.S. Office of Strategic Services. A copy of this azimuthal equidistant projection of the world is available as chart 51 from the Hydrographic Chart Distribution Office, Department of the Environment, P. O. Box 8080, 1675 Russell Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H6.

+++++



map users and potential users attended, representing a wide range of interests and institutions. The number of participants was to be kept down to about 15 but 33 people attended. The conference was obviously more appealing than had been imagined.

The conference consisted of short presentations by a number of individuals on the uses of maps in restoration work, urban history, architectural history, historical geography, etc., and the problems encountered. Those of us with map collections talked about our holdings, access and copying facilities. The two hours were spent in a very fruitful discussion and exchange of information.

After the conference, another 50 people arrived for the "lancement" of La Ville de Quebec, 1800-1850. Yves Tessier talked briefly about the book, copies of which were on display and for sale. Mellowed by generous servings of Quebec cider, guests took the opportunity to view an exhibition arranged by Yves of old maps of Quebec City held by the Laval University map library.

Also, a slide show with accompanying recorded text prepared by Thierry Ruddell, Marc Lafrance and Ed Dahl and produced by Raymond Brousseau of the Service de l'audio-visuel at Laval was shown. The theme was "an introduction to the historical cartography of Quebec City, 1600-1900". This preliminary edition will be reworked and when completed will be available from the map library at Laval for use by the various departments at the University. The National Map Collection will also have a copy.

The afternoon was certainly a success in bringing together both users and curators of Quebec City maps, and was probably the first occasion for such an exchange in that city. Yves is to be congratulated for his efforts.

+++++

## REVIEWS

MAPS: A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THEIR STUDY AND COLLECTING by R. A. Skelton, 2nd ed., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1975, xv + 138 pp., 8 maps, paperbound \$2.75.

*Reviewed by John Derry Spittle/North Vancouver*

To the student of early maps Raleigh Ashlin Skelton should require no introduction. During his long tenure as Superintendent of the Map Room of the British Museum it would be no exaggeration to say that his name was associated with practically every published work of significance relating to early maps - if not on the title page, probably after the introduction or certainly in the bibliography. In 1966 Dr. Skelton accepted an invitation from the Newberry Library in Chicago to give a series of lectures entitled "The Study and Collecting of Early Maps: A Historical Survey," and following his tragic death in 1970 these were edited and published by David Woodward, Curator of Maps at the Newberry Library.

In the first of these, "The History of Cartography: An Introductory Survey," Dr. Skelton sets out to trace the continuous genetic evolution of mapmaking as a craft from the Middle Ages through to the present day. He sees this not as a smooth upward path, but rather as one leading through a series of turning points or "watersheds" - each separated by sections of level or downhill. The first comes with the recognition that a graphic design communicates geographical relationships more efficiently than written documents as seen in the Regional and Local maps which appeared in the 13th century. Next, the incorporation of Ptolemy's principles following the recovery and translation of "Geographia" in the mid-15th century resulted in a significant change in the face of maps and coincided with the invention of printing making possible their mass-production. The application of Mercator's projections in the 16th century marks another and the last is seen with the introduction of new production techniques in the 19th century. He closes with the prediction of a mid-20th century "watershed" arising out of developments in air-survey, photogrammetry and further new production techniques.

In the second lecture, "The preservation and Collecting of Early Maps," Dr. Skelton first elaborates on reasons for collecting maps and then examines factors which over the years have contributed to their wastage together with others which have been conducive to their survival. The establishment of map collections are followed from their beginnings during the Renaissance through to the formation of institutional collections in the 18th century. For the collector today wishing to follow the traditional path, he sees the outlook as depressing but suggests that there are overlooked areas of study in "special purpose" or thematic mapping awaiting the student.

The remaining two lectures relate to the actual study of early maps. In the first of these, "The Historical Study of Early Maps: Past," Dr. Skelton examines different approaches and attitudes to cartographic studies and efforts to make maps more available to students. He discusses the evolution of facsimile atlases and systems of map cataloguing and their effectiveness and limitations as tools for the student. In closing he briefly reviews the scope of the great literature of monographs on early maps which appeared prior to World War I.

In his final lecture, "The Historical Study of Early Maps: Present and Future," Dr. Skelton sees the period following World War I as one of both accomplishment and frustration. Solid advance came in the form of intensified activity in both volume and variety of individual students, the publication of Leo Bagrow's "Die Geschichte der Kartographie" which Dr. Skelton once described as "the only objective history of early maps . . .," and the establishment of "Imago Mundi" as a journal designed to become in time an international centre of information. But the absence of any correlated effort at the international level, the lack of any agreed methodology or standards for the study of maps and the limitations of the catalogues and other aids frustrated any hope of providing a firm general base on which to establish cartographic history as an "extra-disciplinary" study. In closing he outlines a programme in the form of ten tasks to fill these gaps, but offers no advice as to who shall tackle them.



The impression given is that Dr. Skelton is endeavouring to create an extradisciplinary role for the 'study of early maps' rather than interdisciplinary, and using the development of a 'general history of cartography' as the common denominator. If this is indeed his objective, then the message is not altogether clear.

