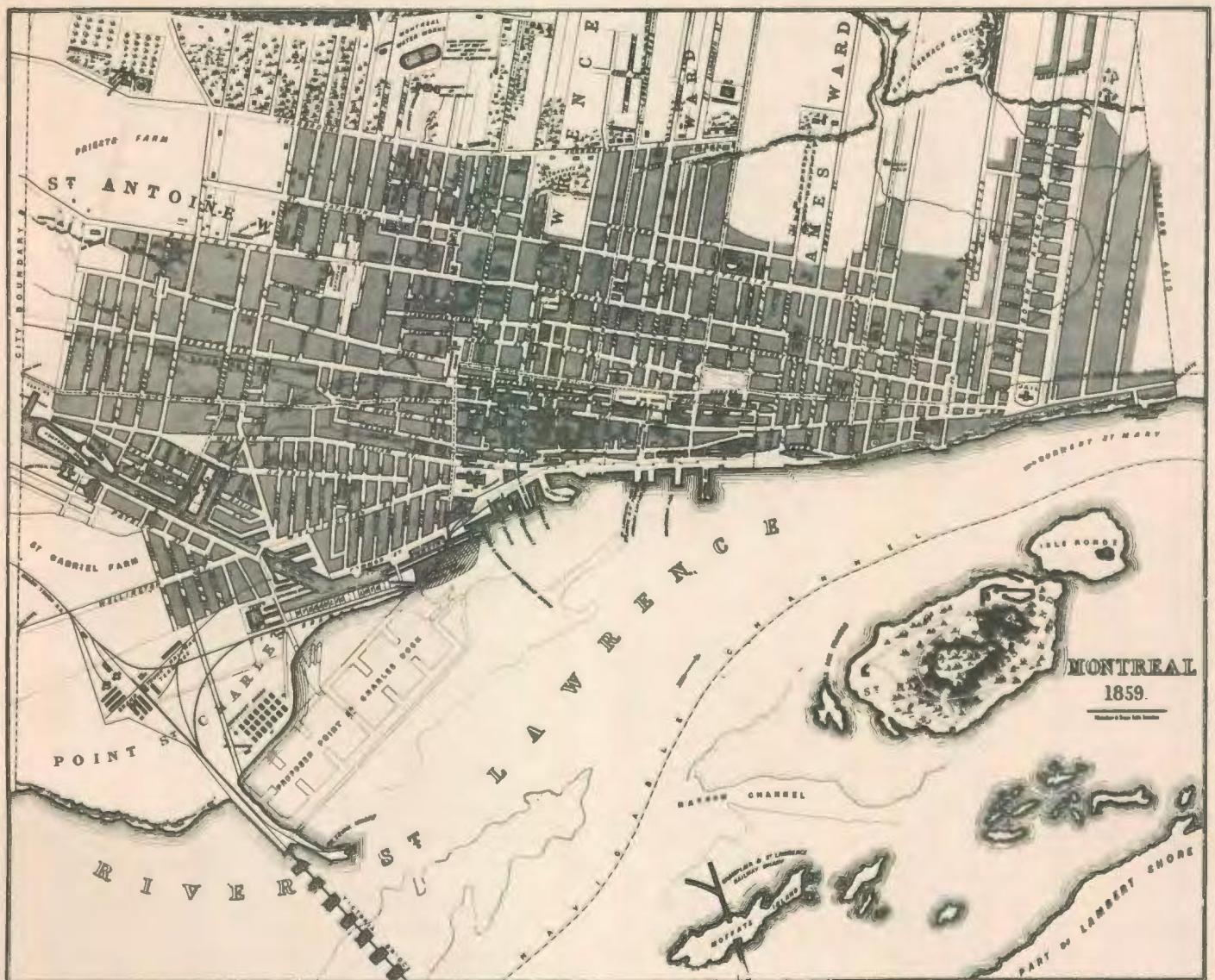


BULLETIN



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:

Full (Canadian map field)	\$15.00
Associate (anyone interested)	\$15.00
Institutional	\$25.00

Members receive quarterly the ACML Bulletin, the official journal of the Association.

ARTICLES may be sent to the contributing editors or to the business address.

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

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Peuvent devenir MEMBRES de l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes tout individu et toute institution 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)	\$15.00
Membres associés (tous les intéressés)	\$15.00
Institutions	\$25.00

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Les CONTRIBUTIONS peuvent être envoyées aux rédacteurs occasionnels ou à l'adresse d'affaires.

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

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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Besides this issue marking the end of a decade, its contents hold reports which serve as significant markers for changes in our field of map librarianship. Coolie Verner was one of our close friends, and his death on October 12 saddens us all. His scholarship in the field of historical cartography as shown by his recent publication, The Northpart of America (coauthored by Basil Stuart-Stubbs) will be missed. He will be missed by all of us.

Also included in this issue is a wealth of information on recent progress in the area of map cataloguing. The recent publication of AACR II (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Edition 2) will cause many changes in the ways libraries catalogue their materials. The implications of AACR II and map cataloguing were recently discussed at an international meeting held in Ottawa. At this meeting, representatives of Canada, England, and the United States finalized their discussions and began the work towards producing a map cataloguing manual. It is hoped that this manual will be issued later in 1980. This culminates many years of intensive work and discussions by members of the ACML.

Besides the above changes which are noted in greater detail within this issue, changes may be occurring in the organizations promoting map librarianship in the United States. At the recent annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association's Geography and Map Division, a committee was set up to examine alternative affiliations for the Geography and Map Division other than the Special Libraries Association. The Western Association of Map Libraries has also wondered about an affiliation with another association. Whichever path these two associations decide upon will have implications for map librarianship in North America.

If you would like to participate more in the Bulletin, please contact me. The sections on New Publications and Articles of Interest are available to you to work on. Also, our Production Editor will be leaving us after this issue. Lois has helped to make the Bulletin very readable and her departure will leave a significant void for which we have to find a replacement.

Best wishes for the 1980's.

Bob Batchelder
Editor in Chief
ACML Bulletin

Notice to Contributors

Submissions which fall within the aims of the ACML are welcomed. All material submitted must be typed double-spaced and sent to the Editor in Chief. (The use of first class or registered mail is recommended.)

Aims of the ACML

The purpose of the Bulletin is to help fulfil the purposes of the ACML:

1. To promote interest in and knowledge of maps and map-related material.
2. To further the professional knowledge of its members.
3. To encourage high standards in every phase of the organization, administration and development of map libraries by: (a) providing for discussion of mutual problems; (b) exchanging information on experiences, ideas and methods; and (c) establishing and improving standards of professional services in this field.

NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A number of interesting events have occurred since last June when we got together and had time to discuss what was happening in the Association. One of the most noteworthy events, which we did not publicize earlier has been the contract between the ACML and the National Map Collection. The Association has been contracted by the NMC to work on the redistribution programme. We have hired three people, who formerly worked on this project. As most of you are aware the redistribution programme has met with unqualified success in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario and Quebec. This summer our western colleagues will have the opportunity to partake in this endeavour.

To ensure that this contract is not detrimental to the non-profit status of the Association and that it does not contravene any section of our bylaws we have consulted the law firm of Wyatt, Menczer and Savage. They report that it is within the powers of the Association to enter into this contract, provided that the monies received from the contract are not for distribution to its members and any profits to the corporation are used solely for promoting its objectives.

An event of historic significance has taken place with the meeting of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials in Ottawa from October 1-5, 1979. You will find a lengthy report on this meeting in this Bulletin. I urge all our members to read this.

Our members will also find a notice in this Bulletin from Dr. Richard Ruggles who is carrying out a study on behalf of the National Commission for Cartography regarding the organization of the cartographic community in our country. The results from his study will be relevant to future cooperation between the various components of the NCC. Your Board of Directors fully endorses this study and urges members of the Association to voice their opinion; either by contacting any member of the Board or Dr. Ruggles directly.

I am pleased to announce that a folio for the first 50 facsimile maps in the Historical Maps Committee project will be available in the near future. More about this will appear in the next Bulletin or via a flyer.

Barbara Farrell and Aileen Desbarats recently reported that considerable progress has been made on the "Handbook for Small Map Libraries." They hope to have a draft ready by March and perhaps publication before the annual conference.

Grace Welch has graciously donated time to producing a new information flyer. This will be used for numerous purposes including membership drives. The flyer will be type set and printed and copies will be mailed out shortly. Some of you will notice that the so called "logo" of the ACML (the compass and surveyor's ruler) will not appear on this flyer. A number of members and I feel that the Association should have a new logo or symbol. I am led to understand that there is a faction in the Association who feels quite strongly about "the thing." Should this be the case, let us know, write to the Bulletin or to the Board of Directors. If you have ideas for a new symbol we will gladly discuss them. Let us have a little controversy; things have been too quiet lately. (This is a good time as I am serving my second and last term as President).

On the note of terms of office, I strongly recommend that the post of Treasurer be an automatic two year term. The Treasurer, who is the backbone of the Association, is also responsible for membership. From past experience and discussion with former Treasurers it takes about one year just to set up and get used to the system.

This brings me to the matter of upcoming elections. Should you wish to run for office, and we encourage all our active members to do so, please let the Nominations Committee know. Tim Ross from Windsor will act as chairman of this committee. Nomination forms will be in the mail shortly.

On a negative note I regret to announce that we were unable to obtain money to defray travel expenses to our conference. The branch of the Canada Council which is responsible for funding rejected our application on the grounds that (a) they do not fund librarians and (b) even if we do not consider ourselves as librarians we are not a member of the Learned Societies; therefore, automatic elimination from funding. It makes you wonder what a map librarian, archivist or collector (use whatever applies to you) really is? The Canada Council people made me feel as if we were prominent members of the caste of the untouchables - perhaps an overreaction on my part. A prominent member of the Association recently suggested that we should attempt to join the "learneds." I wonder if this is worthwhile considering or would they even consider us?

On a more positive note to end this report, I wish to thank the editorial staff of the Bulletin for the high quality work over the past year. Sincere thanks on behalf of all members to Morag Carnie for compiling the index which accompanies this issue.

Tom Nagy
President, ACML

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGUING COMMITTEE FOR CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

A meeting organized and sponsored by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, and by the ACML was held in Ottawa, October 1-5, 1979. The participants, drawn from the Anglo-American community (i.e., Canada, the U.K. and the U.S.A.), represented all map library/curator associations; the organizations responsible for the production of the respective national bibliographic records for cartographic materials; and the three national libraries: the Library of Congress, the National Library of Canada and The British Library.

In many respects the meeting was the culmination of many years of hard work by the ACML National Union Catalogue (NUC) Committee and the concomitant process of progressive and evolutionary thinking. The ACML-NUC Committee has become increasingly committed to a standard for cataloguing cartographic materials and has lived up to the demands imposed by such a responsibility. This responsibility was felt most acutely when the bulk of the recommendations made to the Joint Steering Committee for the revision of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (JSC AACR) was accepted and in fact appeared in AACR 2. The ACML and its NUC Committee now have a vested interest in AACR 2 and are committed to make it work. This has led to the desire to co-operate with the other organizations in the Anglo-American community concerned with the cataloguing of cartographic materials, i.e., ACML's sister organizations in the U.S. and U.K., as well as the organizations responsible for the production of the respective national bibliographic records for cartographic materials, and the national bibliographic agencies themselves. The need for a meeting with representation from all parties concerned became evident some years ago, as has been reported from time to time to the ACML Executive and in NUC Committee reports, published in the ACML Bulletin.

The question of the production of a manual was very much part of the evolutionary process as described above. In fact, the "Canadian cataloguing rules for maps," as the first version was called, played a major role in this development. The rules have served many purposes including that of an educational manual for a NUC Committee member, a base document for proposals to ISBD(CM), and a document submitted to JSC AACR. In short, its many versions have been invaluable in attaining the goals of the NUC Committee and what has now been published in AACR 2. The "rules" as such no longer need to be published. However, they are continuing to play a role in the compilation of the manual of interpretation of AACR 2 for cartographic materials because many of the interpretations are in fact derived from them.

The work of the ACML-NUC Committee has been recognized. Its contributions in establishing standards for the cataloguing of cartographic materials have been appreciated by the Canadian library community as a whole. The ACML now has official observer status in the Canadian Cataloguing Committee (CCC).

Because of its importance, the Minutes of the first meeting of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials is published here in its entirety. The ACML Bulletin will be the only publication in Canada carrying the official version of these Minutes.

Hugo Stibbe
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
OTTAWA, Ont.



The Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials.

Photo taken on the occasion of the first meeting, Ottawa, October 1-5, 1979.

Front row (left to right): Mary Larsgaard, Joan Winearls, Kate Donkin
Velma Parker, Vivien Cartmell.

Middle row: Yolande O'Donoghue, Barbara Farrell.

Back row: John Schroeder, Pierre Lepine, Roger Fairclough,
Hugo Stibbe, Ben Tucker.

Missing: Tom Delsey.

Minutes of the first meeting of the Anglo-American Cataloguing
Committee for Cartographic Materials
Ottawa, Canada, October 1-5, 1979

Present: V. Cartmell (C), T. Delsey (C), R. Fairclough (UK),
M. Larsgaard (USA), P. Lepine (C), Y. O'Donoghue (UK),
V. Parker (C), J. Schroeder (USA), H. Stibbe (C),
B. Tucker (USA), J. Winearls (C), K. Donkin (Chair-
man), B. Farrell (Recording secretary)

Welcome

The group was officially welcomed by Mr. Michael Swift, Director General of the Archives Branch, Public Archives of Canada. In his address Mr. Swift expressed the wholehearted pleasure of the Public Archives of Canada in hosting this first meeting in which cataloguing experts from the National Map Collection (NMC), National Library of Canada (NLC), the Library of Congress (LC), the British Library (BL), and from British, United States and Canadian map library/curator associations, had been brought together to consider the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition (AACR 2) as they relate to cartographic materials. He emphasized that the delegates present collectively represent map cataloguing expertise in the Anglo-American cataloguing community. This presented an unparalleled opportunity for the map library community to speak with one voice and thereby have a major impact upon the interpretation of AACR 2 for cartographic materials.

He expressed regret that, although we would have liked to have representation from Australia and New Zealand, the great distances involved, the related costs, and the relatively short time span within which the meeting had been planned combined to make this impossible.

Introductory statement

H. Stibbe explained the rationale for calling the meeting. He noted that both the National Union Catalogue Committee (NUC) of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML) and NLC were now committed to the use of AACR 2 for the cataloguing of cartographic materials. The objective of the meeting was therefore to elucidate and amplify some of the finer points of those rules relating to cartographic materials.

He felt it important that the whole Anglo-American cataloguing community work in concert in relation to cartographic materials. This was a first, vital, meeting and could well be the forerunner of other such meetings. He considered that the necessity for further meetings would become obvious as soon as the present, theoretical model of map cataloguing were put into practice.

One of the major purposes of the meeting was to discuss the

possible production of a manual for the interpretation of AACR 2 for cartographic materials. It would be greatly beneficial if this manual were to have the formal support of the national libraries and the map library/cartographic associations represented at this meeting. Delegates were therefore asked to indicate the extent of their authority to speak for their respective organizations. The affiliations and mandate of delegates, recorded at this point, are listed below:

Vivien Cartmell
Documentation Control Section
National Map Collection, Canada

Thomas Delsey
National Library of Canada

Roger Fairclough
British Cartographic Society

Mary Larsgaard
Special Libraries Association
Geography and Map Division and
Western Association of Map Libraries

Pierre Lepine
Association of Canadian Map Libraries

Yolande O'Donoghue
British Machine Readable Records, Maps
Steering Committee (includes representatives of British
Library, National Library of Wales and National Library of
Scotland)
British Library: Observer

Velma Parker
Documentation Control Section
National Map Collection, Canada

John Schroeder
Geography and Map Division
Library of Congress

Hugo Stibbe
National Map Collection, Canada

Ben Tucker
Library of Congress

Joan Winearls
Association of Canadian Map Libraries

H. Stibbe explained that the document which delegates had received was intended to be the first draft of a manual and would be considered in detail later in the meeting. The

document comprised AACR 2 rules, examples, etc., in the following order:

- a) Statement of an AACR 2 rule applicable to cartographic materials.
- b) An interpretation of that rule where one is considered necessary.
- c) Citations and examples illustrating the rule. The full citation is given. The underlined section demonstrates the rule.
- d) Statements of National Map Collection policy where relevant. He commented that it would be helpful if other national bibliographic agencies were to provide both examples for rules, and statements of their own policies. Many more illustrations should be included. The document so far is mainly concerned with descriptive cataloguing.

