

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

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

Active (full time Canadian Map Librarians)	\$10.00
Associate (anyone interested)	10.00
Institutional	20.00

Members receive the ACML Bulletin. Enquiries may be directed to the Association, care of the address below.

PUBLICATIONS of the Association include 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.

OFFICERS of the Association for 1977-1978 are:

President	Richard Malinski	Simon Fraser Univ.
Vice President	Tom Nagy	Public Archives of Canada
Past President	Barbara Farrell	Carleton Univ.
Secretary	Anwar S. Qureshi	Univ. of Regina
Treasurer	Heather Maddick	Public Archives of Canada

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

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

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

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Peuvent devenir MEMBRES à L'Association des cartothèques canadiennes tous des 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
Institutions	20.00

Les membres reçoivent 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 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 alinea, 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".

LES MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association pour l'année 1977-1978 sont:

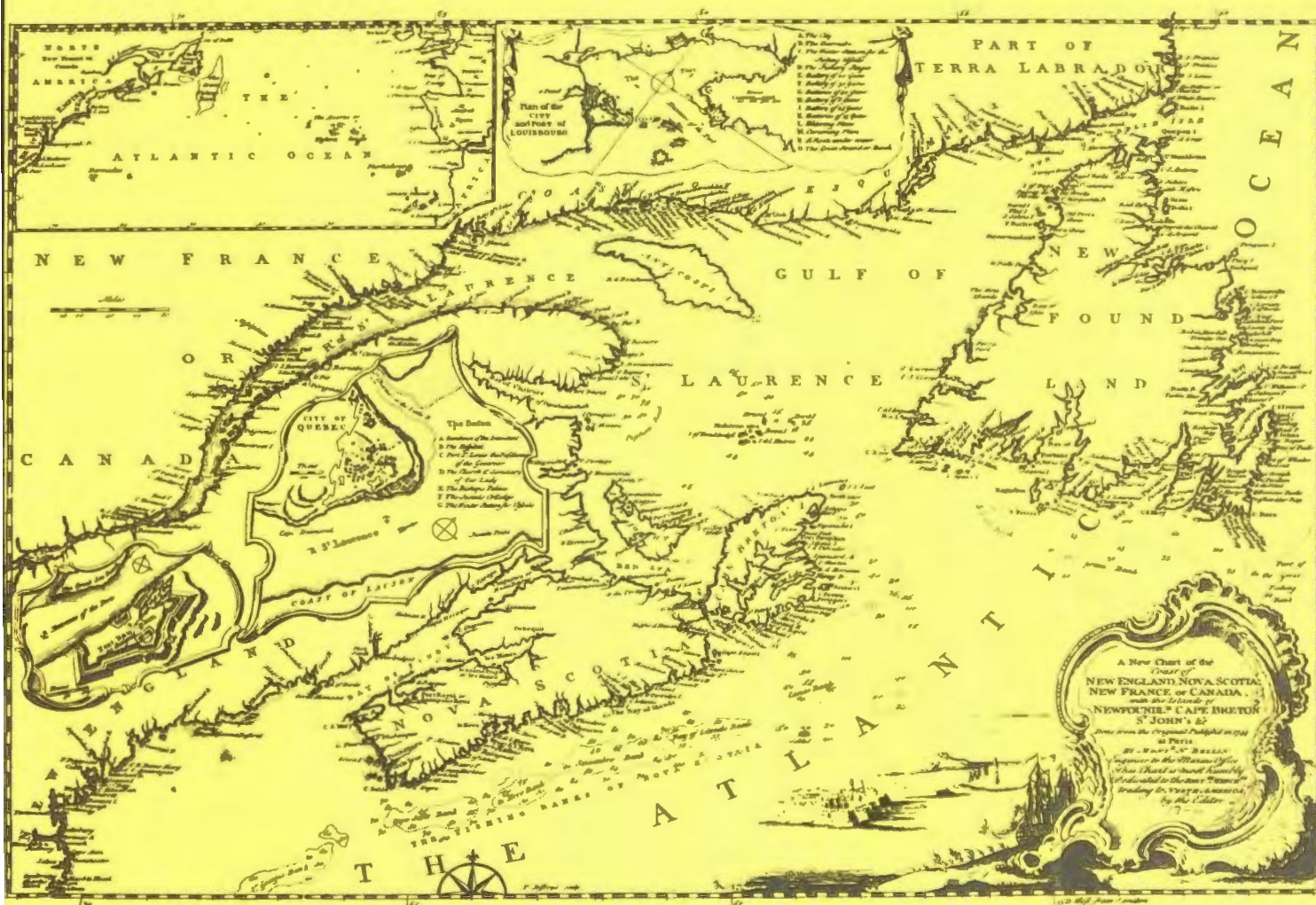
Présidente	Richard Malinski	Simon Fraser U.
Vice-présidente	Tom Nagy	Public Archives of Canada
Président sortant	Barbara Farrell	Carlton U.
Secrétaire	Anwar S. Qureshi	U. of Regina
Trésorière	Heather Maddick	Public Archives of Canada

ADRESSE D'AFFAIRES

Association of Canadian Map Libraries/
Association des cartothèques canadiennes
a/s Collection nationale de cartes et plans
Archives publiques de Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa, Ontario
CANADA K1A 0N3

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

Oct. 77



CONTENTS/MATIERS

BULLETIN STAFF/3

EDITORIAL COMMENTS/LES COMMENTAIRES DE LA REDACTION/4

LETTER TO THE EDITOR/7

ARTICLES

Redistribution/Guido's Laporte '8

Canadian topographic time-series and the redistribution programme/Serge Sarr '13

Les problèmes de l'histoire de la cartographie/Jean-Marie Garant '17

National Map Collection report/Betty Kidd '21

Reaching the public: The University of Toronto's course on the history of cartography/Jean Wignarès '26

Distribution policy for Surveys and Mapping brand products/30

REVIEWS/COMPTES RENDUS

Illustrated dictionary of place names, United States and Canada/W.B. Yee '33

Atlas of Oregon/Richard L. Preston '35

Comparative atlas of America's great cities/Peter H. Nash '38

Canadian urban trends: National perspective, volume 1/
Trudi Bunting & Roy O'Sullivan '42

Historical atlas of Oklahoma/George C. Carner '48

Atlas of early American history, The revolutionary era
1760-1790/Leonard Guelke '49

Oxford regional economic atlas. The United States and
Canada/D.L. Walker '53

Solution 1:

Financement entièrement assumé par la APC et main-d'oeuvre fournie par les APC et conséquemment contrôle strict exercé par les APC.

Cette solution exige que le programme fonctionne à partir de listes de cartes disponibles ou de cartes demandées. Le fonctionnement serait alors très semblable au programme en vigueur pour les cartes étrangères.

Pour les cartes en séries, les institutions participantes font connaître sur des feuilles-index la couverture qu'elles ont déjà et les manques à combler.

Pour les cartes générales et thématiques (singulières) et les atlas, les demandes pourraient être conservées sur fiche:

- A l'occasion, les APC pourraient envoyer des listes de cartes disponibles
- Il faudrait reconsidérer le principe du premier arrivé, premier servi si encore une fois l'on veut assurer une répartition équitable. Si oui le contrôle pourrait se faire facilement.

Les avantages sont que les institutions participantes sauf les APC n'ont pas à contribuer. La permanence du programme est automatiquement assurée. Les institutions participantes n'obtiennent que ce qu'elles désirent au moment voulu et ne se bâtissent pas de cartes plus ou moins utiles parce qu'en 1977, telle institution devait sélectionner tant de cartes.

Il n'y aurait, à vrai dire, aucun inconvénient si les APC avaient les ressources nécessaires. Puisque ce n'est pas le cas, le programme risque d'être très lent.

Solution 2:

Financement assuré par les institutions participantes et les APC. Pour contrer le problème de ressources des APC, cette solution pourrait être envisagée pour que des contrats soient donnés au moins pendant l'été à des étudiants.

Pour le reste cette solution serait identique à la solution 1.

Le problème est qu'une telle solution ne peut être envisagée sans le consentement de tous les participants à contribuer financièrement.

Solution 3:

Main d'oeuvre fournie par les institutions participantes. Ces personnes peuvent être soit des étudiants ou soit des membres du personnel des institutions.

- Elles font du tri et sélectionnent les cartes qui intéressent l'institution

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the period of January 1, 1976 to May 10, 1977

Balance as of January 1, 1976 \$ 642.49

Credit:	Sale of publications	\$1,491.63	
	Interest from account	11.70	
	Foreign Exchange	<u>3.12</u>	
			<u>1,506.45</u>
			\$2,148.94

Debit:	Service charges	\$ 3.01	
	Foreign Exchange	12.02	
	Transferred to Treasurer	<u>2,042.50</u>	
			<u>2,057.53</u>

Balance as of May 10, 1977 \$ 91.41

Outstanding invoices:

1975*2.....	\$30.00
19767.....	\$65.00

* These accounts are with Scholarly Books in the Arts and Sciences. Their change of address is not known.

3c) ii. Bulletin Committee

Richard Malinski, the Editor, said that if members had any comments they should feel free to forward them to him.

There was a discussion regarding amalgamation of the Proceedings and the Bulletin. The President felt that the first post conference Bulletin could be the fourth bulletin of the year. A questionnaire which went in March, 1975 to probe the feelings of the members about amalgamation of the Proceedings and the Bulletin showed that out of 21 respondents, 15 did not mind the Proceedings going into the Bulletin.

During the discussion, it was suggested that if amalgamation means upgrading the Bulletin, it was alright. Otherwise, the Proceedings was a better publication in shape and should stay as it is. It was also indicated that volunteers were needed to work on it to have good standards.

Joan Winearls moved, seconded by Lou Sebert:

we amalgamate the Proceedings and the Bulletin into a new publication.

Carried.

During the discussion, it was also suggested to change the name of the Bulletin. The Editor said, that the first step was to get out another Bulletin and then smarten up the format. This year the Bulletin will stay as it is but next year, four Bulletins will be published and more thought will be given to changing the name.

3c) iii. Layouts Committee

Serge Sauer, Chairperson, presented the following report.

This Committee was formed to produce folios or sets of layouts of map libraries in Canada. These layouts would serve to inform map librarians, library planners, administrators and architects about commonly used practices in such areas as map library planning, arrangement of facilities and equipment used. The first folio, entitled *University Map Libraries in Canada. A folio of selected plans*, was produced in 1975. It was well received and, according to the latest count, 139 copies were sold. This publication netted approximately \$400, after all expenditures were covered. We are now ready to produce the second folio. It is the recommendation of this Committee that the second folio be devoted to map libraries in provincial and federal institutions, since relatively little attention has been paid thus far to map collections in this category.

Serge Sauer, who edited the first folio, has stepped down as the Chariman of this Committee. Lorna McIntyre has been asked to serve as the new Chairman of the Layouts Committee. Mrs. McIntyre has expressed her willingness to serve.

The Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario, has agreed to provide the facilities of its Cartographic Section, free of charge, for the purposes of this project. The commercial cost of such work would be considerable and, perhaps, beyond our means. The cost of printing will be higher than for the first folio. It should be possible however to plan the production and distribution in such a way that this publication will also pay for itself in a very short time.

3c) iv. Directory Committee

Directory of Canadian Map Collections, third edition, 1977, was completed by Lorraine Dubreuil. The President said that the Directory speaks for itself. It is an excellent production that has already paid for itself.

3c) v. Handbook Sub-Committee

Barbara Farrell, Chairperson, presented the following report.

We are proceeding with work on the Handbook as fast as possible, but we have felt that the Association wished to give priority to the

Constitution at this time. Since both Beverly Chen and I are involved with both activities, and Hugo Stibbes has been very busy with NUC and international negotiations, it has not yet been possible to get the draft completed.

We feel that there is still a great need for this type of Handbook and, when finished, it should still be a good contribution to the literature. We had made considerable progress with the Handbook before leaving it to concentrate on the Constitution and are confident that once the Constitution has been settled we will be able to give it priority and complete it within a reasonable period of time.

3c) vi. Facsimile Committee

Serge Sauer, Chairperson, presented the report and reported a profit of \$200.00 from the sale of Facsimile maps during the Cartographic Week, May 16 to 19th.

The goal of this Committee is to perpetuate and popularize the Canadian cartographic heritage. The Committee was formed in 1976 after it was demonstrated that inexpensive maps of reasonable quality can be produced. It has been agreed by the Executive and by the general membership, that the ACML is the natural group to get involved in systematic printing of reproductions of cartographic Canadiana. It was felt that - "...the production of facsimile maps of Canadian content will greatly stimulate interest in rare Canadian maps, and will place these reproductions in the hands of Canadian and foreign scholars, librarians, and collectors. It is a challenge which ACML cannot by-pass or overlook". This report deals with four facsimile maps produced since the last Conference and with the map printed on the occasion of the Tenth anniversary of the Association this brings the total number of reproductions to five.

Selection of maps slated for reproduction was based on such factors as the quality of the original, size, rarity, interest to a wide audience and aesthetic value.

Funding. Although it is not an overriding consideration, it is the aim of this Committee to operate this project in a way that would present the least possible burden on the ACML treasury. With this in mind, the Executive approved the idea of enlisting sponsors, who would contribute a set amount of money, and would in turn receive certain number of copies of one map. The amount was set at \$125.00, the number of copies given to the sponsor was to be one hundred. Two sponsors were found - the University of Western Ontario, Department of Geography, and the Libraries of Carleton University. At the present time there are further negotiations in progress and there is hope that several more sponsors will be found.

During the preceding meetings in Ottawa and first two days of the Conference in Montreal, 176 maps were sold. These sales and the contributions from sponsors completely covered the costs of production of the facsimiles and provided a sizeable income for the Association. It is the belief of this Committee that the distribution end of this project will really get off the ground in the coming year, now that several maps have been placed on the market. It is to be hoped, that every ACML member will do whatever possible to stimulate sales and to find sponsors for new maps.

Plans for the coming year. It is our hope that in the coming year it will be possible to print at least four new maps, four being the number at which various economies of scale are beginning to get quite pronounced.

This is the proper time to express, on behalf of the ACML, our sincere thanks to the National Map Collection, for the constant support and great help in our search for suitable originals. Ed Dahl has helped very much in the process of selection of maps and in preparation of good negatives. Barbara Farrell, Joan Winearls and Kate Donkin have helped in our search for sponsors. At last night's Executive Meeting it was decided that two copies of every facsimile map produced will be provided free of charge to the National Map Collection, as a matter of principle, and as a token of appreciation for the continuous support of this project.

3d) Conservation Committee

Betty Kidd, Chairperson, presented the following report.

The Conservation Committee, like many others, is restricted in its activities by the lack of ACML members who are willing to be active in committee work.

The two main activities this year have been the distribution of the circular letter concerning non-acidic folders and the compilation of the report based on the 1976 questionnaire.

A circular letter concerning joint ordering of non-acidic folders was circulated in April, 1977, asking for responses by mid-May. To date, thirteen replies have been received. Fortunately, the National Map Collection will be ordering in quantity this year, so that the lower prices quoted can be properly maintained. It now appears that this project should be every second year, with the letter circulated no later than January.

The report, based on the 1976 conservation questionnaire, should be available by July 1977. Since the report includes a list of names and addresses of approximately 90 participating collections, I have delayed its completion until after publication of the Directory. Copies will be distributed to the participating collections; copies will be available for sale to others interested. The report will include summaries of responses to the six sections of the questionnaire, as well as detailed analysis of the most revealing questions in each section. I expect that

the report will be approximately 40 to 50 pages in length.

The two planned projects which are incomplete at this time are the attempt to have the duty removed from the large size non-acidic folders, which must be imported since they are not available in Canada and compilation of a map conservation bibliography.

One of the proposed projects for the coming year is to establish contact with map producers and to discuss with them the possibility of using better quality, preferably non-acidic, paper and inks for at least a limited portion of their production. Other projects are to be discussed with other members of the committee.

3e) Copyright Committee

The President said that Pierre had resigned from the Committee and Gilles Langlier had accepted to be our representative.

3f) Micro-reproduction

Yves Tessier, Chairperson, presented the following report.

Au cours de l'hiver 1977, la présidence de ce comité a été confiée à Yves Tessier de la Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval de Québec. Ce comité a été mis sur pied à l'issue du congrès annuel de juin 1976 à London.

Les autres membres du comité sont: Joan Winearls, University of Toronto, Gilles Langlier, Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Ottawa, et Serge Sauer, University of Western Ontario, London.

Les termes de référence de ce comité ont été envisagés d'une manière très générale autour des aspects suivants:

- 1- analyse des besoins de la communauté canadienne en matière de microreproduction cartographique,
- 2- politique de développement de projets et de programmes dans le domaine,
- 3- appui-conseil auprès de la Collection nationale des cartes et plans,
- 4- collaboration entre les institutions concernées,
- 5- normes des travaux de microreproduction,
- 6- collecte et diffusion de l'information pertinente à la microreproduction des cartes.

Les activités du comité se sont limitées cette année à des échanges de vues et de documents de travail, entre les membres du comité, sur la détermination et la formulation spécifiques des termes de référence du comité. Un premier document préliminaire sera complété sous peu et sera soumis aux membres de l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes par l'intermédiaire du Bulletin.

Les membres auront ainsi l'occasion de faire connaître leur point de vue sur l'orientation du comité et de faire part de leurs besoins en matière de microreproduction cartographique.

Les résultats de cette première consultation aideront le comité à s'engager dans des études et des actions concrètes dans le sens des besoins manifestés.

4. Reports of Special Committees

4a) Archives Committee

Betty Kidd presented the following report which was prepared by Dorothe Ahlgren.

Within the past year several former officers have contributed to the ACML Archives by sending to me the material which is no longer in active use. This body of material is being arranged and a finding aid will be prepared for it. The next stage of the process is the completion of a records schedule which will be applied to each type of record beginning with the records now in the possession of each officer.

A Complete records schedule gives a "bare bone" portrait of the organization for which it was compiled. It shows the kinds of work done by the organization and identifies who does it. Records inventory sheets are necessary for the completion of a records schedule (see below). Each officer has received a records inventory form on which various kinds of information are to be recorded. Each officer should prepare one of these forms for each type of record he or she has. A brief description of the types of documents (letters, ledger books), their extent and the rate of their accumulation is also recorded. The officer should also mention how the records are arranged, what purpose the records have, and how long they should remain with the officer. Officers might also complete the section entitled "Suggested Disposition of Records" if they have an opinion about the ultimate fate of each kind of document.

The Chairperson of the Archives Committee has identified many types of records which should be retained permanently as the ACML Archives; the records inventory sheets should reveal any omissions or errors. Each officer has also received a copy of the list of record types to use as a guide when completing the records inventory sheets.

Please complete the records inventory sheets within the next six months and return to:

ACML Archives
c/o Dorothy Ahlgren
National Map Collection
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

TITLE OF OFFICE		DATE
TITLE OF RECORD		
DESCRIPTION OF TYPES OF RECORDS		
EXTENT OF RECORDS	ARRANGEMENT OF RECORDS (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> -by calendar year alphabetically <input type="checkbox"/> -by organization year alphabetically <input type="checkbox"/> -continuously in alphabetical order <input type="checkbox"/> -other (specify)	
RATE OF ACCUMULATION		
WHAT PURPOSE THE RECORDS HAVE		
SUGGESTED PERIOD OF RETENTION IN OFFICE (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> -current year <input type="checkbox"/> -current and past year <input type="checkbox"/> -current and past years (specify no. of yrs.) <input type="checkbox"/> -none		(Do not fill in) Restriction: <input type="checkbox"/> -Open <input type="checkbox"/> -Closed.....Yrs <input type="checkbox"/> -Permission Req
SUGGESTED DISPOSITION OF RECORDS (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> -Retain in Archives <input type="checkbox"/> -Retain sample in Archives (suggested % of sample....%) <input type="checkbox"/> -Destroy		Retention: <input type="checkbox"/> -Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> -Selective
Notes (if any):		

List of Types of Records of ACML

<u>Information Required</u>	<u>Type of Record</u>
1. Executive Decisions	A. Minutes a) annual meetings b) standing committees c) special committee
2. Organization	A. List of officers B. Lists of members C. Procedure manuals D. Annual reports of officers E. Special studies or reports covering special projects F. Correspondence (10% sample)
3. Finance	A. Annual balance sheet & statements B. Sample statements of income and expenditure C. Accounting manual (2.C) D. Receipts
4. Activities	A. Publications produced by ACML B. Publications received by ACML C. Conference Data

4b) Awards Committee

The President said that Lorne Leafloom had resigned from the Committee. The Executive Committee had a discussion about the Committee and had decided to disband the Committee for a year or two to rethink the idea.

4c) Conference, 77

Lorraine Dubreuil reported, "we broke even".

4d) Conference, 78

Francis Woodward presented the following report on the Twelfth Annual Conference, Victoria, B. C., June 11 - 15th, 1978.

Programme Committee

Frances Woodward
Maureen Wilson
Richard Malinski

Local Arrangements Committee

Priscilla Scott
Geoff Castle
Doris Stastny
Brian Turnbull

Programme. A proposed programme has been prepared, although many details are yet to be arranged or confirmed. (Ed. - See prepared programme in the ACML/ACC section of this issue of the Bulletin.) Three speakers have been confirmed for the historical programme, and a fourth is to be arranged. The second day has been set aside

for the Business Meeting and various reports. For the modern portion of the programme, the Committee has suggested a theme of mapping and map libraries in the future. The mapping portion would be four 40 minute sessions, including questions, in the morning. The map libraries portion would be in the afternoon and could take the form of a panel of ACML members. The Committee would like the members' opinion on the theme, and suggestions for speakers on map libraries.

Tour. A number of suggestions have been considered for possible tours, including a tour of the Gulf of Georgia by air, and a water tour on a Canadian Hydrographic Service ship. The air tour is liable to be too costly for the number involved, and the water tour would be dependent on the availability of a ship and C.H.S. surveying programme.

There are a number of institutions in the Victoria area which would be of interest to members of the Association, and a bus tour of some of these places could easily tie in with the proposed programme for Wednesday.

Social events. The Committee had several ideas for a banquet, with Royal Roads and the Princess Mary as preferred choices. Unfortunately, Royal Roads requires \$75 in addition to menu costs. As the Princess Mary now has banquet facilities, this seems to be the best choice. The University Librarian has agreed to make the McPherson Library Staff Lounge available for the Sunday evening reception, although the Library itself will be closed. This is a fairly large, pleasant room in a penthouse location on the Library, with a view over the city and nearby islands. There may be an opportunity to see some of the Library at this time. (The Map Library is located in the Cornett Building, not the McPherson Library.)

The Local Arrangements Committee will prepare a list of the suggested restaurants, things to see and do, and tours available around and from Victoria.

Locations.

- Historical Day: The Committee felt it would be appropriate to hold the meetings in or near the Provincial Archives. As the Archives has no conference space, the Board Room of the Provincial Museum next door seemed the best location.
- Business Day: The Local Arrangements Committee have offered a choice of 5 rooms in the Cornett Building, holding from 40 to 108 people, and the Gold Room, Commons Block, holding 80-100 people.
- Modern Day: The Local Arrangements Committee have recommended two rooms in the Cornett Building, including one opposite the Map Library for coffee and displays.

The original intention in holding the Conference in Victoria was to be reasonably close to Cook's landing, and to follow as closely as possible the Cook Bicentennial Conference at Simon Fraser University. In 1976 we approached the University of Victoria Housing and Conference Services. As no time in May was available, and we did not have the exact dates for the Cook Conference, it was decided to reserve accommodation for 50 people in the university residence for June 11 - 15, 1978. Alternative accommodation has been looked at, in effort to hold the Conference closer to the time of the Cook Conference. Pearson College will cater to a Conference of 40 or more, but would not be available until the end of May. One possibility is to give people a list of selected hotels of various price ranges so that they could make their own arrangements. This would still be more expensive than residences, and we would lose the advantage of being together. The Bamfield Marine Station was considered, but it would not be available in May or June, because of their summer programme. Also, it is rather isolated and awkward to reach.

During the discussion, it was suggested to investigate the possibility of group charter flights. Frances Woodward said that they were also looking into the possibility of renting a plane.

4e) Nominations Committee

Barbara Farrell, Chairperson, presented the following report.

The proposed slate of officers for 1977-8 was sent to members on March 24, 1977, together with a letter explaining the reasons for the re-nomination of the present executive. Further nominations, either by mail or telephone were requested by Monday, April 18th. There being no further nominations, the following executive was declared elected by acclamation. A notice to this effect was sent to members at the beginning of May.

PRESIDENT	RICHARD MALINSKI Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.
VICE-PRESIDENT	THOMAS NAGY National Map Collection, Ottawa, Ont.
SECRETARY	ANWAR QURESHI (SADDOZAI) University of Saskatchewan, Regina, Sask.
TREASURER	HEATHER STEVENS (MADDICK) National Map Collection, Ottawa, Ont.

4f) IFLA

Hugo Stibbe noted that the report was already published in the Bulletin so that it didn't need any further elaboration.

- Les APC ont un rôle minime à jouer si ce n'est d'entreposer les cartes envoyées pour redistribution pendant l'année.
- Les APC se réservent le droit de mettre de côté tout document qu'il juge utile à sa collection.
- Un quota annuel est à l'avance déterminé pour chaque institution
- Programme peu coûteux. Très efficace pour les institutions qui y participent.
- Permet aux institutions bien établies de compléter rapidement leur séries; peu coûteux pour les APC.

Inconvénients

Favorisent les institutions des provinces centrales au détriment des provinces les plus éloignées.

Favorisent les institutions bien établies au détriment des institutions "en voie de développement".

Les institutions défavorisées risquent de décrocher très rapidement paralysant ainsi partiellement le programme.

Les cartes risquent de ne pas être sélectionnées par l'institution où elles seraient le plus utiles.

Solution 4:

Library of Congress project: Redistribution and training.

En plus d'être un programme de redistribution, le projet de la Bibliothèque du Congrès est combiné à un programme d'entraînement. Les personnes envoyées par les institutions reçoivent une certaine formation en travaillant à divers projets de catalogage, d'enregistrement et même en travaillant à la "Bibliography of cartography" en plus évidemment, de faire du tri parmi les duplicata.

Cette solution est probablement celle qui présente le plus d'intérêt car elle peut être très bénéfique pour les participants et également pour les APC qui ont du travail fait pour eux sans investissement.

Mais pour que ce système soit équitable, il faudrait que les APC assument une partie des frais de transport pour que les participants des régions éloignées ne soient désavantagés vis-à-vis les participants des provinces centrales.

5. Report on Earlier Resolutions

Energy Mines and Resources - discount

Barbara Farrell reported that, at the beginning of April, 1977, she received a letter from the Director General of the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy Mines and Resources. This letter was the eventual response to the resolutions which were passed two years ago. The Association had requested the Department to revise their policy of cancelling the educational discount on orders of less than 50 copies per map.

The letter from the Director General stated that they had abolished that policy and a new policy had been worked out in cooperation with various people in education including teachers groups. The new policy will be as follows:

That providing one buys at least ten copies of any one map, the total order will carry a fifty percent discount.

Barbara Farrell said that she wrote a letter to the Director General expressing her personal thanks for the reconsideration of that policy and for the consideration of the opinions which had been expressed. There would have been inadequate supplies of maps to students and educational institutions without this fair revised policy. It was also stated that she would pass the letter to the President of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and that she would bring the matter to the attention of the members.

A vote of thanks was carried for Barbara Farrell.

6. Report by the National Commission for Cartography

Barbara Farrell, representative of ACML, presented the following report.

During the period since the last annual meeting, the National Commission for Cartography has continued to work to further its objectives of representing the Canadian cartographic community on the International Cartographic Association and of developing and encouraging channels of communication between the various sectors of the cartographic community. The chief activities under these headings are outline below.

Full meetings of the Commission took place on October 22, 1976 and May 18, 1977. There were several intervening executive meetings. At the October meeting a new executive was elected for a two year term of office comprising the following members:

President:

Adam J. Kerr
Canadian Hydrographic Service

First Vice-President: Richard Groot
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Second Vice-President: Barbara Farrell
Carleton University

Secretary/Treasurer: David Monahan
Environment Canada

International Cartographic Association. The 8th International Cartographic Association Conference and the Vth General Assembly of the I.C.A. were held at Moscow, August 3-10, 1976. Adam Kerr reported that a total of one hundred and twenty-eight papers were presented at these meetings, ranging in topics from map utilization for scientific research to mapping of natural resources for environmental protection. The majority of papers originated from the USSR and it was felt that there were too many papers presented for the time available and that there was a rather predominance of papers from the host country. Three Canadian papers were presented and were well received:

- H. Castner, "Special Purpose Mapping in 12th Century Russia: Search for the Beginnings of Thematic Mapping".
- D. Monahan, "The General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans, 70 Years of International Cooperation in Small Scale Mapping".
- W. Simpson Lewis and Taylor, "Mapping of Native and Natural Resources for Environmental Protection: An Examination of Lands Directorate Mapping Projects".