As a follower of Leo Bagrow, he supported the view that cartographic history should concern itself principally with the 'externals of maps' and exclude any examination of their content, of scientific methods of map-making, of the way material is collected, or of the compilation of maps - a view not necessarily endorsed by everyone. Whilst Bagrow chose to conclude his history in the 18th century when 'maps ceased to be works of art,' Dr. Skelton takes us into the 20th century in his introductory survey. Unfortunately, the manner in which mapmakers continue to incorporate new technical conventions seems to become lost in the resume of the advancements in survey technology - geodetic principles, astronomical determination of position, Cassini's triangulation of France, Jesse Ramsden's 'great theodolites' measuring azimuthal angles to an accuracy of two seconds of arc, bubble levels, Y-levels and aneroid barometers; apparently he is still content to leave Harrison's clock and the astrolabe to the more 'discursive' writers! Mercifully we are spared any recitation from Swift. The 'Preservation and Collecting of Early Maps' is better organized, but adds very little to the coverage given in his revised edition of A. L. Humphreys' 'Old Decorative Maps and Charts'.

The final lectures on the study of early maps place a great deal of emphasis on the shortcomings, particularly in the present, and the lack of enthusiasm in presenting the outline of tasks remaining to be done is hardly inspiring. In considering the first of these, the establishment of basic critical principles in studying early maps, the visual extraction of essential data and the description of formal characteristics; surely this is in the most part the prerogative of the carto-bibliographer? In 1910 Sir George Fordham developed and published such guidelines, and indeed is credited with having first coined the phrase 'carto-bibliography' itself. Fordham's subsequent descriptive catalogues have frequently been cited by Dr. Skelton in other works and it is surprising to find his contribution overlooked in this review.

Since 1970 progress has been made towards completing a number of the suggested tasks and these have been described in the 'Editor's Note'.

Included in the bibliography of over 200 published works of Dr. Skelton are some 90 articles mainly in cartographic and geographic journals, 50 book reviews and discussions, 30 bibliographical notes and entries in works of reference and 3 obituaries - written over a period of 25 years. In addition, he reprinted with revisions and in book form, 14 of his articles on 'Explorers' Maps' but is probably best known for his revised edition of A. L. Humphreys' 'Old Decorative Maps and Charts' retitled 'Decorative Printed Maps of the Fifteenth to Eighteenth Centuries' and his revised and augmented version in English of Leo Bagrow's 'History of Cartography'.

Eight maps have been included in this edition by the publishers 'in response to a widely held opinion that books about maps . . . should contain



illustrations . . .", although most readers will (or should) be familiar with the examples chosen. A list of those used in the slides to supplement the lectures might have been more appropriate. Hermon Dunlap Smith, President of the Newberry Library, has written the introduction.

Whilst this publication provides an appropriate souvenir for those who attended these lectures as well as a memoriam to Dr. Skelton, it is unlikely to find its place amongst text or reference books for students. There is, in fact, nothing to indicate that he had intended these lectures to be published in book form at all. The price will be no deterrent to those who wish to form their own opinion.

+++++

#### NOTICE BOARD

##### BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

When Richard and Judy Green didn't attend the A.C.M.L. conference in Sackville, they were missed and a number of us wondered why. The explanation is contained in a recent letter from Richard:

Our son, Jeffrey Scott, was born on Sunday afternoon (5:07 p.m.), September 14th. They didn't get me up in the middle of the night! He weighed 8 lbs. 13 oz. and the \$962 hospital bill was covered on our medical insurance! Everything went fine and both mother and baby are doing well. . . . He is really a warm bundle of joy for us.

Congratulations, Richard and Judy.

+++++

#### DEATH

It is with the deepest regret that we report the death of Sister Margaret Beaton, Archivist, Xavier College, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Sister Margaret had been an active member of the A.C.M.L. since 1967, and although unable to attend annual meetings, retained an ongoing interest in the activities of the Association. Sister Margaret passed away on June 13, 1975, as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident several days earlier.

+++++

#### A UNION LIST OF TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF WISCONSIN

The Union List includes topographic maps of the State of Wisconsin which are housed in the map collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the Universities of Wisconsin at Madison and Eau Claire. The majority of the maps are standard topographic quadrangles (scale

1:24,000, 1:48,000 or 1:62,500) produced by the United States Geological Survey although some maps by other Federal agencies and at other scales are included. Name, scale, latitude and longitude for the southeast corner, contour interval, dates (of survey, edition, reprinting, revision, or printing), descriptive notes, and location are given for each map. The list, which is reduced to 11" x 8 1/2" from a computer print-out, is current as of May, 1975; a supplement up-dates it to September 2, 1975.

The Union List was compiled by Mary Galneder, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Elizabeth Singer Maule, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and Nancy Jo Pickett, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

Index maps showing in-print and out-of-print maps as of January, 1975, are folded into the publication. Names and address for other libraries in the State which also receive depository shipments of these maps and for dealers which sell topographic maps are included.