The preliminaries being concluded, the Chairman moved to the formal agenda for the meeting.

1. Formulation of a statement of objectives concerning the task in hand

J. Schroeder proposed that certain principles be adopted as the basis of the meeting. He asked for the delegates commitment to the following objectives:

- a) The general principle of maximum uniformity of description and access to information, regardless of format.
- b) The maximum compatibility of bibliographic description between cartographic and other materials in order to meet the reference requirements of general libraries.
- c) Support for the concepts, general principles, and much of the specific content of AACR 2.
- d) The maximum conformance with AACR 2 whilst at the same time ensuring responsiveness to the unique physical and bibliographic requirements of cartographic materials.
- e) The expansion and interpretation of AACR 2, particularly Chapter 3, in order to achieve standardization, consistency and precision in cataloguing cartographic materials.
- f) The resolution of some basic problems in cataloguing cartographic materials such as how to handle:
 - i) inconsistencies in the arrangement of bibliographic information on maps and the scattering of bibliographic elements;
 - ii) the frequency of omission of key bibliographic elements, e.g. date;

- iii) differences in concepts and definitions of terms between cartographers, map librarians and book librarians.

The ensuing discussion indicated that the delegates, though working in widely divergent situations and with different cartographic materials, had indeed experienced very similar problems and frustrations in dealing with the cataloguing of cartographic materials. Their objectives were similar. They were committed to the general principles of AACR 2 but considered amplification to be necessary. All were working towards the adoption of an automated system within a relatively short time and therefore desired a consistent interpretation of the rules. They therefore endorsed the objectives for the meeting proposed by J. Schroeder and gave their support to consideration of the specific interpretations of AACR 2 provided in the draft manual.

2. The concept of main entry and its application to cartographic material (AACR 2 rule 21.1B2)

The group discussed the particular problem of main entry in regard to cartographic materials. The British and Canadian delegates reported that, during their early considerations of map cataloguing, they had had a strong commitment to area main entry, but had reluctantly come to the conclusion that this was all but impossible to effect on a universal basis. It was agreed that title main entry for cartographic materials was quite inadequate. Author main entry was acceptable but, because a majority of cartographic works emanate from corporate entities, this could work only if entry under corporate body were permitted. The group was unanimous in its support of this qualification. J. Schroeder reported that corporate main entry had worked empirically for ten years at the Library of Congress. Y. O'Donoghue submitted a statement in support of entry under corporate body from the British Machine Readable Records Maps Steering Committee:

BRITISH MACHINE READABLE RECORDS MAPS STEERING COMMITTEE

At a meeting of 3 September 1979 the British Machine Readable Records Maps Steering Committee expressed its support of a proposal relating to AACR 2 Corporate Bodies General Rule (21.1B2), to the effect that an exception should be made for maps, so that an authority heading could be used as a main entry.

Mrs. O'Donoghue, who attends the Ottawa Seminar as an observer for the British Library, is authorised to report accordingly.

Helen Wallis.

Helen Wallis,
Secretary, BMRMSC.

T. Delsey indicated that the NLC would accept the decision of this meeting on this point. B. Tucker explained the objectives of the authors of AACR 2 in wishing to limit corporate entries, but pointed out that there had been very strong representation from United States' map librarians regarding the interpretation of rule 21.1B2. It was agreed that a strong statement concerning the interpretation of 21.1B2 would be made by the group and directed to the four national bibliographic agencies of ABACUS. B. Tucker agreed to ask the Library of Congress to support the group position. Accordingly the following statement was drawn up and duly signed:

The undersigned, as representatives of the organizations indicated, unanimously and emphatically endorse the recommendation that the British Library, Library of Congress, National Library of Australia and the National Library of Canada, interpret AACR 2, rule 21.1B2, to permit entry under corporate body for much of the cartographic material presently excluded from corporate main entry by AACR 2.

The chairman would draft a covering letter and send the document to the appropriate persons. A copy will be sent to members of the committee who may use it as appropriate for publicity and support.

B. Tucker suggested that if the interpretation were accepted by LC there could be an immediate announcement followed later by a published statement.

3. Optional addition, general material designation (rule 1.1C)

The concept of general material designation (GMD) was discussed at length. There was general disapproval of the terms 'map' and 'globe' in the North American list (rule 1.1C, list 2). These terms were considered to be, in reality, specific rather than general material designators. The term 'cartographic material' in the British list was widely preferred although a major problem inherent in the concept - that of overlap of materials as, for example, cartographic material which is also a slide, transparency, manuscript or microform - was recognized. B. Tucker explained that, in an automated system, the question was largely one of display. There was, he considered, no real problem in different agencies using different terms. Others emphasized the desirability of using the same term. B. Tucker stated that LC will, at present, have to adhere to the North American list despite the strong opposition of the Geography and Map Division.

The intentions of libraries regarding the use of the optional addition GMD were recorded at this point:

- Geography and Map Division, LC, will not apply the GMD option to cartographic materials.

- British Library has announced that it will not apply the option in the records it creates.
- National Map Collection will not apply the option.
- M.Larsgaard indicated that North American libraries would not use the option and instead would supply added title information.

The consensus of the group was a strong desire to make possible the future use of GMD's by the general adoption of the term 'cartographic material'. The following statement was therefore drawn up and approved for submission to the Library of Congress:

The group discussed general material designations (GMDs), particularly the GMDs 'map' and 'globe' found in the North American list in 1.1C of AACR 2. It considered the term 'cartographic material' found in the British list to be the more appropriate term because the words 'map' and 'globe' are too specific and do not include all materials which come within the widely accepted definition of cartographic material. The group has decided to oppose the display of a GMD for cartographic material at this time. It observes that the matter of a GMD might be reconsidered if, in future, the terms 'map' and 'globe' in the North American list were to be replaced by the term 'cartographic material'.

B. Tucker agreed to submit this statement to LC.

4. Compilation of guidelines for cataloguing cartographic material issued in parts (rule 3.0J)

H. Stibbe introduced this problem. Rule 3.0J provides three techniques for dealing with cartographic material issued in parts, but does not give any guidelines as to which technique to apply to a given cartographic work issued in parts. This lack of guidance will result in completely different records from different libraries. He considered it necessary that guidelines be drawn up concerning the characteristics and identification of cartographic works issued in parts, and on selection of the appropriate technique. He suggested that a tentative classification of cartographic works issued in parts, such as he had used in MARC-maps: the history of its development and a current assessment could be considered as the starting point for such a classification.

It was agreed that an authoritative classification was necessary as also were criteria as to which technique should be used. J. Schroeder and H. Stibbe agreed to undertake the work involved in constructing this classification and establishing criteria. The British representatives would forward to H. Stibbe any contributions they were able to make. The question would be further addressed at the end of the meeting if there were sufficient time.

J. Schroeder suggested that a letter be written to MARBI concerning the inclusion of provision for multi-level cataloguing in the U.S. MARC formats. The use of the multi-level cataloguing technique is absolutely essential for controlling large volumes of cartographic materials. Not to provide multi-level cataloguing capability in MARC is inconsistent with AACR 2 because AACR 2 provides for this technique in Chapters 1, 3 and 13. J. Schroeder offered to write such a letter.

5. Compilation of guidelines for the construction of titles and the choice of title proper (rule 3.1B3/1.1B8)

The group concurred that the wide variation in layout, type styles, etc. on cartographic materials caused difficulties in constructing titles and choosing the 'title proper', such that guidelines to amplify rule 3.1B3/1.1B8 were essential.

The problem of identifying the 'title proper' when title elements are scattered over the face of the map, was widely discussed. The group emphasized the necessity of recording title information as exactly as possible and using as few supplied words as possible. J. Schroeder expressed willingness to draft guidelines according to the following criteria identified by the group: follow the typography, recording the most prominent (not necessarily the largest) type first; if type is equally prominent record area first; do not supply connecting words.

The questions of guidelines for supplying a bracketed series title (i.e. one which does not appear on the map) was then introduced (R.F.). The problem of priorities for title elements to be included in a unique title was discussed. The following elements were identified for inclusion in a unique title: area, subject, scale, corporate body, series number, edition, and date. As many elements as are necessary to make a title unique are used, in the sequence indicated, and selected on the basis of the priority rating.

Sequence	Element	Priority
1	Area	1
2	Subject	2
3	Scale	1
4	Corporate body	3
5	Series number	3
6	Edition	3
7	Date	2

Commas were suggested for punctuation.

The map librarian from the U.K. will discuss this further at their meeting in November and report back.

Series numbers such as Z741 should be considered as part of the title. They are, in fact, alternative titles.

J. Schroeder recommended that the guidelines be put in the manual as a supplied collective title for series only. Introductory guidelines were tentatively formulated:

- a) If a clearly identifiable and consistently used series title is provided then this should be used as the title proper.
- b) If, however, the series title proper (together with the heading) is not unique and, for the purposes of collocation and identification, additional elements are required, a unique title should be constructed, using the guidelines, and superimposed (i.e. inserted above the title proper).
- c) If there is no readily identifiable series title, or if it is not consistently used from sheet to sheet, then construct a title, using the guidelines, and use this as the title proper for the series.

J. Schroeder and H. Stibbe agreed to continue working on these guidelines. Others would contribute as possible after meetings with their constituent organizations.

6. Discussion of specific AACR 2 rules applicable to cartographic materials as identified in the draft manual supplied

Atlases

The method of cataloguing atlases was introduced (P.L.). In the United Kingdom and at LC, atlases have normally been treated as monographs. H. Stibbe indicated that treatment would depend upon the level of detail desired. If the atlas were to be treated as a unit Chapter 2 could be used, or, if separate description of the parts were required, Chapter 3. A multi-level technique could be applied to atlases using both chapters. It was emphasized that there is no problem in describing atlases under Chapter 3 (see rule 3.5C2) and it was suggested (V.P.) that cataloguers could be requested to use Chapter 3 for atlases.

Methods of procedure (0.24 and 0.25)

The provisions outlined in 0.24 and 0.25 were thoroughly discussed. Because the decision has been made not to display GMDs (BL/LC/NMC) the interpretation of this rule provides less of a problem than originally anticipated. It should be recognized that categories of material are artificial (B.T.). If material is defined as cartographic (e.g. block diagram) then cartographic rules should be used and the mathematical data area may be included if this is desired. Statements in 0.24 and 0.25 concerning 'serials' and 'series' are misleading. (The need for good glossary definitions of these terms for the manual was reiterated.) The amplification of 0.24 and 0.25 noted below, was drafted for the manual.

- 0.24 It is a cardinal principle of the use of Part I that the description of a physical item should be based in

the first instance on the chapter dealing with the class of materials to which that item belongs. For example, a printed monograph in microform should be described as a microform (using the rules in chapter 11). There will be need in many instances to consult the chapter dealing with the original form of the item, especially when constructing notes. So, using the same example, the chapter dealing with printed books (chapter 2) will be used to supplement chapter 11. In short, the starting point for description is the physical form of the item in hand, not the original or any previous form in which the work has been published.

In describing serials, chapter 12 should be consulted in conjunction with the chapter dealing with the physical form in which the serial is published. So, in describing serial motion pictures, both chapters 12 and 7 should be used. [Note that map series (see glossary) are not serials.]

addition
re carto-
graphic
materials
for manual

In describing cartographic materials, chapter 3 should be consulted in conjunction with the chapter dealing with the physical form in which the cartographic material appears. Cartographic material may appear in the form of material covered by at least the following chapters: 4 (manuscripts), 8 (graphic materials), 10 (three-dimensional artefacts and realia), and 11 (microforms). In addition, cartographic material may be subject to the techniques of analysis provided in chapter 13. Thus, when cartographic material is recognized as such, chapter 3 should be consulted in conjunction with one or more of the other chapters. For example, the mathematical data area may be included in the description of a map in the form of a slide.

0.25 This paragraph mentions the use of chapter 12 in connection with cartographic material and gives 'map series' as an example. While cartographic serials exist, they are rare, and the category of materials called 'map series' are not serials. See the glossary under 'map series' for the necessary distinction.

addition
for manual

Examples of rules for the manual

The national bibliographic agencies represented at the meeting will undertake to provide examples for the manual. Others will supply relevant examples from their experience as they can.

Levels of description (1.0D)

Levels of description were discussed and the following interpretation accepted: the levels of description included are useful guidelines but are not intended to be absolute prescriptions. Most places will choose levels which fall somewhere in between. There is little distinction in effect, between the second and third levels. A guideline should be constructed for the manual to indicate that a series statement

is necessary and can be included in first level description.

Comments on rules

Specific comments on the other rules and amplifications discussed at the meeting are not included in these minutes. Instead, the attached list has been checked to indicate where re-writing or amendment was considered necessary. Rules which have no symbol are either headings, cross references, or were not dealt with in the meeting. Comments or suggested wording for any rule should be sent to the National Map Collection as soon as possible. Failing other contributions, V. Parker and V. Cartmell will proceed to re-write in accordance with the instructions of the meeting.

- No problem with rule has been indicated. Please check and report if difficulties are discovered.
- ★ Examples were specifically requested at the meeting for these rules
- Official policies of national bibliographic agencies are required for these rules
- ▲ Interpretation of rule expressed in draft is acceptable. Please notify if this is not so.
- Modify interpretation of rule in accordance with comments at meeting or supplied written comments.
- Interpretation of rule is needed in accordance with comments at meeting.

0.1*
 .2*
 .3*
 .4*
 .5
 .6
 .7
 .8
 .9*
 .10
 .11
 .12*
 .13
 .14*

Introduction

0.21*
 0.22*
 .23*
 ○ .24
 ○ .25
 .26*
 .27
 .28*
 .29*

1.0A1
 .0A2
 .0B
 .0C
 ■ .0D
 ○ .0D1 suggest inclusion of series
 ★ .0D2 statement
 .0D3
 .0E
 ■ .0F
 .0G
 .0H
 1.1 Title and statement of
 responsibility area
 .1A1
 .1A2
 ● .1B1
 ■ .1B2
 ■ .1B3
 ● .1B4
 ■ .1B5
 ▲ .1B6
 ● .1B7
 ■ .1B8
 ■ .1B9
 ■ ○ .1C1 List 1
 ■ .1C2
 ■ .1C3
 ■ 1.1C4
 ■ .1D1
 ■ .1D2 (N.B. Language preferences
 In second level description
 .1D3
 .1D4
 .1E1
 ○ .1E2
 .1E3
 .1E4
 ■ .1E5
 ○ .1E6
 ★● .1F1
 ● .1F2
 ■ .1F3
 ● .1F4
 ● .1F5
 ■ .1F6
 ■ .1F7
 ■ .1F8

Chapter 1 (cont'd)

- .1F9
- .1F10
- .1F11
- .1F12
- .1F13
- .1F14
- .1F15
- .1G1
- .1G2 ?
- .1G3 ?
- .1G4 ?

