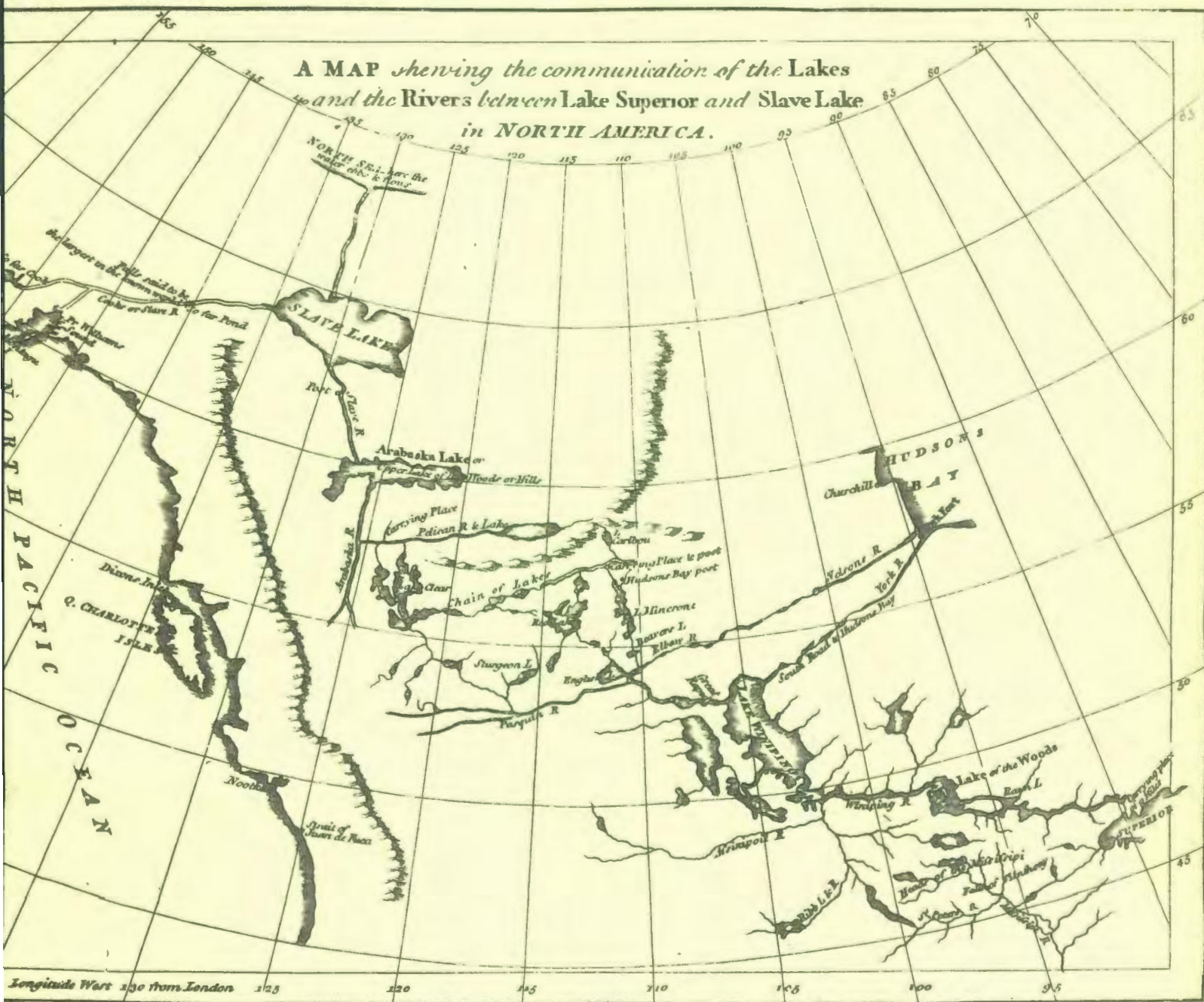


# BULLETIN



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



## CONTENTS / MATIERS

BULLETIN STAFF/3

COVER ILLUSTRATION and accompanying letter.

Description of the Country from Lake Superior to Cook's River/4

### ARTICLES

New Zealand metric topographical maps: 1:50,000 & 1:250,000/

*P.L. Barton/8*

Co-operation between map libraries and map archives/*Yves Tessier/11*

Brief report on visits to South African institutions/*Vivien*

*Cartmell/14*

Canada Map Office Update/16

### REPORTS/RAPPORTS

Western Association of Map Libraries - Spring Meeting/*Frances*

*Woodward/18*

Historical Map Society of British Columbia/*Frances Woodward/30*

Seminar on Cartographic Archives/*Betty Kidd/30*

### EXHIBITS

Energy and Cartography: [catalogue of] a collection of maps relative to energy, its development and transportation. Exhibited at

... Canadian Institute of Surveying, May 17-19, 1978/

*Robert Batchelder/21*

### BITS & PIECES

Canadian Government Specification Board; Standard for scales (Ratios) for charts, maps, and plans, in the metric (SI) system/33

News from the National Map Collection/40

### SELECTED NEW MAPS/SELECTION DE CARTES NOUVELLES

**Maritimes**/*Brad Fay/35*

**Alberta**/*Ron Whistance-Smith/35*

### NEW PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by *Ron Whistance-Smith*

CONFERENCES  
CONFERENCES

Canadian Cartographic Association, History of Cartography Interest Group/41

Special Libraries Association/41

International user's conference on computer mapping software and data bases/42

Programme: Canadian Cartographic Association; Third Annual Meeting/ Association Canadienne de Cartographie; Troisieme Rencontre Annuel/Vancouver, B.C., June/Juin 7-10, 1978/43

Programme: Association des Cartotheques Canadiennes; Douzieme Congres Annuel/Association of Canadian Map Libraries; Twelfth Annual Conference/Victoria, B.C., June/Juin 11-15, 1978/45

Atlases and gazetteers for exchange, Simon Fraser University/48

ACML COMMITTEE REPORTS/RAPPORTS DES COMMITTEES DE ACML

Treasurer's Report/Heather Stevens/50

National Union Catalogue Committee/Kate Donkin/52

Publications Committee

Layouts Committee/Lorna McIntyre/56

Copyright/Gilles Langelier/59

Comite de la Microreproduction Cartographique/Committee on Map Microreproduction/Rapport, Objectifs/Objectives/Yves Tessier/60

1978 Conference Committee/Frances Woodward/63

1979 Conference Committee/Alan Hughes/65

ACML Publications/67

### THE COVER

A Map Shewing the Communication of the Lakes and Rivers between Lake Superior and Slave Lake in North Americal. Published in the Gentleman's Magazine in March, 1790.

This map, submitted to the magazine along with an extract from a letter dated from Quebec on 7 November, 1789, is purported to be drawn by Peter Pond. Though the author of the letter is anonymous, he describes country traversed by Pond and indirectly identifies himself as a member of the North West Company. The map clearly shows the water routes used at the time to travel to and from the North and retains the great hope for a westward outlet to the Pacific. It shows how far Pond had travelled down the Mackenzie and its tributaries. The "highest falls" are presumably the Virginia Falls on the Nahanni River. This makes for interesting speculation regarding his link to the Pacific. Though Pond hoped to establish a trading route to the Orient down what is now the Mackenzie River, it remained for Alexander Mackenzie to explore that possibility. Included on the map is a river flowing into the Arctic Ocean; though quite accurately placed in latitude, the Arctic outlet is shown to be two or three degrees east of where it should be. Pond appears to have assumed that some river other than the one he followed to the West must have led Mackenzie to the North Sea. Thus, he drew a fictitious river from the north arm of Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Ocean to represent Mackenzie's river.

The letter which accompanied the map is reproduced here because of the wealth of contemporary information contained therein and because of the insight offered into Pond's thinking with regard to the North of Canada. It is also something of a rarity though the map is not.

*Editor's note: This issue was assembled under some difficulty and in some haste. In some ways it was like putting together a daily newspaper. Our aim was to have it in members' hands at least a week prior to the opening of the CCA Conference on June 8.*

*We are still short of substantial articles and news. Deadline for the next issue will be August 10.*

*Description of the Country from Lake Superior to Cook's River.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from \*\*\*\*\*,  
of Quebec, to a Friend in London.  
(See our Plate I.)

SIR, Quebec, Nov. 7, 1789.

IN my last letter I gave you some account of the extent of the commerce &c. of this country; and, as I am convinced that common report or estimation of distances, &c. will not be satisfactory to a philosophic mind; and as, since, I have had an opportunity of seeing a map or chart of this lately explored country, made by a gentleman of observation and science, who has actually traversed it, and made his map in it, and with whom I have this week had several conversations, with the map before me; I am able to give you all the satisfaction that you wish for, exclusive of the map itself, which I could not get a copy of, but I hope to send it you next Summer.

The following are observations that I took from the map. It begins at the upper end of Lake Superior, in lat. 46° 47' North, where there is a *Portage* (or carrying-place) of near nine miles, before you enter the waters communicating to the North-west. The Mississippi heads are in the same latitude with the head of Lake Superior, about 10 degrees of longitude to the Westward of it; and from the portage there is a water-communication to that river, and down it, which is only intercepted by the Falls of St. Anthony. The traders go on this course Westward, leaving the Mississippi to the Eastward 1000 miles, and may go South-west down the Mississippi to its mouth. The furs are much inferior to those on the North-west trading posts. From the end of the portage at the head of Lake Superior, all the lakes and waters, as high up as lat. 58° and long. 124°, set first to the North-west and North, and then take a South-eastward and South course, and empty into York River (Hudson's Bay). These lakes and rivers are almost innumerable, and some of them very large; such as the Lake Winipeg, the Lake of the Woods, and others. The mouth of the York River lies in long. 94° West, and lat. 57°. It is an extensive large river, setting nearly West, and is supplied by the above lakes and rivers, which fall into it from the North and South. The Hudson's Bay Company have posts several hundred miles West from them, but none to the Northward. Our traders pass them at one of their posts; about the lat. 57° and long. 110°. A chain of

GENL. MAG. March, 1790.

lakes, &c. continue from thence to the lat. 58° and long. 124°, when, with a small *portage*, they enter into rivers and lakes that run a North-west course, and empty into other lakes and rivers, which all finally communicate with, and empty into, a great lake, called the Slave Lake, which lies between the lat. 62° and 65°, being 3 degrees in width, and longitude 125° to 135°; and this lake is the last water before you come to the great Northern Ocean in lat. 68° ½, and in long. 132°, and there the water ebbs and flows, of which the gentleman gave me indubitable proofs. The lakes that empty into the great Slave Lake, at least the largest of them, are named the Arabaska (which has a large river running into Slave Lake, of 3 or 400 miles at least in length, its course North-west), the Lake, or rather the Upper Lake of the Woods, or Lake of the Hills (there being one near Lake Superior); and this lake extends itself near eight degrees of longitude, and lies in lat. 60°; and the Lake Pelican, which is also large; and besides these, there are a number of small lakes. The river that carries all these waters into the Slave Lake is called Slave River, and is very large. It runs North-west, several hundred miles in length. From out of the great Slave Lake runs a very large river, its course almost South-west, and has the largest falls on it in the known world; it is, at least, near two miles wide where the falls are, and an amazing body of water. This river leaves the lake in lat. 64° and long. 135°, and the falls are in long. 141°.—The great chain of mountains that extend from Mexico along the Western, or Pacific Ocean, and the Northern Pacific Ocean, terminates in lat. 62° ½ and long. 136°; so that the Slave River runs to the Westward of them, and empties into the ocean by its course in about lat. 59°. There is no wood to the Northward of Slave Lake; there is only a little low brush, which is filled with a species of buffaloes, that have no tails, but have long hair on the backs of their thighs and legs, which resembles a tail, and they are smaller than the common buffaloes. When you have proceeded thus far, and have looked over your map, you will readily conjecture what river the above Slave Lake River is known by when it empties into the ocean. To save you much trouble, I will tell you it is Cook's River, which he penetrated upwards of 70 leagues North-

### 198 *Description of the Country from Lake Superior to Cook's River.*

North-eastward, as you will see by his chart. Cook's River, as he has laid it down in his chart (that is, the mouth of it), is in lat.  $59^{\circ} 40'$ , and long. West  $154^{\circ}$ . His calculation and laying it down was East longitude; but if you deduct his Eastern longitude from  $36^{\circ}$ , you will find it to be  $154^{\circ}$  West. His course up the river was North-easterly; the course of the river out of Slave Lake was South-westerly. He traversed his river that course near 70 leagues North-easterly; and the river out of Slave Lake is known as far South-westerly: therefore the distance to form the junction, or to ascertain the river to be the same, is very short. The mouth of Slave River, at the lake, is in lat.  $64^{\circ}$ , and long.  $134^{\circ}$ . The mouth of Cook's River is in lat.  $59^{\circ} 40'$ , and long.  $154^{\circ}$ . The courses are North-easterly and South-westerly. The degrees of longitude in that latitude are but little more than 26 miles upon the average to a degree, and the difference of the latitude only about 4 degrees; hence, and as there is no other known vent for the river setting out of Slave Lake, nor any other river in that country to the Northward or Southward of Slave Lake, to form such a river as Cook's, there can be little doubt but the source of Cook's River is now fully discovered and known. There are other proofs that are incontestable. Cook found a great quantity of drift-wood on the coast. This wood is only found on the banks of the rivers that empty into the Slave Lake. There is no wood to the Northward of the Slave Lake; neither are there any rivers of any size, from the near approach of the mountains to the sea, to the Southward of the lake. The rivers of Arabaska, Slave, and Mounrain Lake, which empty into Slave Lake, are annually twice overflowed,—in the month of May, by the breaking-up of the ice; and in the month of August, by the melting of the snow on the mountains. Hence, then, the quantities of drift-wood which Captain Cook met with are accounted for; and these could only be launched into the ocean from Cook's River: for, as I have above observed, there can be no extensive river to the Southward of Cook's River, or the river that empties out of Slave Lake, as the great chain of mountains approach to the verge of Slave Lake and River. Another proof is, that the gentleman (from whose chart and from whom I have collected the above information) met with two

Indians, who came (as they said) up a river from the Northern Pacific Ocean all the way to the Slave Lake. They brought him a blanket in 1787, which they received from vessels which were at the mouth of the river. They said that the river they were in is large to the place of discharge, and navigable; so that, if we take the latitude and longitude of the two rivers, the courses, and all the other circumstances, into consideration, little doubt remains but that they are the same.

In the Northern part of the Slave Lake there was a great quantity of ice on the 15th of July, 1787; and in that year the Indians from that lake penetrated North, and where the waters ebb and flow. At the Northern Ocean they met with and killed a number of the Esquimaux Indians; which Indians are to be found only on the banks or boundary of the ocean, from the Labrador coast Northward, and they are found on the whole extent of that coast as far North as we have any knowledge.—Cook went as far North as  $72^{\circ}$  or  $73^{\circ}$ , and was there obstructed by the ice. He was there in August. My informant tells me, that, if he had been a month later, he would have met with no obstruction from ice in that quarter. This I believe; and at the middle of September he might have passed the Northern coast of America, and have returned to Europe by that route. On the North-western coast of America there is a large or long point of land, that extends to the latitude of  $71^{\circ}$ , or further, and then the coast trenches South-easterly; so that, when you are in long.  $128^{\circ}$ , the ocean washes the land in the latitude of  $68^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ .

