

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

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:

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

 CONTENTS/MATIERES

BULLETIN STAFF.....	ii
EDITOR'S COMMENTS.....	iii
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS	
AIMS OF ACML	
FEATURES	
The Future of the National Library of Canada and the Future of the National Map Collection: An Introduction,.....	1
Response from the National Map Collection Concerning the National Librarian's Recent Proposals,..... by <i>Betty Kidd</i>	7
A Personal Editorial Addressed to Our Sister Organizations in the United States,..... by <i>Hugo Stibbe</i>	20
Pre-1575 Maps Recently Acquired by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada,..... by <i>Edward H. Dahl and Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba</i>	24
COMMITTEE REPORTS.....	33
REPORTS.....	46
PUBLICATIONS	
REVIEWS.....	52
NEW PUBLICATIONS.....	63
PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.....	69
ARTICLES OF INTEREST.....	70
REGIONAL REPORTS.....	72
NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS.....	76

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COVER: Carte du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France, Guillaume Del'Isle, Paris (Rue des Canettes), 1703

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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Please read carefully the first two items contained in this Bulletin, as the matters dealt with there are of great importance to our profession.

The National Librarian has asked the Secretary of State to change library relationships in Canada. One of the proposed changes is the removal of the National Map Collection from the Public Archives to the National Library.

The National Map Collection and its employees all play a major role in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. A major reorganization such as that proposed will affect all of us, both as individuals and as members of this Association. You are urged to respond to the recommendations, making your views known through the Bulletin, or through letters to the ACML President, to the National Librarian, the Secretary of State, or your Member of Parliament.

The recommendations will also be discussed at the upcoming ACML Conference in June in Edmonton.

This issue marks the completion of my first year as Editor-in-Chief of the Association's Bulletin, and the four issues produced during that time reflect the great assistance I have received from many of you. Some I wish to name because of the continuously high level of their assistance: Margaret Chang, Elizabeth Hamilton, Tom Nagy, Serge Sauer, Maureen Wilson and Joan Winearls.

The Bulletin organization is very open, and there is a place for any member who wishes to become involved. At the moment, we need regional editors in both Ontario and Quebec, and someone to assist with the Publications section.

Because of the inclusion of important material on the National Librarian's report, some articles scheduled for this issue have been postponed to the next.

Bob Batchelder
Editor-in-Chief

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Submissions which relate to 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 the first class or registered mail is recommended.

AIMS OF ACML

The purpose of the Bulletin is to further the aims of the ACML, namely:
1) promoting interest in and knowledge of maps and map-related material;
2) furthering the professional knowledge of its members; 3) encouraging high standards in every phase of the organization and development of map libraries by providing for the discussion of mutual problems, the exchange of information on experiences, ideas and methods, and the establishment and improvement of standards of professional services in this field.

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THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA AND THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION: AN INTRODUCTION

Guy Sylvestre, the National Librarian of Canada has recently released a report titled The Future of the National Library of Canada. This report was prepared over a period of several years, and 33 briefs submitted by organizations or individuals were considered during that time.

This report is being drawn to your attention because of its potentially great impact upon the world of map librarians/curators. It contains recommendations which would end the National Library's so-called "under-development" partly by removing successful operations from other agencies and appending them to the National Library

Specifically, the National Library would compensate for its lack of a map section by taking the National Map Collection from the Public Archives of Canada. The relocated National Map Collection would then perform a leadership role for the ACML and map librarians/curators under the aegis of the National Library

These recommendations have to be considered by the ACML, so that they may respond to them in a balanced fashion during discussions at the upcoming annual ACML conference in June, at Edmonton. Alternatively, the comments of members may be included in the next issue of the Bulletin.

The discussion of maps and the recommendation regarding the National Map Collection is reproduced in full below, along with other recommendations which will help you to evaluate the impact of the proposed changes. The full 88-page report is available from the National Library, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, K1A 0N4.

The Editor

MAPS (1)

Maps are the preferred method of representing geographical knowledge and are thus a medium for the communications of information. As with other forms of recorded knowledge, maps must be systematically acquired, organized and disseminated, to ensure that their intended message is carried to its destination. Such responsibilities are implicitly attributed to the National Librarian of Canada in the National Library Act, where book is defined as "library matter of every kind, nature and description...." Staff handling maps are called map librarians. Maps, universally recognized as "library matter," are consequently implied in the definition of "book" outlined in Section (b) of the National Library Act. Thus the power and duties of the National Librarian to collect and organize maps, to maintain a union catalogue of maps, to list maps in the national bibliography, to

conduct exchanges, to subject maps to the terms of legal deposit etc., are clearly stated in the Act.

Despite the legal position outlined above, a large map collection is administered by the Public Archives of Canada. The National Map Collection (formerly the Map Division) contains over 750,000 maps, of which 75 per cent are Canadian. The Canadian collection consists of maps and plans relating to Canada, or published in Canada. These can be originals, facsimiles, reproductions, manuscripts or published items, from the earliest history to current imprints. The involvement of the Public Archives of Canada in the area of maps is an expanded continuation of its original mandate to acquire "all such public records, documents and other historical material of every kind, nature and description as ... are placed under the care, custody and control of the Dominion Archivist." The Public Archives appears to exceed its mandate by collecting and maintaining non-Canadian maps. The involvement of the Archives in the documentation of foreign countries is contrary to the letter and intent of the National Library Act.

It is an historical accident that the Public Archives administers the National Map Collection. The Map Division was originally created to collect and conserve Canadian cartographic material of historical interest. In 1949 however, the decision was made "to build up complete files of the official maps and charts that were currently available" (1) and there began a distinct change in the orientation of the collection. In 1965, when the Geographic Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys transferred approximately 150,000 foreign maps to the Public Archives, the nature of the collection was altered dramatically. From that time the Public Archives has collected current Canadian and foreign maps. The fact is however, that the Map Division should have been the object of a policy review in 1965, and the responsibility for building a national collection of maps should have been assigned to the National Library of Canada.

The development of national standards and the conducting of resources surveys are implicit functions of the National Library. With respect to maps, however, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, founded in 1967 by an archivist, a geographer and two librarians, has carried out these functions by undertaking surveys of map libraries in Canada and participating in the development of the Canadian MARC format for maps developed by the Canadian MARC Office. It is commendable that an association of professionals has accomplished so much, but distressing that such important activity had to be undertaken by a professional association rather than by a national agency. Normally, the National Library should provide leadership, as the great majority of map collections in Canada are located in research libraries, with which the National Library has developed extensive formal and informal relations. Leadership has been impossible because of the unfortunate de facto position of the National Library concerning maps. Without a supporting collection of maps it is impossible to employ and develop map specialists, and without specialists there can be no direction and no leadership. The Public Archives on the other hand has attempted to provide the leadership required without the official mandate to do so.

(1) Public Archives of Canada, Report of the Public Archives for the year 1949 (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1950), p.xxiii.

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Geography and Map Subsection was created in 1969. The major thrust of the IFLA subsection has been an international survey of map libraries and map collections. Its programs are directed towards fostering cooperation and establishing international standards. The National Library of Canada participates actively in the work of IFLA and is naturally expected to speak for this country on all library matters. That the National Library cannot speak for or administer programs relating to maps impedes desirable initiatives at the international level and reflects poorly upon the state of bibliographical organization in Canada.

When viewed from the broader angle of current and future national and international developments, the position of the National Library becomes more obviously cogent and defensible. It is in the area of programs at the national and international level, where consistent, unified authority is essential, that the abnormality of the Canadian situation becomes an impediment to progress and cooperation.

The National Library, in administering the National Map Collection, proposes the following programs to broaden the reach of the collection:

- (1) the inclusion of maps in legal deposit;
- (2) the inclusion of cartographic material in Canadiana, and the distribution of cartographic data in machine-readable form on Canadian MARC tapes;
- (3) the continuing development of an official Canadian MARC format for maps, and its promotion as the national standard;
- (4) full Canadian participation in international programs related to map libraries.

REC. 5. THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, ITS STAFF AND EQUIPMENT, BE TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA. THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COULD HAVE IN ITS LIBRARY A SMALL COLLECTION OF MAPS DEEMED TO BE ESSENTIAL TO SUPPORT GENERAL HISTORICAL RESEARCH ON CANADIAN SUBJECTS.

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS (2)

It is recommended that:

1. The National Library of Canada, owing to its underdevelopment and to the continuing nature of its operations, needs and services, be exempted from the budgetary limitations imposed on federal government programs and be given the necessary additional human and financial resources to perform satisfactorily its statutory responsibilities.
2. The Canadian Government provide financial assistance to designated federal and non-federal libraries with a view to making it possible for them to maintain strong research collections in specified subjects and to provide nation-wide services based on such

(2) The Future of the National Library of Canada, pp. vii-ix.

collections; and that such funds be made available either through the National Library on the advice of a committee on which all federal research granting agencies would be represented, or through the granting councils on the advice of a joint committee on which the National Library would be represented.

3. National Library services in support of Canadian Studies be consolidated and strengthened through the:
 - a) extension of legal deposit to microforms and maps;
 - b) development of a nation-wide decentralized plan for the preservation of newspapers;
 - c) creation of a National Register of Microform Masters;
 - d) extension of coverage of the national bibliography to classes of materials not yet covered;
 - e) up-grading of treatment of all classes of materials included in the national bibliography to that given to monographs so that all publications in all forms be retrievable by author, by title and by subject;
 - f) completion of retrospective bibliographies with a view to bringing under control all Canadian imprints since the introduction of printing in Canada in 1751;
 - g) extension of microreproduction of theses to all universities and their full listing in annual lists;
 - h) creation of a clearinghouse for the storage and dissemination of unpublished reports of research value;
 - i) funding of bibliographic projects by institutions or individuals aimed at facilitating the creation of manual or computerized information banks to support research in significant areas of Canadian Studies;
 - j) development of a national program for the preservation of library materials through deacidification, proper storage and microreproduction;
 - k) appointment of specialists in priority disciplines to provide more expert advice to researchers;
 - l) maintenance and development of collections of foreign materials required to support Canadian Studies or to provide services in areas not adequately covered otherwise, such as the Multilingual Biblioservice and coordinating activities in the fields of law libraries as well as in services to the handicapped.
4. The Secretary of State initiate a review of the functions of the Public Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada with the objectives of rationalizing collections policies and assigning definite and specific responsibilities to each institution. The

responsibilities of the Public Archives be more clearly defined in the proposed new Public Archives Act, to obviate the possibility of further confusion with programs of the National Library.

5. The National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada, its staff and equipment, be transferred to the National Library of Canada. The Public Archives could have in its library a small collection of maps deemed to be essential to support general historical research on Canadian subjects.
6. The National Library of Canada be assigned the mandate for collecting materials of a literary nature in manuscript as well as published form, and the few papers of literary personages in the possession of the Public Archives be transferred to the National Library of Canada.
7. The Music Division of the National Library be assigned overall responsibility for the collection of music materials in all forms. Papers of musical personages concerned with Canadian music and presently in the possession of the Public Archives of Canada be transferred to the Music Division of the National Library.
8. The National Library establish and develop a national lending service consisting initially of periodicals and government documents, and eventually of little-used materials in areas not assigned to other research libraries and of unpublished reports; that this service incorporate the substantial collection of journals of CISTI; that it be made available to all Canadians through all categories of libraries; and that its expansion to other categories of materials be examined at a later date.
9. The National Library
 - a) develop, in cooperation with other institutions managing computerized bibliographic centres, a decentralized bibliographic network with a view to ensuring the fullest sharing of information and library materials in the most cost-effective manner by Canadians anywhere;
 - b) fund research and development studies and pilot projects, prerequisite to the effective development of the proposed nation-wide library network;
 - c) promote the extension to other fields of the on-line information retrieval services provided by the CAN/OLE system, and the development of the system to provide access to other important data banks maintained by other institutions in Canada;
 - d) establish the appropriate network management and governance boards and committees to ensure that the network will function in a cost-effective manner by developing and following common procedures.

10. The National Research Council Act (1966-67) be amended by deleting paragraph (i) from section 13 which reads: "to establish, operate and maintain a national science library"; and that an order-in-council be passed to transfer the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information from the National Research Council to the National Library of Canada, and to instruct the Treasury Board to effect all necessary administrative and financial arrangements. It is further recommended that the National Library Act be amended as required and that the National Library of Canada establish its own administrative services and that the necessary person-years and funds be transferred from the Public Archives and the National Research Council.
11. A separate Public Archives building be erected as early as feasible or that some other existing appropriate buildings be assigned to the Public Archives as a temporary home, and that plans be made to build an extension to the present permanent home of the National Library within five years.

RESPONSE FROM THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION
CONCERNING THE NATIONAL LIBRARIAN'S RECENT PROPOSALS

by *Betty Kidd*

Director, National Map Collection

Some of you may have already seen the recent publication, The Future of the National Library of Canada, Ottawa, 1979, which contains proposals to the Secretary of State which, if accepted, would have a serious impact on the operations of the Public Archives of Canada. The proposal which would hamper the cartographic and its research community reads that:

The National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada, its staff and equipment, be transferred to the National Library of Canada. The Public Archives could have in its library a small collection of maps deemed to be essential to support general historical research on Canadian subjects. (1)

The proposal indicates how seriously the authors have misunderstood the nature of this Collection. Since information was available to them (in the form of a 28-page brief presented to a meeting of the National Library Advisory Board, November, 1978)(2), one can only assume that they chose to ignore the facts presented there. It is interesting that the National Library Advisory Board at that meeting chose not to support the above resolution. Instead, the Board recommended that:

The question of jurisdiction over the National Map Collection, at present under the control of the Public Archives of Canada, be reviewed. The Board considers the following criteria to be desirable (if not essential) in the future development of the National Map Collection:

- a) that the collection be maintained substantially in its present form;
- b) that the scope of the collection be retained without diminution;
- c) that as far as possible the collection be housed in close proximity to related research material because of the need of many researchers to consult them together;

(1) The Future of the National Library of Canada. Ottawa, National Library of Canada, 1979. p.28.

(2) "Brief presented to the National Library Advisory Board concerning the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada." (Prepared by Betty Kidd for November 1978 meeting of National Library Advisory Board in Halifax) Typescript, 28 p.

- d) that the legal deposit of Canadian maps be implemented - even though at present only a very small percentage of maps acquired for the collection would be governed by these provisions;
- e) that maps be included in the national bibliography - Canadiana;
- f) that bibliographic data on Canadian maps be made available in machine -readable form using the CAN/MARC format, for purposes of computer-based reference service and shared cataloguing of maps;
- g) that the National Union Catalogue of Maps be converted to machine-readable form using a system compatible with that of a machine-readable Canadian Union Catalogue (3).

Certainly, these recommendations are very different from the proposal now being made to the Secretary of State. In fact, the Advisory Board's recommendation can easily be interpreted as support of the status quo.

The publication, The Future of the National Library of Canada, is actually a report to the Secretary of State from the National Librarian, and it deals with his perception of the National Library's future role. Although this type of internal report is often prepared within the public service, seldom are taxpayers' dollars used to publish such recommendations.

This is not the first time that the question of map collecting responsibilities has been raised by the National Librarian. The first National Librarian, W. Kaye Lamb (also former Dominion Archivist), clearly considered maps to be part of the mandate of the Public Archives of Canada, but the issue has been raised on a number of occasions by the second National Librarian, Guy Sylvestre.

Those of you who were active in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries a decade ago will remember the reaction of the cartographic community to rumours that the National Library wanted to take control of the National Map Collection. In the period 1970-74, the Provincial Surveyors General, the Canadian Association of Geographers and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML) approached the Secretary of State in support of the Collection's role. They also requested that the legal deposit for maps, charts, plans, atlases and related cartographical materials be clearly designated in Public Archives legislation. On these occasions, the Secretary of State provided support for a National Map Collection within the Public Archives. In 1971, G. Pelletier, then Secretary of State, wrote to C.B. Fay (ACML's President at the time) in sympathetic terms. "I can assure you ... that the matter raised by your Association will not be left unattended."

(3) The Future of the National Library of Canada, p. 24.

P.J. Smith, President, Canadian Association of Geographers, on January 22, 1974 wrote to H. Faulkner, then Secretary of State:

The possibility that there might be separate map collections in the Public Archives of Canada and the National Library was strongly opposed as being both inconvenient to users and uneconomical to management. The notion of having a single map collection, designated by legislation, was viewed with much favour. Since the National Map Collection is already a functional part of the Public Archives, and since there would never be any grounds for removing archival maps from the Public Archives, the suggestion that the National Map Collection be designated as a division of the Public Archives of Canada seems to make a great deal of sense.

Mr. Faulkner replied on May 7 of the same year:

I am satisfied that the National Map Collection is performing a useful function, and I can assure you that no action is contemplated which would reduce its status and effectiveness. As you observed, it is a Division of the Public Archives of Canada, and I do not believe that any additional designation is required for it to continue to carry on its activities. I am pleased to learn that it has earned the support of both users and custodians of cartographical materials.

In the same letter, Mr. Faulkner referred to the legal deposit for maps:

In regard to the deposit regulations relating to maps, which was the subject of a Resolution of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries in 1970, no action is contemplated at present. I understand that the voluntary arrangements which have been developed with the Public Archives ensure that most Canadian maps, including many that are not covered by legal deposit regulations, are acquired for the National Map Collection.

Thus the absence of such legal deposit regulations does not seriously affect the functions of the Map Collection. Nevertheless, your views and those expressed in the Resolution of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries will be given serious consideration if the legislation affecting the Public Archives or the National Library should be revised.

The short section concerning maps (page 26-28) in The Future of the National Library of Canada contains both misrepresentations and oversimplifications. Read by a person unfamiliar with the facts, this

section might seem to imply that the Public Archives has been unfair to the National Library with respect to maps. A study of the development of systematic map collecting since the beginning of the 16th century reveals, however, that the claim that "Maps (are) universally recognized as "library matter" (4) is without basis. Maps have long been scattered among many types of institutions: archives, independent university map collections, geographical societies and institutions, libraries, cartographic, geodetic and geologic institutes, mapping agencies, research firms, museums and private collections. Each type of agency can state that maps are a part of their mandate.

