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Members receive the annual conference Proceedings as well as the Bulletin. Enquiries may be directed to the Association, care of the address listed 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 editors, to any of the officers of the Association or to the Association, care of the address listed below. Manuscripts should be typed double spaced 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 8½" by 11" page.

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

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES

Peuvent devenir MEMBRES à l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes tous les particuliers et institutions qui s'intéressent aux cartes ainsi qu'aux objectifs de l'Association. La cotisation annuelle est la suivante:

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps)	\$10.00
Membres associés (tous les intéressés)	10.00
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Les membres reçoivent le Compte rendu de la conférence annuelle de même que le Bulletin de l'Association. Les demandes de renseignements peuvent être adressées à l'Association aux soins de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans dont l'adresse est indiquée ci-dessous.

L'Association PUBLIE le Compte rendu de la conférence annuelle, Le Bulletin qui paraît sporadiquement au cours de l'année, et plusieurs écrits divers. Pour obtenir la liste complète des publications, s'adresser à l'Association (voir l'adresse ci-dessous).

Les COLLABORATEURS qui désirent fournir des nouvelles ou des articles de fond peuvent faire parvenir leur texte directement aux rédacteurs, à l'un ou l'autre des membres du bureau de l'Association ou à l'Association même, à l'Adresse ci-dessous. Les textes doivent être dactylographiés à double interligne sur des feuilles de 8½" x 11", sans alinéa, et les paragraphes, être séparés par trois interlignes. Les renvois en bas de page doivent être numérotés à la suite et dactylographiés à la fin du texte avec les renseignements bibliographiques. Les cartes et autres illustrations, dessinées à l'encre ou tracées, doivent être à l'échelle de la publication ou réductibles aux dimensions d'une feuille de 8½" x 11".

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Les opinions exprimées dans le Bulletin sont celles des collaborateurs et ne correspondent pas nécessairement à celles de l'Association.

ASSOCIATION

of / des

CANADIAN
MAP LIBRARIES

CARTOTHEQUES
CANADIENNES

BULLETIN

No. 23

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TURISTINFORMATION KOSTA

 TAVLANS PLATS

 KOSTA GLASBRUK



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THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIT: MAPS IN THE SERVICE OF AGRICULTURE;
and CONFERENCE: USE OF AGRICULTURAL MAPS IN THE ORGANIZATION
OF PRODUCTION. BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, 1976.

*Osmund Langtvet,
Department of Geography,
University of Western Ontario.*

Each year since 1962, the National Office of Lands and Mapping of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Hungary, has organized an international exhibit of maps with a concurrent conference. Previous exhibits are: National Atlases (1962), Road Maps (1963), Tourist Maps (1964), Wall Maps for Schools (1965), School Atlases and Globes (1966), City Maps (1967), Land Use Maps (1968), Population Maps (1969), Transportation Maps (1970), National Atlases (1971), Historical Maps (1972), Automation in Cartography (1973), World Map Series (1974), and Hydrographic Maps (1975).

This year the exhibit was organized jointly by the National Office of Lands and Mapping, the Hungarian Museum of Agriculture and the Hungarian Society of Geodesy and Cartography on the topic of Maps in the Service of Agriculture (October 19 - November 15). The concurrent conference was on The Use of Agricultural Maps in the Organization of Production (October 27 - 29).

THE CONFERENCE

There were fifty European participants, thirty-five of them from Eastern Europe and one Canadian. Language was a challenge with papers given in one of three official languages, English, French or Russian and no provision for translation.

Papers addressed themselves to traditional ways of resources mapping and the use of such maps in planning. Nothing particularly new was said, however, given the Canadian experience such as Environment Canada with the Canada Land Inventory and the Canadian Geographic Information System.

The most ambitious project discussed was the Norwegian Land Use mapping program and the Land Register (Einevoll)¹. All productive land in Norway is in the process of being mapped in the scale of 1:5,000 for land use and production potential with respect to farm, forest and other uses, as well as land capability for reclamation and reforestation. The information is also entered into a databank, the Land Register, to form the basis for agricultural planning, later to be integrated with other databanks such as farm accounts. The Canadian contribution was, therefore, timely as it dealt with the problem of analysing and mapping agricultural systems and their change in the context of computer technology. Coincidentally, it also addressed itself to the Norwegian situation (Langtvet, Databank and Computer Mapping)².

- 5) Enquiries relating to a specific event (geographical area implied or stated);
- 6) Enquiries related to methodology, technology, etc.
 (A sampling of such enquiries is included as Appendix 1. The wording used is from either the letter received if quotation marks are included or the enquiry record completed by the researcher who visited the collection or by the reference officer if the request was received by telephone. All are actual enquiries and the date is noted in each case.)

The majority of map users request information by reference to a geographical area or place-name. This is recognized by most collections in the choice of area as the main consideration in catalogues and storage. A user may request a recent map of the city of Hamilton, the topographic coverage of the Lake of the Woods area, or a map showing the location of Holland Avenue in Ottawa. In most cases, if the most recent item available is not required, the user specifies a time period --- thus, early maps of Huronia, 17th Century maps of Vancouver Island, or a map of James Bay in the post-Hudson period may be requested. In the National Map Collection, most users want maps of a specific geographical area which indicate certain types of data. Again, the time period may be either specified or implied. The data required ranges through all aspects of the physical environment and all human influences on the landscape. Curators, especially those working with older materials, know from experience that the possible uses of a map will probably not equate to the original purpose of the map's production. The same map may contain the data to satisfy a wide range of questions. The users studying soils in the Carp Valley, the forestry possibilities of a portion of Algonquin Park, the geology of Banks Island, the changes in the shoreline of Lake Erie are utilizing maps in a similar manner to those studying the historical settlement of the Yale District, the canoe routes to Hudson Bay, the origin of the name Wolsterholme in northern Quebec, and the location of schools in 19th Century rural Ontario.

Other users, still often influenced by geographic considerations, know which map or group of maps are required for their research and request a specific item or items. For example, a 1927 history of Ottawa describes an 1830 detailed plan of the city owned by the author. A user wants that particular map, but has no idea where the map is now located. Another researcher is interested only in nineteenth century maps (or earlier) with tables of distances included as insets. Another wants to see all early maps with printed dedications to a particular group of nobility.

Some researchers are interested only in those maps relating to a specific event or events. Again, of course, the geographical element is either stated or implied. Studies of the War of 1812 in the Niagara Peninsula, Arnold's attack on Quebec, an earthquake in Peru, the construction of the Welland Canal are examples of such user demands.

Those individuals involved in the various stages of map preparation, the surveyor, the cartographer, the publisher, etc, may be the subject of the user's request. Champlain's maps are currently being studied; Saxton's atlas was the subject of a recent thesis; maps produced by the Department of the Interior have been researched.

Of course, there will always be the enquiries concerning methodology and technology. A recent letter from a puzzled user asked, "How does one go about initiating research into the mapped history of any individual river system?"

In the National Map Collection, we receive very few enquiries specifically requesting maps at a certain scale. But the detail being sought by the researcher normally implies the scale. In some map libraries, students in particular often request by scale.

The map users may come from any segment of the populace and consequently, the map curator should expect anything. It is certain that any map curator who has been in the profession for a few years has his favourite stories to tell about map users. For example, there was a woman who reported that she had viewed the ghostly apparition of a horse-drawn hearse on a road not far from the center of a major Canadian city. She phoned to request that we check early cartographical records of that area to determine if any cemeteries had been located along that particular road at any time in history. On one late eighteenth century map, we actually did locate a small graveyard, the site of which is now a high-rise office tower. No other records, cartographical or textual, mentioned or indicated the existence of these graves. Another example occurred several years ago. An elderly man spent many of his lunch hours poring over maps of the Middle East for all time periods. A Biblical scholar, he was trying to identify the exact site of the "burning bush" incident. He finally left Canada to visit Israel to continue his research at the same time as war broke out in the Middle East. Unfortunately for us, the gentleman never returned to the Collection to relate his findings. A third example concerns a researcher who after reading the diary of a traveller in Canada in the late 1770's, once requested the Collection to identify a map noted in that record. The traveller mentioned a large map which showed the existing roads which was tacked on the wall of an inn in which he lodged one night. On first reading that written request, we thought that it would be a hopeless task; however, after research, we could say with few doubts in our minds that the map probably was one of three which we listed for the researcher.

A map user in a library or archives expects free access to all available information and he assumes that he can borrow, copy or obtain copies of all the items he uses. At times, he may be disappointed or frustrated when he encounters obstacles. Not all collections loan maps to researchers; this is especially true of archival and historical collections. The map curator considers or should consider maps in current production to be copyrighted, whether or not they are noted as such. Such maps are not to be copied although information concerning the source and price should be freely provided. The courtesy aspect of not reproducing an item of which the original is not in the collection may be quasi-legal but is being increasingly respected. Recently an angry publisher who had been denied the right to reproduce a map in a forthcoming book phoned the Public Archives. Twenty years ago, the map had appeared in a book credited to the Public Archives and now the publisher was angered when he was told that he must obtain permission from the Huntington Library in San Marino, California which holds the unique original copy. When two previously unknown maps by Van Keulen, a seventeenth century Dutch mapmaker were discovered several years ago in Utrecht, copies were donated to the National Map Collection with the provision that they were to be used for study purposes only. It is common for archival donors to limit access to materials, either permission being required or a time restriction being enforced. Certain categories of

University map collections are often found in either the main library or the department of geography. Created for the needs of a student population, with acquisition priorities based on the geography courses offered or departmental requirements, these important reference collections are sometimes also open to the general public. These collections generally collect Canadian and provincial series at varying scales, world series, a selection of foreign series (topographic, land use, nautical, aeronautical, geological, etc.), and foreign thematic maps, the latter two often dependent on the area specialization of the geography courses. Other holdings may include national and thematic atlases, plans of major cities and good coverage of the city, province and region in which the university is situated. Most collections of this type complement their map holdings with related reference and research materials, such as gazetteers, reports, periodicals, dictionaries and selected books.

The experience of many university map collections proves that many of the users come from departments other than geography. After all, maps are a very versatile media. A survey carried out at UCLA from 1967 to 1969 (the results published in the SLA G & M Bulletin, June 1970, p. 27) found that users came from a variety of disciplines --- anthropology, biology, fine arts, English, classical languages, such as Greek as well as history, geology, environmental studies and geography. At the present time, the trend appears to be the transfer of map libraries in universities to the main library, such as the recent transfer at Carleton University; also when new map libraries are being created, for example that at the Universite du Quebec a Montreal in 1969, they are usually founded within the library.

Map producing agencies sometimes include a working map collection and their holdings normally consist of the maps which they have produced and sometimes other maps which are required for information for future map sheets or for technological details. Intended for the agency's staff, these collections may also be open to members of the general public or to specialized researchers. Often, these collections are of a temporary nature. Once a project is finished (map is published), some of the collection may be discarded and some arranged into a new file for a new project.

The map sections of archival institutions may vary widely in the composition of their holdings. Many archival collections hold only government cartographical records which are the official records of the government and the plans which were produced for and by government agencies. The official cartographic record may be separated from the textual for such reasons as the provision of better service to the map user and the conservation of the material through better storage methods and proper restoration procedures. Such collections must adhere to the principle of provenance, at least intellectually, if not physically. These collections reflect past governmental involvement in establishing administrative divisions and boundaries, in building roads and railways, in establishing new harbours and airports, in organizing housing programmes for different groups, etc. Some archival collections also collect all editions of all maps produced by the level of government which it represents. Early historical maps, both manuscript and printed, relating to the history of the country or a region may be collected by special historical collections, which are located in archives, in special collections in public libraries and in university libraries and museums.

The composite map collection combines the nature and function of several or all of the previous types. The best example in Canada is the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada. Because both authors are staff members of that institution, most of the examples given will be based on the experience of that collection. In such a collection, there is little limitation to the types of cartographical material collected. Briefly, the National Map Collection attempts to acquire the cartographical record of Canada, both past and present from the public and private spheres, series maps as well as thematic. A comprehensive, although selective, international collection is also maintained. In addition, there is a large architectural and engineering plan collection.

From these descriptions of types of map collections, it should be evident that not all collections are suitable for the needs of all map users. The information sought by the user should determine to which type of collection he directs his request.

Although the term "map user" is employed in the cartographical field, the term is seldom used by librarians, archivists and map curators. The user may be known by such names as "researcher", "client", "reader", "consultant", "enquirer", "patron", or "customer" but whatever we choose to call him, he certainly represents a wide spectrum of the populace.

Many researchers are completely lost when they encounter a map. Unfamiliar with the media, they may be unable to read or properly interpret the data shown. It is possible to categorize researchers into three groups, based on their familiarity with cartographic forms and the manner in which they employ maps in their research.

First, there is the layman whose map experience is limited to following a highway map from Point A to Point B. He occasionally requires slightly more complex cartographical information. He may belong to one of the recreational groups who are finding maps increasingly useful --- for example the enthusiasts of snowmobiling, orienteering and boating --- and want to be able to obtain more knowledge from the map. He may be planning to travel to distant places and be interested in geographical relationships and distances between locations. He may be a genealogist who finds that his great-grandfather was born in Chicken Prairie and wants to find where it is or was. In this "layman" group, the researcher or publisher who searches for a map only as illustration, not as a documentation source should also be enumerated. For many laymen, it is not important whether the required information is extracted from a map or from any other source. The map may simply be the simplest or most readily available source.

The second group of users utilizes maps as research tools. If unfamiliar with maps at the start of a research project, the researcher will probably learn a great deal before he is finished. Of course, he may overlook obvious data but experience is a great teacher. There are many examples of this group and only a few can be enumerated. For instance, the historian responsible for the reconstruction of a building or a fortification --- e.g. at Louisbourg, Quebec, or Dawson City --- must study older maps and plans to visualize the landscape and the structure at the earliest point in time; he must discover if the landscape was physically altered at any time during the interval --- e.g. a small creek filled. The engineering firm bidding for a hydro-electric plant contract near Bangkok must be aware of soil conditions

the geology, the available transportation routes to the site, the possible sources of supply, etc. The person researching the political boundaries in 1790 in order to compile data for drafting a map for an historical atlas or to illustrate an article requires maps and needs the ability to interpret them. The toponymic researcher tracing the origin and changes in a specific place name can utilize maps effectively in his work. Maps of Toronto harbour throughout two hundred years will reveal shoreline changes as a result of geomorphology and the actions of man. The urban researcher through map study can visualize the development of street patterns and creation of new suburban areas. The researcher utilizing maps as research tools should be aware not only of the information to be gained through map study but also of the limitations of map research and of the value of other sources of documentation available, whether written, drawn, printed or otherwise recorded.

The third group, those interested in maps as maps, are still very much in the minority. This group includes the historians of cartography, the cartobibliographers, the map producers and the map collectors. They are interested in the cartographic techniques employed and the paper, ink and printing process utilized. Those afflicted with "cartophilia", a love of maps, belong to this group and tend to collect maps. Early maps are becoming more and more collectors' items; many look on them primarily as an art form.

The map collection could not survive and in fact would not have been established without the user; he is our "raison d'etre". However, he is sometimes short-changed because of his lack of knowledge and lack of appreciation of the media. Many users, being relatively unfamiliar with maps, do not ask the proper questions; sometimes reluctant to discuss his research objectives, the researcher who cannot explain himself probably does not receive the level of service he would otherwise receive. It would be useful if the map curator was a mind-reader at times. The user who expects the curator to have all possible facts at his fingertips fails to understand the map data and practically demands that the curator does his work for him. Many map users misuse maps, handling them roughly, considering them dispensible, and failing to appreciate the physical problems of storing and retrieving the wide variety of sizes and types.

The map curator's role is that of an interface or link-pin between the cartographer and the map user. If he works with older maps, there may be a gap of decades or centuries between the life-times of the cartographer and the user. His is an essential role in acquiring, organizing, describing and making available maps held by his collection. He must have a good knowledge of cartography, of the potential possibilities of maps in research, of the holdings of his collection, and of map sources, in general. He must be able to communicate with the user, to determine exactly what is required, to teach map interpretation, and to explain use of catalogues, indexes and bibliographies. The map curator has a responsibility to inform potential users of maps and map types available for research. He may choose to publicize the holdings of the collection through exhibitions, accession lists, notes in periodicals, catalogues, inventories, cartobibliographies, articles, lectures and press releases. As an example, the National Map Collection recently had the opportunity to purchase Nirenstein's realty maps of a number of Canadian cities. These maps, dating c. 1929 and c. 1965, seem to be the only maps of their type --- they show the major commercial areas of the cities with indications of the owner and ground-floor tenant of

each building. We expect that the urban researcher will be very excited by the information shown, and intend to convey information to the potential user through a note in a forthcoming issue of the Urban History Review.

The communication between the curator and the user is by no means a one-way conversation. The curator often finds himself in the role of the student with the user as teacher. If it is considered that the user may be studying in depth several maps or maps of one geographical area, whereas the curator has responsibility for thousands of individual and variant items, it is only logical that the user will be able to acquire more knowledge and optimistically share it with the curator.

The map producer is often a user in a collection. He requires map information for his projects, and information that is often most readily available in a map collection. The map producer very often has no direct contact with individual users of his product. Here the map curator should be able and eager to represent the feeling of his users concerning various maps or groups of maps to the map producers. User surveys carried out by map producers such as the recent one on Canada Land Inventory maps, should be sent to all map collections, as well as to "direct" users.

Theoretically, the only two essential elements in a map collection are maps and someone to look after them. Practically there are numerous other facilities and items which the user should expect to find in order that his work will be facilitated. A sizeable area with storage cabinets and large tables is essential. A good light table for map study and for copying purposes should be located in the map collection. Technical equipment such as enlarger-reducers, map measurers, and drafting supplies are useful. A stock of tracing paper and outline maps will be appreciated by the user. Photoreproduction facilities, either in-house or by arrangement, should be available, especially in larger collections and in those having older maps. These facilities may include xeroxing, microfilming, photostating, photographing, production of ozalid prints, etc. A reference library, which includes gazetteers, pilots, dictionaries, cartobibliographies, catalogues of other collections, atlases, periodicals, and basic reference books is invaluable to any map user in a library or archives. Reference files which include information on map sources (addresses, prices, references) will be often utilized.

The map curator should expect, at some time in his career, just about every imaginable enquiry and a number that one simply cannot imagine. Based on the analysis of several hundred recent requests by map users in the National Map Collection, it was found that enquiries could be grouped into the following types:

- 1) Enquiries relating to a specific geographical area (time period implied or stated);
- 2) Enquiries relating to a specific geographical area, combined with specific required data (time period again implied or stated);
- 3) Enquiries relating to a specific map or group of maps;
- 4) Enquiries relating to cartographers, surveyors, and others associated with map production;

despite its more narrow range of topics, fully documented the source literature including the Morskoi Atlas⁴ and other works published by the U.S.S.R. and over two hundred other sources of data with a clear indication of the countries of origin and relevant bibliographic information.

The subject matter of the various sheets in the Atlas Okeanov-Tikhii Okean are not without interest and utility. The maps of geographical discoveries show, or perhaps the phrase "are intended to show" is better, "the distinguishing role and the unquestionable priority of Russian and Soviet seafarers and scientists in the exploration of the Pacific Ocean". The time periods used tell us more than this, especially the last one, Soviet Activity since 1957 which by comparison with the earlier periods has been extensive.