The Union List of Topographic Maps of Wisconsin is No. 1 of an irregular series of papers to be published by the University of Wisconsin Cartographic Laboratory. Copies sell for \$3.50 each (payable in advance to the U. W. Cartographic Laboratory) and may be ordered from the:

Cartographic Laboratory  
Science Hall  
University of Wisconsin  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Attention: Mary Galneder

+++++++

*The Walker Press* announces the publication of Leo Bagrow's two-volume history of Russian Cartography which has been edited by Dr. Henry W. Castner. The two volumes:

A History of the Cartography of Russia up to 1600

A History of Russian Cartography up to 1800

were derived from a translated manuscript left by the late Leo Bagrow at his death in 1957. They have been meticulously corrected, distilled and brought up to date by the editor. Dr. Castner has been working for the past ten years with both the original Russian and the translated English manuscripts in various map collections in nearly two dozen major libraries in North America and Europe. In addition, extensive contacts were made with other librarians, scholars and book sellers who shared an interest in Bagrow and his work.

Volume I, which considers European attempts at mapping the Russian lands from ancient times up the initiation of mapping activities in Russia, contains 140 pp., 68 map reproductions, and a bibliography of over 300 items.

Volume II, which considers the Russian efforts at mapping their own country, consists of 312 pages, 89 map illustrations, a bibliography of over 900 items, and a glossary of Russian terms.

The author, who needs no real introduction, was the founder and editor of Imago Mundi, the authoritative journal of historical cartography; and the author of over 70 scholarly books and papers including a History of Cartography.

The editor teaches courses in thematic cartography and map design and is Director of the Cartographic Laboratory in the Department of Geography, Queen's University, where he holds the rank of Associate Professor. Among his professional activities, Dr. Castner is the Corresponding Member for Canada on the International Cartographic Association Working Group on the History of Cartography and is a member of the board of the Society of the History of Discovery.

The prepaid price for the pair is \$33.00 (Canadian). For overseas orders, please add \$2.00 for packaging, postage and handling.

Send orders to:                   The Walker Press  
                                  P. O. Box 141  
                                  Wolfe Island, Ontario  
                                  Canada K0H 2Y0

+++++++

Nancy Biehl of the History Section, Metropolitan Toronto Central Library has recently compiled a useful listing, Gazetteers in the History Section and the Baldwin Room of the Metropolitan Toronto Central Library (32 pp.) which she advises is available, at no cost, to those who request it from the library. The address is:

Ms. Nancy Biehl  
History Map Room  
Metropolitan Toronto Central Library  
214 College Street  
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1R3

+++++++

The Australian Library Journal, Vol. 24, No. 3, April, 1975.

This volume will be of interest to map curators, both in Australia and elsewhere, since it contains six articles on map librarianship and on maps. The persons who contributed the articles are Australian map librarians and a cartographer and most have been involved in the Australian Map Curators' Circle, which is a young and very active group.



The titles of the articles are: (1) Maps and Australian libraries; (2) Towards intellectual foundations of map librarian education; (3) Mapping the Australian coastline from Janzoon to Cook; (4) Mapping Australia; (5) Boggs and Lewis in a small map library; and (6) The way of all maps (the history, arrangement and organization of the Map Collection of the State Library of South Australia).

The Journal is available from the Library Association of Australia, 32 Belvoir Street, Surry Hills, New South Wales 2010, Australia, for \$1.60 (Australian) per copy.

+++++

### British Library

#### AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

#### BICENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

CATALOGUE	Cloth . . . . .	5.25
	Paper . . . . .	2.50

#### FACSIMILE MAPS AND VIEWS

1.	Chart of Canada and the North Atlantic Ocean, by Peter Plancius, 1592. Black & White, 54 x 38 cm . . . . .	75p
2.	Gabriel Tatton's Map of California and New Spain, 1616 Black & White, 53 x 43 cm . . . . .	75p
3.	The "Duke's Plan" of New York, 1664 Coloured, 70 x 56 cm . . . . .	2.95
4.	Map of New Hampshire, 1680 Coloured, 69 x 46 cm . . . . .	2.95
5.	View of Cockspur Fort, Georgia, 1764 Coloured, 30 x 20 cm . . . . .	95p
6.	View of Haarlem, 1765 Coloured, 30 x 20 cm . . . . .	95p
7.	Plan and Views of Boston, by William Pierie, 1773 Coloured, 63 x 53 cm . . . . .	2.95
8.	James Hunter's View of Ticonderoga, Lake Champlain, 1777 Coloured, 42 x 34 cm . . . . .	1.60
9.	James Peachey's View of Montreal, 1784 Coloured, 61 x 43 cm . . . . .	2.95
10.	Ratzer's Plan of New York, 1770 Coloured, 89 x 120 cm . . . . .	16.20

## 35mm COLOUR TRANSPARENCIES

Booklet of 12 slides . . . . .	2.60
Album of 6 slides . . . . .	1.10
Individual Slides (Details below) . . . . .	22p

## FAMOUS MAPS OF COLONIAL AMERICA

(35mm Colour Transparencies. Available either individually at 22p, or in booklet or album form)

PB 1 America or the New World by Abraham Ortelius, Antwerp, 1570

PB 2 Virginia, by Captain John Smith, London, 1606

PB 3 The "Duke's Map" of New York, 1664

PB 4 Piscataway River, New England, by "I.S. Americanus", c. 1680

PB 5 New York, surveyed in 1766-7, by Lieut. Bernard Ratzer

PB 6 King George III's map of North America, 1775. Boundaries agreed at Paris, 1782.