For example, maps are universally recognized as archival material. In a glossary of terms prepared by the Society of American Archivists, cartographic records/archives are described as "containing information depicting, in graphic or photogrammetric form, a portion of a linear surface, such as maps and related materials (globes, topographic and hydrographic charts, cartograms, relief models, and aerial photographs), and related textual records." (5)

A 1975 article by the present Assistant Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, notes that, "Cartographic archives may be in the form of either unique manuscript and annotated printed records or multiple copies involving such reproduction methods as engraving, etching, lithography, and photography. It is a mistake to assume that archives contain only unique manuscript documents." (6)

Those who physically and intellectually care for the holdings of institutional map collections come from various backgrounds and use varying titles. The National Library claims that, "Staff handling maps are called map librarians," (7) but that is true only in some libraries. Other terms used include map curator, map custodian, map or cartographic archivist, map information officer, and map keeper. In the 1977 Directory of Canadian Map Collections "map curator" is used 14 times, as compared to the term "map librarian" used 11 times, and "archivist" used 16 times.

Maps and other cartographic forms are collected by the Public Archives of Canada according to its mandate, as stated in the Public Archives Act:

The Public Archives shall consist of all such public records, documents and other historical material of every kind, nature and description....

(4) Ibid., p. 26.

(5) Frank B. Evans et al, "A Basic Glossary for Archivists, Manuscript Curators and Records Managers," The American Archivist, July 1974, p.418.

(6) Ralph E. Ehrenberg, "Cartographic Archives: A Perspective,:" Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 99, March 1975, p. 3.

(7) The Future of the National Library of Canada, p. 26.

The Dominion Archivist... may acquire for the Public Archives all such original records, documents and other material as he deems necessary or desirable to secure... and all such originals or copies so acquired shall form part of the Public Archives.... (8)

The Public Records Order (P.C. 1966-1749) also legally requires the Public Archives of Canada to acquire the records (including cartographic) created and used by the Government of Canada, its agencies and crown corporations.

The National Library Act (Section 2b) states that a book is:

Library matter of every kind, nature and description and includes any document, paper, record, tape or other thing published by a publisher, on or in which information is written, recorded, stored or reproduced. (9)

The Future of the National Library of Canada argues that maps are "implied in the definition of 'book' Thus the power and duties of the National Librarian to collect and organize maps... are clearly stated in the Act."(10). The key phrase in the salient definition, of course, is "published by a publisher," but this is not noted in the section dealing with maps in The Future of the National Library of Canada.

A considerable proportion of the cartographic record in the National Map Collection has not been "published by a publisher." For example, in 1977/78, 65% of the accessions of the National Map Collection were records from government departments, the majority manuscript or (if printed) with manuscript additions. The records acquired have historical significance and show the organization and administrative history of the department, the policies followed by the department, the government's working methods, or the general social, economic or other conditions with which the department or agency dealt. Numerous maps acquired that year were ozalid copies, blue-line copies, etc., again not "published by a publisher." Much of the published material (current federal government maps and non-Canadian series maps, for example) was acquired as part of the public record of Canada.

Another important feature of the National Map Collection overlooked in the National Librarian's Report is the architectural content of the Collection. In fact, the architectural collection began when, during a trip to London in 1873, Douglas Brymner negotiated with the War Department for the transfer of the military papers at Halifax. The papers contained plans of fortifications and other public works planned by the War Department and the Royal Engineers, and they were the first architectural records collected by the early "Map Room." These are government records, but private records were also collected from time to time. The National Architectural Archives was estab-

(8) Public Archives Act, 1912 (Statutes of Canada, 1912, Chap.4).

(9) National Library Act, 17-18 Elizabeth II, Chapter 47.

(10) The Future of the National Library of Canada, p.26.

lished as a program of the National Map Collection in 1970. Its purpose is to acquire architectural records of national importance created by the private sector. There are a number of criteria which are used in determining national importance. The architectural records must illustrate the development of architecture in Canada, document the work of Canadian architects and architectural firms working in Canada and abroad, record architectural achievement or competitions of national importance, or contribute to the architectural heritage of the country.

In addition, as one of the eight divisions within the Archives Branch, the National Map Collection has acquired and continues to acquire the cartographical and architectural records which form part of multi-media collections donated to, transferred to, or purchased by the Public Archives of Canada. Cartographical and architectural records have been regularly transferred from both the textual and the visual media divisions of the Archives since the establishment of the Map Room at the beginning of the 20th century. Although such material is physically scattered among various divisions, the archival principles of provenance and respect des fonds have been upheld, and links between the material maintained. Similarly, textual material acquired by the National Map Collection has been transferred to the appropriate division. A sizeable number of holdings under the categories of history of cartography, the federal record, and the private architectural record are part of such interdivisional holdings; smaller numbers under the other two categories, current cartography of Canada, and current cartography of other parts of the world, can also be described as interdivisional holdings. Such materials cannot be separated from the Public Archives of Canada.

The National Library report claims that, "The Public Archives appears to exceed its mandate by collecting and maintaining non-Canadian maps" (11). Those of you who work or have worked for any level of government will be aware that extension of programs must be approved at various levels before implementation. The initial holdings of the Public Archives in this area were transferred from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in 1965 -- approximately 150,000 maps -- because the Public Archives of Canada had the expertise to collect and care for such material.

By weeding duplicate and surplus material from that collection, and by selective acquisition during the last decade, the Collection now holds a streamlined and extremely useful collection of approximately 115,000 items. Co-operation with major university map collections is ensuring that Canadians have access through union lists and inter-library loans to mapping of all parts of the world.

The Department of National Defence obtained approval by an Order-in-Council dated November 26, 1968, to expand its sources of foreign maps

(11) The Future of the National Library of Canada, p. 27.

whenever necessary. In 1969, the Department of National Defence and the Public Archives of Canada signed a formal agreement concerning the transfer and preservation of foreign maps; in 1976, this agreement was updated. This was recognized in a Treasury Board letter dated July 14, 1969, from R.J. Grenier, Director, Program Division IV, to W.I. Smith, then Acting Dominion Archivist. The Department of National Defence and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources continue to assist in this part of the acquisition program, partly by the establishment of exchange agreements with other nations. Such material transferred through these departments is subject to the Public Records Order (P.O. 1966-1749.)

The National Map Collection is located within the Public Archives by choice and legislation and not as a result of "an historical accident," (12) as stated in the National Librarian's report. For example, a choice was clearly made in 1965 when it was decided to add non-Canadian holdings to the Map Division of the Public Archives. At least one other government department was seriously considered as the logical repository of this material but, as noted previously, the expertise within the Public Archives was recognized in the final decision.

Throughout The Future of the National Library of Canada, there are a number of references to the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences (the Massey Commission) and its 1951 Report. However, some references to maps in that report are not noted. The Massey Report stated that one of the chief categories of records in the Public Archives is "a very large and useful collection of miscellaneous maps and plans, including many properly falling into the category of public records." (13) Later, in discussing the relationship of the Public Archives to the National Library, it is stated that "maps should clearly remain with the Archives; many of them, as noted above, are in fact public records." (14)

The National Library report also refers to the 1949 decision to collect current materials, and it notes that this was a "distinct change in the orientation of the collection." (15) The reason for collecting current maps in an archival collection is so evident that it scarcely needs explanation. Current maps belong in archives; to acquire current maps as they are produced is to ensure the complete cartographic archives of tomorrow. The benefits are many: the record will be more complete if maps are acquired at or near the time of production; copies will be acquired in mint condition and will require little, if any, conservation attention; the financial outlay is minimal compared to the princely sums which may be demanded even within ten to twenty years; the information required for documentation is easily available, compared to that of a map which is decades or centuries old.

(12) Ibid

(13) C.P. Stacey, "Canadian Archives," Royal Commission Studies: A Selection of essays prepared for the Royal Commission on national development in the arts, letters and sciences, 1951, p. 235.

(14) Ibid., p. 236.

(15) The Future of the National Library of Canada, p. 27.

Maps, more than any other type of record, are subject to a high rate of attrition. Maps are formally created for the present time; the characteristics of good maps include accuracy and portrayal of only up-to-date information. Thus, maps quickly become obsolete and are soon replaced by newer maps. This functional role is partially responsible for their low survival rate. In the past and even today, many maps have not survived, and will not survive the "dangerous interval of vulnerability between the moment at which the practical usefulness of a map is exhausted and the moment at which it awakens the interest of historians as a relic or memorial of the past." (16)

That very point was made in an article published in the ACML Bulletin in 1978: "To map libraries, map archives are a must! We need a place we can rely on when exhaustive research is needed for particular research. We need a place we can rely on when we want to find documents as they were produced, be it a few years or centuries ago". (17)

It is easy to refute the National Librarian's claim that the National Map Collection has not shown leadership - has only "attempted" to do so - in the developing of national and international standards. In 1976, G.K. Hall & Company published the card catalogue of the National Map Collection. The 16-volume Catalogue of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada represents more than 20 years of a progressively refined style of map cataloguing and illustrates that, among world map collections, the Public Archives has long been at the forefront of intellectual control. The Catalogue has already proven itself a basic reference tool for those interested in Canadian cartography.

The National Map Collection, working with the National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee of ACML has played a pivotal role in recent developments at both national and international levels. A staff member of this collection, an expert on the cataloguing of cartographic materials, functioned as Chairman of the Joint Working Group on the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials (ISBD(CM)). This individual, representing both the Collection and the ACML, has aided in effective communication with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the Universal Bibliographic Control programme in IFLA, and the editors of the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR II). Thus Canada has had a considerable influence on those parts of AACR II which deals with cartographical material. Although such contributions are normally credited to the

(16) R.A. Skelton, Maps: A Historical Survey of their Study and Collecting. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1972), p. 28.

(17) Yves Tessier, "Co-operation between map libraries and map archives". Association of Canadian Map Libraries Bulletin, No. 27, June 1978, pp. 12-13.

Association of Canadian Map Libraries, it is well known that the greatest part of the work has been done within the Public Archives. It is, in fact, an insult to the National Map Collection for the National Librarian's report to state "that the National Library cannot speak for or administer programs relating to maps impedes desirable initiatives at the international level...." (18).

The National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee was established in 1967 and the National Map Collection has always been actively involved in it. Since 1973, when Hugo Stibbe joined the staff, the National Map Collection has actively worked toward the preparation and publication of Canadian map cataloguing rules. These rules were submitted to the editors of AACR II in 1975 and, in large part, are responsible for the acceptability of the second edition to map curators, the first edition having been unsuitable for use in map collections.

In October, 1979, an international conference on the interpretation of AACR II for cartographic materials was held at the Public Archives of Canada as a result of which a manual is being prepared. The National Map Collection is the Secretariat for this manual, and Hugo Stibbe is the chief editor.

Parallel with the development of the cataloguing rules and with the same mechanisms (the committees and working groups of national and international associations, including IFLA), the National Map Collection has also played a leading role in the development of the standards of electronic data processing. This leadership ensured that all Canadian requirements for bibliographic control of cartographic material have been satisfied.

The National Map Collection has always been at the forefront of the cooperation between the Public Archives and the National Library in the development of machine-readable formats and authority systems. The National Map Collection has been established as "Library 5" in the authorities sub-system of the National Library. The computer program modifications were done at the National Library with the aid of a computer scientist seconded from the Public Archives to the National Library.

At the working level, the fact that two departments were involved has not caused any problems or delays. In fact, when one compares the situation in Canada to that of other countries, particularly the United States, one could argue that it has been to the advantage of the cartographic community that the National Map Collection is housed within the Public Archives since the archives has always allowed a generous measure of autonomy to its media divisions. Without pressure to accept any particular brand of archival or library science, the National Map Collection has been able to develop its own specific procedures, adopting and adapting from both branches of information

(18) The Future of the National Library of Canada, p. 28.

science the principles and methods which are most applicable to its wide range of cartographical materials.

The description of material within the National Map Collection varies according to type. Inventories, finding aids, sheet indexes and catalogue cards are all integral parts of the intellectual control of the National Map Collection holdings. The Library of Congress (which those not completely knowledgeable of the field will often quote as a standard for emulation), suffers from an extremely inflexible system. Only 2% of the single maps there are under catalogue card control. The Library of Congress has only physical control its map series (approximately 65% of its entire collection), and the remainder (some two million maps) are identified only by brief filing and retrieval slips. The catalogue cards for maps are not integrated into the general Library of Congress catalogues; there is nothing like a national map bibliography, and the Library of Congress does not list maps in the National Union Catalogue. AACR I was frustrating in its lack of provision for treating individual members of map series, the faulty use of terminology which created confusion in the interpretation and use of the rules, and serious problems with entry.

The National Librarian's Report also claims that the location of the National Map Collection in the Public Archives of Canada has hindered Canada in providing leadership in the map world. Not at all: leadership provided by the Collection, and by its staff members, in national and international associations, committees, task forces and working groups is extensive and can be easily documented. ACML was founded in 1967, largely through the work of this Collection, and contributions from the Collection since that time have resulted in an active and independent group.

The April 1978 seminar on cartographic archives, organized and sponsored by the Collection, is another example of the Collection's leadership role, and a second seminar is planned for October, 1980. The Collection also maintains a high profile in other associations, including the Canadian Cartographic Association, the Association of Canadian Archivists and the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada. Staff members contribute to and/or sit on the editorial board of numerous publications. Although many other examples could be cited, these few already reflect the activity and leadership of the Collection in all aspects of the cartographical and map collection fields.

The National Map Collection has also taken an active role in the cartobibliographical field in Canada. Its current publication list notes some 18 items, all but three published in the last decade. At the October 1978 meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Canada, held at the National Library, the leadership role and the contributions of the Collection were recognized in a paper entitled "Progress in bibliographical theory and control for maps."

The 105 mm microfilm program of the National Map Collection is being watched with great interest by map collections throughout Canada and the United States, as well as abroad. The program is resulting in high quality copy and is progressing rapidly, quickly outstripping earlier similar programs in the United States.

The National Map Collection has also led the way in the redistribution of surplus cartographical material to collections where it can be best utilized and serviced. The Collection has been involved in the non-Canadian part of this program for a number of years, and more recently has extended its work to include Canadian material. To date, sessions have been held in the archives records centres in Halifax, Montreal and Toronto, and a session will be held in Edmonton in June, 1980, in conjunction with the ACML annual conference.

A 1973 report noted of the National Map Collection that, "In terms of item control, physical care, and reference service, it is a model for others to emulate." (19) The National Map Collection is very proud of its reputation for providing excellent physical and intellectual care for its cartographical holdings, and its staff react angrily to the suggestion that "the Public Archives... has attempted to provide the leadership required...." (20).

The National Librarian proposes that, under his jurisdiction, maps would be included in legal deposit. However, it should be noted that, according to the National Library Act, (2e), "'published in Canada' means released in Canada for public distribution or sale, otherwise than by Her Majesty in right of a province or by a municipality."

Approximately 95% of Canadian cartographic production results from governmental programs at the federal, provincial/territorial and local levels. The National Map Collection acquires this material, and to a large extent the current cartographic production from the private sector. Most of the latter is obtained through voluntary deposits. Although legal deposit would be beneficial to the National Map Collection, the Collection has been able to operate efficiently without this tool. A transfer of legal deposit for cartographic material to the Public Archives has been requested in revised legislation for the department, because this would recognize the status quo, and would enable the department to obtain, at no charge, the minute percentage of material which now must be paid for from allocated funds.

The National Librarian's recommendation of a transfer of the National Map Collection to his department is an impossibility. In effect, to carry out the recommendation would require a splitting of the collection. Splitting the National Map Collection is objectionable, however, because researchers and scholars in the cartographical medium need a central place where maps showing all geographical areas and from various time periods, manuscript and printed, can be consulted and compared.

(19) Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Cartographic Records in Archives, A guide to their management and preservation: an introductory investigation. Report to the Council on Library Resources, September, 1973, p.5.

(20) The Future of the National Library of Canada, p. 27.

The usefulness of a comprehensive collection is illustrated by reference to a researcher studying various methods of portraying topography or physical relief. In the National Map Collection, he can study methods dating from Egyptian times (in copy form), and methods employed throughout the centuries; he can study 19th and 20th century government mapping (both the working copies prepared and used in the agencies and all editions and scales of the published sheets), and can compare these with methods used in other countries.

The fact that cartographic records have been centralized in Canada, in the Public Archives, has been to the advantage of the research public and to the cartographic community as a whole.

In map custodial and cartographic fields throughout the world, the National Map Collection is looked upon as the ideal: all materials for research and reference purposes available in one place. In conversation cartographic representatives from other countries openly admit to envy of the Canadian experience.

In 1975, an article in the Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin noted that "the National Map Collection... functions both as a National Map Library and a National Map Archives." (21) Although the Collection is well known as a complete or comprehensive collection, it is, by no means, unique. In Canada, many of the map collections in the provincial and territorial archives are becoming more and more complete. In the United States, both the Virginia State Archives and the Wisconsin State Archives are similar.

There has been much confusion around the world as to the kinds of institution that should be responsible for the acquisition and retention of maps and that confusion has resulted in a great deal of duplication, fragmentation and needless expense. Do we need such confusion in Canada? Should we emulate other countries when the Canadian experience has resulted in a solution so suitable to this country? Do we have so little pride in Canadian history and Canadian institutions?

An example of unnecessary duplication comes from the United States where the National Archives and the Library of Congress both collect current government maps, the former as a part of the public record, the latter as printed material. Unlike books, most maps are published by governments, and the duplication in the resources necessary to service them is extremely costly. France and several other countries have the same situation.

In reviewing the list of national contributors to the Bibliographie cartographique internationale, which was the only annual listing of current maps, it is interesting to learn that in only four of the 31 cases is the national library named as the contributor: Switzerland, Turkey, United States and Yugoslavia. (for Yugoslavia, the national library provides only part of the nation's entries.) The National Map Collection was responsible for the Canadian contribution. This review shows that current map collections and national libraries

(21) Ralph E. Ehrenberg, "Cartographic Archives: A Perspective", Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No.99, March 1975, pp.6-7.

are not synonymous throughout most of the world.

The 1976 World Directory of Map Collections, published by IFLA, contains entries for 46 countries. For 21 of these countries, no collection in a national library is noted. In many of the 25 countries where there is a collection in the national library there are other collections that are larger and more important. In approximately half of these 25 countries, collections in national archives are also noted. In several cases an archival collection, but no library collection is noted.

The National Map Collection is planning to celebrate its 75th anniversary in 1982, and it appears that many of the producers, curators, and users from the Canadian cartographic community will participate enthusiastically. The pride of the community in this comprehensive collection and in the excellent relationships established and nurtured for almost three-quarters of a century is almost without parallel in the world at this time.

The National Librarian's recommendation shows that the nature of the National Map Collection's holdings has been misunderstood. The federal record and the cartographical and architectural portions of interdivisional holdings, constituting an estimated 60% to 75% of the National Map Collection's holdings, must remain within the Public Archives.