1.2 Edition area

- 1.2A1
- .2A2
- .2B1
- .2B2
- .2B3
- .2B4
- .2B5
- .2B6
- .2C1
- .2C2
- .2D1
- .2E1

1.3 Material (or type of publication specific details area)

1.4 Publication, distribution, etc., area

- .4A1
- .4A2
- .4B1
- .4B2
- .4B3
- .4B4
- .4B5
- .4B6
- .4B7
- .4B8
- .4C1
- ▲ .4C2
- .4C3
- .4C4
- .4C5
- 1.4C6
- .4C7
- .4D1
- .4D2
- .4D3
- .4D4

- ▲ .4D5
- .4D6
- .4D7
- .4E1
- .4F1
- .4F2
- .4F3

- .4F4
- .4F5
- .4F6
- .4F7
- .4F8
- .4G1
- .4G2
- .4G3
- .4G4

[NL will apply this option]

1.5 Physical description area

- .5A1
- .5A2
- .5A3
- .5B1*
- .5B5
- .5E1

1.6 Series area

- .6A1
- .6A2
- .6B1
- .6B2
- .6C1
- .6D1
- .6E1
- .6F1
- .6G1
- .6G2
- .6G3
- .6H1
- .6H2
- .6H3
- .6H4
- .6H5
- .6J1

1.7 Note area

- .7A1
- .7A2
- .7A3
- .7A4
- .7A5
- .7B
- .7B1

Chapter 1 (cont'd)

- .7B2
- .7B3
- .7B4
- .7B5
- .7B6
- .7B7
- .7B8
- 1.7B9
- .7B10
- .7B11
- .7B12
- .7B13
- .7B14
- .7B15
- .7B16
- .7B17
- .7B18
- .7B19
- .7B20
- .7B21
- 1.8 Standard number & terms of
 availability area
- 1.8A1
- .8A2
- .8B
- .8B1
- .8B2
- .8B3
- .8B4
- .8C1
- .8D1
- .8E1
- .8E2
- 1.9 Supplementary items
- .9A
- .9B
- 1.10 Items made up of several types
 of material
- 1.10A
- .10B
- .10C
- .10C1
- .10C2
- .10C3
- .10D

1.11 Facsimiles, photocopies, &
 other reproductions

- .11A
- .11B
- ▲ .11C
- .11D
- .11E
- .11F

Chapter 2

- 2.0B1, 2.0B2
- 2.5B18
- .5B23 NB for braille maps
- .5C2
- .5C3
- .5C4
- .5C5
- .5C6
- .5C7
- .5D1
- .5D2
- .5D3
- .5D5
- .7B13
- .16A
- .16B
- .16C
- .16D
- .16E
- .16F
- .16G
- .16H
- .16J
- .16K

Chapter 3

- 3.0A
- .0B2
- .0B3
- .0D
- .0J

Chapter 3 (cont'd)

3.1 Title and statement of responsibility area

- .1A1
- .1B1
- .1B2
- .1B3
- .1B4
- .1C1
- .1C2
- .1D1
- .1E1
- .1E2
- .1F1
- .1F2
- .1G1
- .1G2 ? See Canadian manual 1.5.1.2
- .1G3
- .1G4
- .1G5

3.2 Edition area

- .2A1
- .2B1
- .2B2
- .2B3
- .2B4
- 3.2B5
- .2C1 [Rule could do with a little more explanation.]
- ★ .2D1
- .2E1

3.3 Mathematical data area

- .3A1
- [.3A2 Canadians will need to use both official languages.]

- .3B1
- ★ .3B2
- ▲ .3B3
- ▲ .3B4
- ▲ .3B5
- ▲ .3B6
- .3B7
- .3B8
- ▲ .3C1
- .3C2
- ★ .3D1
- [.3D2 celestial charts]
- 3.4 Publication, distribution, etc. area
- .4A1
- ▲ .4B1
- .4C1
- .4D1
- .4E1

- .4F1
- .4G1

- .4G2

3.5 Physical description area

- .5A1
- .5B1 [terms to be used?]
- 3.5B2
- .5B3
- ▲ .5B4
- .5C1
- .5C2
- .5C3
- .5C4
- .5C5
- .5D1 [should be examined carefully]
- .5D3
- .5D4
- .5D5
- .5E1

3.6A1

.6B1

3.7 Note area

- .7A1
- .7A2
- .7B1
- .7B2
- .7B3
- .7B4
- ▲ .7B5
- .7B6
- .7B7
- .7B8
- ▲ .7B9
- ▲ .7B10
- .7B11
- .7B12
- 3.7B13
- .7B14
- .7B18
- .7B19
- .7B20
- .7B21

3.8 Standard number & terms of availability area

- .8A1
- .8B1
- .8B2
- .8C1
- .8D1
- .8E1

- 3.9 Supplementary items
- 3.10 Items made up of several types of material

Chapter 3 (cont'd)

- ▲ 3.11 Facsimiles, photocopies, and other reproductions

Chapter 4

- 4.0A*
- .0B1
- 4.1 Title & statement of responsibility area
 - .1A1
 - .1B1
 - .1B2
 - .1C1
 - .1D1
 - .1E1
 - .1E2
 - .1F1
 - .1F2
 - .1F3
 - .1G1
- 4.4 Data area
 - .4A1
 - .4B1
- 4.5C1
- 4.7 Note area
 - .7A1
 - .7A2
 - .7B
 - .7B1
 - .7B2
 - .7B3
 - .7B4
 - .7B5
 - .7B6
 - .7B7
 - 4.7B8
 - .7B9
 - .7B10
 - .7B11
 - .7B13
 - .7B14
 - .7B15
 - .7B17
 - .7B18
 - .7B22

N.B. Photographs of maps are to be treated as in 1.11

Chapter 8

- 8.0A*
- .0B1
- .0B2
- .0C2
- 8.1 Title & statement of responsibility area
 - .1A1
 - .1B1
 - .1B2
 - .1C1
 - .1C2
 - .1D1
 - .1E1
 - .1F1
 - .1F2
 - .1G1
 - .1G2
- 8.2 Edition area
 - .2A1
 - .2B1
 - .2B2
 - .2B3
 - .2B4
 - .2C1
 - .2D1
 - .2E1
- 8.4 Publication, distribution etc., area
 - .4A1
 - .4A3
 - .4B
 - 8.4C1
 - .4D1
 - .4E1
 - .4F1
 - .4F3
 - .4G1
 - .4G2
- 8.5 Physical description area
 - .5A1
 - .5B1
 - .5B2
 - .5B3

Chapter 9 (cont'd)

- .5B1
- .5B2
- .5B3
- .5B4
- .5B5
- .5C1
- .5D1
- .5D2
- .5D3
- .5D4
- 9.6 Series area
- .6A1
- .6B1
- 9.7 Note area
- .7A1
- .7A2
- .7B
- .7B1
- .7B2
- .7B3
- .7B4
- 9.7B5
- .7B6
- .7B7
- .7B8
- .7B9
- .7B10
- .7B11
- .7B12
- .7B13
- .7B14
- .7B15
- .7B16
- .7B17
- .7B18
- .7B19
- .7B20
- 9.8 Standard number & terms of
 availability area
- .8A1
- .8B1
- .8B2
- .8C1
- .8D1
- .8E1
- 9.9 Supplementary items
- 9.10 Items made up of several
 types of material

Chapter 11

- 11.0A*
- .0B1
- .0B2
- .0C
- 11.1 Title & statement of
 responsibility area
- .1A1
- .1B1
- .1C1
- .1C2
- .1D1
- .1E1
- .1F1
- .1F2
- .1G1
- .1G2
- .1G3
- .1G4
- 11.2 Edition area
- .2A1
- .2B1
- .2B2
- .2B3
- .2B4
- .2B5
- .2C1
- .2D1
- .2E1
- 11.3 Special data for
 cartographic materials and
 serials
- 11.3A
- 11.4 Publication, distribution,
 etc., area
- .4A1
- .4B
- .4C1
- .4D1
- .4E1
- .4F1
- 11.5 Physical description area
- .5A1
- .5B1
- .5B2
- .5C1
- .5C2
- .5C3
- .5D1
- .5D3
- .5D4

7. Formulation of decisions and interpretations

These have been included at the appropriate point under items 2-6. The status of the group was formalized and the title Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials was adopted by unanimous consent.

8. Discussion and decisions concerning the format of the document that is to be published

Committment and participation

The chairman introduced this topic by indicating that there had been general agreement at the beginning of this meeting that a manual was necessary. It remained now to determine the level of committment and degree of participation of institutions and individuals. Having initiated the project ACML and NMC were naturally in support of, and willing to work towards, the completion of the manual. J. Schroeder indicated a strong personal committment and the anticipation of fairly strong support from the Geography and Map Division, LC. B. Tucker was able to promise the support of the Library of Congress as an institution. R. Fairclough wished to record formally that map librarians in Britain would support the manual. Y. O'Donoghue indicated that she will individually and personally work to complete the manual. She was unable to commit the British Library formally at this time but would report favourably to the Library on the progress of this meeting. She indicated that, in her personal opinion, because we have agreed to catalogue according to AACR 2, and are making decisions with a machine-readable format in mind, the manual is vital to establishing an acceptable standard. On behalf of SLA, Geography and Map Division. M. Larsgaard announced her support. She will request, and anticipates, the support of the Western Association of Map Libraries.

Editor and secretariat

It was agreed that H. Stibbe would be general editor of the manual and that the NMC would function as a secretariat. The task is easier in Canada because of the local control structure provided by the ACML NUC committee. There would be open written communication with the British Library, Library of Congress and the other members of this committee. H. Stibbe requested that each national library provide formal policy statements concerning options for the manual. It was agreed that, when possible, a joint policy statement would be preferable and would be made.

Publicity

B. Tucker stated that he wished to work on the question of main entry and ensure a coherent statement on this topic. He would be willing to work as 'diplomatic ambassador' to the American library community by presenting the draft manual to the Library of Congress and to the American Library Association. He would present a report of this meeting to the Joint Steering

Committee for AACR 2 in order to keep them informed of progress and give advance notice for eventual rule revision.

R. Fairclough explained that he could serve a similar diplomatic role with the British Library Association and the British Cartographic Society. Map librarians in Britain are already being pressed to give courses on the interpretation of AACR 2, Chapter 3.

The need for publicity within Canada was also foreseen in order to preclude unacceptable interpretations of Chapter 3 by those who are not familiar with our interpretation and standards. The secretary was asked to ensure wide distribution of the minutes of this meeting particularly to the Canadian Library Association and the Canadian Cataloguing Committee (CCC).

J. Winearls mentioned courses for the interpretation of AACR 2 within Ontario and the urgent need to communicate information to the persons responsible.

B. Farrell undertook to provide publicity to the Canadian cartographic community through the National Commission for Cartography and the other constituent associations.

J. Schroeder or M. Larsgaard agreed to contact the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and monitor U.S. courses on AACR 2.

P. Lepine will write articles to be circulated in Quebec.

B. Tucker will submit a notice to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin.

Copies of articles written will be sent to the secretariat.

Publisher

A publisher for the manual was discussed. It was agreed that it would be ideal if the publishers of AACR 2 would agree to publish the manual. Within the manual it should not be necessary to flip back and forth (as, for example, from Chapter 1 to Chapter 3 of AACR 2). This would necessitate quoting AACR's rules. Permission to do this would be easier to obtain if the same publisher were used. It was emphasized that editorial control is to remain with this committee. B. Tucker agreed to approach D. Stewart on the subject of publication.

Should publication by the American Library Association/Canadian Library Association not work out, responsibility for publication would revert to this committee. A commitment to support publication of the manual had previously been made by the NMC and ACML and it would probably be renewed. If, however, the manual were to be a Government of Canada

publication, the resulting problems would have to be worked out by the committee.

Time frame

The decision was made to aim for a publication date of January 1981.

General organization of the manual

It was agreed that the text will comprise:

1. Introduction
2. Text
3. Appendices
4. Glossary
5. Index

The text will be written as a unit, Chapter 1 and 3 combined. All notes applicable to maps will be explicitly stated provided that copyright permission can be obtained. At this point a further request to members for examples for the rules was made

- for those rules without examples at present;
- for supplementary examples;
- for corrections of any examples already there.

The value of a full citation for examples was emphasized. The advisability and the appropriate location in the manual for examples of various levels of description was discussed.

Introduction

All members are requested to formulate ideas they would like to see in the introduction and send them to H. Stibbe. He will then write a draft incorporating as many of these points as possible and will circulate it to members for approval. Deadline for submissions is November 15th.

Glossary

H. Stibbe will act as editorial co-ordinator to identify terms required for the glossary. It is necessary not to go beyond terms actually needed. It was suggested that the Multi-lingual dictionary of technical terms in cartography (Wiesbaden : Franz Steiner Verlag, 1972) should be adopted as the basic authority. In some cases this was not adequate. J. Schroeder volunteered to try to find better definitions where possible. Everyone should contribute as much as they can to definitions. H. Stibbe will circulate the list and ask for contributions.

Index

It was agreed to obtain a professional indexer for the index. The quality of the index in AACR 2 was commended and a decision made to approach initially K.G.B. Bakewell (Liverpool Polytechnic).

Appendices

Main entry - J. Schroeder and B. Tucker will work on this and send in a draft by November 15th.

Scale - All should examine the present draft and submit comments.

The question of an appendix on the correct form of geographic names was raised by R. Fairclough. It was agreed by all that this was a very important issue but very controversial. Even within national libraries there is no agreement. It was therefore decided that this could not be achieved within the time constraints of the manual.

Text (specific details)

It will be generally organized by Chapter 3. General notes will be given first (Chapter 1) followed by specific rules for cartographic materials (Chapter 3) in an area by area sequence. Rules from other chapters will be placed where they fit. AACR 2 numbers will be used in order to prevent confusing duplication of numbers. H. Stibbe will consult the committee if this causes insuperable problems.

Illustrations will be basically black/white line drawings. A few colour illustrations may be required (basic 3 colour separation with very fine screen and good registration).

The draft will be circulated to members as near to the end of February (1980) as possible. All will go over the text and add interpretations and comments as necessary. Also, 'no comments' and any major problems are to be reported.

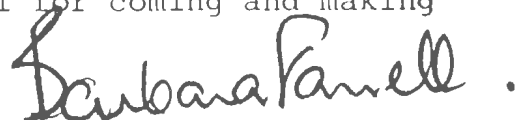
Members will decide to whom else they wish to circulate the draft and will be responsible for the consequences.

J. Schroeder will draft and circulate to members an article on series.

9. Future meetings

The need was envisaged for a continuing organization of members of the Anglo-American cataloguing community. It was desirable that Australia and New Zealand should be invited to participate. On their return, members should get official sanction from their organizations. Logistics and financial support were acknowledged as limiting factors and meetings could not be anticipated more frequently than once a year. Nine months notice for a meeting was desirable. The necessity for a meeting before the publication of the manual would depend upon members' reactions to the draft to be circulated. Meanwhile NMC would serve as the nerve centre for communications in writing by the group.

The Chairman concluded the meeting by expressing her pleasure in chairing the meeting and thanked all for coming and making the meeting such a success.



REPORTS

REPORT ON THE CANADIAN CATALOGUING COMMITTEE MEETING, NOVEMBER 1, 1979

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

The Canadian Cataloguing Committee (CCC) met at the National Library of Canada on Thursday, November 1, 1979 under the chairmanship of Dr. Ronald Hagler. Included on the agenda were membership of the CCC; reports of various IFLA section meetings from the annual conference held in Copenhagen in September 1979; the concise AACR (Anglo-American cataloguing rules), Part 1; corporate entry for maps; and the ISBD for analytics, ISBD(AN).

CCC Membership

The CCC has had two changes in membership and it has also invited specialist observers from the fields of music, law, cartographic materials, research libraries, and the Special Libraries Association (Toronto Chapter). The observers will have full rights of discussion at the CCC meetings, they are expected to review materials distributed by the Committee, and they may suggest relevant topics for discussion. The chairman emphasized that the CCC will have a broader sphere of operation than the Anglo-American cataloguing rules, which have somewhat dominated their business in the past few years.