The inferences that I shall now draw are,

1. That Lake Superior lies in the first range of high lands between this and the Western Ocean, in lat.  $46^{\circ} 47'$ ; and the waters from thence are discharged by the rivers St. Lawrence and Mississippi.

2. That the waters to the Westward and Northward of that lake, up as high as lat.  $58^{\circ}$  and long.  $124^{\circ}$ , discharge themselves, by an Eastern course, into York River, which empties into Hudson's Bay.

3. That in lat.  $58^{\circ}$  lies the great height of land, from whence the waters divide and run Easterly and Westerly; the former into the Atlantic, and the latter into the Pacific Ocean.

4. That the great Slave Lake is the most Northerly large piece of water before



*Original Letter of Dr. Doddridge.—Plan of Kirkstall Abbey. 199*

fore you arrive at the Northern Ocean; and that the river which rises from that lake empties into the Northern Pacific Ocean, and is the river that Cook discovered.

5. That an easy communication with, and an advantageous commerce, may be carried on by posts established on Lakes Slave, Arabaska, and Pelican, &c. and to deliver the fruits of their commerce at the mouth of Cook's River, to be thence carried to China, &c. &c.; and that, as Cook's River and the lands on Slave Lake, Arabaska, &c. are very fine, some advantageous settlements may be made thereon, which may be beneficial to Government.

The country about Arabaska is exceedingly fine, and the climate more moderate than it is here, which is owing to its propinquity to the Western Ocean. The distance is not more than 200 leagues, if so much, in a West-south-western course. We have a post there, as we have on the different lakes from Lake Superior to the upper end of Slave Lake. The number of posts are 21 in that distance, where traders are posted to trade with different tribes of Indians. The distance from this town to the head of Lake Superior is 750 leagues, and from the head of Lake Superior to the great Slave Lake is 1000 leagues; in the whole, 1750 leagues.—The person from whom I had my information is Peter Pond, who was supplied with the proper instruments here to take his latitude, and instructed fully in the knowledge of astronomy, &c. &c. His latitude is undoubtedly right, and his longitude is nearly right. It was taken by some persons sent from York River, several hundred miles to the Westward of it; and from thence, by the courses of the rivers and lakes, no great mistake can be made. Another man, by the name of M'Kenzie, was left by Pond at Slave Lake, with orders to go down the river, and from thence to Unalaska, and so to Kamtsatka, and thence to England, through Russia, &c. If he meets with no accident, you may have him with you the next year. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 20.  
ENQUIRY having been made (vol. LIX. p. 1066) after Dr. Doddridge's correspondence, the following lines, addressed to my grandfather, are at your service.  
Yours, &c.

ISAAC JAMES.

*Newport Pagnel, Ox. 1, 1740.*

Reverend and worthy Sir,

I beg your pardon that on the foundation of so slender an acquaintance I presume to ask your advice and assistance to the poor people at Newport Pagnel, whose interest would, I fear, have been ruined, if I had not purchased and settled their meeting-place in the manner mentioned in the memorial, which the bearer will communicate to you. I hope they are like to be very happy in a very worthy and excellent young Minister, who is just coming among them; and I am very desirous he should find them free from the incumbrance they are at present under. For this purpose they apply to a few neighbouring congregations, and, among the rest, to yours; and I was the more willing to oblige them in writing a line to you, as I might have an opportunity of telling you how sincerely I wish you long-continued health, usefulness, and comfort; and with how much respect I am, reverend and dear Sir, your affectionate, though unworthy, brother, and obedient, humble servant in the faith and patience of our common Lord, P. DODDRIDGE.

*To the Reverend Mr. Needham,  
in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.*

Mr. URBAN, *Boar lane, Leeds, Feb. 3.*

AT the request of OXONIENSIS (vol. LIX. p. 1068), I send you an account of KIRKSTALL ABBEY, in the West riding of the county of York; hoping that the candour of Mr. O— and your numerous antiquarian readers will overlook any imperfection therein, since I have *done my best* with the *few* materials I have by me. The plan which accompanies it (*see plate II.*) will gain, I hope, a place in your Magazine. Yours, &c. I. TYSON.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY (three miles from Ledes, now Leeds), in the deanery of Skyrac, and archdeaconry of West Riding, was founded by HENRY DE LACY, A. D. 1152.

In the year 1147, the above Henry de Lacy, being in a bad state of health, made a vow, that, if he should recover, he would build an abbey in honour of the Blessed Virgin, of the Cistercian order; and upon his recovery he accordingly gave the town of Bernoldswick, or Bernoldswyke (which is not *Berwick in Elmet*, as Leland erroneously says), with its appurtenances, which he then held in fee of Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk (which name was afterwards changed into Mons Sanctæ Mariæ), to Alexander, prior of Fountain's Abbey, in the same county, temp. 12 Stephen, who, with 12 monks and 10 converts, on the 19th of May, 1147, settled at Bernoldswick,



## NEW ZEALAND METRIC TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS 1:50,000 &amp; 1:250,000

P.L. Barton

Map Room, Alexander Turnbull Library

Wellington, New Zealand

The first sheets of metric topographical maps have now been published: 1:50,000, NZMS 260, Sheet T12, Thames and 1:250,000, NZMS 262, Sheets 8 & 9, Wellington and Nelson respectively. The maps are priced at NZ\$1 and are published by the Dept. of Lands and Survey, Private Bag, Wellington.

NZMS 260

This series will take 324 sheets to cover the whole country and it is hoped that the department will issue 16 sheets per year. At this rate the whole country will be covered in 25 years. NZMS 260 will supersede NZMS 1 (1:63,360) topographic series in blocks but the NZMS 1 series will be maintained until superseded.

New Zealand with the exception of some islands - Great Barrier, Stewart, Chatham and smaller islands is covered by NZMS 1 maps. This series began in 1939 with the issue of the Napier sheet N134 and was completed in 1975 - 167 sheets for the North Island and 184 for the South Island. The NZMS 1 grid system allowed for coverage of Great Barrier and Stewart Islands but the maps have not been published. Separate maps at different scale are currently available for these islands and also for Chatham. The NZMS 1 series has separate grids for the North and South Islands but the NZMS 260 has one grid for both islands. NZMS 1 maps are prefixed with "N" for North Island and "S" for South Island before the sheet number. Confusion often arose if these letters were not given before the sheet number especially if the name of the sheet was also not given. Each sheet of NZMS 260 has a unique identifier - letters - east west - numbers - north south. The new grid covers Great Barrier and Stewart Islands for which sheets will be issued. One grid means that Cook Strait can be 'straddled' in one map - this is done by NZMS 261, cadastral metric map, 1:50,000, sheet Q27.

The NZMS 1 series were compiled over a period of 36 years and changes and development of mapping techniques have taken place, as well as improvements in aerial photography which are reflected in the maps themselves. The new metric series will employ the latest methods and developments but at present who can say what advances and developments will be made in the next 25 years. The days of the 'black box' draw nearer.

The Thames sheet makes an immediate visual impact and will be easy to use in the field. The slightly larger scale gives more room on the map and results in an open and uncluttered appearance. The names of physical features stand out clearly - for the tramper trying to figure out the topography in the mountains east of Thames the map is an asset. A comparison with the old series sheet N49 shows how cluttered this sheet is compared with the new sheet. Some of the more recent NZMS 1 sheets are a great improvement on N49. In the old series sheet there is so much 'background noise' that the names of physical features can only be distinguished with effort.

The new sheet T12 has contours at 20 metres compared with 100 feet for the old sheet N49. The typography in the new sheet is less elegant but more functional - names are certainly more clearly visible. The new series will all be 'bled' at the northern and eastern edges thus enabling all sheets to fit together. The old series had to be folded or trimmed for this to be achieved. The size of the new sheet is 67 x 95 cm as against 60 x 74 cm for the old series sheets. The bottom left hand corner of the sheet contains all the cartobibliographical information and forms a panel so that when the sheet is folded the panel appears in front. Above the panel is cartographic information such as conventional signs, etc. A graduated scale appears in the centre bottom of the sheet.

The colours used are pleasing shades of green. Land with no bush or forest is lighter green than bush covered or forested areas. The relief stands out clearly with the darker green used and with the light north west faces contrasting with the shaded and darker south east faces of ridges. Towns stand out clearly with their orange street system. State highways are shown in red.

This map is very satisfactory and it is hoped that future sheets will be of the same standard.

#### NZMS 262

This topographical series at a scale of 1:250,000 is intended to supercede the NZMS 18 series which is also at a scale of 1:250,000. The new series covers the country in 18 sheets which it is hoped will be issued over a period of 5 years. The old series covers the country with 26 sheets - the first sheet was issued in 1958 and last in 1974. Both series have sheets which 'straddle' Cook Strait. All offshore islands are included on both series with the exception of Auckland, Chatham and lesser islands.

The comments for NZMS 260 apply equally to NZMS 262 with the exception of minor details. NZMS 262 is designed for more general use than NZMS 260.

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#### Missing?

Do any of the Bulletin readers know the present address for Marilyn Olsen who in 1968 completed an M.Ph. thesis entitled "Aspects of the mapping of Southern Ontario 1783 - 1867" for Birkbeck College, University of London. It is possible that she has married and moved from the Toronto area. The National Map Collection has had several recent enquiries for Marilyn's address, the latest being from Birkbeck College. If you can help, please drop me a note or phone.

Betty Kidd  
National Map Collection  
(613) 992-0468

#### Maps for the blind

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind has produced five Braille atlases of Canada:

Climatic regions	(13 maps)
Land surfaces	(14 maps)
Political	(15 maps)
Population	(13 maps)
Vegetation	(12 maps)

The total price for the five atlases is \$37.40. Maps of South and Central America will be available shortly. In addition, a large-print atlas will be available for \$8.95 on September 1, 1978.

Copies are available from:

Mrs. P. Freeman  
Manager, Cataloguing Department Library  
The Canadian National Institute for the Blind  
1929 Bayview Avenue,  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4G 3E8



## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN MAP LIBRARIES AND MAP ARCHIVES

*(Paper given at the Seminar on Cartographic Archives)*

*Yves Tessier, Université Laval*

In this area of co-operation among cartographic repositories, I would like to give you the point of view of a map information "broker" who has deliberately kept wide open the traditional barrier between archival and current maps.

Playing on both sides of this intellectual fence has been most rewarding, not only for me, but more so, for my users. By profession, I have to match users' information needs with information sources, in the most adequate way to bridge this gap.

From the users' point of view, which I endorse without any reserve, the distinction between cartographic archives and cartographic libraries is absolutely non-significant. To a researcher in urban studies, for instance, the first topographical survey of a city is as important as the most recent edition of the topographic map of the same city, when the need arises to portray the extension in space and time of the urbanized area.

We ought to bring to its shortest form the distance between information demand and information supply. It is unnecessary to remind you that we all live in an information society and that, by profession, we all are engaged in information activities.

In my opinion, the main objective of cartographic archives is twofold:

1. To preserve the cartographic heritage for posterity, thus securing the physical existence of documents against time. This security operation takes into account and respects the origin of documents, the provenance principle, and their organic structure and function, the respect des fonds principle.
2. To give intellectual as well as physical access to the cartographic heritage.

Documents are preserved ultimately not for themselves but for the testimony of their times. They are preserved to be questioned and understood properly.

Physical access being a prerequisite of intellectual access, it is obvious that the latter is subordinated to the former, not by importance but merely by virtue of mere existence.

The main objective of cartographic libraries, on the contrary, is singular:  
To supply information in response to information needs--this supply of information has to be independent as much as possible of the location, the physical characteristics, or the time limitations of the information requested.

The emphasis is strongly on content of information sources and their pertinence to the needs expressed.

To meet their objective, the cartographic libraries have a double alternative with regards to cartographic information (independent of time):

1) to rely on existing facilities that are provided by different institutions concerned with maps. These facilities are consultation of current maps and services offered by the cartographic library and referral to ancient maps and services offered by the cartographic archives.

OR

2) to rely solely on their own facilities based on current maps and supplemented for basic archival maps.

This is the situation we have had to create at Laval with our 65,000 current maps and nearly 5,000 ancient maps.

Do I mean that I disregard cartographic archives? Not at all, on the contrary, I have had to supplement for the lack of proper cartographic archives organization, because I had to provide for certain types of services that were offered nowhere else at the time.

While supplementing to meet our immediate needs, I worked for the promotion of cartographic archives in several ways. For instance, I organised a seminar on old maps and their uses, in order to generate interest for that type of documentation, and I put pressure to have at least one full time professional to look after archival maps within government organization.

Working towards a better understanding of maps as historical sources is one area of co-operation between map libraries and map archives.

Co-operation must be assured between the two types of map repositories in the areas in which we are interdependent and complement each other. To map libraries, map archives are a must! We need a place we can rely on when exhaustive research is needed for particular research. We need a place we can rely on when we want to find documents as they were produced, be it a few

years or centuries ago.

Co-operation excludes competition.

Co-operation means

- consultation in collection development based on allocating what is available to the best location, beyond institution proudness
- sharing information on holdings to better know each other
- referring to each other in order to get most benefit from resources that are available
- having joint activities for better understanding of maps.

Earlier I mentioned that we must be interdependent and that we must complement each other; this is the best conception of co-operation. By definition, we are bound to a joint venture ... for the sake of users and posterity.

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To all officers of A.C.M.L.

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. Ten 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 1978 annual meeting. Officers, please take a few minutes to complete the inventory forms.

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



Brief report on visits to South African institutions

Before fleeing southwards away from the meteorologic horrors of another Ottawa in March, I had grandiose ideas to visit almost half a dozen South African institutions that have a few maps. However, the sun in those warmer climes soon addled the old grey matter and I only got round to visiting two institutions. (After all, who really wants to be stifling yawns and feigning intelligence in the State Library, Pretoria, when you could be battling the treacherous sidewash and backwash in the surf of Durban's Brighton Beach and sizzling in the powerful African sun?!)

The Natal Archives depot is located in Pietermaritzburg. In South Africa the national archives is in Pretoria, the capital city, and depots are situated in each province. The head office in Pretoria is all-powerful: major decisions are made in Pretoria and the provincial depots are obliged to toe the line. Even in the areas of conservation and book binding there is centralization: all material must be sent to Pretoria. The inconveniences of such requirements are evident--take the case of a set of old books in need of binding that have been in Pretoria for two years awaiting attention. Book acquisition is also centralized with apparently no input from the depot. All books are obtained by the Pretoria office and if some of them seem relevant to Natal, for instance, they are then forwarded to that depot.

The Natal depot is fairly small with a total staff of 12 (including professionals and non-professionals). An extension to their building was opened in 1976 but more space is required. Most material is stored in strong rooms that are equipped with fire doors and which are temperature and humidity controlled.

The reference room has approximately eight or nine desks for researchers and the inventories and card indexes are located there. All inquiries are noted in a register in the reference room.

The library is small--and rather depressing. The shelving is quite high and it is separated by narrow aisles. The majority of the books are not recent publications. There is no librarian on staff although the archives depot has frequently asked for one.