The Public Archives collects maps according to its present legislation (both the Public Archives Act and the Public Records Order) and according to the interpretation of maps as cartographic archives. The research public and the cartographic community are being well served by the National Map Collection. Any fragmentation of the present Collection would contribute nothing, but would cause confusion, duplication and unnecessary expense at the federal level.

A PERSONAL EDITORIAL ADDRESSED TO OUR SISTER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

by *Hugo Stibbe*

National Map Collection

Recent developments in the United States concerning the sister organizations of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML) are of interest to the Association, and they may have important effects on our organization.

For some time, a hot debate has raged over whether or not the Geography and Map Division (G&M Division) of the Special Libraries Association (SLA) should disaffiliate itself from that Association. A G&M Disaffiliation Committee was struck in Hawaii in 1979 to study the whole question and to produce unified recommendations on the matter, but at a November 1979 meeting in Chicago, the Committee could not come to an agreement.

One of the Committee members subsequently approached the American Library Association (ALA) on his own in order to explore the possibility of establishing a map librarians' group within that organization. He has been successful in obtaining the necessary 100 signatures from ALA members to demonstrate to the ALA Council that there is support for the establishment of such a group. ALA accepted in principle the establishment of a "Roundtable" of map librarians in ALA, and its first organizational meeting will be held at the New York ALA annual meeting on June 30, 1980.

While these are the latest developments, the question of the G&M Division's disaffiliation from SLA goes back much further. In 1970, a committee under the Chairmanship of Jeremiah Post was set up to study the question, but there was a general lack of response, and the Committee died a natural death.

The issue has cropped up regularly thereafter; in 1974, at the Toronto SLA-G&M Division meeting, the issue of the formation of a new (national or even international) map librarians' association was raised. No action was taken, and no committee established. However, because representatives of the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML) were present, the issue was "taken home," so to speak, and a number of activities resulted in both Associations.

In 1977-78, WAML conducted a survey of its membership on the question of its merger with either SLA-G&M Division, the ACML, or both. The overwhelming majority of the members of WAML were satisfied with the status quo although most also felt that the door should be left open to explore the idea of a federation of the three map librarian organizations.

In the ACML, the "feelers" extended at the Toronto meeting did not go beyond the Executive. The idea of any merger or federation with ACML's sister organizations in the U.S. was rejected for several reasons. First,

the ACML was in the process of incorporating itself under the Canada Corporation Act. The process was far enough advanced that the Executive did not want to add the complication of considering a merger or federation with associations outside the country. Also, incorporation under a Canadian law would probably legally have precluded a merger with associations in other countries.

Secondly, a merger with a division of an organization much larger than the ACML itself was considered unacceptable. The ACML Executive would have had to negotiate with the Executive of SLA, and not with the Executive of the G&M Division. Had a merger occurred, the ACML would have disappeared, absorbed into an American library association whose aims and objectives as a whole have little to do with maps, and even less to do with Canadian interests. In short, the ACML would have lost all the advantages it has as an independent national association and would have gained very little in return. The history of the ACML since the 1974 Toronto meeting has borne out the correctness of the ACML's assumption at that time. The ACML has functioned much more effectively as an independent national association than it would have as a part of SLA.

As far as map librarianship is concerned, the most crucial developments which occurred in the decade 1970-80 were in the area of bibliographic control of cartographic materials. These developments are affecting every map library and librarian. In this decade, standards were written, both descriptive and machine, for bibliographic control of cartographic materials for many decades to come, both in North America and world-wide.

The new rules (AACRII) and the amended MARC formats for cartographic materials are sufficiently different from the old that those individuals who have been cataloguing according to their own rules or according to AACRII will have to re-educate themselves and their cataloguers. Again, in order to participate in a network and a national union catalogue, cataloguers will have to re-train themselves. These developments, one must admit, will have -- are already having -- economic and educational consequences for the map librarian community.

Back in the early 1970s, WAML and the G&M Division of SLA failed to anticipate these developments and to recognize their importance. Consequently, no contributions were made by either organization to the writing of standards, nor was any influence exerted on even the general form the standards should take. The ACML, on the other hand, played a very active role, both nationally and internationally, in all aspects of writing of both descriptive and machine standards for cartographic materials.

Why has this happened? There is no doubt in my mind that the reasons lie in the different organizational structures of the map librarians' associations in the U.S. and Canada. In a paper read at the Ontario Library Association's 1978 Annual Conference, a paper with the general theme, "Information is Power," I analyzed these differences in organizational structures and identified the lack of a national organizational structure for map librarians in the U.S. as the major reason that map librarians in that country have been unable to contribute effectively during the past decade to the input process in standard writing for cartographic materials (1). Map librarians in the U.S. are

(1) Stibbe, Hugo L.P. "Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials in Canada." Information is Power: the Ontario Library Association 1978 Conference Papers. Toronto: OLA, 1979, pp. 25-30.

are now faced with finished standards as a fait accompli: take it or leave it. Since leaving it means to be out of step with the rest of the world, it appears that the standards will have to be accepted, whether you like it or not.

What would be the best organizational structure of map librarians which would effectively anticipate, respond to and act on challenges and pressures both from within the profession and from outside?

Before I am accused of meddling in others' affairs, let me briefly explain why I think I have some right to comment on what is happening in the United States. As Chairman of the International Federation of Library Association's (IFLA) Joint Working Group on the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials (ISBD (CM)), as well as Chairman of the Sub-group of the ISBD(CM) Joint Working Group advising on the content designation in UNIMARC for cartographic materials, I have de facto represented U.S. map librarians, making decisions on your behalf without having had the benefit of really knowing what you wanted.

The staff of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress has worked hard and admirably to fill the void and has tried to speak for U.S. map librarians. The staff of the Library of Congress has been in an awkward position, however, unable to represent the concerns of the entire map librarian community in the U.S.

This placed the entire burden of making decisions on the shape and structure of map cataloguing for the foreseeable future on my shoulders. Being a normal specimen of homo sapiens (with two legs, two hands and so forth), I could not possibly solicit input from a dispersed U.S. map librarian community within the time available. There was no formal structure to which I could report output or receive input, at least not within the very limited time imposed on me by the bodies where the ultimate decisions were made.

The basic principles for the outline and structure of all ISBDs, including the ISBD(CM), and consequently all those standards based on and/or derived from the ISBDs, including AACR II and many of the modifications to be incorporated in the Machine Readable Cataloguing (MARC) standards, were decided upon at only three meetings.

The first meeting was held on October 16-17, 1975, at the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris, where representatives of the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (JSC AACR), and the IFLA Committees and Working Groups involved in IFLA's program of ISBDs met and decided upon a framework for an ISBD(G) and agreed upon certain objectives with far-reaching consequences.

The second meeting was held on March 9-11, 1976, in London, where the IFLA Working Group ISBD(G), established in Paris, decided upon the framework and annotated text of the ISBD(G).

The third meeting was again held in London on December 9-13, 1976, where the final version of the framework and text were decided upon.

The theoretical concepts and principles leading up to the ISBD(G) may have been formulated in other forums (e.g., at the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, Paris, 1961; at the committee level in the various associations dealing with these matters nationally; at the level of the

ISBD working groups; and at the level of the JSC AACR), but the ultimate decisions to adopt any concept or principle, and to translate them into an operational "system" of cataloguing standards were made at these three meetings. What followed was mere detail.

One can only speculate on what would have happened at these meetings, heavily dominated by "book librarians" as defined by Carlos Hagen (2), had there been no representation by a map librarian representing map cataloguing interests. The most typical "book librarian" in this forum was the ALA representative.

Why am I addressing this to the map librarian community in the U.S.? Because I want to share with you my personal experience of the power politics involved in this kind of process. This was just one example where, had we not been represented on an equal basis in the forum which counted, decisions could have been made for us by others on issues of vital importance to map librarians.

We can learn from such an experience. A power base is needed if we are to be treated as equals in such forums. Those who believe that such a power base can be created for map librarians merely by joining ALA as a Roundtable (or staying on as a Division of SLA for that matter) are, in my opinion, naive. There can only be one representative per association at forums on this high level, and such a representative can seldom defend the position of a minority in that association. Consequently, the position of the minority seldom reaches the forum where the real decisions are made. Plainly stated, when there is any conflict between requirements for books and for cartographic materials, the books are likely to win every time.

The only alternative in the organization of the profession, therefore, is a national, independent association of map librarians. With such an organization you will have a least a fighting chance to influence decisions at the highest levels on an equal basis with your colleagues in the book world.

All I can say at this point is be grateful to the organizations which nurtured you to maturity, thank them, but part with them as grown up children leave the family. Tell your "parents" that you now want to be treated as adults (with equal rights and responsibilities) and go ahead and set up your own household. I will be among the first to join you. (I am not now a member of SLA/G&MD, nor ALA nor CLA.)

One final consideration: the door would be open to the possibility of amalgamation or federation into a larger North American, or even larger international association, if such an independent association were formed. Without it, this door appears to be definitely shut.

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(2) Ask Carlos Hagen for the definition next time you see him.

PRE-1575 MAPS RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION
PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

by Edward H. Dahl and Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba

Early Canadian Cartography Section
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada

This is the first in a series of articles featuring the more notable early maps acquired by the National Map Collection since the creation of the Early Canadian Cartography Section in 1976.

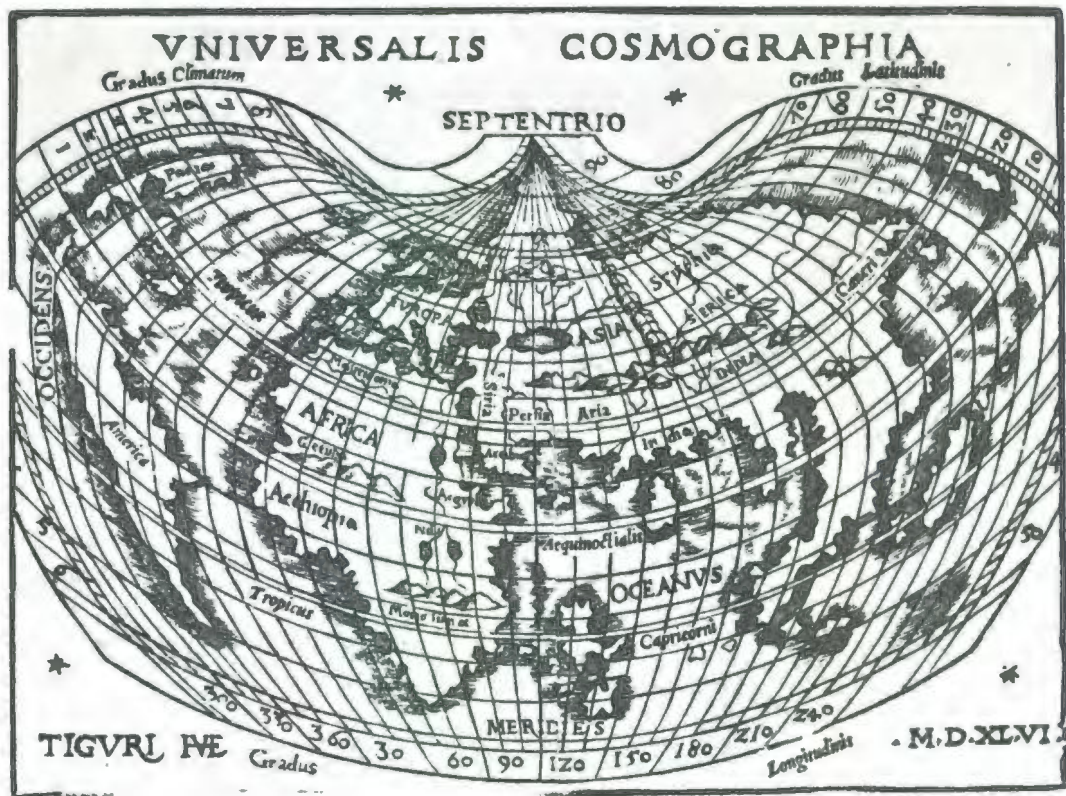


FIGURE 1: Woodcut world map by Johann Stumff, in Joannes Honter, *Rudimenta Cosmographica*, Zurich, 1546.

This map is one of twelve which formed a miniature atlas to accompany a general treatise on cosmography. It was printed on the press of Joannes Honter, an evangelical theologian from Kronstadt, Transylvania, who wrote the text in Latin hexameters. The immediate popularity of the first edition in 1540, and subsequent interest led to at least ten editions of this work in the 16th century, and several in the 17th century. The text does little to advance knowledge of the New World at that time. The world map, however, shows evidence of the discovery of North and South America -- two large islands separated by water at Panama. It is a reduction of the Apianus map of 1520.



FIGURE 2: Woodcut world map, attributed to Hans Holbein the Younger. This is one of the later variants of the map which was first published in 1532.

FIGURE 2 (facing page):

A link between the name Hans Holbein the Younger and maps may startle those whose familiarity with maps does not extend beyond the common school atlas and current road maps. Maps today are a specialized medium through which precise scientific information is transmitted, yet there was an era in the history of map-making when artistry played as large a role as function in the production of maps.

The map reproduced on the facing page appeared first in Simon Grynaeus and Johann Huttich's Novus Orbis (Basel, 1532). The state acquired by the National Map Collection is one of the later states with minor changes to the type-printed insertions of the map. The map is a woodcut, printed on two sheets with some lettering done as part of the woodcut, and some added by inserting movable type into the block.

This oval world map has not fared well with the historians of cartography, and not without reason. One has pointed out that it reflects configurations of both the Old and New Worlds at least a decade earlier, while another writes that it is "a composition of no value whatsoever, proving that only vague rumours had reached the maker of the map concerning the great discoveries of the Portuguese in Asia." The depiction of what is today Canada is hardly flattering. Newfoundland is shown, named Terra Cortesia after the Cort-Real brothers, Portuguese explorers who arrived in Newfoundland in 1500, and if the land mass above the West Indies is North America, its flat western coast indicates that nothing was known about it, and that the continent was then still in its embryonic form.

From the artistic point of view, however, the map is considered to be among the most interesting of the 16th century. Ships and sea-monsters embellishing the oceans, and the border ornamentation of fine miniatures portraying life in distant lands, give the map its special appeal. Winged snakes devour a lamb, an African elephant with fluted ears tramples a hunter and cannibals butcher and cook a human. Historians of science may be intrigued by the two angels turning cranks at the top and bottom to rotate the world on its axis, possibly an expression of Copernican theory published a decade before, in De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium.

So although more accurate geographic information is available in the National Map Collection's holdings of early 16th-century maps, it is the artist's hand in the production of this one which will win it a prominent place in future exhibitions.

FIGURE 3 (overleaf):

Sebastian Münster was a Renaissance man who was known as a theologian, historian, philologist and scholar of considerable stature. His contribution to the fields of cartography, geography, and cosmography were respected by his contemporaries, particularly by

• TYPVS ORBIS VNIVERSALIS •

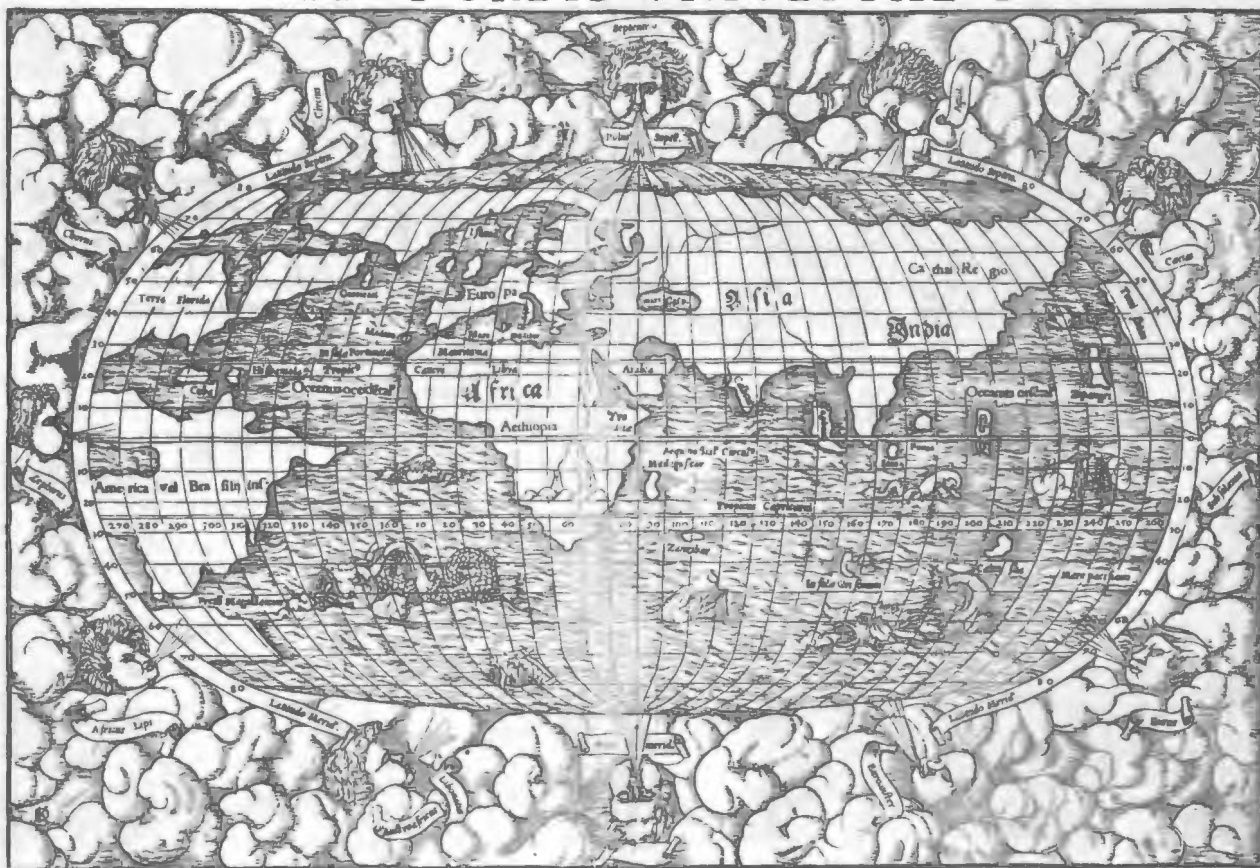


FIGURE 3: Sebastian Münster's Typus Orbis Universalis (1550).

Ortelius and Mercator. In cartography, he is known primarily for incorporating written and drawn geographical data received from all parts of Europe into a single volume entitled Cosmography, first printed in 1544, and many times thereafter. By the end of the century, however, it had been overshadowed by the detailed and finely executed atlases of Ortelius and Mercator.