IFLA 1979

Mr. Ed Buchinski reported on the 1979 IFLA Standing Committee on Cataloguing meetings. Copies of an unofficial report were distributed to all present. The IFLA meetings will be reported in forthcoming issues of the National Library News.

Mr. Buchinski informed the Committee about the minimum ISBD, which is an idea of interest to the Library of Congress. However, there will not be a specific publication on a minimum ISBD as such.

The topic of a simplified ISBD was also raised at IFLA. Following a lengthy discussion it was decided that a simplified ISBD would not respond to the need of developing countries for clearer explanations and examples that illustrate some of the publishing practices that are unique to those countries. So it was agreed that the UBC Office should work towards preparing a manual illustrating the ISBD(M), including languages and examples that would clarify its application.

Dr. Tom Delsey reported on discussions about an international authority system. The objective of the system is to facilitate the international exchange of data in both a manual and a machine form. The establishment of an International Standard Authority Number would aid such a venture. The Working Group on an International Authority System will not attempt the extremely complex problem of subject control.

Concise AACR

Michael Gorman is responsible for writing a concise AACR. Part 1 of AACR 2 has

been condensed and copies of the draft were distributed to members and observers of the CCC for comment. There was some discussion on the condensed Part 1, particularly in relation to the handling of nonbook materials. Concern was also expressed regarding the possible loss of standardization if the concise edition is not extremely well structured to ensure consistency with the full AACR 2 code. The task of condensing Part 2 of AACR 2 is proving most difficult and a first draft has not yet been completed.

Corporate entry for maps

At the CCC meeting copies of a recommendation from the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials on the interpretation of the rule for entry under corporate body (21.1B2) were distributed. Those concerned with cataloguing cartographic material have sent a recommendation to the ABACUS libraries that rule 21.1B2 be interpreted to allow corporate main entry for this medium. The problems of unique identification for cartographic material were explained, particularly those problems concerned with bibliographic title for both series maps and single items. After some discussion the CCC endorsed the recommendation proffered by the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials.¹

ISBD(AN)

Dr. Tom Delsey reported on the most recent meeting of the IFLA Working Group on ISBD (Analytics) which was held in September 1979. The Working Group reviewed a preliminary draft for analytics which had been distributed for comment by the chairman. The discussion at that meeting revolved around the problems of presenting a bibliographic identification of the host publication within another bibliographic description (of the component part, which is of primary interest). A second area of concern was the placement of the data identifying the host publication within the analytic record. A revised draft of the ISBD(AN) is being prepared as a result of the discussions in September. Copies of the draft will be sent to CCC members for comment. The next meeting of the Working Group will be in London, England in January 1980.

Other business

Discussion in this category included the setting of dates for the French language seminar on AACR 2, in which the translation of that document will be used. The seminar will be held in Montreal on March 10 and 11, 1980.

Suggestions for changes in AACR 2 phraseology have been received by the CCC, copies have been distributed to members and observers, and reactions to such changes are to be voiced at the next CCC meeting.

The next meeting of the CCC is to be held in Montreal on March 12, 1980.

1. See also: Minutes of the First Meeting of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartography Materials, p. 3 in this issue.

REPORT ON THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES FALL MEETING

Some 60 people sought the sunny campus of the University of Arizona in Tucson for the fall meeting of the Western Association of Map Libraries on October 25-26, 1979. This was an international "interdisciplinary" meeting, with map curators and librarians, book librarians, and library school students from Canada, Mexico, and the United States, with a number of people from the mid-West, and John Schroeder from the Library of Congress (LC).

The programme began at 9:00 a.m. Thursday morning with an informal tour of the Map Collection, in the basement of the 3-year-old University Library, from which all departed green with envy of their three professional librarians, space to spare, and new equipment. The librarians are the Division Head, Reference Librarian, and Cataloguer (the Special Collections Division has its own cataloguer housed in the Division also), plus two library assistants, one of whom does some conservation work including encapsulation (sans deacidification), and some student assistants, to cover the hours of 8:00 to 5:00 weekdays and 9:00 to 1:00 Saturdays. Everyone was interested to discover that all but a few of the map cases are vertical (Ulrich Planfile), and any small maps are encapsulated leaving sufficient blank plastic to raise the map to the top of the file folder (including the historical map collection in two locked cabinets).

At 10:00 a.m. we moved to the Multipurpose Room for Registration and a warm welcome from Mary Dale Palsson, Head of Public Services (and formerly of UBC's Government Publications Division). After a short WAML business meeting brief reports were made on current developments of interest, such as the movement in Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division to break away from SLA, and discussions regarding alternatives to SLA. Some favour a national association along the lines of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (which received considerable praise at various points throughout the meeting). John Schroeder reported on the international meeting in Ottawa concerning AACRII and the ACML/NMC cataloguing manual, which he recommended to all present. Linda Cottrell reported on the new OCLC Map Users Group, and suggested anyone interested contact John Sutherland, Science Librarian, Map Collection, University of Georgia.

After lunch John Schroeder, Head of the Cataloging Unit, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, began the Map Cataloging Workshop, the highlight of the 2-day Meeting, with a report on map cataloguing at the Library of Congress. All present were encouraged to find that the Library of Congress has as many problems as anyone else in making cataloguing decisions, despite having a working manual. The decision made today is not necessarily the same as the one made tomorrow in the same situation. John reported that: 1) the automated Names Authority File will be available on-line at LC in 1 year; 2) LC is developing automated word search of the detailed contents notes for atlases; 3) MARC on-line word searching will be available in April, and will be acquired by OCLC, and LC will get an OCLC terminal; 4) LC Cataloging Division has adopted a policy of limited cataloguing for low priority materials, such as books in Hindi or Thai, but the Geography and Map Division is attempting to exclude atlases and maps from this general policy; 5) co-ordinates should be retrievable on MARC in 1981; 6) copyright cataloguers and special materials cataloguing groups are concerned about the implementation of AACRII in cataloguing maps, music, microforms, etc.; 7) LC is trying to work out problems with multilevel cataloguing on MARC; 8) the international meeting in Ottawa was a "landmark meeting" of map library associations and national institutions in three countries (almost four, but the

Australians were unable to attend) to discuss AACRII, ISBD(CM), and the manual developed by ACML/NMC which is to be released in January 1981, and which will solve the problem mentioned in item (7). John recommended that map cataloguers get the LC Cataloging Services Bulletin which contains Geography and Map Division decisions, AACRII, headings, geographic names, etc., and he pointed out that AACRII is ISBD(CM), as ISBD is the standard, and AACRII contains the rules for applying that standard.

After the close of the afternoon session everyone, including our hosts and families, went for dinner to a Mexican restaurant, which was an interesting experience. We discovered that there is a considerable variation in Mexican food from California to Texas.

Friday from 9:00 until 3:00 everyone participated in the cataloguing workshop. We were all provided with photocopies of 10 maps, a ruler, and a natural scale indicator, and a reduced copy of the LC cataloguing manual. Together we worked through the cataloguing of several maps from the call number to added entries, and dealt with a number of problems which had been raised by the sample maps, such as microforms, orthophotos, satellite maps, facsimiles, etc. Everyone felt that the day was well spent.

The final items on the agenda were two reports on computerized data bases, beginning with OCLC. All 10 years of LC's MARC map cataloguing is now in the OCLC data base. Since the University of Arizona joined OCLC in 1975 its cataloguing has risen from 30 000 to 70 000 with the same cataloguing staff. The OCLC Map Users Group was mentioned again, with another name to contact - James Minton, Map Librarian, University of Michigan. Two people then reported on RLIN (the Research Libraries Information Network) operated by the Research Libraries Group. In 1978 the Group chose BALLOT, a system developed at Stanford to provide acquisition and catalogue support, and Stanford joined RLG and BALLOT became RLIN. The Group has grown since then, but it is intended to keep the operating group small, although any members of ARL can use the system and provide input. RLIN is used in Collection Development, Processing, Shared Resources, Technical Services. Maps are part of Collection Development. The information retrieval system uses keywords. The Catalogue Data Files keep records on-line for each library and are kept up-to-date with regard to numbers of copies, locations, etc. RLIN is now used for shared cataloguing of books, serials will soon be added, and maps will be added in January 1980. For further information about the technical processing system for maps contact Lynn McRae, RLG/RLIN, 200 Encina Commons, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.

The formal part of the meeting ended at 5:00 p.m., and some began the journey homeward while others went off to dinner in various groups. On Saturday morning about 25 people took the opportunity to visit the Sonora Desert Museum. The drive to the museum was interesting, through a moon-scape-like terrain with cacti increasing in number, variety and size, more like a movie-set than reality. The museum is described as a "living museum" displaying the flora and fauna of the desert in its natural setting and is a definite "must" for anyone visiting the Tucson area. This was a perfect ending to a most successful and memorable conference.

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REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY AND MAINTENANCE
OF CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES - HELSINKI, FINLAND

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In celebration of the 100th anniversary of Adolf Eric Nordenskiöld's northeast-passage voyage, a conference was organized by the Geography Department of the University of Helsinki. Over 100 participants from 12 countries assembled at the Savings Bank Institute just outside Helsinki from September 11 to 15, 1979. The majority of those attending were, understandably, Scandinavians, with minor representation from England, The Netherlands, Italy, Hungary, Iceland, Cyprus and the United States. The Canadian delegation consisted of two, Ed Dahl and Bill MacKinnon. (This duo were often regarded as somewhat of a rarity, both in Finland and later in Berlin. "Oh, you're the Canadian," someone would often say, "I met the other one last night".)

The conference was divided thematically in two sections - papers concerning Nordenskiöld's life and work, and sessions on a variety of other subjects such as: "Early cartographic material as a source for various studies," "Otto Lindberg, Finno-American map publisher," "Topographic mapping in Finland carried out by the Russians, 1870-1917," "Developments and trends in map preservation" and "Information systems for map archives." Receptions were hosted by the Helsinki City Hall, the University of Helsinki, the State Archives of Finland and the National Board of Survey. Special cartographic exhibitions were on display at most of these institutions. For those who remained for the last morning of the conference, an excursion was planned to Nordenskiöld's family home at Frågård about 60 km from Helsinki.

A major disappointment for many attending the meetings lay in the fact that Ann-Mari Mickvitz, who had been working for many years on a multi-volume catalogue of the Nordenskiöld map collection (soon to be published by Humanities Press, New Jersey), had died a few months earlier and was not present to see the fruits of her labour discussed and appreciated.

The conference itself was disappointing in that the organizers could be faulted for "false advertising." The gathering was in no way a "seminar," nor was there much time spent on "maintenance of cartographic archives" - it was, for the most part, a tribute to Nordenskiöld, which in itself is fine, but should have been labelled as such. There were minor flaws, such as no coffee breaks (a major inconvenience for most North Americans!), little opportunity for mingling with other participants, and no translation facilities - although the conference was conducted primarily in English, those few papers presented in Swedish and Finnish were of no benefit to non-Scandinavians. On the whole it was an interesting, if not highly informative, experience and worth the journey alone for the opportunity of enjoying a real, live Finnish sauna!

(Editor's note: see also report by Ed Dahl in *Chronicle*, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1979, pp. 2-3.)

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REPORT ON THE VIIIth INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY,
WEST BERLIN, GERMANY

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Immediately following the Helsinki conference, most of the foreign delegates travelled on to Berlin for the Eighth International Conference on the History of Cartography, September 16-20. Countries represented, besides Germany, were England, Belgium, The Netherlands, Austria, France, Sweden, Spain, Luxembourg, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland, Monaco, the United States and Canada. A well-organized conference, with simultaneous translation (English, French and German), the sessions were conducted at the Kongress Halle, John Foster Dulles Allee. Although no specific theme was observed, papers on a wide range of subjects were presented, most accompanied by slides. Some of these included "Spanish Colonial urban planning," "Did Homer have a Map," "Dutch wallmaps of Germany in the 16th and 17th centuries," "Cartography and politics in nineteenth century England," "English overseas chartmaking," "New bibliographical approaches to the history of 16th century Italian map publishing," and "The image of the Orient and the discovery of the New World." North American topics were, understandably, not as prevalent as at the last conference in Washington, D.C., in 1977, but on the whole the sessions were quite informative and of high calibre.

Social activities included the opening of an exhibition "Prussia represented in maps" at the State Archives, a reception and exhibition "Carl Ritter in his times" at the State Library, a bus tour of West Berlin, and a reception hosted by the Senate of Berlin at the Spandau Citadel. The late evening hours were devoted to exploring the exciting night-life of Berlin; several also made the expedition to East Berlin, every bit as exciting a city in a quite different way.

The last two days of the conference involved an overnight excursion to Wolfenbüttel, a small 16th century town in West Germany virtually untouched by W.W.II. Here a visit to the famed Duke Augustus Library highlighted the program.

Plans are underway for the Ninth Conference to be held in Pisa in 1981; future locations are Dublin (1983), Paris (1985) and Ottawa (?) (1987).

(Editor's note: see also report by Ed Dahl in Chronicle, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1979, pp. 2-3.)

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PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME PRELIMINAIRE

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES/ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE/QUATORZIEME CONGRES ANNUEL
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, JUNE/JUIN 23-27, 1980.

Monday June 23 - Tuesday June 24

Map Cataloguing Workshop, Hugo Stibbe, National Map Collection. (This workshop will cover map cataloguing with AACR II, and will include discussions on ISBD (CM) and Precis. If you are planning on attending the workshop and wish these items included, please let Hugo know as soon as possible so he will be able to include them in the workshop.)

The following outline is preliminary and will be adjusted to allow for papers received in response to a Call for Papers which was sent out in December with a February 15th deadline.

Tuesday June 24

2:00 - 5:00 p.m. - Registration at the University Map Collection, Room TB - 7, Henry Marshall Tory Building.

4:00 - 6:00 p.m. - ACML Executive Meeting in the Dept. of Geography Meeting Room 3 - 32.

7:30 - 10:30 p.m. - Reception and Registration. Host: University of Alberta, University Art Gallery and Museum, Ring House No. 1 - near the Faculty Club.

Wednesday June 25

8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. - Registration. University Map Collection, Tory Bldg., Room TB - 7.

9:00 - 9:30 a.m. - Official Welcomes. Tory Lecture Bldg., Room L - 11.

FIRST SESSION Chairman: To be announced.

9:30 - 10:30 a.m. - School atlases (title not firm), Rick Checkland, North West Survey Corp.

10:30 - 11:00 a.m. - Break.

11:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon - Open.

12:00 noon - 1:30 p.m. - Luncheon (hosted, I hope).

SECOND SESSION Topic: To be announced.

Thursday June 26

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon - Business Meeting. Possibility and practicality of establishing a map appraisal committee.

12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m. - Lunch.

THIRD SESSION

1:30 - 2:30 p.m. - Alberta Government Mapping - Report from the Interdepartmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping. Mr. Ed Kennedy, Assistant Director of Mapping, Alberta Transportation, and Secretary to the Committee.

FOURTH SESSION

2:30 - 3:30 p.m. - Report from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and National Map Collection.

3:30 - 4:00 p.m. - Break.

FIFTH SESSION

4:00 - 5:00 p.m. - History of mapping the Prairies (title and speaker to be announced).

6:30 - 7:30 p.m. - Reception.

7:30 p.m. - - Annual Banquet. Guest Speaker: Mr. Tony Cashman. The Great Calgary-Edmonton Rivalry. (Mr. Cashman is author of numerous historical works on the history of Alberta and is official historian for Alberta Government Telephones.)

Friday June 27: Tour Day

9:00 a.m. - Leave Lister Hall Residences.

9:30 a.m. - North West Survey Corp.

12:00 noon - Fort Edmonton. Lunch and tour.