The range of topics covered is exhaustive. While there are some 300 map pages, many of them include several maps so that the atlas is a mine of information for reference. The hydrochemical section, for example, in its totality permits an indirect evaluation of the biological productivity of the ocean. The section on biogeography deals with actual primary production and commercial fishing areas although very little quantitative data is given. The medico-geographical maps show the possible hazards to humans by indicating the ranges of sharks and poisonous fish; the diseases of sea animals which may be transmitted to man and the risks of such diseases as malaria, cholera and yellow fever. One of the weakest sections, however, is that dealing with ports. There are over 90 plans of Pacific ports with some on as detailed a scale as 1:50,000. Yet there is not one Soviet port among them! Even the old Oakland Airport is shown on the map of San Francisco and the new airport is omitted; on the Vancouver map, Vancouver International Airport is not shown.

But for all its shortcomings, the Atlas Okeanov-Tikhii Okean, is unlikely to be surpassed as a comprehensive reference work on the area for some time to come and its availability for geographical researchers should be encouraged.

¹ Atlas Antarktiki. Moscow, G.U.G.K., vol. 1-1966, vol. 2-1969.

² Atlas of Canada. N. L. Nicholson, ed. Ottawa, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, 1957.

³ Oceanographic Atlas of the Pacific Ocean. Richard A. Barkley. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1968.

⁴ Morskoi Atlas. Moscow, Glavnyi Shtab Voenno-Morskikh Sil. vol. 1-1950; vol. 2-1953; vol. 3-1958.

A Note from the Reviewers:

A six-page translation of the Introduction to the Atlas of the Oceans (Atlas Okeanov-Tikhii Okean) is available from the following address:

S. A. Sauer,
Map Curator,
Department of Geography,
University of Western Ontario,
London, Ontario.
CANADA.

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MARC MAPS:
THE HISTORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT AND A CURRENT ASSESSMENT

by H. L. P. Stibbe, Utrecht, Geographisch Instituut van de Rijksuniversiteit,
1976. 30 Dfl.

Reviewed by K. Donkin/Map Collection/McMaster University

This manuscript was written by Dr. Stibbe in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy given by the University of Utrecht in 1976.

It would be natural to expect that the value of this publication would be very marginal to those not well versed in the intricacies of formats which produce bibliographies in machine readable form. Nothing could be further from the truth. The author has presented a clear and easily read review of the historic development of automated systems related to map cataloguing. He has carefully emphasized the salient points of the somewhat naively formulated pioneer systems which in their own way contributed to the highly sophisticated systems, both national and international and which are becoming slowly but surely operational at this time.

A carefully structured description of these sophisticated systems is accompanied by thoughtful comparisons of the systems. In all cases, the author has examined the justifications for the peculiarities of each system which have arisen in response to the particular needs of the users of each system.

There is no doubt that the author strongly believes in the Canadian approach to the automated production of bibliographies for maps, most specifically the use of area main entry. As he is largely responsible for the development of this system, it would be indeed strange if he did not. He also generously acknowledges the contribution of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries to the development of the format for maps in Canada, pointing clearly to recognition in the Canadian map holding community, of the need for country-wide co-operation due to the fragmented nature of the country's wealth of cartographic holdings. It becomes obvious that the Canadian milieu being what it is, it has been possible and indeed necessary to develop in Canada a system which is innovative in a number of ways. Particular attention is given to the bilingual nature of the Canadian system and its potential contribution to a multilingual system.

The use of, and problems arising from the use of "area main entry" in the Canadian system is discussed at some length. Anyone who finds himself sceptical of this approach and its validity in map cataloguing, should examine this aspect of the discussion with great attention. Anyone recognizing the need for a more precise standardized approach to bibliographic description of maps, and those who do not, would be well advised to read the description and assessments of all the systems described. They may find, if they take the time to examine the work carefully, that some of the examples appear inconsistent and the grammatical structure very occasionally awkward. They will, however, become painlessly more informed of the value and virtues of this modern approach.

maps, such as military, are not available to the general public. Some older maps cannot be used or copied because of their physical condition; such use would hasten their deterioration and until proper conservation steps are taken, their use is discouraged or forbidden.

The map collections in libraries and archives have been established primarily for the map user. Each year in Canada, such collections respond to hundred of thousands of requests and the number is increasing annually. The map collection as the interface between the cartographer and the user, is an integral element in the cartographic story of this country.

APPENDIX I

THE MAP USER IN THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

A Sampling of Enquiries in 1976

Each year, approximately 3,000 requests are responded to by the National Map Collection. These range from simple location enquiries to complex problems in historical and cartographical research. The following are samples of recent enquiries. Quotation marks indicate a quotation from a letter.

A. *Enquiries relating to a specific geographical area (time period may be implied or stated):*

"We are trying to locate the exact location and history of the Hudson's Bay fur trade post on Lake Wanapitei." (Aug. 19)

"Is there a place called College in Alaska, and if so, where is it?" (Sept. 20)

Distance between Casarsa and the epicentre of the earthquake of 6/5/76. (May 7)

Maps of Courtmacsherry Bay, Co. Cork, Ireland. (March 9)

Maps of the Toronto waterfront. (Aug. 17)

B. *Enquiries relating to a specific map or group of maps:*

"This week we stopped at the shrine of the Martyrs, Midland, Ontario ...a copy of this map, large enough to show towns..." (Oct. 6)

A request for a copy of the bird's-eye view of Halifax, shown in the current exhibition. (Sept. 7)

"...provide a copy of map published in the Toronto Telegram, March 16, 1935, p. 19" (July 6)

Identification and information about Pocock's inflatable globe. c. 1830. (Oct. 19)

"...would you check the Moll Polar maps...all the states in it..." (Aug. 13)

C. *Enquiries relating to a specific geographical area, with necessary specified information (time period may be implied or stated):*

Forestry and agricultural maps of Athens area. (March 12)

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Geology of France. (July 6)

Shipwrecks off Sable Island. (August 17)

Research on the Lake Ontario shoreline below Grafton. (March 15)

Land use change during the past 40 years in the Kingston-Brockville area. (July 26)

D. *Enquiries relating to cartographers, surveyors and others associated with map production:*

"I am desirous of obtaining some information concerning Becard de Granville". (July 30)

Maps prepared by the Yukon Gold Corporation. (Jan. 27)

Italian cartographers who mapped Canada. (April 6)

"...would like to enquire into a man by the name of Thomas Fuller... if he designed a building on the corner of Park St. and Clifton Ave. in the old town of Clifton". (Aug. 4)

"A map of the route of the Hanington exploration..." (July 6)

E. *Enquiries relating to a specific event (geographical area may be implied or stated):*

"I am trying to ascertain as to certain points of landscape during the American attack of York in 1813...I am trying to establish events of that day in 1813 to the present landscape." (Aug. 19)

Maps relating to the expulsion of the Acadians. (June 22)

Movement of the American and English fleets in 1776. (June 4)

Location of the battle of Sanctuary Wood, June 2, 1916. (March 25)

Siege maps of Quebec, 1759. (May 5)

F. *Other enquiries:*

How does one go about initiating research into the mapped history of any individual river system? (Aug. 24)

A study of mapping techniques in various countries. (Apr. 7)

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REVIEWS

ATLAS OKEANOV - TIKHII OKEAN. S. G. Gorshkov, ed. [Moscow] Ministerstvo Oborony SSSR, Voenno Morskoi Flot. c1974.

*Reviewed by N. L. Nicholson and S. A. Sauer/
Department of Geography/
University of Western Ontario*

As the Foreword to this atlas of the Pacific Ocean points out, "the study of the World Ocean, along with cosmic and nuclear research, is at the present time one of the most topical scientific problems". The Atlas of the Oceans, of which this is the first volume, is intended to assist in the solution of these problems. But it is also indicative of a long standing interest in such matters on the part of the Soviet Union. Several atlases related to the seas were published in Russia in the 18th Century and the three-volume Sea (Morskoi) Atlas published by the U.S.S.R. between 1950 and 1958 was the culmination of work started in 1938. The second volume of the Morskoi Atlas in particular is very similar in content to the Atlas Okeanov-Tikhii Okean. From the production point of view, however, the Atlas Okeanov-Tikhii Okean bears a close relationship to another monumental work, the Atlas Antarktiki published in the U.S.S.R. in 1966¹. In both cases, the binding and art work were by the same person (M. M. Kusnetsov) and both were printed in the same place using the same paper with practically the same supervisory staffs. Both consist of maps of attractive appearance and use the idea of the "faded base" familiar to Canadians in the 1957 Atlas of Canada². The frames, graticule lines and most of the map outlines are in olive green, black being used very sparingly. Most of the maps are on Mercators projection, emphasising the fact that the atlas has mundane purposes as well as scientific ones and intended "for officers of the Soviet Army and the Military Navy, captains and navigators of the transport and fishing fleets". Some of the maps are on the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection. If the emphasis had been primarily "scientific" and pedagogical, it is probable that more equal area maps would have been included as was the case with the much more modest but nonetheless significant Oceanographic Atlas of the Pacific Ocean³, published by the University of Hawaii in 1968, which made extensive use of Goode's Homolosine Equal Area Projection.

Printing and cartographical techniques aside, it is the content of the Atlas Okeanov-Tikhii Okean which will attract the most attention. It is divided into seven sections --- the History of Exploration of the Ocean; the Ocean Bed; Climate; Hydrology; Hydrochemistry; Biogeography; and Reference and Navigational-Geographical Maps --- a standard topical order for an atlas of physical geography. Each section is introduced by a text with a brief outline of methodology and source materials although the latter are generally scanty in detail. The claim is made that "maps are compiled on the basis of domestic and foreign scientific data assembled in the U.S.S.R....including the period of the International Geophysical Year (1957-1958), the year of International Geophysical Cooperation (1959) and the International Year of the Quiet Sun (1964-1965)". Few further details are given for the groups of maps or the individual maps. It is admitted that "the detail and reliability of the information is not uniform", but there are no detailed attempts at indicating the relative reliability of the data or the way in which interpolation was carried out between data points. Once again, one cannot help but compare this with the Oceanographic Atlas of the Pacific Ocean which,

There are also provisions in the Statutes for Affiliates, i.e., Institutional and Personal Affiliates with no voting rights.

3. Voting rights

Members (all categories under (2) above) have voting rights in all meetings and on all matters. Each member has one vote in all meetings other than Council meetings. In Council meetings the votes will be assigned as follows:

Each Association member is assigned a number of votes, determined in accordance with a classification in groups, based on the importance of membership dues. This classification is established and regularly reviewed by the Council on the recommendation of the Executive Board. It is included in the Rules of Procedure.

Association Members in any one country shall have together not less than five votes, which are divided between them on a national basis. Institutional Members have one vote each. Honorary Members have one vote each.

Votes are to be cast according to the procedure described in the Rules of Procedure. Under these Rules of Procedure (which are rather complex) Canada, at the first Council Meeting under the new Statutes would receive approximately 20 votes. These votes would have to be divided in Canada among the Canadian full members of IFLA. How this is to be done is not quite clear yet. IFLA suggested to set up national IFLA Commissions or Committees in each country. Such a committee could have, as one of its tasks, the division of votes among its national IFLA members. The response to a questionnaire originating from the Canadian Library Association and sent to all Canadian members of IFLA in April 1976 was in favour of the formation of such a Canadian IFLA Committee. I presume that each full Canadian IFLA member would have representation on that Committee if it is to be formed.

4. Dues

Dues of association members would be set according to present practice until December 31, 1979. (i.e. Dues for a country are .1% of that country's UNESCO assessment. They are divided among the association members of that country). In Canada the dues for each association member are assessed on the basis of membership of that association.

How the new dues structure will look like after 1979 has not as yet been decided. There is no doubt that the dues structure will have to be changed. For instance, at present dues paid by institutional members may be applied towards the dues of the association members of that country. This provision would cease on January 1, 1978. Also, members register in Sections. (Art. 21.6 of Statutes). The Financial Memo (Working Document V Nov. 1975, p. 5 and 6) indicates that dues are assessed on the basis of the number of Sections in which a Member registers. If this is the case, a simple assessment on the basis of a country's UNESCO assessment can no longer be applied.

Three open meetings on International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBD's) were held at the Lausanne IFLA General Council. These were the ISBD (General), the ISBD (Non Book Materials) and the ISBD (Cartographic Materials). As Chairman of the ISBD(CM) Working Group I presented the ISBD(CM) and answered questions. The ISBD(CM) was well received. There are still a number of problem areas to be resolved and a lesser number of minor adjustments to be made which would increase the compatibility between the ISBD's for the specialized materials and between the specialized ISBD's and the ISBD(G). The major problem areas are:

- i. The general and specific material designation terms. The list of terms proposed is by no means satisfactory.
- ii. More definitions are needed for terms used in the ISBD(CM) which are unique to cartographic materials. The definitions for series/set are still not satisfactory.
- iii. The International Standard Serial Numbering system (ISSN) together with Key title most likely needs to be re-introduced in the ISBD(CM) both in the Series/set area and in the Standard number or alternative areas. (Areas 6 and 8).

The ISBD(CM) Working Group had a separate meeting at Lausanne where some procedural problems as regards the relationship between the ISBD(G) Working Group and the ISBD(CM) Working Group were worked out.

Besides the open meeting of the ISBD(G) and the ISBD(NBM) which I both attended, another separate meeting of the ISBD(G) was held. As a member of this working group, I attended and participated in its discussions, and brought to the attention of this Working Group's members the procedural problems which were previously discussed in the ISBD(CM) Working Group meeting.

The Geography and Map Subsection had its separate programme. As a member of its Standing Committee I participated in the general meetings held as well as in the Standing Committee meeting. In the absence of Ib Kejlbo, the Chairman of the Geography and Map Subsection, Walter Ristow was appointed acting Chairman for the duration of the Conference. A business meeting was held and of course the joint meeting with the Committee on Cataloguing, on the ISBD(CM). No professional papers were read at Lausanne in the Subsection due to the nature of business to be handled at this Council and the restriction placed on registration.

The Report on the activities of the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection for the period 1975-76 is appended as Appendix C. As regards point 11 of the Report, the World Directory of Map Collections has now been published by Verlag Dokumentation, München and is available from the publisher.

LANDSAT INDEX ATLAS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.
 Washington, D.C., The World Bank, 1976. (17 leaves) (Distributed
 through The John Hopkins University Press and its agencies) Spiral
 bound, softcover, 13.5"x 21" \$12.00 U.S.

*Reviewed by Richard Malinski/Map Collection/
 Simon Fraser University*

This index is designed to assist developing nations in utilizing satellite imagery in their development planning. This atlas, in addition provides all map collections interested in satellite imagery with several valuable features. It includes a three-page introductory text which covers applications and the satellite systems, a fourteen-page map section which covers more than just developing nations and a section on ordering. This would be a useful atlas for all collections that are concerned or interested in LANDSAT imagery of Latin America, Southern Europe, Africa, Asia and Northern Australia.

The introductory text contains a brief explicit discussion of the applications of the imagery and of the satellite system itself. In each of the subjects discussed, e.g., cartography, forestry, land use, geology, both the advantages and drawbacks of the imagery are noted. This whole section is very objective and realistic in tone. The part of the discussion on the system itself is detailed without being too involved. The material includes types of sensors, forms of imagery, orbit information, computer compatible type facilities and dates of the satellites. This section is a most useful overview of the LANDSAT system with but one drawback---no sample photographs to see exactly what the types are like.

The fourteen pages of index maps illustrate at 1:10,000,000 the location and dates of the imagery. The base maps contain main cities and towns, rivers and international boundaries. Location of small areas is not a major problem. The areas of the photographs and the rows and the paths are shown as well as the dates (between July '72 and May '75) and the cloud cover (up to 50%). It is possible to see quickly what areas are covered, what is the quality of the photographs, what are the dates available and what are the path and row coordinates---simplicity itself!

The ordering information completes the atlas by allowing all users to obtain any of the materials indicated.

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REPORTS

**Report on the IFLA General Council and the UNIMARC meetings
held respectively in Lausanne, Switzerland, August 22-28, 1976
and in Utrecht in the last week of August and first week of
September, 1976**

by Hugo L.P. Stibbe

The 42d IFLA General Council, like the 41st in Oslo, was a restricted meeting with approximately 500 delegates attending. While the Oslo meetings dealt primarily with the discussion of the new Draft Statutes for IFLA and the Draft Medium Term Programme, the Lausanne meeting was primarily devoted to the voting on both documents as amended as a result of the discussions held in Oslo. The voting on all articles of the new Statutes took place on Monday, August 23, 1976. As a voting delegate representing the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, I participated in these Council sessions. IFLA's new structure will come into effect at the end of the next Council meeting. This Council meeting is to take place in Brussels in September, 1977. Although I cannot go into the details of the new structure, Appendix A and B give the provisions of the new statutes in summary and an organizational chart respectively, in order to give the reader an idea of the complexity of the new structure. What probably interests us most is the status of the Geography and Map Subsection in all of this, the procedures of becoming a member of IFLA, voting rights and membership dues. The details for all of these matters are spelled out in two other documents called the "Draft Rule of Procedure on Voting Rights" and "Draft Regulations for Divisions and Sections (of Art. 20.7 of the Draft Statutes)"

Let us look at each of these:

I. Status of the Geography and Map Subsection.

The new statutes call for 8 Divisions based on

- a) Divisions by type of library
- b) Divisions by type of library activity.

The Geography and Map libraries have always been part of a division characterized by "type of library". In the new statutes, this character has been maintained. We are to be a section under Division No. 2: Special Libraries.

The Special Libraries Division has the following sections:

- i. Parliamentary Libraries
- ii. Administrative Libraries
- iii. Law Libraries
- iv. Social Science Libraries
- v. Geography and Map Libraries
- vi. Astronomical and Geophysical Libraries

All of these sections were the former Subsections of the Special Libraries Section. There were suggestions put forward in the Division to merge the Administrative and Law libraries sections into one section called the Administrative and Law Libraries Section and to merge the Geography and Map and Astronomical and Geophysical libraries sections into one section called the Earth and Space Libraries Section. As far as the latter merger is concerned, this has been rejected by the Geography and Map Libraries Section on the grounds that the former two Subsections have really very little in common: the Geography and Map Libraries Section's interests lie mainly with the material maps, while the Astronomical and Geophysical Libraries Section's interests lie mainly with the subject of astronomy and geophysics.

Each section will consist of Members, Affiliates, bodies with Consultative Status and members of the Executive and Professional Boards (of IFLA) registered for the Section.

Each Section has a Standing Committee (SC) of not less than 5 and not more than 20 persons, to develop the programme of the Section and to ensure the execution of the programme. The Standing Committee shall be nominated and elected by the Members constituting the Section. Members of the Standing Committee are elected for a term of 4 years and its members may be re-elected. A Chairman and a Secretary, who hold office for 2 years and who may be elected for one more 2 year term, are elected from the members of the Standing Committee. The Chairman and the Secretary are both members of the Coordinating Board of the Division. The Chairman of the Division's Coordinating Board is a member of the Professional Board, and the Chairman of the Professional Board is a member of the Executive Board of IFLA.