The National Map Collection recently acquired Münster's world map, "Typus Orbis Universalis", which was pulled in 1552 from the wood-block first used for the 1550 edition of his Cosmography, and for subsequent editions up to 1578.

Although the shape of North America changed slightly, a feature which does distinguish the world map in the 1550-1578 editions of the Cosmography from the ones in the 1540-1548 editions is that the 1550 woodcut is marked with the initials of David Kandel in the lower left corner of the map sheet, and also there are new sea-monsters, and a slight variation in the oval shape of the world.

Münster died in 1552, and the later editions of his Cosmography were published by his step-son, Henric Petri. Petri died in 1579, and his son, Sebastian, inherited the family business. Possibly in an attempt to boost the waning interest in Münster's work, he had all the maps re-drawn and their content updated on the basis of Ortelius' popular Theatrum Orbis Terrarum of 1570.

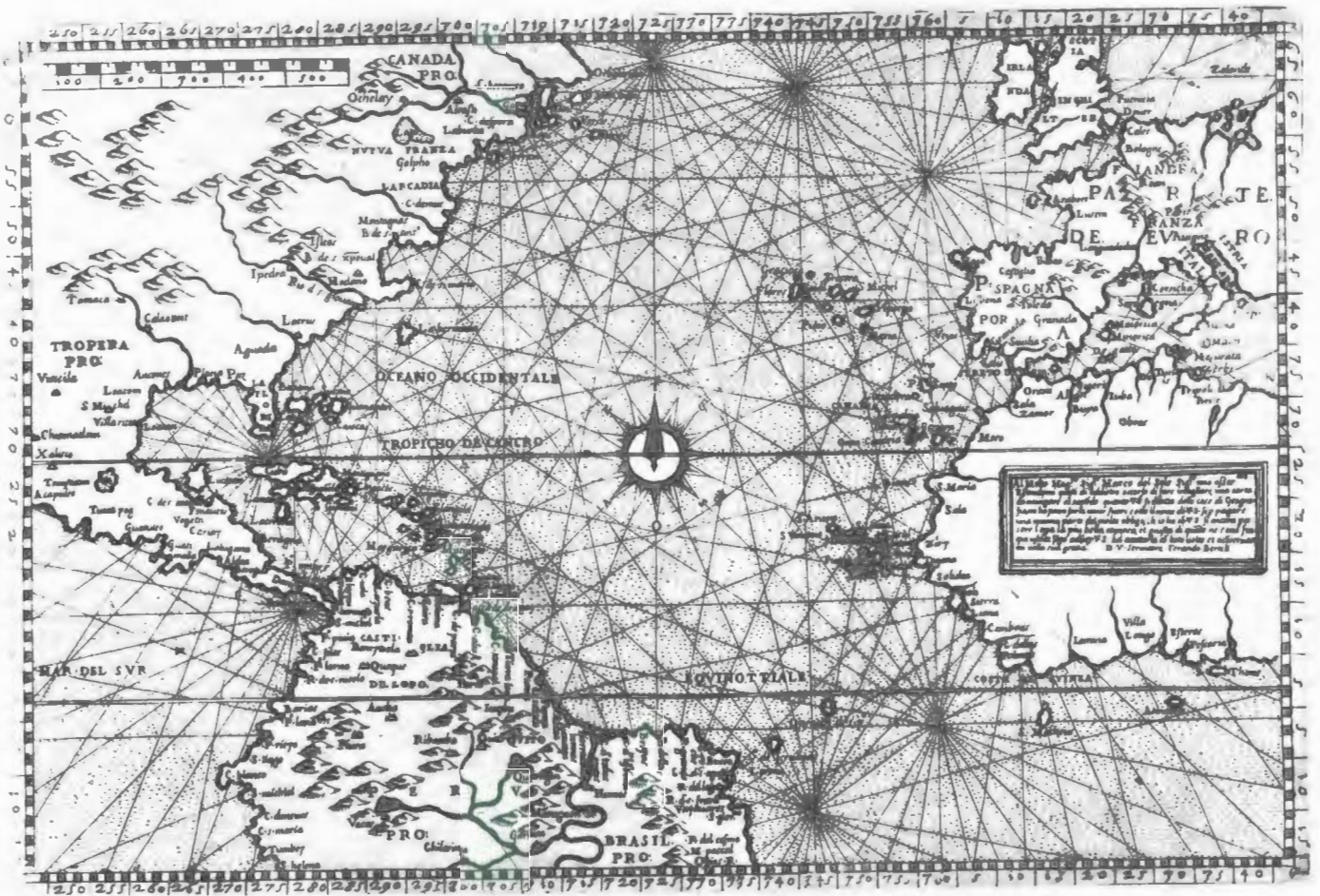


FIGURE 4: Ferando Bertelli [Carta da Navigare], circa 1566.

This navigational map, centred on the Atlantic Ocean, shows little of the interior of Canada, although an inland lake, named simply "Lago," anticipates the appearance of the Great Lakes on maps early in the 17th century. A settlement, "Ochelay," appears along the major river, information probably came from Cartier's second voyage in 1535. This map was bound originally into the "Lloyd Triestino Composite Atlas."



FIGURE 5: Universale Descrittione, engraved by Paolo Forlani for Ferando Bertelli.

FIGURE 5: (facing page):

This map was first engraved in 1563, and seven states are known. This is one of the later states, dated 1565. The depiction of the American continent is influenced by Gastaldi's world map of 1546, with new information added to the New France area from Ramusio's narratives of Cartier's voyages to Canada. North America is still shown connected to Asia by a large land bridge, a concept which had been revised on Zaltieri's map (Fig. 6) which appeared in the same atlas.

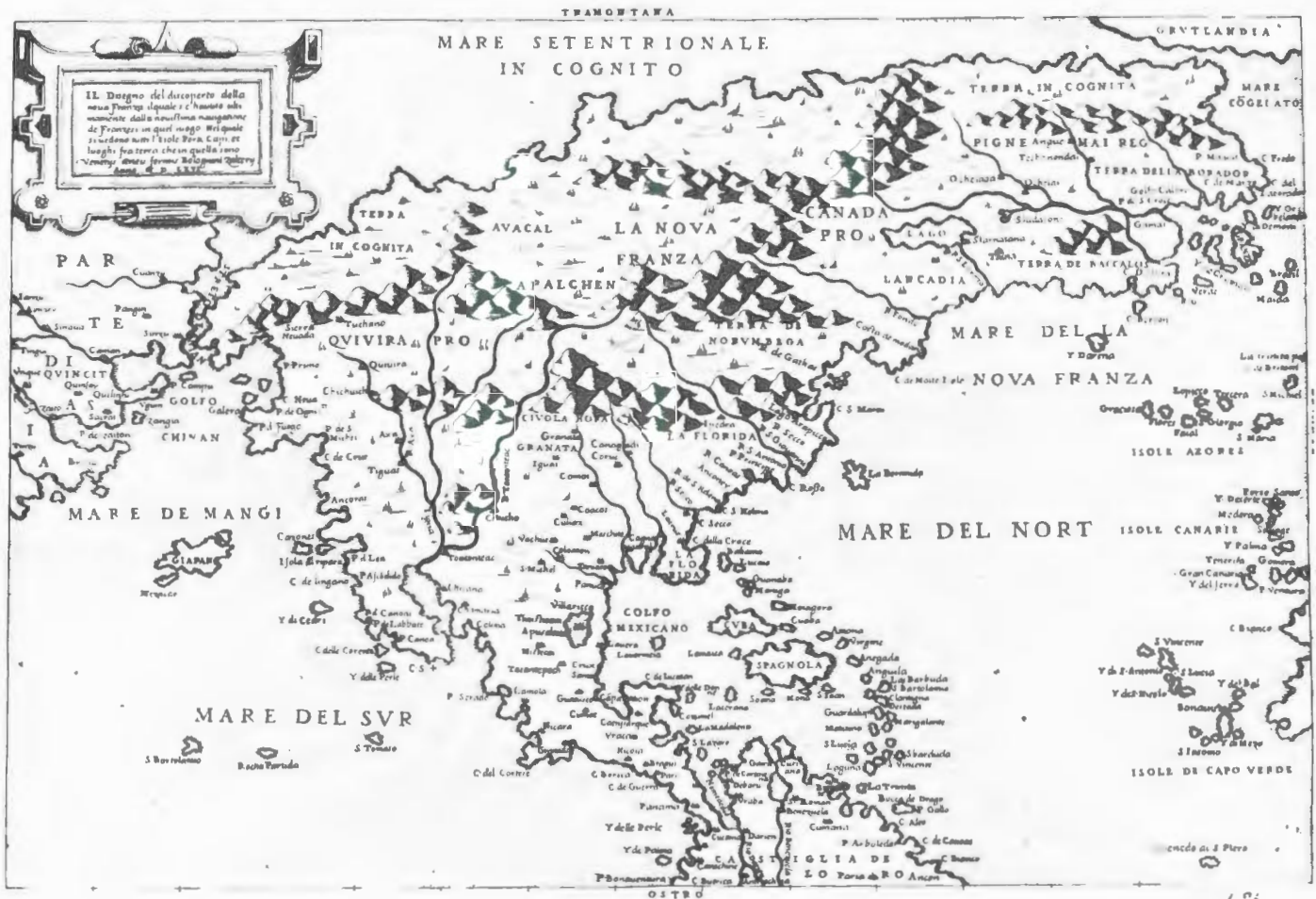


FIGURE 6: The 1566 state of the Zaltieri map.

Probably engraved by Paolo Forlani, the map is still being touted in published sources as the first to show the Strait of Anian separating North America from Asia. A nine-sheet woodcut world map recently purchased by the British Library appears to be the long-lost world map which Gastaldi referred to in 1562 in a pamphlet in which he mentions the Strait of Anian.

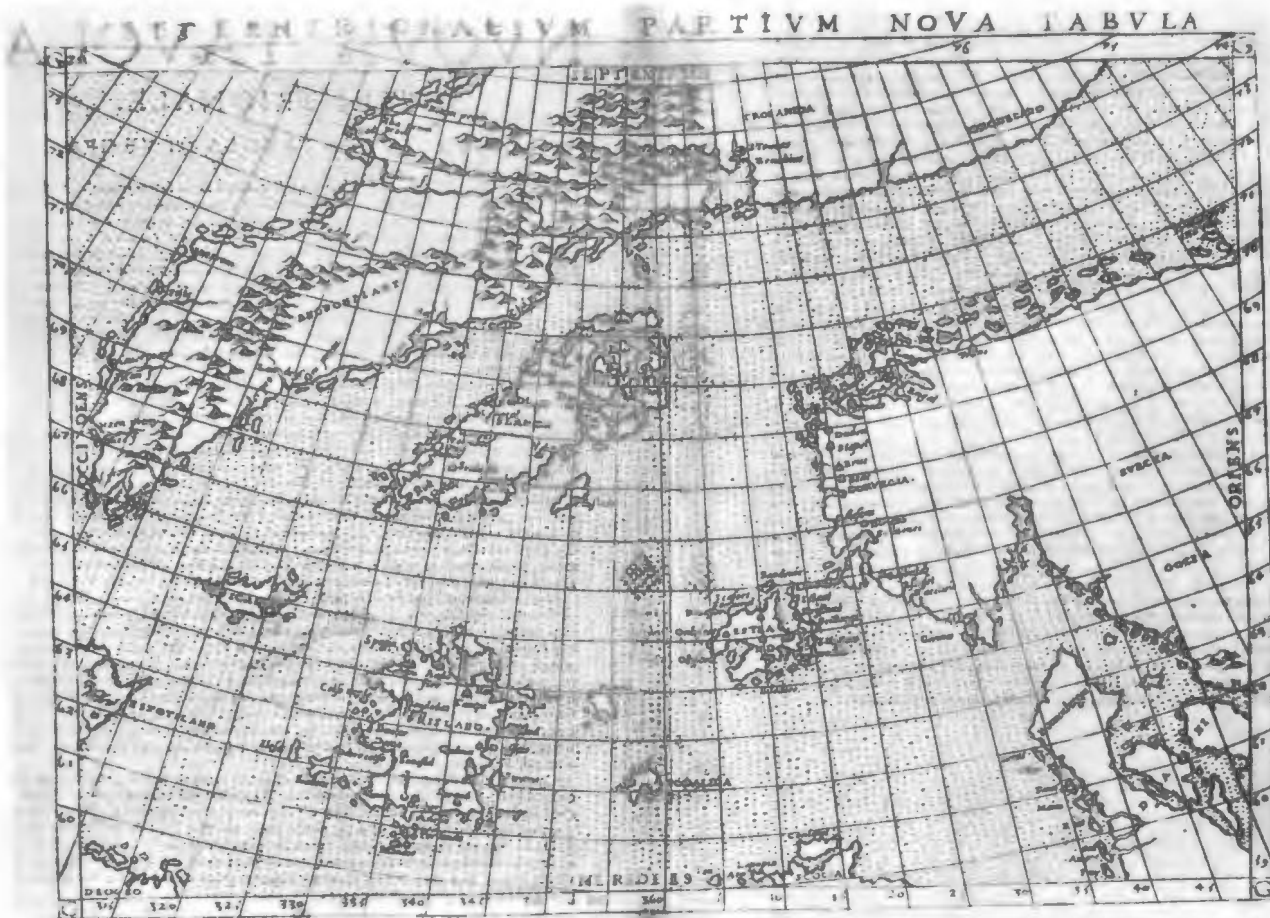


FIGURE 7: A separate sheet of Septentrionalium Partium Nova Tabula from the 1574 Venice edition of Ptolemy's Geographia.

This map, known as the "Zeno map," holds a special place in the early cartography of Canada. Published first in 1558, it shows Greenland and Iceland, but also the fictitious "Frisland," and three mysterious islands: Icaria, Estotiland, and Drogeo. These islands supposedly represent portions of North America visited prior to Columbus and recorded on a manuscript map constructed by the Zeno brothers in the 14th century. The map was used by Martin Frobisher in his explorations and was copied by such renowned mapmakers as Mercator and Ortelius.

FIGURE 8:(overleaf):

The isolario, a book of islands, was one of the most frequently consulted cartographic works in the 16th century, much used by sea-bound adventurers and merchants. This was a navigational guide to harbours and islands, and it was mainly in written form with accompanying maps to illustrate the sailing directions. It was Beneditto Bordone's Isolario (Venice, 1528) which stirred so much interest and excitement and which led to its appearance in several later editions. The National Map Collection owns the 1547 edition of this work. Bordone's treatise and cartographic rendering of the far corners of the world encouraged others to



DESCRITTIONE DELL'ISOLA ET TERRA DI SANTA CROCE, OVERO Mondo Nuovo.



FIGURE 8: "Mondo Nuovo," from the 1576 edition of T. Porcacchi's L'Isolle Piu Famose Del Mondo.

contribute their knowledge. Tomaso Porcacchi, a book illustrator of considerable repute, produced more refined drawings of the islands and elaborated on Bordone's written text, but he also devoted an entire chapter (book 3) to islands of the New World. The National Map Collection has acquired the first edition of Porcacchi's L'Isolle Piu Famose Del Mondo (Venice, 1572), and a single map of the New World from the 1576 edition, reproduced above. The maps, from the same copper plates, are identical states.

 ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

 COMMITTEE REPORTS

TREASURER'S REPORT

1979

Balance as of December 31, 1978.....7,585.92

Receipts

Memberships	1976	22.50	
	1977	35.00	
	1978	162.50	
	1979	3,674.02	
	1980	720.13	4,614.15
Sale of Publications.....			7,562.16
Foreign Exchange.....			163.60
Interest.....			430.12
Bankruptcy settlement.....			12.00
ACML/NMC contract, 1st installment.....			5,000.00
			17,782.03

 25,367.95
Disbursements

Incorporation costs.....	30.00
IFLA membership.....	315.00
Conference 1979.....	80.00
Bulletin #29, December 1978	
Typing and printing.....	645.00
Bulletin #30, March 1979	
Typing, editing and printing.....	1,076.00
Bulletin #31, June 1979	
Typing, editing and printing.....	850.00
Bulletin #32, September 1979	
Typing, editing and printing.....	1,035.00
Bulletin editor's calls and xeroxing.....	142.49
Rental of IBM Typewriter for Bulletin.....	43.93
Index to Bulletin (typing).....	55.00
Historical maps committee.....	3,847.56
Map Libraries folio committee.....	1,573.65
Publications officer.....	220.50
Nominations committee (telephone).....	68.84
Travel (executive and cat. mtg.).....	1,029.15
Auditor's report for 1978.....	295.00

(continued)

Lawyer's fees for contract review.....	50.00	
Typing of membership invoices.....	50.00	
Stationery and postage.....	172.46	
ACML/NMC contract salaries.....	1,312.35	
Return of overpayment on maps.....	10.00	
Chronicle mailing list labels.....	10.00	
Bank service charges.....	5.12	
NSF cheque.....	11.57	12,929.12
		<hr/>
Balance as of December 31, 1979.....		12,438.83

Grace D. Welch
Treasurer

BUDGET FORECAST

June 1980 - June 1981

Current balance.....5,000.00

Revenues

Memberships.....	5,000.00	
Sale of publications.....	6,000.00	
Interest and foreign exchange.....	500.00	
Remainder of NMC contract.....	4,500.00	16,000.00
		<hr/>
		21,000.00

Expenses

Bulletins (4).....	4,500.00
Historical facsimiles.....	2,500.00
Handbook.....	3,000.00
Directory.....	2,000.00
NMC contract wages.....	4,500.00
Travel (executive and NUC).....	1,500.00
IFLA membership.....	350.00
Annual incorporation fee.....	30.00
Publications officer, typing invoices.....	250.00
Accountant (annual audit).....	350.00
Telephone calls.....	150.00

(continued)

Office supplies and postage.....	50.00	
Bank service charges.....	20.00	19,200.00
		<hr/>
Expected balance June 1981.....		1,800.00
		<hr/>

Grace D. Welch
Treasurer

MEMBERSHIP STATUS REPORT

December 31, 1979

Full	87
Associate	39
Institutional (Cdn.)	78
Honorary	1
Exchange	12
	<hr/>
Total Membership	258

Grace D. Welch
Treasurer

 PUBLICATION REPORT

1979

Balance as of January 1, 1979.....\$38.64

Receipts

Sale of publications.....7,330.87
 Interest from account.....105.02
 Foreign exchange.....110.99.....7,546.88

 7,585.52
Disbursements

Debit memos (foreign exchange).....10.05
 Transfer to treasurer.....6,641.67.....6,651.72

Balance as of December 31, 1979.....933.80

Outstanding accounts - 1979 (2).....70.00

Bruce Weedmark
 Publications Officer

 CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Report 1979 - 1980

The Conservation Committee is co-ordinating a joint order of non-acidic map folders in the spring of 1980. Letters with price information have been forwarded to members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, as well as to some other interested institutions. Maurice McCauley is once again co-ordinating this project.