The map collection is small, consisting of about 2000 sheets. It is also in an appalling state. The entire collection is piled on a few tables in a sunny room which has no blinds. Map cabinets are on order but it will be some time before they are delivered. Many of the maps are in poor condition and in desperate need of restoration and conservation.

Material held in the depot includes records from the Colonial Office, Government House, the Surveyor General's Office, records on Indian immigration, data on estates. Private papers include material of well-known Natal personalities, such as Shepstone and Bishop Colenzo.

During my visit I had an opportunity to discuss educational qualifications for archivists in South Africa. People starting work in archives have university degrees and they are strongly advised to do an Archives diploma. The diploma is of two years duration and it is run by the department. The course consists of papers in the history of European archives, the history of South African archives, the South African Archives Act. There is also a practical paper which tests the candidate's ability to organize a finding aid, as well as the ability to read documents in various handwritings between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries.

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The second institution I visited was the Main Library of the University of Natal, Durban. Most of my visit was spent in discussion with Miss Molly van der Linde. In many respects the library has similar problems to our own: budget cuts, no increase in the number of man years, etc.--it didn't seem as though I was away from Canada at all!

The main library has two main catalogues. The older is a classed catalogue which uses the UDC classification. However, this classification scheme proved difficult to work with because of the paucity of updating and revision cycles by the UDC organizers. (This situation has been much improved in recent years.) At the University of Natal, Durban a decision was made several years ago to implement the Dewey Decimal classification. Consequently there are two main catalogues that have to be checked by researchers. Cataloguing itself is done according to the Anglo-American cataloguing rules.

The map library at the university is small as is the geography department. However, it has been well organized by the curator, Mrs. Di Scott. The map library is also responsible for the care and lending of xeroxed journal articles which geography staff have had copied. The staff refer to such material in their lectures. Maps and atlases can also be borrowed by students.

So once again I have found it interesting to meet people working in a similar field and to exchange information on developments, problems, etc. in our respective areas. And perhaps at some time in the future when I visit my family they will not put up with me so patiently and will be only too willing to pack me off to visit the State Library and other map collections in Pretoria and Johannesburg!

Vivien Cartmell  
National Map Collection

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#### CANADA MAP OFFICE, UPDATE

A recent query to the Canada Map Office concerning progress on the new map catalogue brought the following reply from Peter Andrews, Acting Chief since George Clemmer's retirement.

The publication of a new map catalogue has been cancelled. We are now producing the entire map catalogue in microfiche form every two weeks. It is the intention of the Canada Map Office to forward to our depositaries and major dealers a list of the catalogue for their internal use. We hope in this way to allow our depositaries, libraries, and dealers to maintain an up-to-date and accurate listing of the maps available through the Canada Map Office. We hope to have this program in full swing by the end of January 1978.

Peter was also kind enough to include the most recent list of Military City maps for sale by his office.



MILITARY CITY MAPS

Price: \$1.25

<u>MAP NUMBERS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>INFORMATION CURRENT</u>	<u>PRINTED</u>
MCE 300	St. John's (Nfld.)	1971	1974
MCE 302	Saint-John (N.B.)	1972	1974
MCE 303	Québec (Qué.)	1973	1975
MCE 304	Montréal North (Qué.)	1973	1975
MCE 305	Montréal South (Qué.)	1973	1975
MCE 306	Ottawa-Hull (Ont.-Qué.)	1972	1973
MCE 307	Toronto East (Ont.)	1974	1976
MCE 308	Toronto West (Ont.)	1974	1976
MCE 310	Niagara Falls (Ont.)	1970	1973
MCE 312	Windsor (Ont.)	1971	1973
MCE 313	Winnipeg (Man.)	1972	1974
MCE 314	Edmonton (Alta.)	1970	1973
MCE 316	Vancouver (B.C.)	1972	1975
MCE 317	Victoria (B.C.)	1971	1973
MCE 318	Kitchener-Waterloo (Ont.)	1972	1974
MCE 319	Thunder Bay (Ont.)	1971	1973
MCE 320	Regina (Sask.)	1972	1973
MCE 321	Montréal West (Qué.)	1973	1975
MCE 322	Montréal East (Qué.)	1973	1975
MCE 323	Fredericton (N.B.)	1972	1974
MCE 324	Kingston (Ont.)	1970	1974
MCE 325	Charlottetown (P.E.I.)	1970	1972
MCE 326	Whitehorse (Yukon)	1971	1975
MCE 327	Yellowknife (N.W.T.)	1972	1974
MCE 328	Peterborough (Ont.)	1973	1975
MCE 329	Trois-Rivières (Qué.)	1973	1976
MCE 331	North Bay (Ont.)	1974	1975
MCE 333	Shawinigan (Qué.)	1974	1976
MCE 334	Sherbrooke (Qué.)	1974	1976
MCE 344	Cornwall (Ont.)	1972	1976
MCE 343	Oakville (Ont.)	1974	1976
MCE 342	Richmond Hill (Ont.)	1974	1977

# WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES - SPRING MEETING

The Spring meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries was held at the University of Washington in Seattle, on March 23 and 24, 1978, with about 35 people in attendance. The campus was looking very attractive with its spring blossoms, especially the rows of cherry trees in the Quadrangle.

The conference began Thursday afternoon with a welcome from Prof. Richard Morrill, Chairman of the Dept. of Geography, after which Gerald Greenberg reported on new developments at the National Cartographic Information Center. NCIC will be reporting at all future WAML meetings, and new information will be included in the WAML Information Bulletin. NCIC is steadily increasing its sources of information, which will include equipment as well as maps. A survey will be made of depositories in order to standardize policies. In future a number of U.S. government mapping agencies will be centralizing orders for their maps with NCIC.

The WAML Business Meeting was held Thursday afternoon. A Membership Hospitality Committee was established, with six members from different regions. The Publications Advisory Committee was changed to the Publications Committee and will take a more active role in future. Occasional Paper no. 3, Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Held by Institutions in the United States and Canada, Volume 2 (Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico) is now available, and two more publications are in preparation. Stan Stevens reported on a recent questionnaire regarding the possible future of WAML. (See summary attached.) The majority of members want to keep WAML as it is, but would like to see the question of a federation uniting the map library associations in North America (WAML, ACML, and SLA G&MD) receive further study. A more detailed analysis of the questionnaire will appear in the next Information Bulletin. After the meeting adjourned, most people went to a no-host dinner at the Sun-Ya Restaurant, for which Anna Chiong had selected an excellent menu.

Friday morning's meeting was held in the Suzallo Library, giving people an opportunity to view the exhibition, "Exploration of the Western Hemisphere in Maps", arranged by Robert D. Monroe, Head of Special Collections, and other displays in the Special Collections Division and the Map Center.

The theme of the morning sessions was "Mapping in Seattle and the Pacific Northwest", co-ordinated by Marjorie Henry of Seattle Public Library. The panel included: Tom Kido, City of Seattle Engineering Dept.; Steve Johnson, King County Planning and Community Development; and Jim Bergsma, King County Public Works Dept.; Mark Metsker of Metsker Map Co., Tacoma; Wally J. Loacher, Kroll Map Co., Seattle; and Robert Campbell, Cartographer, AAA Automobile Club of Washington. The two County cartographers related their experiences in dealing with government bureaucracy while trying to develop a new county map to meet the needs of many different departments and groups. Mark Metsker is an enthusiastic fourth generation member of a small family company which produces property ownership atlases and road maps for counties in the Pacific Northwest states. The Kroll Company began in 1911, the successor to the Washington Map Co., Anderson Map Co., and O.P. Anderson Map Co., early map producers on the west coast. The Kroll Company restricts its mapping now to Seattle and King County. Robert Campbell explained some of the policies and problems of mapping by the AAA and its state affiliates.

After lunch in HUB (the Student Union Building), the conference resumed in Smith Hall (Geography Dept.). One of the highlights of the conference was a talk by Dr. John Sherman on "Mapping for the Blind and the Handicapped". Dr. Sherman has been working in this area since 1954, when a blind student asked for a braille map of the campus, and an advanced cartography class produced a large map on plywood. Samples of maps for the blind were gathered from around the world (now in the Map Center), and the literature was searched back to 1885. It was determined after a survey that there are twelve discernible textures for tactile discrimination. After experimenting with various types of plates, Dr. Sherman has found that photopolymer plates can be used to print maps with raised surfaces. For the visually handicapped it has been found that maps printed with white on a black background are much easier to read. There are still many problems to be resolved, such as how to express scale on a map for a blind person who measures distance by the number of footsteps or the length of time from A to B. There are now sixteen campus maps underway or being contemplated. The University of Washington has just surveyed its campus to make the whole campus serviceable to all handicapped, which it must be by law for 1980, and the Geography Dept. has already equipped



55 campus elevators with braille signs. The University of Washington has three blind students in Geography, one on a Ph.D. programme. A student in the Department is working on a cartobibliography of maps for the blind available in the United States. This cartobibliography, when completed, will be available from Dr. Sherman or Anna Chiong in the Geography Dept.

The last item on the programme was the Washington Coastal Zone Atlas Project. The recent U.S. National Coastal Zone Management Act decreed that all states must make an inventory of all their shorelines, both marine and freshwater. How the inventory is made and how the information is made available to the public is up to each state. Washington has chosen to produce a multi-volume atlas which will show each portion of the coast in detail six times to depict geology, flora, fauna, tide action, landslides, etc. There will be fifteen separate volumes for each coastal county, plus three regional volumes, and the project is expected to be complete in two years. All the information gathered will be stored in a data bank for easy revisions. After the introductory talk and slide presentation, the Atlas Project itself was visited.

To end the conference on a very pleasant note, Pat Simpson, University of Washington's map librarian, had about twenty people to a buffet dinner at her lovely home in Bellevue. Altogether it was a most informative and enjoyable conference.

Frances Woodward

Special Collections Division, Library  
University of British Columbia

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From the Minutes of the 26th Annual Meeting of the CAG held at the University of Regina on some unspecified date in 1977.

"A new bulletin, Educational Atlases in Canada, by Fiona Cowlas and Leonard Guelke is to be published shortly."

If anyone has heard anything about this publication, would they please let the editor know.

ENERGY AND CARTOGRAPHY

A COLLECTION OF MAPS RELATING TO  
ENERGY, ITS DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION,  
EXHIBITED AT  
THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF  
THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF SURVEYING,  
MAY 17-19, 1978.

THIS CARTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION WAS COMPILED FOR  
THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CARTOGRAPHY BY  
ROBERT BATCHELDER, MAP LIBRARIAN, UNIVERSITY OF  
CALGARY LIBRARY, ASSISTED BY DR. MICHAEL COULSON,  
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY.

AUSSI DISPONSIBLE EN FRANCAIS

1. ENERGY RESOURCES MAP OF UTAH, 1:500,000.

(SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL SURVEY IN COOPERATION WITH STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, U.S. BUREAU OF LAND MANGEMENT, AND U.S. FOREST SERVICE, 1975) (MAP 36)

A THEMATIC MAP COVERING ALL ENERGY RESOURCES WITHIN A REGION IS A RECENT CONCEPT RESPONDING TO CURRENT ENERGY NEEDS FOR ALL ENERGY TYPES. INCLUDED ARE OIL AND NATURAL GAS, OIL-IMPREGNATED ROCK, GILSONITE, OIL SHALE, COAL, URANIUM, GEOTHERMAL AND ELECTRICITY.

2. TOTAL PETROLEUM MOVEMENT, 1:7,500,000, NATIONAL ATLAS SHEET 13-433.

TOTAL INTERSTATE ENERGY MOVEMENT, 1:7,500,000, NATIONAL ATLAS SHEET 19-439.

(RESTON, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1977)

THESE ARE PART OF A SET OF 19 MAPS DEPICTING MOVEMENT AND METHODS OF ENERGY TRANSPORTATION FOR THE UNITED STATES. FLOW LINES ARE USED TO CONVEY THE INFORMATION AND NUMERICAL VALUES ARE INDICATED BY THE BAR THICKNESS. THESE SHEETS WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL ATLAS PUBLISHED IN 1970, BUT ARE ISSUED AS A COMPLEMENTING SERIES IN THE SAME FORMAT. ENERGY IS A UNIFYING THEME IN THIS SET OF 19 MAPS AND ALL ENERGY TYPES ARE INCLUDED.

3. FOSSIL FUELS AND PIPELINES, 1:7,500,000, NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA, SHEETS 177-80.

(OTTAWA, SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, 1973)

IN CANADA, MAPS HAVE NOT YET BEEN PUBLISHED WITH TOTALITY OF ENERGY AS A BASIC THEME. ENERGY TYPES HAVE BEEN DEPICTED SEPARATELY. THESE MAPS LOCATE OIL AND GAS FIELDS, RECENT DISCOVERIES, PIPELINES AND PROCESSING PLANTS. COAL DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION ARE SHOWN IN AN INSET. QUANTITATIVE MOVEMENT IS NOT SYMBOLIZED. SEPARATE GRAPHS HIGHLIGHT QUANTITIES.

4. ALBERTA, MAIN PIPELINES, REFINERIES, GAS PLANTS, CA.1:5,000,000,1975, ALBERTA RESOURCE MAPS, SHEET 33.

ALBERTA, OIL, GAS, OIL SANDS, 1976, CA.1:5,000,000, ALBERTA RESOURCE MAPS, SHEET 32.

ALBERTA, COAL, CA.1:5,000,000, 1975, ALBERTA RESOURCE MAPS, SHEET 30.  
MOVEMENTS OF OIL, TO AND FROM CANADA, CA.1:35,000,000, 1974, ALBERTA  
RESOURCE MAPS, SHEET 34.

MOVEMENTS OF COAL WITHIN, TO AND FROM CANADA, CA.1:35,000,000, 1974,  
ALBERTA RESOURCE MAPS, SHEET 31.

(EDMONTON, ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION, 1974-76)

THE RESOURCE MAP SERIES IS A SERIES OF EFFECTIVE THEMATIC MAPS STRESSING  
SIMPLICITY OF STYLE WITHIN AN EASILY HANDLED FORMAT. AT PRESENT, 74  
MAPS ARE INCLUDED IN THE SET WHICH COVERS MANY ASPECTS OF ALBERTA.

5. WESTERN CANADA, MAIN OIL AND GAS PIPELINES, REFINERIES, COAL AND  
URANIUM MINES, CA.1:6,336,000, 1973.

WESTERN CANADA, MAIN ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND PRINCIPAL POWER  
GENERATING STATIONS, CA.1:6,336,000, 1974.

(EDMONTON, DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORT FOR THE CANADA WEST  
FOUNDATION, IN COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC  
EXPANSION, 1975)

THESE MAPS WERE ISSUED WITH AN EXPLANATORY TEXT (42 pages) AS PART OF  
A SET OF MAPS AND TEXTS SHOWING THE ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF WESTERN  
CANADA. CARTOGRAPHICALLY, THE EMPHASIS IS ON SHOWING BOLD SIMPLE  
PATTERNS RATHER THAN DETAILED INFORMATION. THE INFLUENCE OF PROVINCIAL  
BOUNDARIES IS VERY APPARENT.

6. PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS MAP OF CANADA, CA.1:2,500,000.

(CALGARY, OIL AND GAS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO DOMINION BANK, 1978)

THIS MAP SHOWS THE OIL AND GAS FIELDS, PIPELINES AND PROCESSING  
PLANTS IN WESTERN CANADA, WITH AN INSET FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO. OTHER  
INSETS INCLUDE INFORMATION ON PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND DISTRIBUTION.  
BY SHOWING THE DIFFERENT AREAS IN CANADA AT DIFFERING SCALES, MORE  
DETAILED CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC AREAS IS PERMITTED. IN THE INSET  
DEPICTING OIL AND GAS MOVEMENTS, NO CARTOGRAPHIC MEANS ARE USED TO  
SHOW THE QUANTITIES BEING TRANSPORTED, BUT NUMERICAL VALUES ARE  
INCLUDED.



7. SYSTEMS MAP, CA.1:1,400,000.

(CALGARY, ALBERTA GAS TRUNK LINE, 1978)

THE PIPELINE SYSTEM OPERATED BY THE ALBERTA GAS TRUNK LINE IS SHOWN. THEIR PIPELINE SYSTEM IS THE LARGEST IN THE PROVINCE AND ITS CURRENT RATE OF GROWTH IS INDICATED BY THE QUARTERLY REVISION CYCLE WHICH THE SYSTEMS MAP IS NOW UNDERGOING. NOT SHOWN ARE THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THEIR SYSTEM AND THE 85 OTHER SMALLER SYSTEMS.

8. THE ALASKA HIGHWAY GAS PIPELINE PROJECT, CA.1:4,000,000.

(CALGARY, FOOTHILLS PIPELINES (YUKON) LTD., 1978)

THE PIPELINE ROUTE IS SHOWN WITH THE INCLUSION OF ALL COMMUNITIES WITHIN 20 MILES OF THE ROUTE. THE PROPOSED DEMPSTER LATERAL TO THE MACKENZIE DELTA IS ALSO SHOWN. THE EFFECT OF PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES ON THE CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION IS INDICATED.

9. MAIN ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATING DEVELOPMENTS: PRAIRIE PROVINCES, CA.1:2,000,000.

(OTTAWA, ENERGY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR, ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, 1975)

PART OF A SERIES COVERING ALL CANADA SHOWING TYPES OF GENERATING STATIONS AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS. THESE MAPS ARE USUALLY REVISED EVERY 5 YEARS.

10. ALBERTA, CANADA, ELECTRIC SYSTEMS, 1:1,000,000.

(EDMONTON, ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION FOR ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION BOARD, 1977)

GENERATING STATIONS, TRANSMISSION LINES (CLASSIFIED BY OPERATING VOLTAGES), AND SERVICE AREAS ARE SHOWN. THIS MAP IS REVISED ANNUALLY.

11. PRINCIPAL MINERAL AREAS OF CANADA, 1:7,603,200, MAP 900A.

(OTTAWA. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1977)

REVISED ANNUALLY, THIS MAP INCLUDES SOME ENERGY SOURCES AS MINERAL RESOURCES (I.E. OIL AND GAS FIELDS, COAL AND URANIUM MINES).

12. TERRESTRIAL HEAT FLOW MAP, CA.1:30,000,000.

(BOULDER, WORLD DATA CENTRE A FOR SOLID-EARTH GEOPHYSICS, ENVIRONMENTAL DATA CENTER, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, 1976)

THIS MAP ILLUSTRATES THE INTEREST NOW APPEARING IN HEAT AVAILABLE FOR USE NEAR THE EARTH'S SURFACE. THE EARTH PHYSICS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES, AND RESOURCES ASSISTED WITH THE DATA SHOWN IN THIS MAP AND THEIR GEOTHERMAL SECTION IS ACTIVELY ASSESSING OUR GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES.

13. ALBERTA, SUNSHINE, CA.1:5,000,000, ALBERTA RESOURCE MAPS, SHEET 15.

ALBERTA, MEAN TEMPERATURE, CA.1:5,000,000, ALBERTA RESOURCE MAPS, SHEET 18.

(EDMONTON, ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION, 1975)

SOIL CLIMATE, NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA, SHEETS 43-44. CA.1:30,000,000.

TEMPERATURE-WINTER, CA.1:35,000,000, NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA, SHEET 63-4.

(OTTAWA, SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, 1971-73)

CANADA'S CLIMATE IS BOTH THE SOURCE OF CANADA'S ENERGY REQUIREMENTS AND ENERGY SOURCES. LOW WINTER TEMPERATURES CREATE A HIGH ENERGY DEMAND FOR HEATING PURPOSES, AND IN SOME AREAS, THIS DEMAND CAN BE SATISFIED BY HIGH SOLAR ENERGY RESOURCES. SOIL CLIMATE GIVES FURTHER INSIGHTS INTO THE EFFECT OF CANADA'S CLIMATE.

14. ECOLOGICAL "BIOPHYSICAL" LAND CLASSIFICATION OF LABRADOR, 1:1,000,000.

(AMHERST, MARITIME RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICE, LANDS DIRECTORATE (ATLANTIC REGION), CANADA DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND ENVIRONMENT, 1977)

IMPORTANT TO ENERGY RESOURCE LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION IS THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF A POTENTIAL PROJECT. THIS MAP ILLUSTRATES A RECENT THEMATIC CONCEPT OF MAPPING REGIONS ON THE BASIS OF BIOPHYSICAL FACTORS TO AID LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING. A VERY WIDE RANGE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF INFORMATION UNDERLIES THE REGIONALIZATION.

15. KLUANE LAKE, LAND USE INFORMATION SERIES, 1:250,000, SHEET 115 G, F(EAST).

(OTTAWA, LANDS DIRECTORATE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, AND DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS, 1973)

THIS MAP SERIES COVERS THE YUKON TERRITORY AND THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. IT IS DESIGNED TO ASSIST IN LAND MANAGEMENT BY SHOWING REGIONS IMPORTANT TO WILDLIFE, TRAPPING, RECREATION-TOURISM, INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PROGRAMME PROPOSED RESERVES, HISTORICAL SITES, FOREST RESOURCES, AND COMMUNITIES.

16. SASKATCHEWAN, SOUTH PART-PARTIE SUD: CRITICAL CAPABILITY AREAS-TERRITOIRES CLÉS DES POSSIBILITÉS, 1:1,000,000.

(OTTAWA, LANDS DIRECTORATE, ENVIRONMENT CANADA, 1976)

THE CANADA LAND INVENTORY INITIALLY COMPILED MAPS AT 50,000 WHICH WERE COMPILED INTO 250,000 AND 1,000,000 SCALES AND PUBLISHED. AREAS OF CRITICAL CAPABILITY WERE THEN DELINEATED AND MAPS PUBLISHED AT THE 1,000,000 SCALE. LAND USE PLANNING CAN NOW BE MORE EFFECTIVELY GUIDED THROUGH THE USE OF THIS SERIES.

17. ALBERTA 74E/4ab [OIL SANDS ORTHOPHOTO LINE MAP] 1:25,000.

(EDMONTON, ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION, 1976)

THE SYNCRUDE CANADA LTD. OIL EXTRACTION PLANT IS A MAJOR ENERGY PROJECT IN NORTHEASTERN ALBERTA. GREAT QUANTITIES OF OIL SAND WILL BE MINED AT THE SURFACE AND PROCESSED AT THE PLANT. THIS ORTHOPHOTO MAP SERIES WAS PREPARED TO ASSIST THE LAND MANAGERS AS THIS VAST RESOURCE IS EXPLOITED.

18. SEIS-CHROME DISPLAY OF CALGARY, 1:323,000.

(CALGARY, SEISCAN LTD., 1976)

LANDSAT IMAGERY CAN BE VERY USEFUL IN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT. THIS IMAGE WAS PRODUCED BY MANIPULATING THE DIGITAL INFORMATION TO ENHANCE THE COLOUR CLARITY. THE RESULTING IMAGE WAS THEN LITHOGRAPHED TO PRODUCE THIS PRINT. ON THIS IMAGE, BAND 4 IS BLUE, 5 IS GREEN, 7 IS RED. THE 457 COMBINATION IS VERY USEFUL IN DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN VEGETATIVE AND NON-VEGETATIVE LANDSCAPES AND THE REDNESS ALLOWS SOME CLASSIFICATION OF THE VEGETATION ITSELF.

19. CAPE CRAUFORD TO/A CORNWALLIS ISLAND, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES/TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST, 1:500,000, CHART 7503.  
NATURAL RESOURCE MAP CARTE DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES, 1:250,000, 26240-A  
 (OTTAWA, CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE, 1976)

BASIC TO ENERGY RESOURCES LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION IS KNOWLEDGE OF THE LANDSCAPE AS TRANSMITTED IN TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS, AND BATHYMETRIC CHARTS. EXAMPLES OF THE LAST TWO INDICATE THE TYPES OF MAPS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST THOSE PRESENTLY ENGAGED IN ENERGY RESOURCE EXPLORATION IN THE ARCTIC REGION. THE NATURAL RESOURCE MAP SERIES COVERS THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AREA OF CANADA AND INCLUDES EDITIONS SHOWING GRAVITY (FREE AIR AND BOUGUER ANOMALY), AND MAGNETIC (TOTAL FIELD AND ANOMALY).

20. CARTOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF GEOLOGICAL MAP-MAKING - A DISPLAY CREATED BY THE CARTOGRAPHIC DRAFTING SECTION OF THE INSTITUTE OF SEDIMENTARY AND PETROLEUM GEOLOGY, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA. THE SEVEN DISPLAYS ILLUSTRATE THE STEPS IN CREATING THE GEOLOGICAL MAP 1457A: CALGARY, 250,000, 1978.

A. BEFORE THE GEOLOGIST GOES INTO THE FIELD, HE IS SUPPLIED WITH A BLUE TOPOGRAPHIC OUTLINE ON A VERY STABLE BASE PLUS A NUMBER OF DIAZO PRINTS OF THE SAME BASE TO BE USED AS WORK SHEETS. THESE BASES ARE MADE FROM FILM COPIES OF THE MASTER NEGATIVES HELD BY THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH IN OTTAWA.

ON COMPLETION OF HIS FIELD AND OFFICE STUDIES, THE GEOLOGIST SUBMITS HIS MANUSCRIPT FOR DRAFTING IN THREE PARTS:

- (1) THE STABLE BASED BLUE OUTLINE ON WHICH HE HAS DRAWN ALL THE GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION; FAULTS, FOLDS, CONTACTS, BEDDING ATTITUDES ETC.
- (2) A DIAZO PRINT OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC BASE INCORPORATING ALL THE GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION AND HAND COLOURED.
- (3) A COMPLETE LEGEND OF ALL THE GEOLOGY ON THE MAP.

B. A FILM NEGATIVE IS MADE FROM THE GEOLOGICAL MANUSCRIPT TO FIT THE TOPOGRAPHIC BASE NEGATIVES, EITHER BY MEANS OF A CAMERA (PHOTOGRAPHICALLY) OR PHOTOMECHANICALLY. AT THIS TIME, A LISTING IS MADE OF ALL THE TYPE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MAP AND LEGEND. THIS LIST IS THEN SENT FOR PHOTO-COMPOSITION.

C. A SHEET OF SCRIBECOAT IS SENSITIZED AND EXPOSED TO THE NEGATIVES OF THE BASE AND THE GEOLOGY PRODUCING IMAGES USED AS A KEY FOR SCRIBING THE GEOLOGY



IN NEGATIVE FORM.

THE NEGATIVES FROM THE PHOTO-TYPESETTER ARE USED TO MAKE POSITIVE STRIPPING FILM WHICH IS THEN WAXED, CUT OUT AND PLACED ON A CLEAR FILM OVERLAY REGISTERED TO THE SCRIBED GEOLOGY. THE LEGEND, TITLE, SCALES, BORDER INFORMATION, CREDITS ETC. ARE ALL INCORPORATED ON THE TYPE OVERLAY AS ARE ANY GEOLOGICAL SYMBOLS WHICH ARE EASIER TO PRODUCE ON STRIPPING FILM THAN BY SCRIBING.

D. WHAT HAS BEEN PRODUCED SO FAR IS THAT PART OF THE GEOLOGY WHICH WILL BE PRINTED IN BLACK ON THE FINAL MAP. SINCE THE AREAS OF COLOUR ARE PRECISELY DELINEATED BY THE BLACK GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES, IT IS IMPORTANT TO ELIMINATE ALL ERRORS IN THE GEOLOGY BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE COLOUR SEPARATION.

DIAZO PRINTS ARE MADE FOR CHECKING BY THE AUTHOR AND CARTOGRAPHY FROM AUTOPOSITIVE FILM PRODUCED PHOTOMECHANICALLY FROM THE TOPOGRAPHIC BASE NEGATIVE (SCREENED), THE SCRIBE OF THE GEOLOGY AND THE POSITIVE TYPE OVERLAY.

E. THE FIRST REQUIREMENT FOR COLOUR SEPARATION BY THE PEELCOAT METHOD IS TO OBTAIN A NEGATIVE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE LIMITS OF COLOUR ON THE MAP. A NEGATIVE IS PRODUCED WHICH COMBINES THE NEAT LINES OF THE MAP, THE GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES, INDEX MAP, LEGEND BOXES AND THE OPEN WATER AREAS, I.E. LAKES AND DOUBLE LINE STREAMS.

AT THIS TIME, SINGLE COLOURS OR COMBINATIONS OF COLOURS ARE ASSIGNED TO THE VARIOUS GEOLOGICAL UNITS. THE G.S.C. USES UP TO SEVEN COLOURS EITHER SINGLY, IN DOUBLE - OR, MORE RARELY, IN TRIPLE - COMBINATIONS OF 100 PERCENT, 60 PERCENT, 40 PERCENT AND 20 PERCENT WHICH GIVES MORE THAN 1300 POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS, ALTHOUGH MANY ARE OF LIMITED PRACTICAL USE.

F. THE OBJECT OF THE COLOUR SEPARATION PROCESS IS TO CREATE A SET OF OPEN-WINDOW NEGATIVES WHICH CAN BE USED TO MAKE THE LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES TO PRINT THE AREAS OF COLOUR WHERE SPECIFIED ON THE MAP. THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ACCURATE WAY TO ACCOMPLISH THIS IS TO MAKE A SERIES OF PEELCOATS - NORMALLY 10 TO 15 - ONE FOR EACH SOLID AND ONE FOR EACH PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLOUR. THIS IS DONE PHOTOMECHANICALLY FROM THE COMBINATION PEEL NEGATIVE JUST DESCRIBED.