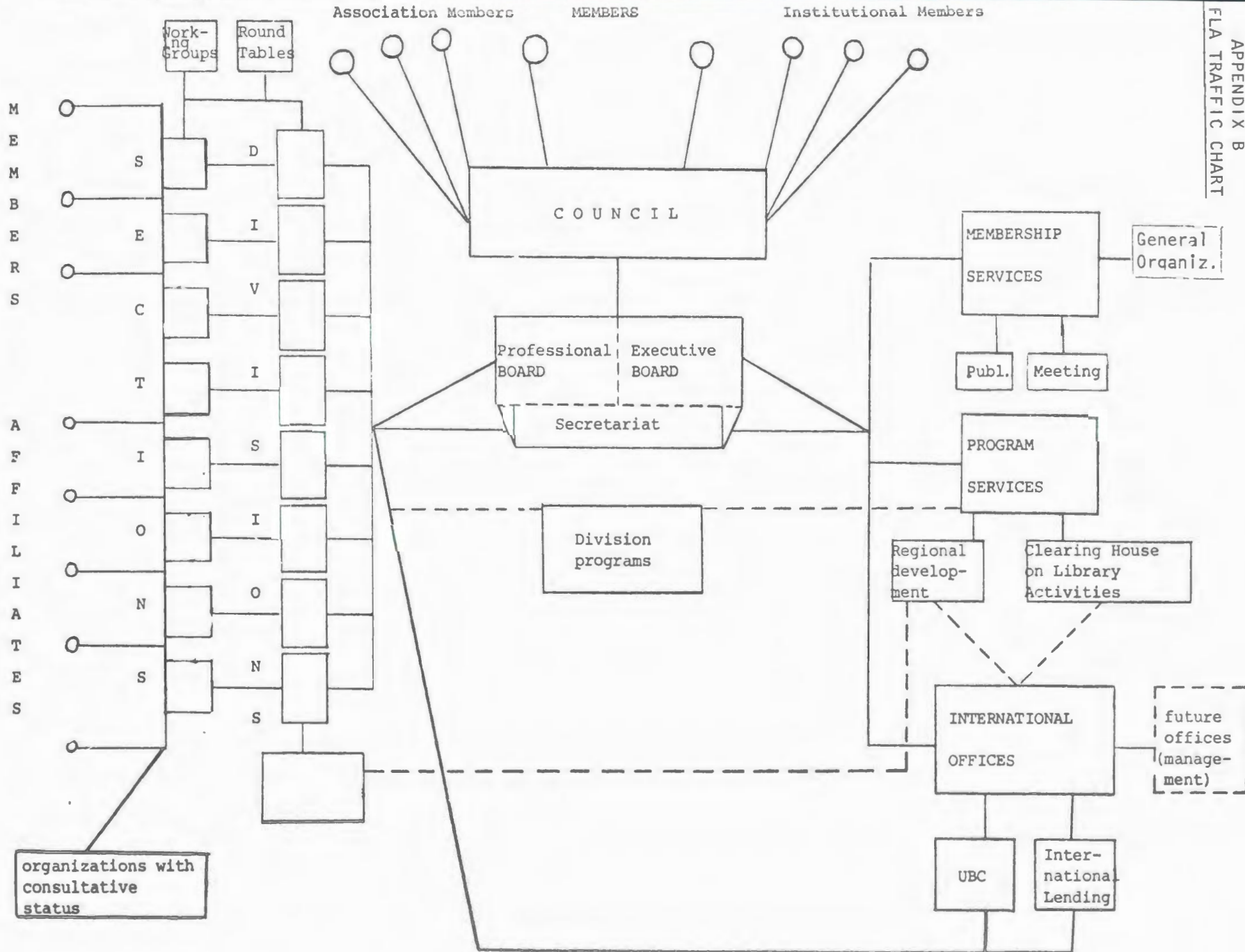
The "grass-roots" of the organization lies with the Sections. Membership in IFLA is registered in Sections. The status of the former Subsections, therefore, has been considerably improved with the new Statutes.

2. The procedure of becoming a member of IFLA.

As has been stated above a member of IFLA registers for membership in the section of his choice.

The membership of IFLA comprises the following categories:

- i. Association Members
- ii. Institutional Members
- iii. Honorary Members



APPENDIX C

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP LIBRARIES SUBSECTION (IFLA)

Report for the period 1975-76

Meetings and Constitution

1. The Geography and Map Libraries Subsection, which was founded at the 35th IFLA Conference at Copenhagen in August 1969, has convened meetings at the following conferences:- Moscow 1970; Budapest 1972; Washington 1974; Oslo 1975. In departing last year from the procedure agreed in 1970 to meeting in even years, the Subsection was enabled to take part in the discussions on the restructuring of IFLA on the outcome of which the whole future of IFLA's professional activities depends.
2. Membership of the Standing Advisory Committee, as recorded in the IFLA Directory 1976, pp 20-21, is as follows:-

Chairman: 1970-74 1974-77	I. Rønne Kejlbo, The Royal Library, COPENHAGEN
Secretary: 1969-72 1972-77	Ms H. M. Wallis, Map Library, British Library, Reference Division, LONDON

Standing Advisory Committee:

*Ms L. Danckaert	BRUSSELS, Belgium
Ms. A.V. Kozlova	MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.
*Ms K. Patay	BUDAPEST, Hungary
E. Pognon	PARIS, France
W.W. Ristow	WASHINGTON, U.S.A.
*H.L.P. Stibbe	OTTAWA, Canada
A.H. Sijmons	AMSTERDAM, Netherlands
*L. Zögner	BERLIN' Fed. Rep. of Germany

Officers and members of the SAC elected in 1970 have continued in office at the request of the IFLA Secretariat until the new IFLA Statutes are implemented (in fact, until after the Brussels meeting in 1977); the Committee was, however, augmented by four new members elected in 1974 (indicated in the above list by an asterisk).

Meeting in Oslo, August 1975

3. Participation in the Oslo meeting was by invitation, and for the most part was restricted to members of the Executive Board, SACS and other official bodies.

The full reference is:

World Directory of Map Collections
Compiled by the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection
Edited by Walter W. Ristow
München: Verlag Dokumentation, 1976. 326 p. ; 21 cm
(IFLA Publications, 8)
ISBN 3-7940-4428-2
Price DM 36.00

The publisher's address:

Verlag Dokumentation Saur KG, München
D-8000 München 71
POB 71 10 09
Federal Republic of Germany

It can also be ordered from:

UNIPUB
Box 433, Murray Hill Station
New York, N.Y. 10016
U.S.A.

At the close of the IFLA General Council in Lausanne I proceeded to Utrecht, the Netherlands, where, among other things, a meeting was scheduled on the UNIversal Machine Readable Cataloguing (UNIMARC) format. the UNIMARC is developed by the IFLA Committee on Content Designators under the Chairmanship of Henriette Avram of the Library of Congress. This machine-readable format is a multi-media format. It is the format which will eventually be used to exchange bibliographic data internationally. The meeting in Utrecht was the meeting of the sub-working group ISBD(CM) which was asked by the Chairman of the Committee on Content Designators to develop those fields in the UNIMARC which deal with maps. The sub-working group ISBD(CM) had one previous full meeting in Denver, Co. last May, 1976 but has not had time to work out final recommendations. Some of the areas to be developed in the UNIMARC relate to the general and specific material designation terms in the ISBD(CM). Consequently, no final recommendations can be made in these areas until the ISBD(CM) has been published. It may well be, therefore, that the UNIMARC as published will not yet contain the map specifications in the affected areas.

An ISBD(CM) Joint Working Group meeting is scheduled for November 1976. The purpose of this meeting will be to 1) formulate the final recommendations for an ISBD(CM), taking into account as much as this is possible, the comments received from all over the world to the draft which was discussed at the open meeting in Lausanne and 2) to discuss the proposals which may be put forward for changes and adjustments to the ISBD(G) framework and annotations which may affect the ISBD(CM). The ISBD(G) meeting is scheduled for December 1976.

Hugo L.P. Stibbe
ACML Representative and
Voting Delegate to the 42d IFLA General Council
Chairman ISBD(CM) Joint Working Group
Member ISBD(G) Working Group
Member of the Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) Geography and Map Subsection

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

It is hoped by the Bulletin staff that you see improvements in each issue. A few readers have suggested refinements in the layout and organization of the Bulletin as well as in the organization of the Bulletin staff. Some of the improvements take a little longer to incorporate than others while others cannot be made until our whole publication programme is reconsidered. For example, if more of the members want the Bulletin to appear more frequently or to come out in an improved format, more money is required and the possibility of putting the conference papers in the Bulletin and stopping the Proceedings should be considered. Minor improvements will be made in the course of putting the Bulletin together but larger changes will, of course, be discussed at our annual meetings.

GUIDES, GUIDES --- everywhere there are guides to map collections. As mentioned in the previous issue, we are attempting to provide samples of map collection guides. In contrast to the Guelph Guide, the McGill Guide, which is inserted in this issue, does not have a guide map to the collection. Instead, it has a description of the holdings, hours, circulation policy and related collections on campus. The purpose of the two guides is quite different. The McGill Guide is designed to attract users to the collection while the Guelph Guide has the dual role of attracting users and helping them once they are in the collection. The McGill Guide is simple, direct and attractive while the Guelph Guide is a more complex and information-packed leaflet. Does your guide have different features compared with the above two guides?

TOURISTS AND MAPS go together and no doubt advertising agents, chambers of commerce and cartographers are in the final stages of producing their maps and leaflets to aid the tourists. The two maps or plans printed in this issue are examples of Swedish direction aids. The cover is a highway sign to the glass factory of Kosta. It is a very simple, easily read map which allows the reader to recognize his position (Tavlans plats), the route to Kosta and some amenities along the routes. Once the tourist is at the Kosta glass factory, he is able to orientate himself with the use of the more detailed plan printed below.

SUMMARY

A. General remarks

Explanatory memorandum. An explanatory memorandum accompanied the Oslo proposals, stating the reasons for revision. These are not repeated on this place. For better understanding of the motives, the general presentation of the working documents by the President at the opening session of the Oslo General Council (August 1975) is distributed together with the present Working Documents.

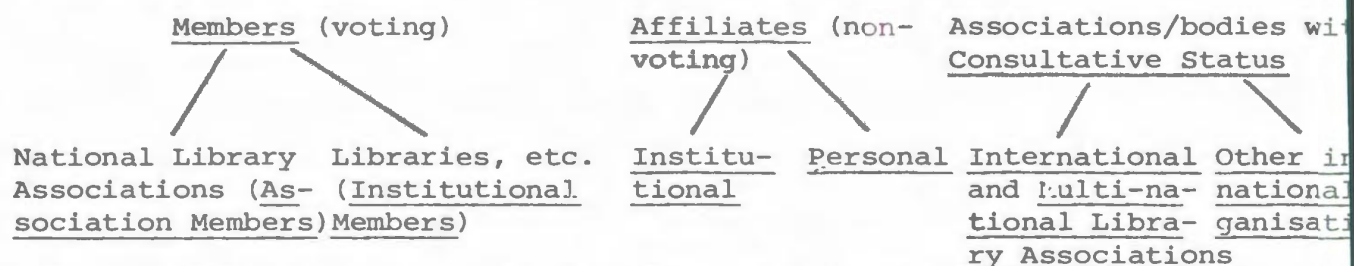
Numbering of articles. The subjects and numbers of the articles of these revised Statutes run parallel with those of the Oslo Draft, for easier comparison. Eventually the articles will have to be renumbered. Copies of the Working Documents for the Oslo General Council are available from the Secretariat.

Alternatives and voting proposals. Each proposed article is accompanied by:

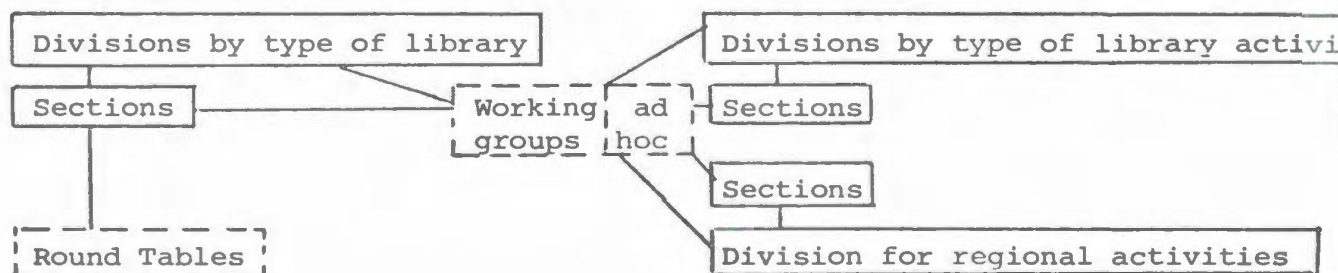
- (1) comments (on the left page)
- (2) - if applicable - alternatives to the proposal of the Board
- (3) voting proposal(s).

B. System of proposed structure

- Highest organ: The Council.
- The Federation consists of:



- Voting rights are given to all Members on all matters.
- Votes in the Council:
Association Members: at least 51 % of total potential votes.
 Classification of countries in broad groups. Minimum: 5 votes per country which the Association Members have their seat.
Institutional Members: one vote each.
- Votes in other meetings: all Members one vote.
- Executive Board (7-9): President, 5-7 other persons, chairman of the Professional Board.
- Professional Board (+ 10): Chairmen of Divisions
 Chairmen of professional units
 (2 members of Executive Board in advisory capacity)
- Professional Organisation



- Each Division has a Coordinating Board, consisting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the relevant Sections.
- Members and Affiliates register for Sections.
- Each Section has a Standing Committee, elected by the Members registered for the Section. This Standing Committee elects an Executive Committee from its members.

Signed and dated: W.W. Ristow (Acting Chairman), Helen Wallis
(Secretary/Treasurer), 12 August 1975.

7. At the meeting of the Special Libraries Section on 12 August 1975, the Chairman F. McKenna asked members to vote on specific questions relating to the restructuring proposals, including the question as to whether members were in favour of a Professional Board. This was affirmed, and the composition of the Professional Board discussed. A further question concerned possible regrouping of subsections dealing with astronomical, geophysical, meteorological and other spatial sciences. Mme. Feuillebois (Astronomical and Geophysical Libraries) expressed the fear that subsections would disappear, since the revised Statutes were intended to simplify the structure. The Chairman assured the meeting that Divisions were authorized to establish subdivisions, subject to the approval of the Professional Board.
8. The changes proposed in the Working Documents I-VI (circulated to subsection officers) will be voted on at Lausanne on Monday 23 August. All members are invited to the Consultative Committee meeting on the afternoon on Sunday, August 22, when the Draft Regulations for Divisions and Sections will be discussed.
9. The Medium-term Programme compiled at the request of the Executive Board of IFLA by the Programme Development Group, The Hague, 1976, has been circulated to subsection officers. Other copies are available for the IFLA Secretariat, price D.F1. 15.00 (or \$6.00), including airmail postage. Members of the Subsection are asked to note the statement under C, Special Libraries, p. 19:

"Part of IFLA's programme for special libraries should therefore be to organize a comprehensive Special Libraries Division, divided into a few broad Sections for libraries with related interests, into which IFLA's existing Subsections and also existing specialized associations should as far as possible be incorporated, with the object of ultimately providing a place for special libraries of all kinds."
10. With this sort of rationalization in mind, the Chairman of the Astronomical & Geophysical Libraries Subsection wrote to the Chairman in October 1975 proposing a joint meeting at Lausanne to discuss problems of common interest and to consider if it were desirable to merge the two subsections, a proposal informally canvassed at Oslo. The officers of the Subsection felt doubtful that such a merger would be appropriate, in view of the markedly different range of professional activities handled by map libraries and specialized scientific libraries.

World Directory of Map Collections

11. As recorded in last year's report, the World Directory of Map Collections was approved for publication in December 1974 by W.R.H. Koops, Chairman of the IFLA Publications Committee. Arrangements were made for its printing by Verlag Dokumentation, München, (IFLA's publisher). The text was typed 'Camera-ready' under W.W. Ristow's supervision, and was forwarded to Verlag Dokumentation

in April 1976. Various expenses of typing were met from a special grant to the Subsection, kindly supplied by Mr. Koops. The major cost, amounting to an estimated \$350 to \$400, will be met by the IFLA Secretariat. Special thanks are due to W.W. Ristow for carrying the main burden of the work of organizing the directory project and of editing and preparing the text for printing. The Subsection also express their grateful thanks to Barbara R. Noe for her typing of the text.

The Training of Map Librarians

12. The Training of Map Librarians was unanimously accepted at Washington in 1974 as the Subsection's next project, and a Working Group appointed under the Chairmanship of L. Zögner, with the following members:-

P.K. Clark (GB)

I. Kodes (USSR)

H. van de Waal (Netherlands) J. Winearls (Canada)

J. Wolter (USA)

13. L. Zögner reported on his Working Group's progress during its first year in his paper presented in the professional meeting on 15 August 1975. He proposed two main lines of action: 1) the production of a manual of map librarianship as a guide for training courses; 2) the distribution of a questionnaire recording training facilities and the professional standing of map curators as a basis for the future programme of the project.

International Glossary of Cartographical Terminology in libraries

14. The Working Group on the International Glossary of Cartographical Terminology, under the Chairmanship of A.V. Kozlova, was enlarged in December 1974, to include P.K. Clark (GB), Lisette Danckaert (Belgium), Egon Klemp (GDR), Mary Murphy (USA), succeeded by J.B. Post (USA). Owing to pressure of other commitments, J.B. Post resigned from the Working Party in July 1976. As Ms Kozlova was unable to attend the meeting in Oslo in 1975, no record of progress is available, but a report will be presented at Lausanne.

ISBD(CM)

15. The Working Group set up to prepare the ISBD(CM) (International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials) was formed in the summer of 1974 under the Chairmanship of H.L.P. Stibbe, who in December 1974 was elected to the G & ML Subsection's SAC. Hugo Stibbe presented a progress report at the Subsection's professional meeting on 15 August. In the week of 2-5 September 1975, the Working Group held three days of meetings in the Map Library, British Library, London. The text of the draft recommendations has been circulated and will be discussed at Lausanne at a joint meeting of ISBD(CM) and the G & ML Subsection on Tuesday, 24 August 1976, 14.00 - 15.30.

The theme of the conference was announced as "The Future of International Library Co-operation", and the main work of the week comprised discussion of the proposals for the restructuring of IFLA and for the Medium Term Programme. The Special Libraries Section under the Chairmanship of F. McKenna (New York, U.S.A.) held several open meetings in which the G & ML Subsection participated. In addition, the G & ML Subsection held a meeting on 12 August to discuss the proposals and agreed a number of resolutions, as set out below, para. 6. The SAC of the G & ML Subsection held its Business Meeting on 11 August (Minutes are appended). The last day of the conference, Friday 15 August, was devoted to professional sessions, and the G & ML Subsection took advantage of this to hold a session on the theme of training in map librarianship, chosen in the light of the Subsection's new project in this field. In addition, H.L.P. Stibbe gave a progress report on ISBD(Maps). The programme was as follows:-

Friday, August 15

Geography and Map Libraries I

1. Education and Training of Map Librarians in the USA. Speaker: W.W. Ristow (Washington, USA)
2. Progress Report and Prospect for the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection Project. Speaker: L. Zögner (Berlin, BRD)
3. Progress Report on ISBD(Maps). Introduction: H.L.P. Stibbe (Ottawa, Canada).

Discussion.

Geography and Map Libraries II

1. Education and training of map librarians: Special needs of developing countries. By H.M. Wallis (GB) and P.K. Clark (GB). Speaker: H.M. Wallis.
2. Summing up. Speaker: L. Zögner (Berlin, BRD).

These sessions were attended by fourteen people, including F. McKenna (Chairman) and F. Otto (Secretary) of the Special Libraries Section. The papers will be printed in INSPEL, 1976.