A short report, in both English and French, based on the results of the questionnaire distributed by the Conservation Committee several years ago will be available soon to those who contributed. Although some of the information will be out of date by this time, the report should be of general interest to most readers.

The Committee's practice of contributing short notes to the ACML Bulletin on an irregular basis continued in 1979-80, with notes printed in issue #33.

Betty Kidd
Chairman
Conservation Committee

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 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CARTOGRAPHY

The major meeting of the National Commission for Cartography will take place in May. Since there are many activities underway and important decisions pending, it seems appropriate to postpone the report of the Commission until after that meeting. A full report will be circulated as soon as possible.

March 29, 1980

B.E. Farrell
ACML Representative

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 HANDBOOK COMMITTEE

The Handbook has been taken from a series of position papers to a complete recasting and rewriting of the entire document based on information received. It is now in the drafting stage and has been re-titled, A Guide for Small Map Collections. At this stage, we are hopeful that the work will proceed smoothly and that publication will take place this summer.

March 28, 1980

B.E. Farrell
Chairman
Handbook Committee

 NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

1980

In mid-February, the Nominations Committee distributed nomination forms for the 1980 election of executive officers, according to the procedures outlined in section 21 of the Association's by-laws.

Positions open this year are President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, and Secretary. (The Treasurer's post has been extended to two years and will not become vacant until 1981).

Ballots will be distributed to members in May, 1980.

Tim Ross
University of Windsor

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 NUC COMMITTEE

1979-1980

The NUC Committee has not met as a group since the Annual Meeting in 1979. This is not to say, however, that the Committee has not been extremely busy fulfilling the mandate given to it some years ago.

Essentially, at that time, three members were asked to investigate and recommend possible schemes for cataloguing maps. At one of the first meetings of the three-member committee, we parted with a unanimous decision to disagree. One thing you can say about this group: it is tenacious. We still disagree on many points. This stubbornness has now led -- in the opinion of some, too slowly -- to a firm agreement on all general principles and an acceptance of compromise for the general weal.

In our years of discussion and planning, we have had many moments when we felt that a final solution, even publication, was imminent, and we have had moments of despair when we had to face the possibility that fulfillment of our purpose was impossible.

Lately, however, with only minor setbacks, we have climbed rapidly towards our goal. The progress culminated in the meeting this year for the formation of the Anglo American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials. At this international meeting, seven of the 13 representatives present were members of NUC, and all other NUC members who had worked towards that moment were there in spirit. Hugo Stibbe led the way, like Moses, and Betty Kidd, whose organization had financed us through all the trials and tribulations, was our staff in our right hand.

There, the analogy ends, and the story takes a new twist. Moses will

report to you himself on our deliverance and on the imminent publication of a manual for the cataloguing of maps, now an international, not a national, concern.

As to the NUC, we are somewhat in limbo. Some of our members are still labouring hard towards the completion of the manual, and will be doing so for some time. Others will be sitting back and cheering for the experts who now carry the burden. We know from the past that all the ACML members will help towards the completion of the manual. The NUC has always been able to operate as a committee representative of the whole; therefore, the association as a whole can feel satisfaction in the Committee's accomplishments.

Under the circumstances, it is likely that the Committee's mandate will change in the future, and this may be the last report. Whatever happens, the years of work can be said to be well spent. What follows lies with the Association.

Kate Donkin
Chairman
NUC Committee

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HISTORICAL MAPS COMMITTEE

1979-1980

*"to perpetuate and popularize the
Canadian cartographic heritage..."*

Production

The Historical Maps Committee had a very productive year. There were three printing runs: one in August, 1979, with seven maps; one in January, 1980, with five maps; and one in April, 1980, with eight maps. A total of 20 new maps brings the current production to 54.

The folio, composed of the first 50 maps, placed in a hard-cover, and accompanied by an introductory page and indexes, is in the final stages of production and should be ready for the 1980 ACML Conference. The purpose behind the production of the folio, which is in effect an atlas of facsimile maps, is to provide for libraries, scholars and collectors the last opportunity to purchase a full set of our maps. There will be 50 of these sets, and they will be sold at \$100 each.

For our clients who have been purchasing ACML maps as they were produced, we will offer the introductory sheets and the hard cover as a special package, so that they too will be able to have a set of maps identical to those described above. The price has not been established at the time of writing, but it is expected to be around \$20.

The Distribution and Sales

At the moment there are three types of distributors:

- the major depots (situated at the University of Western Ontario, London, and the National Map Collection, Ottawa);
- the commercial dealers (eight of them, in three provinces, each selling between 50 and 250 maps each year);
- universities, museums, provincial archives (seven outlets in four provinces);

This means that there is now a total of 17 distributors, an increase from 12 at this time last year. Sales of maps for the last 12 months amounted to over 3,000 copies. Three maps have been completely sold out.

The statistical summaries (Table I) show that the area covered by the facsimile maps reproduced last year is fairly well divided between major Canadian regions: four new maps were produced for the East Coast, two new maps for Quebec, three for Ontario, four for the Prairies, three for the West Coast and two for the Yukon and NWT. We have attempted not to place an overly heavy emphasis on any one region.

TABLE I: Statistical summaries for the 54 facsimile maps produced by the ACML Historical Maps Committee (1978/79 figures are shown in brackets).

<u>Classification criterion</u>	
<u>Predominant geographical area</u>	<u>No. of Maps</u>
World	(1) 2
W. Hemisphere and North America	(5) 5
Canada	(1) 2
East Coast	(6) 10
Quebec	(3) 5
Ontario	(11) 14
Prairies	(2) 6
West Coast	(4) 7
Yukon and NWT	(1) 3
<u>Date of publication</u>	
1500s	(2) 4
1600s	(7) 10
1700s	(14) 17
1800s	(11) 19
1900s	- 4
<u>Sponsoring institution</u>	
ACML	(4) 6
National Map Collection	(2) 3
Universities	(13) 20
Other educational institutions	(2) 2

(continued)

Provincial archives	(5)	10
Museums	(3)	4
Private companies	(4)	6
Private individuals	(1)	3

Location of Sponsors
(other than ACML and NMC)

Newfoundland	(2)	4
New Brunswick	(1)	2
Nova Scotia	(1)	2
Prince Edward Island	(1)	1
Quebec	(1)	2
Ontario	(16)	21
Manitoba	(1)	1
Saskatchewan	(1)	1
Alberta	(2)	4
British Columbia	(3)	5
Yukon		1

Most maps produced last year date from the 1800s (total of eight maps). For the first time we have printed reproductions of early 20th-century maps. There seems to be considerable interest in the cartography of that period.

Seventeen new maps were published in co-operation with a variety of private and public sponsors. This has placed over \$2,500 in the ACML treasury and has also stimulated the distribution of our maps in various parts of Canada. As in the past, the largest group of sponsors is associated with universities (14 of them). Next are the provincial archives (total of ten), followed by private companies and firms, museums, and private individuals. The distribution of sponsors throughout Canada is as interesting and important as the professional composition. By now, we have sponsors in every province, and in the Yukon. Ontario leads the way, followed by British Columbia, Alberta and Newfoundland. This year, for the first time, we had sponsors based in Saskatchewan and the Yukon.

Publicity

Information about ACML maps appears in a number of forms in an ever increasing number of commercial flyers, professional journals, newspapers and other periodicals.

The Urban History Review has printed two descriptive announcements by Edward H. Dahl (Vol. VIII, No. 2, October, 1979, and Vol VIII, No. 3, February, 1980), with a general outline of the Historical Maps Committee's activities, accompanied by five full-page reproductions of urban plans by ACML.

North Star Media Co. and Prestige Publications Co. have prepared special lists of our maps for distribution to their clients.

The Sault Ste. Marie Star, on October 31, 1979, printed a large photograph and a caption, reporting that an ACML map (hand-coloured copy) has

been presented to the Chairman of the Sault Ste. Marie and Area Board of Education. Value of the framed map is indicated to be \$250.

Special events at which ACML maps are displayed and offered for sale also help to publicize the work carried on by the Historical Maps Committee. After the 1979 ACML Conference there were four such events, the first being a joint meeting of the Eastern Historical Geography Association and the Ontario Historical Geographers at Niagara-on-the-Lake, where the displays and sales counter were organized by Olga Slachta, Department of Geography, Brock University.

Maps were also displayed and sold at the Historical Conference at the University of Windsor. This was due to the initiative of Tim Ross, from the Department of Geography at that university.

During the PAC Open House last fall, over 500 maps were distributed to visitors. These were un-numbered and in some cases slightly damaged copies which remain after most printing runs.

In May, 1980, the Conference of the Canadian Society for Eighteenth Century Studies will meet at the University of Western Ontario, and arrangements have been made by local Map Library staff to include in the program a full display of ACML reproductions.

Plans for the Future

Although the Historical Maps Committee has already reached beyond original limits (limits once regarded by some as wishful thinking), there are no reasons, organizational or economic, to curtail the production of facsimile maps.

Financially, the facsimile maps remain the major revenue producer for the Association. The project has vastly increased the visibility of the Association and, through numerous sponsorship links, has broadened our operational base. The Committee feels that it is accomplishing the important aim of "preserving and popularizing the cartographic Canadiana."

The next printing run is planned for August/September 1980, and there are several institutions interested in sponsoring new reproductions of historic maps. Further efforts will be undertaken this year to expand the distribution network in Canada and abroad.

In closing, a sincere word of thanks to all ACML members who have assisted the Historical Maps Committee in one way or another. Special thanks to Ed Dahl, for contacts with sponsors and research at the National Map Collection; to Bruce Weedmark, for distribution of maps from the Ottawa depot; to Tom Nagy and the ACML Executive for continuing encouragement and support.

Serge A. Sauer
Chairman
Historical Maps Committee

COMITE DE LA MICROREPRODUCTION

Du aux nombreux problèmes techniques encourus dans le cadre du programme de microfilmage de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, le président du Comité, Gilles Langelier, a pour ainsi dire négligé les activités du Comité. La bibliographie sur le microfilmage des documents cartographiques n'a pas été complétée durant l'année. Le projet "Basic maps of Canada and the Provinces on microreproduction" a connu peu de progrès mais des possibilités intéressantes s'offrent avec la création de l'Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques. Le rapport du président comprend malgré tout les comptes-rendus de projets qui peuvent intéresser les membres de l'Association.

Programme de microfilm de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans

L'année 1979-80 a été particulièrement désastreuse à cause d'ennuis mécaniques majeurs. Plutôt que de produire des négatifs de qualité inférieure, il a été décidé d'arrêter le microfilmage jusqu'à ce que le problème soit résolu. Il va s'en dire que les échéances prévues pour le microfilmage de certains groupes de cartes n'ont pu être rencontrées. Le problème a finalement été résolu et les responsables du projet espèrent que l'année 1980-81 sera plus productive.

Néanmoins, certains groupes de cartes ont pu être microfilmés. Ainsi, la plupart des cartes de comtés du 19ème siècle qui sont peut-être les cartes les plus en demande existent déjà sous format 105 mm. Un millier de plans de réserves indiennes ont également figuré au programme de cette année par anticipation à une demande accrue de copies lors de la publication des volumes décrivant ces plans. Une expérience a été tentée cette année soit le microfilmage de documents dont l'original ne sera pas conservé. Ainsi quelques 600 plans récents de villes et de municipalités seront vraisemblablement redistribués aux archives des provinces après avoir été microfilmés. Cette décision a été prise en tenant compte de la faible valeur documentaire (relative) de ces plans et des problèmes que posent leur conservation permanente (ces plans sont imprimés sur du papier instable). Le microfilm deviendra donc le seul document qui sera enregistré et catalogué.

Plus tôt dans l'année, une entente fut conclue avec les Services centraux du microfilm dans le but d'offrir un service de copies diazoïques aux institutions qui en feront la demande. A cause des coûts administratifs, il a été décidé d'établir un coût initial de \$10 par commande plus 50¢ pour chaque copie diazoïque. Les commandes doivent être payées à l'avance et le chèque fait au nom du Receveur-général du Canada. La préparation de la commande débute aussitôt que le paiement est reçu. Pour éviter les délais, il est préférable de s'assurer du nombre exact des copies diazoïques déjà disponibles. Ce service ne s'applique qu'aux cartes faisant partie de groupes déjà microfilmés. De toute évidence, il est préférable de communiquer avec le personnel de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans avant d'envoyer un chèque.

Plans d'assurance-incendie sur diapositives couleur 70 mm

La Commission de la capitale nationale a entrepris récemment le projet de photographier en couleur tous les volumes de plans d'assurance de la région d'Ottawa-Hull. Plus de 1,000 pages de plans d'assurance couvrant en gros la période 1878-1922 ont été reproduites sur diapositive 70 mm. Ce format non-conventionnel de diapositives est largement utilisé par les photographes de la CCN non seulement pour les documents cartographiques mais également pour photographier les édifices publics et divers événements à caractère public. Il présente l'avantage de pouvoir visualiser à l'oeil nu le document sans trop de difficultés.

Chaque plan a été photographié à deux reprises: la première diapositive sera conservée par la Commission de la capitale nationale pour leur propre usage; la seconde sera éventuellement transférée à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans où elle servira à la consultation dans la salle de recherche, ce qui permettra d'abandonner presque complètement l'utilisation des plans originaux. La division devra cependant acheter un appareil de lecture conçu pour ce format de diapositive. Selon les responsables du projet, le film utilisé ne permet cependant pas la duplication.

Toujours selon les responsables du projet, la réalisation a été facile et peu coûteuse étant donné l'uniformité des plans d'assurance.

Recherche sur la minituarisation des matériaux de reproduction

La Direction des levés et de la Cartographie, Ministère de l'Energie des Mines et des Ressources a entrepris un projet de recherche dans le but de trouver une solution à long terme à la conservation des matériaux de reproduction qui consistent en diverses séries de grands négatifs servant à la production d'une carte. Ce projet a été décrit en détail par Jean-Paul Raymond, responsable du laboratoire de recherche sur les matériaux, Division de la reproduction et de la distribution lors d'une conférence tenue le 14 décembre 1979 à Ottawa.

Le but du projet est clairement défini par les responsables:

Actuellement la méthode en vigueur pour reproduire les cartes imprimées est l'utilisation de matériaux grandeur nature. Or pour protéger des sommes considérables de temps et d'argent dans l'éventualité d'un désastre, nous devons copier chaque négatif à sa grandeur originale et l'entreposer dans un local à cet effet. Il va sans dire que cette méthode de conservation devient extrêmement coûteuse autant du point de vue argent que d'espace d'entreposage.

La solution recherchée est donc de réduire au maximum les matériaux de reproductions pour l'entreposage tout en conservant la résolution maximale c'est-à-dire d'être capable de produire à partir de la micro-image une copie exacte et précise. Le volume de documents à être miniaturisé est considérable: selon Jean-Paul Raymond, il y aurait un total de 11,389 cartes avec chacune 15 négatifs (overlays) ce qui représente 170,385 documents.

Les premières recherches ont été effectuées à partir de 1963. Des tests ont été faits avec le format 35 mm sur carte-fenêtre. Les résultats furent très décevants à cause de la très faible résolution obtenue. Une dizaine

d'années plus tard, l'amélioration de la qualité des lentilles et du film disponibles a permis d'obtenir de meilleurs résultats en utilisant le format 70 mm, mais encore là sans rencontrer les exigences requises. En 1977, la décision d'utiliser un plus grand format a été prise puisqu'avec un plus faible degré de réduction, on est assuré d'une plus grande qualité de reproduction. Le format 105 mm fut choisi mais les appareils de prises de vue 105 mm disponibles commercialement furent jugés insatisfaisants. Des tests furent finalement réalisés en utilisant une lentille du type employé par la NASA, montée sur une caméra cartographique (graphic camera) spécialement modifiée. Les résultats furent cette fois jugés satisfaisants.

Lors de la conférence, il restait plusieurs étapes à franchir avant que le projet ne devienne réalité. Il sera intéressant de suivre le développement de cet projet.

Gilles Langelier
Président
Comité de la Microreproduction

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COMITE SUR LE DROIT D'AUTEUR

N'eût été la réception récente d'un condensé des mémoires soumis en réponse à l'étude intitulée Le droit d'auteur au Canada -- Propositions pour la révision de la Loi, le responsable du Comité aurait eu la tâche facile. Ce Condensé des Observations apporte si l'on peut dire de l'eau au moulin.

Ce condensé a été expédié à tous les partis intéressés qui ont soumis des mémoires au ministère de la Consommation et des Corporations. Selon le Dr. Fenton Hay, directeur de la Recherche et Affaires internationales au ministère, "l'objet de ce condensé est de bien traduire toute la gamme des observations contenues dans les mémoires reçues par Consommation et Corporations Canada." Le ministère a reçu et examiné 116 mémoires dont 21 provenaient du secteur de la bibliothéconomie et des archives.

Les commentaires de l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes ne portaient que spécifiquement sur les recommandations relatives aux documents cartographiques. Il est évidemment impossible à ce stage-ci de dire si ces commentaires auront quelque effet dans la préparation d'une nouvelle loi. Il est cependant rassurant de voir que les opinions émises dans le rapport de l'Association étaient partagées par plusieurs autres organismes. La préparation d'un nouveau texte de loi tenant compte des commentaires reçues devraient logiquement être la prochaine étape, mais de savoir quand cette nouvelle étape sera franchie est une toute autre question.

Gilles Langelier
Président
Comité sur le droit d'auteur

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REPORTS

THE CENTRE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND STUDIES MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The map collection of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies was begun in 1964 and now contains about 300 maps of Newfoundland, Labrador and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. There are a few facsimiles and reproductions in the collection, but most of the maps are originals.

In order to establish some limits within which to plan and collect, it was decided some five years ago that the Centre would concentrate on building up the best possible collection of Newfoundland, Labrador and St. Pierre and Miquelon maps from before 1900. The map library of the Geography Department at Memorial University collects maps from after 1900, and it is hoped that some day the two collections will be amalgamated.

With the co-operation of the Geography Department, about 200 of the oldest and most valuable maps in the collection have been de-acidified, mounted on acid-free board and encapsulated in Mylar. The ETV Division at Memorial is now photographing the collection, and the negatives resulting from this project will be lodged in a fire-proof safe and used to fill requests for copies.