For further information, contact Ron Whistance-Smith, University Map Collection, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4 (403/432-4760).

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AN APPRECIATION OF DR. COOLIE VERNER¹

Friday, October 12th last, the flags at U.B.C. in Vancouver were at half-mast. Their revered and retired Professor of Adult Education, Dr. Coolie Verner, had died that morning. Many hearts on Mayne Island "lowered the flag" also in his memory. Since 1977 he had lived and loved Mayne. "Shrinking violet" he was not! But few of us knew the academic giant in our midst, a world-renowned expert in many fields:

1. He was among the top three or four adult educators in the world. In two phases of his discipline he was likely the leading educator: he strove to define the new field; he inspired countless young people to original thinking and academic standing in it. (With tears in his eyes, one such young person told me, - "Coolie kicked me in the ..., with love!"). 172 of Coolie's 275 publications concerned adult education.
2. He was a pioneer in the field of the history of cartography, where an interest in collecting and collating old maps developed into a science. The day before he died he held in his hand his book in this field. It had been 12 years in the making and is a classic in publication and in the science (at \$500.00 per copy!).
3. He was a rural sociologist of renown in Canada and the U.S.A. For the Government of Canada he directed a massive study of the Okanagan, as well as advising them on the science of studying and analyzing declining rural Canada.

But still who was this Coolie Verner who enriched our Island so much in three short years of early retirement? "Coolie" translates the Chinese name his military father gave him when he was born in China. Life at an early age in Virginia with its social change gave him strong opinions about cultic allegiance to all institutions: church, school, state, etc. Two years studying art in Paris honed his appreciation of beauty in nature and art. Distinguished and honoured service in bomb disposal with American forces in London during World War II brought him daily face-to-face with the reality of death - a school for his last terminal illness. (Coolie defused the bomb in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, was personally thanked by the Queen several years ago and awarded the Purple Heart by his own nation.) In 1959 he came to U.B.C. as Visiting Professor of Adult Education and returned as permanent Professor in 1961, retiring early in 1977 to further his work and living in his study on Horton Bay, Mayne Island.

U.B.C. has published an appraisal of Coolie Verner, written by a long-time associate of his. The conclusion of analyzing 275 publications in these many fields of interest is that an amazing consistency of integrity, of discipline and of human potential emerges. His Mayne Island "gathered family" can vouch for all of these. He was alone, but not lonely; a citizen of the world, but happy in the Mayne woods; demanding of people, but loving; scornful of churchiness, but deeply religious. It is entirely consistent of Coolie to leave the organ he loved to the Church he never attended (St. Mary Magdalene) with funds to maintain it, - and a sculpture of the Virgin Mary, which he valued greatly.

It is entirely consistent too, of Dr. Coolie Verner, to appreciate that the flags

1. Reprinted with the author's kind permission from the Mayne Island Community News (November 1979).

in our hearts are at half-mast in memory of him. But I can hear him calling to us all now..., "Up with the flag - on with the job!!"

Dr. George Morrison

(Dr. Morrison, a United Church minister formerly of Toronto, retired to Mayne Island in 1978 and met Coolie through their mutual friends.)

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COOLIE VERNER'S CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF MAPS

News of Coolie Verner's death has saddened greatly those of us in the map world who had come into contact with him through his prolific writings in the history of cartography and carto-bibliography, and more perhaps those of us who had come to know him personally. The nature and extent of Coolie's research and publishing spanning the past three decades and his dedication to broad and rigorous scholarship set him apart in what is still an emerging field of study.

Coolie's early map interests focussed on the maps of Virginia, where he had spent some of his youth and took his bachelor's degree; the maps of this state became the subject of more than 15 separate publications which appeared between 1949 and 1968. The hydrographic careers of men such as John Sellers, John Thorton and Greenville Collins became major interests of his in the next decade. Coolie's writings on their charts and atlases and especially on The English pilot, The third book and The fourth book are now invaluable reference works.

In the past decade, several of his other principal interests led to significant publications. With Frances Woodward he published in 1972 Explorer's maps of the Canadian Arctic, 1818-1860 (Cartographica No. 6), an analytical carto-bibliography of more than 150 printed maps of this period. (In 1976, the National Map Collection purchased Coolie's collection of 170 Arctic maps; Coolie claimed that the sale had paid for the construction of the house to which he retired on Mayne Island.) His research into the mapping done by the Arrowsmith Firm led to several publications although his intention was to continue this project in his retirement. In 1978, Coolie prepared an exhibition and catalogue of maps relating to James Cook's voyages. Shortly before his death, he was preparing an exhibition and catalogue for the Glenbow-Alberta Institute titled "The Canadian West discovered."

The recent publication of The northpart of America: an atlas of facsimile maps will long keep us indebted to Coolie. The delays of more than a decade on the publisher's part in getting the volume into print was the source of much discouragement to Coolie. It is heart-warming to learn that a copy of the book was rushed to him (the last leg by helicopter) just days before his death.

For Coolie, the satisfaction of his work in carto-bibliography came not so much from recording the actual variants of maps he was studying as it did from the opportunity this analysis afforded him of developing a workable methodology for the analysis of variants, especially those printed from copperplates. He claimed to have examined more than 10 000 printed maps in his lifetime and was not shy about expressing his opinion that he had encountered just about every possible problem to be encountered and had honed his methodology to the point where it

could render adequate distinctions between the variant states in a carto-bibliography. (I had nonetheless hoped to confound him with some altered lithographic transfers on his next visit to Ottawa.) It is unfortunate that the one-week seminar on carto-bibliography planned at the University of Toronto for May 1979 was cancelled for lack of enough registrants. The National Map Collection had followed this up, however, and had agreed with Coolie to invite about 10 experts in this field for March 1980 to help him put into final form the manual on carto-bibliography which he had long had in draft form and was continually refining.

Coolie was also an avid collector of maps. In addition to the Arctic collection mentioned above, he had assembled an excellent collection of Northwest Coast maps, and numerous items each illustrating some significant aspect of map production techniques. These latter collections, along with his personal papers, were bequeathed to the Special Collections Division of the University of British Columbia Library, and will be available for research consultation. Coolie was also a dedicated carto-philatelist, but the whereabouts of his extensive collection is not known at this moment.

Numerous projects begun by Coolie remain in his files; all would have been significant contributions had he been able to complete them. Last summer, when his health began affecting severely his ability to work, he asked some of us to consider completing some of these projects. It would undoubtedly have pleased Coolie greatly to see that his work had served to give our efforts direction and encouragement.

Edward H. Dahl
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ont.

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COOLIE VERNER'S PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY AND CARTO-BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Simpson-Lewis, Wendy, et al. Canada's special resource lands: a national perspective of selected land uses, by Wendy Simpson-Lewis, Jennifer E. Moore, Nancy J. Pocock, M.C. Taylor, Hedley Swan. Ottawa, Lands Directorate, Environment Canada, 1979. (Map Folio No. 4.) 232 p. 88 maps. 39 figures. 103 tables. 40 cm. ISBN 0-660-10190-4. Supply and Services Cat. En 73-2/4. \$12.00.

For some years now a very good friend, who is a frequent consultant to government on recreational lands, has voiced his concern to me about the manifold problems involved in classifying land resources objectively. Map Folio No. 4 produced by Environment Canada tackles that task head-on in a study of six kinds of land uses: agriculture, outdoor recreation, wildlife, forests, land for urban development, and energy. Classifying land and resources is a complex matter, requiring a sound information base, balanced insight into what discriminating characteristics are important in defining particular classes, and judicious and time-consuming analyses of piles of data. The Canadian researcher and public are most fortunate that Environment Canada was willing to go the final step after the research work was completed and make the classifications widely available as a folio of maps accompanied by explanatory texts. Let me say at once that this is an extraordinarily useful reference work for anyone studying the geography of Canada.

The principal researchers, Wendy Simpson-Lewis, Jennifer Moore, Nancy Pocock, M.C. Taylor, and Hedley Swan, present their analyses in three ways. First, the distribution of the six selected resources, each classified according to quality, is mapped, often in Canada-wide maps, often in larger scale regional maps. Second, there are numerous maps of natural features, such as physiography, climate, and so on, that are closely related to the resources and help explain their distribution. Third, there is a very extensive text, with tables and graphs, describing economic activities, and defining and explaining the classification schemes adopted.

Many readers will already be familiar with some of the resource classifications used, for instance, the seven category classification of land for agricultural purposes, ranging from land with no limitations for farming to land which should not be in farm use. In the past two decades or so numerous government agencies have classified lands. Much of this work culminated in the Canada Land Inventory Series of Environment Canada. The authors of this map folio have directly based their maps on this body of material originating in many government departments. The beauty of the folio is that it brings numerous classifications together in one volume so that they can be compared and related. A quality I particularly appreciated was the emphasis on Canada-wide patterns in both mapping and analysis. That greatly facilitates regional comparisons. The actual connections between physical geography and resources are usually given only perfunctory attention in most books, despite the lip service that is always given to the need for establishing such essential relationships. Here, within the limitations of scale, very direct and vital connections are made, and this is an outstanding contribution.

Some of the classifications are still in a preliminary state and it is easy to criticize them, for instance, some in the section on recreation. But any limitations are usually noted in the text, so it is imperative to read the accompanying text closely. It is readily evident that land classification is much more

advanced in some resource areas than in others. Agriculture and forestry classifications are well ahead of those in "urban lands" where classification approaches are just beginning to be developed. In parts of the folio we are overwhelmed by classifications; in forestry some seem to be introduced just for the sake of displaying what has been done. A more critical approach would have produced a more balanced atlas. In some sections the basic research reports prepared by other agencies have been summarized so tersely that they are difficult to follow and it is advisable to go to the original source. The strains of bringing together diverse sources and abbreviating them shows in many sections. Also, much absolutely fundamental work remains to be done in the theory of classification, and then applied to problems raised in the folio.

Two important resources are not covered. Although there are maps and discussions of oil, gas, coal, and uranium in the energy section, there is no separate treatment of mining. Also, it strikes me that it would have been most useful to include a section on water resources, changing the title of the folio if necessary.

There are 232 pages in the folio, with 88 maps, 39 figures, 103 tables, many photographs, and extensive bibliographies. There is a very generous allocation of text, but there are sufficient maps that the folio will be used as an atlas, and no one should be chastised for calling it that. The cartography is workmanlike; the maps are attractive without being elegant in the well disciplined style one anticipates and always also finds in Government of Canada maps. Some day I hope to be pleasantly surprised by new departures. Maps are in colour and in black and white. The format is large to begin with and there has been no hesitation in using fold-outs. My impression is that extra pages were added to the atlas as necessary, so there is no skimping of space. The maps are clearly conceived and drawn and always legible. At first I reacted against the over-generous size of some of the photographs, but concluded after using the volume that the pictures did not take space away from the cartographic and textual analyses so no harm was done. Likely a book designer was permitted his day in the sun to make the atlas more marketable. Perhaps the Government might give cartographers the same imaginative leeway, especially to get away from the understated colours which seem to be a hallmark of maps produced in Ottawa.

This is not just another reference atlas. The volume very effectively demonstrates how maps, written statements, and analytical approaches can be amalgamated so that they enhance one another. The authors have produced a splendid basic document towards the improved planning of Canada's land resources. The fact that this is a reference volume becomes most apparent in the abrupt shifts one experiences in turning from one section to another, but that is inevitable considering the variety of resources covered and the many different agencies which initiated the ideas and research.

At \$12.00 this book is a steal, an enormously useful compendium of information and a guide to thinking about the proper stewardship of our resources. It will be of great use as a reference tool and a stimulus to government officials, students, and the general public.

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Oppen, William A., comp. The Riel Rebellions: a cartographic history; Le recit cartographique des affaires Riel. Toronto, published by the University of Toronto Press in association with the Public Archives of Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1979. 109 p. ISBN 0-8020-2333-9. \$20.00. (Also issued in a special paperback edition as Cartographica monograph 21-22/1978. Toronto, B.V. Gutsell, York University.)

This joint publishing venture, with both an English and French text, capitalizes on the growing interest in historic maps and the booming Riel industry.

The first and smaller section of this volume deals with the 1869-1870 disturbance in the Red River Settlement. Because of the circumstances of the uprising and the isolation of the Settlement, few maps were drawn which depicted the actual events of the troubles. The maps selected for inclusion in this section deal instead with one of the prime underlying causes of the insurrection. They illustrate the foundation and development of the system of surveying which was to be used throughout the whole of the newly acquired North West Territories. Because the survey system is so basic to the settlement of the Prairies this section of the monograph is an added bonus for those interested in the Canadian West. One of the first events of the uprising was the stopping of Major Webb's survey party by Louis Riel and a group of his followers. Curiously enough, the pages from Webb's field survey notebook dealing with this occurrence are not included in this monograph.

Due to a greater public interest in and military involvement with the events of 1885 there was a greater demand for maps. The author was, therefore, able to select a series of maps, plans, and panoramic views to illustrate each of the individual battles which took place in Saskatchewan and Alberta from March to May 1885. A copy of this book would be very useful for a tour of the Saskatchewan battlefields.

This volume is not, nor was it intended to be, a definitive history of the Riel Rebellions. According to the author this work has a twofold purpose: firstly to publicize a relatively unknown collection of documents on the Riel Rebellions, and secondly to illustrate a way in which archival cartographica can be applied to the study of specific topics in Canadian history. On the whole, this volume admirably fulfills both its aims. Normally these maps and plans have been used only as incidental illustrations in the growing number of works on Riel or the Rebellions. The panoramic views of Fish Creek, Cut Knife Creek and Batoche will be familiar to most readers. This is the first time, however, that these items as well as several previously little known maps have been collected and treated as primary source documents.

Each section of the monograph is prefaced by a brief but adequate introduction which gives the basic facts of the events. Each of the 50 maps, all unfortunately reproduced only in black and white, is accompanied not only with the standard cartobibliographical information but also with a discussion of the map's most salient features. This ranges from a brief biographical sketch of the cartographer to the inaccuracies in the map. One careless error noticed in the text is the reference on more than one occasion to Battleford being the capital of the North West Territories when actually the capital had been transferred to Regina several years prior to 1885.

I do have several more serious criticisms of this book, although none of them should detract from its essential value. There is no index. It becomes

increasingly annoying to discover that an index is lacking in books that will be used for quick reference. Several compilations of maps fall into this category. Why do authors (or publishers) assume that because they are dealing with maps that no index is required?

Although the descriptions of the maps in this volume are numbered the maps themselves are not. On first reading I found it somewhat frustrating trying to match some of the descriptions to the proper illustrations until I hunted around to discover that an asterisk in front of the number meant that there was no accompanying illustration. It might have been less frustrating to either number the illustrations or, better yet, list the illustrated maps at the end of each section.

Let us hope that there will be further works to follow in the tradition established here.

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Geological highway map of southern Ontario, Map 2418 Ontario Geological Survey.
E.B. Freeman, ed. Toronto, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1978.
1:800 000. Col. 74 x 91 cm folding to 25 x 16 cm. \$0.50.

The stated purpose of this map is "to present the general geology of this part of Ontario in relation to the familiar reference points of our highways, lakes, rivers and communities" adding that it is for "the general travelling public ... students of the earth sciences, and ... professional geologists." The map begs comparison to the official Ontario road maps, recommending them "for additional information," and to the set of Ontario Geological Maps, Nos. 2391-6 issued by the O.G.S. the previous year. Its general style is that of a road map rather than a scientific map, with the usual heavy road network supplied by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The coloration of geological formations is even more extensive than Maps 2391-6, using over two dozen tints and numbering 38 formations as against 19 tints and 29 numbers in the latter. While a number of areas are thus made distinct, the impact is rather heavy. In areas such as the Frontenac Axis where the geology is extremely diverse, the overlay of roads and names tends to obscure the geological detail or confuse the colour.