4. The programme included (on 12 August) a visit to the Royal University Library, Oslo, where the head of the map library, Tom Sørbo, had set out a fine exhibition of maps and atlases. Members of the Subsection were also much indebted to Tom Sørbo for arranging a visit on the morning of 15 August to the Norges Geografiska Oppmåling (Norwegian Geographical Survey), where the Deputy Director gave a talk on Norwegian surveying activities. An exhibition of early Norwegian maps was set out on display.

5. The Oslo meeting was attended by the following members of the SAC:- Lisette Danckaert, W.W. Ristow, Hugo Stibbe, Helen Wallis (Secretary), Lothar Zögner; and Maria Chu (Hong Kong) attended by invitation. Apologies for absence were received from the Chairman, I.R. Kejlbo, who was engaged on urgent professional work in Teheran, and from Ms A.V. Kozlova, Ms K. Patay, and E. Pognon. In the absence of the Chairman, W.W. Ristow was elected Acting Chairman for the period of the conference. Others who attended the G & ML Subsections meetings were: Helmut Bansa (Münich), Cecilie W. Bonafide (Oslo), Eva Ljosa (Oslo), Monique Pelletier (Paris), Tom ~~Sorbo~~ (Oslo), Gudrun Zögner (Berlin).

Restructuring of IFLA

6. At the Subsection's meeting of 12 August, the Acting Chairman and the Secretary explained the history and purpose of the proposals to change the Statutes. After study of the proposed changes as they affected the work of the Subsection, the following Resolutions and Comments were drafted and submitted to the Secretariat:-

I Draft Statutes and Rules of Procedure

Divisions

1. The G & ML Subsection notes that Article 19 of the Draft Statutes makes no provision for 'sub-divisions' (i.e. existing Subsections). It notes that these are referred to in the Draft Rules of Procedure, p. 5, F8.1. and also in the Comments, p. 9, and seeks assurance that the final Statutes and/or Rules of Procedure (or bye-laws) give appropriate recognition to sub-divisions.
2. The G & ML Subsection suggests that under Article F, Division, in the Draft Rules of Procedure, a paragraph 8.3. be added, as follows:-

"Each subdivision shall have an Executive or Standing Advisory Committee, consisting of a Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, and not less than four additional members".
3. Statutes, Article 22. The G & ML Subsection recommends that the first Chairman of each Division shall be appointed by the Professional Board on the recommendation of the existing Section.

II Medium term Programme: Special Libraries

P. 12, para. C. The G & ML Subsection recommends the deletion of the two sentences referring to F.I.D.

P. 22. The G & ML Subsection recommends the addition of an item C (5) as follows:-

"Co-ordination with the professional activities of IFLA, such as training, in so far as these have relevance to the work of Special Libraries".

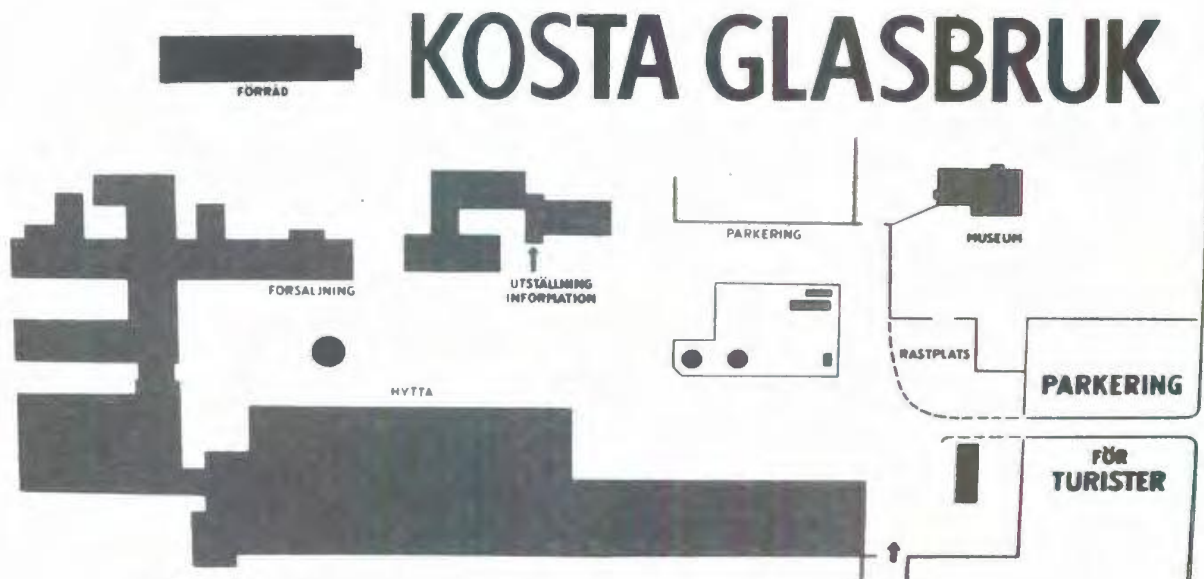
In making this recommendation, it draws attention to the new project of the Subsection, the training of map librarians, which clearly has relevance to the Professional Activities Programme (p. 23, C), "Training, Management and Technology".

of the problems he had experienced during the 1950's while pursuing research in the HBC Archives. Dick also discussed his present and ongoing research into the history of Hudson's Bay Company cartography to 1800. Lou Seboek (Public Archives of Canada) then outlined some of the puzzles he has encountered while working with the atlases in the National Map Collection particularly that by Saxton. He questioned the thoroughness and accuracy of the work of such noted "map-people" as Tooley, Nordenskiöld, Lynam and Koeman. Cartobibliography and the development of standards was explored by Joan Winearls in the final formal paper of the conference.

For the survivors of the nine papers, lunch at the Skyline was followed by a short business meeting. Arrangements were made for the next general meeting of the Interest Group, which is to take place in Ottawa on May 15th and 16th in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association. It is hoped that at this meeting, Malcolm Lewis (University of Sheffield), recipient of the British Academy - Newberry Library Fellowship, will discuss his feasibility study into a cartobibliography of Amerindian maps and his research into the cartography of Pond and Henry.

I feel that the conference, organized mainly by Ed Dahl, was a success for it brought together again a group of some thirty people interested in the history of cartography thus permitting a fresh exchange of ideas and information. Moreover, the meeting revealed anew that there is still much to be done by Canadians in the history of cartography. That just over one third of the group was composed of ACML members demonstrates the continuing involvement of map librarians and map archivists in the history of cartography, but at the same time points out clearly the flourishing interest in this field outside of the Association. For such a strong nucleus to have already emerged within the Canadian Cartographic Association augurs well for the history of cartography in Canada.

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This type of two levels of tourist aid is used frequently in Sweden. Is it used in Canada? If you come across examples of tourist signs, good or bad, take a picture and send it in to the editors of the Bulletin. It would be interesting to see what type of work is done in different parts of Canada.

BEAUTIFUL BRITISH COLUMBIA ROAD MAP is also for the tourist. The 1976-1977 edition of the map is enclosed with this issue of the Bulletin. Many of you are familiar with the previous edition of the map (enclosed in Bulletin no. 19, Sept. '75, p. 4) and the errors that existed in it.

Take out the previous edition and compare it with this new edition. Yes! It has been almost completely redone --- new scale, new shape, no hill shading, kilometre/mile chart, higher generalization. Do you like the new Beautiful B.C. Road Map? The yellow colour provides a good base to illustrate the roads but is it as pleasant to look at as the refreshing and cool green of the old map? Two of the town symbols have been changed but has new population data been incorporated?

How about making a display of these two maps and asking your users to see if they can find the differences and the similarities between the two maps as well as the errors. Ask them which map they like best. Please send both your users' comments and your own comments to the editor.

Future programme

16. **UNI SCO:** The Secretary-General, Magriet Wijnstroom, has asked SACs to study the UNI SCO Programme and Budget 1977/78, which will be discussed at the UNI SCO General Conference in the autumn of 1976 (ref I.2/706/W/vV). She draws attention to the fact that "Book promotion" is now a part of "Documentation, Libraries and Archives". It might be possible to obtain some contracts for the IFLA Sections and committees if such a contract (e.g. for research studies) falls within the context of a section or Subsection's work plan for coming years. SACs are asked to consider this matter at Lausanne and submit proposals as soon as possible, preferably well detailed and accompanied by a budget planning.

1977 anniversary meeting, Brussels 5-10 September 1977

17. SACs have been reminded that the definitive programme for Brussels has to be settled at Lausanne. Title of the Brussels Congress is "Libraries for All: One World of Information, Culture and Learning". The theme and sub-themes: "Librarians meet their users in . . .

- I The Book World
- II Government (etc.)
- III Business (etc.)
- IV Education and Learning

The Secretary in November 1975 submitted the following provisional themes:-

- 1) Map Librarians and their users
- 2) Training of Map Librarians

Finance

18. The balance in the bank on 23 July was £ 58.00. Cash on hand: £1.89. A financial statement is attached.

HILLEN WALLIS
Secretary/Treasurer,
Geography and Map Libraries
Subsection IFLA

25 July 1976

THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY MEETING

*Robert J. Hayward
National Map Collection*

On November 12th and 13th, the National Map Collection played host to the History of Cartography Interest Group of the Canadian Cartographic Association (Central Canada Group). The general theme of the conference was research and research problems in the history of cartography.

The maps of Samuel de Champlain absorbed our attention first. Through a summary of his research findings (the complete results are to be published in the next Cartographica monograph), Conrad Heidenreich (York University) gave us a deeper appreciation for the scientific and cartographic achievements of Champlain. Helen Tanner (Project Director, Atlas of Great Lakes History, Newberry Library), reported on the progress of her atlas project and gave her interpretation of the Champlain maps particularly that of 1632. A lively discussion ensued with many participants contributing their opinions as to location and distribution of Indian tribes in the Great Lakes area during the 17th Century and their interpretation of such features as "Mer Douce" and "Grand Lac".

After a "hearty" lunch in the PAC cafeteria, Jean-Marc Garant (Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf, Montréal) enumerated the problems he has encountered as a Canadian researcher in the field of the history of cartography. Jean-Marc's major points were that there is a scarcity of Canadian research in the field, particularly in French, as well as a lack of published information of the cartographic holdings of both public and private institutions. Similar feelings were expressed by Joan Winearls (University of Toronto) as she discussed her difficulties in preparing a course on the history of cartography for the School of Continuing Studies at the University of Toronto. Yves Tessier (Université Laval) continued the lament but demonstrated through an excellent audio-visual presentation how maps could be used to tell the history of a city, in this case, Québec. After outlining the history of bird's-eye views and his display, Ed Dahl (Public Archives of Canada) led a merry band of interested souls through his exhibition of Canadian bird's-eye views, which had been kept up especially for the participants of this conference.

Saturday came early for those who tasted the epicurean delicacies of Al's Steak House and consumed spirits at Dahl's map and print gallery. continuing the theme developed in the first day's sessions, Dick Ruggles (Queen's University) told us "youngsters" that research in the history of cartography has always been difficult and gave examples

THE MAPPING OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Frances Woodward, Chairman
Historical Map Society of British Columbia*

The B.C. Historical Cartography Group (now the Historical Map Society of British Columbia) sponsored a series of six lectures last fall in two locations, in Vancouver in cooperation with the University of British Columbia Centre for Continuing Education (October 5 - November 9), and in Victoria with the University of Victoria Continuing Education (October 6 - November 10). Each lecture was well illustrated with slides and a display of maps, and some of the speakers produced sheets with summaries or highlights of their periods of concern.

The first speaker was Professor T. Bartroli, who gave a lively presentation covering the earliest maps showing northwest America to the meeting of Capt. Vancouver with the Spaniards in 1792. R. W. (Sandy) Sadilands, of the Canadian Hydrographic Service, continued the story of British Columbia coastal charting from Capt. Vancouver to the present. Mr. Sandilands emphasized methods of production and use. A hand summary of important dates in B.C. coastal surveying from 1778 to 1976 was distributed by Mr. Sandilands.

Dr. Victor Hopwood covered the exploration and survey of the mainland up to the colonial period with emphasis on the work of David Thompson, A.C. Anderson and the Arrowsmith firm. John Spittle continued the story up to Confederation and the Trutch map of 1971, including the gold rushes and the work of the Royal Engineers and the Office of Lands and Works. Mr. Spittle provided a bibliography and some notes on the General Map, settlement and exploration.

Dr. Farley outlined the exploration and survey of Vancouver Island and provided a summary of important dates from 1795 to 1925. His talk in Victoria concentrated more on fact and fiction in maps of the B.C. coast.

G.S. Andrews, former Surveyor-General for British Columbia, concluded the series with the delineation, survey and marking of British Columbia's boundaries from the Papal Bull of 1493 to the authorization to redefine the British Columbia-Alberta Boundary in 1975. A handy summary with a list of dates and commissions as well as a bibliography was provided by Mr. Andrews.

The series appears to have been quite successful with twenty to thirty people signed up for the course in both locations. The Society has been invited to consider future series and possibly other locations.

Anyone interested in obtaining copies of the handouts should contact Frances Woodward, c/o Special Collections, The Library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. The cost for xeroxing the material is \$1.50.

MAP USE AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Louis Cardinal

La Collection Nationale de cartes et plans

Le 6 novembre se tenait à l'Université de Waterloo une réunion du séminaire sur l'utilisation des cartes de l'Association cartographique canadienne. La journée était organisée par Leonard Guelke du Département de géographie de l'Université de Waterloo.

En premier lieu Adam J. Kerr du Service hydrographique canadien nous a parlé des changements apportés aux cartes hydrographiques des Grands Lacs. Ces cartes servent surtout à la navigation de plaisance (60% des ventes de cartes) mais dans leur conception classique n'atteignent pas vraiment leur but. Car les amateurs de voile naviguent en suivant la côte s'en éloignant rarement de plus de cinq milles. Alors les cartes montrant les très grandes surfaces d'eau sont en partie superflues: on n'a besoin que d'une carte côtière plus détaillée qui forcément plus petite serait aussi moins encombrante.

Les plus gros navires navigant sur les Lacs en suivant l'axe utilisent le radar, la profondeur de l'eau et l'éloignement des côtes rendant les cartes accessoires. Cependant les cartes sont nécessaires aux confluent des lacs là où les côtes se rejoignent. Ces cartes n'existent pas aujourd'hui car tant le Canada que les Etats-Unis ne cartographient que la partie du lac leur appartenant. Le Service hydrographique produira à l'avenir des cartes des confluent montrant les deux côtés de la frontière.

Ces deux nouveaux types de cartes, côtières et des confluent, serviront vraiment l'utilisateur plus que les cartes actuelles qui sont souvent d'une conception sans relation pratique avec les besoins.

En plus de ces cartes le Service produira des plans plus détaillés des ports, indiquant clairement les approches.

Après ce premier exposé Aubrey LeBlanc (Transports et Communications de l'Ontario) nous présente la nouvelle carte routière officielle de l'Ontario. Cette carte existe depuis 1923 et une édition corrigée en est parue annuellement sauf pendant la Guerre. Les bibliothèques ayant la collection complète sont très rares. Aujourd'hui on produit 2.5 millions de ces cartes par année. Le coût de revient est de vingt cents la carte.

La nouvelle carte est produite sur du papier métrique A1. Elle a cinq couleurs plutôt que quatre.

Aubrey signale qu'en plus de son utilité première la carte sert aussi la promotion touristique de la province; à cet égard on a particulièrement soigné cette année l'illustration de couverture.

Après le lunch, Lou Sebert (Levés topographiques du Canada) nous parle de la production topographique fédérale des prochains dix ans, période qui est la durée normale d'une coupure avant sa révision.

Lou mentionne la conversion des données au système métrique et décrit de nouveaux symboles qui seront utilisés, par exemple les hachures pour

représenter les ilots habités perdus dans les régions vides plutôt que la couleur rose comme on le fait aujourd'hui. Le bilinguisme sera renforcé. Ainsi sur les feuilles topographiques du Québec les écritures seront exclusivement en français et en anglais pour le reste du Canada. Lou signale que ce "Québec only syndrom" (Keith Spicer) est ce que l'on peut faire de mieux pour l'instant compte tenu des moyens techniques. Cependant le Ministère publiera un glossaire donnant l'équivalent des termes dans l'une ou l'autre langue.

Dans le même exposé, succédant à Lou, Monsieur W. E. Henoch (Glaciologie, Environnement Canada) décrit le travail accompli en cartographie glaciaire.

Après, Gerald McGrath et Henry Castner (Queen's University) font l'évaluation de la carte au 1:250,000 des Levés topographiques du Canada. McGrath et Castner ont soumis un rapport au Ministère de l'énergie des mines et des ressources en janvier 1975 et ils en ont tiré leur exposé. Ils signalent en premier lieu l'utilité de cette coupure. Ils recommandent entre autres que le quadrillage UTM soit conservé de même que les courbes de niveau. Ces courbes pourraient être remplacées par des couleurs sur les cartes touristiques qu'on dériverait de la coupure. Une nouveauté qu'on aimerait voir se réaliser, les conférenciers voudraient si possible que les feuilles montrent les isobathes sur les principaux lacs et zones cotières. On parle aussi d'une meilleure identification de divers types de routes, d'un tracé plus précis des réserves indiennes, d'une révision plus régulière des feuilles les plus demandées, d'interdire la réédition sans révision. Plusieurs fois on mentionnera la nécessité de collaborer plus étroitement avec les levés provinciaux.

L'exposé suivant de Pierre J. Hubert (Statistiques Canada) et présenté par Karole Piamonte concernait les cartes thématiques tirées des recensements produites par Statistiques Canada. Assez peu de gens connaissent ces cartes aux thèmes variés: population, langues, milieu agricole, immigration, groupes ethniques, etc. On a quelques problèmes avec ces cartes qui ne sont pas toujours assez grandes et souvent peu lisibles et partant peu accessibles. Cela est dû au peu d'élaboration cartographique qu'on met dans leur conception.

Pour clore la journée, Betty Kidd et Louis Cardinal (Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives publiques du Canada) parlent des carto-thèques, là où les différents types de cartes mentionnés dans la journée se retrouvent pour servir le chercheur. Betty et Louis énumèrent les types de carto-thèques (universités, archives, bibliothèques, ministères), leur but, les chercheurs qu'elles servent, les besoins et les demandes de ces chercheurs, les limites de l'information cartographique, sa sous-utilisation aussi.

Si quelques-uns ont paru dérouté pendant la journée par les différents sujets spécialisés, parfois ardu, on ne peut que conclure à la réflexion que ce samedi à Waterloo fut une réussite tant la majorité des exposés reflétaient la volonté d'être à l'écoute des besoins des chercheurs et de réagir aux critiques constructives. La communication d'Adam J. Kerr illustre particulièrement bien ce fait qu'il faut penser aux chercheurs et non pas vouloir leur imposer un produit qui les servirait mal.

NORTH YORK, Ont. (Borough). ZONING.
1:12,000. 1972.

Key zoning map, schedule "B" to bylaw 7625 of the Borough of North York. North York, Ont., North York Planning Dept.
1 sheet, monochrome. 104 cm. x 203 cm.
Ozalid print; 4 main classes of zoning (18 sub-classes); streets named; hospitals, schools (5 classes); churches.

ONTARIO. prov. Can. 1:2,000,000. 1973.

Ontario. Ottawa. 3rd. ed. [Ont.] Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1973.

Col. Print. 91.6 cm. x 85.9 cm.;
on sheet 101.6 cm. x 91.5 cm.