The Executive of I.C.A. for the next four year period was elected under the presidency of F.J. Ormeling of the Netherlands. I.C.A. Commissions were established on the following topics: education; the multi-lingual dictionary; automation; communications; technology; (Chairman: R. Groot, Canada); history of cartography; oceanic cartography (Chairman: Adam Kerr, Canada); mapping natural resources; base maps for international thematic mapping. Inter-association working groups on education, automation and photomaps were formed between I.C.A. and the International Society of Photogrammetry, and on environmental atlases between I.C.A. and the International Geographic Union.

During the course of the year there were several resignations by Canadian members of the I.C.A. Commissions and the National Commission has given considerable attention to recommending new members for these positions.

National Commission for Cartography Conference. A working group headed by Lou Skoda and comprising a member from each cartographic organization recommended, in September 1976, that considerable benefits would accrue to the cartographic community from a national conference in the form of back-to-back meetings of as many associations as possible. It was agreed that at least an initial conference should be arranged for 1977 to coincide with the CIS

Conference in Ottawa, May 18-20. The CAG was committed to meeting in Regina and could not participate, but agreed to arrange that there should be no clash of meeting dates. The conference was therefore organized such that OICC and CCA would meet on Monday, May 16th, ACM in Montreal on May 19th-22nd, and the National Commission would organize a National Cartographic Day in Ottawa on Tuesday, May 17th. The Committee for this day was made up of B. Farrell (Chairman) representing ACML; G.A. Montagano representing CIS; D. Monahan representing OICC and D.R.F. Taylor representing CCA/CAG. The theme for the day was Cartography, Communication and Public Education. The Committee would welcome both your immediate and long term reactions in order to provide guidance in the development of future cooperative ventures - not necessarily in the same format.

Publications. The N.C.C. *Chronicle* has continued to appear regularly under the editorship of Henry Gastner of Queen's University. It is felt that this newsletter fulfils a very useful function of keeping us all informed about what others are doing. A special cartographic edition of the *Canadian Surveyor*, March, 1977, has been produced by the cartographic editor David Monahan. This issue contains papers originally delivered at the major cartographic conferences in 1976. ACML's tenth annual conference in London is well represented by the papers of Grant Head, Richard Ruggles and Wendy Simpson Lewis.

A sub-committee to consider the necessity and feasibility of an archives of Canadian cartographic literature has been formed. Any ideas or opinions on this subject should be communicated to me.

During the discussion, Barbara said that she did not feel that the smallest of the organizations mattered. Of the groups taking part in the National Commission she thought that ACML was one of the better organizations in its enthusiasm and contributions. Barbara also noted that the *Chronicle* was a good means of getting the map librarian's point of view across to the other organizations and she felt that more items should be sent to the *Chronicle* editor, Henry Gastner.

7. Other Business

Lou Sebert said that he would like to call yet another Committee i.e. a committee for a glossary of bibliographic terms. Several people have been keeping their own and he does not know of any which have been published. Therefore, it would be a worthwhile undertaking for the Association to get such a glossary compiled. He also showed his willingness to serve on the Committee. During the discussion, Hugo Stibbe said that ISBD - Geography and Map Section has a committee that is working on this glossary, but that it has been inactive. Richard Malinski said that C. Verner is working on something similar. He would get this information from him and report it in the Bulletin.

After no other business was brought up the meeting was adjourned at 5:20 p.m., Thursday, May 19th, 1977.

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES/ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Eleventh Annual Conference
 McGill University
 Montreal, Quebec
 May 18 - 21, 1977

Onzième Congrès Annuel
 Université McGill
 Montréal, Québec
 le 18 - 21 Mai, 1977

Conference Delegates (* attended cataloguing workshop)

* ERMA ALLAN
 769 Montgomery Street
 Fredericton,
 New Brunswick E3B 2X7

JANET ALLIN
 Map Library
 Scott Library
 York University
 4700 Keele Street
 Downsview, Ontario M3J 2R2

DIANE BOISVERT
 La Cartothèque
 Département de géographie
 Faculté des arts
 Université de Sherbrooke
 Sherbrooke, Québec J1K 2R1

PETER BROWN
 Environmental Studies Library
 University of Waterloo
 Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1

* VIVIENNE BRUCE
 39 Woodlawn Avenue
 Ottawa, Ontario K1S 2S8

* LOUIS CARDINAL
 Collection nationale des cartes
 et plans. Archives publiques de
 Canada.
 395 rue Wellington
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

* VIVIEN CARTMELL
 National Map Collection
 Public Archives of Canada
 395 Wellington Street
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

* MARGARET CHANG
 Newfoundland Archives
 Colonial Building
 Military Road
 St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 2C9

BERNARD CHOUINARD
 La Cartothèque
 Service des Collections Spéciales
 Bibliothèque Générale
 Université du Québec à Montréal
 C.P. 8888
 Montréal, Québec H3C 3P8

ED DAHL
 National Map Collection
 Public Archives of Canada
 395 Wellington Street
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

AILEEN DESBARATS
 Map Library
 Morisset Library
 University of Ottawa
 65 Haste Street
 Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9A5

KATE DONKIN
 Map Library
 B.S.B. Room 137
 McMaster University
 Hamilton, Ontario L4S 4K1

* LORRAINE DUBREUIL
 University Map Collection
 Department of Geography
 McGill University
 805 Sherbrooke Street West
 Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6

Conference Delegates (continued)

* BARBARA FARRELL

Map Library
Loeb Building, Room D299
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario K2S 5B6

BRAD FAY

Information Centre
Maritime Resource Management Service
P.O. Box 310
Amherst, Nova Scotia B4H 3Z5

CECILE FUGULIN

Cartothèque
Département de Géographie
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128
Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7

JEAN-MARC GARANT

Département des cartes et plans
Archives nationales du Québec
Ministère des affaires culturelles
100 est, rue Notre-Dame
Montréal, Québec H2Y 1C1

* RONA GREGORY

University Map Collection
Department of Geography
McGill University
805 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6

VIVIAN JANES

Map Collection
Department of Geography
Sir George Williams Campus
Concordia University
1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd West
Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8

BETTY KIDD

National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

LOUISE LAFOND

Cartothèque
Section géographie
Département des sciences humaines
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Trois-Rivières, Québec G9A 5H7

PEGGY LANDES

Map Collection - Science Services
Macdonald Science Library
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia

GILLES LANGELEIR

Collection nationale des cartes et plans
Archives publiques du Canada
395 rue Wellington
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

CELINE LAPERRIERE-BOYER

Cartothèque
Institut national de la recherche scientifique
Université du Québec
3465, rue Durocher
Montréal, Québec H2X 2C6

LORNE LEAFLOOR

104 Kenora Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 3L1

* PIERRE LEPINE

Département des cartes et plans
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
1700 rue St-Denis
Montréal, Québec H2X 3K6

* WILLIAM MacKINNON

Map Section
Provincial Archives
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton,
New Brunswick E3B 5H1

Conference Delegates (continued)

* LORNA McINTYRE
Map Library
Department of Geography
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

RICHARD MALINSKI
Map Collection
Social Sciences Division
University Library
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6

YVES MICAUD
La Cartothèque
Département des lettres et
sciences humaines
Université du Québec à Rimouski
300, avenue des Ursulines
Rimouski, Québec G5L 3A1

* HEATHER MOORE
73 James Street
Ottawa, Ontario

TOM NAGY
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

* MARGARET PALMER
Etobicoke Public Library
Box 501
Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 4V5

VELMA PARKER
Map Library
Morisset Library
University of Ottawa
65 Haste Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9A5

* ANWAR QURESHI
Map Library
Faculty of Arts
University of Regina
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

* PAMELA ROSS
Map Library
Loeb Buidling, Room D299
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario K2S 5B6

TIM ROSS
University Map Collection
Department of Geography
McGill University
805 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6

SERGE SAUER
Map Library
Department of Geography
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

LOU SEBERT
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9

FRANCIE SEXSMITH
Map Library
Mackintosh-Corry Hall Library
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C4

* OLGA SLACHTA
Map Library
Department of Geography
Brock University
St. Catherines, Ontario L2S 3A1

Conference Delegates (continued)

- * ALDWIN SOLOMON
7625 Champagne, Apt. 2
Montreal, Quebec
- HEATHER STEVENS
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3
- * HUGO STIBBE
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3
- YVES TESSIER
Cartothèque
Bibliothèque
Université Laval
Ste-Foy, Québec G1K 7P4
- * GEOFFREY THOMSON
Map Collection
Department of Geography
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9
- * GRACE WELCH
Map Library
Loeb Building, Room D299
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario K2S 5B6
- * MAUREEN WILSON
Map Division
The Library
University of British Columbia
2075 Wesbrook Place
Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5
- JOAN WINEARLS
Map Library
John P. Robarts Research Library
University of Toronto
140 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5
- * FRANCES WOODWARD
Rogers-Tucker Map Collection
Special Collections Division
The Library
University of British Columbia
2075 Wesbrook Place
Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5
- ELAINE YAROSKY
Map Collection
Department of Rare Books and Special
Collections
McLennan Library
McGill University
3459 McTavish Street
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y1

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES/ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Eleventh Annual Conference
 McGill University
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Onzième Congrès Annual
 Université McGill
 Montréal, Québec
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Conference Guest Speakers

DON COOMBS
 Director
 Land Evaluation and Mapping Branch
 Lands Directorate, Environment
 Canada

JACK HADDON
 Coordinator of Mapping Services
 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
 Surveys and Mapping Branch
 Toronto, Ontario

BOB FREEZE
 Physical Sciences Area Librarian
 McPherson Library
 McGill University
 Montreal, Quebec

PIERRE PARADIS
 Laboratoire de Cartographie
 CEJEP de Limoilou
 Québec, Québec

Professor B.J. GARNIER
 Chairman
 Department of Geography
 McGill University
 Montreal, Quebec

CLAUDE PAULETTE
 Representative
 Editeur Officiel du Québec
 Québec, Québec

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
 ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Victoria, B.C.,

June 11 - June 15, 1978

PROPOSED PROGRAMME

SUNDAY, JUNE 11

4:00 - 6:00 pm	ACML Executive Meeting
7:30 - 10:30 pm	Registration & Reception

MONDAY, JUNE 12

8:30 - 9:00 am	Registration	Board Room, Provincial Museum
9:00 - 9:30 am	Official Welcome	

First Session

9:30 - 10:30 am	Spanish Maps of the Northwest Coast	Tomas Bartroli
10:30 - 11:00 am	Coffee	
11:00 - 12:00 am	Maps relating to Cook's Voyages	Dr. Coolie Verner
12:00 - 1:30 pm	Lunch	

Second Session

1:30 - 2:30 pm	Maps relating to Vancouver's Voyages	Dr. W. Kaye Lamb
2:30 - 3:30 pm	Work of the Wheeler Family in British Columbia	Dr. John O. Wheeler Geological Survey of Canada
3:30 - 4:00 pm	Coffee	
4:00 - 5:00 pm	TBA	Dr. James E. Hendrickson University of Victoria Provincial Archives
	Map Exhibition	

TUESDAY, JUNE 13Third Session

9:00 - 10:00 am	Reports I: Federal:	Cornett Building Room 165 L. M. Sebert
	Energy Mines and Resources Geological Survey of Canada Canadian Hydrographic Survey National Map Collection	Dr. J. O. Wheeler R.W. Sandilands Betty Kidd
10:00 - 10:30 am	Coffee	

Fourth Session

10:30 - 11:15 am	Reports II: Provincial:	Cornett Building Room 165
	B.C. Government Environment and Land Use Secretariat B.C. Forest Service	
11:15 - 12:00 am	Reports III: Private:	
	Canadian Cartographics Independent Mapping Agencies	Lou Skoda Doris Stastny
12:00 - 1:30 pm	Lunch	

Fifth Session

1:30 - 2:30 pm	Atlas Projects: Reports	
	National Atlas of Canada	
	Historical Atlas of Canada	Dr. R.C. Harris University of B.C.
	Atlas of British Columbia	Dr. A.L. Farley University of B.C.
2:30 - 2:45 pm	Coffee	
2:45 - 5:00 pm	Business Meeting	
6:30 - 7:30 pm	Reception	TBA
7:30 -	Annual Banquet Speaker:	TBA

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14Sixth Session

Mapping: Looking Towards the Year 2000

9:00 - 9:40 am	Earthquake Mapping
9:40 - 10:20 am	Remote Sensing/Satellite Mapping

Il faudrait que les participants proviennent des différentes régions ou provinces. Un quota d'une institution participante par province, par année pourrait être établi.

Un quota sur le nombre de cartes qu'une institution pourrait sélectionner devrait également être établi.

Exemple: X atlas

X feuilles topo

X cartes generales du Canada

Si d'autres solutions peuvent être envisagées nous sommes ouverts à toutes les suggestions.

Conclusion

Dans les prochains mois, nous vous demanderons, par voie d'un questionnaire quels seront vos intérêts vis-à-vis les projet et votre participation sous une forme ou une autre. Ce questionnaire que est déjà ébauché comprendra une section où vous pourrez faire connaître les séries qui vous intéressent et surtout les régions que vous aimeriez couvrir. Ces renseignements sont essentiels à l'établissement d'un programme efficace et utile. Car il est impensable, sauf exception, pour une institution de se bâtir une collection à partir de la CNCP, il s'agit plutôt de compléter les vides, d'obtenir un échantillonnage de cartes thématiques. Autrement dit il est préférable que vous nous fassiez connaître vos priorités plutôt que de vous voir imposer des quota plus ou moins arbitraires. La même chose s'applique pour les cartes étrangères; les institutions qui demandent série après série sans aucune sélection, risquent de passer après celles qui ont des demandes spécifiques.

Un dernier commentaire: Il est souhaitable que les programmes locaux ou régionaux qui existent déjà continuent. De même, les transferts entre institutions sont aussi bienvenus.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14 (continued)

10:20 - 10:40 am	Coffee
10:40 - 11:20 am	Use of Maps in Environment Planning
11:20 - 12:00 am	Impact of Change to the Metric System
12:00 - 1:30 pm	Lunch

Seventh Session

Map Libraries: Looking Towards the Year 2000

1:30 - 3:00 pm	Maps on Demand Providing maps from computer data bases Impact on Library Services
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3:00 - 3:30 pm	Coffee
3:30 - 5:00 pm	Maps and Microforms

Production
Access and Storage

THURSDAY, JUNE 15Tour:

9:00 -	Pacific Forest Research Centre
11:00 -	Dominion Astrophysical Observatory
1:00 -	Luncheon
2:30 -	Institute of Ocean Sciences, Patricia Bay

Inquiries, comments and suggestions should be sent to:

Frances Woodward
Special Collections
The Library
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B. C.
V6T 1W5

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the fall of this year (1977) and the publication of the new edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules in 1978 that it would be unwise to publish our rules at the same time. Essentially the reason for this decision not to publish at this time was that until the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules are available to us in their final form, we are not able to establish the extent of the acceptance of the editors of the AACR of our recommendations for changes and additions to their chapter three on Cartographic Material.

We are however in agreement that we are committed to publish our Canadian Rules. This will be a significant document, in substance essentially the same as the present document with modifications being made only in the form of presentation. This form is to be agreed upon by this committee before April 1, 1978, or immediately after the publication of AACR and ISBD(CM).

3c) Publication Committee

i. Distribution of Publications

Thomas Nagy presented the following report prepared by Bruce Weedmark.

Proceedings of the annual conferences

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Complimentary</u>	<u>Balance</u>
1967	3	1	19
1968	out of print	---	---
1969	out of print	---	---
1970	6	1	61
1971	7	1	22
1972	4	1	75
1973	7	1	289
1974	10	3	270
1975	25	183*	282
1976	24	217**	256

* Includes 174 copies distributed to ACML members

** Includes 180 copies distributed to ACML members

Bulletins

<u>Number</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Complimentary</u>	<u>Balance</u>
1	6	1	23
2	7	1	19
3	7	1	19
4	7	1	19
5	7	1	19
6	7	1	19
7	7	1	20
8	7	1	20
9	6	1	24
10	5	1	21

Bulletins (continued)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Complimentary</u>	<u>Balance</u>
11	6	1	8
12	5	1	16
13	5	1	12
14	5	1	16
15	5	1	88
16	5	1	20
17	5	---	39
18	5	---	24
19	3	6	138
20	---	31	124
21	---	207*	172
22	1	237**	132
23	---	10	202

* Includes 174 distributed to ACML members

** Includes 180 distributed to ACML members and 24 to N.C.C. members

Directory of Canadian Map Libraries

Sold - 29
Complimentary - 3

The Association recalled the Directory for revision. There were 14 copies returned.

University map libraries in Canada: A folio of selected plans

Sold - 64
Complimentary - 2
Lost - 3

Facsimile: A new map of the world, with latest discoveries. By Samuel Dunn...1974

Sold - 312
Complimentary - 3
Balance - 175

N.U.C. Cards

Sold - 800
Balance - ---

Imprint of the Land

Sold - ---
Balance - 30

Requests Pending

1968 Proceedings - 11
Directory (3rd edition) - 109

CANADIAN TOPOGRAPHIC TIME-SERIES AND THE REDISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME*

Serge A Sauer
 Map Librarian
 Department of Geography
 University of Western Ontario

It is wonderful to be a member of an active and vibrant organization, in which things are always happening. A.C.M.L. has a reputation of being just such an organization. It is so active that papers prepared for the Conference get out-of-date almost before they are presented. This is precisely what happened to this writer. Some time ago I had offered to speak about a problem, one which I consider to be very important and very urgent, only to find that recent and major developments place this problem in a new light. This new light is, of course, the announcement that the National Map Collection is ready to organize the redistribution of their excess holdings. This is an event of major proportions and one which will have a lasting effect on individual libraries and on the Canadian map library community in general.

For many years A.C.M.L. members have lobbied to get this redistribution programme started. The difficulty that the National Map Collection had in obtaining the green light for this project is realized by A.C.M.L. members and the N.M.C.'s perseverance is appreciated. Now that the threshold of this major programme is near, all aspects of this development should be reflected upon. Consideration should be given to both the benefits and the pitfalls. The experiences of another country could be useful to us at this time. After World War II, over 100 tons of various types of cartographic materials were distributed to various institutions in the United States. It was an event of major proportions. This distribution and the very generous deposit programmes instituted by military and civilian agencies created almost instantly many very large collections with a lot of dated and predominantly topographic material. Consequently, even to this day, an average map library in the U.S. has, as a rule, less variety and less of a percentage of modern maps than many smaller Canadian libraries.

This is not an argument against distribution. It is simply a warning against greed and unplanned amassment of material. Gilles Langelier has identified several major groups of cartographic holdings which would be considered for distribution, i.e., foreign topographic maps, Canadian topographic maps, Canadian thematic maps, Canadian general maps and atlases. The following remarks deal with Canadian topographic series and should be considered as a missionary call for those who are not converted and a pep-up talk of sorts for those who hold similar views. It is also a rather hasty response to recent announcements by the N.M.C. and an attempt to start a discussion of the whole project.

A few weeks ago in Toronto at an O.U.L.C.S. meeting, we had difficulty defining a topographic map. One of the definitions is that a topographic map represents the total, or almost total, physical and cultural environment of a given area. In this view topographic maps of Canada give us the true and complete, or almost complete, picture of the physical and cultural landscape of the country at a certain time.

* Paper presented at the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Montreal, May 18th-22nd, 1977.

By studying maps of the same area, depicted at the same scale, but at various periods of time, one is able to see and to analyze changes, or lack of changes which may also be very significant, which have transpired in the physical and cultural environments. Such an approach has been utilized in a fair number of in-depth studies, both in Geography and in History. Many authors and scholars have realized that layers of archival maps, or time-series as they are sometimes called, are invaluable, and in their completeness incomparable with any other statistical or graphic source. These are facts which are fairly hard to dispute.

THE NATIONAL SITUATION

Our historic, or time-series topographic map collections are in rather bad shape. The National Map Collection has, without any doubt, the best and the most complete sets of all topographic editions at all scales. However, there are gaps in these sets, known gaps and perhaps unknown gaps. I am not familiar with the current terms of reference in Canada's second largest map library, the collection in Energy, Mines and Resources. Judging from catalogue cards, holdings are not complete. Many of us know, that the situation at the provincial archives level is also quite bad. At the level of academic collections, i.e. the very collections where the presence and the totality of the coverage of these maps are of utmost importance, the situation is even worse!

Our attitude towards topographic time-series is partly reflected by the fact that we have done several very good union lists of atlas holdings and have produced, through the efforts coordinated by the N.M.C., excellent union lists of foreign topographic maps. Nothing has been done, however, on the provincial or national scale along the line of a general inventory of existing holdings of Canadian topographic time-series.

Apart from this purely stock-taking aspect there are other aspects peculiar to this type of cartographic material which deserve our attention. One aspect is that the nature of these maps is such that it is not adequate to have a single copy or a single set located in the N.M.C. These maps have strong regional and local interest and therefore must be present in two, three or four regional libraries plus both in provincial archives and in academic collections. Another aspect is that in Canada a topographic map, like a road map, has a rather limited life-span and is often discarded as soon as a new edition appears on the market. Therefore, it may be very difficult to build up sets or to fill out gaps in existing collections unless A.C.M.L., as a group, approach this task in a planned and systematic way. For these reasons the announcement of the N.M.C. regarding the distribution program is welcome news.

Unlike seventeenth or eighteenth century maps, often published in a single colour and therefore easily reproduced, topographic maps would lose much of their value if copies were to be made in black and white. Making coloured facsimiles of topographic maps would be extremely costly because there would never be as great a market for topographic facsimiles as there is for the more glamorous examples of early cartography. In other words, the current situation in regard to the Canadian topographic time-series is quite unsatisfactory, and it is imperative that something be done about it.

THE "APPEAL"

1. All who are capable of setting-up local time-series collections should start doing so. From the N.M.C.'s point of view this would be desirable because it would provide concrete evidence that the particular institution is seriously interested in obtaining certain material.
2. It would be important that all collections, both large and small and those with existing time-series as well as those just starting this type of holdings, outline their areas of prime interest (geographically, and in terms of scale) and of secondary interest.
3. This information should then be listed for the whole country either by the A.C.M.L. or preferably by the N.M.C., in view of the fact that N.M.C. will be sending out questionnaires dealing with the new union list of topographic series as well as the distribution programme.
4. Once this information is available, the distribution and the exchange between various libraries could commence in an efficient and planned way.
5. To prevent a wild-goose chase for maps which were never published, it will be necessary to produce index maps and lists of editions published. In this respect, cooperation with the Surveys and Mapping Branch of E.M.R. will be essential because they are the ones who attach edition numbers to certain maps.

What is meant by a wild-goose chase? The 1:250,000 series is one of the most important topographic coverages for Canada. Several editions have been published for many sheets. One would expect therefore, that all sheets were published in the first edition, but this is not so! This may not seem to be a major problem except if one is trying to assemble a complete set of all editions. For more than one hundred sheets a search for first editions would be a futile waste of time. Original investigation of this type does take a lot of time and it is very difficult to carry out such work without full cooperation of both the N.M.C. and the Surveys and Mapping Branch. It is to these two organizations that we should look for lists of maps and graphics illustrating the maps produced in different series and editions.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO CASE

The Map Collection of the University of Western Ontario embarked on the systematic buildup of time-series about three years ago. The comments above are a result of the findings during the first stage of this work. The most painful task was to establish areas of interest. This was a difficult decision with one of the more important considerations being not so much the availability of maps, as the availability of storage space. The decision was reached after consultation with our major clients and evaluation of storage space for the next five or six years. We have decided to collect first editions for the whole country at 1:250,000 and 1:50,000, all editions for the whole country at 1:63,360, all editions for Ontario only at 1:50,000 and all of the sectional maps of the Prairies at 1:190,080. No doubt many of you would have made different choices for your library. You simply cannot collect every map that drifts your way, and the demands for certain coverage vary from region to region and from institution to institution.

In developing our time-series we have also developed some special methods of indexing historical maps. Our system is fairly unique in that it shows on a single sheet of paper the NTS numbers and map extent, what maps are held and what editions they are. This gives the viewer a chance to visually extract a certain edition, usually representative of a certain period, and establish at a glance where the continuous coverage is available for a certain time-span. It can be easily maintained and easily explained to the user.

CONCLUSION

In this paper an attempt was made to stress the importance of establishing a number of regional collections of Canadian topographic time-series. This is the time when the N.M.C. is about to launch a distribution programme in which the bulk of the material may very well consist of Canadian time-series. The two tasks, one proposed and the other very close to execution, are not interdependent. However, it would seem logical to combine the two efforts in order to serve best the interests of the distributor (N.M.C.), the intermediaries (the libraries and "keepers of maps") and the users. If it is to happen, it will be a massive, time-consuming enterprise. It will be successful only if all parties cooperate, and if they are fully aware what their partners are doing.

To map librarians, I would suggest that you:

- try to make an over-all decision regarding the time series;
- state your area and scale interests;
- make provisions to properly handle the material, from a conservation, an access and a reference point of view;
- try to influence your provincial archives to use this opportunity to build-up their time-series.

To A.C.M.L., as an organization, I would suggest that it:

- serve as the sounding board for N.M.C.;
- provide group reaction or recommendations re the distribution programme (perhaps, through a committee).

I would appeal to E.M.R. to help us create published records of editions for various Canadian series, and if possible, to re-print or produce indexes and other graphics, illustrating "what, where, and when published" for topographic maps.

Finally, to the National Map Collection I would extend best wishes and express the hope that they have the patience and the resources to carry out this momentous project.

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Les problèmes cartographiques et les Archives nationales du Québec

LES PROBLÈMES DE L'HISTOIRE DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE*

Jean-Marc Garant
Directeur des cartes et plans
Archives Nationales du Québec

On m'a demandé de traiter des difficultés des chercheurs en histoire de la cartographie. Je vais insister sur deux points en particulier: le caractère fragmentaire de la recherche déjà effectuée et les problèmes de localisation de la documentation. Nous terminerons par l'effort mis à l'avant aux A.N.Q. à Montréal.

La recherche en histoire de la cartographie, on le sait, n'a jamais été très populaire au Canada. A cause de son caractère mixte ce sujet n'emballait les chercheurs ni en histoire ni en géographie. Quelques noms devenus célèbres, tels que Burpee, Dionne, Ganong ou même le Père Beaudry, représentent tout l'intérêt porté au sujet.

Pour les fins de cette réunion j'ai complété un relevé des dix dernières années des publications, surtout pour les écrits au Canada français. Je me suis rendu compte que la situation n'avait pas changée. Dans les dix dernières années, on n'a publié que six articles dans des revues et quatre thèses ou mémoires. Tous traitent d'un aspect différent de la cartographie historique et sont pratiquement sans lien entre eux. Tous les articles de revues, sauf un, sont publiés après 1970. La recension d'un atlas et le classement des cartes sont les articles les plus éloignés de l'histoire de la cartographie. D'autres sont plus précis, tels "Les concepts cartographiques de la Mistassini avant l'ère de l'arpentage" par Jacques Rousseau dans la Revue de Géographie de Montréal, ou "La cartographie historique de Montréal: premier essai" par Jean-Claude Robert dans le Rapport et travaux 1973-1975 du groupe de recherche sur la société montréalaise au 19^e siècle.

Les mémoires de maîtrises et la thèse de doctorat font aussi preuve d'intérêt fort divers. M. Bernard traite des communications entre la France et la Nouvelle-France de 1720 à 1760; M. Lacasse, de la contribution à la géographie des établissements Indiens au Québec. Nous connaissons déjà l'existence du mémoire de maîtrise de M. Charbonneau sur Franquelin. Je crois inutile de rappeler mon travail sur Bellin. Il convient enfin de remarquer qu'un travail sur l'évolution physique de la ville de Québec au début du 19^e siècle fut abandonné cette année. En ce qui concerne les publications anglaises, nous avons, pour le présent exposé, exclus les nombreuses entrées tirées des revues Le Cartographe Canadien/The Canadian Cartographer et The Geographical Journal. Ceci nous a laissé quand même avec plus du double de la documentation française,

* Paper presented at the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, May 18-21, 1977.

soit 23 titres ainsi distribués: 5 articles de revues, 16 volumes ou plaquettes, une thèse et un mémoire. Il est intéressant de noter que seulement un article et une plaquette portent sur les cartes du 19^e s. De plus, deux volumes sont d'intérêt méthodologique puis-qu'ils traitent de la carte historique, de son utilité et de son étude. Le reste de cette documentation porte sur les cartes des XVII^e et XVIII^e s. La Nouvelle-France en occupe la majeure partie.