(Entire set in album form 1.10)

Orders should be addressed to:

BRITISH MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS Ltd.  
6, Bedford Square  
LONDON, WC1B 3RA  
Tel. 01-323-1234

+++++

## CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

A new number in the McGill University Map Collection Publication Series has recently appeared. This is publication no. 3, which is entitled, List of Arctic and Subarctic Maps in the McGill University Map Collection. This is a joint venture between the McGill Centre for Northern Studies and Research and the Map Collection.

The publication, a lengthy 166 pages, is divided into three parts. The first part covers thematic maps of the region. The second part lists topographic maps. The last section covers atlases. Anyone interested in receiving this publication or the previous two should write to Lorraine Dubreuil, University Map Collection, McGill University, P. O. Box 6070, Station A, Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3G1.

+++++

# WORLDWIDE DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL EARTH-SCIENCE AGENCIES

This U.S. Geological Survey circular 716, compiled by A. L. Falk and R. L. Miller, is a 32 page listing of governmental earth-science organizations. The organizations listed have functions similar to some of the U.S.G.S.'s functions, i.e., geology, cartography, hydrology, minerals and petroleum regulation. This is a very useful guide to mapping agencies in other countries.

+++++

MAP LIBRARIANSHIP WORKSHOP will be held at Douglas College, New Westminster on May 8th if participation justifies. The workshop will be open to anyone interested and will cover reference tools, classification and cataloging, selection and equipment. In order for the workshop to be useful a manual of comments, readings and questions will be prepared for the registrants. This will give each participant time to prepare beforehand and therefore contribute more to the workshop. If you wish any further information contact Richard Malinski, Simon Fraser University Map Collection.

+++++

HERMON DUNLAP SMITH CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY has produced a brochure describing its programs, lecture series, resources and publications. If anyone would like to obtain more information on the Center and its activities, write to:

Dr. David Woodward  
Program Director  
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center  
for the History of Cartography  
The Newberry Library  
60 West Walton Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

+++++

## I.F.L.A. WORLDWIDE SEMINAR, MAY 31-JUNE 5, 1976, SEOUL, KOREA

Any A.C.M.L. member who wishes to participate in the above meeting can obtain registration forms and conference information by writing or phoning the National Map Collection, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3 in care of H. L. P. Stibbe.

The Seoul I.F.L.A. Worldwide Seminar will be devoted to the presentation and discussion of papers on the theme: Library Resources and National Development: Use and Control of Eastern Publications by East and West.



The Geography and Map Subsection will hold a regional meeting. Anyone interested is cordially invited. The liaison person for the G. & M. Subsection in the Far East is Maria Chu, Map Curator, University of Hong Kong, Department of Geography and Geology, Hong Kong. She would appreciate your writing her if you are planning to attend.

There are a number of very inexpensive pre- and post-conference tours of Japan and of Southeast Asia as well as a tour of Korea. Anybody who wishes to go certainly has a chance to see a lot for relatively little money.

+++++

*You are cordially invited to meet together with other colleagues also interested in the HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY and HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY IN CANADA*

Time: Friday, April 23 and Saturday, April 24, 1976

Place: Queen's University, Department of Geography

Several persons in concert agreed that it is likely time for those of this ilk to meet together for the first time informally, to discuss:

Who is doing what in Historical Cartography in Canada?

Who has done what in this field?

What are our plans for further research?

What themes and topics on the History of Canadian Cartography ought we to be thinking of individually or in groups?

What are some of our mutual problems in research?

We also would like to explore the idea of meeting together at certain times, either by ourselves or at the same time as another contiguous group may be drawing many of us together.

#### PROGRAMME

Friday, April 23	Buffet and social evening
7:30 p.m.	(104 Wellington Street)

Saturday, April 24	Meetings, Department of
9:00 a.m. - circa	Geography, Queen's University
4:30 p.m.	

We hope as many as possible will be able to make it. Try Hard!

+++++

## SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

Frances Woodward  
 Rogers-Tucker Map Collection  
 Special Collections Division  
 University of British Columbia

The Sixth International Conference on the History of Cartography was held September 7-11, 1975 at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England, which was celebrating the 300th Anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Observatory. The Conference was organized by the National Maritime Museum in collaboration with the Directors of Imago Mundi. Many of the participants (about 180, from all over the world) stayed in Dean Hall, residence of University of London's Goldsmith College, and meetings were held in Trident Hall, across the street from the Royal Naval College.

Registration was on September 7, a beautiful sunny Sunday afternoon. The parched grass of Greenwich Park was covered with picnicking families, and crowds awaited the opening of the Museum gates. We found the room where we were to register, and were each presented with a plastic conference case and a cardboard portfolio, both full of papers, and a small framed hand-coloured print of the old Royal Hospital, Greenwich (now the Royal Naval Academy), presented by a well-wisher unable to attend the Conference in person. Following registration, we were given a tour of the Maritime Museum, which includes as its centre block the Queen's House, the former Royal Palace and site of the famed episode of Raleigh laying his cloak before Queen Elizabeth I.

Papers presented at the Conference could be in any of six categories or themes. Most of the papers on the first day were in the categories of "Techniques for studying old maps" and "Documentary records of the use of maps, charts and globes", beginning with Mr. Baynes-Cope of the British Museum reminding us that the paper and ink may be as important as the map itself, as in the case of the Vinland Map. Dr. Eila Campbell offered a reward for the identification of the forger of the Vinland Map! The day's programme ended with a visit to the National Maritime Museum for the special exhibition of cartographic treasures in the Library, the Globe Room and the Navigation Room, where sherry was served. Many rare and beautiful atlases and charts were viewed, including portolans on vellum, a variety of globes, the original chronometers used by Cook and Bligh, and the famous painting of Capt. Cook by Nathaniel Dance.