PEELCOAT IS A MATERIAL CONSISTING OF A STABLE BASE WITH A LIGHT-SENSITIVE STRIPPABLE COATING. IT IS EXPOSED TO ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT, DEVELOPED AND THEN ETCHED WHICH DUPLICATES EXACTLY THE NEGATIVE USED. EACH SHEET OF PEELCOAT IS ASSIGNED A COLOUR AND PERCENTAGE AFTER WHICH THE PROPER AREAS ARE STRIPPED OUT AS SPECIFIED ON THE COLOUR SCHEDULE AND BY REFERRING TO THE ORIGINAL

## COLOUR COPY.

G. TO MAKE THE PROOF, A SHEET OF VERY STABLE WHITE PLASTIC IS COATED WITH A LIGHT-SENSITIVE BLACK DYE AND ALLOWED TO DRY, THEN EXPOSED TO ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT THROUGH THE BLACK NEGATIVES. THE EXPOSED AREAS HARDEN AND BECOME INSOLUBLE WHILE THE UNEXPOSED AREAS ARE WASHED OFF WITH WATER. AFTER DRYING, THE PROOF SHEET IS COATED WITH A LIGHT-SENSITIVE DYE OF THE NEXT DARKEST COLOUR. WHEN THIS DRIES, IT IS EXPOSED TO THE APPROPRIATE PEELCOATS USING PERCENTAGE SCREENS WHERE SPECIFIED AND ALWAYS KEEPING THE COLOURS IN PERFECT REGISTER. IN THIS WAY, THE COLOUR PROOF IS 'BUILT UP', STARTING WITH THE DARKEST AND FINISHING WITH THE LIGHTEST COLOURS.

AFTER THE COLOUR PROOF HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND CHECKED, AND ALL ERRORS HAVE BEEN CORRECTED, ALL THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE MAP WHICH WILL BE USED TO MAKE THE PRINTING PLATES ARE COPIED ON TO .007" FILM FOR DISPATCH TO THE PRINTER IN OTTAWA.

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## HISTORICAL MAP SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Two meetings of the Historical Map Society of British Columbia were held this Spring. The first meeting was on February 10, 1978 at the home of Frances Woodward, who was re-elected President. John Spittle was re-elected Treasurer, and Bill McKee was subsequently appointed Secretary.

The President reported on the activities of some other historical cartography groups, and the facsimile maps being produced by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries.

Future programmes were discussed, including a request from the Centre of Continuing Education of the University of British Columbia for the Society to give another course on historical cartography. Another course is now being planned.

Several people had brought maps to the meeting, and these were looked at with great interest.

The second meeting was held on April 11, 1978 at the home of J. E. Horvath. Commander D. W. Waters of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, who is a visiting lecturer at Simon Fraser University and a speaker at the Cook Bicentennial Conference to be held at the end of April, gave an illustrated lecture on the history and collections of the National Maritime Museum.

The Society has about twenty paid-up members in Vancouver and Victoria, and a number of others who have expressed interest in joining. It is hoped that regular monthly meetings can be arranged beginning in September.

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

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SEMINAR ON CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES

During the week of April 10 - 14, 1978, the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada hosted a seminar on cartographic archives, in which archivists from the ten provincial archives, the Yukon Archives and the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec participated.



In addition to basic sessions on the importance of maps to archives and the need for their proper collection and care, the time available was used to discuss areas of common concern. These areas included acquisition, custody and access. The seminar was organized and conducted in such a manner to encourage maximum group participation. Thus, the visiting archivists were able to view their practices and problems in the broader spectrum of the national experience.

One of the delegates had requested a session on surveying and mapping methods. On the Tuesday evening, Lou Sebert of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources presented a paper entitled "Surveying and Mapping in Canada: its history and present practice" and demonstrated the use of surveying instruments which he had brought to the session. Local members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries were also invited to this session and the social gathering .

The last day of the seminar featured discussion on co-operation not only among map archivists, but also among the larger group of map curators. For the latter, Yves Tessier of Université Laval and Joan Winearls of University of Toronto presented short statements on co-operation and participated in the resulting discussions. (Yves Tessier's paper is also printed in the Bulletin.)

The delegates agreed that future co-operation and communication was essential to ensure the continuing development of cartographic archives in Canada. An informal interest group was established which will communicate on a quarterly basis and which will plan another gathering in two years' time.

For those A.C.M.L. members who may not know the person responsible for maps in the provincial archives and who may desire to contact these persons (many are not A.C.M.L. members), the persons attending the seminar were:

Manitoba - Elizabeth Blight  
Provincial Archives of Manitoba  
200 Vaughan Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 0P8

British Columbia - Geoffrey Castle  
Provincial Archives of British Columbia  
655 Belleville Street  
Victoria, B.C.  
V8V 1X4

Newfoundland - Margaret Chang  
Provincial Archives of Newfoundland  
Colonial Building  
Military Road  
St. John's, Nfld.  
A1C 2C9

- Ontario - John Fortier  
 Archives of Ontario  
 77 Grenville Street  
 Queen's Park  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 M7A 2R9
- Quebec - Jean-Marc Garant  
 Archiviste cartothecaire  
 Centre regional des Archives nationales du Quebec  
 100, rue Notre-Dame est  
 Montreal, Quebec  
 H2Y 1C1
- Pierre Lepine  
 Departement des cartes et plans  
 Bibliotheque nationale du Quebec  
 1700, rue Saint-Denis  
 Montreal, Quebec  
 H2X 3K6
- Prince Edward Island - Harry Holman  
 Assistant Provincial Archivist  
 Public Archives of Prince Edward Island  
 P.O. Box 7000  
 Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
 C1A 7M4
- New Brunswick - William MacKinnon  
 Provincial Archives of New Brunswick  
 P.O. Box 6000  
 Fredericton, N.B.  
 E3B 5H1
- Alberta - Will Moore  
 Provincial Archives of Alberta  
 12845 102 Avenue  
 Edmonton, Alberta  
 T5N 0M6
- Yukon Territory - William Oppen  
 Yukon Archives  
 P.O. Box 2703  
 Whitehorse, Yukon  
 Y1A 2C6

Saskatchewan - Lloyd W. Rodwell  
 Saskatchewan Archives Board  
 Library Building  
 c/o University of Saskatchewan  
 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
 S7N 0W0

Nova Scotia - Garry Shutlak  
 Public Archives of Nova Scotia  
 Coburg Road  
 Halifax, N.S.  
 B3H 1Z9

*Betty Kidd*  
*National Map Collection*

CAN2-88.20-M76  
 (Formerly 88-GP-20  
 October 1975)

# CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS BOARD

Standard  
 for

SCALES (RATIOS) FOR CHARTS, MAPS, AND PLANS,  
 IN THE METRIC (SI) SYSTEM

## SCOPE

1.1 This standard specifies recommended scales (ratios) for use on engineering drawings, on architectural and construction drawings, and for surveying and mapping purposes.

## SCALES (RATIOS) FOR USE WITH THE SYSTEME INTERNATIONAL (SI)

2.1 Recommended Scales - The recommended scales shall be as listed in Table 1. The scales are based on the 1,2,5 series with two exceptions as explained in par. 3.1.

## NOTES

3.1 It is recognized that a large number of maps already exist in the 1:250 000 and 1:25 000 scales and will continue to be maintained due to present international commitments and the great costs associated with converting an extensive existing national map series to a scale ratio of the 1, 2, 5 series. For these special circumstances, the 1:250 000 and 1:25 000 scales are included in the list of recommended scales.

3.2 It is also recognized that a large number of maps and charts with nonrecommended scales already exist and that due to present commitments, or special circumstances some maps and charts will continue to be produced with nonrecommended scales. It is strongly recommended however, that whenever possible, production of new maps be in conformity with this standard.

TABLE 1

Scales (Ratios) for Use with the Metric (SI) System	CHARTS - MAPS - PLANS		
	Engineering	Architectural and Construction	Surveying and Mapping
<u>Reduction Ratios</u>			
1: 1 000 000			x
1: 500 000			x
1: 250 000 (par. 3.1)			x
1: 200 000			x
1: 100 000	x		x
1: 50 000	x		x
1: 25 000 (par. 3.1)			x
1: 20 000			x
1: 10 000	x		x
1: 5 000	x		x
1: 2 000	x	x	x
1: 1 000	x	x	x
1: 500	x	x	x
1: 200	x	x	x
1: 100	x	x	x
1: 50	x	x	x
1: 20	x	x	
1: 10	x	x	
1: 5	x	x	
1: 2	x		
1: 1 (full size)	x	x	
<u>Enlargement Ratios</u>			
2: 1	x		
5: 1	x		
10: 1	x	(x - designates usage)	
20: 1	x		
50: 1	x		
100: 1	x		

Submitted by Bob Batchelder, University of Calgary



## SELECTED NEW MAPS

### MARITIMES

Ecological (Bio-Physical) Land Classification of Labrador 1:1,000,000.  
Lands Directorate (Atlantic Region), 1977.

Nova Scotia: limitations for septic tank absorption fields 1:450,000.  
Agriculture Canada, Soil Research Institute, 1976.

Nova Scotia: land classification 1:500,000. MRMS, 1977.

Strait of Canso, Natural Environment Inventory MRMS, 1975-76.

Fish and wildlife 1:125,000

Development considerations 1:25,000

Water resources 1:125,000

Socio-economic environment 1:125,000

Socio-economic features 1:25,000

Geological resources 1:125,000

Each of the above 6 maps are issued with explanatory text. No price is shown on the publications. All are available from

Brad Fay,  
Maritime Resources Management Services,  
P.O. Box 310,  
Amherst, Nova Scotia,  
B4H 3Z5

### ALBERTA

*Compiled by the University Map Collection  
University of Alberta*

Province of Alberta, Official Road Map 1978/79 Metric. ca. 1:1,500,000  
Travel Alberta

Province of Alberta, 1978 Highway Weight Guide ca. 1:1,500,000. Motor  
Transport Division, Alberta Transportation. (Basically the Official Road  
Map but with a number of special features for truckers.)

Alberta Municipalities 1:750,000. Alberta Transportation, 1977.

Alberta [base map] 1:750,000. Alberta Transportation, 1977

Alberta, Municipalities ca. 1:2,500,000. Alberta Transportation, 1977

Alberta, Agriculture ca. 1:2,500,000. Alberta Transportation, 1975.

Alberta, Statutory Boundaries of Regional Planning Areas ca. 1:1,800,000. Regional Planning Branch, Alberta Municipal Affairs. (blueprint print)

International Map of the World: Peace River, sheet NO-11. Ottawa, Energy Mines and Resources Canada, 1977

Alberta [and Western Saskatchewan], recommended railway network, 1976. Alberta Transportation 1976. (Created for Alberta Government submission to the Hall Commission)

Close-up: Canada, British Columbia, Alberta, and the Yukon Territory Washington, D.C., National Geographic Society, 1978.

Municipal District of Acadia No. 34, Land Ownership 1977. Medicine Hat, Graphic Design, 1978.

Canadian petroleum highlights, 1978. Calgary, Petroleum and Natural Gas Department, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, 1978. Data compiled November, 1977. (Map includes Alberta, Western Saskatchewan and North-eastern British Columbia. Insets are Alaska Highway pipeline, Mackenzie Delta, Arctic Islands.)

Visitor guide and street map of Edmonton, St. Albert & Sherwood Park. 1:35,000. City of Edmonton Business Development Dept. /Travel Section, 1978

Calgary bus map. The City of Calgary Transportation Department, Dec., 1977.

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USGS has issued a set of 19 maps in the National Atlas series numbered 421 to 439. Collectively they are referred to as "Map series showing movement and methods for energy transportation". Scale is 1:7,500,000. They were published in 1977 at a cost of \$1.50 each or \$29.00 U.S. for the set. They may be ordered from

ASGS Branch of Distribution,  
Box 25286, Bldg. 41,  
Federal Center,  
Denver, Colo.  
80225

or from their Reston address.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

Hayward, Robert J. Fire Insurance Plans in the National Map Collection / Plans d'Assurance - Indencie de la Collection Nationales de Cartes et Plans Ottawa, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1977 / Ottawa, Collection Nationales de Cartes et Plans, Archives Publiques Canada, 1977: XXVI, 171 p., ill. ISBN 0-662-01609-2. No charge.

Catalogue of printed maps, charts and plans, ten-year supplement 1965-1974 London, British Museum Publications Ltd. 1977. £45.00

Alberta Transportaion, Surveys and Mapping Branch: Maps - Plans. Edmonton, Alberta Transportaion, 1978. This is the first catalogue issued by Albera Transportaion. The department hopes to update it frequently. Very useful. No charge.

Maps published by the Alberta Research Council. Edmonton, Alberta Research Council, 1978. Postal code T6G 2C2

Geological, geophysical and geochemical map index for insular Newfoundland, (Supplement to Information Circular 13). St. John's, Publications and Information Section, Mineral Development Division, Department of Mines and Energy, P.O. Box 4750, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 5T7. \$2.50 prepaid.

Cartographica No. 19: The nature of cartographic communication, edited by Leonard Guelke.

Cartographica No. 20: Computer cartography in Sweden, edited by Olaf Wastesson and others.

Available from the Canadian Cartographic Association / Association Canadienne de Cartographie, York University, Department of Geography, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ontario, M3J 1P3. On subscription basis \$10.00 for two monographs per year. Singly they are available for \$5.00 or \$6.00 each depending on where you look for price information.

Organic soils of the Roseau River Watershed in Manitoba: Inventory and assessment for agriculture. Ottawa, Agriculture Canada, 1977. Monograph No. 17.

The Hydrogeological reconnaissance maps of Alberta, by J. Toth. Edmonton, Alberta Research Council, 1977. Reprint from ARC Bulletin 35, Contributions to Hydrogeology. Free.

Atlas of Winneipeg, compiled and edited by Thomas R. Weir, with the assistance of Ngok-Wai Lai. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1978. ISBN 08-02053963 \$25.00

(Not new, but newly discovered)

Genealogical guidebook & atlas of Denmark. [Compiled by] Frank Smith and Finn A. Thomsen. Salt Lake City, Bookcraft, 1969.

A genealogical atlas of Scotland. Compiled by David E. Gardner & others. Salt Lake City, Bookcraft, 1962.

A geological atlas of England and Wales. Compiled from original maps by David E. Gardner & others. Salt Lake City, Deseret Book Company, 1964.

Genealogical atlas of Ireland. Compiled by David E. Gardner & others. Salt Lake City, Deseret Book Company, 1964.

The above four atlases are identical in format. No price was available at the moment but the editor will try to establish this for a future issue. On a very recent trip to the genealogical library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Calgary, Bob Batchelder discovered a wealth of material of interest to Map librarians. Much of this is on microfilm. He will be checking with Salt Lake City to see what cartographic items they have obtained reproduction rights to and what the costs are for these items.

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*Following notice and comments from Frances Woodward, University of British Columbia.*

Verner, Coolie. Cook and the Cartography of the North Pacific: an Exhibition of Maps for the Conference on Captain James Cook and His Times. April 1978. Burnaby, The Library, Simon Fraser University, 1978. vi, 35 p., ill. \$1.00

Captain James Cook, one of the great men of all times, is revered in many countries. During 1978 British Columbia is celebrating the 200th anniversary of Cook's visit to Nootka Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, in March and April of 1778. A number of institutions in the province are having exhibitions and special events, the most ambitious being Simon Fraser University with its Cook Conference, which is bringing together many people in different disciplines from around the world.

Coolie Verner and Richard Malinski have put together an exhibition which presents an overview of the cartography of the Pacific from 1570 to

Coolie Verner and Richard Malinski have put together an exhibition which presents an overview of the cartography of the Pacific from 1570 to 1800 and highlights Cook's massive contribution. The exhibition is divided into four periods: Imaginary Cartography - 1570-1766; Cook's Discoveries and Their Diffusion 1784-1795 (Discoveries - 1776-1779; Diffusion - 1784-1795); The Expansion of Knowledge - 1785-1800. The catalogue includes detailed cartobibliographical details and a commentary for each of the twenty-five maps, and an introduction to the exhibition and to each section by Coolie Verner. A map each by Mueller, Cook and Vancouver have been

illustrated, and the Cook map, the first edition of his Chart of the N.W. Coast of America .... has been used on the cover.