The Centre's collection has outgrown its original scheme of arrangement and badly needs proper cataloguing. It is hoped that this can be undertaken when the new Canadian Rules for Cataloguing Maps become available.

Anne Hart

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HISTORICAL MAP SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The society has been quite active this year, with meetings every second month, and with a series of lectures given for the University of British Columbia's Centre for Continuing Education. This is the second series the society has sponsored, this one on map collecting. In 1976, a series on the mapping of British Columbia was given simultaneously at UBC and at the University of Victoria.

The map collecting course has about a dozen registrants, and they have shown a lot of enthusiasm. Dr. A.L. Farley, a society member and professor of geography at UBC, began the series with an illustrated introduction to historical cartography.

The second session was inspired by the Canadian Cartographic Association's Conference in Toronto last year, where a panel of map collectors and dealers discussed their collections or businesses and how they first became involved

with maps. The B.C. version was chaired by Maureen Wilson, with panelists Colin Minchington and J.E. (Gene) Horvath (collectors), Eric Butler and Stephen Lunsford (dealers), and Frances Woodward (UBC Library). This was a very successful session and many interesting and valuable points were raised, including the fact that maps often form an important part of a book, and if one has a map which has come from a book, one ought to try to acquire the book as well.

Sherrill Kautz, conservator with the Vancouver City Archives talked about various preservation techniques, and the collectors were given a number of useful "do's and don'ts."

Frances Woodward gave a session on map collecting, sources and resources, and on recording of collections.

The final evening featured a display of maps from UBC's Historical Map Collection, and members of the class were invited to bring some maps of their own to a "show and tell" session. Most of the class seemed to enjoy the series, and some enquired about future series, and about joining the society.

In September, Tomas Bartroli spoke to the society about some of the myths and mistakes in the mapping of the Pacific Northwest. In November, Richard Malinski talked about John Purdy's map of Cabotia, and in January, Frances Woodward spoke on mapping the Kootenay District.

The annual meeting was held in March, and Frances Woodward spoke about Fire Insurance Plans. In May, the society will have a joint meeting with the Canadian Society for Asian Arts, when Basil Stuart Stubbs will speak on Japanese maps.

Frances Woodward
President
Historical Map Society of B.C.

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THE MAP COLLECTION
SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

The Geography Department at Saint Mary's University, Halifax, is relatively new and small. The map library was established only in 1974, the first acquisitions being the maps previously held in the University's main library.

The map library has four private study carrels, one light table, a large seminar table and an office for the cartographer/map librarian. Altogether,

we have approximately 90 square metres of space. For map storage, we have 12 cabinets, each containing 10 drawers. A rough estimate of our present holdings is 15,000 items.

Our collection depends partly on the departmental budget, and partly on much appreciated donations. The National Map Collection Redistribution program has been extremely useful to us, and the Dalhousie University Map Library has sent us duplicates and superseded items which have greatly increased our collection. As those responsible for other small libraries will know, every little bit helps.

Since Dalhousie's Map Library is not only in the same city, but in close proximity to our own, we are trying to complement each other's collections. Dalhousie is concentrating mainly on North and South America and Africa, while we are focussing our attention on Western Europe and Asia (the latter to buttress Saint Mary's Asian Studies program).

Approximately half of our current holdings were acquired as a direct result of our Canada Map Depository status. We have several general and topical atlases and geography-related text books, most of them donations as it is difficult to procure funds for such items. We also have gazetteers for Nova Scotia and many Asian countries.

Besides complementing Dalhousie's collection, we are trying to adapt our acquisitions to the course emphasis of our department (i.e., marine and coastal studies, the Atlantic region, and urban and regional development).

Future plans are to expand our large-scale urban coverage from Nova Scotian cities only, to cover the whole of the Maritimes, and we will be keeping a lookout for any new thematic maps published on the area. As in the past, we will continue to fill any holes in our Canadian topographical map coverage, and we would also like to continue with our 1:50,000 Western European and 1:250,000 Asian coverage.

In the past few years, I feel our usefulness both to the campus community and to the public has grown. This, as other map librarians know, is very rewarding and will hopefully assure future growth.

Dawn Allen
Map Librarian/Cartographer
Department of Geography
Saint Mary's University

CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING

MEETING

National Library, Ottawa

April 9, 1980

In preparation for the April meeting of the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC), comments were submitted on behalf of ACML on the following items:

1. The National Library's interpretation and application of rules in chapters 22 and 23 of the AACR II (to be published in National Library News);
2. The ISBD(CP) Component Parts (formerly ISBD(AN) Analytics);
3. The IFLA proposal on the Form and Structure of Corporate Headings;
4. The Concise AACR II (Part 2);
5. The Library of Congress' proposal for cataloguing early printed books.

In addition, cartographic examples were prepared for inclusion in the ISBD(CP). These were a joint submission of the ACML and the National Map Collection.

The meeting was chaired by Dr. Ronald Hagler, and under discussion were the documents listed above and the CCC/ASTED seminar, the submissions by the law librarians on problems of uniform titles and corporate headings, and by the Canadian Association of Music Libraries on corporate headings, the FC classification for Canadian history, and recent developments with the CONSER project.

CCC/ASTED Seminar

The seminar on AACR II will take place April 10-11, 1980 in Montreal.

ISBD(CP)

The first draft has been completed, and there have been significant changes from the working copy, not all for the better. Both the National Library and ACML/NMC prepared examples as additions to the draft, and in the process discovered that a lot of revision is necessary before the document is workable. The examples and accompanying comments will be forwarded to the Canadian representative for the next meeting of the working group in May.

Concise AACR II

The first draft of the Concise AACR II has also been completed. Copies of the final chapters and the appendices were handed out during the course of the meeting, and discussion focussed on the intended audience. Professors from library schools, and teachers of librarian technician courses stated that they would not use it in their courses, preferring to use the full AACR II text. However, some members expressed the opinion that school

libraries, and people with no formal training in library science would find it helpful. Concern was again voiced that records substantially different from those produced by the full code would result.

IFLA - Form and Structure on Corporate Headings

Perhaps one of the discussions of most concern and significance to ACML was that relating to geographic names. The IFLA document on corporate headings states that the vernacular form of the name is to be used. This is in direct contrast to AACR II, rule 23.2A, which prefers the English form. Despite this and other differences between the two documents, CCC approved the IFLA document in principle with the hope that it will stimulate the move towards international standardization.

National Library Policy

On somewhat the same theme, the National Library, in consultation with the National Map Collection, has prepared a policy statement on AACR II, rule 23, for Canadian place names. A search for current works other than official gazetteers to cite as sources for the English form of names was unsuccessful; all of the works examined having drawbacks due either to lack of currency, comprehensiveness, or consistency.

The National Library policy states that the only source for Canadian place names is the Gazetteer of Canada and the Répertoire toponymique du Québec, and their supplements. The approved form is to be used unless there is an authorized form in both French and English: in that case, the English form is to be preferred. In practical terms, this means that the vernacular (official form) will be used for Canadian place names. This policy also reflects the legal restraints of the National Library, in that all national institutions are required to use the names established by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

For Chapter 22 (headings for persons), the CCC was asked by the National Library for guidance on several problems. It was agreed that:

1. A name appearing in parentheses, such as a nickname, or a married woman's own given names, are to be regarded as the preferred form;
2. A diminutive of a name (e.g., Jim/James) should be treated as a category under 23.2A (fullness of name);
3. "Standard" abbreviations such as Wm. should be spelled out;
4. The rule for names of Spanish married women should be interpreted to conform to the rule for the names of Spanish men.

Library of Congress - Proposal on Early Printed Books

The comments submitted by various members of the CCC have been collated into one document and will be forwarded to the Library of Congress.

Microforms

Another problem discussed by the CCC concerns a movement in the U.S. to revert to AACR I practice for cataloguing microforms. In AACR I, the original was catalogued, and a note made that the item in hand was not the original,

but a microform, facsimile, etc. In AACR II, the policy of cataloguing the item in hand prevailed for all materials, and so a microform is catalogued as such. Members of the committee, when polled, agreed that the AACR II policy should continue, and the chairman, Ron Hagler, who is a member of the Joint Steering Committee for AACR II, will carry this view to that body.

Classification

Additions and changes to the FC classification for Canadian history were presented. These will be published in the National Library News along with additions and changes to the Canadian List of Subject Headings. The National Library welcomes comments and suggestions and has been concerned by the derth of such (1).

Other Business

CONSER: The National Library and the Library of Congress are in the process of deciding jointly what bibliographic elements should be included at the various levels of bibliographic description.

The reconstituted Joint Steering Committee for AACR II will be meeting in Vancouver, June 5-6, 1980. In preparation for this meeting, Dr. Hagler will be drawing up a list of inconsistencies in AACR II.

The next meeting of the CCC will be held in February, 1981.

Velma Parker
ACML Representative

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(1) Send comments to: Office of Bibliographic Standards, National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N4.

PUBLICATIONS

REVIEWS

The New Oxford Atlas, prepared by the Cartographic Department of the Oxford University Press (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1978, Rev. Ed., 202 pp., \$34.95) ISBN 0 19 211572 3.

The New Oxford Atlas, first published in 1975 and subsequently revised in 1978, supersedes the earlier Oxford Atlas published by Oxford University Press in 1951.

The atlas is divided into five major sections. Three pages are devoted to maps of the oceans; there are six pages of physical environment maps; 80 pages of topographic maps; 16 pages of thematic maps; and an 86-page gazetteer in the last section. In addition, there is a short, but extremely useful, section dealing with map projections and scale errors.

Detailed comparison of these various sections in the 1975 and 1978 editions demonstrates there have been few changes in the later edition. Both atlases are the same size and length; the wording of the preface in each is identical, and there are absolutely no changes to any of the thematic maps. The ocean maps and the physical environment maps remain the same, except that place names have been revised where necessary.

The ocean maps are all very small-scale (1:25 million to 1:50 million). They depict generalized bathymetry, major ocean currents, zones of geotectonic activity and sea-ice information, and they seem rather cluttered, and not very informative. Surprisingly, there is no map of the Arctic Ocean.

The physical environment maps, at a scale of 1:25 million, represent an attempt to illustrate the relationships of climate to relief, and of relief to geology. This is a very worthwhile objective, but, unfortunately, the visual effect of these maps is one of chaos. Red climatic boundary lines criss-cross about the continents over a maze of green vegetation symbols, grey structural symbols, and eight relief tints. Land information includes major rivers, cities larger than 100,000, railways, international boundaries and climatic classification symbols consisting of various combinations of letters and numerals. One of the most visually displeasing and difficult maps to decipher is that of Eurasia on page 11.

The maps in the topographic series, however, are more effective. Relief is shown by means of layer tinting, the layer intervals having been selected "to show up the major physical features of the country or continent to the best advantage." For example, the dark brown tint on the map of the British Isles represents altitudes between 2,800 and 4,000 feet (layer intervals are also given in metric units), whereas on the map of southern Asia and the Alps, it represents the altitudinal range from 10,000 to 14,000 feet. On all

topographic maps, the scale is very clearly stated as a representative fraction, and the projection is identified.

A great deal of effort has been spent on the updating of the topographic maps and the gazetteer. Using reference works such as the U.N. Demographic Yearbook, The Statesman's Yearbook, Philip's Geographical Digest and others, the editors have ensured that such recent political name changes as Dahomey to Benin, Spanish Sahara to Western Sahara, and Saigon to Ho Chi Minh City have been documented in the atlas. Other revisions include the addition of recently established cease-fire lines (in Cyprus and the Sinai), the demarcation of new internal political boundaries (in Sudan and Nigeria), and the addition of alternate political names such as Kampuchea for Cambodia and Krung Thep for Bangkok.

The editorial staff devoted far less attention to revising the topographic maps in terms of newly constructed roads and railways. Changes to existing communication networks are catalogued bi-monthly in the Hungarian publication, Cartactual. However, very few revisions of this nature have been made in The New Oxford Atlas; for example, the new expressway from Pouilly-en-Auxois to Dijon in France (documented in 1977) is not shown.

The geographic coverage provided by this atlas is not evenly balanced. Just as a Rand McNally or a Hammond atlas emphasizes maps of the United States, in much the same way this atlas concentrates on geographic coverage of Europe and, in particular, Great Britain. There are, for example, ten pages devoted to the British Isles (as well as several excellent thematic maps), 17 map-pages of European nations other than Britain, and only ten of North America. The scale of the European maps varies from 1:1 million to 1:4 million, whereas the North American maps have been printed at a smaller scale (1:5 million to 1:8 million).

While this kind of geographic imbalance is understandable in a British publication, it is more difficult to follow the logic behind the choice of urbanized areas selected for enlargement within the atlas. There are inset enlargements for the Bosphorus (scale for this map is given by means of a bar graph only), Cape Town (1:400,000), Rand Goldfields (1:1 million), the Mississippi Delta, including New Orleans (1:500,000) and the Panama Canal area (1:800,000). There are no special enlargements for such premier cities as Paris, New York, Calcutta or Moscow.

The maps in the thematic section are disappointing in that not one of them has been revised from the 1975 edition. There are ten thematic maps of the world on seven pages. These maps, drawn at a scale of 1:88 million and smaller, cover a bare minimum of topics including various climatic elements, rural land use/vegetation, population (past and future), and population distribution and growth.

The gazetteer is an index to the towns and topographical features shown on the maps and appears to be quite complete. Countries, major dependencies and areas of special sovereignty are in bold type, followed by a brief description of status, capital, area and population.

All recent name changes are referenced in the gazetteer from the old name to the new. One could not expect that in an index consisting of over 50,000

entries there would be no errors. There are a few. Central African Republic has been listed, even though this country has been renamed Central African Empire. (This nation has been correctly named in the map section.) The city of Burlington, Ontario (population 104,000), is not listed in the gazetteer, nor is it mapped.

The publishers of The New Oxford Atlas do not claim to have produced a detailed, comprehensive world atlas nor have they done so. This is a first-class general world atlas, ideal for the school library, small public library, or in the home. As a reference tool, its major drawbacks are its limited thematic treatment and the inadequate scale of the topographic maps. On the other hand, the cartographic excellence of the topographic maps, the thoroughness of their revision, and the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the gazetteer greatly enhance the utility of this atlas and make it a worthwhile companion to other, more detailed world atlases.

It is doubtful, however, whether a library which possesses the 1975 publication need acquire this revised edition. More thorough revision of the thematic maps and the incorporation of more timely census data would certainly justify the purchase of later revised edition.

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Atlas of British Columbia: People, Environment and Resource Use, by Albert L. Farley (Vancouver, B.C., University of British Columbia Press, 1979, 136 pp., \$45) ISBN 0 7748 0092 5.

Professor Farley, a member of the Geography Department at the University of British Columbia, has worked since 1975 with a team of more than 30 people to produce this Atlas of British Columbia. The volume contains 61 maps, divided into the three areas indicated by the sub-title. Eleven maps deal with the people of the province, 15 cover the environment, 35 are devoted to resource use. Each map is accompanied by a page of text providing supplementary information, often with cross references to other maps. Each page of text includes photographs and indicates basic data sources for that topic as a guide to further study. Finally, there is a five-page "Historical and Statistical Summary" which provides "a quick reference to commonly sought facts" and supplements the maps and texts. The atlas measures 28x36 centimetres and is well printed on good quality paper.

The majority of maps in the atlas cover the entire province at the following scales: 1:16 million (single map per page); 1:9 million (two maps per page); and 1:12 million (four maps per page). Some of the maps are enhanced by an inset of southwestern British Columbia at 1:3 million. Professor Farley presents information on a province-wide basis and does not use any regional maps of British Columbia or urban areas. The stated purpose of the inset map of southwestern British Columbia is to "provide a larger scale for the most visually congested part of the map." Unfortunately, the 1:16 million base map is not contained within the borders of the sheet, a pity since the entire map could have been lowered a fraction to eliminate this unsightly bleeding.

It is pointless to deal with each map included in the atlas: such an exercise would merely produce a catalogue of the contents. It is more useful to try to convey something of the overall flavour and style of the publication. For example, the Environment maps in the second section convey information through the use of colour, while the maps in the People and Resource Use sections rely heavily on graduated circles and pie charts. These symbols are printed on the maps and tend to obscure underlying details. Many of the maps would have benefitted from the use of transparent inks for the graduated circles (as in the Economic Atlas of Ontario, 1969, plates 8-30). The 1976 map of population gives the impression of British Columbia's population crowded into the southwestern corner of the province but, unless one has recourse to another map, the inset fails to provide any clear understanding of the spatial organization of the various communities. Pie charts have been extensively used to present information throughout the atlas.

Professor Farley was one of the cartographic editors of the British Columbia Atlas of Resources which appeared in 1956. In the introduction to the present atlas, he states that "it was clear that the new atlas could not be limited to a mere updating of the 1956 production." Despite this admirable statement, the new Atlas of British Columbia does appear to be just a second edition of the 1956 work, rather than a bold, innovative presentation. There is nothing wrong with updating the 1956 atlas, of course, but it is unfortunate that the opportunity to produce a more dynamic atlas was not taken.

All the maps in the atlas cover the entire province, but the atlas could have been improved, and its value to potential users increased, if specific maps of some of the province's regions and urban areas had been included. Many regional atlases devote some space to specific areas within the region, so that urban areas can be analyzed in greater detail. Examples of this are seen in the Atlas of Oregon (Eugene, University of Oregon, 1976, pp. 40-55), which provides regional urban analyses for a number of areas within the state. The Economic Atlas of Ontario (Toronto, University of Toronto Press for the Government of Ontario, 1969) also provides information on urban centres in the province. It should be noted that each of these books provides the urban information in addition to covering the entire region. Another example of this type of analysis is provided by the excellent map published by Urban Affairs Canada and Environment Canada, "Georgia Strait Urban Region," cartography by Louis Skoda.

In summary, it should be noted that the Atlas of British Columbia is a success in as far as it goes, but it is unfortunate that it does not go further. However, this atlas will assist its user to discover "spatial insights to a better understanding of British Columbia." The pity is that the 1979 atlas has turned out to be a static compilation of data about British Columbia, rather than a dynamic synthesis of information. Essentially, it looks back to past triumphs, rather than forward to new challenges. Despite these drawbacks, it is a work of reliable scholarship which deserves a place on the shelves of any library.

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Yukon Land Resource and Inventory Atlas, compiled by F.F. Slaney & Co. Ltd. (Whitehorse, Y.T., Government of the Yukon, 1979, 3 vols., \$650 -- individual sheets available separately).