Il nous faut vaincre l'obstacle majeur de la localisation de la documentation et c'est ce que je vais aborder maintenant.

Comment un historien de la cartographie peut-il décemment travailler sur des cartes si celles-ci lui sont difficiles d'accès? Si les dépôts des cartes et plans sont difficiles à reconnaître et surtout ne sont pas inventoriés, etc., etc.

Nous ne possédons pas d'inventaires des disponibilités des divers dépôts. Les guides que sont mis à la disposition des chercheurs sont souvent trop anciens et par voie de conséquence presque inutiles. Souvent ces guides non-publiés sont accessibles uniquement aux chercheurs qui se rendent sur place consulter la documentation disponible.

Il y a donc un premier problème important à résoudre, et ce, à très brève échéance. Où est la documentation cartographique sur le Canada? Qui possède quoi? Comment cette documentation est-elle accessible au public chercheur? Quel centre universitaire possède la garde de la documentation cartographique? Toutes ces questions et bien d'autres devront trouver leur réponse, et dans les plus brefs délais si l'on désire que des étudiants puissent aborder la recherche en histoire de la cartographie. Le Repertoire des collections des Cartes Canadiennes nous apporte certaines réponses, mais c'est une réponse partielle seulement.

Comment un chercheur vivant à l'extérieur des grands centres urbains peut-il atteindre la documentation nécessaire pour compléter sa recherche? Je vis à Montréal et je ne sais même pas quelles sont les bibliothèques qui disposent de quelques cartes anciennes, qu'elles soient publiques ou privées. J'en connais certaines, les plus importantes et toutes sont publiques, mais il y a en a certes qui m'échappent. Il faut parvenir à établir un catalogue tant des bibliothèques que de leurs fonds. Il ne suffit pas de dire qu'un dépôt possède des cartes sur la Nouvelle-France! Il faudrait aussi savoir si les dites cartes sont originales ou facsimilées. Une telle connaissance évite les longs trajets inutiles. Il faut aussi connaître les possibilités des divers centres de recherche en cartographie. A l'Université McGill les cartes anciennes sont gardées au Rare Books Department qui ne disposait, il y a quelques années, que d'une seule table pour la consultation. Mais on ignorait si le département de géographie ou de géophysique ou quelque'autre département possédait des cartes dignes de mentions. Heureusement la situation a changée depuis.

Donc, ces guides et inventaires il nous les faut et rapidement.

En dernier lieu, je désire signaler mon expérience et ma propre solution. Entreprendre une thèse en histoire et évolution de la cartographie de la Nouvelle-France demandait l'accès à une masse énorme de documentation souvent répartie dans plusieurs centres. La consultation sur place s'avéra rapidement onéreuse en temps car il me fallait souvent revenir consulter les mêmes cartes. J'ai tenté la photocopie, mais les cartes n'ont pas toujours les dimensions qui permettaient une seule copie. De plus, la lecture à la maison s'est souvent avérée difficile car toutes les cartes n'étaient pas imprimées avec la même intensité. Donc la solution que j'ai trouvée, c'est la photographie.

En effet, la photo permet de saisir tous les traits des cartes. Rien n'y échappe et la lecture est facile à la maison. Il n'est plus nécessaire de revenir aux nombreux dépôts de cartes pour une consultation ultime. Bien sûr cette méthode ne peut s'appliquer à tous les travaux en cours; M. Heidenreich trouverait sans doute difficile de l'utiliser pour ses études sur les cartes de Champlain. Elle me permet toutefois d'éviter des déplacements répétés aux divers dépôts, chose fort précieuse quand on doit poursuivre des recherches à travers ses obligations professionnelles.

C'est cette même méthode que j'ai instauré aux archives nationales du Québec dont nous allons nous entretenir maintenant.

Les Archives nationales du Québec existent en leur forme actuelle depuis 1969. Constituées à l'origine d'un seul lieu, soit Québec, les A.N.Q. se sont enrichi en 1971 d'un dépôt à Montréal. Tout récemment le 16 mai on ouvrait officiellement les locaux du dépôt de Trois-Rivières. Le dépôt de Québec possède son département des cartes et plans depuis plusieurs décennies déjà et un certain classement y fut effectué. A Montréal la situation n'était pas la même.

La section cartes et plans des A.N.Q. à Montréal comprend surtout un fond laissé aux archives par le protonotaire du ministère de la justice du Québec. Ce sont donc des cartes destinées en premier lieu activités judiciaires de la région de Montréal. On trouve de tout dans ces cartes et plans.

Dépositaires du greffe des notaires de la région de Montréal, quelques protonotaires ont pris sur eux de faire tirer de plusieurs actes notariés les cartes qui y étaient attachées.

Ce fut avec les copies des cartes officielles des cadastres de la région, le début de la collection de Montréal. Il y a donc très peu de cartes historiques dans le sens qu'on ne retrouverait pas par exemple des cartes originales des ingénieurs de Léry ou encore de Samson ou même de Bellin. La collection comprend surtout des cartes originales produites par des arpenteurs. Viennent se greffer à cette première collection tout ce que le bureau du protonotaire recevait comme carte, c'est-à-dire des dons personnels ou bien encore des cartes officielles de divers gouvernements, municipal, provincial ou fédéral, pour remplir une demande bien déterminée. Nous avons trouvé ainsi diverses cartes tirées de quelques séries de Energies Mines et Ressources ou des Terres et Forêts, mais les séries sont très incomplètes. On ne peut y mettre de chiffres précis mais nous croyons que ce serait au plus de quelques dizaines de cartes.

REPORTS/RAPPORTS

Réunion annuelle, groupe sur l'histoire de la cartographie/*Yves Tessier*/55

Western Association of Map Libraries, Fall meeting/*Frances Woodward*/58

Cataloguing workshop, ACML Annual meeting/*Vivien Bruce*/60

ACML - Impressions of a newcomer/*Margaret Chang*/61

IFLA meeting, Sunday, June 12, 1977/*Lorraine Dubreuil*/62

VIIth International conference on the history of cartography/*Frances Woodward*/63

Quelque commentaries sur dernier congrès de l'association des carto-thèques canadiennes/*Céline Laperrrière-Boyer*/67

A McGill en mai 1977/*Diane Boisvert*/70

SELECTED NEW MAPS/SELECTION DE CARTES NOUVELLES

Alberta/71

British Columbia/75

Canada/76

NOTICE BOARD/AVIS/77

ACML NEWS/NOUVELLES D'ACC

Minutes of the eleventh annual business meeting of ACML/ACC
Thursday, May 19, 1977, Montreal/91

ACML/ACC Twelfth annual conference, Victoria, June 11-15th,
1978, Proposed programme/118

Ce que nous voulons faire, c'est de faire connaître très rapidement la collection. Les A.N.Q. viennent de mettre sur pied un service de l'édition. Une collection sera dévolue à la reconnaissance des diverses collections d'archives nationales. Nous voulons entreprendre d'établir une liste des cartes et plans des divers dépôts des A.N.Q.

De plus, et pour terminer, nous voulons faire savoir à l'association, que, dans le but d'une conservation continue des cartes aux dépôts, nous ne permettons que la photographie des cartes et plans. Les négatifs ainsi acquis permettront de distribuer des copies de divers formats, atteignant 3m. x 3 mètres.

Nous visons surtout la conservation des documents cartographiques. Voici quatre mois que nous sommes en poste et déjà le dépôt est ouvert à tout public, ceci dans le but évident de parfaire ce dont nous avons parlé dans la première partie de notre texte.

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NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION REPORT*

Betty Kidd
Head, National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada

For the National Map Collection, these last ten months have been months of transition from an old administrative structure to a new; months of satisfaction which saw the successful culmination or beginning of long-awaited and work-intensive programmes; months of frustration as plans and projects ran into seemingly insurmountable obstacles; and months of introspection as we reviewed methods and principles, long accepted but quickly becoming outdated in our division and as we examined our role within our department and within our field (or perhaps I should say our fields). As reported last year the old Canadian and Foreign Sections of the National Map Collection were dissolved and five new administrative sections were instituted at the beginning of July, 1976. There are three collection sections; Early Canadian Cartography, Modern Cartography and Government Cartographical and Architectural Records and two service sections; Documentation Control and External and Internal Services. The first months following re-organization was a period of adjustments and a period of trial and error as new methods were introduced, physical re-organization of working and storage areas took place, staff members fitted into new roles and learned new and revised duties. To clear backlogs to allow the introduction of new methods, much routine and monotonous work had to be undertaken. It is a tribute to the maturity of the Collection's staff that this work was tackled and undertaken with so little frustration expressed and so little dissatisfaction evident. After ten months, it appears that this organization is effective. Although there are problems, we are developing a style of divisional management which is able to cope.

There have been many satisfying experiences in the past year. The publication by G. K. Hall & Co. of our card catalogue was one of these. The 16 volumes, containing approximately 80,000 entries, were published in September 1976. The preparation of the card catalogue for micro-filming had entailed several years of hard work, especially by the staff of the old Cataloguing Unit of the Canadian Section. Despite this work, many errors and inconsistencies will be noted in the printed volumes. For these we make no apologies; as was noted in the introductory notes in the first volume, the catalogue is the result of twenty-five years' work by numerous individuals.

The exhibition, "Bird's-eye views of Canadian cities", which opened in July 1976, was the first major map exhibition in the Public Archives since "Canada in Maps" in 1968. Organized by Edward Dahl, this highly successful exhibition, and the accompanying poster, occasioned a lot of

* Report presented at the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Association of Map Libraries, Montreal, May 18th-20th, 1977.

favourable publicity. During and since the exhibition, a number of previously unknown views have been identified. Also we have been fortunate in acquiring originals of a number of those views for which we previously held only photocopies.

In terms of acquisition, 1976-77 was a very successful year. Although the total number of items acquired declined from the previous year, there were numerous significant and valuable acquisitions. Among the most significant items acquired by the Early Canadian Cartography Section were:

- a) The collection of 170 Arctic maps dating from 1502 to 1900 previously belonging to Mr. Coolie Verner of British Columbia. It is a welcome addition to our previously limited holdings of Arctic material.
- b) The charts of Canadian waters from the 1661 edition of Sir Robert Dudley's *Arcano del Mare*, which was the first sea-atlas by an Englishman to use the Mercator projection.
- c) Three maps from a "Lafreri" atlas: Zaltieri's 1566 map of North America, a 1563 state of Gastaldi's engraved world map in oval projection, and the c. 1565 Bertelli map of America and the Atlantic Ocean.
- d) A number of other original sixteenth-century items, including the first edition (1571) of Poracchi's *L'Isole Piu Famose Del Mondo* and several world maps from Ptolemy's *Geographia*.
- e) Henry Brigg's *The North Part of America*, 1625 an important map for its depiction of a probable North West Passage, and also, incidentally, because it is the first printed map in English to show California as an island.
- f) A manuscript map of Cape Breton Island, circa 1717, probably by the French engineer Verville, showing three possible sites to be fortified, one being Louisbourg. Also three mid-eighteenth century manuscript maps of Louisbourg, one of Halifax and one of Quebec City.
- g) A number of printed maps, either by James Cook, or based on his surveys, or showing his explorations.
- h) Collot's maps entitled *Map of the Missouri...to which is added Mackenzie's Track in 1789*; Collot was a French spy, sent in 1795 to map the Mississippi Valley for future French re-occupation.
- i) A 1698 edition of Coronelli's *Libro di Globi*, the eighth extant copy of this famous atlas.
- j) The first edition of the very rare 1595 Mercator *Atlas*, in which Mercator coined the term 'atlas' which has ever since remained the designation for a collection of maps.

k) Photocopies of maps ordered from the British Library and the Public Record Office in London, and the Bibliotheque nationale in Paris.

The Government Cartographical and Architectural Records Section have necessarily been highly selective in their acquisition work. Among the government collections received were:

a) Ordinance and Admiralty Lands maps held by the Lands Division, National Parks Branch, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. This impressive collection dates to the late 18th century and contains numerous significant manuscript and printed cartographic items.

b) Over five hundred maps and plans were received from the Lands Division of the Indian and Eskimo Program, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. These maps date from 1813 to 1967 and detail land sales, transfers and surrenders for Indian Reserves across Canada. This material is of great significance both to historians and to the native people.

c) While much of the material in the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study Material was acquired early in 1976, the remainder of the map sheets arrived in 1976-77. These maps detail the life styles and movement patterns of Inuit across Canada's north and as such form a valuable research collection.

d) A collection from the Mineral Resources Division.

e) Plans from External Affairs.

f) Canal plans from the Cornwall Regional Office of Parks, Canada, dating from 1820; these document construction and renovation of almost all canals located in Ontario and Quebec.

The Modern Cartography Section in addition to the current map production, has received several important collections:

a) A collection of 50 late nineteenth century British admiralty charts.

b) Approximately 1500 additional insurance plans, of which 2/3 cover Prairie settlements in the period 1900 to 1925 and 1/3, Ontario cities from 1890 to 1920.

c) Real estate maps of Canadian cities, dating 1929 and 1965, were purchased from the producer, Nirenstein's National Realty Map Company in Springfield, Massachusetts. These are the only maps of their type in Canada. Only the downtown commercial areas, and a few suburban shopping centres in 1965 are indicated.

In the past year, the Government Cartographical and Architectural Records Section has been adapting established methods for handling textual public records in order that these adequately describe maps and plans. Among the more significant projects in which inventories have been prepared are:

- a) RG 12M Transport. Several thousand plans and maps prepared by the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport were selected, arranged and listed. These plans pertain to civil and military airfields across Canada built or proposed by the Department. Almost every airfield in Canada from Blackfolds, Alberta to Mirabel, Quebec is documented within this collection.
- b) RG 10M Indian Affairs. Survey and listing work was carried out on material prepared by the Department of Indian Affairs and deposited within the main collection prior to the creation of the section. The survey and listing project identified over 1300 maps and plans relating solely to Indian Reserves across Canada. These items were located both within the National Map Collection and the Public Records Division.
- c) RG 87M Mineral Resources Division. Plans relating to the Athabasca Tar Sands have been selected, arranged and listed.
- d) Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project. A contract employee has recently completed arranging and listing this material. This individual was both a field researcher and one of the administrative staff in the project.

Like most of the map collections in the country, the National Map Collection faces problems arising from shortages of resources - human, financial, and space. Projects such as automation and redistribution are seriously hampered by lack of manpower. None of the five sections has adequate numbers of staff, especially in the clerical and typing categories. The space problem at 395 Wellington was helped by the acquisition of 63 horizontal cabinets near the end of the previous fiscal year. These enable the Collection to reduce the number of maps in long overcrowded drawers. This acquisition also permits several vertical cabinets to be released for topographical series storage and provides sorely-needed space for government cartographical records. These additional cabinets have made it necessary to have map cabinets, almost to the ceiling. The resulting problems are that reference is slightly more difficult and more important, that valuable sorting space (i.e. previously tops of cabinets) has been eliminated. However, the situation at 151 Bentley has now deteriorated to a crisis situation.

For several years, the National Map Collection has been planning a 105 mm. microfilm programme. A camera was acquired in the past year. After the camera was received, there was considerable delay in awaiting the installation of the heavy drapes necessary to ensure that too much light did not penetrate the microfilming area. The camera was

then adjusted for a film length of 148 mm., instead of 161 mm. The former size is that of microfiche and this will enable us to use standard microfiche envelopes, cabinets, etc. Then the camera required re-adjustment for proper resolution. This was finally done last week. The programme can now get underway.

In the past year, the National Map Collection has been re-examining its purposes, methods, etc., and this will continue in the coming months. As one of the eight divisions of the Archives Branch, the National Map Collection has actively participated in branch task-forces and committees, such as the Task Force on Information Control, the Task Force on Acquisition Strategy, the Branch Conservation Committee, and the Branch Management Committee. Time limitations prevent more details on these matters and on other activities of the Collection in the past year. The normal activities; e.g. reference, accessing, cataloguing, the *Bibliographie cartographique internationale* have continued. For those interested, this information is available in the annual report of the Public Archives of Canada. For more detailed information please contact the National Map Collection.

Before completing this report, I would like to briefly mention several of the Collection's plans for the coming year, which may be of interest to you. In the publication programmes, plans include the revision of the series listing, the fire insurance plan catalogue, a listing of pre-1850 atlases, an inventory of plans of Indian Reserves in Western Canada, the joint publication, with an independent publisher, of the catalogue of maps relating to the Riel Rebellions, the inch to the mile listing, and a guide to the National Map Collection. In July, 1977, a photocopy exhibition entitled "Arctic Images" will open at the Public Archives. One-third of this exhibition will be devoted to cartography. Approximately 35 maps will be exhibited and a catalogue will be issued. During the coming year, the redistribution, microfilming and automated cataloguing programmes require developmental work. There is a lot to be done and with luck, I will be able to report progress on all of these to you in Victoria next June.

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REACHING THE PUBLIC: THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO'S COURSE ON THE
HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY IN THE CONTINUING STUDIES PROGRAMME *

*Joan Winearls
Map Library
University of Toronto*

Through the School of Continuing Studies, University of Toronto I gave a course entitled "Maps Through the Ages" during the winter term 1976-77 as a series of ten weekly classes. Each class consisted of a one-hour lecture illustrated by slides, followed by a period in which the student could examine map facsimiles or originals and sometimes prepare short exercises. As in most non-credit courses there was no required reading, homework or examinations.

Twenty-eight students registered for the course; about half had university degrees and there was an even split between men and women. At the first class the students were asked to indicate their special interests in or knowledge of maps. As it turned out one-third were map collectors, nearly half were interested in the history of Canadian maps and another group were interested in maps to assist them in studying local history. Interests included topics such as European maps, English country maps, early urban mapping, modern maps, topographical maps, place names and how maps are made. Three people were taking the course because it related to their work as librarians or curators. The expected split between collecting interests and the historical approach created the main problems in operating the course and satisfying the students.

The classes were held in the University Library which made it easier to have facsimiles and map originals to examine. Having examples of maps in facsimile or original is a key approach to the teaching of this subject. About one-third of the slides were available from commercial slide packages such as the Kish collection.¹ The rest of the slides were prepared from books or facsimiles with varying degrees of success. A general reading list was handed out in the first class and supplemented from time to time with a few additional references. Most of the readings did not seem to be easily available. This was due to the fact that most of the books were out of print. A loan collection of photocopied readings that could be borrowed from week to week might solve this problem.

The course outline (see appendix) shows a conventional chronological approach to the main themes and periods of the history of cartography. However, the main interest in reporting on this course lies in the particular teaching methods that might be used, the introduction of special themes and the observed reaction to the subject. The first class covered a lot of information, probably too much, but introduced the students immediately to map analysis through one of the mathematical parts of a map - the graticule. The exercise on distortion took advantage of the reproduction of a large-number of Eskimo maps side by side with modern maps at the same scale in Spink and Moodie's study.² The attempt to transfer the grid from the modern map to

* Paper presented at the Canadian Cartographic Association Conference, Ottawa, May 16th, 1977.

the Eskimo map highlighted the Eskimo drop-off in knowledge from a highly travelled area to a lesser travelled one and the general enlargement of scale made on their maps for well-known areas. The students on the whole were interested in the exercise; however, more discussion might have deepened their interest by enlarging the context.

At the next class I gave the students a basic questionnaire on map interpretation, certainly a necessary tool when attempting to look for the first time at such maps as the Madaba mosaic map, the Peutinger Table and the Hereford T-in-O map. As in other classes I also had copies of modern maps on hand for comparison as well as some of the keys to place-names for the mediaeval maps. The students worked in groups on this exercise and generally showed great interest and perseverance in identifying places, features and scenes. To vary the approach I prepared a display for the third class pointing out various aspects of portolans and styles in the early editions of Ptolemy.

The next lecture on the discovery of America introduced a very large and controversial subject. The students, though showing generally more interest in an era and area that touched them more closely than the earlier topics, had little knowledge of the discovery maps and refrained from introducing yet another opinion on the Vinland map or a new theory on the place-names on Cabot-related maps.

The most popular class was the fifth one on 16th and 17th century atlas production held in the Thomas Fisher Rare Books Library. This gave the class a chance to see the library as well as original maps and atlases of the main cartographic publishers and editions of the period, e.g. Ptolemy, Ortelius, Mercator, Speed, Dutch sea atlases, Munster, Blaeu. The short lecture on map printing aroused less interest among the collectors than I had expected, but the group was very eager to examine the originals. A questionnaire on map appreciation which asked them to identify such things as printing method, lettering styles, types of symbols, cartouche style, etc. assisted students in distinguishing the work of various cartographers and deciding which was most effective. Since they responded well to this, a discussion would have been a useful finale to the class if there had been time.

As an introduction to the topic of French mapping of Canada, Conrad Heidenreich's recent scientific analysis of Champlain's mapping³ was effective in bringing in the idea of accuracy of source information for cartographers based on actual exploration and careful observations with the best instruments of the time. The exercise - the identification of the Great Lakes on Champlain's map of 1632 - stressed that one had to go beyond a visual analysis of the shapes and look at the archaeological evidence of the position of Indian tribes, routes of travel and distorted graticules constructed by analyzing the map in conjunction with a modern map.

The discussion on map-collecting covered such topics as reasons for collecting maps, sources for buying early maps, prices, and bibliographies for map identification. The students had been encouraged to bring in maps

to be identified and many did so. The session was in the Map Library and I gave them some instruction on how to use the reference books, as well as recommending various cartobibliographical forms so that they would have a standard way of recording the information on their map. This class was also extremely popular and could be expanded into several sessions on the topic; it was certainly impossible to cover it effectively in one session and to help everyone at once.

When dealing with French and British mapping of Canada in the late 17th and 18th centuries, it is difficult to follow cartographic themes and not end up on the history of exploration. This is a result of the great lacunae in cartographic research in this period. Great Lakes mapping provided some interesting lines of pursuit. For example, we looked at the slow appearance of the lakes on the maps of the 17th century and noticed the general tendency of commercial publishers to lag behind in getting the new information. In the exercise the students studied the evolving accuracy of shape for the Great Lakes on the 18th century maps, identifying important prototypes in the process.

The last two classes gave students a chance to study more detailed mapping and to look at special types of maps. There was a great interest shown particularly by local historians in the country maps, early surveys, military mapping and town plans of 19th century Ontario. In both this class and the last class on modern thematic and topographic mapping many samples were displayed. With the latter topic the students confessed that they were more interested than they thought they would be and there were a great many questions and comments on government mapping policy, place-name policy and the end use made of maps. There is clearly a place for a course on modern maps in the continuing education programme.

In asking students to comment on the course most criticisms centred on the lack of time to cover topics in more detail. Many students suggested that the course should be split in two so that more time could be spend on Canadian maps. There was also an interest in more instruction in map analysis and identification as well as a need for more feedback on exercises.

In conclusion it seems clear that there is a potential for establishing these courses in any reasonable-sized city. In fact in many cases more than one course could be developed. While I agree with the criticisms from my students, I do not feel that a course just on the history of Canadian cartography can be given until we have a great deal more research on all aspects of this story. Perhaps the knowledge that there are many map collectors, local historians, and interested people waiting to delve into this aspect of Canadiana will spur on the efforts of cartographic historians.

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- 1 History of Cartography, by George Kish (220 slides and Instructors Guide) New York, Harper & Row, 1973.
 - 2 Spink, J. and Moodie, D.W. Eskimo Maps from the Canadian Eastern Arctic. Toronto, B.V. Gutsell, York University, 1972. (Cartographica monograph no. 5)
 - 3 Heidenreich, Conrad. Explorations and mapping of Samuel de Champlain, 1603-1632. Toronto, B.V. Gutsell, York University, 1976. (Cartographica monograph no. 17)

MAPS THROUGH THE AGES - Course Outline

- Jan. 11 I Introduction to the map; Primitive maps; tour of Map Library.
Exercise: Constructing a graticule on Eskimo maps to study distortion patterns.
- Jan. 18 II Greek geographical concepts; Roman Surveying; Mediaeval maps and concepts.
Exercise: Examining facsimiles of maps to see the kinds of information contained.
- Jan. 25 III Portolan charts; rediscovery of Ptolemy; late mediaeval mappemondes.
Display
- Feb. 1 IV Discovery of America; the Vinland map; Columbus; Cabot
Display
- Feb. 8 V Map printing and atlas production 16th and 17th century examples (in Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library)
Exercise: Examination of one map to identify information, mathematical data, use of symbols, lettering and decorative features, etc.
- Feb. 15 VI Canada and the Arctic - mid 16th century mapping to Champlain.
Exercise: The identification of the Great Lakes as shown on Champlain's map of 1632.
- Feb. 22 VII Map Collecting; techniques for buying and identifying maps (in Map Library)
Exercise: Students were encouraged to bring in their own maps and use the reference books to identify them.
- Mar. 1 VIII Canada and the Arctic ca. 1635 - 1750: French mapping.
Exercise: Analysis of 18th century prototype maps of the Great Lakes.
- Mar. 8 IX British mapping of Canada 1750 on and examples of the detailed mapping of the 19th century, (Ontario as an example).
Display
- Mar. 15 X Modern Canadian topographic and thematic mapping.
Display.

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DISTRIBUTION POLICY FOR SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH PRODUCTS

(Editor - At the last annual Conference of the ACML, Lou Sebert talked about EMR and discussed the report of the distribution policy for S and M products. The following excerpts are relevant parts on the discount policy and free distribution of maps and aerial photography. If more information is required, you can contact the Canada Map Office or give Lou Sebert a call).

DISCOUNT POLICY

Maps and Charts

Discounts are not applicable to purchases of bound map sets, map sets, technical publications or pamphlets, or National Atlas folios, volumes or boxed sets, except to approved map and chart dealers.

- (i) Approved map and chart dealers including information Canada and provincial government agencies operating map and/or chart sales and distribution centres.

All orders - 50% discount

Orders must be submitted to the Canada Map Office or an agency operating a Regional Distribution Centre.

Discounts are limited to the products included in the sales agreement (e.g. a dealer authorized to sell maps is not entitled to receive a discount on purchases of aeronautical charts).

An approved map/chart dealer is defined as a company or organization which agrees to provide a prescribed level of service in their area or community, including maintaining complete coverage of the area of interest, prescribed stock levels, and the local advertising of the service. The dealer is also required to maintain information on all Canadian coverage, and to procure any maps or charts requested by the customer. Agreements with any dealer who fails to meet and maintain the above criteria are subject to cancellation upon written notice.

- (ii) Canadian educational institutions, Boy Scouts of Canada and similar Canadian youth groups employing maps in their training programs.

All orders including at least one item in 10 or more copies - 50% discount

- (iii) In the case where exclusive contracts for regional distribution involving one or more provinces have been negotiated, a special

scale of discounts may be granted, with net prices to be not less than the direct cost to Surveys and Mapping Branch of reproduction and distribution. A Regional Distribution Centre agreement must include all aspects of distribution, including bulk storage, dealer service and local advertising.

Cyclical Air Information Publications, Aerial Photographic Reproductions and Map Reproduction Materials

No discounts shall be granted to any customer.

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Maps and Charts

Subject to the conditions expressed, all orders from the following will be filled without charge:

- (i) Department of National Defence (Director of Cartography and the Mapping and Charting Establishment) - for official use.

All requests must be submitted on an approved order form and signed by a designated DND official.

- (ii) Ministry of Transport - copies of all aeronautical charts in sufficient quantity to allow for the orderly transfer of new or revised aeronautical data. All requests must be submitted on an approved order form signed by the Chief, Aeronautical Charts Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch.
- (iii) Surveys and Mapping Branch Units - maps, aeronautical charts and technical publications in sufficient quantity to allow for the conduct of data acquisition and compilation operations. All requests must be submitted on an approved order form signed by the responsibility centre manager or his designate. (The pink CMO "sudden Service" order form is acceptable.)
- (iv) Members of Parliament and the Senate - up to 50 maps and charts per year including electoral maps.
- (v) Geographical and Historical Societies - one copy of each map or chart requested. Additions to the authorized list below must be approved by the Director-General, Surveys and Mapping Branch.

- Arctic Institute of North America
- American Geographical Society
- Royal Geographical Society
- Scott Polar Research Institute
- Pan-American Institute of Geography and History
- Royal Canadian Geographical Society
- National Geographic Society

- (vi) Public Libraries - one copy of each map or chart of the immediate area in which the library is located and one copy of each appropriate general map (map of Canada, map of the World, etc.). The maps and charts must be adequately stored and available for public reference. Requests must be submitted on the letterhead of the library and signed by the Head Librarian.
- (vii) Depositories (organizations such as the main library of a university) - may be authorized to automatically receive one copy of all new and revised maps and charts. Maps and charts must be adequately stored and available for public reference. Requests for inclusion on the automatic distribution list must be signed by the President of the University and approved by the Director-General, Surveys and Mapping Branch.
- (viii) The Minister, EMR - copies of maps, charts and technical publications. Requests must be submitted to the office of the Director-General, Surveys and Mapping Branch.
- (ix) Promotional - copies of map indexes, brochures or other promotional material may be distributed at Sportsmen Shows, etc. subject to the approval of the Director-General, Surveys and Mapping Branch.