Cook and the Cartography of the North Pacific is an attractive catalogue which should be in any collection of Canadiana, Voyages, and Fine Press, as well as the Map Library. It is unfortunate that more illustrations could not be included, but it is quite understandable considering the cost and the problems of reduction to fit the catalogue. The three maps illustrated have been reduced to fit the 14 x 21 cm. format, but the fine print is legible in all but Vancouver's Chart.

Coolie Verner and Richard Malinski are both to be congratulated for putting together the exhibition and producing such a fine catalogue. Members of ACML will have an opportunity to view the exhibition and acquire a copy of the catalogue during the Conference in Victoria, as the exhibition will be in the Provincial Archives for the summer.

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Robert and Betty Batchelder of Calgary now have a sister for Trevor and David. Heather was born in February and is growing quickly.



## NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

*Gleaned from the PAC Newsletter**Submitted by Betty Kidd, Edited by R. Whistance-Smith*

## Staff Changes

William Oppen has moved from the National Map Collection to the Yukon Archives. He has been replaced by Dorothy Ahlgren (A.C.M.L. Archivist) as Head, Government Cartographical and Architectural Records Section.

Gilbert Caron, a former French language professeur at Asticou, is working in the Modern Cartography Section under the POC programme. (This is designed to find suitable placements within the Federal Civil Service for persons made redundant through redesign of the French language training programme.)

Diane Tardif-Cote accepted a term position in December, and is now listing Public Works plans in the Bentley Building.

Joan Mattie joined the NMC in January, on contract, to compile an index to architectural plans and drawings held in that Section. She is also noting views which appear as insets on maps and which often provide valuable architectural information.

Nadia Kazymyra, previously employed in the Public Records Division (Bob Hayward's new home), is now working in the Early Cartography Section of NMC.

Another newcomer from Public Records is Pat McIntyre. Pat will be cataloguing Canadian series maps in the Modern Cartography Section.

Bob Hayward's final publication through NMC, Fire Insurance Plans in the National Map Collection/ Plans d'assurance-incendie de la Collection national de cartes et plans, is noted in New Publications in this issue. This 171 page illustrated catalogue will be a valuable tool in the study of urban history. (What are insurance plans? They're large-scale plans of cities and towns, with each sheet covering an area of a few blocks, indicating building dimensions and material, names of businesses, location of hydrants, etc.)

## Other happenings

Linda Camponi has been working on the final edition of a publication listing Indian Reserve maps for Western Canada. It was to be completed this spring, so should be available shortly.

Hugo Stibbe has been on continuous French language training since the last quarter of 1977.

Betty and Jim Kidd of the National Map Collection and the Manuscript Division respectively, became parents for the first time on Nov. 26, 1977. It was a boy.

Gilles, Cecile and Sebastien Langelier announce the birth of Marie France, on September 23, 1977.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MEETINGS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

History of Cartography Interest Group

The Canadian Cartographic Association

A two-day meeting is being organized to take place November 10-11, 1978, in Toronto, Ontario. Do you have a paper which you would like to present? What topics would you like to be up for discussion? Please let us know your ideas for the meeting! SEND YOUR SUGGESTIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO:

Joan Winearls  
Map Library  
John P. Robarts Research Library  
The University of Toronto  
Toronto M5S 1A5

If you plan to attend but do not wish to give a paper, contact us anyway and a detailed program will be sent to you in the early autumn.

Special Libraries Association

Geography & Map Division

Honolulu, June 9-14, 1979

Theme: Politics and Economics--Impact on Libraries and Information Service

In addition to papers relating directly to the theme, such as those on micrographics and copyright, papers on cartography of the Pacific and Pacific area map libraries are encouraged. Send abstracts of proposed papers to:

Mary Larsgaard  
Map Librarian  
Library  
Central Washington University  
Ellensburg WA 98926

by SEPTEMBER 30, 1978.

## Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis

Graduate School of Design □ Harvard University

520 Gund Hall

48 Quincy Street

Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Tel: (617) 495-2526

Telex: 92-1496

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Peggy Kilburn  
Center for Management Research  
(conference coordinators)  
850 Boylston Street  
Chestnut Hill, MA 02167  
(617) 738-5021

## News

HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
LABORATORY FOR COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS

### CALL FOR PAPERS

INTERNATIONAL USER'S CONFERENCE ON COMPUTER MAPPING SOFTWARE AND DATA BASES

HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
July 23-28, 1978

The Conference program will focus upon the work of Harvard University Laboratory, other universities, and federal, state, and local government agencies which have used or developed computer mapping programs and cartographic data bases available for dissemination to others. Particular emphasis will be on: (a) descriptions of user applications; (b) availability of computer programs and cartographic data bases for use in the preparation of thematic maps; (c) results of recent research at the Laboratory on the principles of thematic map design; and (d) procedures for distribution of computer programs and data bases by governmental agencies and educational institutions.

Presentations will be 15-40 minutes long, with criteria for selection being originality and interest to those in government, industry, and education. Among the application areas of interest are city and regional planning, environmental management, energy planning, forestry, transportation, public safety, health care, marketing research, and management information systems.

The program will also include poster sessions/displays. A directory of computer graphics resources may be published.

Those wishing to make presentations at the conference should submit one-page abstracts no longer than 500 words to Allan Schmidt, Conference Chairman, Harvard University, 520 Gund Hall, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, before March 15, 1978. For more detailed information regarding the conference format and content, please contact Allan Schmidt at the above address or call (617) 495-2526.

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## MEETING PROGRAMMES

**Canadian Cartographic Association  
Association Canadienne de Cartographie**

**Third Annual Meeting  
Troisième Rencontre Annuelle**

**University of British Columbia  
VANCOUVER, 1978**

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7 Juin, Mercredi**

7:30 - 10:00 p.m. Registration/Inscription/ice  
breaker social, Mary Murrin  
Lounge, Walter Gage Residence

**THURSDAY, JUNE 8 Juin, Jeudi**

8:30 - 12 noon Registration/Inscription/Buchanan  
Building

Plenary sessions/Seances plénières/in lecture theatre  
106, Buchanan Building

9:00 - 9:15 a.m. Official opening and welcome/  
Ouverture officielle et Introduction

9:15 - 10:30 a.m. Keynote address/Discours/  
Dr. F. J. Ormeling, International  
Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth  
Sciences (ITC), Enschede, The Netherlands;  
current president of the  
International Cartographic Association

10:30 - 11:00 a.m. Coffee/Pause café

11:00 - 11:45 a.m. Panel discussion — a follow-up on the  
topic introduced by the keynote address

11:45 a.m. - 12 noon Official opening of map exhibits/  
Presentation de l'exposition cartographique/  
Buchanan Building concourse

12:00 - 1:30 p.m. Lunch/Déjeuner/Student Union  
Building cafeteria

1:30 - 3:00 p.m. SESSION I/Première Seance  
Chaired by/Présidée par le/Professor  
Henry Castner, Queen's University  
Professor Alan De Lucia, The Cart-O-Graphics  
Laboratory, University of Idaho  
"Models of Cartographic Communication"

Professor Judy M. Olson, Boston University  
"Cognitive Cartographic Experiments"

Professor Hansgeorg Schlichtmann,  
University of Regina  
"Codes in Map Communication"

3:00 - 3:30 p.m. Coffee/Pause café

3:30 - 4:30 p.m.

Panel and plenary discussion on the  
emerging concepts in cartographic  
communication /Discussion plénière des  
sujets présentés sur la  
communication cartographique

4:30 - 5:15 p.m.

Business meeting of the C.C.A. Interest  
Groups/Rencontre des différentes  
sections de l'A.C.C., Buchanan Building

MAP DESIGN AND PRODUCTION  
Lecture Theatre 106  
HISTORICAL — Room 219  
CARTOGRAPHIC EDUCATION  
Room 222  
MAP USE — Room 223  
AUTOMATION — Room 230

5:30 - 6:30 p.m.

Dinner — Student Union Building Cafeteria

7:00 p.m.

Bus departs from Walter Gage Residence  
for Simon Fraser University. L'autobus  
part de la résidence Walter  
Gage pour l'Université de Simon Fraser

8:00 - 10:00 p.m.

Open house and reception at Simon  
Fraser University organized by Professor Tom  
Peucker and hosted by the Geography  
Department/Reception à Simon Fraser  
University, organisée par le Professeur Tom  
Peucker et le département de Géographie  
Bus departs from S.F.U. for U.B.C. Retour  
par autobus à l'Université de  
Colombie Britannique

**FRIDAY, JUNE 9 Juin, Vendredi**

8:30 - a.m. - 12 noon Registration/Inscription Buchanan  
Building

Plenary sessions/Seances plénières in lecture  
theatre 106, Buchanan Building

9:00 - 10:00 a.m.

SESSION II/Deuxième Seance  
Chaired by/Présidée par  
Ms. Carolyn Weiss, Spatial System  
Section, Statistics Canada

Professor L. J. Wouders  
University of Alberta  
"The Ecotour Map"  
A New Cartographic Concept

Professeur Diane Ottman, List  
University of Montreal  
"Histoire Urbaine par les Cartes"

10:00 - 10:30 a.m.

Coffee/Pause café

10:30 - 12 noon

Annual General Meeting/Rencontre  
Générale de l'Association  
— President's report/Rapport  
présenté par le Président de  
l'Association Canadienne de Cartographie  
Introduction of the new  
executive officers/Introduction des  
nouveaux élus de l'A.C.C.  
Other business/Autres sujets

12:00 - 1:30 p.m.	Luncheon/Déjeuner/the Graduate Students Centre. Host: Government of British Columbia Speaker: Mr. Ernie R. McMinn, Director, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of the Environment		
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.	SESSION II (Continued) /Suite à la Deuxième Séance  Invited papers/Invités:  Dr. John C. Sherman, University of Washington, Seattle <i>"Maps the Visually Handicapped can see — Research and Experimental Progress"</i>  Professor M. John Balodis, Department of Surveying, Western Australian Institute of Technology <i>"Lettering in Thematic Cartography."</i>	10:30 - 11:00 a.m. 11:00 - 12:00 p.m.	of contributors and a general discussion period/Thème special: "les cours introductifs de cartographie à l'Université"  Coffee/Pause café  SESSION V/Cinquième Séance Chaired by/Présidée par le/Professor Tom K. Peucker, Simon Fraser University  Professor William D. Brooks, Indiana State University and Mr. Stephen D. McCloud, Computer Consultant, Terra Haute, Indiana <i>"Mapping Using Data with the Grid-Related Information Display System (GRIDS)"</i>  Sid W. Witiuk, Carolyn Weiss, Karole Piamonte, Real Cagnon, Real Beaulieu, Census Production Branch, Statistics Canada <i>"Automated Cartography for the 1976 Census — Progress and Problems"</i>
3:30 - 4:00 p.m.	Coffee/Pause café		
4:00 - 6:00 p.m.	SESSION III/Troisième Séance Chaired by/Présidée par le/ Mr. Gordon G. Shoup Geographical Services Directorate, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada  Professor Majella-J. Gauthier, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi <i>"L'Atlas Régional du Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean: Quelques Reflctions"</i>  Professor A. Jon Kimerling, Oregon State University <i>"Edge Enhancement Photography — A Base for City Street Maps"</i>  Professor F. W. Graves and D. Des Rivières, University of Western Ontario <i>"The Application of Diffusion Transfer Reversal Process (DTR) to the Production of Thematic Illustrations — An Alternative Technique"</i>  Mr. D. L. Pinkerton, U.S. Geological Survey, <i>"Base Data for Thematic Mapping."</i>	12:30 - 1:30 p.m. 1:30 - 3:00 p.m.	Professor C. M. Gold, Department of Geology and Professor U. M. Maydell, Department of Computing Science, University of Alberta <i>"Triangulation and Spatial Ordering in Computer Cartography"</i> Professor Carl Youngmann, University of Washington <i>"Title to be announced"</i>  Lunch/Déjeuner/Student Union Building cafeteria  SESSION VI/Sixième Séance Chaired by/Présidée par le/Professor Kang-tsung Chang, University of North Dakota  Mr. Donald W. Hiller, University of Idaho <i>"The Legend of the Layer Tint Map"</i>  Professor Stanley Young, University of Lethbridge <i>"Landform Renderings as Bases for Thematic Mapping: The Viability of Black and White Applications"</i>  Mr. Gibb C. Johnson, University of Idaho <i>"The Innovative Use of Type as a Map Symbol"</i>  Professor Chang, University of North Dakota <i>"The Effect of Testing Methods on the Psychophysical Relation in Map Reading"</i>
7:00 - 8:00 p.m.	Happy hour/Récreation/ — cash bar in Salons C and D, The Faculty Club		
8:00 - 9:30 p.m.	Annual banquet/Banquet Annuelle./ The Faculty Club Dining Room		
<b>SATURDAY, JUNE 10 Juin, Samedi</b>			
8:30 - 12 noon	Registration Inscription/ — Buchanan Building Plenary sessions/Seances plénières/in lecture theatre 106, Buchanan Building		
9:00 - 10:30 a.m.	SESSION IV/Quatrième Séance/ Chaired by/Présidée par le/Professor Michael R. C. Coulson, University of Calgary  A special session on "Introductory Cartography Courses in Universities" with a number	3:00 - 3:30 p.m. 3:30 - 4:30 p.m. 4:50 p.m.	Coffee/Pause café  Panel of session chairmen — Session summaries and general discussion/Recapitulation de la rencontre. Conclusions. Session dirigée par les présidents des séances  Closing ceremony/Fin de la rencontre



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES  
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE/DOUZIEME CONGRES ANNUEL  
Victoria, B.C., June 11 - 15/1e 11 - 15 juin 1978

PROGRAMME (PRELIMINARY)

Sunday, June 11, at the University of Victoria

- 2:00- 7:30 Registration - *Lansdowne Office Building*  
4:00- 6:00 ACML Executive Meeting - *Lounge, Lansdowne A & B*  
7:30- 10:30 Reception (& registration)  
HOST: University of Victoria - *University House*

Monday, June 12, at HERITAGE COURT

- 8:30- 5:00 Captain Cook Display - *Provincial Archives*  
(The display may be opened for the delegates in the evening,  
7:30-9:30)  
8:00- 9:00 Registration - *Board Room, Provincial Museum*  
9:00- 9:30 Official Welcome  
ACML: Richard Malinski, President - *Board Room, Provincial Museum*  
FIRST SESSION  
Chairman: Ronald Whistance-Smith - *Board Room, Provincial Museum*  
9:30-10:30 Spanish Maps of the Northwest Coast - *Tomas Bartoli*  
10:30-11:00 Coffee  
11:00-12:00 Maps Relating to Cook's Voyages - *Dr. Coolie Verner, U.B.C.*  
12:00- 1:30 Luncheon  
HOST: The Provincial Government - *Empress Hotel*  
SECOND SESSION  
Chairman: Joan Winearls - *Board Room, Provincial Museum*  
1:30- 2:30 Maps Relating to Vancouver's Voyages - *Dr. W. Kaye Lamb*  
2:30- 3:30 Work of the Wheeler Family in B.C. - *Dr. John O. Wheeler, G.S.C.*  
3:30- 4:00 Coffee  
4:00- 5:00 Historical Development of Victoria: an illustrated lecture -  
*Dr. James E. Hendrickson, U.Vic.*

Tuesday, June 13, at the UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

8:30- 5:30 Commercial Displays - Room 145, Cornett Building

8:30- 9:00 Registration - Room 145, Cornett Building

THIRD SESSION

Chairman: Barbara Farrell - Room 165, Cornett Building

9:00-10:00 Reports I: Federal Mapping -

Energy, Mines and Resources - R. Groot

Geological Survey of Canada - Dr. J.O. Wheeler

Canadian Hydrographic Survey - R.W. Sandilands

National Map Collection - Speaker to be announced

10:00-10:30 Opening of Displays (& coffee) - Room 145, Cornett Building

FOURTH SESSION

Chairman: To be announced - Room 165, Cornett Building

10:30-11:15 Reports II: Provincial Mapping -

Surveys & Mapping Branch - Speaker to be announced

British Columbia Forest Service - Speaker to be announced

Resource and Analysis Branch - Speaker to be announced

11:15-12:00 Reports III: Private Mapping in B.C.