Papers on the second day were mainly in the category "The evolution of the marine chart and sailing directions". One of the papers, by Tony Campbell of Weinreb & Douwma Ltd., on Martin Llewellyn's atlas of the East, made the front page of The Times! Llewellyn was an Englishman who sailed to the Orient with a Dutch East India vessel in the early 17th century. Two papers of particular interest to North Americans were A. H. Robinson's "blackmore's 1715 plaine chart of Nova Scotia: isobaths in the open sea?" and Louis de Vorse's "Pioneer charting of the Gulf Stream: the work of Benjamin Franklin and William Gerard de Brahm". The nautical theme was continued in the evening with a buffet supper on board the Cutty Sark.

## T. P. SEVENSMA PRIZE 1977

The I.F.L.A. Secretary-General invites entries for the T. P. Sevensma Prize 1977, which will be awarded during the World Congress of Librarians, to be held on the occasion of I.F.L.A.'s 50th anniversary at Brussels (Belgium), 3-10 September, 1977.

Subject: *Cooperation between Libraries and other Components of the Information Community*

Prize money: 1,500 Swiss francs

The competition is open to all members of an Association affiliated to I.F.L.A., who are less than 40 years of age at the final date of submission of the papers, i.e., February 1, 1977. Competitors may choose one of the following languages in which to write their papers: English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Italian.

The paper must be a new work not published before, and between 10,000 and 15,000 words long.

Papers are sent anonymously. Every paper must carry a pen-name which must be inscribed on a sealed envelope, containing the name, surname, date, and place of birth, nationality and address of the author.

International Federation of  
Library Associations  
Netherlands Congress Building  
Tower, 3rd floor  
P. O. B. 9128, The Hague  
Netherlands

+++++

## HYDROGRAPHIC CHART DISTRIBUTION OFFICE

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Important Notice

Effective September 15, 1975, our new address will be:

Hydrographic Chart Distribution Office  
Department of the Environment  
P. O. Box 8080, 1675 Russell Road  
Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H6

Our new telephone numbers will be: 998-4931, 998-4932, 998-4933  
Our telex number has not changed (053-4228) Cable (MARS1-OTT)

+++++



## MAPS WANTED

University of British Columbia, Library, Map Division, would like to complete their map series of the Columbia River Basin published by Surveys and Mapping in 1958. Present holdings consist of sheets 13, 24, 35, 37-38, 41, 44-45, 50-52, 57-59 and 69. If anyone is able to supply the missing sheets, preferably through exchange, please contact:

Maureen Wilson  
Map Division, The Library  
University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
V6T 1W5

+++++

University of Toronto Map Library is missing sheet 1 of the following map: Geological Map of Asia and the Far East, Calcutta, United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 1961. If anyone has a duplicate of this sheet, we would be glad to receive it either in exchange or by purchase. Please contact:

Joan Winearls  
Map Library  
University of Toronto Library  
130 St. George Street  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1

+++++

Simon Fraser University, Map Collection, would like to obtain folios 162, 203 and 208 of the U.S.G.S. Geologic Atlas of the United States, 1894-1949. If anyone is able to donate, sell or exchange these folios would they please contact:

Richard Malinski  
Map Collection  
Simon Fraser University Library  
Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6

+++++

## POLITE REQUEST FOR CANADIAN MAPS

*Edward H. Dahl*

The tradition of carrying out prompt and courteous reference services, certainly a predominant concern of our profession, obviously has its

origins in the generations which preceded ours. Perhaps few of us have had requests as unusual as did Canada's chief geographer in 1919, when he was asked by the U.S. Army to supply maps of parts of the Canadian Prairies which they might wish to invade. In a Times-Post News Service release in the Ottawa Citizen (October 28, 1975, p. 33) we are given the following account of this:

According to [Dr. William] Larsen, the mainstay of the 1919 battle plan was the movement of huge cannon mounted on railway flatcars up to the Canadian border, presumably to lob shells at the Prairie.

To prepare for this portion of the plan a major general in the War Department wrote to the Canadians politely asking for their maps of the area. The Canadians sent back six copies with the notation by J. E. Chalifour, Canada's chief geographer, that sadly the maps were somewhat out of date, and they'd do better when they caught up.

I trust that none of us would compromise the ethics of our profession with such a trifling excuse as "conflict of interest," and not follow Chalifour's example were a similar case to arise.

+++++

#### CANADIAN BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS

*Edward H. Dahl*

Approximately one hundred bird's-eye views of Canadian cities, produced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, have been located by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. We suspect that others were printed that have not yet come to our attention. Since we are preparing an exhibition of these views in the summer of 1976 and hope to exhibit either the original or a photographic copy of every view produced, and to list these in a catalogue to accompany the exhibition, we would appreciate hearing from anyone who has knowledge of the existence of any Canadian bird's-eye views. (National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa K1A 0N3 or (613) 996-4380)

+++++

STOP PRESS!