Aerial Photographic Reproductions

Subject to the conditions expressed, all orders from the following will be filled without charge:

University Grant Program authorized by the Minister, EMR on July 5, 1968 and revised on June 25, 1973.

Canadian universities or other Canadian post-secondary educational institutions using aerial photography as an integral part of a course, may apply for a grant in the value of \$50 per course, to be applied to the purchase of aerial photographic reproductions.

LANDSAT and other satellite imagery are excluded from the program, except for colour and LANDSAT mosaics.

Applications must include a statement on the course name, content and duration, the names of the teaching staff, and the equipment used, and be submitted to the Director-General, Surveys and Mapping Branch for approval.

The total annual cost of the program is not to exceed \$6,000 as calculated from the current price list without the approval of the Minister, EMR.

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REVIEWS

ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF PLACE NAMES, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
 Edited by Kelsie B. Harder. New York; Van Nostrand Reinhold Company
 1976. 631 pp. \$18.95

Review by W.B. Yee
Head, Toponymy Research
Department of Energy Mines and Resources.

Canada is very much in need of a national toponymic reference book. Several provincial and regional studies of varying quality have been issued in recent years, but nothing on a national scale has been published since G.H. Armstrong's *The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Canada* first appeared in 1930. Macmillan reissued this book in 1972, without revision, because of the demand for it, and have now announced the approaching publication of a new work, *The Macmillan Book of Canadian Place Names* by W.B. Hamilton.

Hamilton's book will perhaps fill the gap, but in the meantime competition of a sort has appeared. If schools, reference libraries, and other institutions have now purchased Kelsie B. Harder's substantial work on the strength of its title, will they be prepared to spend another twenty dollars for yet another place name book? Besides, when they buy Harder's Canada they get the United States thrown in as well.

Of course these comments are made from a narrowly Canadian point of view, and in a continental perspective the *Illustrated Dictionary of Place Names* stands up rather well. It is a handsome book, easy to use and tastefully illustrated. It is naturally broad-ranging, at least as far as U.S. names are concerned, and presents each toponymic package in easily digestible form. Those who are familiar with Dr. Harder's other work may feel that the editors of the *Illustrated Dictionary* have over-processed the contents, and indeed the Acknowledgements refer to substantial editorial collaboration.

The editorial consultants who worked with Dr. Harder (and who were responsible for all Canadian entries) have introduced a creditable uniformity in the treatment of names with common origins and in the handling of information. The systematic presentation of such details as counties and county seats is an important aspect of a toponymy study on this scale, particularly where the status of county town was one of the criteria for inclusion. This system was extended to Canadian entries, although standards for the selection of names are not the same. Napanee, Ontario for example, which is a county town, is absent, but Nappanee, Indiana, which was named for it, is included.

The application of this systematic pattern to Canadian names produces some peculiar effects. The entries for *Canada* and *Canada Falls Deadwater* (in Maine) are lumped together because of their related origin. *Ottawa*, Ontario appears eighth in a list of twelve related Ottawas (counties, rivers, county seats, etc.) and, true to form, we are told it is the county seat of Carleton County before we get to the note informing us that it is the "national capital of Canada". Similarly *Toronto* is first followed by *co. seat of York Co.* (which is no longer true), then *provincial capital*. In these three cases the origin information is fairly sound as far as it goes.

There are errors of usage. For example, the Districts of Algoma and Timiskaming in Ontario are not counties, as they appear in the book. Origin information is sometimes incorrect (as with *Taber*, Alberta) or confused (as with *New Brunswick*, filed away under *Brunswick*). Albertans may wonder why *Taber* is included but *Lethbridge* is not. *Wiarton*, Ontario (population 2,173), and *White Rock*, British Columbia - not Alberta as in Harder's book (population 10,349) are included but *Trenton*, Ontario (population 14,589) and *Prince George*, B.C. (population 33,101) are left out. I suppose the disappointed searcher is expected to take solace from 9 American entries for *Trenton* and 2 for *Prince George*. It is also fair to note that a good many of the Canadian entries are complete and correct.

This is a useful and attractive book and would be a fine addition to any American book shelf. Canadians interested in American names will find it an excellent browsing book as well as a work of reference. It is, however, no substitute for a complete modern Canadian toponymy study on a national scale.

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ATLAS OF OREGON.

By William G. Loy. University of Oregon Books. Eugene, Oregon
1975. 215pp., \$29.95.

*Reviewed by Professor Richard E. Preston
Department of Geography
University of Waterloo*

The *Atlas of Oregon* offers a readable, authoritative, and comprehensive reference book on the State of Oregon that will be of use to students, educators at all levels, businessmen, travellers, and armchair adventurers alike. The objective of this project was to produce an atlas that ... "portrays the natural environment of Oregon and the activities and imprint of its people". This objective is achieved in a highly professional manner. Virtually without exception the maps are easily read and supporting textual materials pertinent. Titles and legends are complete and clear, symbols precise, scale of presentation appropriate, and sources readily identifiable.

Overall, the text materials accompanying illustrations were a cooperative venture involving the atlas staff and numerous experts on various aspects of Oregon. Some of the commentaries were originally contributed by experts, but for the most part original text materials were prepared by atlas staff members. However, "all of the topics were reworked, edited and subjected to final appraisal by authorities on the topics". In each case the commentaries are both authoritative and readable and are accompanied by brief bibliographies sufficient as introductions to numerous aspects of Oregon's land and people. The impressive list of authorities consulted in this project is presented under acknowledgements.

Almost all maps are based on the most recent available data; for example, population estimates for 1975 are presented in a table of incorporated places. Historical sequences are frequent, and give a rich sense of landscape change. Wherever possible, the Oregon situation is tied into a national context, and this adds valuable perspective. Almost all of the atlas consists of maps compiled for the first time, a situation that further emphasizes both the originality of this contribution and the volume of basic data compilation that must have been involved. In the few cases where materials are reprinted, the sources are clearly indicated; for example, the excellent landform map drawn by the late Erwin Raisz.

The *Atlas of Oregon* is 215 pages long, contains over 700 maps, useful statistics, and numerous illustrations. The atlas measures 11 3/4 by 14 3/4 inches, a shape well suited to the form of Oregon. Moreover, this page size is large enough to clearly display detailed information on most topics at a county or smaller area level of generalization for the entire state. There is also adequate space to display two or more smaller maps for the state showing temporal sequences or cross-sectional comparisons for particular themes. Such comparisons appear frequently in the atlas and further enhance its contribution.

A matter that is bound to be controversial is the use of metric units. To this reviewer most metric measures remain a mystery, a situation that is not helped much by the full page of metric to English conversions provided in the atlas. Metric units were apparently used because the atlas staff ... "had a choice between lagging far behind the rest of the world or being slightly in advance of the rest of the country...". With some misgivings they took the latter course. Bold as this course undoubtedly is, the result will probably be a substantial reduction in the use of the atlas as a detailed information source by students and the general public. When and if the nation goes entirely metric a decision to use metric units in a general reference work would be a good one; however, to do so under current conditions is questionable to say the least.

The atlas has four major sections: Part 1, Human Geography, is 53 pages long and treats approximately 50 topics; Part 2, Economic Systems, is 47 pages long and presents 35 topics; and Part 4, Facts, Figures and Place Names, covers 41 pages and 7 topics plus a 16 page location map and a 14 page gazetteer. The atlas concludes with a 2 page subject index.

Part 1, Human Geography, places Oregon in the context of both the world and western North America. Maps of the Oregon territory are followed sequentially by Indian cultures and tribal distributions in 1850; land acts, the U.S. Public Land Survey, and land grants; place names, abandoned locations, and boundaries. Maps covering settlement patterns, land ownership and land use provide a context for immigration, minorities, population growth and density, and demographic characteristics. The population pattern is then described in terms of health facilities, religion, politics, income, and education. Oregon's urban pattern is the next topic and is developed historically with emphasis on Portland and the Willamette Valley. This part concludes with maps showing the evolution of the continuous built-up areas of Portland-Vancouver, Salem, Eugene-Springfield, Albany-Corvallis, Lebanon, Roseburg, Grants Pass, Medford-Ashland, Astoria, Coos Bay-North Bend, The Dalles, Klamath Falls-Altamont, Bend, and Pendleton. Text materials are informative and clearly written, and with one exception the complex legends and symbols are easily read. The exception is on the map of Indian Tribal Distribution in 1850 where two shades of green are hard to distinguish. The sections on the evolution of the pattern of county boundaries and on settlement of the Willamette Valley are particularly well done.

Part 2 deals with Economic Systems in the State and begins with an overview of the economy. This is achieved in four ways: a historical discussion, a pie-chart breakdown of a nine component classification of the state economy, a comparison of state employment in 1900 and 1970 by thirteen sectors, and a map of regional employment patterns by twelve sectors for 1970. This overview is refined by sequential considerations of mining, fishing, farming (Farms, farmers, irrigation, farm products, and farm types), and forestry. Primary economic activities are followed by discussions of energy and transportation and the labour force.

Secondary economic activities (manufacturing) are next, and are considered in terms of (1) manufacturing and processing other than wood processing and (2) wood products. This division highlights the importance of wood related industries in Oregon's industrial structure. Business activity, taxation, and a study of the hierarchical arrangement of service centers provide a view of tertiary economic activity. Part 2 concludes with a section on communications covering newspapers, radio, and television. This part offers numerous maps with complex legends including several varieties of proportional symbols. In all cases they are quite easy to follow, and once again textual materials are well written and clearly related to the maps. The section on Farm Types is particularly interesting as it is based on a set of representative farm situations: a Willamette Valley Grass Seed Farm, Rogue Valley Orchard, Columbia River Grain Farm, Blue Mountains Cattle Ranch, and a Malheur River Truck Farm.

Part 3 covers the Natural Environment. Physiography, landforms, and geology are considered first, then soils and land capability; next, climate atmospheric pollution, and hydrology. Natural vegetation and ecological life zones then provide a back ground for considerations of vegetation patterns, forest fires, and edible berries. Part 3 concludes with sections on mammals, reptiles and amphibians, fishes, bird-breeding ranges, refuges and hatcheries, and migratory waterfowl flyways. The landform section is highlighted by Raisz's map of the state and by several qualitative landform sketches matched with appropriate topographic sheets. The land capability map might have been more effective if tied more closely to the farming section of Part 2. But, once again, both textual and illustrative materials are clearly presented.

Part 4 offers a mix of Facts, Figures and Place Names. Covered are selected geographic facts (county populations and areas, city populations, mountain elevations, lake surface areas and reservoir areas and capacities) areal photographic imagery, topographic map coverage of Oregon, metric conversions, climatological stations, legislative districts, and miscellaneous districts. Part 4 concludes with a gazetteer section of 16 pages of index maps and 14 pages of locations including 1,600 of Oregon's place names.

The *Atlas of Oregon* is an excellent reference work that will be useful to anyone interested either in the state or in atlas design. Authorities were consulted to insure both accuracy and inclusion of most recent perspectives in both textual and illustrative materials. Overall, the text is well written and pertinent. The individual maps are pleasant to view and are well designed. Text and maps are well integrated and arranged in a meaningful sequence. Map legends and titles are precise and accurate. Symbols are clear and easily interpreted. Appropriate scales were chosen for each map so they are not overcrowded with information and lettering is easily read. Finally, on aesthetic grounds the entire atlas is a success. Colours are used well and the overall presentation is visually pleasing. This atlas project is successful on virtually every count, and those responsible for its production are to be complimented for their effort. Their contribution to knowledge about the land and people of Oregon is both substantive and original.

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A COMPARATIVE ATLAS OF AMERICA'S GREAT CITIES: TWENTY METROPOLITAN REGIONS
Robert Abber, Editor. Published by the Association of American Geographers
and the University of Minnesota Press. (Published in Canada by Burns &
McEachern Limited, Don Mills, Ontario.) 1976. 11-1/4 in. x 13-1/8 in.
503 pp., \$95.00 (U.S.)

Reviewed by Peter H. Nash, Professor of Environmental Studies,
University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

The "Comparative Metropolitan Analysis Project" (C.M.A.P.) was published in three volumes in 1976. Volume I is entitled *Contemporary Metropolitan America: Twenty Geographical Vignettes*. (Cambridge, Mass: Ballinger Publishing Company). It consists of four parts, and each part is a book. Part 1, *Historical Metropolitan Core Cities* includes Boston, New York/New Jersey, Philadelphia and Hartford/Central Connecticut. Part 2, *Nineteenth Century Port Cities*, contains analyses of Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco. Part 3, *Nineteenth Century Inland Cities*, involves Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul/Minneapolis, and Seattle. Part 4, *Twentieth Century Cities*, including Dallas, Miami, Houston, Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. Volume II is a single volume, entitled *Urban Policymaking and Metropolitan Dynamics: A Comparative Geographical Analysis*, and is also published by the Ballinger Publishing Company in Cambridge. Volume III is the "Comparative Atlas" being reviewed here, and much of the data assembled was used for volumes I and II. Owing to the many problems of atlas publication (including cost), Volume III was published by the University of Minnesota Press in Minneapolis. It should be also mentioned that the Ballinger Publishing Company has published the "Vignettes" of the twenty metropolitan areas separately as paperback editions, especially for classroom use.

In a Canadian publication it must also be reported at once that there is no attempt to include Canadian material to give the atlas a "North American" character. It is reported that in the early stages of atlas design, Canadian participation and the inclusion of Canadian cities were discussed with Harry Swain, Frank C. Innes, and Thomas R. Weir. Unfortunately logistical and financial constraints made Canadian participation impossible. Canadian readers with little experience in urban geography must be warned at the outset that it cannot be assumed that the U.S. experience and concomitant interpretation can be transferred easily to a Canadian context. The generous extent of freeway building, the high percentages of racial minorities in central areas, the political fragmentation of metropolitan regions, and many other factors give the urban geography south of the border a different flavour. It is not just a matter of numbers and age.

However, this does not in any way distract from the wealth of information contained in the tome about the twenty most populous regions in the U.S.A., data which are projected in more than a thousand maps, and which are explained, interpreted, and discussed in the accompanying text. The information concerns social, political, economic, and physical aspects of the cities and regions, focusing on such major topics as population, housing, land use, transportation, education, public health, racial and ethnic distribution, employment, poverty, and neighbourhood deterioration.

The Atlas has four specific "parts" involving 49 chapters, plus a foreword, preface, appendices, glossary, and index/gazetteer. Part I, "Introduction", involving five chapters, informs us how to use the atlas (contained in Chapter 1, which definitely must not be skipped), describes Metropolitan America, analyzes metropolitan competition and interdependence, pinpoints metropolitan problems (the "Are There Any Solutions?" aspects of Chapter 4 are rather sketchy at best), and identifies sources of information about American cities. This Part I describes the thorny questions which arose with reference to the selection of cities, topics to be covered, and map production. It also analyzes the myth and the reality of urban problems, with specific reference to different definitions of what constitutes a problem.

Part II, entitled "Current Patterns In American Cities", involving Chapters 6 through 25, focuses one chapter on each of the twenty metropolitan areas, organized into the four categories described for the four companion volumes above. (Part C in this atlas is labelled "Nineteenth-Century Inland Cities and Ports", an indication that the port functions of these cities could not be ignored in the label.) Each metropolitan area is given a clear and precise geographic introduction, and there is a summary statement at the end of each chapter. Particularly useful is a section for each metropolitan area which focuses on "topics of special interest".

Part III is labelled "Metropolitan Problems: Similarities and Differences among Metropolitan Regions" and contains chapters 26 through 48. This part is divided into topical sections, such as "A. Metropolitan Physical Environments", which contains Chapter 26: Private Water Supplies, and Chapter 27: Private Sewage Disposal; "B. Open Space for Metropolitan Leisure-Time Use", which includes Chapter 28: Seasonal Housing Units, and so forth. In each of the 22 chapters, graphic and statistical data between the twenty metropolitan areas are compared. Also contained in each chapter are general prefatory comments concerning the topic under investigation as well as some specific concluding comments. For example, in "J. Urban Renewal and Redevelopment", Chapter 48: Long-Term Housing Vacancies, the prefatory paragraphs give a thumbnail sketch of the history of housing abandonment, the definition and mapping of abandonment, and a differential analysis of long-term vacancies. The final section explains the complexity of causes of abandonment, especially since they represent a collective judgment by owner, landlord, and prospective occupant about the long-term future of residential places. One wishes the maps in this section were a little more legible: the measles (dots) for the various areas are barely noticeable.

Part IV, entitled "Policy Requisites for American Metropolitan Regions", contains Chapter 49: National, State, and Local Policy Considerations; Appendices; Glossary; and Index/Gazetteer. The narrative of Chapter 49 is excellent, especially the description of how the post-World War II era has ended, but that the troublesome facts remain. It focuses on problems of people versus problems of places and the various obstacles to effective government response to urban problems. It terminates with a section on policy considerations, which turns to the maps themselves and examines their implications for urban policy in the decade ahead.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS/LES COMMENTAIRES DE LA REDACTION

The incorporation of ACML is near completion. Since the last Annual Business Meeting the Constitutional Committee of Kate Donkin, Heather Stevens, Aileen Desbarats and Vivian Janes has been busy carrying out the revisions and the mail ballots as well as serving the final form of By-law number 1 to the lawyers. By September there were 53 ballots returned and these were all in favour of accepting By-law number 1 and proceeding with incorporation.

Now that all the hard work of writing the sections of the By-law has been completed and we are in the last steps of incorporation, i.e. awaiting the Minister's approval and the Letters Patent it is appropriate to look back down the road. Throughout the first years of ACML's development the constitution was the centre of heated debate with revisions, interpretations and more revisions being brought up, seemingly at every meeting. After the last attempt to rewrite the constitution was withdrawn it was decided that ACML was at a fork in the road. The choice had to be made whether to attempt to revise the constitution or to go towards incorporation. The result is obvious but it is imperative that all members realize the massive amount of work accomplished by the writers of the By-law. Without the perseverance, the dedication to ACML, of Bev Chen and the unfailing support of Barb Farrell ACML would not be so near its goal of incorporation. By-law number 1 defines terms, details, procedures for carrying out the business of ACML, describes the duties of the officers and outlines other important aspects which a well organized and sound association must know. The future officers will have a clearer idea of their roles and a better grasp of what is expected of them. The Association will be much better because of the work of Bev and Barb.

Once again it is time to change the editorship of the *Bulletin*. The next issue will be under the charge of Ron Whistance-Smith the map curator at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. With the long standing interest of Ron's in the Department of Geography publication programme and with the excellent resources at hand in the Department, Ron is most qualified to take on this position. No doubt Ron has already thought of ways to improve the *Bulletin*. With the continued support of the assistant editors and all the members Ron will undoubtedly provide ACML with interesting and valuable issues.

This *Bulletin/Proceedings* issue begins a new concept for ACML. The first post-conference *Bulletin* will include the major papers and reports as well as the minutes of the business meeting. As a result of this there will not be any more *Proceedings* issued as separate volumes. The *Bulletin* will be our main publication and as such will be emphasized in an attempt to improve the format and the quality of the items. Any of your comments on how the editorial board can achieve this improvement are always welcome. Let us know what changes or emphasis you would like!

Even differing viewpoints on moral philosophy are harnessed and the concepts of equality of Rawls versus Nozick are interpreted in terms of variances in distributions. The Atlas appears to show concern for the poor, not by frontal attacks on the environments of power, but by improving their plight via the enrichment of impoverished environments. Thus this publication is not designed to preserve the status quo; it is geared towards planned change!

Special mention must be made to map librarians for the "Technical Notes for Cartographers" (Appendix C), which points out that this Atlas is somewhat unusual because it was conceived, designed, and produced by subject-matter specialists rather than by cartographers. The appendix presents a brief summary of the rationale for selecting the scales, format, cartographic techniques, and production methods used. A salient consideration was that the "target" audience is the intelligent nongeographer. This aim was fulfilled, especially since the data are readily accessible to people with limited map-reading ability. Census tract boundaries were not included on the first maps. (This is welcomed, because U.S. Census Tracts are arbitrary statistical units which should not be reified by retention of their boundaries.) A compelling case for isopleth mapping is made and most of the maps show patterns by means of shaded isopleths that are in turn based on percentages or other simple calculations. The various methods utilized are described, such as the "eyeballing" of tract centroids on the basis of tract shape and area. The production of the Atlas required the design and execution of over one thousand maps and over 750 graphs, which are spread over some 400 pages. Economies in production were effectuated via page modules containing from one to six maps and using them repetitively.

In addition to the Central Cities and the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), the Daily Urban Systems (DUS's) are mapped for each area and the surrounding counties that have at least five per cent of their resident labour forces working in it. The employment core consists of the county or counties in which the central city or cities are located. (In New England the DUS's are defined on the basis of townships rather than counties.)

Abraham Lincon said: "If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could then better judge what to do and how to do it." This action orientation is reflected in this Comparative Atlas, and it has set a high standard for similar atlases in the future. Perhaps the advent of computer cartography will make some future maps more 'correct' from a quantitative point of view, but it will be difficult to surpass this atlas in terms of readability, and especially with reference to

comparability between various phenomena, the bedrock of geographic research. No Canadian counterpart exists, nor is there one envisioned in the foreseeable future. Perhaps this publication will be an impetus for efforts in that direction.

In addition to its technical assets, the Atlas is valuable because it assesses where the United States stood in 1970 with respect to a range of stated national urban-policy goals. The comparative documentation of a variety of social, economic, political, and physical aspects of about half of the total U.S. population yields skillfully drawn portraits of twenty regions showing strong similarities as well as huge contrasts. The tome is also an assessment of the management and performance of these urban regions in twelve major policy areas. From this benchmark further changes can be documented and evaluated. Yet the geographical patterns thus portrayed may be the symptomatic results of historical forces which may not continue into the future.

The Atlas is an inspiration to show us how phenomena are changing, and that this change is not linear. It provides a glimpse of new opportunities on the horizon. The forces of the sixties and the seventies will not be replicated in the seventies and eighties. The energy shortage, the environmental movements, the conserver society, and anticipatory planning (rather than correcting past mistakes) will see to that! A sad aspect of a publication of an atlas is that it always is an historical document. Inasmuch as it must be factual, the future is invariably shunned, although this publication, as indicated, makes a valiant effort in the forward direction. Even a snapshot of the "present" is dated; the data used in this atlas are of 1970 vintage, and many pronounced demographic and economic contrary shifts have taken place since. But such is the fate of an atlas! *A Comparative Atlas of America's Great Cities*, in spite of these inherent handicaps, is a truly monumental achievement in urban geography. It will be used by professionals and laymen, geographers and nongeographers, not only in North America, but also in other parts of the world, both as a respected source of vital and coherent information and as a research tool in urban policy development.

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CANADIAN URBAN TRENDS; NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE, VOLUME 1

Edited by D. Michael Ray et al. Toronto, Copp Clark in association with the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and Printing and Publishing, Supply and Services Canada. 1976, 322pp.

*Reviewed by Trudi E. Bunting and E. Roy Officer
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario*

Canadian Urban Trends: Volume 1, National Perspective is a collection of statistical materials (many previously unpublished) derived primarily from Statistics Canada information files. These statistical materials are complemented by a wide variety of illustrative maps, cartograms and histograms. The accompanying text attempts to clarify the precise meaning and significance of the data and to point out important relationships within and between different data sets. Volume 1 deals mainly with the 137 urban areas having populations greater than 10,000 in 1971. This volume is to be followed by two additional volumes on metropolitan areas. *Volume 2, Metropolitan Perspectives*, will treat the 22 1971 CMAs as single entities and as agglomerations of neighbourhoods presenting information on such things as family life cycle, income, and cultural characteristics in order to provide a broad understanding of the internal composition of metropolitan cities. We are told that Volume 2 will serve as a review or interpretive summary of the exhaustive data sets on metro sub-areas encompassed by the third volume in the series, *Neighbourhood Perspectives*.

The volume under review is divided into eight chapters grouped into four parts. Part 1 is an introductory chapter. The urban economy is the focus of the second part with chapters on labour force statistics and a functional classification of Canadian cities, manufacturing, and income variation by region. The third section of the book, entitled "Urban Population and Housing", consists of three chapters which deal respectively with age structure and family life cycle, ethnicity, and housing and household characteristics. The last section on urban interaction comprises one very short chapter on inter-city flows.

A problem we find with this volume is identifying its fundamental purpose. One has to be sympathetic with the basic premise that detailed and accurate information on Canada's urban areas is prerequisite to understanding urban problems or developing solutions to such problems. Nevertheless, questions of the selective inclusion of information, treatment of this information and its ultimate application will still remain. Here the authors are less helpful:

"...this data handbook series will not meet all the data needs of everyone concerned with urban Canada, nor are they intended as a review of past attempts at solving urban problems. Rather, the primary purpose of this series is to consolidate in a convenient form a judicious selection of the

wide array of data required for the intelligent diagnosis, analysis and solutions of the problems of urban and metropolitan Canada" (p.xiv).

Initially, we might question the juxtaposition of "convenient form" with "intelligent diagnosis, analysis and solutions". Many other researchers such as Lithwick (1970) have documented the complicated nature of the structure of the Canadian urban system, emphatically arguing that more intricate and sophisticated information is needed.¹ However, for the moment we hold the issue of appraising the text for the purpose of different potential users in abeyance and proceed to consider aspects of the volume in greater detail. This can be done through an examination of the textual presentation, the data, and the cartographic and illustrative materials.

The lack of integrating purpose is revealed by the disparate contents of various portions of the text. There is a fundamental lack of consistency among sections and chapters. A great deal of variation exists in scope, coverage, writing and format. Unfortunately, the following chapters fail to follow the rigorous set of guidelines put forward in Chapter 1 dealing with the information base (urban attributes, spatial scales, time periods) and themes. Consistency in dealing with the data base is lacking, and the themes, while identified occasionally in later discussion, remain largely implicit throughout most of the text. It must be stressed that, at best, this text is a purely descriptive - not interpretive - resumé of Canadian urban trends.

One might also be concerned with the great variation in scope or focus adopted in different chapters. Chapters 2 and 3 provide little in the way of basic data, moving into the realm of preliminary analytical findings. Chapter 2 deals primarily with Maxwell's work on the functional classification of Canadian cities, whereas Chapter 3 emphasizes measures of threshold concentration and incidence of Canadian manufacturing.² Both represent reasonably sophisticated types of research in their own right. To the reader unfamiliar with the underlying concepts this research is not explained adequately by the abbreviated textual presentation.³ In addition, one might seriously question whether or not semi-analyzed specific-purpose data are what is needed in this context.

1. Lithwick, N.H. *Urban Canada: Problems and Prospects*. Ottawa: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.
2. It seems most surprising that no historic perspective is provided on Maxwell's work which, in contrast to most Canadian urban research, has been carried out for three census time periods. The 1971 analysis is presented in this volume. The text fails to provide even basic references to earlier versions of this work (see Maxwell, J. 1968. "The Functional Structure of Canadian Cities" in *Readings in Canadian Geography*, ed. R. Irving and J. Maxwell, J. Greig and H. Meyer, 1972. "The Functional Structure of Canadian Cities" in *Readings in Canadian Geography* (Revised Edition), ed. R. Irving).
3. For example, the deviation of Maxwell's minimum requirements is not explained in sufficient detail for the average reader. Nor are the critical limitations of this methodology pointed out.

Unlike Chapters 2 and 3, Chapter 5, "Age Structure and the Family Cycle", and 6, "Ethnicity and the Cultural Mosaic", by Hill, are methodically written following the guidelines set out in the introductory chapter. However, one might ask why the chapter on ethnicity occupies approximately 55 pages when Housing and Household Characteristics is given only 30 pages and Chapter 8, "Inter-City Flows: the Patterns of Interaction", which might be considered to be the most important chapter in the volume on the grounds that it contains previously unpublished data, is covered in a meager ten pages.⁴ The format of this last chapter conforms not at all to previous chapters; it does not even provide the standard short concluding summary - an omission that can only be explained as sloppy writing or editing or both.

Of major concern in this text is the quality, nature and format of data provided. We find a number of problems here in terms of selection, basic definitions, documentation, format and accuracy. At one level it would seem that a text of this type might move in one of two directions. The first would be to present only selected and possible semi-analyzed data sets in conjunction with a carefully written discussion in order to outline what the authors perceive to be major trends in Canadian urban development. Chapters 2 and 3 would seem to fall into this category, although as already pointed out the discussion here leaves something to be desired. A second alternative would be to present a broad array of data in a highly flexible format of utility to a wide variety of users; in this case leaving the user largely on his own to sort out trends from the data provided. Other portions of the text seem to follow more in this second direction, though here we encounter problems of data format, selection and accuracy.