This three-volume companion to the Yukon Land and Resource Inventory: Bibliographic Index is not to be confused with the type of resource atlas represented by the recently published Atlas of British Columbia. For this volume makes no attempt to map resources as such, but rather attempts to outline or pinpoint geographic areas which correspond to various resource and inventory studies. The 46 1:250,000 NTS map sheets of the Yukon were used as a base for the atlas, though one sheet covering only 20 square miles was omitted.

The bibliographic references representing various studies have been assigned to one or more of 23 subject categories which are combined into 11 larger subject groupings, with 11 maps for each of the 46 NTS map sheets.

Relevant bibliographic references are listed in the margins of the appropriate map sheets, and the study boundaries in question are mapped. The references listed in the bibliographic index, on the map margins, and those actually mapped are linked by numerical codes. A researcher can thus, by looking at any given map sheet, immediately determine what studies have been completed in a specified area with reference to 11 different subjects. For complete bibliographic data, the numerical code can be used to find the full citation in the bibliographic index.

Not only does this map format provide a powerful geographic-cum-subject index to the report literature; in combination with the Land Use Information Series prepared by the Department of Environment for Indian and Northern Affairs, and through judicious use and interpretation of the data mapped, it also provides researchers and resource planners with a valuable reference tool on which to base resource use and development decisions.

The Yukon Land Resource and Inventory Atlas contains a number of blank sheets and reports which are listed in the map margins as "general and unmapped" (over two-thirds of the references in some instances). These betray some of the basic problems of this geographic approach to report literature, but do not detract from the overall usefulness of the atlas. Some of the problems are outlined below:

- 1) Many studies and reports are not geographically dependent, or have no particular geographic orientation. "Native peoples" is only one of several subject categories where geography is often incidental to the subject matter. Many of these studies, therefore, are merely listed and unmapped.
- 2) All studies and reports which have been conducted in definable geographic areas cannot be equally well represented on base maps drawn according to a single scale. For example, there is one geological report that includes a large area of the Yukon, and the researcher is forced to scan 39 map sheets spread over the three volumes in order to determine the boundaries of the study. On the other hand, some studies comprising an area of a few square miles are simply shown by a dot on the map.

- 3) It is difficult, if not impossible, to determine exact geographic boundaries for many reports, especially those which deal with geographic areas in gross terms, such as the "southern" or the "eastern half." This has made it necessary for the authors of the atlas to map only portions or chapters of reports containing definite delineation or, where even this is not available, simply to list the report in the "general and unmapped" category of presumably appropriate map margins.

Where reports are of a general nature and listed in the margins of the various topographic sheets, one wonders if the same results could not have been obtained at less expense merely by listing the reports by subject under the appropriate NTS sheet number. That would not have allowed, however, for the benefits derived from the more precise mapping which is possible for many of the reports. Data shown in the form of tables, or maps showing historic sites and trails, etc., would also be missed and would seriously impede the usefulness of this geographic approach.

By considering the atlas as a simple guide to the report literature (which is all that it ever claimed to be), it might be argued that the authors took a short-cut route to producing a "true" resource atlas for the Yukon. It might have been more valuable to map actual data contained in the reports, rather than simply map the areas studied.

However, the type of data mapped must be considered in its own right and on the basis of usefulness to those for whom it was intended. Each type of atlas can be used to solve different kinds of problems and is published in response to differing needs. The concept of mapping the literature is an interesting and valid one which deserves further study. The Yukon Land Resource and Inventory Atlas is by no means perfect, but with the continued addition of entries, a reassessment of some of the basic problems, and the addition of brief abstracts to the citations in the bibliographic index, it may well prove its worth (\$650 a copy) to the many resource planners and researchers for whom it is intended.

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Directory of Map Collections in Australia, by N.M. Rauchle and P.A.G. Alonso
(Canberra, National Library of Australia, 1977, 2nd Ed., 85 pp., \$4.50 Aus.)
ISBN 0 642 99098 0.

This Second Edition of the Directory of Map Collections in Australia provides, as did its predecessor, national, continent-wide insight into a field which, in the words of G. Chandler, Director-General of the National Library of Australia, "has traditionally been an unfamiliar one to most librarians" (Preface, p. v). To that extent at least, there has been a similarity between the general situation in the realm of map librarianship in North America and in Australia.

The basic material of the directory is supplemented by sections on the principal mapping authorities in Australia, as well as information on government and commercial map publishers throughout the country. This publication is, therefore, a compact, comprehensive national reference source, more so than the Canadian (1), or U.S./Canadian (2) directories, which have limited their coverage strictly to map collection entries.

The information shows a very different approach and format from that adopted by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML) where, for example, the compilers have refrained from accepting entries for collections which have not indicated the size of their holdings. According to our hard-earned experience, the institutions which are hesitant to disclose the numerical strength of their collection are either embarrassed to admit the miniscule extent of their holdings, or they have been indifferent to cartographic material and have never assessed, even approximately, the number of maps they possess. One could add that in reporting map quantities, it is appropriate to use some generally accepted terms rather than colourful, but vague descriptions like "17 3/4 shelf feet storage of printed sheets" (p. 15).

In the Australian directory, about 50% of all entries have no information relative to the size of a collection. The yearly accessions, which serve as an indication of the growth of a collection and suggest to what extent a user may expect to find up-to-date material, are also not listed. It is difficult, therefore, on the strength of this publication alone, to envisage and gauge future development of Australian map collections.

If one considers only the collections which have indicated the size of their holdings, it would appear that the majority of these fall into the medium and small category. About 20 are in the category of 10,000 to 50,000 maps, some 50 in the 1,000 to 10,000 group, and some 30 have fewer than 1,000 maps each. However, there are about ten libraries with holdings of over 50,000 maps, the National Library of Australia being the largest with 330,000 maps, 1,500 atlases, and 500,000 air photographs.

An interesting feature of the Australian family of map libraries is that the governmental institutions, and various Commonwealth and State departments and commissions account for over 60% of all listings. In Canada, similar institutions comprise only 30% of the collections listed in the ACML Directory.

This imbalance may be responsible for what appears to be an unusually cumbersome access to Australian collections. While in Canada access to a map library "by appointment only" would be sure to make the professional life a map curator or a librarian difficult, in Australia such regulations appear to be the rule, rather than the exception. Over 50% of all collections listed in the Australian directory require prior notice from potential users and clearly state that the access to the material is "by appointment." A further 10% suggest that written enquiries be directed to certain designated people -- mostly head librarians or directors of institutions -- and others request "readers' tickets for detailed studies." All this seems to be overly restrictive, considering that in Canada fewer than 10% of map collections indicate any restrictions of access at all.

On the other hand, a Canadian reader will be surprised that numerous governmental agencies in Australia not only list their working collections

of maps, but permit researchers some access, albeit "by appointment." Anyone who has tried to obtain cartographic information from working collections of federal or provincial institutions in Canada knows the difficulties encountered not only in gaining the access to maps, but in establishing that such working collections exist, and in obtaining the proper permission to use these resources from someone at the top of the administrative ladder. This important feature of the Australian directory must be a real boon to academic and business researchers.

The Second Edition of the Directory of Map Collections in Australia shows the considerable process of organization and resource-awareness which is taking place on that continent. (It is in this context that the numerical information would be very interesting.) We are witnessing the development of geographically hierarchical directories, with Walter W. Ristow's World Directory at the top (3), followed by national or continental directories, such as those produced by the ACML, the Geography and Map Division of SLA, and by our Australian colleagues, and followed by regional listings, such as the one produced by Professor John V. Bergen (4). This inevitably leads to greater international co-operation, improvement of communications, and more efficient use of available resources. In the process, the directories of map libraries themselves will be improving in quality and, while retaining some national and regional traits, will tend to develop certain common characteristics and to conform to certain common standards.

This may be an appropriate place to note, as a post-script, that one of the new projects approved by the ACML Executive is the production of the Fourth Edition of the Directory of Canadian Map Collections. Reflecting the large and vibrant group of Canadian map libraries, the new directory will benefit from ACML's own experience, and from the experience of others, in the development of service to the national and international communities.

Serge A. Sauer
Map Curator
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario

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- (1) Dubreuil, Lorraine, comp., Directory of Canadian Map Collections (Ottawa, Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 1977, 3rd Ed.).
 - (2) Carrington, David K., and Stephenson, Richard W., comp., Map Collections in the United States and Canada: A Directory (New York, Special Libraries Association, 1978, 3rd Ed.).
 - (3) Ristow, Walter W., ed., World Directory of Map Collections (München, Verlag Dokumentation, 1976).
 - (4) Bergen, John V., Map Collections in Midwestern Universities and Colleges (Macomb, Western Illinois University, 1973).

Canada -- Energy: The National Atlas of Canada (Ottawa, Surveys & Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines & Resources, 1978, 5th Ed., available in French and English, MCR 4002, 101.5x144.5 cm, \$2.50).

This one sheet compendium of Canada's energy resources brings together a vast array of information previously found only on a number of individual maps.

Seven maps of Canada are arranged on the sheet which shows energy flows, coal and uranium, electricity, petroleum and natural gas, solar energy, wind energy, and heating degree days. Interspersed among the maps, are explanatory notes, bibliographic sources and statistical information presented in tables, pie charts and bar graphs, to show energy consumption, electric power plant capacity, and energy demand. An inset map of the world comparing energy consumption and population is also included.

That is a lot of information, but the spacious layout clearly separates each topic and helps the viewer's eye to travel systematically around the sheet.

A careful selection of colour schemes and map scales is required if such a wide range of information is to be presented graphically in a concise and understandable form, and this publication succeeds in doing both. The seven maps of Canada are printed in five different scales ranging from 1:35 million to 1:7.5 million, the scales appropriately chosen to illustrate as effectively as possible each topic. A variety of conventional cartographic methods have been used to depict the information on the seven maps. The light grey background of the entire sheet provides a good visual contrast for both the graphs, which are printed in strong, distinctive colours, and the more subtle range of colours used on the mapped segments.

Both maps and graphs have been constructed to portray an analytic view of energy production and consumption across the country, rather than simply to display location and distribution. Symbols in proportional sizes, and various shapes and colours have been effectively used to help achieve this result.

A notable feature from a reference viewpoint is the inclusion of both scale and date (for topics with time-limited validity) with each map on the sheet. A table of imperial and metric equivalents has also been provided at the top of the sheet to assist the viewer in the conversion of the energy measurements used on the maps and graphs since not all values are expressed in metric terms.

Only a few criticisms can be directed at this superb publication. The first complaint lies with the format. The sheet, measuring 101.5x144.5 cm., is cumbersome for desk use, yet the information is too finely detailed to use it as a wall map. Posting on a display board where the entire sheet can be closely examined seems to be the only solution. This sheet is an example, however, of the sheets to be issued in the 5th Edition of the National Atlas of Canada. Unfortunately, at this size, users will have to contend with several drawers of maps and will require a large working area for viewing. Unless the entire atlas is produced at a reasonable size for desk use, a reluctance to use the unwieldy maps will detract from their overall usefulness.

Secondly, the viewer may wonder why the northern territorial limits of Canada, extending to the pole, are outlined above each map when no information

extends beyond the land mass.

Lastly, on two specific maps: the inclusion of place names would be helpful to identify the sites pinpointed by the wedge-shaped symbols on the electricity map; and, on the coal and uranium map, the grey shade delimiting "areas favourable for uranium mineralization" tends to merge with and become an extension of the grey background of the sheet.

Despite these few problems, this publication has already proven to be a valuable reference item which no library should be without.

Janet Allin
Map Library
York University
Toronto, Ontario

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1:25,000 Scale Metric Topographic Map of Lake Placid, New York and 1:25,000 Scale Orthophotoquad (Reston, Va., U.S. Geological Survey, 1978 and 1976, plastic case with 2 sheets, 61x102 cm. each, 4473-231-T25, \$2, and orthophotoquad, 4473-231-Q25, \$1.25).

It seems that the U.S. Geological Survey knows something that the rest of the country is not admitting, i.e., that the United States is one day soon going metric. In view of the metric fiasco here in Canada where it will probably take a generation to replace large stocks of topographic sheets in schools and other places, the U.S.G.S. metrication appears timely.

The Lake Placid topographic map at 1:25,000 is in a new 7.5 by 15 minutes format being produced to cover the entire United States. The questionnaire which accompanies this map suggests that coverage of most of the U.S. is now available in this format. Since the maps are drawn at a 1:25,000 scale, there is wisdom in this larger double format compared to the former single sheets.

The large scale gives the impression of much detail, but the 10-metre contour interval is, in fact, less detailed in relief than the Canadian 25-foot, 1:50,000 series. Having seen 1:62,500 U.S. maps with 20-foot intervals which successfully illustrated areas of relief similar to the one reviewed here, it seems odd that the Survey would adopt a format which uses so much more paper yet shows little more in relief detail. For recreational pursuits that involve little territory -- skiing, hiking, or land acquisition -- the 1:25,000 scale is gratifying to use and certainly more accurate for the user than other maps. The map would be improved, however, by 5-metre contour intervals.

The 1:25,000 shows more detail in roads and in individual location of cottages and similar sporadic development than do the smaller American or Canadian sheets. It does seem, however, that a person wanting to use this series for canoeing, or backcountry driving would need an uneconomical and awkward number of maps. On the other hand, if the map is meant to be used for business purposes, it would need more detailed relief.

Intermittent drainage is badly symbolized by a fine line, almost indistinguishable from that used to indicate uninterrupted drainage. Roads are well

symbolized, except that hiking trails, an important consideration at this scale, do exist within the map area, but are not shown in the legend. The several shades indicating the variety of vegetation are of dubious value, unless more clearly printed than on the map reviewed. To distinguish three of the six vegetation types is eye-straining, to say the least. A 10-km. slash through woodland on the map was unlabelled! Waterfalls shown by two parallel lines seem to suggest two falls where a large falls is meant to be indicated. Why not use a heavy blue line for large falls, and a light blue line for small ones? A very good addition to symbolization is the use of a "distorted surface, strip mine, lava, sand" symbol.

The map is thoughtfully pre-folded, but though the legend always remains face out, the scale disappears in folding. It is, of course, possible to use grids for scale but the average recreationist may not know this. Thank goodness nothing is on the back of the map to try the user's patience. The foot/mile scale is very large, an important concession to the intervening years between now and U.S. metrication.

Accompanying the 1:25,000 topographic map is a black-and-white air photo of the same scale, showing the same area. The questionnaire accompanying this orthophotoquad suggested that it might in future be put on the back of the topo map. That practice would be a disaster in terms of the scuffing and wear it would receive. Also, a user would lose the ability to do parallel viewing -- a most interesting feature -- between the map and the photo.

Teachers will find the photo interesting in a classroom display and it seems to be helpful to those learning to read the topographic map. However, the photo is no substitute for the map. River detail is obscured by trees; tracks and poor roads are similarly not obvious; political boundaries, of course, do not appear; marshland is not apparent; and in much of the photo it is uncertain whether one is seeing a dense deciduous wood or looking through thin coniferous forest to bare rock. The scale is too small to be appropriate as a good air photo map substitute.

Key, landform and cultural features are labelled on the photo for comparison with the map, but black labels become lost in forest shading. Landforms are rather disappointing because little sense of relief is apparent. One has to refer to the map for relief information even in such obvious cases as Whiteface Mountain. Drainage patterns, in a general sense, show up well.

Continuous built-up areas and farmland stand out clearly but scattered settlement is not apparent. The photo is interesting and would be very good for land-use studies, forest work, fire protection, and as a substitute in areas where maps have not yet been made. The photo will likely interest the hunter, but not the hiker, canoeist or backcountry driver, and would probably only be useful as a supplement to the map.

For both map and photo, a handy water-resistant, zip-lock plastic envelope is included, handy for pocket protection of the map or photo. At this scale, however, the canoeist or driver would be forever passing out of the visible 13x21 cm. viewing area of the plastic envelope.

Blain Horsley
Department of Geography
Agincourt Collegiate
Toronto, Ontario

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The A.E. Nordenskiöld Collection in the Helsinki Library: annotated catalogue of maps made up to 1800, Ann-Mari Mickwitz and Leena Miekkaavaara, comp., (Helsinki University Library, 1980, 5 volumes @ 240 Sw kr. each). Distributed in North America by Humanities Press.

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The Map Librarian in the Modern World: essays in honour of Walter W. Ristow, Helen Wallis, ed. (K.G. Saur Publishing, 1979, US\$26) ISBN 0 89664 131 7.

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Chinese Walled Cities: a collection of maps from Shina Jokaku No Gaiyo, Benjamin F. Wallacker, et al., eds. (Chinese University Press & University of Washington Press, 1979, US\$50) ISBN 0 295 95698 4.

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Climatic Atlas of North and Central America, Vol. I: maps of mean temperature and precipitation (World Meteorological Organization, 1979, US\$80). Available from Cartographia, P.O. Box 132, Budapest, Hungary.

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Times Atlas of the World: 6th comprehensive edition (London, Times Books, 1980). The Academic Book Center (2424-D NE 52nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97213, USA) is advertising a list price of US\$112.50 before August 15, 1980, and US\$125 after that date. A discount will be applied for direct orders, so that one copy ordered directly before August 15 will be billed at US\$79, including postage.

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Resource Data for Planning: a guide to sources (British Columbia, Ministry of Lands, Parks & Housing, 1979, 75 pp.). This is a guide to mapping in B.C., intended for government planners, but useful for map librarians.

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Royal Engineers Map of New Westminster, 1859 (reproduced by the Corporation of Land Surveyors in British Columbia, \$1.50). Available from the Provincial Archives, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., V8V 1X4.

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COMMISSION FOR THE GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE WORLD
 --- NEW PUBLICATIONS ---

List of National and International Geoscience Maps

Booklets available at 25 French Francs each for: Africa (1979); Alps, Mediterranean Basin and adjacent areas (1972); Europe (1973); South America (1973); Asia and Far East (1973); Australia/Oceania (1973); Middle East (1973).

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Tectonic Map of Europe and Adjacent Areas, 1:10 million (1979, 75 French Francs).

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Metamorphic Map of Africa, 1:10 million with explanatory text (1979, 56 pp., 85 French Francs).

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Geological World Atlas, 1:5 million (1978, 650 French Francs per batch).

The first batch includes North America (2, 3); Africa (6, 7, 8); and the Pacific Ocean (21), with explanatory text.

The second batch includes Europe (9); Asia (10, 11, 12, 13); and the Indian Ocean (20). Continental Antarctica (18) will be issued soon.