Railways and county/township names have been omitted; why they were given on Maps 2391-6 rather than roads is a puzzle, for the general travelling public, the rock-hound and the geologist all are far more likely to wander Ontario by motor vehicle than by train. The addition of place names is good and the formation numbers (used instead of names to save space) are more prominent, but streams are omitted - probably a compromise on the amount of detail. The scale is slightly larger than the official road map (which is 14 miles per inch) and quite a bit better than Maps 2392-6 which are to the odd scale of 1:1 013 760 (16 miles per inch). Why the latter could not have corresponded to the 1:1 000 000 is not clear. Map 2391 is actually an introductory sheet to the set and has two supplementary diagrams which are superior to the newer map: generalized distributions respectively of major lithologic units and structures, and of metamorphic zones. Faultlines are much

clearer than on the new map, which does have two small supplementary insets: "The geologic setting of Ontario" and a physiographic map.

The difficulty, particularly for the rockhound or the general traveller, of seeing the forest for the trees, or the geology for the rocks and pebbles, makes it necessary to use more than the new Geological highway map for any real information. "Physiographic maps subdivide the landscape," says the text near the inset, "on the basis of geology and landforms." Identifying the geology must be done mainly by following landforms, and then looking for the specific surface rocks or outcrops. In a highly convoluted or confused area such as the hinterland of Kingston, the Frontenac Axis, every turn of the road brings into view something geological. A large-scale topographic map and the appropriately detailed geological maps at a similar scale are necessities. For the traveller on the road going from here to there at speed, the road map is good enough. As soon as the traveller stops he wants to know not only the identification of this flat area, 50 or 60 miles across from Smiths Falls to Winchester or Prescott to Ottawa, but what specific geological features to look for beside this stream, between those rises, around that lake. The Geological highway map will not pinpoint them. The student will find the more extensive text on Map 2391 more useful if a quick summary is useful at all. The new map is handsomely done, but will not be as useful as its "Purpose" hopes.

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Prescott, J.R.V., Collier, H.J., Prescott, D.F., eds. Frontiers of Asia and southeast Asia. Melbourne, University of Melbourne Press, 1977. 106 p.
ISBN 0-522-841163. Paper. \$13.50.

The boundaries of Asia have a long and complex history and are ever-changing. Many are still poorly defined and disputed. Until recently, there was no detailed systematic work on the subject, except for references in books of political or historical geography or occasional articles on a disputed part of an international boundary. Frontiers of Asia and southeast Asia is the first work which has dealt with the boundary development in Asia in detail, taking into account temporal and spatial forces which have been active in creating and shaping the boundaries. The authors J.R.V. Prescott, an internationally known political geographer, H.J. Collier, the cartographer, and D.F. Prescott, the map librarian, have provided just the right sort of expertise needed to compile a work of this nature.

The atlas contains 47 maps. The first four provide general information about the physical and colonial history of the region, while the rest deal with specific sections of international boundaries. For each international boundary there is a separate map, with the exceptions of Sikkim and Macau. All maps are supplemented by a particular section of the text, which explains the development of boundaries through the conflicting claims of various nations, physical barriers, and the political situation at a given time, including the military superiority of certain nations which continued to expand their territory in Asia. There is a gazetteer, a selected list of place names with pinyin equivalents and a glossary to facilitate the use of the atlas. There is also a note on place names which refers to sources

of place names used in the atlas, and alerts the reader to certain discrepancies which may be found in the form of geographic names used in the maps compared to the works incorporating the new spelling system. This is true in the case of Indonesia where the new spelling system was incorporated in August 1972. The cartography is straightforward, and familiar common forms of depicting information are used.

The process of boundary evolution in Asia and southeast Asia is seen in the light of Mackinder's approach of geographical causation in universal history.¹ Hulford J. Mackinder, a British geographer, emphasized the ultimate victory of land power as represented in his Asiatic heartland. The authors have attempted to show correlations between geography and the extent of the independent states which have succeeded empires. There is an evaluation of various factors such as strategic weaknesses and the problems associated with a particular landscape in boundary demarcation. This treatment has made the subject much more interesting for a reader who is not merely concerned with factual information. The subject is introduced by dividing the boundary evolution of Asia into three phases. The first phase, which lasted until 1914, shows the empire-building activities of the colonial powers - Britain, France, The Netherlands, Japan, Portugal, Russia and the United States of America - who tried to achieve strong and secure boundaries. The second phase, which lasted from 1914 until the end of World War II, shows small changes in boundary demarcation. The third period - since 1945 - shows the decline of all empires with the exception of that belonging to the Soviet Union. This period demonstrates the relative strength and endurance of those empires which adjoin one another and which have strong armies compared to those overseas empires based on strong navies.

The atlas also shows the areas (1) where boundaries were never drawn; (2) where boundaries were delimited on paper; and (3) where boundaries were drawn by imperial powers but were unsatisfactory to one side or the other, indicating areas of future conflict.

The atlas will prove very valuable to those involved in Asian studies, political and historical geography, political science, and international law. For map librarians it will prove an essential reference aid in satisfying queries pertaining to the changing political boundaries in Asia and southeast Asia.

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Carrington, David K., and Stephenson, Richard W., compilers. Map collections in the United States and Canada: a directory. 3rd ed. New York, Special Libraries Association, 1978. ix, 230 p., map, index. \$19.75 paper. (ISBN 0-87111-243-4; LC 77-26685.)

The third edition of Map collections in the United States and Canada is a welcome

1. Mackinder, H.J. 1904. The geographical pivot of history. *Geographical Journal*, 23:421-444.

update of this basic reference tool on the cartographic resources of the Anglo-American community. As with previous editions, this work was compiled under the auspices of the Special Library Association, Geography and Map Division. David Carrington and Richard Stephenson brought to this third edition experience gained while actively involved in the preparation of the second edition. They have also both been active in map librarianship for many years, a very necessary criterion for successful directory compilation.

The decision to prepare this third edition was made in June 1974, with the appointment of the current editors. In April 1975, 1023 questionnaires were sent out to governmental, academic, public, institutional and corporate libraries. After two additional mailings in the next 12 months, data were collected for 743 map collections in the United States and Canada. As in the second edition, private collections or public collections with fewer than 100 maps were excluded.

The directory is arranged with the American entries first, followed by Canadian entries. Within these two divisions, organization of the directory is alphabetical by state or province, followed alphabetically by city. Each map collection is identified by an entry number. The following information is included for each entry: (1) name and address, (2) date of establishment, (3) phone number, (4) name and title of head, (5) details on staffing, (6) size of collection, (7) geographic specialization, (8) subject specialization, (9) special collections, (10) chronological coverage, (11) classification system, (12) percentage catalogued, (13) depository arrangements, (14) population served, (15) hours of service, (16) seating capacity, (17) number of readers per month, (18) interlibrary loan, (19) reproduction facilities, (20) publications. A copy of the questionnaire is included at the back of the directory. Since two entries were deleted during compilation, 743 entries constitute the total number of collections in the directory.

This directory is certainly a useful guide to the cartographic resources of the Anglo-American community. The two compilers have the kind of experience and competence which has allowed them to prepare this first rate directory. Nevertheless, this reviewer feels compelled to make two criticisms, neither of which are directed at the compilers, but rather the publishers. The first is in relation to the time lag between the directory completion and the publication of the directory. It would seem that the directory was completed 2 years before it appeared in print. This really is too long, as some of the information is out of date, e.g., names of people. The other criticism must be the cover design, which is somewhat unattractive. Nevertheless, this directory is a must for all cartographic collections.

Lorraine Dubreuil
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University Map Collection
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Montreal, P.Q.

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REGIONAL REPORTS

REPORT FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Cartographic Workshop/Colloquium was held on Oct. 17 and 18 at U.B.C. under the auspices of the Canadian Cartographic Association. Organized by Dr. Bert Farley of U.B.C.'s Geography Department, it brought together those interested in cartography from a practical, theoretical and user's point of view. Most of the participants were connected with Government departments, with a sprinkling of librarians and university faculty. It proved to be an extremely useful workshop as much hitherto unknown information (at least to one person present) was revealed. British Columbia is not noted for the ease with which cartographic information can be obtained outside of the published catalogues such as that of Surveys and Mapping and it appeared that a lot of work was going on which not everyone knew about. A program of computer mapping at the Greater Vancouver Regional District was of interest and an account of how the Provincial Electoral Maps were prepared impressed everyone by the amount of sheer hard work that went into making them. For these and other papers, interested people can contact Dr. Farley at the Dept. of Geography, 1984 West Mall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. He is intending to publish the proceedings and would be very glad to know if cartographers and librarians are interested in purchasing them.

Simon Fraser University reports that Walter Piovesan, their second (part-time) librarian, now works for the Dept. of Continuing Studies based in the library giving "Open Learning" type of information. Janet Berrymman has taken his place. Jack Corse, the Map Librarian, says some money has finally become available to buy maps.

A son, Eric Marcin, was born on Nov. 2, 1979 to Richard and Margaret Malinski. Richard was the Map Librarian at Simon Fraser until August 1978 and is now Head of the Circulation and Inter-Library Loans Division there. He was President of ACML for 1976/77 and 1977/78.

The meeting of the Historical Map Society of British Columbia held at the home of Frances Woodward on Nov. 30, 1979 was one of the most successful held by the Society. Richard Malinski talked about John Purdy's "Man of Cabotia," which was the subject of his M.A. thesis. His talk, illustrated by slides, produced a lot of interested comment both during and after the presentation. Eleven members were present, representing a wide variety of interests: cartographers (historical), librarians, one professor of linguistics, historians and map collectors with no academic affiliation. Other news of the Society, provided by the Chairman, Frances Woodward, is as follows:

"Three meetings have been planned for the new year: Monday, 28 January 1980 - Frances Woodward, 'Mapping the Kootenay District'; Monday, 24 March 1980 - Annual Meeting, Slides and Social; May 1980 - Basil Stuart Stubbs, Japanese Maps.

"The Society is sponsoring another lecture series for the University of British Columbia Centre for Continuing Education. The series, 'Introduction to Map Collecting' will begin about mid-January and will be six sessions: Introduction to Historical Cartography, by Dr. A.L. Farley; Enjoying your Collection - a panel of collectors; Map Collecting - Sources and Resources, by Frances Woodward; Caring for Your Collection, by Sherrill Kautz, Vancouver City Archives; Recording

Your Collection, by Frances Woodward; Displaying Your Collection - the participants.

"An unexpected meeting of the Society was called by telephone last June when a map dealer, from New York, Richard Casten, came to Vancouver. Some half dozen members were able to come and see some maps for sale.

"Our first meeting of this season was held on 24 September when Tomas Bartoli talked about some of the myths and mistakes in the mapping of the Pacific Northwest. Unfortunately the secretary was not able to send out notices, and members were notified by telephone. We hope in future that we will be able to notify members in writing.

"Our Secretary, Bill McKee, will be leaving the Vancouver City Archives to become the head of the Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives in Calgary. We wish him well in his new position.

"We were all saddened last month by the loss of one of our members and a leader in the field of historical cartography, when Dr. Coolie Verner died at his home on Mayne Island. One bright note is that we were able to get a copy of The North-part of America to him a few days before his death. That is the book which he wrote with Basil Stuart Stubbs and which we have been waiting for for many years."

Selected New Maps of British Columbia

British Columbia [land status maps]. Victoria, Ministry of the Environment, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1979. 92E/NW Kelowna 1:100 000; 103B-C Moresby Island 1:250 000. Third status editions.

Fraser Valley special licence hunting area, 1979 edition. Victoria, Ministry of the Environment, Fish and Wildlife Branch, 1979. 9 maps in 12 p. booklet.

Geology of the Penticton tertiary outlier (Preliminary map #28). Victoria, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1979.

Georgia Strait current charts, A, B and C. Vancouver, Pacific Yachting, 1975. Originally printed at a smaller scale in Pacific Yachting, Feb. 1975, with text.

Macmillan Bloedel forestry recreation guides 1977-78. Vancouver, Macmillan Bloedel, 1977. ca 1:125 000. 16 small maps showing roads within the Macmillan Bloedel forestry divisions and one index map.

Mt. Waddington, British Columbia, orthophoto map. Burnaby, B.C. Institute of Technology, 1975.

University of British Columbia. Vancouver, U.B.C. Dept. of Physical Plant, 1978. ca 1:4800.

Vancouver transit guide effective 11 May 1979 to approximately 25 October. Vancouver, B.C. Hydro Transit, 1979.

Visitor's map Greater Vancouver and southwestern British Columbia, Canada. Vancouver, Tourism B.C., 1978.

Wedgemount Lake and lower glacier basin. Burnaby, B.C. Institute of Technology, 1977. ca 1:5000.

West Coast Trail, Port Renfrew - Bamfield (Vancouver Island) (WCT2). Victoria, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1979. 1:50 000.

REPORT FROM NEW BRUNSWICK

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

New projects in the Map Section of PANB have, unfortunately, been few and far between the past few months. The usual summer influx of researchers, genealogists in particular, and the preparation for and activities of International Archives Week have kept things very busy. In fact we have just completed (October) our highest month ever for total number of visitors. By combining "business with pleasure," I was able to attend the two international conferences on historical cartography in Helsinki and Berlin, as a result of which several foreign map collections were visited, some of them very impressive (in particular, the Duke Augustus Library in Wolfenbüttel, West Germany).

With the aid of a volunteer, a display was prepared in the Map Section for Archives Week. Entitled "A cartographic overview of New Brunswick history," it featured several maps from PANB's collection illustrating the initial development of the province from a cartographic viewpoint. A major exhibition, "Waterways in the history of New Brunswick" was officially opened - this exhibit contained several maps as well.

Work on the Union list of atlases for the Atlantic region is virtually complete at the provincial level - hopefully the regional representatives will be able to meet to compile the list before ACML meets in 1980. The Provincial Archives has participated in the folio of plans "Federal, provincial and municipal map libraries in Canada;" also, one facsimile map, the 1755 Jeffreys, has been sponsored and a second will be available early in the New Year, the 1663 Blaeu map, "Extrema Americae Versus Boreau, ubi Terra Nova, Nova Francea, Adjacentiaq."

Bill MacKinnon
Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
Fredericton, N.B.

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NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

NOTES FROM THE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE//Betty Kidd

Joint Ordering of Non-acidic Folders

The Conservation Committee of the ACML will be co-ordinating a joint order of these folders in the spring of 1980. Further information will be forwarded to you in February.

Folders Available from Toronto Historical Board

The Toronto Historical Board supplies small numbers (1-50) of non-acidic folders to interested institutions and individuals. The 24" x 26" map folder (Hollinger 11050 - .010) sells for \$1.82. The 20" x 24" folder (Hollinger 11080 - .020) sells for \$2.21. The buffered legal size folder (Hollinger R-150) sells for \$0.29. There is no discount for large orders and provincial sales tax, mailing and insurance costs are extra. If interested, contact James Hunter, Toronto Historical Board, General Office, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, Ont. M6K 3C3.

Audiovisual Loan Series, Conservation Information Program, Smithsonian Institution

The 1979-80 brochure from the Smithsonian Institution lists a number of interesting slide packages and video tapes, available for rental to interested institutions. The packages on paper conservation listed include: (a) Cleaning of prints, drawings and manuscripts: Dry methods. S-4. 1 tray of slides. 17 minutes. \$10.00. Safe techniques for removing light dust, dirty fingerprints, and soil from paper objects. (b) The removal of pressure-sensitive tape from flat paper. V-81. 1 b & w videotape. 20 minutes. \$5.00. Removing tape from flat paper objects by both mechanical and solvent means; the repair of simple tears; the removal of stains caused by adhesive.