A fundamental problem in the text rests with basic definitions. Despite detailed documentation of the composition of individual urban areas (Table A 1.3) nowhere is any information given on the operational definitions of CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) or CA (Census Agglomeration) much less the rationale for such or changes in these statistical definitions over time.⁵ Related problems involve vague source documentation to "Census User Tapes" with no indication of what tapes are available or how they can be procured.

4. Again no historical perspective is given for similar work carried out earlier by Stone (see Stone, L., 1967. *Urban Development in Canada*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer; and Stone, L., *Migration in Canada: Regional Aspects*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer.).
5. One might expect some guidelines for readers who wish to recreate census boundaries over time; none is given. Nor is there any acknowledgement or word of caution to the problems that face researchers who attempt to use Statistics Canada in conjunction with data provided by provinces, regional and municipal governments, or special purpose agencies whose areal base is significantly different from that defined by Statistics Canada.

Many of the tables are poorly set up and difficult to use, hardly meeting the authors' claim of "convenient form". A prime example is Table A 3.3 which runs for twelve pages. This table is impossible to decipher without reading the fine print in the footnotes twelve pages further on; nor are these footnotes referenced anywhere in the titling of the table.

In terms of format many of the tables are presented in percentage arrays. Certainly this makes the data more readable and avoids cumbersome large numbers (though these can always be rounded off in thousands), but it means that the figures are effectively useless for anyone who requires raw data, and in the day of the pocket calculator, conversion to percentage format would not be a difficult task for the average user. Throughout the text useful statistical indices are provided to measure ethnic diversity, life cycle, manufacturing thresholds, etc. These indices can be of great utility but again one might argue that the raw data with an outline of indices that the reader could develop might be infinitely more useful.

Another problem to watch for in this volume is incomplete data series. For example, in Chapter 2 the labour force data (used in conjunction with measures of urban functional specialization) are presented exclusive of primary employment other than extraction on the grounds that the percent of the labour force engaged in primary activities in large urban areas is minimal. This means that forestry is excluded, hence the labour force data for certain B.C. cities such as Terrace, Prince Rupert and Prince George are very incomplete. Measures of functional specialization set out for these centres are perforce highly inaccurate.

Still another problem encountered in this text involves the consideration of the weaknesses and ambiguities in statistical definitions. In some cases this is dealt with quite reasonable. For example, while it is well nigh impossible to avoid some ambiguity in past and recent attempts to clearly classify ethnic origin, as is illustrated by the inclusion of the category "Jewish" in Table 6.6, "Ethnic Origin of Canada's Population, 1901-1971, Hill clearly sets out the values and the weaknesses of the data on origin, religion, and mother-tongue presented in successive censuses.⁶ This type of treatment is obviously needed in other portions of the text as well but is not found. In Chapter 4 on income, little consideration is given to the relative merits of different indicators of income (income of head, average family income, per capita income) and their availability over time. Nor is there any concern with the reliability of self-reported income (it is a known fact that a significant disparity exists between income reported for census purposes vs. income reported for income tax purposes) or what constitutes income and how these definitions have changed over time. As well, given the importance of unemployment in Canada, the relative paucity of unemployment data needs further explanation. Overall, throughout the text, one might reasonably criticize the lack of concern for historical information especially as standard definitions change over time.⁷

The accuracy of the data presented in this volume is a serious issue. Admittedly proofreading tabular data is an odious and time-consuming task. However, if a major purpose of the work is to present data, then it seems reasonable that the accuracy of such data is of extreme importance and that this, in itself, should represent one very good measure for evaluating the overall effort. In this case the reviewers are under a handicap in i) not having the original data to compare with information published in the text; and ii) not having time to peruse all the tabulated materials in detail since many errors and omissions can only be found when one seriously attempts to use the data. Only two tables have been used directly by the reviewers, namely tables A 2.3 and A 8.1. In both cases errors and omissions were found. Table A 2.3 outlines "Dominant Function, Specialization Index and Distinctive Functions of Canadian Cities, 1971". While it is hard to check these statistics thoroughly, at least one serious error occurs in the failure to identify finance, insurance, and real estate as distinctive for Toronto when the standard deviations presented in Table A 2.2 clearly indicate this function to be distinctive. In addition, the relevant statistics for the last two cities, Wookstock and Yorkton, have simply been omitted. In Table A 8.1, "Migration Ratios, urban areas over 10,000 1966-71", no data are provided for a series of cities with no explanation given for the omission.⁸

Finally, one general omission in the book is the complete lack of guidelines or references to further and/or additional data sources provided by Statistics Canada. Any reader who has encountered the frustrations of accessing and using published Statistics Canada data would find a general outline of published data sources invaluable. As well this book would be greatly enhanced by a guide to unpublished data sources and their relative accessibility.

National Perspectives, Volume 1 is augmented with a wide variety of maps, cartograms and histograms, many in two or more colours. Although the technical note on cartography by David H. Douglas (pp.319-320) sets forth the rationale for the types of symbols employed, in particular a defence of the use of a "standing linear bar" or pillar-type representation, a number of very basic cartographic principles are not fulfilled. Douglas states "The maps for Canada and North America are derived from Lambert projections,..." (p.320) which leaves the reviewers wondering what modifications were made to the Lambert conformal conic projection of the Lambert equal-area projection since no further explanation is provided.

6. In the matter of mis-statements and inconsistencies in the origin data presented in the 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 censuses the interested reader is directed to N.B. Ryder's 1955 paper, "The Interpretation of Origin Statistics" (*Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Vol.21, No.4, Nov.1955, pp.466-479).
7. For example, differences between '61 and '71 census data on net migration and education (Tables 1.2 and A 4.6) are documented but not explained.
8. One might ask why the net migration ratio has not been provided in this table.

No scale is shown on the maps of Canada or of regions within Canada and distance relationships therefore are at best impressionistic.⁹ Figure 1.8 of population growth rate, 1911-1971 assigns all of Canada north of 60°N, with the exception of northernmost Quebec, to a blank non-category. Despite the small population totals in the Arctic and Subarctic at least some classification ought to be shown on this very generalized map.

On the regional maps of ethnic origin for urban area population, the highest class-interval in the percent German, Italian, and East European on the maps is clearly inconsistent with the data presented in the histograms. In other cases there is little correspondence between the illustrations and tabulated data. Statistics for total labour force are presented in cartographic rather than tabular format which leaves the researcher with no exact information on the number of persons employed in each urban area. This type of problem occurs throughout the text.

The readability or convenience of many of the charts and histograms must be called in question. Figures 2.7, 4.5 and 5.1 are particularly poor. As with the maps, a large proportion of the diagrams are presented with no source documentation.

In conclusion, *Canadian Urban Trends, Volume 1, National Perspectives* is a significant work if only from the point of view that it does buttress the relative dearth of existing information on Canadian urban trends. The volume does provide useful statistical information which, with notable exceptions, is laid out conveniently and relatively easy to use. However, weaknesses in the book effectively preclude its use for either primary research or textbook purposes. Its main utility lies in secondary research, in the provision of illustrative data and material. Even at this level our conclusion would have to be that this text suffers from significant errors, omissions, discrepancies, and misrepresentations. Editorial work from the level of proofreading and documentation of sources to the overall integration of materials in the text is largely inadequate. We can only hope that some of these overall deficiencies are remedied in the forthcoming follow-up volumes in the series.

9. Nowhere in this text is there any data on distances between Canadian Urban areas.

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HISTORICAL ATLAS OF OKLAHOMA. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.
By John W. Morris, Charles R. Goins, and Edwin C. McReynolds.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976. pp.vii, 83 maps, Bibliography
Index. \$ 10.95 .

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The *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma* was first published in 1965 and has become a seasoned reference work on the historical geography of Oklahoma. Thirteen new maps have been added bringing the total number of maps to eighty-three. Several plates found in the earlier edition have either been revised or updated. Each map is supplemented with a page of text which continues the format of the original atlas.

The early and most recent editions of the atlas introduce the reader to the general physical geography of Oklahoma portrayed by maps of climatic, landform, and water phenomena. This first section has been expanded in the new edition to include contour and vegetation maps both of which are in colour. Historical geography is emphasized in the majority of the remaining maps. Attention is devoted primarily to the role of the Native American in the development of Oklahoma's past including the Five Civilized Tribes of eastern Oklahoma and the Plains Indians tribes of western Oklahoma. The distribution of the Native American of the state as of the 1970 census is mapped on a new plate. Additional maps focus on such topics as cattle trail and railroad routes, boundary changes and disputes, and Civil War battles in Indian Territory.

The bulk of the last section of the atlas is devoted to the economic and urban geography of Oklahoma. Several new maps in colour cover the agricultural and mineral resources of the state. There are also new maps concentrating on population migration, sub-state planning districts, and the SMSA's of Oklahoma. The atlas concludes with a select bibliography for each map and a helpful index which refers the reader to the map number.

The new edition has not improved upon several weaknesses found in the original atlas. The reader will find that symbols used for trails and boundaries are still difficult to discern. Although the Native American culture of the state is adequately covered, maps illustrating various other cultural traits are still lacking. Oklahoma possesses a rich ethnic history including Blacks, Italians, Czechs, Russians, and Irish which should be mapped from a temporal perspective. Religion is also given slight treatment with the exception of a map showing the distribution of missions in Indian Territory. Music and sports which have played an important role in Oklahoma's cultural history are likewise neglected.

Despite these shortcomings, the *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma* remains the basic reference work for geographers and historians who want a clear understanding of the background and current status of Oklahoma.

ATLAS OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY: THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA 1760-1790.

Editor-in-Chief: Lester J. Cappon; Cartographic Editor: Barbara B. Petchenik
Princeton: Princeton University Press for the Newberry Library and the
Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1976.

Leonard Guelke
University of Waterloo

The Atlas of Early American History: The Revolutionary Era 1760-1790 creates an immediately favourable impression. The large format (18-1/2 by 13-1/2 inches) is impressive, the cover is well designed, and a quick glance through the contents reveal that the maps are of a high standard of clarity and aesthetic appeal. The Atlas is without doubt a magnificent work, capable of holding its own in the best "coffee-table" book circles. The table of contents, acknowledgements, and introduction, however, quickly establish that its impressive appearance is not a substitute for the fundamentally serious objective of providing an accurate and penetrating view of early America in maps. There are maps of places and regions, cities, political boundaries, population, economic and cultural activity for the period before and after the Revolutionary War; and the War itself is treated in a section of its own. The acknowledgements read like a who's who of colonial history, and the introduction confirms what one already suspects, namely that an enormous amount of time and effort has been devoted to planning the Atlas and researching and designing the maps in it. It was with high expectations that the reviewer turned the final page of preliminaries to begin a detailed study of the maps themselves.

The first page entitled - The Space of Early American History - sets the stage by showing the thirteen colonies in the North Atlantic and world context. A map of Britain's North American empire shows the political situation at the end of the Seven Years' War. A second map shows the extent of the whole British Empire using an azimuthal equidistant projection centered on London. Accompanying both maps is a short text which highlights some of the crucial events behind the political geography of the period.

The Space of Early American History is followed by a series of maps showing eastern North America and the Caribbean (pages 2-7) about 1775. The basic scale of the series is 1:2,060,000 but some areas are shown at larger scales and the Caribbean is shown at a smaller scale, with larger scale insets of specific islands. The maps show administrative boundaries (colonies and counties with 1975 state boundaries for comparison), populated places (differentiating capitals, county seats and Indian villages) and selected roads. The identification of places is exceptionally easy, and this series of maps provides an invaluable source of information on the location of Colonial settlements of 1775. No attempt has been made to include population data on the settlements or to show regional settlement characteristics. The inclusion of settlement patterns would, perhaps, have been difficult, but population data could have been included without posing any major cartographic problems and would have added to the value of the series.

The Task Force on National Surveying and Mapping is charged with the following responsibilities, i.e.

- To investigate the present and future needs of Canada for fundamental surveying and mapping (S&M), specifically, the basic information obtained from geodetic, cartographic and related geographic activities.
- Consistent with the above, establish the responsibility of the federal government in meeting these needs.
- To analyze the relevance of current objectives, practices and resources of the federal government to the needs and responsibilities.
- To define alternatives for the conduct of federal S&M activities in future.
- To recommend appropriate action.

The Task Force has travelled across the country and has contacted various groups with the purpose of gathering information on such topics as geodetic surveying, topographic mapping, geographic mapping, aeronautical charting and land boundary and property surveying. The following gives you an idea of the scope of questions asked.

Topographic Mapping - the provision of topographic data concerning the Canadian landmass and its representation to national standards.

- (1) What use do you make of the national series of maps and related topographical data provided by the federal government?
- (2) Are the scales, accuracy, content, format and currency of information satisfactory for your purposes?
- (3) What specific requirements do you have which are not satisfied by the present family of data?
- (4) What are your needs for computerized (digital) topographic data?
- (5) How are your requirements determined and what response time is acceptable?
- (6) What do you do if no appropriate topographic information is available when needed?

The next section of the Atlas (pp.8-13) is devoted to detailed plans of the major Colonial cities at scales near 1:10,000. The plans include street names and many individual buildings are identified. The following cities are mapped: Quebec, Newport, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Williamsburg, Charleston, New Haven, Baltimore, New Orleans, Mobile, St. Augustine and Santa Fe. For some reason the scales of these city plans were not standardized rendering direct comparisons difficult.

The rapidity with which boundaries were extended and changed in the fluid conditions of new settlement and colonial wars can be confusing, yet a knowledge of exactly where boundaries existed (in reality and on paper) is often of vital importance. In a series of several maps (pp. 14-18) the Atlas seeks to establish where boundaries existed and to clarify their *de facto* and *de jure* status. The section on places and boundaries is followed by detailed maps of the Spanish Borderlands and the Indian settlements of the Ohio Valley (pp. 19-21).

Thematic maps on population, economy, culture and administration (pp. 22-42) concludes the treatment of the pre-Revolutionary period. The population maps show rural and urban population separately for the years 1760 and 1770. The rural population is shown using green dots (each dot representing approximately 200 people) on a pale green background land tint. Present-day state boundaries appear unobtrusively but clearly as white lines cutting through the background green. It is a pity that different colour dots were not used for free and slave populations. The impression of a homogeneous pattern of settlement is gained from the maps as they stand and no inkling of the fundamental differences between settlements in the north and the south is obtained. It might also have been possible to show the change in population from 1760 to 1770 by using a different colour dot for population increases on 1770 map. It is difficult to pick out the changes simply by comparing the 1770 map with the 1760 one. Relief shading would have been useful on both maps and is surprisingly absent. The urban populations are shown on separate maps by bars superimposed on a perspective projection of the eastern seaboard. Additional details of the population make-up are presented in fairly generalized maps showing ethnic groups (including the black population both slave and free).

The section on Economic Activity (pp. 26-32) is the most disappointing section of the Atlas. Economic activity is not related to the resource base and it is difficult to make sense of the editor's choice of topics. The series of maps on crop exports are particularly poor (pp. 26-27). The arrows showing exports become so large that it becomes impossible to estimate proportions. The location information is not important enough to justify cartographic treatment. A table (arranged geographically from north to south) showing the volume and value of exported produce by colony would have been easier to read and would also have allowed a wide variety of comparisons among the different colonies and crops to be made. The location of iron works and silversmiths are each given detailed cartographic treatment, but from the maps one gets no idea of

relative importance of these industries or the factors that might lie behind their patterns of distribution. A small map of societies promoting useful knowledge is oddly included here, instead of in the next section.

This section is on cultural activity, and includes maps on the travels of John and William Bartram, newspapers and printing presses, colleges, learned societies newspaper readership and religious congregations. (pp. 33-39). Many of these topics gain little from cartographic treatment. The travels of John and William Bartram, who are the only travelers to merit inclusion in the Atlas, would have been greatly improved if some indication had been given of the type of country they traversed. Instead their routes are shown on a plain background. The printing and newspaper maps are at inappropriately large scales; and a table could have been used to convey the same information more effectively. A small map showing the location of colleges assumes the reader will know that Harvard College was located in Cambridge and Yale in New Haven. This map gives no indication on this point of the number of faculty or student enrolment, although some information is to be found in the text.

A series of maps on the British Administration and Army in North America receives uneven cartographic treatment (pp. 40-42). A small map on an azimuthal projection of the world distribution of the British Army using square symbols to show numbers is clear and easy to read. The detailed perspective maps of North America are however, less successful. The bar graphs at a scale of one inch to 500 regulars are difficult to read and a ruler is needed to ascertain the troop strengths of the more important places. It seems to be a denial of the cartographic potential of a thematic map when one has to convert graphic symbols back to figures.

The section on the Revolutionary War itself (pp. 43-59) lacks any real excitement. Two series of maps at four maps to a page show the main theatres of military activity. With a little ingenuity all this information could have been shown on two pages rather than the six used. The maps show little more than the location of military activity, although the accompanying text is quite helpful. However, the maps themselves give no indication of troop movements and provide the reader lacking a background in military history little insight into what was actually happening. There are no maps of actual battles, although large scale location maps of the major battles are shown. Two pages of maps showing the American war in the European and world context are the most useful of all the maps in this section. The ingenious attempt using standardized squares to indicate the errors and distortions on Mitchell's map (which was consulted by the peace makers in establishing new boundaries) is a great success. A final map in this section shows Loyalist settlement in Canada and the West Indies.

The final map pages of the Atlas are devoted to the post Revolutionary period (pp. 60-74) and repeat the themes of earlier maps. There are four pages of maps on confederation and the west, mainly dealing with political and administrative issues. Other pages include population and cultural activity, but there is no economic section. Some of the maps one

might have anticipated in such a section are included earlier. The map section of the Atlas is concluded with a map of the United States in 1790.

The remaining pages of the Atlas (pp. 77-135) are devoted to a commentary on the maps and a discussion of source materials. This large section is obviously an invaluable addition to the Atlas, and an essential part for the serious researcher. However, the addition of this section does not add to the conceptual clarity of the maps themselves. There is as well, a good, comprehensive index. (pp. 139-157).

The *Atlas of Early American History* is not a great atlas. It contains a good deal of information that researchers of early America will find extremely valuable. However, it is not an Atlas that can be easily used by someone unfamiliar with early America. There are many gaps in the Atlas content and the information that is shown is often difficult to place in perspective. The decision of the editors to make this an historical rather than an historical geographical atlas, was, from a cartographic point of view, a grave mistake. A number of topics would have been improved with a more geographical emphasis. There are for example, no maps of the contemporary resource value of climate, soils or vegetation and several items are mapped in isolation. While many topics crying out for cartographic treatment are lacking, other topics which gain little from such treatment have been included. If all maps of marginal value were eliminated the Atlas could easily have been reduced by one third.

The responsibility for the general content of the Atlas was clearly outside the control of the cartographic editor; and the Atlas is, I suspect, a good example of what can happen when cartographers do not have an adequate role in the planning process. From the narrower perspective of cartographic design the maps are generally excellent. The symbolization is good and the information is shown - with few exceptions on maps of appropriate scale. The cartographic drafting and printing are of a high standard and give the Atlas the truly impressive stature of a quality book, and one might add an equally impressive price.

In the final analysis the editors of the *Atlas of Early American History* have produced a reference atlas, which succeeds in being dull in spite of its outstanding design and execution. There is still room for an historical atlas of this period. Such an atlas would be conceived and executed as a cartographic venture with an emphasis on using maps to bring out geographical relationships and place topics in general perspective. It would be an atlas with an emphasis on providing the reader with an understanding of locational questions rather than simply locational information. It would include maps of settlements and resources and seek to clarify the foundations of colonial settlement. Maps of battles would seek to portray the events in such a way that the reader would be able to follow the strategic thinking of the opposing commanders. This atlas however, has yet to be produced (although some of the maps that would merit inclusion in such a project do exist). It is a pity that the immense resources behind the *Atlas of Early American History* were not used more effectively to create an easily understandable picture of the Revolutionary era and even more disappointing that an opportunity to do justice to a theme with great cartographic potential was missed.

OXFORD REGIONAL ECONOMIC ATLAS. THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
 Prepared by the Cartographic Department of Oxford University Press.
 Toronto, Oxford University Press. 1975. 128pp., \$24.95.

Reviewed by Professor D.F. Walker
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University of Waterloo

Economic atlases are prone to go out of date quickly because of their nature. A combination of slow processing by statistical agencies and the time needed for compilation and production, can render them to a limited use even on the date of publication. A well produced atlas though is an invaluable source of information useful for both reference and teaching purposes. In producing a second edition in 1975 based on data mainly from 1971, Oxford has done economic geographers good service.

The second edition of the *Regional Economic Atlas of the United States and Canada* has many similarities to the first, a fact which makes possible some interesting comparisons between 1960 (approx.) and 1971. The overall format is much the same and, in both cases, reputable authorities have been consulted to compile the data. Visually, the colours of the new atlas are much more pleasing to my eyes, being generally softer and more subtle. I'm not so sure, however, that it is a good idea to add background shading (representing physical features) to the series of maps of mineral resources (pages 90-105). This tends to obscure the primary subject matter.

A number of maps have been improved in the second edition. For example, the population (pages 72-73) and physical ethnic group (pages 74-75) maps now both show trends for counties and census divisions as well as for urban areas. The new edition also has some useful additional maps on population, covering births, foreign-born, rural population and migration and income and employment (pages 76-77). Another major improvement is the fishing map (pages 88-89). This contains new data and is presented so as to give much greater visual impact. The chemical industry (pages 112-113) also receives a fuller treatment than in the earlier edition. On balance, the material covered in both editions has been improved as well as up-dated in the more recent one.

The question arises as to what an economic atlas should contain. About one half of the *Regional Economic Atlas of the United States and Canada* consists of maps showing general features of the various regions (relief, location of urban centres, major transportation routes) and maps covering the physical environment. Yet there are no maps on commerce, services and government activities which form such an important element in the current economy of North America. Why cannot an economic atlas present its regional maps (pages 9-45) in terms of urban employment, central places and trading areas instead of the traditional way common to all atlases?

Admittedly, tourism has a map but a number of aspects of the economy are neglected. One suspects that the publishers are trying to attract a general market for atlases and so feel the need to provide the traditional maps.

Personally, I would also like to see more maps of earlier time periods, at least to cover broad spheres such as the spread of settlement, population growth, changes in land use, and the expansion of manufacturing. One map, dates of railroad construction (pages 124-125), really seems out of place in this atlas. I would not suggest it be removed but rather that other historical maps be added to it. Candidates for removal to provide the necessary space would be some of the physical maps or the urban plans (pages 1-7) which are quite good but of limited value. I am sure this atlas will be useful to a large group of people. It contains a wealth of information, attractively presented. For an economic geographer it could do much more, and I hope that a third edition will involve a fuller revision.

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REPORTS/RAPPORTS

REUNION ANNUELLE, GROUPE SUR L'HISTOIRE DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE
 ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE CARTOGRAPHIE
 OTTAWA, LE 16 MAI 1977

*Compte rendu par Yves Tessier
 Cartothèque, Université Laval*

Ce groupe a tenu une session d'une journée dans le cadre du congrès annuel de l'Association canadienne de cartographie. On trouvera dans les lignes que suivent un compte rendu sommaire des principales activités que se sont déroulées lors de cette rencontre.

Ronald Eastman de l'Université Queen's a parlé de la "Canada's first map series: the three-mile sectional map of the West." Cette série cartographique, originant de levés cadastraux, a joué un rôle important comme carte topographique pour le développement de l'Ouest canadien. Le conférencier a dégagé entre autres trois caractéristiques principales de cette carte:

- (1) la planimétrie est d'un standard très élevé puisqu'elle a été faite par des arpenteurs;
- (2) le format, l'échelle et la projection sont en fonction du caractère cadastral de la carte;
- (3) l'information destinée aux usagers "civils" est particulièrement abondante. Cette communication a fait ressortir la valeur historique de cette carte, valeur qu'il est important de signaler à tout utilisateur qui veut tirer profit de cet important document cartographique. On peut rappeler ici que L. M. Sebert a publié un article concernant cette carte dans The Cartographer, vol. 4, no. 2, December, 1967, p. 112-119, et que cet article est également disponible sous la forme d'un tiré-à-part no. 38 qu'on peut obtenir auprès de l'auteur au Ministère de l'Énergie, des mines et des ressources à Ottawa.

Robert Hayward des Archives publiques du Canada a parlé de "The Canadian city atlases of G. M. and H. W. Hopkins, 1878-1881." Cette période a une originalité cartographique particulière caractérisée par les vues a vol d'oiseau, les cartes et les atlas de comtés et les atlas d'assurances. Hayward a montré comment une compagnie cartographique américaine a su se donner une "façade" canadienne pour ménager certaines susceptibilités nationalistes... Il a également fait remarquer que la très grande majorité des atlas portaient sur les villes du Québec. En effet, toutes les villes du Québec ayant plus de 8,000 habitants, sauf Hull, ont été cartographiées en détail. Il serait intéressant de savoir pourquoi. Le conférencier a dégagé l'importance de ces cartes et atlas comme source d'information sur la trame urbaine de l'époque, les quartiers, les voies de communication, bref sur l'histoire urbaine canadienne des années 1880.

Le Canada aurait-il servi de terre de prédilection pour les apprentis-cartographes qu'on désirait "envoyer aux colonies"? On serait porté à le croire, en entendant Richard Ruggles de l'Université Queen's parler des "The Hospital Boys of the Bay: The Hudson's Bay Company mapping apprentices." Il a évoqué le milieu d'origine, l'éducation et la formation que recevaient certaines jeunes Anglais de maisons de charité en vue de devenir de futurs navigateurs pour la H.B.C. Les "blue coats" étaient spécialisés en relevés littoraux, les "grey coats" l'étaient en relevés intérieurs... La connaissance de certaines conditions de production de cartes anciennes peut en faciliter la compréhension, comme par exemple la formation du personnel cartographique de l'époque.

Joan Winearls, bien connue pour son souci constant de porter l'étendard cartographique dans toutes les directions, a évoqué une de ces directions dans laquelle elle s'est engagée corps et âme, cette fois-ci du côté de l'éducation permanente en cartographie ancienne. "Reaching the public: the University of Toronto extension course on the history of cartography, 1977", c'est l'histoire d'un cours ayant requis un "tremendous amount of work" de la part du professeur qui a appris beaucoup en enseignant ... (la meilleure façon d'apprendre une matière, c'est de l'enseigner!), avec une clientèle très hétérogène: 1/3 de collectionneurs-cartophiles, 1/3 en histoire locale, 1/3 en histoire de la cartographie. La dichotomie collectionneurs /historiens n'a pas toujours été facile, les réactions aux expositions de documents ont parfois été mitigées, les exercices ont un rôle important à jouer dans cet enseignement, telles sont quelques constatations faites au terme de cette expérience, de même que celle de la difficulté de se tenir assez loin de l'histoire des explorations. L'expérience de Joan mérite d'être suivie, comme elle a elle-même encouragé son auditoire à s'engager dans des activités du genre. Et elle a parfaitement raison! Le "map librarianship" ne peut prétendre à une plénitude complète s'il ne comprend pas la dimension "instructional" dans sa définition. Le produit est inséparable de son mode d'emploi ... A nous tous de voir aux deux!

La session a été complétée par un tour d'horizon de certaines collections importantes de cartes anciennes: John Fortier, Ontario Archives; Frances Woodward, Special Collections, University of British Columbia; Jean-Marc Garant, Archives nationales du Québec et Ed Dahl, Archives publiques du Canada. Ce dernier a notamment évoqué certains projets envisagés, comme celui d'un centre de recherche sur l'histoire de la cartographie au Canada, la constitution de dossiers d'écrits et de sources d'information sur cette histoire, la collaboration avec d'autres institutions, la politique des échanges de documents, les expositions etc. Que ces projets soient des initiatives personnelles ou pas importe peu en définitive. Ce qu'il faut retenir, c'est que ces projets constituent des éléments forts valables pouvant faire partie de la définition de la politique d'un organisme national qui voudrait exercer un leadership de marque dans son domaine.

Cette journée de la cartographie ancienne s'est terminée par un brillant exposé d'un chercheur de l'Université de Sheffield en Angleterre,

le Dr. Malcolm Lewis, sur "The Maps of the Old Northwest by Richard McCarty and Alexander Henry the Elder". Le charme verbal de ce conférencier n'a d'égal que la rigueur scientifique de son approche de la perception d'un espace et de sa transcription cartographique.