Canadian Cartographics - Lou Skoda

Independent Mapping Agencies - Doris Stastny

12:00- 1:30 Lunch - Commons Building

FIFTH SESSION

Chairman: Serge Sauer - Room 165, Cornett Building

1:30- 2:30 Reports IV: Atlas Projects

National Atlas of Canada - R. Groot

Historical Atlas of Canada - Dr. R. C. (Cole) Harris

Atlas of British Columbia - Dr. A. L. Farley

2:30- 2:45 Coffee

2:45- 5:00 Business Meeting (& viewing displays)

Wednesday, June 14, at the UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

8:30- 5:30 Commercial Displays - Room 145, Cornett Building

8:30- 9:00 Registration - Room 145, Cornett Building

SIXTH SESSION

Chairman: C. Bradley Fay - Room 165, Cornett Building

Mapping: Looking Towards the Year 2000

9:00- 9:40 Earthquake Mapping - Dr. W. G. Milne, Pacific Geoscience Centre

9:40-10:20 Remote Sensing/Satellite Mapping - Dr. James P. R. Gower  
Institute of Ocean Sciences

10:20-10:40 Coffee

10:40-11:20 Use of Maps in Environment Planning - Speaker to be announced

11:20-12:00 Impact of Changing to the Metric System - Ron Thorpe,  
Surveyor General's Office

12:00- 1:30 Lunch - Commons Building

SEVENTH SESSION

Chairman: To be announced

Map Libraries: Looking Towards the Year 2000

1:30 - 3:00 Maps and Computers, Computers & NCIC - Western Mapping Center  
National Cartographic Information Center  
An Automated Mapping System - Tektronix, Inc.  
(To be confirmed)

Impact on Library Services - Steven Garth  
Municipality of Burnaby  
B.C. Telephone Co. Project

3:00 - 3:30 Coffee

3:30 - 5:00 Maps on Microform, The Present and the Future - Gilles Langelier  
National Map Collection

The Laval Scene - Yves Tessier  
Laval University  
(To be confirmed)

6:30 - 7:00 Reception

7:30- Annual Banquet: Salmon Dinner - Royal Victoria Golf Club  
Guest Speaker to be announced

Thursday, June 15, TOUR DAY

9:00 Pacific Forest Research Centre

11:00 Dominion Astrophysical Observatory

1:00 Lunch (about \$2.75) - Cafeteria, Institute of Ocean Sciences

2:00 Institute of Ocean Sciences, Patricia Bay

3:30 Pacific Geoscience Centre, I.O.S.

Simon Fraser University Map Collection. The following atlases and gazetteers may be obtained free or exchange for some other atlases by writing SFU. Map Collection, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6.

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#### ATLASES

Atlas Ceskoslovenska Socialistické Republiky  
Praque, Ustřední Správa Geodézie a Kartografie, 1966.

Landsat Index Atlas of the developing countries of the world.  
World Bank, 1976.

Census of India 1961 vol.1 part 1X.  
New Delhi, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1968.

National Atlas of India.  
Calcutta, National Atlas Organization, 1968.

Cuenca del Rio de la Plata: inventario de datos hidrologicos y climatologicos.  
(Maps). Washington, D.C., Secretaria General Organizacion de los Estados Americanos, 1969.

Atlas du Quebec: secteur tertiaire.  
Quebec, Ministère de l'industrie et du Quebec, 1968.

Atlas du Quebec: activites industrielles.  
Quebec, Ministère de l'industrie et du Quebec, 1968.

Air Photographs of Alberta.  
Edmonton, Research Council of Alberta, 1960.

Urban Atlas: Louisville, Kentucky-Indiana.  
Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

Urban Atlas: Washington, D.C., Maryland-Virginia.  
Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

Atlas Regional du Bas.-St.-Laurent, de la Gaspésie et des Îles de la Madeleine.  
Quebec, Le Bureau d'aménagement de l'est du Quebec, 1969.

Atlas Pratique du Tchad.  
Fort Lamy, Institute National Tchadien pour les Sciences Humaines, 1972.

Atlas of Industrial Water Use.  
Ithaca, Cornell University, 1967.

Land Use Dynamics on the Toronto Urban Fringe.  
Ottawa, Environment Canada, 1975.

Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Ottawa, Department of the Environment, 1973. (Geographical paper no.53)

Guide Book and Atlas of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Port Elgin, Richardson, Bond and Wright Limited, 1971.

Atlas de Beligique.

Bruxelles, Academie Royale de Belgique, 1957.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. OFFICE OF GEOGRAPHY. GAZETTEERS.

Laos, 2nd ed.	May, 1973
Fiji, Tonga and Nauru	May, 1974
Ceylon	June, 1960
New Caledonia and Willis and Futuna	May, 1974
South Pacific Islands	July, 1957
Mexico	March, 1956
Thailand	August, 1966
Indian Ocean Islands	March, 1957
New Hebrides	May, 1974
Underseas Features, 2nd ed.	December, 1971
British Solomon Island and Gilbert and Ellice Islands	May, 1974
South Vietnam	May, 1971
Australia, New Zealand and Oceania, supplement	May, 1972
Asia, supplement	April, 1972
North Vietnam	August, 1964
North Korea	June, 1963
Republic of China	May, 1974
Mongolia	1964



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES/  
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

COMMITTEE REPORTS - 1977-1978

The following committee reports provide information about the activities in the last year. These reports will not be repeated at the Annual General Meeting in Victoria. The remaining reports will be distributed during Registration in Victoria. The reason for this advanced notice is to give you a chance to read them so that you can discuss them with the chairmen.

Richard Malinski

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TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1 - December 31, 1977

Balance as of December 31, 1976.....\$ 390.60

Revenues

Membership fees, 1976.....	\$ 37.50	
Membership fees, 1977.....	2,211.00	
Membership fees, 1978.....	1,055.00	
Canadian Cartographer, 1976.....	1.00	
Publication revenues (transferred from Publication Account)		
April...\$ 200.00		
May..... 575.00		
October. <u>1,600.00</u> .....	2,375.00	
Conference, 1977.....	323.63	
Membership steins.....	20.00	
Federal tax rebate from National Printers for 1975-1976		
Proceedings.....	225.34	
U.S. exchange.....	24.21	
Interest on Bank account.....	12.08	
Loan - return of N.U.C. expenses.....	<u>75.00</u>	\$6,359.76
		\$6,750.36

Expenditures

IFLA Membership.....	\$	170.00	
Directory, 1977 Third edition			
Typing....	\$215.00		
Printing..	\$869.00 (400 copies).....	1,084.00	
<u>Bulletin</u> , March, 1977, No. 24			
Typing....	\$110.00		
Printing..	201.00 (300 copies)		
Postage...	68.29.....	379.29	
<u>Bulletin</u> , October, 1977, No. 25			
Typing....	\$314.02		
Printing..	650.00 (400 copies).....	964.02	
By-Law No. 1 - printing.....		50.40	
Incorporation (part payment).....		200.00	
Facsimiles			
4 maps.....	\$203.54		
Negative photograph...	8.00.....	211.54	
Executive meeting - travel expenses (April /77).....		341.00	
Conference, 1977			
Advance to Conference Committee.....	\$100.00		
Travel expenses - Publications Officer..	38.00		
Membership steins.....	54.46.....	192.46	
Xeroxing of 1968 <u>Proceedings</u> .....		9.20	
Typing of 1978 invoices.....		50.00	
Office supplies.....		6.47	
Refund of overpayment on 1977 memberships.....		15.00	
Debit memo from Bank of Nova Scotia re			
Membership R. Daehn.....	\$10.00		
Membership G. Shutlack.....	20.00		
Bank Service Charge.....	1.00.....	31.00	
N.S.F. cheque, National Printers			
(federal tax rebate).....	\$225.34		
Bank Service Charge.....	1.00.....	226.34	
Service Charge.....		2.20	
U.S. Exchange.....		.43	
Loan (N.U.C. expenses).....		75.00	\$4,008.35
Balance as of December 31, 1977.....			\$2,742.01

*Heather Stevens*  
Heather Stevens

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# NATIONAL UNION CATALOGUE COMMITTEE

For a number of reasons not the least being that Hugh Stibbe has been absent from the National Map Collection, there has been no meeting of the National Union Cataloguing committee since the last annual meeting in the spring of 1977.

Some members of the committee have, however, been particularly busy in Ottawa updating and redrafting the Canadian Cataloguing Rules for maps.

The following is a list of the committee members:

Velma Parker, Chairman, University of Ottawa  
 Vivian Cartmell, National Map Collection  
 Barbara Farrell, Carleton University  
 Grace Welch, Carleton University  
 Aileen Desbarats, University of Ottawa

Their directive is as follows:

1. To construct a concordance of CCR map rules, ISBD (CM) and AACR 78.
2. Update the rules to existing ISBD standard.
3. Rewrite the rules in a clear and comprehensive manual format.
4. Present a working document of these rules to the full committee of NUC as a recommended manual for publication.

For some months this committee has been assiduously working toward this end, and hoped to have produced a document to be discussed at a meeting early next fall. As this manual is proposed as a compliment to the new edition of the National American Cataloguing Rules which it appears will not be in use until at least January 1980, the delay should not be too serious. It must be understood, however, that the actual publication of our manual will take some time as it is a formidable and meticulous task to bring such a manuscript to its final form. This committee is confident, however, that the manuscript when published will be a definitive work, coordinated with and complimentary to the chapter on Cartographic material in A.A.C.R. and (I.S.B.D.) International Standards for Bibliographic Description providing the intensive detail necessary for full bibliographic description of autonomous maps.

Kate Donkin  
 Chairman

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## PUBLICATION'S ANNUAL REPORT

1977

## A. DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

## 1. Proceedings of the annual conferences

Year	Sold	Complimentary	Balance
1967	2	1	18
1968	1 (xerox copy)	---	out of print
1969	---	---	out of print
1970	3	1	58
1971	5	1	20
1972	3	1	72
1973	4	1	285
1974	3	1	268
1975	4	2	278
1976	7	4	248

## 2. Bulletins

Number	Sold	Complimentary	Balance
1	5	1	19
2	6	1	15
3	6	1	15
4	6	1	15
5	6	1	15
6	6	1	15
7	6	1	16
8	6	1	16
9	5	1	20
10	4	1	17
11	6	1	3
12	4	1	12
13	4	1	8
14	4	1	12
15	4	1	84
16	3	1	17
17	3	---	36
18	3	---	21
19	3	3	135
20	3	2	121
21	2	2	170
22	1	29*	132
23	1	23	188
24	2	47*	39
25	27	237**	136

\* Includes 24 distributed to N.C.C. members

\*\* Includes 217 distributed to A.C.M.L. members and 19 to N.C.C. members

## 3. Directory of Canadian map collections

Sold	Complimentary	Balance
122	13	365

## 4. University map libraries in Canada: A folio of selected plans

Sold	Complimentary	Balance
15	1	18

## 5. Facsimile maps

Number	Sold	Sponsor	Balance
1	80	-	139
2	99	100	301
3	86	100	314
4	102	-	398
5	111	-	389
6	15	100	385
7	14	100	386
8	14	100	386

## 6. Requests Pending

1968 Proceedings.....11



## B. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the period of January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977

Balance as of January 1, 1977.....\$ 98.82

Credit:	Sale of publications.....	\$2,588.26	
	Interest from account.....	18.31	
	Foreign Exchange.....	<u>21.99</u>	<u>2,628.56</u>
			\$2,727.38

Debit:	Foreign Exchange.....	\$ .31	
	Service Charges.....	.50	
	Transfer to Treasurer.....	2,375.00	
	Returned cheque.....	<u>16.00</u>	<u>2,391.81</u>

Balance as of December 31, 1977.....\$ 335.57

## Outstanding invoices:

1975.....	2.....	\$ 30.00
1976.....	2.....	\$ 14.00
1977.....	39.....	\$270.60

## LAYOUTS COMMITTEE

The Layouts Committee, formed in 1973, had as its main objective, to produce folios of floor plans of map libraries in Canada. These folios would serve to inform librarians and library planners about the design and organization of map libraries.

The first folio, entitled University Map Libraries in Canada, a folio of selected plans, was produced in 1974 under the direction of Serge A. Sauer, University of Western Ontario.

Due to a very favourable response to this project it was decided in 1977 to undertake another folio. This second publication, as yet untitled, will be devoted to map libraries in federal, provincial and municipal institutions.

In August of 1977 a letter outlining the objectives of the folio was sent to seventeen selected libraries across Canada. Eleven of these indicated a willingness to contribute to this folio. They are:

National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada  
 Departmental Map Library, Canada Dept. of Energy, Mines &  
 Resources  
 Library, Geological Survey of Canada  
 Provincial Archives of Alberta, Map Library  
 Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Map Library  
 Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Map Section  
 Archives of Ontario, Map Collection  
 Archives Nationales, Gouvernement du Quebec  
 Dept. des Cartes et Plans, Gouvernement du Quebec  
 Maritime Resource Management Service  
 Metro Toronto Library, Map Collection

To date, seven of these have supplied a layout of their map collection. It is hoped that the remaining four will be received before Summer.

The design of this folio will follow much the same format as the first, with one addition. A statement to prospective users explaining particular conditions and emphasis of the collection will be included with each layout.

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. When all floor plans are received drafting will commence. Barring any unforeseen difficulties, this should be sometime in the coming Summer. I am optimistic that the printing will be well under way by December of 1978 and the completed folio will be available by the time of the 1979 ACML Annual Conference.

Lorna McIntyre  
 Chairman

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## COPYRIGHT

Gilles Langelier has worked very hard on the preparation of ACML's comments to the Keyes-Brunet proposal for a revision of the copyright law. The following is the ACML submission submitted by Gilles after consultation with the ACML executives. In order to understand the following comments it is necessary to compare these with:

A.A. Keyes and C. Brunet. Copyright in Canada: Proposals for a Revision of the Law. Ottawa, Canada. Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. 1977.