Proud Parents: Lorraine Dubreuil and Wayne Lebel announce the arrival of Erik Yann on January 22, 1976.

Congratulations Lorraine and Wayne.

+++++

## AN OPEN LETTER

TO: All Members  
A.C.M.L.

FROM: Kate Donkin, Chairman  
National Union Catalogue Committee

At the Annual Meeting at Sackville you heard of the activities of the N.U.C. Committee and of the participation of Hugo Stibbe in international committees concerned with establishing cataloguing standards. As you know Hugo has through these frequent meetings, exchanged information with other experts in this field and worked for the acceptance of the standards set by your National Union Catalogue Committee. Necessarily this has also required the adjustment of these rules to meet internationally accepted cataloguing rules as agreed upon in the committee of International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Material I.S.B.D. (C.M.). Hugo has worked not only with I.S.B.D. (C.M.) but with the Canadian Cataloguing Committee, C.C.C., which is the official representative for Canada to the policy committee for the revision of the Anglo American Cataloguing Rules, A.A.C.R. All this has of course, taken a great deal of time and has required adjustment of our rules and great effort. It is important to our committee that changes be made in the new edition of A.A.C.R. to conform with our established rules for cataloguing.

Deadlines for submissions of new or revised rules to these committees have put great pressure on Hugo. Fortunately a subcommittee of N.U.C. was formed in January to help Hugo meet yet another deadline where comments were required on the rules as recommended by the Library of Congress to the A.A.C.R. The committee consisting of Joan Winearls, Yves Tessier, Velma Parker, and Vivien Cartmell, who with great dispatch, met in Ottawa and helped Hugo prepare the critique on these recommendations of the Library of Congress.

Another deadline has to be met. The N.U.C. rules must be revised to conform to the standards set by I.S.B.D. (C.M.) by the beginning of May. The subcommittee set up in January is again at work to help in this somewhat staggering job, and has co-opted the following new members: Maureen Wilson, Frances Woodward, Jim Knight and Lorraine Dubreuil.

Their deadline for revising the rules is April 1st. This revision will not change the rules, they will remain in their accepted form.

It is typical of our association that when members are asked to share their expertise for our mutual benefit they do so willingly. The fact that our opinions, outlooks, and talents are so varied does not result in dissention but in an effective and strong association. This is particularly obvious when we can satisfactorily meet such emergencies as we have faced in the N.U.C. committee in 1975-76.

+++++



	PRODUCTION			PRODUCT
	PERSONNEL	TECHNIQUES	TOOLS	
INFORMATION GATHERING	Observer	Observation	Physical & Mental Faculties	Image
	Surveyor	Surveying, Data Gathering	Surveying Instruments, Questionnaires etc	Data
INFORMATION PROCESSING	Designer	Design	Design Tools	Specifications
	Editor	Compilation	Compilation Tools	Worksheet
	Draftsman	Drafting	Drafting Tools	Manuscript
	Engraver	Engraving	Engraving Tools	Plate
	Printer	Printing	Presses etc	Printed Map
DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION	Publisher	Publishing	Publishing Facilities	Published Map
	Seller	Marketing	Marketing Facilities	Marketed Map
DOCUMENT USE	Librarian	Acquisition, Storage, Retrieval	Library Facilities	Map
	User	Interpretation	Physical & Mental Faculties	Image

AFTER WOODWARD



ACML



CAG



SHARED INTEREST

From a common pool of interest in "information gathering" and "information processing" the various organizations differ in their relative emphases on the type of map product and on "document use". For example, C.I.S. and O.I.C.C. serve especially those cartographers involved in the relatively large scale production of the printed map, whereas C.A.G. is more concerned with the theoretical and methodological aspects of data gathering and processing, with the product as image, and with map interpretation. A.C.M.L. is concerned primarily with document distribution and use, and with circulation of the printed, published map.

There can be no denying that these various interests form part of a coherent whole which well deserves a unified organization for co-ordination, communication and co-operation. The question we have had to answer is what form shall this organization take? All of these considerations were in the minds of the organizers of the Foret Montmorency meetings which were

the first formal expression of the independence movement. Adam Kerr, in his address to the inaugural meeting of the C.C.A., explains the concern of the participants and the nature of the resulting National Commission for Cartography.

. . . I arrived at this committee [C.I.S. Cartographic Committee, 1972] which no particular axe to grind to find its members involved in some quite heated discussions on the future of the Canadian Cartographer and the general identity of the cartographic discipline in Canada. Robert St-Arnaud invited a number of us to the very useful meetings at Foret Montmorency during the summer of 1974. During these meetings we had very frank discussions about the future of Canadian cartography.

The outcome of the Foret Montmorency meetings has been outlined by Gerry McGrath. I personally, was an advocate of forming a national association as a constituent society of the C.I.S. However, the C.I.S. Council preferred to move more carefully and to initially form a Commission that would be comprised of not only C.I.S. members but also members of the Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers (O.I.C.C.), the Society of University Cartographers (S.U.C.), the Canadian Association of Geographers (C.A.G.) and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (A.C.M.L.).