Scale: 1:2,000,000

Lambert conformal conic projection with standard parallels at 49°N and 77°N

Capitals; railways; roads

Its MCR 39

ONTARIO. prov. Can. AIRPORTS. 1:1,500,000.
1975.

Ontario airport facilities. [Toronto] Ontario, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 1975.

Col. Print. 113.4 cm. x 107.3 cm.; on sheet 117.7 cm. x 111.0 cm.; fold. to 22.0 cm. x 29.4 cm.

Scale: 1:1,500,000

Lambert conformal projection, standard parallels 44°30' and 53°30'

ONTARIO. prov. Can. CONSERVATION.
ca. 1:823,680 or 1:1,476,288. [1975]

Conservation areas in northern Ontario = Conservation areas in southern Ontario. Toronto, Ont., Conservation Authorities Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, [1975]

Col. Print. (2 maps 29.0 cm. x 60.5 cm. or 39.2 cm. x 92.9 cm.; on sheet 63.4 cm. x 95.1 cm., fold. to 21.5 cm. x 12.4 cm.

ONTARIO. ELECTORAL div. (Prov.) 1972.

Provincial Electoral Districts and O.S.S.T.F. District Boundaries ... Ontario. Toronto, Intercontinental Maps and Charts Limited [for] OSSTF "Epic".

9 maps on 1 sheet printed on both sides. col. 54 cm. x 85 cm.

Electoral div., member & party in office & OSSTF boundaries; maps of S. Ontario, N. Ontario, London area, Ottawa area, Windsor area, Kitchener - Waterloo area, [Niagara

See next card

3501
C5
1891-

Map
2310

ONTARIO. prov. Can. MINES & minerals.
1:1,584,000. 1973.

Ontario mineral map. (Map no. 2310)

(in Ontario. GEOLOGY. 1891-
[Ontario Department of Mines
etc. maps and publications]

3501
E63
50
[197?]-

ONTARIO. prov. Can. RECREATION. 1:50,000.
[197?]-

Ontario land inventory, recreation : capability classification bathing, lodging and special features. [Richmond Hill, Ont., Ontario Department of Lands & Forests, 197?]-

Blueprint. sheets. ea. 58.3 cm. x 42.0 cm.; on sheet 73.5 cm. x 57.5 cm.

Scale: 1:50,000

3501
D4
50
1967-

ONTARIO. prov. Can. WILDLIFE. 1:50,000.
1967-

Ontario land inventory : land capability classification for wildlife. Richmond Hill, Ont., Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Land Inventory Unit, 1967-

Blueprint. sheets. Size varies.

Scale: 1:50,000

Transverse mercator projection

13 species; 8 classes of capability; 18 classes of limitations; degree of effort.

3312
G705
C315
500
1972

ONTARIO, Lake. Can. DRAINAGE basins.
1:500,000. 1972.

Lake Ontario drainage basin, Ontario - New York : overburden well yields. Base map by U.S. Lake Survey, 1968. Cartography by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 1972. Toronto, Ont., Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Water Quantity Management Branch, 1973.

Col. Print. 83.7 cm. x 101.5 cm.

Scale: 1:500,000

6 classes of overburdened wells; sources;

3511
F92
1584
1975

ONTARIO, North. region. Can. ELECTORAL div.
(Prov.) 1:1,584,000. 1975.

Provincial electoral districts in Northern Ontario. Toronto [Ont.] Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, 1975.

Col. Print. 58.8 cm. x 90.2 cm.; on sheet 76.0 cm. x 102.7 cm.

Scale: 1:1,584,000

Inset: "Sudbury area"

Boundaries

Its map 75b

HISTORICAL MAP SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nearly a year ago invitations were sent out to people who were thought to have an interest in old maps or historical cartography in British Columbia. On March 8, 1976, ten people attended a meeting in the Library of the University of British Columbia and an informal association known as the B. C. Historical Cartography Group was formed.

The major work of the Group was the organization of the lecture series, "The Mapping of British Columbia", which is noted above. On November 16, 1976, a third meeting was held to decide on the future of the Group. The decision was to continue on a more formal basis under the new name of the Historical Map Society of British Columbia at the same time as retaining a close association with the Historical Interest Group of the Canadian Cartographic Association. The officers are:

Chairman	Frances Woodward
Secretary	Maureen Wilson
Treasurer	John Spittle

A membership fee of \$5.00 was set and an exhibition and lecture are planned for the early spring.

Submitted by Frances Woodward

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INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY AND IN CARTO- BIBLIOGRAPHY. NO. 2, 1976.

The Directory lists some 255 individuals from 27 nations currently involved in such research, with information on research topics and recent related publications. Nineteen Canadians and fifty-four Americans are included in the Directory. In addition to the alphabetical directory of contributors, there are indexes to places and subjects, to personal names occurring in entries, and to countries in which contributors are working. Contributors should note that free copies of this issue will not be provided to them.

The Directory was compiled and edited by P. K. Clark and Eila M. J. Campbell. A third issue is planned for 1979.

Copies are available at \$5.00 per copy from the following address:

History of Cartography Interest Group,
Canadian Cartographic Association,
c/o National Map Collection,
Public Archives of Canada,
395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0N3.

Please make cheques payable to the History of Cartography Interest Group of the CCA.

Submitted by B. Kidd

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SELECTED NEW MAPS

ONTARIO

Compiled by Joan Winearls,
Reccia Rosen and Josie Aruta,
University of Toronto Map Library

N.B. Most of the entries for these maps follow the Canadian Cataloguing Rules for Maps as they have evolved in the last few years. Items which are starred (*) are in the style of the May draft which incorporates ISBD principles and punctuation. Only Card 1 is shown for each entry.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>3523 *
B7P2
126
1975</p> | <p>BRANT. co. Ont. ROADS. 1:126,720. 1975.</p> <p>County of Brant, county seat - Brantford : road jurisdictions / County of Brant. - [part rev.]. - scale [1:126,720] - [Brant] County of Brant, 1975.</p> <p>Map : blueprint. ; 36.9 cm. x 47.2 cm.</p> <p>3 classes of roads; boundaries.</p> | <p>3523 *
K4P2
190
1971</p> | <p>KENT. co. Ont. ROADS. 1:190,080.</p> <p>County of Kent [roads] / Huntingdon Corp. Ltd. - Scale [1:190,080] or 19 miles. - [Toronto] : Department of Ontario, 1971.</p> <p>Map : colour. ; 39.2 cm. x 39.3 cm.</p> <p>Roads as of March 1971 overprinted on administrative base of June 1964.</p> |
| <p>3522
C8C5
24
1973</p> | <p>CREDIT RIVER. Ont. GEOLOGY. 1:2,400. 1973.</p> <p>[Credit River Valley. Overprinted on] Credit River flood level study. [Meadowvale, Ont.] Credit Valley Conservation Authority, 1965.</p> <p>Print. 33 sheets. ea. 85.5 cm. x 117.5 cm.</p> <p>Scale: 1:2,400</p> <p>Bedrock; sand; clay till; flood line; etc.</p> <p><u>Accompanied by:</u> Credit River Valley</p> | <p>3524
L6
1973-</p> | <p>LONDON. city. Ont. 1973-</p> <p>[City of London. London, Ont.] The Visitors and Convention Services, 1973.</p> <p>Col. Print. 44.5 cm. x 56.4 cm. sheet 44.5 cm. x 71.6 cm., fold. to 22.3 cm. x 10.2 cm.</p> <p>Scale not given</p> <p>Streets named & indexed; tourist information. On verso: [Places of interest] 21.9.8 cm.; [location map with distance] 19.8 cm.; [tourist & cultural data; illustrations] 19.8 cm. Panel title: London official city map</p> |
| <p>3514
E3C53
47
1969</p> | <p>ELLIOT LAKE. Ont. GEOLOGY, Structural. ca. 1:47,520. 1969.</p> <p>Dynamic map of the Elliot Lake region. Compiled and drawn by H. U. Bielenstein. Prepared for publication by the Geological Cartography Unit. [Ottawa, Ont.] Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Geological Survey of Canada, 1970.</p> <p>Col. Print. 82.7 cm. x 88.7 cm.</p> <p>Scale approx.: 1:47,520</p> <p>Rock formations</p> | <p>3522
L8
36
1970</p> | <p>LUTHER MARSH. Ont. 1:36,000. 1970.</p> <p>Luther Marsh wildlife management. [Toronto, Ontario, Department of Land Forests; Galt [Ont.] Grand River Conservation Authority, 1970.</p> <p>Col. Print 43.3 cm. x 35.3 cm., 21.5 cm. x 11.9 cm.</p> <p>Scale: 1:36,000</p> <p>Present & projected boundaries; camp station; observation tower; boat launch; parking lot; camping area.</p> |
| <p>3522
G7C3
209
[197-]</p> | <p>GRAND RIVER VALLEY. Ont. HYDROLOGY. ca. 1:209,088. [197-]</p> <p>The Grand River Valley. [Grand River, Ont.?] Grand River Conservation Authority [197-]</p> <p>Col. Print. 84.2 cm. x 56.2 cm.; on sheet 89.4 cm. x 63.4 cm.</p> <p>Scale approx.: 1:209,088</p> <p>Watershed & township boundaries; cities & major municipalities; highways; proposed reservoirs; reservoirs & watercourses; land</p> | <p>3523 *
M8P2
126
1973</p> | <p>MUSKOKA. dist. Ont. ROADS. 1:126,720. 1973.</p> <p>The district municipality of Muskoka. [District Municipality of Muskoka. rev.]. - Scale [1:126,720]. - [Bracebridge] District Municipality of Muskoka, 1973.</p> <p>Map : blueprint., 66.1 cm. x 100.1 cm. + text.</p> <p>5 classes of roads; 5 classes of boundaries; urban area; railway & station. Has supplement: Official plan for</p> |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <p>3524
T6P1
1974-</p> | <p>TORONTO (Metropolitan). city. Ont.
TRANSPORTATION. 1974-</p> <p>Metro [Toronto] transit system. [Toronto, Ont., Toronto Transit Commission] 1974-
Col. Print. 43.2 cm. x 58.4 cm.; on sheet 45.7 cm. x 60.9 cm., fold. to 22.8 cm. x 10.3 cm.
Scale not given
Index to stations; routes shown; streets named; connections with Mississauga & Markham transit; 12 places of interest named</p> | <p>3522
T6G45
25
1975</p> | <p>TORONTO region. Ont. PLANNING. 1:25,000. 1975.</p> <p>[Parkway Belt West. Toronto, Ont., Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, 1975.
Col. Print. 8 sheets. size varies.
Scale: 1:25,000
Existing public & planned open space; electric power facilities; roads; rail; future inter-urban transit; built-up & wooded areas: orchards.</p> |
| <p>3524
T6E4
120
1973</p> | <p>TORONTO (Metropolitan). city. Ont.
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA. ca. 1:120,384. 1973.</p> <p>Metro Toronto United Churches, 1973.
Drawn by Allan Gleason. [Willowdale, Ont., H.A. Gleason Jr.] 1973.
1 sheet. Monochrome. 25.4 cm. x 39.3 cm.
Removed from book.</p> | <p>3522
T6G45
126-250
1975</p> | <p>TORONTO region. Ont. PLANNING. 1:126,720-1:250,000. 1975.</p> <p>[Parkway Belt west plan. Toronto, Ont., Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, 1975.
Col. Print. 8 sheets. size varies.
Scale: 1:126,720-1:250,000
Base information; existing & future public open space; roads; power facilities; existing railway; future inter-urban transit.</p> |
| <p>3522
T6C3
250
1973</p> | <p>* TORONTO region. Ont. DRAINAGE basins. 1:250,000. 1973.</p> <p>Low - flow characteristics of streams in the Toronto-centred region / cartography by V. Ransom. - Scale 1:250,000 or 1 inch to 4 miles approximately; transverse Mercator projection. (N44°55'--N43°--W77°45'--55'). - [Toronto] : Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Water Quality Management Branch, Hydrologic Data Section, 1973.</p> | | |

TOWN PLANS RECEIVED IN UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MAP LIBRARY,
Summer 1976:

All of these maps were requested from the municipal offices of the town or city.

Ajax. scales vary. 1973-76. Zoning by-law no. 205; roads, bldgs...; street map; plan of roads; '73" zoning; '73" buildings; consolidation of zoning by-law (7 maps). with street index

Alliston. 1:8,000. 1974.

Almonte. 1:4,800. 1964. Land use (J.L. Richards and Associates Ltd.)

Ancaster. March, 1974.

Arnprior. 1:4,800. July 1975.

Arnprior. 1:12,000. 1975. Zoning map; schedule A. with text: Town of Arnprior restricted area (zoning) by-law project:328

Arnprior. June 1976. Street index.

Aylmer. 1:7,200. [197?]. (Cyril J. Demeyere Ltd.)

Balmer. (twp.) 1:1,200. July 1952. (Dineen-Philips & Roberts) Dwg. no. 902 p.

3521 ONTARIO, South. region. Can. DRAINAGE basins.
C3 1:500,000. 1973.

500

1973

Southern Ontario drainage basins.
Cartography by R. Zimmermann, [Toronto] Ont.,
Ministry of the Environment, Water Quantity
Management Branch, 1973.

Col. Print. 117.0 cm. x 172.0 cm.

Scale: 1:500,000

Transverse Mercator Projection

3 classes of drainage basin boundaries;
drainage basins named & coded; dams, rapids &
falls.

3521 ONTARIO, South. region. Can. LAND use.
G43 ca. 1:8,880-1:3,850,000. 1951-1973.

8-3850

1951-73

Fr. ed.

L'axe Windsor-Québec. [par] Wendy Simpson
Lewis [et al. Ottawa, Ont.] Direction générale
des terres du ministère de l'Environnement
[1973]

Col. Print. (9 maps; size varies); on
sheet 113.3 cm. x 163.7 cm.

Scale approx.: 1:8,880-1:3,850,000

Components: "Possibilités pour les loisirs
de plein air". ca. 1:2,200,000;

3521 ONTARIO, South. region. Can. LAND use.
G43 ca. 1:8,880-1:3,850,000. 1951-1973.

8-3850

1951-73

Eng. ed.

The Windsor-Québec Axis [by] Wendy
Simpson Lewis [et al. Ottawa, Ont.] Lands
Directorate, Department of the Environment,
1973.

Col. Print. (9 maps; size varies); on
sheet 113.3 cm. x 163.7 cm.

Scale approx.; 1:8,880-1:3,850,000

Components: "Outdoor recreation
opportunity". ca. 1:2,200,000;

3521 * ONTARIO, South. reg. Can. ROADS.
P2 1:1,267,200. 1974-

1267

1974-

Southern Ontario / Rand McNally & Co. -
Scale [1:1,267,200] or 20.0 miles equals 1
inch. - [New York : American Map Co., Inc.]
Copy. Rolph Clark Stone Ltd., 1974-

Map. colour.; 44.7 cm. x 67.8 cm., on
sheet 45.9 cm. x 87.3 cm., fold. to 23.0 cm.
x 10.4 cm.

Inset: "Central Ottawa", "Ottawa, Ontario",
"Hamilton, Ontario", "Niagara Frontier",

3522 ONTARIO, Southwestern. reg. Can. HYDROLOGY.
W4C3 1:300,000. 1974.

300

1974

Low - flow characteristics of streams in
southwestern Ontario. Compiled by J.D. Eddie,
1974. Cartography by V. Roberts, 1974.
[Toronto] Ontario, Ministry of the Environ-
ment, Water Resources Branch, Hydrology &
Monitoring Section [1974 or 5]

Col. Print. 118.7 cm. x 103.2 cm.

Scale: 1:300,000

Transverse Mercator Projection

3522

W4E4

1140

1974

ONTARIO, Southwestern. region. Can.
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA. ca. 1:1

United Church of Canada: pastoral
in Southwestern Ontario [by] H.A. G.
Jr. Willowdale, Ont., H.A. Gleason,
1975.

Print. 25.0 cm. x 38.8 cm.

Scale approx.: 1:1,140,480

Insets: "Presbyteries and conferen
7.5 cm. x 10.5 cm.

3524

08S7

200-9

[1971]

OTTAWA (& Vic.). HISTORIC SITES.
ca. 1:200,000-1:9,000. [1971]

Historic Sites [in the National Ca
Region. Ottawa] National Capital Comm
3 sheets. Col. ea. 46 x 61

Sheets: 1H-National Capital Region
1:200,000; 2H-Ottawa-Hull and Environ
1:48,000; 3H-Centre Area City of Otta
of Hull, ca. 1:9,000; sites named and
red; five classes of ownership; lacks
accompanying text.

3523 *

06G44

25-100

1974

OTTAWA - CARLETON. reg. mun. Ont. ZO
1:25,000-1:100,000. 1974.

The regional municipality of Ottawa
Carleton: official plan - schedule..
La municipalité régionale d'Ottawa -
plan directeur - carte légale... /
Regional Municipality of Ottawa - Car
Planning Department. - Scale 1:25,000
1:100,000. - [Ottawa] : Regional Muni
of Ottawa - Carleton, Planning Depart
1974.

3523

08P2

190

1972-

* OXFORD. co. Ont. ROADS. 1:190,080.

County of Oxford, county seat - Wood
road jurisdiction / W.A. Baker, Ontario
Land Surveyor; Ure and Smith, Springba
Consulting Engineers Limited. - Scale
[1:190,080]. - Woodstock: Ure and Smit
Springbank Consulting Engineers Limited
1972-

Map: colour.; 49.3 cm. x 44.2 cm.
4 classes of roads; urban corporate
limits; railway & station; boundaries;

3523

S7F7

126

1976

* STORMONT. co. Ont. ADMINISTRATIVE.
1:126,720. 1976.

United counties of Stormont, Dundas &
Glengarry. / D.J. McDonald P. Eng., Cour
Engineer; revised [by] H.J. Lalonde. -
rev.] - Scale [1:126,720 - Cornwall: Uni
Counties of Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry
1976.

Map: blueprint.; 39.4 cm. x 81.2 cm.
4 classes of roads; railways.
1. Administrative 2. Roads i. Dundas co
Ont. ii. Glengarry. co. Ont. iii. McD
D.J. iv. Lalonde H.J.

* TORONTO (City). Ont. BUILDINGS. 1:2,400.
1957-60.

3524
T6G43
60
1971

TORONTO (Metropolitan) & Vic. LAND use.
ca. 1:60,000. 1971.

1971 Existing land use; Metropolitan
Toronto and immediate region. Toronto,
Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board [1971?]
Col. print. 73 cm. x 124 cm.
9 classes of land use.

City of Toronto / Photographic Survey
Corporation Limited; Aero Surveys Ltd. -
Scale [1:2,400]. - Toronto : Department
of Public Works; Planning Board, 1957-
Map : 105 sheets : blueprint.; 51.1 cm. x
56.4 cm., on sheet 51.1 cm. x 70.3 cm.
Outlines of buildings, some named; streets
named; spot hts.; sheet index.

3524
T6G52
1972-

TORONTO (Metropolitan). city. Ont. PARKS.
[1972-

[Hiking and visitors guides] Toronto.
Metropolitan Toronto Parks Department.
[1972-

Print (sections) 21.5 cm. x 27.8 cm.
Scale varies

* TORONTO (City). Ont. BUILDINGS. 1:4,800.
1957-

City of Toronto / Photographic Survey
Corporation Limited; Aero Surveys Ltd. -
Scale [1:4,800]. - Toronto : Department of
Public Works; Planning Board, 1957-
Map : sheets: blueprint.; 45.3 cm. x
53.4 cm., on sheet 45.3 cm. x 60.4 cm.
Outlines of buildings, some named; streets
named; spot hts; reduction of the 1:2,400
edition; sheet index.