## INTRODUCTION

These comments are submitted by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries in response to Copyright in Canada: Proposals for a Revision of the law, by A.A. Keyes and C. Brunet.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries, formed in 1967, brings together into one professional group map librarians from both government and university map collections. The aims of the Association are to further the professional knowledge of its members and to promote general interest in maps and map collections. Membership is open to both individuals and institutions having an interest in maps and the aims and objectives of the Association, from all parts of Canada.

These comments concern only the proposals and recommendations of the working paper that could affect map librarians or users of map libraries.

### 111-I-B Categories of works and definitions: Maps

Keyes and Brunet recommend that:

"Artistic works" should be protected irrespective of artistic quality; to include maps, charts and plans. (p.48)

We support the recommendation that maps be considered artistic works and not literary works. This would clarify the situation substantially because the same rules would apply to manuscript maps as to printed maps. Thus the term of protection would be the same for all maps, i.e. 50 years after the death of the author. Besides, this classification would correspond more accurately to the definition of a map. Maps are much more closely related to artistic works than to literary works.

### 111-I-D (1) - Term of Protection-Published material: Maps

The recommendation of Keyes and Brunet concerning the term of copyright protection on published material is as follows:

1. That the general term of protection remain life of the author plus 50 years, for all published original works.

2. That relevant variations of the rule be made to clarify cases where the original owner is a corporation. This variation would also apply to situations where, by virtue of an employment relationship, copyright originally vests with the employer (p.63).

A term of 50 years after the death of the author seems reasonable. However, because the majority of maps and plans are now produced and published by corporations and government organizations, the law should be as clear and precise for these organizations as it is for individuals. We therefore suggest that the second recommendation above be amended to read as follows: "In the case of artistic works produced or published by a corporate body, the total term of protection not exceed 50 years after the production or publication of these works".

#### 111-IV-B-1 Fair Dealing

The principle that the copying of a complete work cannot be considered "fair dealing" presents special problems for archivists and librarians, especially those who work with maps and other artistic works. In most cases, a partial reproduction of a map is completely useless. While books could be borrowed by users in most libraries, maps must be consulted only in the research room of the library; a research copy is almost a necessity. We therefore recommend that for purposes of research and private study an archives or library should be permitted to copy an artistic work in its entirety, provided that the researcher is informed that the copy is provided for research purposes only.

#### 111-IV-C-8 Exceptions applicable to archival activity

Recommendation on page 175 reads as follows:

That no statutory exceptions be provided to libraries and archives with respect to copyright material deposited therein, other than to permit the making of a copy for the sole purpose of preserving the material which is deteriorating or damaged.

This recommendation is too restrictive to be acceptable to map librarians and map archivists because:

1. They should not have to wait until a document starts deteriorating before considering to copy it for preservation purposes.
2. Libraries and archives should have the right to use all possible methods to preserve the documents.

3. Donors expect the institution to give the best physical protection to their documents.
4. Cartographic documents, probably more than any other type of documents are subject to be quickly damaged because of their unusual format. Preventive copying or microfilming is a necessity in several cases.
5. Some institutions are already engaged in a systematic programme of microfilming as a preservation measure. If this recommendation is approved they will have to reconsider their projects.

We recommend that archives and libraries should be permitted to copy protected documents, for the purpose of preserving the original documents from deterioration or damage.

Since cartographical documents cannot in most cases be available on loan to other institutions - (They would be definitely damaged, if they were available on loan) and since several protected maps are extremely rare, we feel that the following clause should be added:

"It is not an infringement of copyright for a map library or archival institution, or any of its employees working within the scope of his or her employment to copy cartographic documents for use in another institution provided that:

- a) The defence of fair dealing is available to the archives and to the employee or employees concerned; and that
- b) the copy include a notice to the effect that the copy is provided for research purposes only and that any further copying or publishing of the material in whole or in part is not permitted except with the authorization of the copyright holder."

Gilles Langelier  
Chairman

\* \* \* \* \*



COMITÉ DE LA MICROREPRODUCTION CARTOGRAPHIQUE /  
COMMITTEE ON MAP MICROREPRODUCTION

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Le Comité est composé de: Joan Winearls, University of Toronto, Gilles Langelier, Archives publiques du Canada, Serge Sauer, University of Western Ontario et Yves Tessier, Université Laval.

Au cours de la présente année, le Comité a élaboré les objectifs qu'il entend poursuivre et qu'il soumet aux membres de l'Association pour commentaires et suggestions (voir texte ci-joint). Ces objectifs touchent à l'analyse des besoins et des priorités, à une politique d'implantation et à la promotion de la microreproduction.

Une expérience-pilote a été réalisée concernant l'utilisation de la microreproduction appliquée aux cartes météorologiques. Les résultats devraient être connus dans les semaines qui suivent.

Un projet-pilote "Basic maps of Canada and the Provinces on micro-reproduction" (voir texte ci-joint) a été élaboré dans le cours de la présente année et est soumis aux membres de l'Association. Ce projet a pour but de stimuler l'intérêt autour d'une réalisation concrète dont pourrait bénéficier divers types d'utilisateurs de cartes géographiques canadiennes.

Au cours de l'année, on a continué de colliger de l'information sur l'état d'avancement, les normes, le développement et les projets en cours concernant la microreproduction appliquée aux cartes. Cette information est centralisée à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans à Ottawa.

Les membres de l'Association sont invités à faire part de leurs commentaires et suggestions au Comité en vue de faciliter des réalisations concrètes qui répondront le mieux possible aux besoins réels du milieu.

Association des cartoethèques canadiennes/  
Association of canadian map libraries

COMITE DE LA MICROREPRODUCTION CARTOGRAPHIQUE/  
COMMITTEE ON MAP MICROREPRODUCTION

Objectifs / Objectives

1. Analyser les besoins et les priorités de la communauté canadienne en matière de microreproduction cartographique
  - Colliger les données pertinentes sur les besoins à satisfaire
  - Evaluer ces données
  - Etablir des priorités d'action
2. Etablir une politique d'implantation de la microreproduction cartographique au Canada
  - Fixer les objectifs à atteindre à court, à moyen et à long terme, à partir de l'analyse et de l'évaluation des besoins
  - Déterminer les ressources, les moyens et les programmes à mettre en oeuvre pour réaliser cette politique
  - Aider à établir les modalités de collaboration entre les organismes concernés
  - Conseiller la Collection nationale de cartes et plans dans ses projets et ses travaux de microreproduction, et, dans la mesure du possible, les autres institutions désireuses de réaliser des travaux similaires.
3. Promouvoir la microreproduction cartographique
  - Définir et établir les normes devant être appliquées d'une manière uniforme pour les travaux de microreproduction effectués au Canada
  - Informer la communauté canadienne sur les avantages et les limitations de la microreproduction et sur ses développements
  - Réaliser des projets-pilotes expérimentaux pour démontrer les avantages de la microreproduction.

# BASIC MAPS OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCES ON MICROREPRODUCTION

A project submitted by  
the Committee on map microreproduction

The aims of this project are:

- to give access to basic maps of Canada and the provinces
- to stimulate interest in map microreproduction
- to experiment the implementation of 105 mm system

By basic maps, we mean those maps that are fundamental as landmarks in the cartography of the country or the provinces. Maps excluded are those that are "well known", or those already easily accessible through facsimiles. For Quebec for instance, Murray's map of 1761 and Bouchette's map of 1831 would be preferred to Champlain's 1632 or Jeffery's 1776 maps. Basic urban plans would also be included.

The intent is to build a basic "micro map library" to be used for reference and research work beyond the mere "locational" uses traditionally made of old maps. Experts and local authorities in the field would be responsible for the selection of documents in that spirit.

This basic set of canadian maps could be offered to institutions other than map libraries. An accompanying brochure could give pertinent information on the maps reproduced, thus permitting valuable self-use of the set.

The complete set could include around one hundred maps and would be produced progressively (twenty maps and commentaries a year?). A project coordinator assisted by regional representatives would be responsible for the selection of documents and the preparation of commentaries. Technical production and diffusion would be assumed by a unique central agency.

This project could be considered as one of the priorities of NMC microreproduction programme and as a pilot-project to test the 105 mm system from the users point of view.

Yves Tessier  
Chairman

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## 1978 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Committee members: Geoff Castle, Provincial Archives  
 Richard Malinski, ACML Pres., ex-officio member  
 Priscilla Scott, Sub-Committee Chairman  
 Doris Stastny, Victoria  
 Brian Turnbull, University of Victoria  
 Maureen Wilson, University of British Columbia  
 Frances Woodward, Conference Chairman

In 1975 I suggested having the 1978 Conference in Victoria, as 1978 is the Bicentennial of Captain Cook's visit to Nootka Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and Victoria is the closest suitable location for a conference. An informal approach was made to the Provincial Archives and the University of Victoria with favourable results. An invitation was extended to the 1975 Conference and was accepted. An attempt was made to schedule the 1978 Conference for early May in order to follow as closely as possible the Cook Conference to be held at Simon Fraser University at the end of April. Unfortunately accommodation was not available at any of the University residences in Victoria or Vancouver, nor at the Bamfield Marine Station. It was decided that the advantages of university accommodation outweighed those of commercial accommodation at the earlier date, and tentative bookings at the University of Victoria for June 11-15, 1978 was confirmed early in October 1976.

A seven-member conference committee was set up, including a Local Arrangements Subcommittee in Victoria under Priscilla Scott, University of Victoria. Seven meetings were held in Victoria, two of which were attended by the full Conference Committee.

A tentative programme was prepared, and bookings for meeting space was made early in 1977. When the report was prepared for the 1977 Conference, a Proposed Programme was included and distributed to those attending the Conference in Montreal. A revised programme was published in the November Bulletin. At that time the historical programme, the tours, and most of the remainder of the programme had been confirmed. Since the September 1977 meeting of the full committee, efforts have been concentrated on confirming speakers and session chairmen, arranging details for the tours and banquet, and looking into costs of bus rentals, printing programme brochures, mailing literature, and compiling information packages. It was decided that everything should be completed and the programme ready for printing by the January 1978 meeting of the full committee.

By the January 23, 1978 meeting the programme was complete with the exception of a few confirmations. At this meeting details were settled regarding residences, meals, a Conference bank account, registration fees and desk, mailing of registration brochures and travel literature, exhibitions and commercial displays, Thursday tour and a visit on Friday to the Burnaby Engineer's Office to see their automated mapping project.

In mid-March all the speakers were written to again, with a reminder that we would like their papers sent in by the end of April or early in May in order to prepare French summaries. They were all asked for a brief biographic note for use by the chairmen, and sent a copy of the printed programme (designed by Brian Turnbull) and registration form. By this time all but one speaker has been confirmed, and all the chairmen have agreed to chair their sessions. Prior to the Conference, all of the chairmen will be sent the biographical notes of their speakers and a list of general instructions for speakers as a reminder (the instructions were outlined in letters asking people to act as speakers).

Early in February mailing labels for ACML, WAML and some other appropriate groups were acquired, and out-of-province labels and a supply of our printed programme-registration forms were given to the British Columbia Travel Bureau to mail out with some selected literature. Programmes were sent out by other members of the committee to addresses within B.C., to the speakers, and to other people who have enquired about the Conference.

We are looking forward to an interesting Conference. The Conference Chairman is particularly grateful to the cooperation and assistance of Priscilla Scott and the members of the Local Arrangements Sub-committee in Victoria. Without the, this Conference in Victoria would not have been possible.

Frances Woodward, Chairman

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## 1979 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Committee Members: Alun Hughes, Brock  
 Olga Slachta, Brock  
 Kate Donkin, McMaster

The 13th Annual Conference of the ACML will be held at Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario from Wednesday, May 23 to Sunday, May 27, 1979. It is being held earlier than usual to tie in with the Annual Meetings of our three "sister" organizations, the CIS, C A and OICC. Preliminary planning has already taken place and the 150th Anniversary of the Welland Canal has been chosen as the Conference theme. Possible sessions include a paper session on the Welland Canal (backed by a historical exhibit), an open paper session, discussions on the problems of small map libraries and map library acquisition policies and a workshop on the instruments and methods used by early surveyors. The social programme will include trips to the Welland Canal, the Niagara Fruit Belt and Niagara Falls and hopefully a visit to the Shaw Festival at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Any further suggestions, offers to participate or whatever will be most gratefully received at Victoria.

Alun Hughes, Chairman

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NOMINATIONS/ELECTIONS

Louis Cardinal and his staff have been working on the next slate of officers. You have all been contacted and know what this committee is doing. I don't think that any other words are necessary.

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## CONSERVATION COMMITTEE REPORT, 1977-78

MEMBERS: Betty Kidd (Chairperson), Public Archives  
Lorraine Dubreuil, McGill University  
Maurice McCauley, Public Archives  
Anwar Qureshi, University of Regina  
Ronald Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta

The Conservation Committee was relatively inactive in 1977-78, the main reason being the extended leaves of the chairperson and one of the members from their respective institutions.

The only activity was the joint ordering of non-acidic folders which was co-ordinated by Maurice McCauley. The institutions which participated were:

Brock University  
University of Ottawa  
Archives nationales du Québec  
University of Regina  
Trent University  
Carleton University  
Hamilton Public Library  
University of Calgary  
Archives of the Canadian Rockies  
University of New Brunswick  
Archives, Ville de Québec  
Kamloops Museum  
Public Archives of Canada

The conservation report which was scheduled for the summer of 1977 remains incomplete. It will hopefully be finalized this summer.

Since there has been no recent contact with committee members, I am unable to report on any plans for the future.

## PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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5.	1971.....	3.00
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9.	1975.....	4.50
10.	1976.....	7.00

### II. *Bulletin*

No. 1.	Vol. I, No. 1, (1968) (2 pp.).....	\$ .20
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No. 3.	Vol. II, No. 2, November/novembre 1969 (7 pp.).....	.70
No. 4.	Vol. III, No. 1, March/mars 1970 (9 pp.).....	.90
No. 5.	Vol. III, No. 2, June/juin 1970 (9 pp.).....	.90
No. 6.	Vol. III, No. 3, November/novembre 1970 (12 pp.)....	1.20
No. 7.	Vol. IV, No. 1, March/mars 1971 (12 pp.).....	1.20
No. 8.	Vol. IV, No. 2, May/mai 1971 (4 pp.).....	.40
No. 9.	Vol. IV, Nos. 3 & 4, March/mars 1972 (22 pp.).....	2.20
No. 10.	Vol. V, No. 1, June/juin 1972 (11 pp.).....	1.10
No. 11.	Vol. VI, No. 1, 1972-1973 (16 pp.).....	1.60
No. 12.	Vol. VI, No. 2, 1972-1973 (18 pp.).....	1.80
No. 13.	Vol. VI, No. 3, October/octobre 1973 (45 pp.).....	2.00
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No. 25.	October/octobre (120 pp.).....	6.00
No. 26.	March/mars (39 pp.).....	6.00

- III. *Directory of Canadian Map Collections/Répertoire des Collections des cartes canadiennes.*  
Lorraine Dubreuil. 1977. (126 pp.) \$10.00
- IV. *University map libraries in Canada: A folio of selected plans.*  
Serge Sauer. 1975. \$5.00 members/membres  
\$7.50 non-members/autres
- V. Facsimile/Fac-similé:
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| No. 8 | British Columbia.<br>J. Conroy. 1862.  | \$2.00 |

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