Une rencontre du genre, entre cartographes, historiens et carto-thé-caires, permet de constater le degré élevé de complémentarité et d'interdépendance qu'il est important d'établir entre ces personnes. En effet, un document est le résultat d'une production intellectuelle que s'inscrit dans le temps, dans l'espace, dans les mentalités, dans un contexte technique précis. L'exploitation optimale d'un document fait appel à la connaissance des variables de cette production intellectuelle. Ceux qui s'occupent de cette exploitation (comme les carto-thé-caires par exemple) ont intérêt à se préoccuper de l'"environnement" des productions intellectuelles dont ils ont la responsabilité de l'organisation de la consultation. C'est dans cet esprit que je recherche la compagnie des cartographes, des historiens, des géographes, des éditeurs, selon les préoccupations du moment, que ce soit dans leurs laboratoires, leurs salles de congrès annuels ou leurs ateliers d'impression.

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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERINDIAN CARTOGRAPHY

Malcolm Lewis, a geographer from the University of Sheffield is the first Rebenzal Fellow at the Newberry Library's Herman Dunlap Smith Centre for the History of Cartography. For several years Malcolm Lewis has been gathering information for a bibliography of maps drawn by North American Indians. His work at the Newberry Library is a feasibility study for a definitive cartobibliography and will be circulated within a few months. In the meantime if anyone has information or questions, Mr. Lewis can be reached at the Herman Dunlap Smith Centre for Historical Cartography, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Submitted by Frances Woodward

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES, FALL MEETING

*Frances Woodward
Special Collections
University of British Columbia*

The Fall meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries was held at the University of California, San Diego, October 6-7, 1977. The theme was "Microcartography", which included papers on filming standards, filming programmes, and equipment.

The conference began Thursday afternoon with an official welcome by John Haak, Associate University Librarian, UC San Diego, and a former map librarian. The theme of the meeting was introduced by WAML President, Harold Otness, and a status report was presented by Stan Stevens on the National Micrographics Association Standards Committee on Cartographic Microforms. Lee Aggers, Chief of the Western Mapping Centre, National Cartographic Information Centre, outlined the NCIC structure and services, and emphasized that NCIC does not collect original data. The Centre collects and organizes information about data from various sources, and makes it accessible to users. The afternoon's programme concluded with an Ohio College Library Centre (OCLC) workshop on the UCSD terminals in the Central University Library. The evening began with a social hour at the beautiful home of Mrs. Muriel Strickland, Map Librarian, San Diego State University, followed by a no-host dinner at the La Jolla Village Inn.

On Friday morning we had five papers on microfilming programmes. Carl Lundquist outlined the 35 mm. microfilming of maps for aperture card application in the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering. He recommended using service companies to do black and white filming, as it is not economical to film less than 30,000 documents a year. The present technology is not satisfactory for colour microfilming, and one can do as well with an ordinary single reflex camera and Kodacolour II.

William R. Lataday, President of Lataday Instrument Company, described his 70 mm. microcartographic equipment and products, developed initially for the U.S. armed services. He films entirely in colour, and has developed a 4-colour automatic printing unit to go into the field. He has an interesting pocket viewer with great potential for outdoor recreation enthusiasts, although only hydrographic charts of the U.S. coast are available at present.

We moved on to 105 mm. microfilming with Charles Taylor, Assistant Director of the Cartographic Archives Division, National Archives and Records Service. The Cartographic Archives conducted a pilot study of filming manuscript maps in both black and white and colour. Over one third of the three million maps in the collection are manuscript, and many manuscript maps present special problems in filming. All of the "Old Map Series" of the Department of the Interior are available on microfiche.

Robert Markham, Coordinator of the Micrographic Laboratory, University of Northern Colorado, described his plans for putting topographic maps on microfiche. All the Colorado maps, plus an index of all the names of the maps, are available on microfiche. An index is being prepared to all the topographic maps. Sets of microfiche maps are available for hiking areas and national parks, and can be used with inexpensive hand viewers.

Gilles Langelier, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, and a member of ACML, described the programme recently begun of filming on 105 mm. all the maps in the published NMC catalogue. Filming may take 3 years, but when completed maps will be available on microfiche, or a "blow back enlargement" from the 105 mm. negative, which will replace the photostat copying.

Friday afternoon began with three papers on working systems. Jerry Greenburg, Chief of Data Acquisitions, National Cartographic Information Centre, described the types of records NCIC has, and the catalogues produced to make them available.

Bernice Kimball told us how a modern cartographer came to be in charge of a collection of historical maps on aperture cards. She is chairman of the Historical Committee of the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering. In compiling maps showing property changes, it was discovered that many maps were missing. Some 600 maps, including atlases, were gathered from libraries and offices around Los Angeles and filmed on 35 mm. and 16 mm. film, then mounted in aperture cards. The fiche has been well accepted, and is in daily use.

Gail Georgenson, Librarian at the Space Imagery Centre, University of Arizona, Tucson, described the Centre's multifformat collection with a computer linked microfiche retrieval system. An interesting concept, but with some built-in problems. Unfortunately, the computer programme is unique, and 1000 microfiche cannot fit into an 850 maximum fiche carousel.

Bill Talbot of the San Diego Blueprint Company described some commercially available reprographic services, and recommended using dealers or service companies with 105 mm. cameras.

The final speaker was to be Harrison Kimball, a professional photographer from Los Angeles, who was to talk about creating lecture slides from aperture card originals. As the programme was running overtime, Mr. Kimball offered to withdraw his paper. It is hoped he will take part in a future conference.

Most people departed immediately after the meeting, but a few survivors took the opportunity to sample one of the fine restaurants in San Diego. Unfortunately, the thousands of other people attending conferences in San Diego had the same idea! The third try proved lucky, and very appropriately was called the Chart House.

The Spring meeting of WAML will be held March 23-24, 1978 at the University of Washington, Seattle, where the cartographic resources of the Pacific Northwest will be highlighted.

It is planned to publish the papers of the San Diego meeting as a WAML Occasional Paper.

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- (7) Does your activity result in the production of systematic topographic data in addition to that provided by the federal government? Please specify.

Geographical Mapping - the provision of thematic and special cartographic products, the National Atlas and toponymic information on a national basis.

- (1) What use do you make of the family of geographical maps and data provided by the federal government? (Generally this consists of small scale maps, graphic portrayals of geographic themes, and gazetteers.)
- (2) What information of this type is produced by your organization?
- (3) What other similar geographic data is required?

If you have not had contact with the Task Force and would like to send them comments you may do so by contacting.

Dr. Philip A. Lapp, Chairman
Task Force on National Surveying and Mapping
Room 610, 615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0E9

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COVER. The map on this issue appeared in volume 16 of *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1746. It is a reproduction from an original in the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada. This map is of special significance to ACML because it is the fifth in the series of facsimiles produced by the Facsimile Committee. At the Cartographic Week in Montreal and Ottawa this particular facsimile drew the most attention and commendation. Serge Sauer and those who helped choose the map certainly deserve praise from ACML members for continued work well done.

CATALOGUING WORKSHOP, ACML ANNUAL MEETING
Montreal, May 21-22, 1977

*Comments by Vivien Bruce
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs*

As part of the annual conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, a workshop was held for those interested in learning more about the practical application of International Standard Bibliographic Description (Cartographic Materials) and the ACML rules. There were, however, some political problems in setting up this workshop. After plans had been made for a working meeting, news came through that the revised Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules would conform quite closely to the ACML rules and it was felt that it would be inadvisable to try to publish the ACML rules and thereby perhaps antagonize the Anglo-American cataloguing community. As the revised edition of AACR would not be available for some time, there was some hesitation about the feasibility of holding a cataloguing workshop without copies of any rules to give to the participants. For a while, it seemed that the workshop might be cancelled, but such a strong interest was shown by ACML members, who were even willing to give up a holiday weekend to attend, that it was felt that the workshop must be held and that failing established rules, the draft of ISBD(CM) would have to be used as a cataloguing guideline.

Thus, the workshop did go ahead, convened by Hugo Stibbe with the assistance of Vivien Cartmell, both from the National Map Collection. Hugo began the afternoon by outlining the ISBD(CM) elements and their punctuation to the eighteen participants. After this discussion, participants chose maps and sat down with the ISBD draft to work out a catalogue card for the items in hand. The convenors went from one individual to another on request to discuss the cataloguing problems which emerged. Participants got into discussions with each other which lasted over coffee. After the break, Hugo outlined the National Map Collection's procedure for choosing access points and tracings and talked about the need for standardization of area and subject headings.

By this time it was getting close to 5:00 p.m. A vote was taken and it was decided that only four members would return the next day to continue cataloguing and the meeting broke up.

Considering the situation, i.e. the lack of a finalized edition of cataloguing rules and copies of the ACML's own rules, the workshop was a very useful one. Perhaps when the rules are finalized, it will be possible to hold another workshop. Some suggestions for this workshop were voiced, namely:

- 1) using more Canadian maps as examples, as most of us are likely to have a larger quantity of Canadian maps in our collections
- 2) having several copies of each map to make it easier to discuss together the problems of a particular map

- 3) having participants suggest in advance some of the maps to be used as examples
- 4) breaking the participants into experienced and non-experienced groups
- 5) giving participants copies of the rules in advance

At any rate, the response was very good and those who had catalogued only a little or not at all found the workshop especially helpful. I am sure that the next time a cataloguing workshop is held, there will be as much enthusiasm as there was this year. Many thanks to Hugo and Vivien for being so generous with their time.

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ACML - IMPRESSIONS OF A NEWCOMER

Margaret Chang
Newfoundland Archives

The strongest impression of the ACML Conference that stays with me at this time, several weeks after the blessed event (by which time one usually remembers very little) is of the people who were the delegates to the conference and the very warm feeling with which their first and only Newfoundland delegate was greeted. This was especially soothing after the Ottawa debacle. As a group the people struck me as being very friendly, and certainly very vigorous. The men certainly have no monopoly on aggressive outspokenness (as is apparent in many associations) for the women are neither timid, unconfident or unequal).

Because of the particular conditions in my own work, I found the references to ISBD (CM) and the Canadian Cataloguing Rules for Maps very encouraging. Again, for the same reasons, the trips to the various map repositories were of great interest. Finally, at the Map Cataloguing workshop which began on Saturday afternoon, not only did I start to learn something very practical but I found out that there were other people who had to learn the same things. (That was very good for morale, for when you work in isolation without much background it is easy to assume that you are the only one who has problems with maps). The French sessions, while I could only follow them sporadically, were certainly appropriate and I resolved to see what I could do to be better prepared for the next time.

I hope it would not be out of place to offer some suggestions from the point of view of the newcomer to an association. Please make sure, first of all that addresses of accommodations are thorough and explicit and received well in advance. Also, before arriving at the conference it would be of great benefit if the brochures on local affairs, maps, etc. arrived while delegates were still at home. A list of the members of the association and their locations across the country would especially help the new members. If at all possible, it would be of great value to have the cataloguing sessions run throughout the Conference period, and not only at the end of the regular sessions.

To close, let me say that it has been very profitable and fun, to join the Association and that I hope to make it to the next meeting as a more seasoned member.

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IFLA MEETING, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1977
MONTREAL

Lorraine Dubreuil
University Map Collection
McGill University

The following information provides a brief summary of the discussion which took place at the meeting. Please contact Hugo Stibbe if you would like further details on any IFLA matters.

Agenda Item 1: Mechanism for future co-ordination of Canadian Association activities in IFLA.

Discussion: CLA will continue to coordinate IFLA matters. Meetings of Canadian IFLA delegates will probably be called at CLA Annual Meetings each year. Other meetings to coordinate the Canadian IFLA group will be called as the need arises.

Agenda Item 2: Distribution of IFLA fees

Discussion: The Canadian contribution to IFLA is divided up among the Canadian member associations according to each group's membership. If one divides the total Canadian vote allocation into the total Canadian contribution, one arrives at the figure of \$ 170 per vote. ACML will now have to pay \$ 170 to maintain its single vote.

Agenda Item 3: Distribution of Canadian vote entitlement.

Discussion: There was some question about provincial associations in Canada being eligible, however this matter may have been solved, as the Yugoslavia provinces have named associations to membership in IFLA as part of the Yugoslavia member associations. The Canadian group feel that IFLA is not using proper interpretation of the current charter in doing this. It was decided to leave this matter for the present time.

Other matters: Hilda Gifford suggested a coordination of the Canadian votes for the IFLA slate of officers to be elected to the Executive board of IFLA. The meeting agreed to support the following:

1. Harry Campbell - Canada
2. Jean-Pierre Clavel - Switzerland
3. Ilsa Granheim - Norway
4. Gunter Pflug - West Germany

There was some discussion on the fifth person, with a general consensus that Richard Dougherty - U.S. might be supported. Hilda will probably get some more information on him before the vote in Bruxelles on September 3rd.

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VIIITH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY
 Fifth Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography
 at the Newberry Library

*Frances Woodward
 Special Collections Division
 University of British Columbia Library*

Some 140 people from 15 countries gathered in the heat and humidity of a Washington, D.C., summer for the VIIth International Conference on the History of Cartography, August 7-11, 1977. It proved to be a very full week for the few who went on to the Nebenzahl Lectures in Chicago.

The conference had an unofficial start with a buffet supper at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Ristow on Saturday, August 6, for all those people already in Washington - about 70 people! Registration took place Sunday afternoon at the Park Central Hotel (much to the dismay of those unaware of a change of location, who had to trudge back from the Smithsonian in the heat), followed in the evening by the opening of the exhibition "Maps for an Emerging Nation: Commercial Cartography in Nineteenth-Century America," and a sumptuous "reception" at the Library of Congress. The director of the Library of Congress cut short his vacation on the west coast to rush home for the occasion. The evening was an excellent beginning for the conference.

The serious part of the programme began Monday morning with Session I, three papers on "Map Production and Trade". The first paper, by Brian Harley and Gwyn Walter, "British Map Collecting, 1790-1840: the Evidence of Sale Catalogues", was a preliminary report on a hitherto untapped valuable source of information on maps, publishers, and collectors. Tony Campbell and David Woodward gave papers on woodcut maps and wax-engraving respectively. During the lunch break there was time to look at the Exhibition or purchase Library of Congress publications in the Library's gift shop. The afternoon session comprised five papers on "The Science of Princes", dealing with cartography and royal patrons in four countries. The paper by Norman Thrower on Halley and his royal patron, and that of Helen Wallis on the Royal Collections, were an appropriate prelude to the evening's reception at the Folger Shakespeare Library. A special exhibition of "Early Maps and Atlases" was on display in the Tudor-styled hall. Departing guests met the Library's mascot on the doorstep, a sleek black cat called "Midnight". A number of people took advantage of our only free evening to try one of the better restaurants in Washington.

The National Archives and Records Service played host on Tuesday, with four sessions in their super cool auditorium, and a very nice reception. Session III was three papers on "Sea Charts". George Walker replaced Capt. Ayres with a paper on "The Hydrographic Work of the United States Navy." Arend Lang was unable to attend through illness, and his paper was read by Dr. Koeman. The fourth session was three papers on the "Cartography of Exploration". Cornelis Koeman reported on the "Manuscript Charts of the West Coast of North America by Gerard Van Keulen, 1711-1712", and Tom Smith discussed "Cartographic Retrogression: Vaugondy and the Fonte

Fantasy, 1750-1795". Marcel Trudel was unable to attend to give his paper on Champlain's 1632 map.

The afternoon session was to be five papers on "Asian Cartography," but Chan Lee was unable to attend. Mei-Ling Hsu reported on the recently discovered Han Dynasty maps of the Second Century B.C., and Kazutaka Unno discussed the origins of the desert symbol. After the papers people had an opportunity of seeing the special exhibition "Taking the Measure of the Land: Cartographic Images of the United States, 1804 to the Present", tour the Cartographic Archives (where there was an additional display), or see The Declaration of Independence and other documents in the main Exhibition Hall. The reception, held in the NARS Reception Hall, was not disturbed by the chiming of what sounded like "Division Bells" in Parliament, which turned out to be a short-circuit in the fire alarm!

After the two-hour dinner break, during which a number of people took advantage of the nearby National Gallery cafeteria, we had three papers on "American Cartography". Louis De Vorsey gave a paper on American Indian Contributions, Diane Rose outlined the life and work of pioneer cartographer Herman Ehrenberg (no relation to Ralph), and Dr. Peter Guthorn reviewed the post-waremployment of Revolutionary War map makers.

On Wednesday the Conference moved on to the Smithsonian Institutions. The day's sessions were held in the auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology, and coffee breaks were enjoyed in the Museum's Library, which had a special exhibition of maps and survey instruments, including the alleged astrolabe of Champlain. The Smithsonian supplied everyone with two large envelopes and generously paid postage to send home, by air, all the Conference papers, exhibiton catalogues, etc.

The morning began with Session VII, "World View" for which three papers were scheduled. The Dilkes were unable to attend through illness, and their papers were replaced by a short session on the "Historical Glossary of Cartographic Innovations and Their Diffusion to 1900" being compiled by the ICA Commission on the History of Cartography, conducted by the Commission's Chairman, Helen Wallis. Gunter Schilder presented his paper on the Blaeu-Hondius wall map of the world 1624.

The most controversial session, on "Techniques and Symbols", followed the morning coffee break. Tom Wray exploded the myth of Fiorini's projection, Denis Wood compared the development of cartographic symbols, specifically the depiction of hills, to the stages of man, and two scientific reports on the ink proved the Vinland Map Controversy is still very much a live issue.

After lunch in the Museum's Cafeteria, we returned to Session IX on "Regional Cartography". One of our three medical doctors, Saul Jarcho, gave a paper about Christopher Packe, physician-cartographer of Kent. (A number of references were made throughout the Conference to the affinity between medical doctors and maps.) William Cumming talked about a series of plans of New York, and P.D.A. Harvey discussed local maps of mediaeval Europe. The two Russian speakers were unable to attend. The penultimate session, on "Art and Cartography", produced two papers:

Karen Pearson on German landscape painting in the 16th Century, and James Welu who, through his artistic detective work ", has managed to reconstruct the map in Vermeer's Art of Painting.

At the closing plenary session everyone was invited to the VIIth International Conference to be held in West Berlin in 1979. The Conference adjourned to the Smithsonian Institution's administration building, the old "castle on the Mall", for our final reception, which took place in the Great Hall, where we viewed the continuing exhibition "The Federal City: Plan and Realities". The exhibition included three interesting scale models of Washington at various dates. After dinner we returned to the Museum for a special programme, an illustrated talk about Portuguese caravels by Dr. Joao da Gama Pimental Barata of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon. The day's programme was spiced with assorted announcements on the Museum's PA system, culminating in the national anthem played when the Museum officially closed for the day.

The final event of the Conference was an optional visit to the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, still in exile in Arlington. (The latest rumour is that they may be parolled in 1981.) Passengers and luggage were transported by bus from George Washington University to the functional but pleasant one-story building on South Pickett Street, where we were welcomed with coffee and donuts, and shown everything from treasures in the vault to the current maps on copyright deposit. We saw the people who are busy cataloguing atlases and working on the continuing publication, Geographical Atlases; the computer terminals where map cataloguing data is fed onto MARC tape; the computer terminals where the reference librarians can tap the memory banks of the Library of Congress; - and the acres of map cabinets containing 70 years' accumulation of uncatalogued maps! The Geography and Map division had a special exhibiton for us, of maps by and about the "Indians of North America".

At last the clock struck 12:00, and the Conference was over. It was time for us to bid a fond farewell to new friends and old as the bus departed, to deliver some people to the airport on the way back to Washington. It was an excellent Conference, and all the organizers in the various sponsoring institutions in Washington are to be congratulated. The programme was interesting and well-balanced, and the social events, particularly the Library of Congress reception, were most memorable occasions.

About 25 people went on to Chicago for the Fifth Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library. About 200 people attended the lectures, which this year had the theme "Mapping the Great Lakes Region: Motive and Method". The Newberry Library had a special exhibition for the occasion, and the lectures will be published.

The programme began Thursday evening, 11 August, with Conrad Heidenreich introducing "The Early Period of Exploration: Champlain to Franquelin, 1603-1688," followed by a reception and very enjoyable entertainment provided by the leaders of the La Salle Expedition II, a group of young people who retraced La Salle's journey from Montreal to the mouth of

the Mississippi. "La Salle" told us of their experiences en route, coping with the summer heat, the snow and ice of winter 1976-1977, and some of the incidents which occurred in places visited, interspersed with authentic songs of the period (ably assisted by Jean-Marc Garant).

On Friday the first of four speakers, Jean-Marc Garant, continued the story from "Franquelin to Bellin", followed by G. Malcolm Lewis with "Changing National Perspectives on the Great Lakes, 1755-1795." Following the morning session, the Chicago Map Society sponsored a pre-luncheon reception. The afternoon topic was land survey, with Hildegard Binder Johnson on "Ideology and Reality: an Evaluation of the U.S. Land Survey in the Great Lakes Region," and Lou Sebert on "The Canadian Land Survey, 1780-1850." Lou spoke from the point of view of the surveyor, and just happened to have a Gunter's chain and a section of tree with two overgrown blazes with him! Friday evening was free, and a number of visitors were introduced to local restaurants by Chicago friends.

On Saturday morning R.W. (Sandy) Sandilands told the story of "Hydrographic Surveying in the Great Lakes during the Nineteenth Century". The final speaker was Helen Hornbeck Tanner, who summarized all the "Motives and Methods of Mapping the Great Lakes" related by the previous speakers.

The final event was a reception and luncheon at the Chicago Racquet Club, sponsored by Andrew McNally III. Messrs. McNally and Nebenzahl were both wearing ties printed with antique maps. After lunch several people visited the "shop" of Kenneth Nebenzahl Inc. on one of the top floors of a modern skyscraper in downtown Chicago. Joan Winearls and I succeeded in reaching the Newberry Library in time for Bob Karrow to show us a few of the cartographic treasures (and to make a few purchases at the Newberry's gift shop, including Library T-shirts!) before the Library closed. As we left the great iron gates were locked behind us, ending a rather hectic, but very informative and enjoyable week of historical cartography.

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QUELQUES COMMENTAIRES SUR LE DERNIER CONGRES DE L'ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Céline Laperrière-Boyer
Cartothèque
INRS - Urbanisation
Montréal

Le campus de l'Université McGill, oasis de verdure situé aux limites du centre-ville de Montréal, accueillait récemment, du 18 au 22 mai 1977, les participants du onzième congrès de l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes. La saison estivale était déjà commencée dans la métropole et nous avons eu droit à quelques chauds rayons de soleil dans les rares moments libres que nous laissait l'horaire chargé.

Ouvert au son d'un piano plus que vénérable, le congrès s'est déroulé tambour battant sous la baguette (bien discrète) de Lorraine Dubreuil grande responsable du succès de cette réunion annuelle à laquelle participaient 47 cartothécaires. L'Ontario dominait avec 22 représentants, mais la délégation des Archives publiques d'Ottawa comprenant environ 7 personnes, les 15 Québécois présents ne se sont pas sentis en reste vis-à-vis de leurs voisins. Il est à souhaiter que nous soyons aussi nombreux, sinon plus, l'an prochain à Victoria.

Pour ma part, j'ai été très heureuse, jeudi matin, de revoir mon ancien professeur de climatologie à l'Université de Montréal, monsieur B.J. Garnier, qui nous a souhaité la bienvenue au nom du département de géographie de McGill; mon seul regret, c'est que son propos se soit déroulé uniquement en anglais, alors qu'il s'exprime dans un français si savoureux. Parlant de langue française, les francophones ont eu le bonheur de constater l'importance qu'a pris le français au congrès de 1977 comparativement aux précédents, notamment celui de Sackville auquel j'ai assisté en 1975. Parmi les exposés à Montréal, quatre ont été faits en français, de même qu'une partie des présentations. Cette nouvelle orientation se justifiait du fait de la tenue de congrès au Québec et de la participation plus nombreuse des francophones; en effet, pour la première fois, les cartothèques de Rimouski, Sherbrooke et Trois-Rivières étaient représentées.

Moins régional dans les sujets qu'il a abordés que le congrès de Sackville en 1975, celui de 1977 a toutefois permis à messieurs André Cloutier et Pierre Paradis de nous entretenir de la réalisation de l'Atlas socio-économique de Boischatel, dont chacun d'entre nous a reçu un exemplaire. Cette municipalité de la banlieue de Québec a eu la chance, en 1974, d'être choisie par un groupe de professeurs,

techniciens et étudiants du CEGEP de Limoilou dans le cadre d'une expérience pédagogique unique au Québec: comment "brûler" une équipe en 15 semaines! De son côté, monsieur Claude Paulette, délégué de l'Editeur officiel du Québec, a mis l'accent sur l'aspect esthétique de la carte ancienne, en présentant à notre assemblée de cartothécaires la sélection de documents cartographiques anciens que le gouvernement du Québec a entrepris de publier récemment. Dorénavant, pour être à la page, il faudra afficher la carte de Gédéon de Catalogne, à la maison ou au bureau.

La Collection nationale de cartes et plans a été largement représentée au congrès de Montréal: Hugo Stibbe, Gilles Langelier et Betty Kidd nous ont successivement mis au courant des activités auxquelles participe la cartothèque nationale du Canada. L'Ontario nous a fait connaître un fonctionnaire de son ministère des Richesses naturelles qui a su capter notre attention grâce à d'amusantes réflexions sur la politique et les politiciens, le gouvernement et la bureaucratie, tout en nous instruisant sur le programme cartographique ontarien.

L'un des principaux mérites de ce congrès a été l'éclaircissement d'un des plus grands mystères de tous les temps, à savoir l'absence de la première édition de certaines cartes topographiques canadiennes au 1:50,000; nous rendons hommage à la perspicacité de Serge Sauer qui a su détecter cette faille et toute notre gratitude va à Lou Sebert qui a su aussitôt éclairer notre lanterne à ce sujet. Imaginez-vous qu'aux alentours des années 1950, au moment de la conversion des cartes topographiques de l'échelle 1 mille au pouce à l'échelle 1:50,000, deux messieurs du ministère des Mines et des Relevés techniques ne réussirent pas à s'entendre sur la question suivante: une carte agrandie du 1:63,360 au 1:50,000 devient-elle une première édition de la nouvelle série ou une seconde édition du même document cartographique? Et nous subissons aujourd'hui les désagréments de ce dilemme qui ne fut jamais tranché.

On ne saurait parler d'un congrès, si sérieux soit-il, sans mentionner le côté social de la chose. A Montréal, vu la proximité des activités du centre-ville, la solidarité du groupe a été moins prononcée qu'à Sackville. On a même accusé les francophones de faire "bande à part" à l'heure du lunch; en fait, nous profitons de l'occasion pour tenir une réunion régionale à la cafétéria du R.V.C. Cette expérience gastronomique ne soulevant pas l'enthousiasme général, le lendemain midi, nous nous retrouvions tous dans un bon petit restaurant français où "M.Doll" a lui aussi fini par s'attabler. Le jeudi soir avait lieu le banquet, au Faculty Club de l'université, où le faste du décor, victorien si je m'abuse, en a surpris plus d'un(e). Le repas était délicieux

mais je n'ai pu m'empêcher de regretter le homard de l'Université de Mount Allison. Il y avait aussi le "toast à la reine" au banquet de 1975, geste que personne n'a osé reprendre à Montréal cette année. La soirée s'est poursuivie de façon plus ou moins traditionnelle: des chants, des histoires et même une tournée nocturne de Montréal par un groupe d'anglophones alors que d'autres s'en allaient tranquillement dormir chez eux.

N'ayant pas participé aux activités de la fin de semaine, je ne saurais les commenter, si ce n'est pour exprimer le regret qu'au congrès de 1977, à Montréal, on a un peu oublié qu'une bonne partie des cartothécaires canadiens sont d'abord des géographes et que des excursions sur le terrain - surtout lorsque le temps est invitant - suscitent toujours beaucoup d'intérêt. C'est d'ailleurs l'un de mes bons souvenirs du congrès de Sackville.

Mais je ne voudrais pas terminer sur une note négative; le congrès tenu à McGill en 1977 s'est déroulé de façon admirable, grâce à une organisation minutieuse. C'était une réunion d'information et de travail; je pense qu'on a bien travaillé et qu'on est reparti, chacun de son côté, avec une meilleure connaissance des autres et des préoccupations communes.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor, A.C.M.L. Bulletin

At the annual meeting of the A.C.M.L., records inventory forms were distributed to all officers with the request that these be prepared for each type of record created by that officer. These inventory forms are necessary if a records schedule is to be created. Without a records schedule the development of the A.C.M.L. Archives will be haphazard and random, and the collection will require considerable work each time new records are acquired.

It was requested that the inventory forms be returned to the A.C.M.L. Archivist within six months. Three months have now elapsed and, although archival material has been added to the Archives, no completed inventory forms have been received. It is hoped that the records schedule can be completed as soon as possible after the end of the calendar year. Officers, please take a few minutes to complete the inventory forms.