3524
T6G52
24
1974

TORONTO (Metropolitan). city. Ont. PARKS.
1:24,000. 1974.

Parklands and selected open space use.
Compiled by Lockwood Survey Corporation Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont. [Toronto, Ont.] The Municipa-
lity of Metropolitan Toronto, Parks Depart-
ment, 1974.

Print. 90.2 cm. x 171.5 cm.; on sheet
107.5 cm. x 180.4 cm.

Metro, city, borough, M.T.R.C.A., & Metro
Toronto Zoological Society maintained lands;
golf courses; signif. open spaces; 4 classes
of roads; rail[]ways; boundaries.

TORONTO (City) - Harbour. LAND use.
1:12,000. 1971-

Port and harbour of Toronto: January 1st.
Toronto, Ont., Toronto Harbour Commissioners,
1971

Col. Print. 47.4 cm. x 141.3 cm. or
smaller.

Scale: 1:12,000

Insets: "Metropolitan Toronto" on 1971
sheet; "Canada's richest market"

3524
T6P1
63
[1975-

TORONTO (Metropolitan). city. Ont. ROADS.
1:63,360. [1975-

[Metropolitan Toronto. Toronto, Ont.,
Convention and Tourist Bureau of Metropolitan
Toronto, 1975-]

Col. Print. 27.3 cm. x 59.6 cm.; on sheet
37.9 cm. x 65.7 cm., fold. to 20.4 cm. x
9.5 cm.

Scale: 1:63,360

Inset: [location map] 5.5 cm. x 15.9 cm.

On verso: [Downtown Toronto] 19.1 cm. x

TORONTO (City) - Yorkville. SHOPPING
CENTERS. [1972]

The village of Yorkville; it's different.
Art by Hamilton Graphics. [Toronto] Media
Magic [1972]

Col. Print. 53.0 cm. x 61.5 cm.

Scale undeterminable

Inset: [location map] Pictorial tourist
map; surrounded by drawings; advertising;
restaurants; shops; hotels; streets;
parking lots.

3524
T6E68
1971

TORONTO (Metropolitan). city. Ont.
SEPARATE schools. 1971.

[The schools of] Metropolitan Separate
School Board. Toronto [Ont.] Metropolitan
Separate School Board, 1971.

Print. 27.4 cm. x 55.9 cm.; fold. to
27.4 cm. x 21.6 cm.

Scale not given.

Schools in operation & in planning /
building stages; subways; burough boundaries.

* TORONTO (Metropolitan). city. Ont. ELECTORAL
div. (Prov.). 1:36,000. [1975]

Metropolitan Toronto / base drawn by
Rolph-Clark-Stone, Limited - Scale [1:36,000].
- Toronto : Rolph Clark Stone Ltd., copy.
[1975]

Map : colour. ; 60.0 cm. x 120.1 cm., fold
to 20.5 cm. x 12.1 cm.

On verso: Street index

Panel title : Provincial electoral distri-
cts within Metropolitan Toronto.

See next card

Orangeville. 1975.

Orillia. c. 1:20,250. Jan. 1975. 4th revision. File no. 260.

Parkhill. c. 1:11,592. 1975. Restricted area by-law schedule "A".
File no. L1417-C-763.

Peel. reg. 1:4,800. Feb. 1974. Index map to aerial photos Dwg. no.
P-C7504.

Pelham. c. 1:28,800. March 1975. (Proctor & Redfern)

Pembroke. 1:12,000. [197?]. (Bourne & Simpson)

Perth. 1:9,600. Feb. 1976.

Peterborough. 1:12,000. 1976. Revised from -966 plan.

Picton. 1974. (Topaz Publications)

Porcupine. c. 1:10,200. [197?]

Port Colborne. 1:12,000. [197?]

Port Colborne. 1:25,000. 1971. Rev. ed.

Port Elgin. 1:4,800. Feb. 1976. (Proctor & Redfern Ltd. X-71750. Rev.
by Henderson, Paddon & Assoc. Ltd.)

Port Perry. c. 1:9,600. 1973. Zoning.

Prescott. [197?]

Red Lake Townsite. 1:6,000. [197?]

Red Rock Townsite. [197?]

Red Rock Townsite. small. [197?]

Renfrew. c. 1:12,000. 1974-75. Zoning by-law no. 35-74. Rev. by
Hargris-MacNabb-DeLeuw) Feb. 1975. and text.

Renfrew. [197?]. Street map.

Richmond Hill. Dec. 1975.

Rockcliffe Park. 1:2,400. [197?]

St. Catharines. 1:12,000. 1975. Rev. ed. (Spartan Air Services Ltd.)

St. Catharines. 1:24,000. Jan. 1974. (Proctor & Redfern Ltd.)

St. Catharines. 1:24,000. 1975. Rev. ed. (Spartan Air Services Ltd.)

St. Clair Beach. 1:2,400. 1924.

St. Marys. 1:1:10,320. [197?]

St. Thomas. 1:6,000. 1970.

Schreiber. ca. 1:15,840. Feb. 1963. Dwg. 93044 KRD, map no. 144H1.

Schumacher. c. 1:7,200. [197?]. South Porcupine on verso.

Seaforth. c. 1:9,600. Feb. 1968. Zoning map. (Canadian Mitchell Assoc.
Ltd.) Dwg. no. 883-D-2.

Shelburne. c. 1:4,800. 1975. (Burnside & Assoc.)

Simcoe. Feb. 1975.

Barrie. c. 1:24,000. 1975.
 Belle River. c. 1:4,800. 1975. (Ross A. Clarke Ltd. 1-F-767)
 Belle River. c. 1:13,800. Oct. 1973. Zoning by-law [with text]
 Blenheim. [197?]
 Bobcaygeon. c. 1:15,600. Oct. 1975. Zoning by-law no. 859 [with text]
 Brighton. [1971]
 Cambridge. 1:19,200. Jan. 1976. Rev. ed. Map 7A
 Capreol. 1:4,800. Oct. 1974. Rev. ed. (Lane and Lane Limited)
 Carleton Place. c. 1:9,600. [197?] (J.L. Richards & Assoc.)
 Carleton Place. 1970-1976. Maps from official plan and zoning by-law.
 13 maps. (Municipal Planning Consultants.)
 Chapleau. [197?]
 Chatham. c. 1:21,460. [197?]
 Cochrane. c. 1:3,600. [197?]
 Cochrane. [197?] small
 Cochrane. [197?]
 Colborne. c. 1:6,436q [197?]
 Colborne. c. 1:12,000. April 1974. Zone map (Totten Sims Hubicki Assoc.)
 Deep River. c. 1:10,800. [197?]. Zoning. (Proctor, Redfern...A-69738-1)
 Deep River. c. 1:19,500. [197?]
 Dome (twp.) 1:1,200. 1968. Plan M-plan & field notes of subdivision of
 parts of mining claims...
 Dundas. c. 1:9,600. Aug. 1973. Drawing no. R6A.
 Elliot Lake. 1972.
 Elmira. [197?]. (Walter, Fedy...Cons. Eng.)
 Elora. 1:2,400. Oct. 1972. (Sephora Incorporated)
 Elora. 1:3,168. Feb. 1894. Redrawn, March 7, 1947 from the original
 drawing dated February 13, 1894
 Erin. c. 1:12,000. [197?]. (Dryden & Smith)
 Essa. (planning area) Oct. 1973. Schedule "A" land use. (Revised by
 Aenley and Associates) drawing no. 62-1-8 text.
 Essex. c. 1:4,800. 1975.
 Fergus. c. 1:9,000. [197?]. (Proctor & Redfern).
 Fergus. c. 1:12,000. 1972. Schedule "A" to by-law 1940....(D /2704).
 Proctor, Redfern...
 Fort Erie. Jan. 1976. With accompanying street index including maps.
 Fort Frances. c. 1:7,200. [197?].
 Frankford. c. 1:6,000. July 1974. Water and sewerage systems (De Leuw
 Cather no. 1)

THE MAP EXHIBIT

The map exhibit in the Hungarian Museum of Agriculture was most impressive. Thirty-six institutions from twenty-nine countries participated. Canada has nine submissions from four institutions.³

Maps were arranged in five categories: I) natural conditions, II) technical and social conditions of production, III) land use maps, IV) territorial distribution of agricultural production, and V) agricultural atlases. Maps were from a variety of sources including private, semi-public and public research (available and unavailable); government map series; maps from atlas sheets; and, maps not yet published. The limited edition catalogue from the exhibit is, therefore, of limited use to a would-be purchaser and moreso since no addresses are provided.⁴

On the whole, the event was a happy experience: the hospitality, the many contacts made and the increased appreciation of the contextual framework within which we work.

References:

1. Einevoll, O. The Agricultural land register and land use planning in Norway. Institute for Land Register, 1430 Aas, Norway.
2. Langtvat, O. Databand and computer mapping, an integrated approach to an analysis of an agricultural system with special reference to S. E. Norway. Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.
3. Soil Capability for Agriculture, Kootenay District, B.C. 1:125,000, 1972. Canada Land Inventory, British Columbia, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C. /I./
- Plan Synthese d'affectation des sols 1975. Schema d'aménagement de la Communaute Urbaine de Quebec: 2eme phase: concept d'aménagement. Commission d'Amenagement de la Communaute Urbaine de Quebec, Quebec, Canada. /II./
- Irrigation Districts, March 1974. 1:506,880. Alberta Agriculture, Irrigation Division. Survey Branch, Department of Highways and Transport, Edmonton. /II./
- Land Utilisation in Yarmouth Township, 1972. The University of Western Ontario, Department of Geography, London, Canada. /III./
- Land Capability Analysis, Lands Directorate Peace River Area, Peace River Land District, British Columbia, 1:250,000, 1972. B.C., Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C. /IV./
- Land Capability Analysis, Canada Land Inventory, East Kootenay Area, Kootenay District, B.C., 1:250, 1970. B.C., Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C. /IV./
- Land Capability Analysis, Lands Directorate Cariboo Area, 1:250,000, 1973. B.C., Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C. /IV/
- Canadian Agriculture. A portfolio of maps based on data from the 1971 Census Canada of Agriculture. The University of Western Ontario, Department of Geography, London, Canada. /V./
4. Maps in the Service of Agriculture, Catalogue, International Exhibit, Oct. 19- Nov. 15, 1976, Budapest.

- Gananoque. 1:7,200. 1969. Rev. 2nd ed. Canada Map Service.
- Geraldton. 1964. Proposed zoning plan ammendment 1964 schedule "C"
also text: Geraldton profile which includes aerial view of Geraldton.
- Haileybury. c. 1:7,500. 1976. (H. Sutcliffe Ltd.)
- Halton Hills. c. 1:24,000. [197?].
- Halton Hills. 1:126,720. [197?]. (Philips Planning Eng. Ltd.)
- Halton Hills. Acton area. c. 1:24,000. [197?]. (Philips Planning Eng. Ltd.)
- Halton Hills. Georgetown. c. 1:12,000. Dec. 1974.
- Halton Hills. Georgetown area. c. 1:21,600. [197?]. (Philips Planning Eng. Ltd.)
- Halton Hills. Acton urban area. c. 1:96,000. Oct. 1975.
- Hanover. 1:2,400. 1971.
- Hawkesbury. 1:1,200. 1970. Street layout. (R 132)
- Ingersoll. c. 1:7,800. 1975. (M-237) Springbank Cons. Eng. Ltd.
- Iroquois Falls. scales vary. [197?]. Schedules "A" - "H" and maps 1 - 8
and figure showing land use, planning, bldgs., etc. (Proctor Redfern
Bousfield and Bacon)
- Kenora. 1:7,200. Jan. 1972. Rev. ed.
- Kincardine. 1:2,400. 1974. House numbering plan. (H.M. Gibson Ltd.
File no. 15-8)
- Kingston. c. 1:7,200. [197?].
- Kingston. c. 1:28,800. July 1975. Not the official zoning map. See
separate text "Zoning by-law no. 8499 for the city of Kingston".
- Kingston. [197?] "CFB Kingston".
- Listowel. 1:4,800. 1974.
- Longlac. 1:4,800. Jan. 1967.
- Marathon. 1:4,800. [197?]. Dwg. SK-45-IS-16736.
- Markham. c. 1:24,000. June 1976. Rev. ed.
- Markham. 1:48,000. March 1976. Planning areas and staging. In Draft
official plan of the town of Markham: summary and highlights.
- Mattawa. c. 1:2,400. 1965. (Simpson and Taylor)
- Mississauga. 1:24,000. Jan. 1976. Population map/committed and ultimate.
- Morrisburg. [197?]
- Mountjoy. c. 1:9,600. [197?]
- Napanee. 1:7,200. [197?]
- Napanee. Dec. 1975. Schedule "C" to by-law no. 18-1970 zone map.
- New Liskeard. c. 1:10,800. 1972. (H. Sutcliffe Ltd.)
- Niagara Falls. c. 1:24,000. [197?]
- North Bay. 1:31,680. 1976.
- Orangeville. [197?]

Nova Scotia: Resources. Tobeatic Resource Management Area. Amherst, Maritime Resource Management Service for Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests. 1975.

Maps accompany report, "Conceptual Plan Tobeatic Resource Management Area", by D. W. MacLean, Maritime Forest Research Centre, Fredericton, N.B. A Joint Study of Canadian Forestry Service, Department of the Environment and Department of Lands and Forests, Nova Scotia, August, 1975)

MAP	TITLE
1	Location of the Tobeatic Resource Management Area
2	Present Land Use
3	Land Inventory
4	Drainage Basins and Lakes
5	Areas which include Plantable Barrens
6	Areas of Highest Capability for Major Game Species
7	Canoe Routes and Old Trails
8	Recreational Use Areas
9	Scenic and Historic Features
10	Conceptual Plan for Recreation
11	Proposed Ecological Reserves
12	Proposed Road Construction

Nova Scotia: Strait of Canso. Environmental Inventory. 1:25,000 and 1:124,000. Amherst, Maritime Resource Management Service for the Canada/Nova Scotia Strait of Canso Environment Committee. Colour. 1975.

Fish and Wildlife Resources, 1:125,000
 Geological Resources, 1:125,000.
 Natural Environment: Development Constraints, 1:25,000
 Socio-Economic Features, 1:25,000
 Socio-Economic Environment, 1:125,000
 Water Resources, 1:125,000

All of the above accompany reports by the same titles. Separate maps are available from Maritime Resource Management Service. Combined maps and reports are available from Nova Scotia Communications and Information Centre, 1683 Barrington Street, Halifax, N.S.

ATLASES

Maritime Provinces: Atlas de l'Acadie: Petit Atlas des Francophones des Maritimes. Moncton, N.B. Editions d'Acadie. 1976. \$15.00.

Nova Scotia Development Atlas. Halifax, Department of Development, 1974/75.

In several volumes:

Agriculture
 Climate
 Forestry
 Housing
 Income and Employment (Vols. 1 & 2)
 Land Resource
 Secondary Manufacturing

Available from Nova Scotia Communications and Information Centre, Halifax, N.S.

- Smiths Falls. c. 1:4,800. 1976.
- South Porcupine. c. 1:7,200. [197?]. Schumacher on verso.
- Stayner. 1:3,168. March 1973. (Ainley and Assoc. Ltd.)
- Stayner. c. 1:14,580. June 1974. Restricted area by-law no. 1195: schedule "A" and text. (Ainley and Assoc. Ltd.)
- Stouffville. 1:7,200. [197?]. Regional Municipality of York Planning Dept. Dwg. 42-71-10C.
- Stratford. c. 1:12,000. March 1970. Schedules "A" and "B" to zoning by-law no. 167-68. (2 maps on 1 sheet)
- Stratford. [197?]
- Sudbury. c. 1:12,000. June 1976. Rev. ed. zoning.
- Sudbury. c. 1:24,000. Dec. 1975. Rev. from Nov. 1972. C-1350.
- Thessalon. 1:2,400. [197?]
- Thunder Bay. c. 1:24,000. 1976.
- Timmins. c. 1:21,600. Sept. 1974.
- Timmins. c. 1:12,000. Sept. 1974 (rev.)
- Timmins. 1:126,720. 1973.
- Timmins. c. 1:253,440. 1973.
- Timmins. scale varies. 1976. various maps. In: The City of Timmins official plan.
- Tisdale (Schumacher). c. 1:7,200. [197?]
- Tisdale (South Porcupine) c. 1:7,200. [197?]
- Trenton. 1976.
- Tweed. [197?]
- Virginiatown - North Virginiatown - Townsite & Kearns. 1:2,400. 1958. No. A-1681-1. (K & E Co., Montreal)
- Walkerton. c. 1:7,200. 1972. Zone map (Municipal Planning Consultants Co. Ltd.)
- Walkerton. [197?]
- Wallaceburg. 1:9,600. Aug. 1975. (Wallaceburg and District Economic Development Commission)
- Wallaceburg. [197?]. Zoning (Planning for People Limited)
- Waterloo. 1:9,600. Apr. 1976. Existing land use; rev. ed.
- Waterloo. c. 1:11,100. Sept. 1975. Land use plan; schedule "A".
- Waterloo. c. 1:9,600. [197?]. Zoning; preliminary only.
- Westminster (Twp). c. 1:50,688. [1971?].
- Westminster (Twp). c. 1:101,376. 1971. Zoning by-law and text
- Wheatley. c. 1:3,600. 1975. Zoning map (Philips Planning & Eng. Ltd.)
- Whitby. 1:12,000. Jan. 1976.
- Whitchurch - Stouffville. scale varies. Jan. 1972. Zoning; schedules "A" - "H". In: Town of Whitchurch - Stouffville by-law 72-7, a zoning by-law.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

*Compiled by Information Centre
Maritime Resource Management Service*

MAPS

Atlantic Provinces: Land Capability. 1:1,000,000. Ottawa, Lands
Directorate, Environmental Management Service, Environment Canada.
Colour:

Critical Capability Areas, 1975
Land Capability for Forestry, 1975
Land Capability for Outdoor Recreation, 1973
Soil Capability for Agriculture, 1974

Maritime Provinces: Map Index. Resource and Large Scale Map Index.
Summerside, P.E.I., Surveys and Mapping Division, Land Registration
and Information Service, Council of Maritime Premiers, 1976.

*This index portrays large scale orthophoto, base and topographic
mapping available from the Agency LRIS. Indices are included
showing the extent of mapping for urbanized areas at very large
scale (100', 200', 400' - 1") but sheet lines of individual maps
are not depicted for this detailed mapping.*

Nova Scotia: Canoe Routes.* Canoe Waterways of Nova Scotia. Amherst,
Maritime Resource Management Service for Nova Scotia Department of
Development. 1974-75:

Canoe Waterways of Nova Scotia	- Index Map, 1975
Annapolis River	- A-B, 1975
Annapolis River	- C-D, 1975
Liscomb River	- A-B, 1974
Liscomb River	- B-C, 1976
Margaree River	- 1974
Musquodoboit River	- A-B, 1974
Musquodoboit River	- C-D, 1974
Ponhook & Molega Lake System	- 1974
River Hebert	- 1974
Shubenacadie Canal System	- A-B, 1974
Shubenacadie Canal System	- C-D, 1974
Silver River	- 1975
Sissiboo River	- A-B, 1974
Sissiboo River	- C-D, 1975

**Available either from MRMS or Nova Scotia Communications and
Information Centre, Halifax, N.S.*

Nova Scotia: Cape Breton Island, Roads. Discover Cape Breton Island,
Nova Scotia. Sydney, N.S., Cape Breton Development Corporation.
Colour. 1975.