What is a Commission? It appears that it can be viewed in different ways by different people. Is it a super committee? A society? Or what? In the sense that the National Commission for Cartography is using it, it is a body formed by the by-laws of the Canadian Institute of Surveying. The C.I.S. itself is an incorporated body and, I understand, considered to be a 'learned society'. Perhaps the most important feature of the Commission is that it is a body that aims to democratically represent the entire cartographic community in Canada. Although it may be argued that its 12 C.I.S. members may be overwhelming, it should also be noted that the C.I.S. is at present, its sole source of funds. I do not think that any of you will be so naive to believe that democracy is not swayed to some extent by money! Apart from this the membership of the Commission is roughly represented numerically by the number of paid up members of its organizations. For example there are 3 representatives for the roughly 300 members of the O.I.C.C. and 1 representative for the roughly 100 C.A.G. members with an interest in cartography. To ensure international liaison, all members of I.C.A. Commissions and Working Groups are members of the Commission.

A further point of democracy of the Commission is that the executive is elected by the Commission members. The President sits as a member of C.I.S. Council . . .

The fact that the National Commission is an outgrowth from the C.I.S. is seen as a disadvantage by some. Perhaps what is not adequately appreciated



The final day of papers covered the themes of "Changing techniques of surveying, map and chart production", "Dissemination of cartographical ideas", and "Urban map making", including papers by Herman Friis on "The United States Congressional Serials," Walter Ristow on the first American atlas, and George Kish on the early thematic mapping of Philippe Buache. During the lunch-break a number of people toured the Royal Observatory, viewing the fine collection of clocks, chronometers, survey instruments, telescopes, etc., as well as seeing the actual Prime Meridian of Greenwich. Unfortunately, a paper on another prime meridian was one of the papers cancelled when the Soviet delegates were not allowed to attend. The day, and for some of the delegates, the Conference, ended with a trip to London to the British Museum, where the British Library Reference Division hosted a reception to view the exhibition commemorating the American War of Independence. (It was this exhibition that Maureen Wilson helped organize during her period with the British Library Map Division last year, when she uncovered the expose of George Washington being a woman!).

The final event of the Conference was a day trip to Oxford to see a special exhibition of the "Cartographic Treasures of the Bodleian Library". Two busloads left Greenwich at 8 a.m. on a rather dull wet day. On our arrival in Oxford we went directly to the exhibition in the Old Bodleian, where we saw many fine old maps and atlases, including the Hereford Mappa-munde, and the Llewellyn atlas, discovered by Tony Campbell.\* Afterwards the Library's gift shop did a brisk trade in 35 mm slides and films of maps. After an excellent box-lunch (which included a 2-glass container of French wine!) which most people ate in the School of Geography, we broke up into groups to: (a) tour the School of Geography, (b) visit the Museum of the History of Science, (c) tour the Oxford Colleges, (d) shop or sight-see individually, or (e) tour the Bodleian Library itself. The latter was the most popular with visiting librarians. The tour covered the original part of the Old Bodleian, Duke Humphry's Library and various reading rooms, Radcliffe Camera, the underground tunnel with its conveyor system and compact storage shelves circa 1910, and the New Bodleian Library which contains the Map Library. Eventually we tore ourselves away and ran through the rain to our waiting buses, then back to London and on our separate ways, vowing to meet again in Washington in 1977 at the Seventh International Conference on the History of Cartography.

Howard, Philip, "Elizabethan sea atlas rediscovered", The Times, London, September 9th, 1975, pp. 1-2.

The first English sea atlas of the East has been rediscovered in Christ Church library, Oxford, where it has lain unknown to scholars for three and a half centuries. This first document of English enterprise in the Far East, was drawn at the end of the sixteenth century by Martin Llewellyn, steward of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, from 1599 to 1634. It might well turn out to be the earliest sea atlas of any segment of the globe compiled by an Englishman.

News of this important cartographic discovery will be announced to the world of scholarship today at the international conference on the history of cartography, organized by the National

---

\* Editor's note: For those readers interested in reading more about the Llewellyn atlas see T. Campbell, "Atlas pioneer", Geographical Magazine, Vol. 47, No. 3, December, 1975, pp. 162-167.



Martime Museum as part of the tercentenary celebrations for the Royal Observatory.

The explorer who has stumbled on something of almost proportionate significance in the cartographical world to the discoveries of Vasco da Gamma or Magellan in the real, physical world, is Mr. Tony Campbell, a director of Weinreb and Dquwma, the antiquarian map dealers.

Today he will demonstrate a date for it of about 1598, to the conference of two hundred of the choice and master map-men assembled at Greenwich from all over the world.

Mr. Campbell said yesterday: "While searching in Christ Church for English manuscript sea charts, I found this hitherto, undescribed atlas of the East. It far exceeded by wildest expectations, for it is my contention that Martin Llewellyn's atlas of the East constitutes the earliest sea atlas by an Englishman so far identified."

It certainly contains the earliest known English charts of the East. Its printed equivalent, the Oriental volume of the English Pilot, was not to appear for a further century. It is beyond dispute that Llewellyn's atlas introduces a new and important chartmaker into the ranks of those working in late Elizabethan England.

His atlas is large folio, and consists of 16 charts drawn in black ink and four colours on vellum. Each chart measures about 26 inches by 36 inches. The charts extend from the Cape of Good Hope to the Far East, including Japan, the Philippines, the Marianas, and the north-western part of New Guinea. The scale is large (one inch to 40 miles) and constant throughout, with slight, overlap from one chart to the next.