*Dorothy Ahlgren
National Map Collection
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3*

A MCGILL, EN MAI 1977

*Diane Boisvert, responsable
La Cartothèque
Département de géographie
Université de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, P.Q.*

J'avais promis au rédacteur de lui transmettre mes impressions sur le congrès 1977 à McGill. C'est avec un mois et demi de retard (because les vacances) que je viens raconter en bref ma première expérience au congrès de l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes.

C'est avec un peu d'inquiétude que je m'y suis rendue. Je me consolais en me disant dans un langage bien populaire "qu'avec une langue on va partout". Je me suis vite rendue compte qu'avec deux langues (français et anglais) c'était beaucoup mieux.

Ce petit problème de langue réduisit mes rencontres. Bien des personnes que étaient là auraient été intéressantes à rencontrer pour moi. Hélas! Mais celles avec qui j'ai pu jaser un peu valaient le déplacement.

L'association m'est apparue comme en étant une très bien structurée. Les personnes présentes se connaissaient de puis longtemps et travaillent en coopération. Les conférences étaient dans un certain pourcentage assez techniques. Les cartothécaires présents sont en majeure partie employés de cartothèques existant depuis longtemps et par le fait même bien organisées et acceptées comme telles dans leur milieu. Les cartothèques, comme celle pour laquelle je travaille, sont souvent perçues au début comme un caprice (quelque peu dispendieux) d'un département et l'ascension vers un statut en règle est très pénible.

Notre université est bien jeune (23 ans) mais j'ai bon espoir qu'en vieillissant elle se dotera d'une vraie cartothèque universitaire comme celles qui existent un peu partout au Canada et même au Québec.

Même si j'aurais aimé participer plus à ce congrès, les personnes que j'y ai rencontrées et les choses que j'y ai apprises me seront bien précieuses pour demain.

A Victoria, peut-être?

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SELECTED NEW MAPS

ALBERTA

*Compiled by The University Map Collection
The University of Alberta*

Developments in Alberta Maps and Mapping

Alberta Energy and Natural Resources have begun adding contours to the 2 mile series. The contours are at present taken from the 1:250,000 NTS series. Most are overprinted on the forest cover map but some have the contours printed in black on the back of the map. Use of a light table is then necessary to view the relationship between topography, drainage, forest cover and cultural information.

Eliminated from the new edition of the 1:500,000 Provincial Access map are the seismic lines. The scale was not considered appropriate for this information. However it was useful for showing the concentration of exploration. Included on this map for the first time are locations of oil refineries, gas plants and historical sites. The same map is available as a Relief Map of Alberta. Hypsometric tints are used to show relief.

Alberta Energy and Natural Resources have moved to: 2nd flr. North Tower
Petroleum Plaza
9945-108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2G6

Alberta Transportation made no changes in the "Official Road Map" for 1977. The title was altered to read "Official Road Map 1976/77".

Alberta, Provincial Base Map 1:500,000. Edmonton, ENR (Alberta Energy and Natural Resources), 1977. 4 sheets. (NW, NE, SW, SE). \$2.00 per sheet.

Alberta, Provincial Base Map (Relief map) 1:500,000. Edmonton, ENR, 1977. 4 sheets. (NW, NE, SW, SE). \$2.00 per sheet.

Alberta (Settlement areas map) ca. 1:1,500,000. Edmonton, ENR, Nov., 1975 (expect a new edition Nov., 1977). FREE

Alberta, Forest Service Base Map, 1:1,013,760. Edmonton, ENR, 1977. \$1.50

Alberta, Forest Protection Areas, 1:1,520,640. Edmonton, ENR, 1976.

Alberta, Provincial Access Series, 1:253,440. Edmonton, ENR, 1975-77. \$1.50 per sheet.

74 E/D - 1975
74 M/L - 1975
82 G - 1975
82 N - 1975
83 G/B - 1975

83 N/K - 1975
83 O/J - 1975
84 E/D - 1975
84 F/C - 1977
84 H/A - 1975

Alberta, Forest Cover Series, 1:126.720. Edmonton, ENR, 1976. \$2.00 per sheet.

83 B/NW	84 N/NE	83 C/NE
84 D/NE	84 M/NE	84 E/SW
84 D/SW	84 L/SW	84 E/SE
84 D/SE	84 L/SE	73 M/NW
84 C/NW	84 J/NW	74 D/SW
84 C/SW	84 K/SW	83 C/NE Comp.
84 C/SE	84 K/SE	82 J/NW Comp.
84 A/SE	84 K/NW	74 E/NE
83 O/NE	84 I/SE	73 L/NE
83 O/SE	84 H/SE	73 L/SW
83 N/NE	84 F/NW	73 L/SE
83 N/SE	84 F/SW	83 N/SW
84 P/NE	84 F/SE	83 M/SW
84 N/NW	84 E/NE	83 M/SE
83 J/NE	83 I/NW	83 K/NW
83 I/SW	83 I/SE	83 I/NE
83 F/SE	83 E/NW	83 G/SE
		83 E/NE

Alberta, Provincial Record Series (Forest Cover) - diazo copies. 1:63.360. Edmonton, ENR, 1976. \$0.75 per sheet.

83 F/12	83 B/6	84 H/13
83 F/5	83 B/5	84 H/12
83 C/16	82 O/13	84 H/11
83 C/15	82 O/9	
83 C/14	82 O/7	
83 C/7	82 O/2	
83 C/1	82 G/10	
83 B/12	82 G/7	
83 B/11	83 K/10	
83 B/10	84 H/14	

Alberta Air Facilities Map, 1:1.013.760. Edmonton, Alberta Aviation Council, 1976. Guide/list of services, 86p. \$10.00.

Geological Highway Map of Alberta, 1:1.584.000. Calgary, Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists.

Bedrock topography of the Whitecourt area, NTS 83 J. Edmonton, Alberta Research, 1977. \$1.00. With report \$2.00.

Soils of the Lethbridge area (NW 82 H), 1:126.720. Edmonton, Alberta Institute of Pedology, 1977. \$2.00.

Generalized land capability for dryland agriculture in Alberta. 1:2.800.000. Edmonton, Alberta Institute of Pedology, 1977. Soil Survey No. M - 77 - 5. \$0.75.

The Alberta Limousin Herd map and directory. 23" x 18" on sheet 32" x 22".
Red Deer, Supplement to the Limousin Leader, July, 1977.

Alberta (base map), 1:3.500.000. Alberta Transportation, 1976. \$0.10.

Alberta (base map), 1:2.600.000. Alberta Transportation, 1975. \$0.10.

Alberta (with NTS overprint in red), 1:3.500.000. Alberta Transportation,
1976. \$0.10.

Alberta (Oil Sands area), 1:25.000. Edmonton, Alberta Transportation,
1976-77. 108 contoured, orthophoto line maps. \$1.00 per sheet.

(Alberta towns orthophoto line maps), 1:5.000. Edmonton, Alberta Transpor-
tation, 1976- . \$1.00 per sheet.

The sheets are contoured and have a standard size of 71 x 93 cm. Ten towns
have been done so far. The number of sheets varies with each town.

(Alberta towns, photo mosaics) 1:5.000. Edmonton, Alberta Transportation,
1971- . \$1.00 per sheet. Most towns in this series are complete in one
sheet. They are not contoured. Fifty two sheets have been issued so far.

EDMONTON

Edmonton '78, pictorial map, 34" x 22" . Edmonton, Commonwealth Games Asso-
ciation, 2nd edition, 1977. FRFE

COUNTIES AND MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS, LAND OWNERSHIP MAPS.

County of Ponoka No. 3, 1:80.000. Ponoka, County of Ponoka, 1975

County of Red Deer No. 23, 1:39.600. Red Deer, County of Red Deer, 1977
\$3.50

County of Stettler No. 6, 1:44.350. Stettler, County of Stettler, 1976.

County of Lacombe No. 14, 1:38.000. Lacombe, County of Lacombe, 1975.
\$3.50

County of Smoky Lake No. 13, 1:44.350. Smoky Lake, County of Smoky Lake,
1975. \$4.25

County of Vermilion No. 24, 1:44.350. Kitscoty, County of Vermilion, 1977.
\$3.50

County of St. Paul No. 19, 1:38.000. St. Paul, County of St. Paul, 1975.
\$4.50

County of Athabasca No. 12, 1:38.000. Athabasca, County of Athabasca, 1975.

County of Camrose No. 22, 1:44.350. Camrose, County of Camrose, 1977.
\$4.00

- County of Paintearth No. 18, 1:38.000. Castor, County of Paintearth, 1975. \$3.00
- County of Lamont No. 30, 1:44.350. Lamont, County of Lamont, 1976. \$4.00
- County of Leduc No. 25, 1:39.600. Leduc, County of Leduc, 1977.
- County of Flagstaff No. 29, 1:39.600. Sedgewick, County of Flagstaff, 1977.
- County of Mountain View No. 17, 1:44.350. Didsbury, County of Mountain View, 1977. \$4.50
- County of Wheatland No. 16, 1:37.600. Strathmore, County of Wheatland, 1975. \$5.00
- County of Strathcona No. 20, 1:44.350. Sherwood Park, County of Strathcona, 1976.
- Municipal District of Fairview No. 136, 1:47.500. M.D. of Fairview, 1977.
- Municipal District of Sturgeon No. 90, 1:39.600. Morinville, M.D. of Sturgeon, 1977. \$3.00
- Municipal District of Kneehill No. 48, 1:43.500. Three Hills, M.D. of Kneehill, 1976. \$4.00
- Municipal District of Foothills No. 31, 1:47.500. High River, M.D. of Foothills, 1975. \$5.00
- Municipal District of Starland No. 47, 1:44.350. Morrin, M.D. of Starland, 1977. \$3.00
- Municipal District of Smoky River No. 130, 1:50.600. Falher, M.D. of Smoky River, 1977. \$3.25

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

- Plant Communities of Truelove Lowland, Devon Island, N.W.T., 1:15.385. On verso is Soil map of Truelove Lowland and vicinity, Edmonton, University of Alberta, University Press. \$3.00

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Compiled by the Map Division
University of British Columbia*

British Columbia Administrative boundary maps:

Published by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Victoria, B.C., and obtainable from Map and Air Photo Sales Office, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of the Environment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., V8V 1X5

1J series - \$1.00 each

British Columbia assessment areas, July 18, 1975. (1JT) 1:1,900,800.
British Columbia forest, grazing and range districts 1977. (1JJ) 1:2,000,000.
British Columbia human resources regions (July, 1970). (1JQ) 1:2,000,000
British Columbia resource management regions (1975) (1JU) 1:2,000,000

1S series - 1:5,322,240. 25 cents each.

British Columbia assessment areas, April 1975. (1ST).
British Columbia (base map). (1S) 1977.
British Columbia highway districts as at April 1, 1976. (1SV)
British Columbia human resources regions, July 1976. (1SQ).
British Columbia land management regions and districts (1977?). (1SA).
British Columbia resource management regions, revised Sept. 1975. (1SI).
British Columbia water districts April 1, 1977. (1SW).
British Columbia topographic system, (1977?) (1SNT).

Cowichan Valley Regional District legal base maps. ca 1:72,000. (Duncan).
Cowichan Valley Regional District, (197-). 10 sheets, \$71.00.

Fraser River Delta and Estuary Region, federal land ownership and jurisdiction. 1:50,000. Vancouver, Fisheries and Environment Canada, Lands Directorate, 1977. Free

Fraser River Delta and Estuary Region, outdoor recreation. 1:50,000.
Vancouver, Fisheries and Environment Canada, Lands Directorate, 1977. Free

Fraser River Estuary/Delta, biological resource zones and proposed developments. 1:50,000. Vancouver, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Marine Service, 1976. Free. (Obtainable from Dr. C.D. McAllister, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Marine Services, P.O. Box 100, Nanaimo, B.C., V9R 5K4).

British Columbia (continued)

Northwestern British Columbia Communications 1:1,000,000. Victoria, Environment and Land Use Committee Secretariat, Resource Analysis Unit, Geographic Division, 1975. \$1.00.

Street Maps: Greater Vancouver (WL 163). ca 1:19,200. Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District, Planning Dept., 1977. 3 sheets. \$7.50 set.

Information on sheets is "generally updated to 1974 but errors may occur". Planning Dept., July 27, 1977. They do! (M.W.)

Street map: Greater Vancouver (WL 170). 1:9,600. Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District, Planning Dept., 1977. 7 sheets (made by U.B.C. into 21 sheets). \$17.50 set.

For accuracy see above entry.

Surficial material of the Southwestern Fraser Lowland. 1:50,000. Vancouver, Fisheries and Environment Canada, Lands Directorate, 1977. Free.

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CANADA MTS MAP INDEXES

The Canada Map Office is pleased to announce the publication of three new indexes to the National Topographic System Maps of Canada. These three indexes give you an indication of the map coverage of Canada at all scales. Reference to the front panel of the indexes shows the coverage limits of each index.

The new indexes will supercede all previous topographic map indexes published by the Canada Map Office.

Additional copies of the indexes are available at no charge upon request from:

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

Source: Canada Map Office Newsletter.

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NOTICE BOARD

FACSIMILE MAPS AND PRINTS are available from Woodward's Stores (Vancouver) Ltd. They have a number of facsimile prints, and two charts from Vancouver's Voyages, which were commissioned a few years ago from the firm of Olwen Carado Evans, in Wales. The prints are available from the Picture Framing Department of the main store, 101 West Hastings Street, Vancouver V6B 4G1., and the Oakridge store, but may eventually be transferred to the Souvenir Department of all the stores.

The facsimiles available are:

"Vancouver's Voyages 1798" reduced charts 5 and 7 in monochrome Collotype on cartridge paper. Size 20" x 15-1/2" \$3.50 each

The Selkirk Range from Mount Abbott 1905. (A.O. Wheeler, The Selkirk Range) Monochrome Collotype on cartridge paper. 9" x 32-1/2" \$1.50 each

From Vancouver's Voyages, Vol.1, 1798:

1. The Discovery on the Rocks in Queen Charlotte's Sound.
2. Friendly Cove Nootka Sound.
3. Village of the Friendly Indians at the entrance of Bute's Canal.
4. Four remarkable supported poles in Port Townsend Gulf of Georgia.

Print size, 22.5 x 15 cm.; overall size mount, 36.5 x 30.5 cm. \$6.95 each

Miscellaneous:

1. The Cariboo Waggon Road.
2. Yale on the Fraser River
3. Fort Edmonton
4. A North Saskatchewan Steamer.

Print size, 14.4 x 8.10 cm. overall size mount, 22.4 x 19 cm. \$3.95 each

Submitted by Francis Woodward.

AMCC / NLA PUBLICATIONS

Two works are issued this month by the National Library, on behalf of the AMCC. Orders are now being accepted, but please note that there is a different address for each of the two publications: use AMCC P.O. Box for the Proceedings and the NLA Sales and Subscription Unit for the Directory.

1973 PROCEEDINGS (REPRINT):

Proceedings of the Map Keepers' Seminar and Workshop held at the National Library of Australia, April 12-13, 1973.

This was the first seminar of map curators to be held in Australia, and the proceedings include papers which discuss many of the problems fundamental to map librarianship, from cataloguing and classification, storage and conservation, to the identity of aims of the map librarian. The seminar was memorable, too, for the foundation of the Australian Map Curators Circle.

The Proceedings went out of print all too soon, but at last it has become possible to reprint them in their entirety.

Price: \$2.00 Aust.

Available from: Business Manager, AMCC
P.O. Box E 133,
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

DIRECTORY OF MAP COLLECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA, 2ND EDITION. Compiled and edited by N.M. Rauchle and P.A.G. Alonso. Most AMCC members will be familiar with the first edition of the Directory. The second edition has extended this work to include not only additional map collections but also a separate section on Australian map publishers. It is a valuable reference work for all libraries. Price: \$4.50 Aust.

Available from: Sales and Subscription Unit
National Library of Australia
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

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ENGINEERING GRAPHICS is another useful trade publication produced by Keuffel and Esser and made available by your local distributor of K & E Supplies. In the July 1977 (vol.17 no.7) issue there is an excellent article called "Creating free maps pays off for Chamber of Commerce"(pp.16-19) by G.A. Magnan. This article describes a company that produces maps for over 300 Chambers of Commerce. Here again the 'Engineering Graphics' staff have given the readers insight into the productive aspects of maps.

R.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAP PRODUCTION FLOW DIAGRAM is available through Systemhouse Ltd., Carling Square, 560 Rochester St., 4th floor, Ottawa. At the recent Cartographic Week in Ottawa and specifically in the CIS display Systemhouse Ltd. were displaying their Automap system. Robert Thompson described the Automap system which includes direct digital encoding from aerial photography and map manuscripts, graphic display of encoded data, file reformating and on-line data transfer and direct output of data. On top of all that Robert mentioned the FLOW DIAGRAM and its availability through Systemhouse Ltd. The diagram is more detailed than the one of EMR's map production and is a handy adjunct to any number of map displays.

R.M.

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COMPUTER ATLAS OF SASKATCHEWAN is in the offing. The Extension Division of the University of Saskatchewan, has produced and are printing (have printed?) a computer produced atlas of agricultural information. The sections will cover climate and land use, crop and livestock, farm population and land tenure, economic characteristics and grasshopper infestation. The 124 paged atlas will cost \$5.25 per copy and will be available from U Learn, Box 22, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 0W0.

R.M.

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EIGHTH TORONTO ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR description in the May 30th issue of MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE noted two cartographic items. These were:

A 70 volume atlas collection covering the years 1520-1798 was recently sold to the son of the Shah of Iran for two million dollars.

...a world map printed in 1720 and offered for \$575 by W. Graham Arader III, of Rosemont, Pennsylvania. Arader, who was selling off his wares like used cars told a distinguished-looking customer that "I'm workin' for you, I'm already on your side." When the man balked at a \$150 cartographical goodie, Arader was quick to shift latitudes. "If that one doesn't turn you on," he told him, "how about this one - only 100 bucks?"

Submitted by Betty Kidd

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ARTICLES

REDISTRIBUTION*

*Gilles Langelier
Collection nationale de cartes et plans
Archives Publiques.*

La collection nationale de cartes et plans a accumulé au cours des années des milliers de cartes dont elle possède déjà un exemplaire. Ces cartes proviennent de différentes sources mais principalement de EMR. Pour les cartes topo, ce ministère versait automatiquement 3 exemplaires de chaque feuille, créant ainsi une collection considérable de documents non-utilisés. La décision a été récemment prise de ne conserver qu'un seul exemplaire de chaque feuille topo. D'autres cartes duplicata furent reçues au travers de versements provenant des ministères du gouvernement fédéral mais aussi de cartothèques et bibliothèques. Jusqu'à récemment, les APC considéraient avoir une obligation de tout conserver la documentation cartographique concernant le Canada. De plus, les APC n'avaient pas les ressources pour entreprendre une redistribution du matériel candien. La situation a cependant changé: il n'y a plus d'objection de la part de la direction des APC à ce que la collection duplicata soit redistribuée. De plus, l'espace requis pour entreposer cette collection a atteint un tel niveau que nous devons agir rapidement, mais la raison primordiale d'un tel programme est de rationaliser l'utilisation de la documentation cartographique au pays d'abord en mettant à la disposition des institutions intéressées les surplus de la CNCP et ensuite en permettant aux institutions d'échanger via la CNCP leur propre surplus. En fait l'intention est d'en arriver à un programme permanent de redistribution pour les cartes canadiennes, le présent programme étant limité aux cartes étrangères.

L'approche suivie pour les cartes canadiennes sera différente de celle suivie pour les cartes étrangères. Les APC auront d'abord en vue que les cartes soient redistribuées aux endroits les plus susceptibles d'en assurer la préservation et d'en garantir la diffusion. Les APC essaieront également de tenir compte des spécialisations des institutions si spécialisation il y a.

A partir de ce principe, pour un nombre considérable de série ou groupe de cartes, nous avons considéré que les institutions d'archives devaient avoir la responsabilité de les conserver. Ces groupes ou séries de cartes sont pour la plupart des documents dont la valeur nous incite à les placer dans des institutions que peuvent en assurer la rétention permanente et à ce titre nous croyons que les institutions d'archives doivent remplir ce rôle. De plus en tant que partie d'une institution d'archives nous considérons que les APC ont un rôle et une responsabilité envers les autres institutions d'archives et sans vouloir faire preuve de paternalisme, nous croyons qu'il est notre rôle de les aider à développer leur collection de cartes.

* Paper presented at the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. May 18-21 1977.

ALL THE WORLD'S THEIR MAP. By William Gildea.

No question, cartographers can get absorbed in a good map. They practically had to be dragged away from an early American map display set up on the first floor of the Library when it came time to sip some wine in the Great Hall above.

Before long it became quite apparent that members of this worldwide group could not only impress a layman who has difficulty finding his way across the city, but could also positively captivate each other, so specialized are their concerns. At least 35 papers are to be delivered through Wednesday in the conference sponsored by the Folger Shakespeare Library, the Library of Congress, the National Archives and Records Service, and the Smithsonian's National Museum of History and Technology. Special exhibitions for the public are being shown at all locations, with varying schedules.

Not only are professionals attending the conference - people like Wolfgang Scharfe of Berlin, who noted that a "real blackout in map publishing in Prussia" occurred in the 18th century because King Frederick II didn't want enemies getting the information - there also are those who have taken up the study of maps and mapmaking as an avocation.

A Neptune City, N.J. surgeon, Peter J. Guthorn, is an expert in Revolutionary War era maps and has nothing but praise for Robert Erskine. Erskine's skills were discovered by George Washington, who had him make maps for the Continental army.

In those days, related Guthorn, map makers made "sketches by eye when they'd get to a high point...or they'd make them from horseback." Studying Erskine's precision has greatly satisfied the New Jersey physician. "I do this instead of playing golf," he said. "It's a much better hobby." ...

Back then, it was fashionable to hang large maps on walls as decorations, and Vermeer captured these. Today, however, lack of wall space is a serious problem faced by cartographers, or so says Helen Wallis of the British Library, here to discuss the Royal Map Collections of England. "Maps are so related to the control of territory," she said, "that once maps developed as a scientific thing, kings wanted maps of their kingdoms." She said that the biggest globes in the world up to 1683 - two of them, each 15 feet in diameter - were presented to Louis XIV by a Venetian named Cornelli. King Charles II got hold of the largest atlas in the world in 1660, a present from some Amsterdam merchants. It's called the Klencke Atlas, after one of the merchants. "It's on wheels," Wallis said, "it's over 6 feet high and made of very heavy leather. It takes four people to open it. Turning the pages is quite an operation. Two hold one side while one turns.

Anticipating a joyous week, the bow-tied chief of the geography and map division of the Library of Congress, Walter W. Ristow, welcomed the visitors and introduced Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin, also wearing a bow tie, who quoted Cervantes' Don Quixote:

"Journey over all the universe in a map,
without the expense and fatigue of
travelling, without suffering the in-
conveniences of heat, cold, hunger, and
thirst."

Source; *Washington Star*. August 8th, 1977 pp.B1, B11
Submitted by Frances Woodward.

ACML MEMBER SEEKS EFFICIENT FILING SYSTEM FOR MAP PRODUCTION MATERIAL

Brenton MacLeod of the Maritime Land Registration and Information Service, Summerside, P.E.I., is searching for a more efficient method of filing a collection of 20,000 production negatives and positives. The materials are heavy plastics, scribe coats and chronoflex about 42" x 36" in size. The system must be suited to high use, ease of withdrawal and refiling, must protect the materials from damage and must be compact.

At the present time much of the material is stored in rolled form or hung from supports in hanging-map cases. This latter method is excellent but it takes up too much space. As a result the filing system should be space-conservative but still allow ease of use.

If anyone has a suggestion you should write to Brenton at the Map Library, Surveys and Mapping Division, Council of Maritime Premiers, 102 Water Street East, Summerside, P.E.I., C1N 1A9 or phone him at 902-436-2107.

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*600,000 Male or Female Agents to Sell
"Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored
Map of the United States, Canadas, and
New Brunswick."*

*From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862;
cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's
time.*

*Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton
or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of
fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on
this map.*

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*J.T. Lloyd,
134 Broadway, New York*

The above is the first part of an ad. in the Quebec Chronicle, October 10, 1862

Submitted by Ed Dahl

GUIDE TO THE ACCURACY OF MAPS/LA PRECISION DES CARTES MISE A LA PORTEE DE TOUS

This small 12 page brochure covers types of errors made during the mapping process, types of measurements that users can make with comments on accuracy, plus accuracy criteria in map production and minimum dimensions of certain topographic features. These brief statements give hints of the wealth of technical data behind the production of a map. One startling factor is that the allowable error in the photogrammetric compilation stage of the total map production process is 40%. The absolute error is, no doubt, small but to have such a large error range in a section that utilizes such sophisticated and expensive equipment is difficult to understand.

R.M.

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JENA REVIEW is another publication put out by a manufacturer to describe his wares. The Jena Review, put out by VEB Carl Zeiss (69 Jena, Carl-Zeiss-Strasse 1, DDR) is an excellent technical publication. Although many of the issues deal with the mathematics of optics and equipment, issue number 2, 1977 has three articles on aerial photography, i.e.

*TOPOMAT - a new all-automatic photogrammetric
restitution system of UEB Carl Zeiss JENA. pp. 55-63
K. Szangies and W. Kunze
- design and application of this new instrument*

*The production of stereo orthophotos with the
TOPOCART-ORTHOPHOT C. pp. 64-69
W. Marckwardt
- theoretical basis of stereo orthophotography
and use of instrument.*

*An outline of orthophotography. pp.70-75
A.S. Lovern
- Tobin Research Inc. use of TOPOCART/ORTHOPHOT.*

R.M.

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RECENT ACCESSIONS of the Map Library, University of Calgary Library are being listed and distributed once again. Bob Batchelder says that the list, a by-product of the computerized data base used by Acquisitions and Cataloguing at U. of C. has been returned to life on a trial basis. If you've received a copy look at it carefully and send your comments to Bob. If you are not on the mailing list just drop Bob a note.

R.M.

SOCIETY OF UNIVERSITY CARTOGRAPHERS, PROCEEDINGS of the 1976 Exeter Summer School are now available at one pound sterling each. For copies of the Proceedings contact:

Mrs. G. Bridges
Map Library
Department of Geography
University College
Swansea, SA2 8PP
United Kingdom

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MAPS FOR AN EMERGING NATION: COMMERCIAL CARTOGRAPHY IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA was on exhibit until October 30, 1977 in the Library of Congress Building, Washington, D.C.

This major exhibition of more than 100 maps, atlases, and globes charted the expansion, settlement, and development of the United States from about 1785 to 1900. Produced by private and commercial cartographers, engravers and publishers, and later by Federal surveyors and mapping agencies, these maps were used to survey new territories, determine state boundaries, and construct a transportation network of canals, railways, and turnpikes to strengthen commercial and political ties and encourage settlement. The exhibition also illustrated the changing techniques of American map making and production. Until 1830 maps were produced by copper engravings, a slow and costly process that required highly skilled craftsmen. The invention of lithography during the industrial revolution drastically changed map production by reducing costs and making maps available in large quantities. After the Civil War other technologies like cerography and chromolithography provided inexpensive methods for printing maps and atlases making them readily available to the average citizen.

A 72-page catalog with 21 black-and-white illustrations, is available for \$5.00. Written by Walter W. Ristow, chief of the Geography and Map Division, it traces the growth of the United States through the maps, charts, and atlases that were published in the 19th century. Listings of 112 exhibit items and selected readings are included.

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THE KODAK COMPASS is a trade publication of the Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650. This free publication covers applications of Kodak materials to various drafting industries such as printed circuit manufacture, microfilming and cartography. This would be of value only to those reader interested in technical information and applications.

R.M.

NAUTICAL CHARTS ON VELLUM is an illustrated guide to 33 charts from the 14th to 18th centuries or facsimiles of even earlier ones reproduced in the 19th and 20th centuries. The new publication from the Library of Congress describes the collection of portolan or portolan-type charts and atlases in the Library's Geography and Map Division. It includes a dozen illustrations - half in full colour - and a three-page bibliography, compiled by Walter W. Ristow, chief of the Library's Geography and Map Division, and R.A. Skelton, formerly superintendent of the Map Room of the British Museum. The task of identifying and describing the Library's small collection of nautical charts was finished by Mr. Ristow, whose preface traces the history of the study and the Library's acquisition of the charts. His introductory essay provides a detailed description of the evolution of the portolan chart.