Royal Lake (E) and Steephill Lake (E) 64D-3 (E) and 63M-14 (E).
Preliminary Geology. ca 1:100,000. 1976.

Foster Lake (NW) and Geiki River (SW) 74A-13, 14 and 72H-3, 4.
Preliminary Geology. ca 1:100,000.

Reindeer Lake North (SE) 64E-1, 2, 7 and 8. Preliminary Geology.
ca 1:100,000. 1976.

Reindeer Lake North (SW) 64E-3, 4 and 6. Preliminary Geology.
ca 1:100,000. 1976.

Reindeer Lake South (SE) 64D-1, 2, 7 and 8. Preliminary Geology.
ca 1:100,000. 1976.

Athabasca Formation, Northeast Edge (64L, 74I and 74P). Pre-
liminary Reconnaissance Geology. ca 1:250,000.

Bedded Halites in Souris River Formation (Devonian): Potash Mining
District Around Saskatoon. ca 1:506,880. 1976.

Limestone - Tulabi Lakes (Revision Mapping) 63L-11 (E) (Mainly).
Geology. ca 1:50,000.

Pelican Narrows (63M); Reindeer Lake South (64D); Reindeer Lake
North (64E); Upper Foster Lake (74A); Geiki River (74H); and
part of Amisk Lake (63L); Ila La Crosse (730); Lac La Ronce
(73P); Mudjatic (74B) and La Locke (74C). Quaternary Geology.
ca 1:1,000,000.

Seahorse Lake. Preliminary Radiometric Map. Total count cps.
ca 1:2,000. 1976.

The geology of the Heweston Lake area (west half). 74A-4-w.
ca 1:63,360. Regina, Department of Mineral Resources, Saskatchewan
Geological Survey, Precambrian Geology Division. 1976.
Prepared to accompany Report No. 169 as Map 169A.

The geology of the Manawan Lake area (south half). 63-M-6-S. ca
1:63,360. Regina, Department of Mineral Resources, Saskatchewan
Geological Survey, Precambrian Geology Division. 1976.
Prepared to accompany Report No. 175 as Map 175A.

The geology of the Pylypow Lake area (east half). 74-A-5-E. ca
1:63,360. Regina, Department of Mineral Resources, Saskatchewan
Geological Survey, Precambrian Geology Division. 1976.
Prepared to accompany Report No. 174 as Map 174A.

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QUÉBEC

Compiled by Pierre Lépine
 Département des cartes et plans
 Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

MAPS

Québec (province). 1:200,000. Cadastre. Québec/Direction générale du domaine territorial, Ministère des Terres et Forêts. 1:200,000.

Québec: le Ministère, 1970-

On peut obtenir ces cartes au prix de \$1.00 chacune en s'adressant au Service de la Cartographie, Ministère des Terres et Forêts, 1995 ouest, boul. Charest, Ste Foy (Québec), G1N 4H9. Les cartes suivantes ont été publiées:

- 11 N (+ HM): Îles-de-la-Madeleine. 1972
 (exceptionnellement à l'échelle de 1:50,000)
- 12 J Mécatina. 1970.
- 12 K Natashquan. 1970
- 12 L Havre-Saint-Pierre. 1970
- 21 E Sherbrooke. 1972
- 21 L Québec. 1975
- 21 M Baie-Saint-Paul. 1976
- 21 N Rivière-du-Loup. 1976
- 22 A Gaspé. 1974
- 22 F Baie-Comeau. 1973
- 22 G Sainte-Anne-des-Monts. 1973
- 22 H Mont-Louis. 1973
- 22 I Mingan. 1970
- 22 J Sept-Îles. 1973
- 31 F Fort-Coulonge. 1971
- 31 G Hull. 2^e édition. 1974
- 31 H Montréal. 1972
- 31 I Trois-Rivières. 1972
- 31 K Montcerf. 1975
- 31 L Témiscaming. 1975

ATLASES

Quebec (province). Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. [Atlas économique du Québec]/Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Montreal, le Ministère, [1975-1977].

GRATUIT

Quebec (province). Department of Industry and Commerce. [Economic atlas of Quebec]/Department of Industry and Commerce. Montreal, the Department, [1975-1977].

FREE

Cette atlas, publié à la fois en français et en anglais, a été conçu comme un outil de promotion industrielle. Il comprendra, une fois complète, 14 cartes imprimées en couleur présentées dans une pochette de vinyle sans autre indication que le nom du Ministère. On peut obtenir une copie de cet atlas en s'adressant à Mme Celine Robert, Direction de la promotion

industrielle, 1, Place Ville-Marie, suite 2300, Montréal (Québec) H3B 3M6.

Voici la liste des cartes qui composent actuellement cet atlas, avec leurs titres tels qu'ils apparaissent dans l'édition anglaise:

1. Quebec in the world
2. Quebec in North America
3. Quebec in the North-East of the North American continent
4. Quebec urban network
5. Ports in Quebec
6. Population, Southern Quebec
7. Population changes in Quebec 1966-1971
8. Major natural resources of Quebec
9. Manufacturing industries in Quebec
10. Manufacturing industries in Southern Quebec
11. Exports of Quebec products (1969-1973)
12. Industrial parks and industrial zones in Southern Quebec

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SASKATCHEWAN

*Compiled by A. Saddozai Qureshi
Faculty of Arts
University of Regina*

Saskatchewan, Geology and groundwater resources. ca 1:250,000. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Research Council, Geology Division. 1970-1974.

Map No. 10	The Wynyard Area (72-P)	1970
11	The Swift Current Area (72-J)	1970
12	The Melville Area (62-K-L)	1971
13	The Regina Area (72-I)	1971
14	The Rosetown Area (72-O)	1971
15	The Prince Albert Area (72-K)	1973
16	The Prelate Area (72-K)	1973
17	The Shelbrook Area (73-G)	1973
18	The St. Walburg Area (73-F)	1973
19	The Waterhen Area (73-K)	1973
20	The Willow Bunch Area (72-H)	1974
21	The Weyburn Area (62-E-F)	1974

Summary of investigations, 1976-Accompanying maps. Regina, Department of Mineral Resources, Saskatchewan Geological Survey.

Cartier Lake, 73P-1. Preliminary Geology. ca 1:63,360. 1976 ^{FREE}

Maynard Lake and Sandy Narrows (W) 63M-3 (W), 4. Preliminary Geology. ca 1:63,360.

Steephill Lake (W) 63M-14 (W). Preliminary Geology. ca 1:31,680. 1976.

MAPS AND WILDERNESS CANOEING

This brochure prepared by Energy, Mines and Resources is an excellent introduction to the use of maps for canoeing as well as hiking. It is a large, 28.5 x 38 inches with an index map of Canada for the 1:250,000 maps on one side and text, photo, map and chart samples on the other. It is unfortunate that the index cuts off part of Vancouver Island and most of Newfoundland and all of Nova Scotia and P.E.I. The text on the other side is excellent, one-third of which is written by Eric Morse, author and canoe expert. The other two-thirds cover ordering aerial photographs, hydrographic charts and topographic maps as well as a topographic map symbols and the use of a compass.

This would be a very useful aid to all of your users who are going on a canoeing or hiking trip! You can obtain a free copy of this leaflet by writing to the following address:

Canada Map Office,
615 Booth Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0E9.

Specify that you want MCR 107.

R.M.

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VANCOUVER COMPUTER MAPS. By Pat Johnston and Derek Hayes. Vancouver, City Planning Department, 1975. 59 pages. spiral bound. 21 x 34 cm, \$5.00.

This atlas is a collection of 28 computer plotted maps presenting a wide variety of demographic and economic aspects of the City of Vancouver. Each black and white map which is at approximately 1:63,360 and which consists of up to seven types of crosshatching has an explanatory text. The date of the information is 1971 except for the income map for which the date is 1970.

This valuable little atlas graphically portrays the data of the 1971 census. Unfortunately for the user, the crosshatching makes reading difficult, especially because there are only major streets indicated. Of course, broad patterns are easily distinguishable.

R.M.

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IN MEMORIAM

D. G. G. KERR

1913 - 1976

Donald Kerr died suddenly in Ottawa on October 22, 1976. Members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries will recall that he took part in the sessions in London on June 16 this year, when he chaired the panel on facsimile atlases. Convinced of the importance of maps in the understanding and teaching of history, Kerr established himself as the Canadian historians' cartographer with his A Historical Atlas of Canada published by Thomas Nelson and Sons (Canada) in 1960. This work filled a crying need as an earlier atlas by Lawrence J. Burpee, published in 1927, has long been out of print. Kerr brought out a second edition of his work in 1966 and, fortunately, for all of us, a third, revised edition only last year.

Born in Prince Rupert, B.C., March 29, 1913, Kerr received his high school education in Winnipeg and his university education at McGill, B.A. (honours), 1935 and the University of London, Ph.D. (history), 1937. After a few years as a teacher with the Protestant School Board of Montreal, he joined the Naval Service of Canada as Deputy Director, Naval Historical Section, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. After the war, he joined the staff at Mount Allison University as professor and head of the History Department, 1947-58. During the last four years, he also served as director of the Summer School and Extension Department. He came to the University of Western Ontario as Professor of History in 1958, becoming head of the Middlesex College History Department in 1960, Principal (dean) of Middlesex College, 1961-65 and Dean of Talbot College in 1965.

In addition to cartography, Kerr worked in Canadian electoral history. His death will deprive us of his findings in recent research in federal elections in Ontario, 1867-1911. His raw electoral data will soon be available to all scholars in the Social Sciences Computing Laboratory, The University of Western Ontario.

J. J. Talman
Department of History
University of Western Ontario

NOTICE BOARD

THE CREATION OF ALBERTA

In the beginning was the railway policy, and the policy was with Calgary, and the policy was the C.P.R. All maps were made by them and without them was not any map made that was made. There was a newspaper sent from the C.P.R. whose name was the Calgary Herald. It was not the road, but was sent to bear witness of that road. That was the road, which bringeth every man that cometh into the province.

And the Herald brought forth a map which was most fearfully and wonderfully made and did show it unto the people. And the map was phoney and was sent out among us (and we beheld that it was phoney as only it could be phoney as it was begotten by the Herald) full of wierd markings and serpentine proposed routes.

And the map was born, not of the people, nor of the will of the government, nor of the surveyors, but of the Herald. Then did the Herald look upon its map and say, behold, this is our own map in which we are well pleased.

And said unto the people, list not to what the heathen (meaning the Albertan and other journals not controlled by the C.P.R.) may tell you. By our work we shall drive these serpentine roads from the dominion of our master and the C.P.R. shall have everything its own way. Verily the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. must hike. They would benefit the people.

But the people listened not to the ravings of the southern sheet but said, verily, they have bats in their cupalo. But others who were wise unto their day, declared, verily the brand is the same as one other in Winnipeg, they have come from the same corral, and when all things are explained then will they be gathered again unto Wm. Whyte, and he shall feed them.

But the C.P.R. said unto the Herald, I will make of thee a great newspaper and I will bless thee, and make thy name great and thou shalt be a blessing. And I will bless them that bless thee and curse them that curse thee and they shall not have any advertising given unto them, and I shall slap them on the wrist.

Extracted from the Alberta Free Press, July 30, 1909.

Submitted by Ron Whistance Smith

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E. & T. BOOKS LTD. have taken over the old Information Canada premises at 221 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario. The company offers "comprehensive map services to business, industry and the public". They have a wide variety of stock items ranging from Canadian topographic maps, city maps, hydrographic and aeronautical charts, geological maps, etc. E. & T. Books also offers services such as mounting, framing and laminating of maps as well as mail order processing. This information is extracted from their small promotional leaflet which only hints at the stock and services available. Whether their prices are attractive or not still needs investigation. Whatever the case, we wish E. & T. Books the best of luck in their new venture.

THE MAP USER IN LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

Betty Kidd & Louis Cardinal
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada

Potential map users are to be found everywhere in our society. They may be members of such diverse groups as recreational boaters, tourists, orienteering enthusiasts, census personnel, genealogists, urban planners, restoration engineers, toponymists, research historians and on "ad infinitum". Many of these potential users may be able to choose between acquiring the maps required from the map producers or utilizing the cartographic resources available in a convenient institutional collection. This decision will probably be based on the planned use of the items, their availability, and the expense involved. The map user requiring older records will seldom have this choice; known available copies may be located only in map collections.

The post-war years have witnessed a phenomenal growth in the number and size of map collections throughout the world. In Canada, this growth has been especially evident in the last decade; the history of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, which celebrated its tenth anniversary in June of this year, parallels the record of this growth. The obvious axiom here is that this growth could not have taken place without a corresponding growth in the number of map users. It has been stated that topographic map sales in Canada increased from 600,000 in 1961 to 4,000,000 in 1974.

The map user who elects to consult a map collection should be aware of the types of collections which exist. Basically, we can identify five main types:

- 1) The small collections, such as those in most public libraries;
- 2) The larger collections created primarily for a select clientele, such as university map collections;
- 3) The working collections in map producing agencies;
- 4) The archival collections, such as those in most city and provincial archives, and historical collections;
- 5) The composite collections, which combine the nature and functions of several of the previous types.

In some public libraries, there may be only a hundred or so map sheets. Strictly for general reference enquiries, the coverage usually consists of local topographic sheets, maps of the community and district in which the library is located and a few world, Canadian and provincial maps. Other small collections are found in secondary schools, community colleges, etc. These differ from the public library type of collection in that their holdings are based on the curriculum offered.

This article is based on the paper delivered at the November meeting of the Map Use Interest Group of the Canadian Cartographic Association. Whereas the other papers at that meeting discussed specific types of maps --- hydrographic, topographic, highway and census --- this paper considered maps as used in a library/archives context.

Numbers in the Occasional Papers series are available from:

Publications Office,
Graduate School of Library Science,
249 Armory Building,
University of Illinois,
Champaign, Illinois. 61820.

Single copies are \$2.00 each and subscriptions are available on an annual basis for \$7.00 and cover a minimum of five issues per year.

MAPS IN LIBRARIES - WORKSHOP

The Graduate School of Library Science of the University of Illinois will sponsor a one-day workshop on "Maps in Libraries: An Update" on Friday, September 9, 1977 at the Travelodge Motel on U.S. Highway 45 north of Urbana. The main speaker at the workshop will be Mr. David A. Cobb who is the Map and Geography Librarian at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The workshop will begin at 9:30 a.m. and end by 4:00 p.m. In the morning Mr. Cobb will discuss such topics as map acquisitions, map cataloguing, housing and storage of maps, etc. In the afternoon, there will be presentations on the maps and/or services of the University of Illinois Map and Geography Library, the Illinois State Library, the Illinois State Geological Survey, Illinois State Department of Transportation, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Midwest Map Catalogue.

The afternoon program will emphasize maps of Illinois and is designed for persons in public, school and college libraries. No previous experience in working with maps is assumed or expected. Registration for the workshop will be limited to 90 persons and applications will be accepted in the order of receipt. The registration fee is \$10.00 and this includes lunch. For a registration blank or other information, please write or call:

Mr. Edward C. Kalb,
Office of Continuing Education,
116 Illini Hall,
University of Illinois,
Champaign, Illinois. 61820.

(217-333-2884)

*University of Illinois New Releases,
December 10, 1976.*

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MARC-MAPS: The history of its development and a current assessment.
By H.L.P. Stibbe. Utrecht, Geografisch Instituut van de Rijksuniversiteit,
1976.

Copies of this publication can be ordered from:

Geographical Institute,
Transitorium 11,
Heidelberglaan 2,
Utrecht, THE NETHERLANDS.

The cost is Dfl 30 (including packing and postage by surface mail) or the equivalent of this amount in foreign currency. Payments should be made to Algemene Bank Nederland, Utrecht, Account No. 55.51.29.063 of Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, on behalf of number 719-702.

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NEWS FROM MANITOBA:

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES. A federal-provincial project on Geographical Names of Manitoba has been undertaken jointly by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Manitoba Department of Mines, Resources and Environment Management. The study began in 1975 and is designed to investigate the origin and use of all geographical names in the province of Manitoba. Field-work in 1975, 1976 and 1977 is expected to provide accurate and up-to-date information on nomenclature to be used on current maps. The study is expected to provide data for a publication entitled, Geographical Names of Manitoba, to be published in 1978 or 1979.

LOCAL HISTORY. A Key to Places, Districts, Schools and Transport Routes is now available from the Manitoba Historical Society, 190 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg, R3B 0N2. (\$2.95) The book is described as a "superb finding aid to place names as written about in local histories"; the last 35 pages contain a bibliography of those local histories.

Noted from CANADIAN PLAINS BULLETIN, volume 4, number 4, fall, 1976. p. 4.

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HUMOROUS ITEMS

This has to be the most interesting sentence we came across. Its creator will remain anonymous:

Perhaps more interest in these [atlases] that are in your view perhaps not so important as others that you think are important and no one ever asks about them.

The next two show the humorous interpretations that can result when a typist transcribes using a dictaphone machine:

From Ross Cummings' original task wherein he discussed his precarious financial situation:

"What's his done a bread street rating?"

And from a talk by Wendy Simpson Lewis, Lou Sebert was renamed, *"Lou Seabird"*.

Aren't they beautiful?

*Submitted by
Dorothy Ahlgren*

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ACQUISITION OF MAPS AND CHARTS---NEW PUBLICATIONS

The University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science has just released Number 125 in its series of Occasional Papers: "The Acquisition of Maps and Charts Published by the United States Government". In this paper, author Jane M. Low, Science and Documents Reference Librarian at Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas, discusses the acquisition and availability of maps distributed by various agencies of the U.S. government. Included in the list of issuing bodies are the departments of Commerce, Defense, Agriculture, Transportation, the Federal Power Commission, Central Intelligence Agency and others. Examples of the types of maps issued by each office are given and ordering information is included whenever possible.

In addition to a discussion on what types of maps are available and where, Ms. Low answers questions concerning the need for maps and charts and their value as reference tools. In the section on current selection tools, several bibliographic sources are cited which list those maps currently available in various government agencies. Although numerous acquisition or selection tools are available for maps, discussion here focuses on those commercial or general government sources of current federally published maps. Another helpful section provides guidelines for the selection and evaluation of maps.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES LIBRARY

POSITION OPEN

FOR

MAP CURATOR

OPEN DECEMBER 15, 1976.

Duties include original cataloguing of maps, recording of maps and periodicals holdings, preparation of the theses list, the performance of regular circulation routines such as checking books and maps in and out, shelf reading and aiding users in locating library materials, particularly maps. The person is also responsible for the operation of the Environmental Studies Library in the absence of the Environmental Studies Librarian.

QUALIFICATIONS

Bachelor's degree in Geography or equivalent combination of training and experience. Library experience is an advantage. The applicant should be reliable and pleasant, one who enjoys meeting the public and gets along well with people. Must be able to deal tactfully with faculty and students. The maximum starting salary for this position is \$9,600 but it is under review at the present time.

If interested in this position, please contact:

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
WATERLOO, ONTARIO.
N2L 3G1

LIST OF ATLASES IN YORK UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES is a sixty page listing revised to November, 1976. The atlases are organized into areas of coverage beginning with the world and progressing eastward from the Americas to Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Within each major block or continent the countries are arranged alphabetically. Each entry consists of one line which includes title, language, publisher, place of publication, date, edition statement, Library of Congress classification number and location number. The listing is not only a handy guide to the collection but also a useful acquisition tool for other libraries. More of our collections should have such good, up-to-date listings of atlases.