The atlas was presented to Christ Church in 1634 by Llewellyn's sons, with the note that it was "drawn in his own hand and according to his own observations". This indicates that Llewellyn had himself travelled to the East.

Such a voyage must have been before 1599, when Llewellyn was appointed steward of St. Bartholomew's. The hospital archives show that thereafter his daily administration in the hospital, the annual succession of children born to him, and his chronic state of debt would have been incompatible with any long voyage abroad from that date until his death.

The atlas evidently belongs to the last decade of the sixteenth century, when Dutch and English navigators were beginning to penetrate eastern seas that had previously been the private pond of the Portuguese. The first Dutch voyage to the East (1595-97), under Cornelis de Houtman, led to the introduction of an entirely new range of names for the East Indies, particularly for Java. Llewellyn's atlas includes many of these innovations.

De Houtman's voyage, therefore, is the only one that could have been completed by the time that Llewellyn took up his stewardship at St. Bartholomew's, and have supplied the new nomenclature. The presumption must be that Llewellyn was one of the 80 survivors of that expedition. Mr. Campbell and Dr. Nellie Kerling, archivist of St. Bartholomew's are continuing to trace the career of this shadowy man. But is it [it is] already clear that Martin Llewellyn was one of our great map-makers.

Howard, Philip, "Earliest use of isobaths is found in a map of 1715", The Times, London, September 10th, 1975, p. 17.

The world's foremost map historians continued to push forward the longitudes of their mystery at their conference at Greenwich yesterday.

Professor Arthur Robinson, of Wisconsin University, produced a chart in which isobaths are used, made 22 years before the earliest example hitherto known. Isobaths are the lines on maps showing the depth of water, in the same way that contours show the height of land. Considering how vital a matter that is for mariners, notation of the depth of the water is found surprisingly late on the world's maps. Hitherto the earliest known use of isobaths to indicate the depth of the open ocean was in a map of 1737.

Professor Robinson has discovered in the Public Record Office a chart of 1715 which evidently delineates isobaths in the waters of the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean adjacent to Nova Scotia. It was drawn by a Lieutenant Nathaniel Blackmore, of the Royal Navy.

In his map the waters of the Atlantic and Bay of Fundy contain a series of curiously numbered dotted lines. The lines are inconsistent: Lieutenant Blackmore evidently did not understand the theory of contours; forgivably, since he was an innovator.

Professor Louis de Vorsey of Georgia University described researches into pioneer attempts to chart the Gulf Stream. In the 1760s William Gerard de Brahm and Benjamin Franklin tried to chart the course and extent of the gigantic Atlantic warm current. De Brahm's interest developed as he undertook the systematic surveying and mapping of Florida, Britain's newly acquired American colony, in 1765.

Polymath Franklin became involved a few years later when he became aware of the stream's retarding influence on the Royal Mail packets sailing between Falmouth and New York. Working independently and with quite different motives, they both proceeded to conduct methodical observations of the Gulf Stream during transatlantic voyages. The seminal influence of their work on subsequent marine charts and sailing directions is now at last being recognized.

Two eminent Russian cartographers were booked to talk about mapping the rivers of European Russia in the first half of the eighteenth century. Evidently their information about hydrography under Peter I is still classified, for they failed to appear.

Professor Eila Campbell of Birkbeck College, announced that a prize of 1,000 will be awarded to whoever can produce evidence to identify the forger of the Vinland map.

+++++++

# THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CARTOGRAPHY AND THE CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION - SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR A.C.M.L.

*B. E. Farrell  
Map Librarian  
Department of Geography  
Carleton University*

Nineteen seventy-five was a significant year for the cartographic discipline in Canada. It was a year in which the "independence" movement that had been brewing for several years came to a head first with the establishment of the National Commission for Cartography at Fredericton in June, and then the Canadian Cartographic Association in Ottawa in October. My purpose here is to explain the membership, functions and objectives of the former, and to indicate some of the ways in which it can help, and in turn be helped by A.C.M.L. An account of the inauguration of the latter is given by Joan Winearls in the following article.

For many years the Canadian Institute of Surveying has served as the primary cartographic organization in Canada, but many cartographers have become restless under the dominance of a large organization weighted heavily in favour of surveying. Traditionally it has served those cartographers primarily in the field of topographic mapping. For technically-oriented cartographers within the province of Ontario, the Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers has also long provided a sound foundation of professional standards but, despite its more recent expansion beyond the bounds of the Province, it has suffered from its Ontario image. Thematic and theoretical cartographers, particularly those in universities, have found their home with the Canadian Association of Geographers. But geography has been undergoing its own revolutions and the process has not been kind to the cartographers in its midst. This, at a time when the theoretical and thematic aspects of cartography have themselves been undergoing dramatic changes, has resulted in the home becoming a somewhat shaky shelter. Map librarians are fortunate in that our distinct purpose became evident sometime ago and we now have our own strong organization catering specifically to our needs. But this should not prevent us from seeing our role in the overall picture or make us in any way careless to the needs of the discipline as a whole.

David Woodward has recently provided historians of cartography with a matrix for their studies\* which with modification, can equally well serve as a framework for viewing these somewhat confusing relationships.

\*The American Cartographer, Vol. 1, No. 2, October, 1974.