The earliest examples of portolan charts were limited to the world as it was known to contemporary map-makers. One such chart in the list is an anonymous rendering of the Mediterranean and Black Seas extending from the coast of Palestine to the Balearic Islands and east coast of Spain. It is believed to have been produced in Genoa between 1320 and 1350. Later charts are world maps and still others are of the new world, including early 18th-century charts of the Florida coast and Gulf of Mexico. The Geography and Map Division's most distinctive and ornamental vellum item is the Agnes atlas of the world, produced in Venice around 1544. It contains 10 coloured maps, including one of the Gulf of California, discovered by Ulloa in 1539.

Nautical Charts on Vellum in the Library of Congress (xi, 31p.) may be purchased for \$6.00 in person only from the Library's information counter or by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030-004-00016-7)

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CLEANING OF MAPS: NOTE FROM CONSERVATION COMMITTEE. While attending a meeting in San Francisco, Ron Whistance-Smith of the University of Alberta and a member of the Conservation Committee met a print restorer who does all the work for John Howell Books. Out of their conversation came the information that the removal of dirt from prints could be almost or just as effective using flour and gently massaging with the finger tips as using powdered rubber. An advantage is that it is much cheaper if somewhat messier. J. Pidek, Head of the Records Conservation Section at the Public Archives of Canada notes however, that although flour may cover up some of the dirt it is not abrasive enough to actually clean the paper.

Submitted by Betty Kidd

(Ed. - If you accidentally drop your most treasured map or book in a river, pond, or bathtub don't try to dry the paper with heat. Put the soggy item in a frost free refrigerator. This will dehydrate the book and leave it in useable shape.)

SECOND WORKSHOP ON MAP LIBRARIES in the South East U.S. will convene in Knoxville, Tennessee on Sunday, November 20, 1977. This meeting will be a pre-convention workshop held in conjunction with the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers.

The first workshop on map libraries was held in conjunction with the 30th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Division of A.A.G. in 1975. This meeting was very successful and it is hoped that these workshops will continue to promote communication among geographers and librarians.

For Further information contact:

David C. McQuillan,
Map Librarian
Callcott Social Science Center,
University of South Carolina,
Columbia, S. C. 29208

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PROBLEMES DE LA RECHERCHE EN CARTOGRAPHIE ANCIENNE AU QUEBEC. This is the title of a special issue of Cartologica. This issue, no. 44, May 1977, includes three articles on aspects of the study of early maps. These are:

Messages géographiques de Gédéon de Catalogne
by Louis-Edmond Hamelin

Une grande oubliée du patrimoine québécois,
la cartographie ancienne. by Yves Tessier

Les problemes en histoire de la cartographie au
Québec. by Jean-Marc Garant

If you are interested in early cartography this issue would be well worth writing for. Anyone who is not on the mailing list for the issues of Cartologica is missing not only valuable accessions lists but informative articles on maps and map libraries.

The person to contact is:

Yves Tessier,
la cartotheque
bibliotheque de l'universite laval
Quebec, Canada G1K 7P4

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CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION, ANNUAL MEETING 1978
First Announcement.

The next annual meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association will be held at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of June, 1978. The conference will focus on thematic cartography - its history, current status and future prospects. Professor F.J. Ormeling, Head of the Department of Cartography at ITC, Netherlands and President of the International Cartographic Association will attend the meeting as Distinguished Visitor and keynote speaker.

All those wishing to present a paper at this meeting should send a title and abstract to either of the conference chairmen:

Jean-Claude Muller
 Dept. of Geography
 University of Alberta
 Edmonton, Alberta
 T6G 2H4

Lou Skoda
 Canadian Cartographics
 508 Clarke Road
 Coquitlam, British Columbia
 V3J 3X2

Titles and abstracts of all papers should be submitted before January 31, 1978 to be considered for inclusion in the programme. Final papers will be required by March 31, 1978.

Submitted by Leonard Guelke

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION HONORS AWARD COMMITTEE.

The 1977 recipient of the Honors Award for outstanding achievement in geography and map librarianship is Richard W. Stephenson. The Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association has presented the Honors Award to only sixteen persons since 1955, and the Honors Award Committee selected Mr. Stephenson because it considers his contributions to be of that lasting quality shared by past recipients of this honor.

Mr. Stephenson is a creative author of articles, books, and cartobibliographies, a cartographer, a teacher, and an active leader of several organizations in the field of geography and map librarianship. His memberships are characterized by his acceptance of more-than-his-share of responsibility for the welfare and advancement of the organizations - not just passive membership. He was Chairman of SLA's Geography and Map Division in 1972 - 1973, and has served his colleagues in many other capacities.

Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division Honors Award
Committee (continued)

Mr. Stephenson is the co-editor of the third-edition of Map Collections in the United States and Canada, which will be published by Special Libraries Association in the Fall of 1977. He is compiling an annotated bibliography of map librarianship to be published by Gale Research Company in late 1978 as part of its "Geography and Travel Information Guides" series. He is editing, for publication by the Library of Congress, a checklist of LC's holdings of Sanborn Map Company fire insurance maps of American cities, and is revising his 1961-edition of Civil War Maps for publication by the Library of Congress in 1978. He is again this summer, and also the summer of 1978, teaching a course in map librarianship at the Catholic University of America.

Richard Stephenson's demonstrated dedication to the advancement of the field of geography-and-map librarianship merits his colleagues highest tribute: The Honors Award.

Source: SLA Geography and Map Division, Honors Award Committee.
News Release, June 6, 1977.

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THE MAP COLLECTOR is a forthcoming periodical from England. The quarterly periodical, beginning in December 1977 will focus on "antique maps" plus articles about cartographers and atlases. The periodical will also include a directory of dealers in maps and classified advertising. The price in Canada is £17.00 or US \$30.00 and is available from:

Map Collector Publications Ltd.
Church Square,
48 High Street, Tring
Hertfordshire HP235AE
England

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HAMILTON DISAPPEARS

Hamilton (CP) - City officials are annoyed that Hamilton was left off a new map issued by the Ontario ministry of transportation and communications while much smaller communities such as Atikokan, Longlac and Rainy River in Northern Ontario, were included.

Hamilton is listed as being somewhere between St. Catharines and Toronto on the map's chart, used to help motorists find the distance separating 62 different communities in the province. "I guess they didn't think Hamilton was important enough," Ald. Bill McCulloch said.

A spokesman for the cartography department of the transportation ministry said Hamilton was left off because of lack of space. "Because towns up north are so far apart and have been neglected in the past, we decided to shift our focus out of southern Ontario on these new maps," he said in an interview. "Really it has nothing to do with the importance of the places mentioned." He said Hamilton will not be left off the next edition of the map. "We've had a big reaction to leaving it out," he said.

Source: Toronto Star, Saturday, September 3rd, 1977, Section A, p. 3.

Submitted by Janet Allin

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CIRCUM-PACIFIC MAP PROJECT produces maps of the Pacific Ocean at 1:10,000,000 and 1:20,000,000. Two maps in the series of six have been produced in six-colour and two-colour editions. The NW and NE quadrant maps depict land forms and seafloor features plus political boundaries, major rivers and include a list of data sources. The two-colour maps are base maps but without geographic names, contours or bathymetric tints. The coloured maps are \$20 each and the base maps are \$6 each. They are available from:

American Association of Petroleum Geologists
Box 979
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101
U. S. A.

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BULLETIN D'INFORMATION

CANADA COMMITTEE ON ECOLOGICAL (BIO-PHYSICAL) LAND CLASSIFICATION

COMITÉ CANADIEN DE LA CLASSIFICATION ÉCOLOGIQUE (BIO-PHYSIQUE) DES TERRES

Chairman

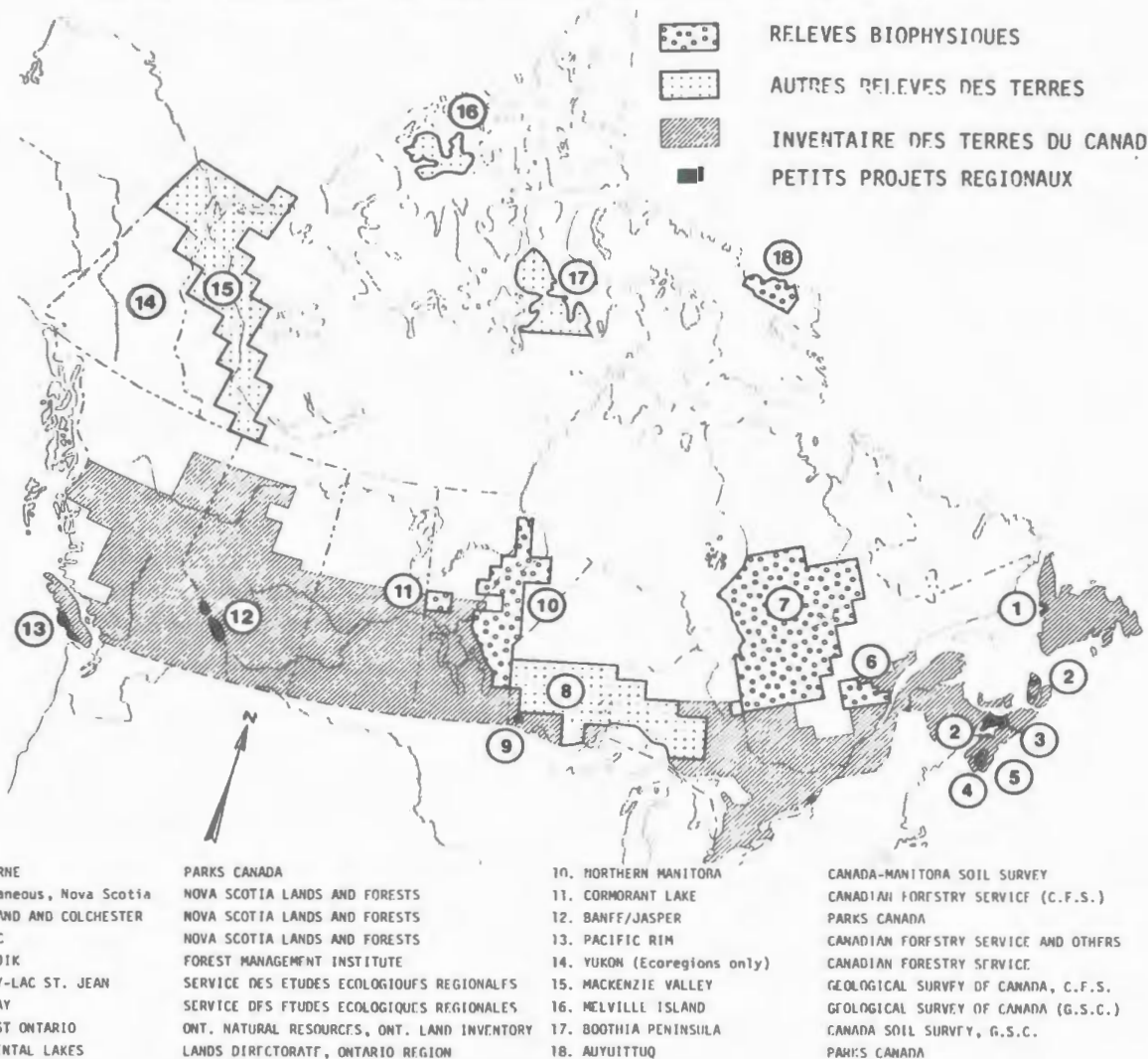
J. Thie
Lands Directorate
Environment Canada
Ottawa K1A 0H3
(613) 997-3330

NO. 2, 1977

Vice-Chairman

Dr. A. N. Boydell
B.C. Environment & Lands Use
Committee Secretariat
Victoria B.C. V8V 1A6
(604) 367-0287

REPERTOIRE PRELIMINAIRE DES RELEVÉS DU TERRITOIRE AU CANADA



CANADA COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL (BIO-PHYSICAL) LAND CLASSIFICATION produced an *Information Bulletin* which is useful for keeping up-to-date on ecological land classification. The second bulletin, produced at the beginning of this year has the above map on the cover. You can obtain issues free by writing to J. Thie, chairman of the Committee at Lands Directorate, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0H3.

Dans la plupart des cas, nous croyons qu'il n'y aurait pas de conflit entre la vocation des archives et la vocation des cartothèques universitaires puisque les dernières concentrent leur mandat sur la production cartographique courante tandis que les premières acquièrent les documents cartographiques ayant une valeur historique. Nous sommes évidemment conscients que certaines cartothèques ont souvent fait davantage pour préserver les documents cartographiques ayant une valeur historique que ne l'ont fait les institutions d'archives qui n'ont encore pas les ressources pour développer leur collection de cartes, aussi ces cartothèques advenant un refus des institutions d'archives de participer au programme auraient automatiquement priorité sur les cartes historiques pouvant apporter un enrichissement à leur collection présente.

Comment assurer une répartition équitable entre les différentes institutions du pays? Comment financer un tel programme et où trouver les ressources pour le faire fonctionner? Doit-on prendre comme exemple la "Library of Congress" dont le programme a fait ses preuves depuis longtemps? Telles sont les questions qui vont être abordées dans les prochaines pages.

Répartition géographique

Sans vouloir établir des règles trop strictes, il faudra qu'il y ait un minimum de contrôle en ce domaine. Ainsi il serait logique que les institutions ontariennes aient priorité sur les cartes de l'Ontario avant d'être disponibles aux institutions des autres provinces. Mais à l'intérieur de chaque province, comment établir une distribution équitable? L'établissement de quotas serait peut-être une solution. Une institution ne pourrait recevoir plus d'un certain nombre de feuilles par année. Le système de quota sera davantage à être considéré pour les cartes générales du Canada. Une institution ne pourrait recevoir plus d'un certain nombre de cartes générales du Canada dans une année. Un tel contrôle serait, il est vrai, fort long mais devrait assurer une certaine équité entre les institutions du pays. L'approche opposée pourrait être aussi considérée soit d'offrir au premier requérant les cartes disponibles en prenant pour acquis que les institutions participantes ne se concurrenceraient pas inutilement, que les besoins des uns et des autres sont différents et qu'ainsi les collections pourraient se compléter assez rapidement.

Cette approche libérale est très attrayante car il n'y a pas de contrôles à établir et à maintenir. Mais peut-on prendre pour acquis que les effets seront ceux décrits précédemment? Cette question mérite réflexion.

Fonctionnement:

Il y a différentes façons de mettre sur pied un tel programme. Les APC peuvent en assumer les coûts et fournir entièrement la main d'oeuvre. Les institutions participantes pourraient contribuer financièrement. Nous pourrions prendre l'exemple de la Library of Congress dont le programme est en même temps un programme d'entraînement. À long terme, nous pourrions envisager un centre de redistribution largement autonome. Dans les pages suivantes, nous avons envisagé plus en détail chacune des possibilités.

ACML NEWS/NOUVELLES D'ACC

LORRAINE DUBREUIL is on leave from McGill University, Department of Geography between September 6th and December 9th. Lorraine will be attending the College of Library and Information Service, University of Maryland for the purpose of obtaining her MLS. If you would like to contact Lorraine prior to her coming back to McGill you can sent your correspondence to the College in College Park, Md.

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YVES TESSIER is keeping busy producing "CARTOLOGICA" study material for the ACML Bulletin and writing articles for other publications. His most recent item follows in the lines of his editorial in Bulletin no. 24 but is much broader in scope. It would be well worthwhile sending for it. The citation and abstract are noted below.

Apprendre a s'informer: les fondements et les objectifs d'une politique de formation documentaire en milieu universitaire. by Yves Tessier, Documentation et bibliothèques, juin, 1977. pp.75-84.

Les changements recents dans la philosophie de l'education et l'evolution vers une societe educative invitent a developper davantage la dimension pedagogique intrinseque a la definition mem de bibliotheque. L'auteur elabore cette approche autour du concept de formation documentaire dont il essaie de definir les fondements, la nature, les conditions d'implantation, les objectifs et les niveaux d'application. Concue en fonction du milieu universitaire, cette demarche conceptuelle peut egalement servir a alimenter la reflexion sur une dimension pedagogique applicable a d'autres milieux de bibliotheque.

Recent changes in the philosophy of education and the evolution towards an educated society are an invitation to further develop the pedagogical dimension which is intrinsic to the definition of a library. The author explores this approach in the realm of user education and tries to define its basis, its nature, the conditions of its implantation, its objectives and the levels of its application. Thought out in view of university libraries, this process can also be applied to the pedagogical aspect of other types of libraries.

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MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF ACML/ACC

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1977, Montreal, Quebec

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Richard Malinski, at 2 p.m. and was adjourned at 5:20 p.m. There were 43 members in attendance.

1. Minutes of the 10th Annual Business Meeting, Monday, June 14, 1976

Brad Fay moved that the minutes of the 10th Annual Business Meeting be adopted as printed. Seconded by Vivian Janes and carried.

2. Constitution Committee Report on Incorporation

The following documents prepared by the Committee were submitted prior to the Annual Business meeting, i.e.

1. A letter explaining what had been done up to this point by the Constitution Committee accompanied by their recommendations.
2. A copy of the proposed application to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs of Canada.
3. A copy of the Resolutions of the members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries.
4. A copy of the By-law No. 1, the basic document of the incorporation.

The President pointed out that voting on the document, By-law No. 1, would be in principle. The Constitution Committee would accept recommendations and comments on the By-laws from all members in forthcoming weeks.

Barbara Farrell said that the By-law No. 1, which was being presented to the members was the idea of the Working Committee. It came to the members accompanied by the recommendations of the Committee to accept the document. Any immediate problems in the document could be clarified during the meeting. If there were any serious objections to the document and if there were any suggestions that members preferred to see By-laws modified, these could be submitted to the Committee within three weeks. If the document were to be accepted at the meeting modifications could still be made by the Constitution Committee on the recommendation of members. Prior to applying for Letters Patent, final changes could be made in the document. During these procedures the old Constitution continues to exist.

Mr. John McGee, ACML's lawyer, explained the intent for incorporating an entity and various steps which had to be taken for incorporation. Mr. McGee said that the whole thing was governed by the Canada Incorporation Act. Incorporation involves taking a group of people who are members and incorporating this association as a legal person. The Association has most of the rights of an individual person, such as the rights of perpetual succession. One of the most important rights is the exemption from personal liability. The steps which have to be taken are basically:

- a. An application has to be made to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. This document when submitted becomes a part of the Letters Patent of Incorporation. This is the document which creates the new Corporation.
- b. A draft copy of the By-laws has to be submitted to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs for his approval. This document has to be approved by the members before its submission to the Minister.
- c. The unincorporated association must give consent to the use of its name by the new corporate entity and it must also agree that it would dissolve at a pre-determined time. In other words there would not be two entities functioning side by side.
- d. Accompanied by the application and the By-laws, the Minister gets the required fee and usually, unless there are serious objections, the incorporation is completed.
- e. It is then the matter of the corporate body, the six individuals named to organize the new incorporation. At this point, they are the only members and the only directors. They then induct all members of the incorporated entity and set up the structure. If resolutions were clarified now there would be no need of another meeting of the members to approve post-keeping matters, such as banking. Once these matters are settled, the unincorporated entity could dissolve.

Further to the above, Mr. McGee pointed out that it was not an easy matter to draft the By-laws. The members were framing the structure of their Association for the future. Changes to this were not easy. Any change requires a notice, 2/3 votes and the approval of the Minister. Also it requires the vote of those present at the Meeting. The By-laws can not be amended by a mail ballot once Letters Patent are received. Therefore, the members should very carefully, peruse the By-laws so they are sure what suits their particular requirements. The President said that every one will have the chance to peruse the By-laws and report back to the Committee with their suggestions. The Committee will redraft the By-laws and send it out for mail ballot.

In response to a question regarding cost of incorporation, Mr. McGee provided the following information:

Incorporation fee	=	\$200.00
Lawyer's fee	=	\$500.00
Lawyer's travel expenses from Ottawa to Montreal	=	\$ 30.00
Annual fee for Incorporation	=	\$ 50.00

In response to a question regarding structure of the incorporation, Mr. McGee replied:

The structure of the Association is such that, it is incorporated by Letters Patent which say "you are incorporated for these purposes". The Association does not have a constitution. The governing document is By-law No. 1. This document sets out the procedures and manner by which an association functions. There will be subsequent by-laws, such as, a banking resolution and amendments to By-law No. 1.

A question was asked regarding the statement in section 3.2.1. of By-law No. 1 "full members who reside in Canada". The President asked for a show of hands to ascertain how many were in favour of the statement as it stood. The result was 20 in favour and 6 against.

During the discussion, clarification was sought by members in regards to category, professional qualifications of members, power of the Board of Directors, and honorary membership. No motions were raised during this discussion.

The President suggested, after a suitably long discussion that the matter should be referred to the Constitution Committee. The present Constitution Committee stepped aside and five new volunteers were picked to form a new Committee. The new Committee would receive comments from the members and would meet Mr. McGee in early June to go over the criticisms and draft a revision with alternatives. This revised version with the alternatives would be sent back to the members for their considerations and for their options. Before proceeding further, the President accepted two motions:

Barbara Farrell moved the following. Seconded by Joan Winearls:

we submit this Constitution to the membership for their comments and that their comments be received by the first of July.

Carried.

Barbara Farrell moved the following. Seconded by Yves Tessier:

the resignation of the present Constitution Committee be accepted, that a new Constitution Committee be appointed, be empowered to revise the By-laws taking into account opinions received and submit the revised version to the membership by the 25th of July.

Carried.

The President said that from June 27 to July 9, the new Committee will look at the comments and the revising of the By-law. On July 9, the new Committee will meet with Mr. McGee in Ottawa to discuss comments. The President asked for five volunteers to serve on the Committee.

Heather Stevens, Kate Donkin and Vivian Janes volunteered.

The President thanked Mr. McGee for his time and wished him good holidays.

Serge Sauer moved a vote of thanks for the past Constitution Committee. Seconded by Betty Kidd. Carried with an enthusiastic applause.

The President said that the new Committee will write a letter to all the members inviting their comments. The time and the address to which the comments should be sent will be in the letter.

3. Reports of Standing Committees

a) Treasurer/Membership

Heather Stevens moved that the Treasurer's Report be accepted as presented. Seconded by Hugo Stibbe and carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT

1 January - 10 May, 1977

Balance December 31, 1976 \$ 390.60

Revenues

Membership Fees, 1976	\$ 30.00
Membership fees, 1977	1,823.50
Canadian Cartographer, 1976	1.00
Publications (transferred) April	200.00
U. S. exchange	4.52
Interest95
Loan	<u>75.00</u>

2,134.97
\$2,525.57

Treasurer's Report 1976

Balance from December 31, 1975 \$2,246.54

Revenues

Membership fees, 1974	\$ 15.00	
Membership fees, 1975	82.50	
Membership fees, 1976	1,577.39	
Membership fees, 1977	501.50	
Canadian Cartographer subscription 1975	4.00	
Canadian Cartographer subscription 1976	189.00	
Conference, 1976	366.47	
Publication revenues, transferred		
April 900.00		
October 625.00		
November 300.00	1,825.00	
Tax rebate from provincial government for 1975 & 1976 Proceedings	136.86	
Interest from bank	.70	
U.S. exchange on cheques	1.12	
Readjustment cheque (Aug. 9)	10.00	
		<u>4,709.54</u>
		\$6,956.08

Expenditures

Canadian Cartographer subscription, 1975	40.00	
Canadian Cartographer subscription, 1976	160.00	
IFLA membership fees, 1976	74.76	
<u>Bulletin</u> , September 1975, No. 19		
Printing	348.70	
<u>Bulletin</u> , January 1976, No. 20		
Typing (\$ 40.00)		
Printing (\$332.50)	372.50	
<u>Bulletin</u> , May 1976, No. 21		
Typing (\$ 65.69)		
Printing (\$165.00)	230.69	
<u>Bulletin</u> , October 1976, No. 22		
Typing (\$ 30.00)		
Printing (\$358.40)	388.40	
<u>Bulletin</u> , back issues 1 - 12	150.00	
Proceedings, 1975, No. 9		
Typing (\$ 150.00)		
Printing (\$1,486.00)	1,636.00	
Proceedings, 1976, No. 10		
Typing (\$246.50)		
Printing (\$782.00)	1,028.50	
Directory of Canadian Map Collections in Canada, 1975		
Printing (\$1,050.20)		
Shipping (\$ 25.35)	1,075.55	
Directory... (revised edition)		
Typing	36.00	
Conference, 1975 (Travel expense Mr. Bates)	20.00	
Conference, 1976	100.00	
ACML representatives sponsored:		
N.C.C. Conference, May 1976	(\$137.20)	
N.U.C. Committee meeting	(\$185.05)	
Executive meeting April, 1976	(\$ 36.00)	\$ 358.25
Membership invoices, 1976		
Typing (\$21.00)		
Printing (\$13.00)	34.00	
Membership invoices, 1977		
Typing	39.00	
Cataloguing rules		
Typing (\$224.63)	269.56	
Photocopying		
Membership list, 1976	(\$25.60)	
N.U.C. Committee	(\$39.20)	
Treasurer's office	(\$41.95)	106.75
Office supplies, stamps	46.78	
Telephone bills	3.51	
U.S. exchange	11.43	
Bank Service charge	1.00	
Retirement gift L. Leafloor	14.00	
Refund on ACML Directory, 1975	4.00	
N.S.F. Cheque	6.10	
Refund cheque (Oct. 25)	10.00	
		<u>\$6,565.48</u>
Balance December 31, 1976		\$ 390.60

Heather Stevens
Heather Stevens

TREASURER'S REPORT
1 January - 10 May, 1977

Expenditures

IFLA Membership	\$ 170.00
Directory, Third Edition - Typing	175.00
Conference, 1977	100.00
Executive Meeting - Travel Expenses	341.00
Office Supplies	4.17
Refund of overpayment on 1977 memberships .	15.00
U.S. exchange43
Service charge	2.20
Loan (N.U.C. expenses)	<u>75.00</u>

882.80

Balance as of May 10, 1977 \$1,642.77

Heather Stevens noted that there were a few outstanding invoices and foreseeable expenses; consequently, the balance would soon be lower than shown in the Report. A figure of \$1,000.00 would give a better picture of our finances.

3. b) National Union Catalogue Committee

Kate Donkin, Chairperson, presented the following report.

Members 1976 - 1977

K. Donkin, chairperson
B. Farrell
R. Malinski, ex officio
V. Parker, subcommittee
H. Stibbe
Y. Tessier, subcommittee
J. Winearls, subcommittee
P. Brown
L. Dubreuil
V. Cartmell, subcommittee

The purpose of the National Union Catalogue Committee is to formulate rules for the cataloguing of cartographic material and in the development of a National Union Catalogue for Canada of such material. The basic philosophy of cataloguing has been agreed upon and the process of developing rules to accomplish this purpose is well in hand. One of the problems faced by the Committee concerns the use wherever possible of international standards without sacrificing the basic tenets which have been established by the committee and the association at large. International committees and other national committees have been and will be for some time, struggling to reach agreement on international rules. This situation makes it extremely difficult to finalize our rules. Constant adjustments must be made. In most cases these are necessary but minor adjustments, but in some cases it is impossible to retain our basic philosophy and also follow internationally developed standards. In such

cases it is necessary to try to affect the international decisions as we are in agreement as a committee that our basic philosophic standards must not be sacrificed. This is particularly obvious where rules are being developed concerning geographical names. For example there is by no means agreement on the use of area main entry. We are not prepared to abandon this basic principal but shall continue to search for a viable solution which is internationally acceptable. The process of finalizing our rules is therefore tortuous; requiring many hours of patient consideration by members of the committee and particularly by Hugo Stibbe who represents the Canadian group at the International level.

ACTIVITIES

December, 1976 - A subcommittee of 4 members met to examine the feasibility of designing rules to meet the requirements of the following three functions of geographical names.

1. Corporate Headings:

This function is laid out in chapter 3 of the AACR where geographical names are used by themselves or as qualifiers for corporate headings.

2. Subject Headings:

This function is NOT now in the AACR 1st or 2nd edition.

3. Main Entry for Maps:

This function is not included in the 1st edition AACR 1976. Edition 2 AACR in preparation will make provision for geographical name entry for maps as an alternative to author main entry. However it is not known whether Edition 2 AACR will provide rules for geographical name entry for maps.

March 16, 17, 18, 1977 - A meeting was called at the request of the Canadian Library Association and the Canadian Cataloguing Committee to examine the final draft of the descriptive chapters of AACR 1977 2nd edition. The review was to examine the preliminary document as to:

- a) The consistency, compatibility, and comprehensiveness of the rules.
- b) The style and clarity of presentation of the rules.
- c) The pertinence and adequacy of the examples.

As a result of this request, the NUC prepared a document of their comments on the draft AACR. This was sent to the Canadian Cataloguing Committee on April 7, 1977.

At the same meeting the National Union Cataloguing Committee discussed at some length the timing of the publication of our Canadian Rules for the cataloguing of maps. It was decided in the light of the schedule already established for the publication of the first edition of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Material in