R.M.

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CATALOGUE OF MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS, B.C. ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE COMMITTEE. Secretariat is a most useful acquisition tool for all of us interested in British Columbia. This October, 1976, catalogue consists of eight pages of small scale map indexes and ten pages of ordering instructions and lists of selected publications. The map indexes cover such topics as Aquatics biophysical maps in manuscript at 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:100,000; Precipitation at 1:250,000; Recreation features and carrying capacity at 1:50,000. The lists of related publications also include at 1:1,000,000 maps of present forest cover, mineral land use; at 1:2,000,000 a map of agricultural land reserves. You may obtain a copy of this catalogue by writing to:

Mrs. C. Hughes,
Librarian,
E.L.U.C. Secretariat,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4.

R.M.

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PHILADELPHIA MAPMAKERS by Jefferson M. Moak is a thirty-two page pamphlet filled with a historical summary, a brief bibliography and a listing of engineers, surveyors, lithographers, engravers, printers and colorists who lived in Philadelphia between the years of 1860 and 1890. This is a most interesting little pamphlet for anyone concerned with early mapping and, of course, specifically with Philadelphia mapping. The fourteen pages of alphabetical listing of names complete with addresses, dates and professions would be most valuable to any map researcher covering this period.

The pamphlet is available for \$2.25 from:

The Shackamaxon Society Inc.,
P.O. Box 1777,
Philadelphia, PA. 19107
Attention: Publications.

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3M MICROPORE SURGICAL TAPE #1530
Ph READING OF 6.4 ACCEPTABLE

When applied to join a tear on a document, this tape is prone to shrinkage causing the edges of the tear to overlap each other. A better result is obtained by applying the tape to both sides of the document.

Due to the tape shrinking after application, I would not recommend that it be used on tears exceeding four inches in length as severe stresses and subsequent distortion could result in the document. Due to the fibrous texture of the tape and the adhesive residues on the exterior surface of the tape resulting from the tape being in roll form, it readily attracts dirt and dust from handling. I would therefore not recommend it be used on documents that receive constant handling.

Because of insufficient amounts of tape, an aging test was not conducted to determine whether or not the tape discolours or if the adhesive causes damaging stains. Until an aging test is conducted to determine any harmful long term effects of the tape on a document, I would not recommend its extensive use. However, I see no reason why it could not be used in small amounts as a temporary first aid measure.

Submitted by Betty Kidd, Chairman, Conservation Committee.

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OUTLINE MAP SERIES. The cartographers in the Faculty of Environmental Studies, University of Waterloo have for sale a series of outline maps for student use. The maps include latitude and longitude graticule, boundaries as well as major hydrographic features and major towns. There is a wide variety of areas covered, e.g., North America, Canada and its provinces, major regions of the world. The maps also come in any one or two of three size categories, i.e., 8.5 x 11", 11 x 17", or 17 x 22". For more information, please contact:

Cartographic Centre,
Faculty of Environmental Studies,
University of Waterloo,
Waterloo, Ontario. N2L 3G1.

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WHERE IS THIS MAP? In the preface of A.H.D. Ross' Ottawa Past and Present 1927, the author describes a map in his possession given to him by his aunt. The description reads: "another (drawn in December, 1830, [showing] the exact location and size of each of the 147 buildings in Upper and Lower Bytown". Since Ross was the grandson of Thomas Burrowes, it is possible that the map was drawn by the latter.

The Heritage Unit of the National Capital Commission is trying to find the present location of this map. If you can help, please contact the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, who will forward the information.

Submitted by Betty Kidd

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

McGill University

Montreal, Canada

May 18 - May 21, 1977

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18

4:00 pm - 6:00 pm Executive Meeting

7:30 pm - 10:30 pm Reception

THURSDAY, MAY 19

8:30 am - 9:30 am Registration

9:00 am - 9:15 am Official Welcome

9:15 am - 10:15 am 1. Atlas Project

2. Canadian Map Redistribution
Program

Gilles Langelier

10:15 am Coffee

10:45 am - 12:00 am Introduction to ISBD (CM - Carto-
graphic material)

Hugo Stibbe

12:00 - 2:00 pm Lunch

2:00 pm - 5:00 pm Business Meeting

Evening -- Annual Banquet

FRIDAY, MAY 20

9:00 am - 10:15 am Introduction to Canadian Cata-
loguing Rules for maps

Hugo Stibbe

10:15 am - 10:45 am Coffee

10:45 am - 12:00 am Map producers' panel

Jacqueline Anderson
Lecturer Concordia Univ.

12:00 am - 2:00 pm Lunch

2:00 pm - 3:15 pm 1. Canadian Topo Time Series

Serge Sauer, Map Librarian
Univ. of Western Ontario

2. Canadian Topo Time Series

Jean Marc Garant

ACML/ACC NEWS

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES/
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

TO ALL MEMBERS:

Nominations are invited for the following special awards:

A: ACML Award for Service to the Association.

This award is designed to recognize exceptional service over a period of years, for example, continued membership in the Association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or long standing association as a committee member.

B: ACML Award for Scholarly Distinction in the Field of Map Librarianship or associated work.

The purpose of this award is to recognize outstanding scholarly work in Map Librarianship, or allied disciplines such as historical, archival, geographical or cartographical works.

In order that the Committee may make an assessment of potential candidates and decide whether or not awards should be made in 1977, your nominations should be sent by February 15, 1977.

It should be noted that unsuccessful nominations presented this year are not reconsidered automatically for subsequent years. A new nomination should be submitted.

All nominations should note the name of the candidate, which award is suggested and outline the reasons for such a nomination. Address this to the following 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

LORNE RETIRES

*Tom Nagy
National Map Collection*

Lorne Leafloor has decided to retire after forty years of service with the federal government. Except for a couple of years with the Centennial Commission, Lorne has worked for the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and its predecessor, the Department of Mines. He has been head of the Departmental Map Library at E.M.R. for the past eight years. Lorne participated in the production of List of Map Sources published by the Departmental Map Library of E.M.R.

Most ACML members have had the opportunity to meet Lorne. He is the friendly "hello" or "how are you doing" at the annual conference of the Association. Lorne is the gentleman who is always concerned that his associates are having a good time. If you are a new member of the Association, he will make you feel at home and introduce you to the other members. Lorne is always there with his camera to capture the serious and sometimes humorous moments at our conferences and meetings. He has also been the Association's Awards Committee Chairman for the past four years.

In his private life, Lorne has been an active member of Parkdale United Church. Here he has donated much of his free time to charity or social work. He hopes to double his endeavours in this field after his retirement by taking on the position of Church Administrator. Lorne and his wife Rena have travelled the length and breadth of Canada and have been half way around the world. Their most recent journey was to the orient on a container carrier. Rena and Lorne have expressed a desire to do some more travelling.

On Thursday, December 17, the Ottawa Chapter of the ACML held a dinner party for Lorne and his wife at Chez Henri Berger, a renowned French restaurant in Hull. Twenty local ACML members attended and wished Lorne "good luck" during his retirement. On behalf of the Association, Tom Nagy, Vice-president of the Association presented Lorne with a framed, 1860 map of Canada West.

Although Lorne has retired from the federal government, he has stated that he wishes to remain an active member of our Association. He has also indicated that he will see us at our next annual conference in Ottawa/Montreal.

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES/
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

PUBLICATIONS

The publication of each calendar year are distributed without charge to all members of the ACML for that year. Back copies of the Proceedings and the Bulletin are available at the prices quoted below. Back copies of the Bulletin are available only to ACML members.

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

I. Proceedings of the annual conferences

Comptes rendu des conférences annuelles

1. 1967	\$ 4.00
2. 1968 (Out of print/Epuisé)	4.00
3. 1969 (Out of print/Epuisé)	4.00
4. 1970	5.00
5. 1971	5.00
6. 1972	5.00
7. 1973	5.00
8. 1974	5.00
9. 1975	7.00
10. 1976	7.00

II. Bulletin

No. 1	Vol. I, No. 1, (1968) (2 pp.)	\$.20
No. 2.	Vol. II, No. 1, March/mars 1969 (6 pp.)	.60
No. 3.	Vol. II, No. 2, November/novembre 1969 (7 pp.)	.70
No. 4.	Vol. III, No. 1, March/mars 1970 (9 pp.)	.90
No. 5.	Vol. III, No. 2, June/juin 1972 (11 pp.)	.90
No. 6.	Vol. III, No. 3, November/novembre 1970 (12 pp.)	1.20
No. 7.	Vol. IV, No. 1, March/mars 1971 (12 pp.)	1.20
No. 8.	Vol. IV, No. 2, May/mai 1971 (4 pp.)	.40
No. 9.	Vol. IV, Nos. 3 & 4, March/mars 1972 (22 pp.)	2.20
No.10.	Vol. V, No. 1, June/juin 1972 (11 pp.)	1.10
No.11.	Vol. VI, No. 1, 1972-1973 (16 pp.)	1.60
No.12.	Vol. VI, No. 2, 1972-1973 (18 pp.)	1.80
No.13.	Vol. VI, No. 3, October/octobre 1973 (45 pp.)	2.00
No.14.	Vol. VII, No. 1, March/mars 1974 (43 pp.)	2.00
No.15.	May/mai 1974 (35 pp.)	2.00
No.16.	November/novembre 1974 (39 pp.)	2.00
No.17.	February/fevrier 1975 (44 pp.)	2.00
No.18.	May/mai 1975 (66 pp.)	2.00
No.19.	September/septembre 1975 (66 pp.)	2.00
No.20.	January/janvier 1976 (34 pp.)	2.00
No.21.	May/mai 1976 (34 pp.)	2.00
No.22.	October/octobre 1976 (50 pp.)	2.00

III. Directory of Canadian map collections/Répertoire des collections des cartes canadiennes. Joan Winearls and Yves Tessier. 1969. 72 pp.
Out of print/Epuisé. Revised edition in process/Une édition révisée est en préparation.

IV. University map libraries in Canada: a folio of selected plans. Serge Sauer. 1975. \$5.00 members/membres, \$7.50 non-members/autres.

V. A new map of the world, with latest discoveries, by Samuel Dunn,...
May 1794. Facsimile/Facsimilé by/par ACML/ACC. \$2.00.

Please address requests to:

Adresser vos demandes à:

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

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

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CARTOGRAPHY/
COMMISSION NATIONALE DE CARTOGRAPHIE

Adam J. Kerr,
President,
National Commission for Cartography.

The formation of new cartographic organizations, the demise of existing groups and the strengthening of other groups in Canada during the last two years must have been confusing to many cartographers. In fact, these organizational manoeuvres are the result of Canadian cartographers seeking identity and a greater say in the future of their discipline. As such, the situation is similar to that which has occurred in several other countries, notably the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Whether or not the end result will be of benefit to the cartographic community remains yet to be seen but certainly there is at present a greater recognition of cartography than there has ever been before.

The events leading up to and the need for organizational change within the cartographic community has been outlined fully by McGrath.¹ It was brought to a head at a Workshop held at Le Pavillion Montmorency, Université Laval in August, 1974. This meeting was arranged by Professor Robert St-Arnaud, chairman of the Cartographic Committee of the Canadian Institute of Surveying. Invited to that meeting were representatives of the existing cartographic organizations and other individuals representing cartographic specializations. Matters discussed included the need to enlarge the existing committee, the need for a semi-autonomous national organization and communication within the cartographic community.

A significant outcome of the Montmorency Workshop was a study of the financial implications of a "cartographic association". The report by the study group contained three resolutions, one of which was that a Canadian Association of Cartographers be formed in affiliation with the Canadian Institute of Surveying. However, as described by McGrath, an alternative proposal was tabled recommending the disbandment of the Cartographic Committee and its replacement by a Commission.

The Commission was formalized by the approval of By-Laws 11 and 12 of the Canadian Institute of Surveying on June 28, 1975, at Fredericton, N.B. The Commission was constituted with twelve persons selected from C.I.S. members with a prime interest in cartography, all Canadian members of Commissions and Working Groups of the International Cartographic Association, and representation from established cartographic organizations. Representation from these organizations was originally as follows:

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|---|-------------|
| i) Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers | 3 delegates |
| ii) Canadian Association of Geographers | 1 delegate |
| iii) Association of Canadian Map Libraries | 1 delegate |
| iv) Society of University Cartographers | 1 delegate |

In October 1975, the Commission was informed that the Society of University Cartographers had disbanded and accordingly this representation was withdrawn.

FRIDAY, MAY 20 (Cont'd)

3:15 pm - 3:45 pm Reports - National Map Collection
 - Energy Mines & Resources
 - Environment Canada

SATURDAY, MAY 21

9:30 am - Département des plans des cartes, Pierre Lépine,
Bibliothèque National du Québec. responsable
 11:15 am - Cartothèque, Département de Cecile Fugulin,
Géographie. Université of Cartothécaire
Montréal
 12:00 am - 2:00 pm Lunch
 2:00 pm - Map Cataloguing Workshop Hugo Stibbe

SUNDAY, MAY 22

9:00 am - 12:00 am Map Cataloguing Workshop Hugo Stibbe
 12:00 am - 2:00 pm Lunch
 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm Map Cataloguing Workshop Hugo Stibbe

For more information please contact:

Lorraine Dubreuil
 Map Curator
 University Map Collection
 Department of Geography
 McGill University
 Montreal, Que.
 H3C 3G1

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It is important to understand the relationship between the Commission and the Canadian Institute of Surveying. On the one hand, the latter is the parent body but on the other hand, it is represented on the Commission in a manner similar to the other organizations. The Commission is legally recognized under the by-laws of the Canadian Institute of Surveying which is itself incorporated by the Federal government. The Canadian Institute of Surveying is recognized by the International Cartographic Association as the Canadian member of that body. As such, the Commission is authorized by the Canadian Institute of Surveying to deal directly with the ICA and the President of the Commission serves as the official delegate at the General Assemblies.

The origin of cartographic publications now produced in Canada may be as equally confusing to the uninformed as the organizational structure. From the very start, the Commission was determined to improve the communication between cartographers. To this end, it publishes a newsletter called the Chronicle, six times yearly. The Editor of this publication is Dr. Henry W. Castner at Queen's University. The Chronicle is available to all members of the organizations represented on the Commission. In addition to the Chronicle, some of the represented organizations themselves now publish newsletters. These newsletters vary in length and content from a few pages of organizational news and views to a set of articles reaching almost the proportions and quality of a journal.

Two Canadian journals regularly publish cartographic papers. The Canadian Cartographer, at the time of writing, is published privately by Bernard V. Gutsell. It is published twice yearly and is well known to cartographers on a world wide basis. It could be remarked that this journal includes papers covering both the contemporary and historical aspects of cartography. The second journal is the Canadian Surveyor which is published five times a year in the interests of the surveying profession. Considering cartography as part of that domain, papers on cartography are published from time to time.

In conclusion, it must be said that not all cartographers are satisfied with the organizational system in Canada, feeling that there remains a need for greater independence for the discipline. Others feel that there must be no divorce of cartography from surveying. However, whatever may be the individual views, there can be no denying that there has been more activity concerning cartography during the last two years in Canada than ever before.

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1. Gerald McGrath. "Whither Cartography in Canada: From Under-to over-Representation". Canadian Cartographer, volume 12, number 2, pp. 217-223.

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20-B

20 B II MINIMUM REISTIJDEN MET HET OPENBAAR VERVOER VANUIT UTRECHT



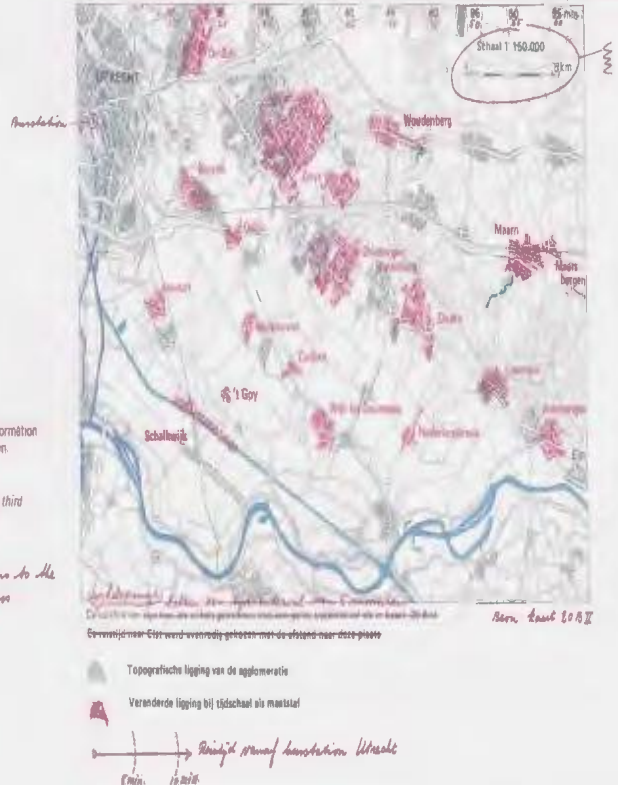
Pharmaceutical companies (17, 20, 21) and the government to
 Measure 'Marginal Information on Maps' by 12 students
 and 17 teachers from 12 institutions of Higher Education
 (London, 1994-1995, 1997)

canadiennes. Né le 28 Mars 1977

20 B-III PRESENTIE VAN HET OPENBAAR VERVOER PER BUS EN TREIN



20 B-IV ANAMORFOSE, FEITELIJKE REISTIJD VERGELEKEN MET FEITELIJKE AFSTAND, WERD GEGEVEN ALS ANAMORFOSE



In roman letters: Supplementary marginal information to the first provisional edition.

provisional edition.

the handwriting editorial corrections to the provisional edition

Geografisch Instituut, Doctoraalstudenten Kartografie, cursus 1873/74
 Atlasprojectgroep van het Geografisch Instituut, 1874
 2e editie. Beziende instantie die onbekend wenst te blijven

as a map supplement to the article 'Marginal Information' in *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1976, II 1.

Printed by Geodetic Dept., Technical University, Delft.

he Underground ~~11/11/18~~

Shortly after the formation of the Commission a new cartographic organization, the Canadian Cartographic Association, was formed. The choice of name was perhaps unfortunate as it tends to mislead the uninformed cartographer that it is the national voice of cartography in the country. In May, 1976, the Canadian Cartographic Association became represented on the Commission with one delegate.

The objectives of the Commission are as follows:

The Commission shall represent, on behalf of the Canadian Institute of Surveying, the Canadian cartographic community on the International Cartographic Association. It shall be the co-ordinating body for all parts of the cartographic community in promoting the best interests of cartography in Canada. More particularly, the Commission shall:

- 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 the 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 - Approve Canadian representatives on the International Cartographic Association and require reports from those representatives.
- viii - Encourage all Canadian cartographic publications.
- 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.

Several features of the Commission structure should be understood by cartographers wishing to participate in cartographic affairs in Canada. The Commission is an organization incorporating representation from other cartographic groups and as such it does not have individuals as members in their own right. Cartographers wishing to participate individually must do so through one of the represented organizations such as the Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers or the Canadian Cartographic Association. In selecting which particular organization they wish to join, cartographers should examine very carefully the objectives of each group. Many of the objectives of the Commission itself are met through the activities of the represented groups. All the organizations have the exchange of information through meetings and publications as an objective. It is in their more specific objectives, such as licensing, as in the case of the Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers, that they tend to differ.