The other two slide packages for paper conservation are "Curatorial examination of paper objects" (S-5, \$10.00) and "Proper hinging and mounting of paper objects" (S-6, \$10.00). For further information or to arrange rental, contact the Conservation Information Program, Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution, 2235 Arts and Industries Building, Washington, D.C. 20560. Telephone (202) 381-6551.

Publications of Interest

Museum and Archival Supplies Handbook. Toronto: Ontario Museum Association, 1979. Second edition. A joint project of the Toronto Area Archivists Group and the Ontario Museum Association, with support from the National Museums of Canada. Available from Ontario Museum Association, 38 Charles Street East, Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1T1 (\$5.00 + \$1.00 postage and handling).

Richard D. Smith, "Progress in mass deacidification at the Public Archives," Canadian Library Journal, Vol. 36, No. 6, December 1979, pp. 325-332.

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SEMINAR FOR MAP KEEPERS - AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

This seminar has been arranged by the New Zealand Map Keepers' Circle in conjunction with the Department of Continuing Education, University of Auckland. This fifth annual map keepers' seminar has been designed to further an understanding of maps and map-making among persons professionally involved as well as others with close interests, including librarians and people engaged in historical and geographical research. Particular emphasis in this seminar will be placed on the development of a national map collection, and the compiling of union lists of maps, but other topics being discussed range from remote sensing to the commercial production of maps, and from the early history of surveying in New Zealand to DSIR mapping. A visit to the Hydrographic Office of the Royal New Zealand Navy has also been arranged.

Contributors

Phil Barton, ANZLA, Map Librarian, Alexander Turnbull Library; Ross Cochrane, PhD (Auckland), Associate-Professor, Department of Geography, University of Auckland; C.B. Koefoed, Assistant General Manager, Universal Business Directories Ltd.; Brian Marshall, MA, Dip NZLS, Geography Librarian, University of Auckland; Chris O'Brien, Cartographer, Automobile Association; Brad Patterson, MA (Wellington), Lecturer in Geography, Victoria University of Wellington; Patricia Riddolls, Librarian, New Zealand Geological Survey; Jeremy Spencer, Stage III Archaeology Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland.

Programme

Wednesday 30 January

- 9:00 a.m. Registration - Foyer, Old Choral Hall.
- 9:15 a.m. Sources, availability and processing methods of satellite data for map making. R. Cochrane.
- 10:30 a.m. Morning tea.
- 11:00 a.m. Automobile Association and commercially produced maps. C. O'Brien and C.B. Koefoed.
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch.
- 2:00 p.m. The Inspectorate of Surveys 1867-1876. B. Patterson.
- 3:30 p.m. Afternoon tea.
- 4:00 p.m. A study of Doubtless Bay and Bay of Islands comparing present-day evidence of prehistoric settlement with that charted by Cook, de Surville and Dufresne. J.R.H. Spencer.

Thursday 31 January

- 9:00 a.m. New Zealand Map Keepers' Circle business meeting.
- 10:30 a.m. Morning tea.
- 11:00 a.m. DSIR mapping. P. Riddolls.
- 12:00 noon National Archives: a ten-point plan - progress report. B. Patterson.
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch.

2:00 p.m. The National Map Collection. P. Barton, B. Patterson, B. Marshall.
3:30 p.m. Afternoon tea.
4:00 p.m. The National Map Collection (continued). Open discussion.

Friday 1 February

9:00 a.m. Union lists of maps. Progress reports on work being undertaken at present by R. Hargreaves and B. Marshall, followed by a paper from P. Barton.
10:30 a.m. Morning tea.
11:00 a.m. Union lists of maps (continued).
11:45 a.m. Finish.
2:00 p.m. Visit to Hydrographic Office, Royal New Zealand Navy, Takapuna.

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BOGGS-LEWIS CLASSIFICATION REVISION

Interest in the revised Index to the Boggs-Lewis Classification (1945) has been moderate but very widespread, from Great Britain to New Zealand. It is now possible that we shall prepare, primarily for our own use but available to others interested, a revised set of Boggs-Lewis classification schedules, and a second edition of the index (area and thematic). Contributions to this project in the form of any revised or expanded schedules, e.g., for places of special or local interest, will be most welcome. A New Zealand expansion has already been received. Please contact D.A. Redmond, Geology/Geography Librarian, Douglas Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. K7L 5C4.

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TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES AVAILABLE

The Queen's University Map Library has a large surplus stock of United States topographical map sheets in superseded editions, and Canadian topographical sheets in all editions including the latest, and in all scales. Please state areas or specific sheets desired. Large shipments will be sent by motor freight collect, except to institutions on the Ontario-Quebec IUTS/PEBUQILL courier routes. Contact D.A. Redmond, Geology/Geography Librarian, Douglas Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. K7L 5C4 (613/547-6193).

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THE CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHER

The following was received from D.R.F. Taylor, President, Canadian Cartographic Association.

"The Canadian Cartographer and its supplement Cartographica have made a tremendous contribution to cartography in Canada and as I have said on other occasions, we all owe a great debt of gratitude to Bernard Gutsell. Bernard not only edited

both journals but as owner he was also ultimately responsible for their financial welfare. In 1977, at Bernard's request, The Canadian Cartographer became the official journal of the CCA and since that time the relationship between the publications and the CCA has been a very close one indeed.

"The University of Toronto Press will take over ownership of The Canadian Cartographer and Cartographica in January 1980 and we are now entering a new era. I am convinced that this development will further strengthen the emerging discipline of cartography in Canada. The two publications are to be merged into one quarterly entitled Cartographica. Bernard Gutsell will continue as editor, and a new relationship has been established between the CCA and the University of Toronto Press. Beginning in 1980, members of the CCA will receive four issues of Cartographica and the subscription rates will be \$20 for full members, \$15 for students, and \$26 for institutions. The University of Toronto Press will handle subscriptions to Cartographica and will undertake membership renewals for the CCA. The ... renewal notice reflects this change and I would urge you to return it to the Press as soon as you can. The future of both the Canadian Cartographic Association and Cartographica depends upon your continuing support."

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MONTREAL EN BRAILLE

Des cartes en braille de Montréal on été publiées à la fin de l'été. Ces cartes on été reproduites par le procédé de thermoform. La première représente le réseau du métro de Montréal, tel qu'il sera en novembre 1979 lors de l'inauguration de trois nouvelles stations. Les autres cartes reliées constituent une carte de Montréal. Le feuillet explicatif en braille est un complément à cette carte: il explique le mode d'emploi de la carte et contient la légende et l'index des rues. Les cartes sont sensibles à la chaleur et les caractères brailles peuvent s'effacer s'ils sont soumis à une trop forte pression. Ce sont les membres du projet "Montréal en braille," un projet de Jeunesse Canada au travail, qui ont réalisé les cartes. On peut obtenir gratuitement ces cartes en écrivant à: Editions Braille du Québec, 1255 Beauregard, Longueuil (Qué.) J4K 2M3.

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LITHOGRAPHED CITY VIEWS/VUES LITHOGRAPHIQUES DE VILLES

The following is a reproduction of a memorandum from professor John Reps, Cornell University, sent to a number of Canadian institutions in the last year. If you have not received it, you may be interested. For more information on the project or to get the documentation mentioned in the memo, please contact Professor Reps.

Nous reproduisons ci-dessous un texte envoyé par le professeur John Reps de la Cornell University à un grand nombre d'institutions canadiennes. Vous aimerez en prendre connaissance si vous n'avez pas reçu l'original. Pour plus de renseignements au sujet du projet ou pour obtenir les documents mentionnés dans le texte, prière de contacter le professeur Reps.

"I am requesting your assistance in the preparation of a national union catalog

of all U.S. and Canadian separately issued city views done in the medium of lithography. This project is now funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

"In January, 1977 and May, 1978, I circulated a similar memorandum to a selected list of institutions. Responses from most included Xerox copies of catalog cards of their views or corrections and additions to copies of my entries. Many of you receiving this current memorandum were on that earlier mailing list, and I want to express my gratitude for your replies.

"We now have about 4400 entries, but many of these are incomplete, lacking exact title, dimensions, information about legends and the number of border views or vignettes, names of artists, lithographers, printers, or publishers, etc. I hope that you will be able to supply any missing information. Enclosed is a statement of guidelines that we follow in preparing catalog cards.

"I hope also that you will be able to record views that are still unknown to us. Blank entry forms are provided for this purpose. My guess is that perhaps another thousand or so views fall into this category.

"You should know that the NEH grant provides funds for the transfer of data on the catalog cards to computer tapes. Our program has already been tested on a sample of the cards. It is extremely flexible, and when all entries have been put on tape, computer runs will permit the preparation of several indices that will accompany the published catalog.

"The volume will reproduce perhaps two hundred representative views, and several chapters of text will describe how the views were drawn, the techniques of lithographic printing, sales methods used by their publishers, and the uses to which they were put. It will also discuss how they can be used by scholars in urban history, the history of city planning, historical geography, architectural history, and other disciplines.

"The catalog and the computer capability should prove of substantial help to you. For example, computer print-outs can be obtained of all of the views held by a single institution - your own as well as others in which you may be interested. Or, we can provide entries of all known views of a single state or province. Such a print-out will identify the institutions holding views of your area that may not be in your collection. This service will be made available at cost under the terms of the NEH grant. Duplicate tapes of the entire union catalog can also be obtained.

"I ask you now to review the enclosed state or provincial list and compare the entries with your own catalog cards or, if your prints are not completely catalogued, with the views themselves. You are welcome to make copies of the preliminary list for your use until the final catalog is published.

"If you do not have any of these views in your collection, please let us know. Your suggestions about other institutions that might have collections would be useful. I hope as well that you will mention this project to any persons who may be able to provide information, including local collectors, professional colleagues, book and print dealers, and others.

"Finally, I also ask your help in locating any information, however fragmentary,

about the artists, lithographers, printers, or publishers whose names appear on the views. Many of them remain biographical ghosts, and even brief notes about their lives and activities would be welcome.

"Related to this are newspaper accounts of the views when they were published or when artists or publishers were soliciting subscriptions for them in the towns they depicted. Such information may provide clues about the number printed, their price, how they were used, whether or not they were subsidized by local business or municipal governments, and where they were sold.

"I would also be interested in knowing if you have any 35 mm slides or black and white negatives of any of the views in your collection. We could then either ask for duplicate slides or photographic prints to be made or request a loan for a few days to permit duplication in our visual arts laboratory.

"While early replies would be desirable, the process of locating and recording views will continue throughout the 1979-80 academic year while I am on leave from Cornell and devoting full-time to the project. Additional efforts will continue through May, 1981, at which time entries will be transferred to the computer. The text will be completed by September, 1981, and sent to a publisher.

"Replies should be sent to the following address: Professor John W. Reps, College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853.

"During the coming year I plan to visit a number of collections where pressures of other work prevent an adequate response to this request. If you are unable to furnish detailed information for this reason, I would appreciate a brief note about the approximate number of views in your institution and the conditions under which I might examine and record them in person."

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POSITION WANTED AS MAP CURATOR/LIBRARIAN

I am looking for work in Canada, having been Map Curator/Librarian in the Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, from 1961-69. Professor J. Wreford Watson has offered to support my application for work, and I am willing to visit Canada for an interview.

In recent years I have travelled widely in Europe, USA and Mexico, and in 1978-79 spent 11 months touring Canada, visiting all provinces except the Yukon and N.W.T.

If you have a vacancy for a Map Librarian or Assistant, please send details to: Angela Wear, 5 The Avenue, Hitchin, Herts., England, U.K.

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1:250 000 UNIFIED HEMISPHERE MAPPING PROGRAMME

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) through its Commission on Cartography has announced the commencement of the 1:250 000 Unified Hemisphere

Mapping Programme. Under this programme, it is hoped to produce complete coverage of the western hemisphere at the 250 000 scale within 8 years. The maps will be produced by the participating countries and available through the PAIGH. Nineteen countries have declared their intention to join the programme and eleven have already signed the production programme document.

The first sheet is expected to become available in mid 1980. The map sheets are available on either a subscription or an individual basis. Cost of each sheet will be about US\$2.25. A separate subscription is available for a catalogue and quarterly bulletins (US\$50/year) for those who are not subscribing to the map series.

The countries for which coverage is now planned are as follows: North America (1583) - Canada (831), United States (632), Mexico (120); Central America (53) - Costa Rica (7), El Salvador (3), Guatemala (11), Honduras (11), Nicaragua (10), Panama (11); South America (1085) - Argentina (201), Bolivia (56), Brazil (488), Chile (73), Colombia (73), Ecuador (20), Paraguay (25), Peru (73), Uruguay (12), Venezuela (64); Antilles (8) - Dominican (5), Haiti (3). The bracketed numbers refer to the number of sheets required for complete coverage.

For more information, please contact: President, PAIGH Commission on Cartography, San Antonio Abad 124 5 Piso, Mexico 8 D.F., Mexico.

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FORMATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN MAP COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

Following the recent International Map Seminar held in Pretoria, it was decided to form a map collector's association for South Africa. The South African Map Collectors Association (SAMCA) is now being formed and they hope to soon commence publication of a newsletter. Membership fees will be about 5 Rand. Further information is available from: Miss Julie Wilcocks, Map Librarian, Geography Library, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2001, South Africa.

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THE NORTHPART OF AMERICA: AN ATLAS OF FACSIMILE MAPS

The publication of the above title was announced in the previous Bulletin (p. 68). Included in that announcement was information regarding a substantial discount of 40% after December 31, 1979. This discount is only available on orders made directly to the publisher. Orders through booksellers and agents will be processed at the regular price of \$500.00. The publisher's address is as follows: Academic Press Canada Limited, 55 Barber Greene Road, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 2A1 (416/444-7331).

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THE 'RUGGLES STUDY' AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, EDMONTON

Members of the Association will have seen in the Chronicle of the NCC that a study

of the organization of the cartographic community is being carried out during the winter, spring and summer 1980 by Richard Ruggles, Queen's University. Its terms of reference are to evaluate the present organization and integration of the cartographically oriented associations, to enquire as to ways in which there may be more useful and effective correlation of activity and to receive suggestions and to air criticisms from individuals and groups concerning this broad area of concern.

Dr. Ruggles is meeting with association executives, is organizing regional meetings, and in particular will be holding open sessions at the various annual meetings where individuals and groups may present views on this matter. There will be a session arranged in Edmonton and all members are urged to attend and to make their views known. Individual briefs are solicited, to be presented at the meeting, or may be addressed to Ruggles at the Department of Geography, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6.

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ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY PRESS RELEASE, December 1979

First New Commonwealth Geographical Bursaries

The first new Commonwealth Geographical Bursaries, instituted by the Commonwealth Foundation to mark the 150th anniversary of the Royal Geographical Society, have been awarded. Funds for travel, maintenance or field work have been granted to:

Dr. Dibya Singh, Reader in Geography at Utkal University, Orissa, India, for research in spatial analysis in urban and regional planning. He will work with Professor Peter Haggett in the University of Bristol from January to December 1980.

Dr. J. Derek Hilton, Assistant Professor of Geography in the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg, Canada, for research in natural hazards with particular reference to tropical cyclones. He will work with Dr. J. Gentilli and others at the University of Western Australia, Perth, from January to September 1980.

Applications are invited from established geographers for these Commonwealth Geographical Bursaries, which are for individuals of proven ability (generally post-doctoral). These grants are to help academic geographers to increase their competence by working with geographers of a Commonwealth country other than their own, and in a place where the physical or human environment is peculiarly favourable. The Bursaries will enable such geographers to pursue research, learn techniques, or study in applied geography. Applicants are expected to occupy permanent salaried posts to which they will return at the end of the study visit. Bursaries are normally for 6-12 months of work depending on the project to be completed. Application forms and the scheme's regulations may be obtained from the Director, Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR. Completed forms should be returned to arrive before 15 March each year for proposed visits starting in or after July of the same year and before 15 September for proposed visits starting in or after January of the following year. The bursaries are awarded and judged by the Commonwealth Foundation, Commonwealth Geographical Bureau, and Royal Geographical Society.

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UPCOMING CONFERENCES OF INTEREST

April 24-25, 1980. Western Association of Map Libraries, Spring Meeting, University of California, Davis.

April 30, May 1-2, 1980. Canadian Institute of Surveying Convention, Regina. Theme: Western Heritage. Address: CIS '80, P.O. Box 4320, Regina, Sask.

May 8-9, 1980. Tenth Annual Conference on Library Orientation for Academic Libraries, Ypsilanti, Michigan. For further information, contact Carolyn Kirkendall, Center of Educational Resources, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197.

May 28-30, 1980. Canadian Cartographic Association, Annual Meeting. Université du Québec à Montréal.

June 8-12, 1980. Special Libraries Association's Geography and Map Division, Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C. Theme: The realities of the 80's - challenging the individual.

June 23-27, 1980. Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Fourteenth Annual Conference, Edmonton. For further information, see preliminary programme in this Bulletin, p. 29.

May-June 1980. Learned Societies Conference, Montreal. The sessions to be held by the Association of Canadian Archivists, the Canadian Historical Association, and the Canadian Cartographic Association may be of interest to ACML members.

October 1980. Western Association of Map Libraries, Fall Meeting, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

April 1981. Western Association of Map Libraries, Spring Meeting, University of California, Berkeley (tentative).

May or June 1981. Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Fifteenth Annual Conference, Nova Scotia Provincial Archives, Halifax.

October 1981. Western Association of Map Libraries, Fall Meeting. University of Alberta, Edmonton.

May or June 1982. Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Sixteenth Annual Conference, National Map Collection, Ottawa.

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WANTED: BULLETIN PRODUCTION EDITOR

The Bulletin requires a person in Ottawa or Calgary to copy edit (i.e., make format consistent, correct spelling, etc.), type and proofread the materials supplied by the editor (beginning with the March 1980 issue). A knowledge of French is recommended. Payment is per finished page. Apply to Tom Nagy in Ottawa (995-1077) or Bob Batchelder in Calgary (284-5969).

ARTICLES OF INTEREST

"Applying satellite technology to energy and mineral exploration," William D. Carter and Lawrence C. Rowan. Episodes, Vol. 1978, No. 4, pp. 19-24.

"The circum-Pacific map project," Paul W. Richards. Episodes, Vol. 1979, No. 1, pp. 7-9.

"Fire insurance plans and British Columbia urban history: a union list," Frances Woodward. BC Studies, No. 42, Summer 1979, pp. 13-50.

"How computers are improving our maps," Ian Darragh. Canadian Geographer, Vol. 99, No. 2, October/November 1979, pp. 44-49. Includes this interesting thought: "The basic map produced by the computer must be edited by skilled interpreters for visual clarity and understanding, because map-making involves the use of symbols; total accuracy would confuse the human eye" (p.49).

"The hydrogeological map of Europe," H. Kareenberg and W. Struckmeier. Episodes, Vol. 1978, No. 4, pp. 16-18.

"Indian cessions within the Northwest Territory," Joe D. Webber, Special Guest Editor. Illinois Libraries, Vol. 61, No. 6, June 1979, pp. 507-564. Includes 15 maps showing Indian land cessions in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

"Mass deacidification, science to the rescue?" Carolyn Harris. Library Journal, Vol. 104, No. 13, July 1979, pp. 1423-1427. [LJ series on preservation No. 4.]

"Minor repairs in a small research library, the case for an in-house minor repairs workshop," Pearl Berger. Library Journal, Vol. 104, No. 12, June 15, 1979, pp. 1311-1317. [LJ series on preservation No. 3.]

"Regional conservation services, what can we do for ourselves?" Hilda Bohem. Library Journal, Vol. 104, No. 13, July 1979, pp. 1428-1431. [LJ series on preservation No. 5.]

"Progress in mass deacidification at the Public Archives," Richard D. Smith. Canadian Library Journal, Vol. 36, No. 6, December 1979, pp. 325-332.

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CONTENTS/SOMMAIRE. Canoma. Vol. 5, No. 1, July/juillet 1979. (Ottawa: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources.)

Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909/Etude toponymique du géographe en chef 1905-1909. II. Alberta. Alan Rayburn. p. 1.

"I am become a name" R.W. Sandilands. p. 12.

Toponymic field work and related office procedures: federal and provincial perspectives/Enquêtes toponymiques et leurs procédures de bureau relatives: perspectives fédérales et provinciales:

I. The names on topographic maps/Les noms inscrits sur les cartes topographiques. L.M. Sebert. p. 16.

II. The hydrographer and geographical names/L'hydrographie et les noms géographiques. Thérèse Jolicoeur. p. 18.

III. Government participation in toponymic fieldwork/Participation du gouvernement aux travaux toponymiques sur le terrain. M.R. Munro. p. 20.

IV. Benefits to Manitoba from toponymic field research/Avantages de la recherche toponymique sur le terrain pour le Manitoba. Gerald F. Holm. p. 24.

V. Recognition of the names of unincorporated urban communities: the state of the art in Ontario/Reconnaissance des noms d'agglomérations urbaines non constituées en corporations: la situation telle qu'elle se présente en Ontario en 1979. Isabel K. Ganton. p. 27.

VI. The Commission de toponymie du Québec and geographical name selection criteria/La Commission de toponymie du Québec et les critères de choix. Henri Dorion. p. 32.

William Frederick King (1854-1916). R. Leduc. p. 35.

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CONTENTS. Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association, Bulletin, No. 117, September 1979.

The coverage of political patterns and elections in some selected state atlases of the United States. George Schoyer. p. 2.

A critical examination of state and provincial thematic atlases. Carleton W. Cox. p. 8.

More libraries than listed in your directories. J.B. Post. p. 17.

U.S. Geological Survey open file reports. p. 18.

The politics and economics of map librarianship. David A. Cobb. p. 20.

Division news. p. 28.

New maps. Compiled by David A. Cobb, David A. Lundquist, and Janet Rudd. p. 43.

New atlases. Compiled by Patrick E. Dempsey. p. 45.

Recent Canadian maps and atlases. Compiled by Francine Cadieux. p. 47.

New Government publications of interest. Compiled by Charles A. Seavey. p. 51.

Technical reports in geography and mapping. Compiled by Darline Hannabass. p. 54.

Book reviews. Compiled by Mary Galneder. p. 59.

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CONTENTS. Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 1, November 1979.

Association News

Bench marks!! p. 29.

Editor's page. p. 2.

Forthcoming report on cataloging rules. p. 50.

Leadership for 1979/80 membership year. p. 1.

WAML Spring 1980 meeting - UC Davis - April 25-26. p. 23.

WAML Treasurer's income-expense report 1978/79. p. 93.

Feature Articles

Coping with Maps: a workshop. Edward P. Thatcher and Harold Otness. p. 62.
Map libraries and the armed services - a story of uneven relationships. Carlos B. Hagen. p. 3.
Use of maps in the instruction of the interpretation of remote sensing imagery. Muriel Strickland. p. 48.
Used American map price averages 1978. R. Philip Hoehn. p. 27.

Regular Features

Atlas & book reviews. Edited by Sandra Lamprecht, Review Editor. p. 44.
Atlases cataloged at UCLA. Anna F. Blustein. p. 51.
Dealers' catalogs received / Publishers' catalogs received. p. 23.
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Excerpts from map library acquisitions lists. p. 82.
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New mapping of western North America. p. 84.
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Publications of relevance. p. 63.

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PUBLICATIONS

JUAN DE FUCA PLATE MAP

A map concentrating on a tectonic feature instead of land-sea and political boundaries has recently been published by EMR. Combining land and sea-floor relief of the Pacific margin of southwest Canada and northwest United States, the Juan de Fuca Plate Map has been produced by Robin Riddihough and Garry Rogers, both of EMR's Earth Physics Branch at the Pacific Geoscience Centre in Sidney, B.C. Previously, the region was covered by a number of separate maps which showed Canadian and U.S. topography and bathymetry, all at different scales and projections.

The map was compiled by PGC draughtsman Bill Price from the Bathymetric Map of the Continental Margin of Western Canada, Geological Survey of Canada; Bathymetric Atlas of the NE Pacific Ocean, U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office; International Map of the World; and NOS Sea-map Series. Format, style and content were decided after discussions at meetings of the Pacific North West American Geophysical Union. Scale is 1:2 000 000 and the map is approximately 80 x 70 cm.

The map comes in a study kit of three maps, one in full colour, a black and white version with contours, coastline and grid only, and a plotting sheet with grid, coastline and political boundaries only. The cost of the set is \$5 Canadian, including post and packing.

A cheque or money order in Canadian funds payable to the Receiver General of Canada must accompany orders to: Juan de Fuca Plate Map, Pacific Geoscience Centre, P.O. Box 6000, Sidney, B.C. V8L 4B2.

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NEW TECTONIC-LITHOFACIES MAP OF THE APPALACHIAN OROGEN

In colour, at a scale of 1:1 000 000, this map incorporates the latest geologic data, portrayed according to modern concepts for the development of the Appalachian Mountain System. Compiled by Harold Williams and including contributions by more than 50 Appalachian experts, the map depicts structural and lithic correlations along the full length of the orogen from Newfoundland to Alabama. Geologic elements that define the ancient continental margin of Eastern North America, vestiges of the ancient Iapetus Ocean, and more easterly structural belts are all sharply delineated. Three schematic structural cross sections are included, and major faults, folds and other structural features are named directly on the map, making the compilation a lexicon for Appalachian structural terms.

The data are presented on a specially prepared topographic base compatible with the International Map of the World projection. The map comprises two sheets with a combined length of 11 ft (3.5 m) and approximate width of 3 ft (1 m).

Cost: \$20.00 (complete) payable to: Appalachian Research Fund, Dept. of Geology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld., Canada A1B 3X5.

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METAMORPHIC MAP OF AFRICA 1:5 000 000

This second map in the series prepared by CGMW's Sub-commission for Metamorphic Maps shows P/T régimes, and is based on a division of rocks into facies series according to pressures operating during metamorphism, and a subdivision according to grade of metamorphism. Two or more successive phases of metamorphism are indicated by coloured cross-hatching, while age of metamorphism is shown by symbols indicating the orogenic period responsible for metamorphism. The map also shows various granitic rocks, ultramafics, metamorphosed or unmetamorphosed gabbros, ophiolites and other features.

An explanatory text of 56 pages, in English and French, describes the basic principles of the compilation of metamorphic maps and the main characteristics of regional metamorphism in Africa. On the same geographic base as the Africa sheets of the CGMW's Geologic World Atlas (1977, UNESCO), the map enables correlations to be drawn between mineralization, tectonics and metamorphic setting, and is a useful tool for exploration of ore deposits.

The map is available from the Department of Structural Geology, Carenmarkt 18, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands for Hfl 30. (folded) or Hfl 40. (rolled), inclusive of brochure.

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FACSIMILE/FAC-SIMILÉ

The bird's eye view "City of Fredericton, N.B., 1882. A.M. Hubly, publisher" is now available in facsimile. It was reproduced from an original in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Price: \$3.95, plus mailing. Order from: Non-Entity Press, Box 1274, Woodstock, N.B. E0J 2B0.

On vient de publier un fac-similé de la vue à vol d'oiseau "City of Fredericton, N.B., 1882. A.M. Hubly, publisher" d'après un original des Archives provinciales du Nouveau-Brunswick. Prix: \$3.95, plus frais de poste. Pour commande: Non-Entity Press, B.P. 1274, Woodstock (N-B) E0J 2B0.

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MINERAL DEVELOPMENT MAP OF SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN, Dec. 31, 1978

This map is available at two different scales: large format scale - 1:1 000 000, size 69 x 97 cm; small format scale - 1:2 500 000 (approximately), size 28 x 41 cm. This multi-colour map shows the locations and areas of: designated oil and gas pools; well spacing areas, commercial potash areas, oil and gas pipelines, refineries, potash mines, sodium sulphate plants and deposits; salt plants; gas conservation plants and storage caverns. Available from: Publications Office, Department of Mineral Resources, 1914 Hamilton Street, Regina, Sask. S4P 4V4.

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PALEOLATITUDE MAPS FOR NORTH AMERICA

Paleolatitude maps for North America for the Precambrian: wall chart 100 cm x 65 cm. The chart contains a sequence of 26 maps derived from paleomagnetic results. It can be used for classroom teaching and as a quick reference for geologists and geophysicists./Cartes de paléolatitudes de l'Amérique du nord au cours du précambrien. Planche murale 100 cm x 65 cm. Cette carte contient une séquence de 26 cartes dérivée des résultats paléomagnétiques. Il sert comme aide d'enseignement ou référence rapide pour géologues ou géophysiciens. Price/Prix: \$2.00.

Paleolatitude maps for North America for the Phanerozoic: wall chart 90 cm x 65 cm. The chart contains a sequence of 28 maps derived from paleomagnetic results. It can be used for classroom teaching and as a quick reference for geologists and geophysicists./Cartes de paléolatitudes de l'Amérique du nord au cours du post-précambrien. Planche murale 90 cm x 65 cm. Cette carte contient une séquence de 28 cartes dérivée des résultats paléomagnétiques. Il sert comme aide d'enseignement ou référence rapide pour géologues ou géophysiciens. Price/Prix: \$2.00.

These maps are available from: Publications, Earth Physics Branch Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1 Observatory Cres., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0Y3./Publications, Direction de la Physique du Globe, Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources, 1 Place de l'Observatoire, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0Y3.

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ALSO:

An atlas of North American affairs. 2nd ed. D.K. Adams, S.F. Mills, and H.B. Rodgers. London: Methuen, 1979. £6.50.

Collection development policies. Washington: Association of Research Libraries, Systems and Procedures Exchange Center, 1977. Flyer and kit No. 38. Members \$7.50; non-members \$15.00. Available from 1527 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Gazetteer of the People's Republic of China, Pinyin to Wade-Giles, Wade-Giles to Pinyin. United States Board on Geographic Names. Washington: Defense Mapping Agency, 1979. Address: Attention: Geographic Names Data Base Division (SDN), Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Washington, D.C. 20315.

Geoscience information: international state-of-the-art review - International Conference on Geological Information Proceedings. London: British Museum (Natural History), 1979. US\$25.00 (estimated). Order Address: Paleontology Library, British Museum (Natural History), London SW7 5BD, England. Contains: "Bibliographic control of geologic maps," by Judith A. Diment and John R. Schroeder.

Maps and plans available from the Mapping Section, Surveys and Mapping Branch. Edmonton: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Alberta Transportation, 1979.

Oceanographic atlases: a guide to their geographic coverage and contents. Henry Stommel and Michele Fieux. Woods Hole, Mass: Woods Hole Press, 1978. 98 p. ISBN 0915176211; LC 78-70786. Cloth \$15.00, paper \$8.50.

Preservation of paper and textiles of historic and artistic value: a symposium

sponsored by the Cellulose, Paper, and Textile Division of the American Chemical Society, San Francisco, Aug. 30-31, 1976. John C. William, Editor. Washington, D.C.: American Chemical Society, 1977. Advances in chemistry series 164. LSBN 0-8412-0360-1; ISSN 0065-2393. 403 p.

Satellite imagery interpretation: suggestions for laboratory design.

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CORRECTIONS TO ACML BULLETIN 32: PLEASE ANNOTATE YOUR COPIES

1. The month on the cover should have read September, not October.
2. The map reproduced on the cover was No. 26 in the ACML facsimile series. Further information on this series is available from Serge Sauer, Contributing Editor.
3. The short report on the Surveying Workshop organized by Alun Hughes was written by Bob Batchelder (p. 44).
4. Membership list corrections, p. 39: Mr. T.E. Layng's name was misspelled.