All of the above maps are available from:

Commission for the Geological Map of the World
 51, Boulevard de Montmorency
 75016 Paris, France

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Metamorphic Map of Europe, 1:2.5 million, with explanatory text (1979, 244 pp., price Hfl. 150).

and

Metamorphic Map of Africa, 1:10 million, with explanatory text (1979, 56 pp., price Hfl. 30).

These two maps are available from:

Department of Structural Geology
 Garenmarkt 18
 2300 RA Leiden
 The Netherlands

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Tectonic Map of South America, 1:5 million (1978).

This map was prepared under the auspices of the Ministry of Mines & Energy, National Department of Mineral Production (Brazil), for the Commission for the Geological Map of the World. It has been issued also as no. 32 in the Map and Chart series of the Geological Society of America (3300 Penrose Place, Boulder, Colorado 80301, USA).

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GEOLOGICAL MAPS OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Nova Scotia Department of Mines & Energy is pleased to announce the publication of a series of new maps of the province. These maps have been produced in three editions: geological, geophysical and mineral deposits.

The geological edition includes the geological map at 1:500,000, and the metamorphic and structural maps at 1:1 million.

The geological map, incorporating maps from between the inception of mapping in the province over 100 years ago and the end of 1978, is accompanied by a cross-section and a legend divided into three columns: southern mainland, northern mainland and Cape Breton Island. The geological map is also available on open file (OFR 405) as three white sheets at a scale of 1:250,000.

The structural map of Nova Scotia shows the effects of deformation, such as folds, foliations and faults, colour-coded according to their age. The structural elements are superimposed upon pastel-shaded areas colour-coded to show the age of the first deformation. The intensity of deformation, gentle, tight or polyphase, is depicted by different colours. Plutonic rocks are divided into undeformed or deformed and are represented by coloured random or oriented dashes respectively.

The metamorphic map was compiled in co-operation with Dr.G.K. Muecke, Department of Geology, Dalhousie University. The map portrays only the highest grade of the first regional metamorphism colour-coded according to age and grade. Retrograde and contact metamorphism are omitted. Superimposed regional metamorphism of different ages is only shown where the later metamorphism is of higher grade than the earlier metamorphism.

The geophysical edition of the map includes the Bouguer Gravity Anomaly contours printed upon the geological map, residual total magnetic field contours printed upon the metamorphic map, the seismic data plotted on the structural map. Gravity data were supplied by Gravity and Geodynamics, Earth Physics Branch, Department of Energy, Mines & Resources, Ottawa, from information in the National Gravity Data Base current to 1978. Magnetic data were provided by P.J. Hood, Geological Survey of Canada and taken from the Magnetic Map of the Atlantic Provinces compiled by D.A. Reveler, Geological Survey of Canada Open File 496, 1977. The seismic data are from Dainty, et. al., American Geophysical Monograph 10, pp. 349-369.

The mineral deposits edition of the map shows the mineral deposits printed upon the geological map. The mineral deposits were compiled by D.J. Gregory,

A.K. Chatterjee and N.A. Lyttle.

Also published at the same time were 1:2 million versions of all these maps. These are bound into a folio of maps containing the six versions of the map.

Geological Map of Nova Scotia, 1:500,000, J. Duncan Keppie, comp. (1979, \$2.50).

Metamorphic Map of Nova Scotia, 1:1 million, J. Duncan Keppie, G. K. Muecke, comp. (1979, \$2.50).

Structural Map of Nova Scotia, 1:1 million, J. Duncan Keppie, comp. (1979, \$2.50).

Geophysical Edition of the Map of Nova Scotia: combines gravity, magnetic and seismic data with the information shown on the above maps (1979, \$2.50).

Metallic Mineral Deposits Edition: combines mineral deposit occurrences with the information shown on the Geological Map (1979, \$2.50).

Folio of Geological Maps of Nova Scotia 1:2 million: includes geological, structural, metamorphic, gravity, magnetics and mineral deposits maps of Nova Scotia (1979, \$1).

All of these maps will be folded or rolled according to request, and may be obtained from:

Library
Nova Scotia Department of Mines & Energy
P.O. Box 1087
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2X1

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GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MANITOBA

The new 1:1 million scale Geological Map of Manitoba (79-2) depicts the subdivision and distribution of rock types in the Phanerozoic and Precambrian regions of the province and includes extensive marginal notes, two cross-sections and inset maps on major geological sub-divisions, available geological map coverage, and an index to compilers and contributors.

The Precambrian Shield is sub-divided into 32 major units (including ultramafic rocks and the Molson and Mackenzie dyke swarms), 19 of which occur in the Superior Province, and 14 in the Churchill Province. A distinction is made between felsic and mafic volcanics, greywacke and arkose metasediments/migmatites, and granites as opposed to tonalites and granodiorites. Variations of the major units are depicted as sub-units with

appropriate suffixes. The colour scheme is lithology-related, and consequently rocks of similar composition can be readily identified in both the Churchill and Superior Structural Provinces. Geological boundaries are extrapolated throughout the Shield using aeromagnetic signature, and outcrop-free areas of extensive drift deposits are indicated by screening. Furthermore, aeromagnetic trends and anomalies are added to such areas where the geological interpretation is based on inadequate evidence. Aeromagnetic signatures have also been used to extrapolate the Churchill/Superior Boundary Zone beneath the Phanerozoic rocks, east towards Ontario and south towards North Dakota. The elevation of the Precambrian/Phanerozoic interface is indicated in southwestern Manitoba and the Hudson Bay lowlands by contours with an interval of 152.4 metres.

The Phanerozoic portion of the province has been sub-divided into a total of 29 units, 18 for southwestern Manitoba and 11 for the Hudson Bay area. In addition, 18 sub-units have been delineated locally, where data are adequate. The colour scheme for Phanerozoic units is time-stratigraphically related, with all units for a given system/period assigned to a single colour suite (and alphanumerically coded). Where defined, most sub-units have been indicated by overprint patterns. Unit boundaries have been interpreted throughout their area of occurrence largely on the basis of extrapolation of regional subsurface data, and burden thickness (>15 metres), and where adequate well data are available, formation contacts have been conformed to the buried bedrock surface ("subcrop"). In areas of sparse outcrop, but where overburden is indicated to be relatively thin, formation boundaries have been conformed to topography ("outcrop").

The map highlights the following features of geological significance:

- a) the major two-fold sub-division of the Precambrian Shield into the Churchill and Superior Structural Provinces with an arcuate intervening Churchill/Superior Boundary Zone in which the effects of the Hudsonian orogeny have been overprinted on the older Archean Craton;
- b) the belt-like configuration of the major geological units in both the Churchill and Superior Structural Provinces into regions characterized individually by a preponderance of greenstone, sedimentary gneiss or granite;
- c) the greater abundance of metasedimentary gneisses in the Churchill Structural Province as opposed to the Superior Province;
- d) the predominance of granite over tonalite in the Churchill Province and the reverse in the Superior Province;
- e) the occurrence in both Structural Provinces of older and younger supracrustal suites indicating a uniformity in the evolutionary development undertaken in widely different time spans;
- f) the persistence of supracrustal belts in the Superior Province from the Gods Lake greenstone belts into the Pikwitonei Granulite Domain and the discordant nature of the granulite metamorphic overprint at the western extension of the greenstone belts;
- g) the regional extent of the Aphebian greywacke and arkose associations, and apparent contemporaneity of volcanism and sedimentation in the

Churchill Province.

- h) the continuity of Archean or inferred Archean granulite and granitoid inliers within and along the north and west margins of the Churchill Structural Province in Manitoba;
- i) the co-occurrence of ultramafic and supracrustal rocks in all regions but the Berens River Block;
- j) the striking abundance of ultramafics along the western boundary of the Churchill/Superior Boundary Zone, and in the Fox River belt.

Although the Phanerozoic geology generally reflects a uniformity of structure and stratigraphy, with gentle basinward dips ranging from about two to seven metres/kilometre, a number of significant features are evident:

- k) the irregular sharply defined Phanerozoic-Precambrian contact is everywhere marked by a prominent, but in places buried, scarp. North and east of Winnipeg, the proximity of a Precambrian structural and/or topographic high coincident with the contact;
- l) the highly irregular nature of the pre-Mesozoic unconformity surface, evidenced particularly by the major pre-Jurassic channel south of Winnipeg, incised at least 120 metres through lower Paleozoic beds to Precambrian basement. This indicates at least partial exhumation of the Precambrian Shield (as a positive physiographic feature), at this time;
- m) the mappable extent of the Dog Head, Cat Head and Selkirk Members of the Red River Formation is limited to the south Interlake area. The newly defined Fort Garry Member, not previously known to occur in the outcrop succession, is present throughout southwestern Manitoba, although data are not sufficient to define its occurrence north of the Interlake area;
- n) the irregular northeastward extension of Silurian and Ordovician strata north of Grand Rapids, which results from the combined effect of the Moose Lake synclinal flexure (coincident with the extension of the Churchill/Superior Boundary Zone), and the presence of an irregular, bedrock-controlled topographic high;
- o) the highly irregular outcrop pattern shown by upper Devonian strata, which results from structural irregularity superimposed on Devonian strata as a result of solution of Devonian salt beds and collapse and draping of younger beds over the underlying Devonian (Winnipegosis) reefs;
- p) at least three local, structurally complex areas are outlined, representing possible crypto-explosion (meteorite impact?) features -- Lake St. Martin, Highrock Lake and Denby;
- q) in the Hudson Bay area, the presence of a major sedimentary basin is indicated, with Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian strata attaining

onshore thicknesses of 844 metres. Several prominent Precambrian paleotopographic highs (inliers) are indicated in the Churchill area, and small, sharply defined Pleistocene or pre-Pleistocene channels occur in the Nelson River area.

Future maps in the 1:1 million scale series will illustrate:

- 1) Mines and major mineral occurrences;
- 2) Quaternary Geology;
- 3) Structure, Tectonics and Geochronology of the Province; and
- 4) Metallogeny.

To obtain these maps, contact:

Manitoba Department of Mines, Natural Resources & Environment
 Mineral Resources Division
 993 Century Street
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 R3H 0W4

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PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

REMOTE SENSING QUARTERLY

The Remote Sensing Quarterly (formerly RSEMS) is an interdisciplinary journal devoted to applied aspects of remote sensing. Recent topic issues include, "Land use and land cover maps and statistics from remotely sensed data," edited by James Anderson of the United States Geological Survey, and "Geoscience applications of imaging radar systems," edited by Anthony Lewis of LSU. Articles in regular issues are wide ranging and deal with such topics as photo-interpretation of erosion hazard in Lesotho, vegetation and land use on the New England upland, remote sensing exercises for classroom use, and algorithms for analysis of unrectified Landsat digital imagery.

The cost of an institutional subscription is US\$15. Apply to:

Remote Sensing Quarterly
 Remote Sensing Applications Laboratory
 Department of Geography -- Geology
 University of Nebraska at Omaha
 Omaha, Nebraska 68182
 USA

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SERIAL PUBLICATIONS IN GEOGRAPHY

Serial Publications in Geography (ISSN 0163-7711), an annual publication of the Department of Geography of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, is a bibliographic guide to the geography serials collection of Carol M. Newman Library. The collection is sufficiently broad that this reference work can serve as a general bibliographic guide to serial publications in geography, cartography, and regional science.

Issue no. 5 (1979) combines some of the features of a serials bibliography and a union list of serials. The title, issuing agency, beginning date, frequency of publication and publisher, international standard serial number, brief annotation describing the nature of the contents and coverage, and list of holdings are given for 381 serials, 45 of which are devoted to cartography, history of cartography, or cartobibliography. The publication also contains bibliographic information for new acquisitions and reviews of selected serials.

The 1979 edition (122 pp.) is available for \$3 from:

Department of Geography
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
USA

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ARTICLES OF INTEREST

"Ecological land classification map symbolization in Alberta," by Wayne L. Strong and Howard Anderson. Canada Committee on Ecological (Biophysical) Land Classification, Newsletter, no. 8, 1979, pp. 2-4.

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"I.S.S., the inertial surveying system, its development and use by Geodetic Survey," by G. Babbage. The Ontario Land Surveyor, v. 22, no. 1, Winter 1979, pp. 13-18, 23.

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"Redefinition of national vertical geodetic networks," by Dr. Gerard Lachapelle. The Canadian Surveyor, v. 33, #3, September 1979, pp. 273-282.

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"The world atlas of snow and ice resources compiled in the Soviet Union," by V.M. Kotlyakov and N.N. Dreyer. Glaciological data, Report GD-3, December 1978, pp. 53-57.

Note: an atlas covering the world's snow and ice resources is presently being compiled by the author. A date of publication is not mentioned.

"The surveying of township 1," by L.M. Sebert. The Ontario Land Surveyor, v. 22, no. 1, Winter 1979, pp. 21-23.

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"Satellite image atlas of glaciers," by Jane G. Ferrigno, and Richard S. Williams, Jr. Glaciological data, Report GD-3, December 1978, pp. 59-60.

Note: the primary objective of the atlas is to provide an inventory of glacier satellite imagery with images and text included. This will be published 1980-81 as a US Geological Survey Professional Paper.

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REGIONAL REPORTS

MANITOBA

Annual Directory of Manitoba Geographical Names

The 5th Edition of the Annual Directory of Manitoba Geographical Names was published recently. This edition is divided into two parts, with Part I having an alphabetical listing of names of populated places and cultural and natural features. Part II contains a listing of all the names sorted for convenience into 1:50,000 NTS map sheet locations. The Directory will remain current for the next two years with free supplements to be issued for the years 1980 and 1981. The publication costs \$8 and is available from:

Manitoba Department of Mines, Resources &
Environmental Management
Surveys Branch
1007 Century Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0H4

Aerial Photo and Historical Maps

Also of interest is the publication by the Winnipeg Free Press of a large aerial photograph entitled "Winnipeg Skyline." The Free Press will not send this item through the mail, but arrangements can be made with a store in Winnipeg called A Place for Maps to have it sent in a tube for a cost of \$2, plus \$3 postage and handling. This store has also published three historical reproductions which are: "Village of Winnipeg, 1872," (8" x 11"); "North America, 1807," (11" x 13"); and the "United States, 1807," (10" x 13"). "The Village of Winnipeg" sells for \$1, and the other two sell for \$1.50 each. Please add a 50¢ handling charge for each order. The store also handles Canadian Topographic Maps and offers a 20% discount on orders of 20 or more maps. The address is:

The Place for Maps
P.O. Box 364
Postal Station C
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3M 3V3

Grant to the University of Manitoba Library

The University of Manitoba Library has recently received a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada for \$15,000

to help strengthen the university collection, "The History and Historical Geography of the Canadian Northwest, with particular reference to Hudson Bay Lowlands, 1610-1930."

Bibliography of Library Holdings, University of Manitoba

Under the direction of Ruth May, Head, Collections Development, University of Manitoba Libraries, faculty members and librarians compiled and issued a bibliography of holdings within the Library. Sharon Tully and Hugh Larimer compiled the section on maps and atlases. A few extra copies of the bibliography were produced and may be had by writing to Ruth May, c/o the University of Manitoba Libraries.

Hugh C. Larimer
Map Librarian
University of Manitoba

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ONTARIO

Microfiche from the Ontario Geological Survey

The Scientific Review Office of the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) reports that microfiche editions of all OGS publications dating from 1891 will soon be available. Also, starting in the fall of 1980, microfiche editions will be produced at the same time as new publications are issued in hard copy. All microfiche editions will cost 50¢ regardless of the number of fiche cards. There is no plan to include accompanying maps on microfiche. They will be issued in paper form along with the fiche publications.

Microfiche Maps of Toronto

Microfiche maps covering Metropolitan Toronto are being published by the Metro Department of Roads and Traffic. The maps include very detailed street outlines, buildings and landscape features, and utility lines.

When complete, the set will consist of 300 to 400 fiche cards, each card consisting of four maps covering an area 1000 metres square, at the scale of 1:1,000, and two area maps covering the core area and surroundings at the scale of 1:2,000 and 1:10,000.

The fiche are available at \$1 each from:

The Library
Roads and Traffic Department
3284 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4N 3M7

Maps of Northern Ontario

Mr. S. Pala, in charge of Research and Training at the Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing, reports that they are currently working on two sets of maps to cover Northern Ontario: Surficial Geology, which will be produced at 1:250,000 or 1:500,000; and a Biophysical Land Classification of the Hudson Bay/James Bay watershed area.

Each set will consist of approximately 20 sheets. The geology maps, published through the Ontario Geological Survey, should be available in about one year, and the Classification maps, published by the Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing, in about two years.

Janet Allin
Map Library
Scott Library
York University

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QUEBEC

En 1980, le Département des cartes et plans réalisera deux des objectifs qu'il s'est fixé depuis longtemps:

- le dépôt légal officiel des cartes (1^{er} avril, 1980)
- la bibliographie courante des cartes (juin, 1980)

Dépôt légal des cartes

Le dépôt légal des cartes, qui existait déjà dans la Loi mais qui n'était pas exigé, sera officialisé à partir du 1^{er} avril, 1980. Un dépliant contenant des instructions spéciales pour les éditeurs de documents cartographiques est en voie de réalisation: il contient des informations spéciales concernant, par exemple, le dépôt de ces documents cartographiques qui ne sont tirés qu'à l'unité au moyen de copies diazo.

Bibliographie courante des cartes

A moins de nouveaux délais imprévisibles, le numéro de juin 1980 de la Bibliographie du Québec (vol. 13, no. 6) comprendra une nouvelle section appelée "Documents cartographiques." Cette section, qui paraîtra trimestriellement au début, signalera 160 nouveaux documents répartis comme suit:

- 150 notices catalographiques "filles," rattachées à trois séries faisant l'objet d'une notice "mère" chacune;
- 10 notices catalographiques pour des cartes monographiques.

Le concept du traitement à niveau a donc été retenu et les programmes informatiques seront ajustés à cette fin.

Comme la production de la Bibliographie du Québec est déjà entièrement automatisée, il a fallu ajouter les étiquettes du format MARC canadien prévues pour les documents cartographiques, y compris l'étiquette 751: cette dernière étiquette servira à établir la vedette géographique qui servira au classement des notices dans la Bibliographie du Québec.

D'après la politique "officielle" de la Bibliothèque, le traitement catalographique suivra AACR I et ISBD(CM); en pratique cependant, à l'exception de l'entrée principale, la description bibliographique sera basée sur AACR II.

Au niveau de l'analyse documentaire; la Bibliothèque utilisera les vedettes-matières de l'Université Laval, qui sont une traduction et une adaptation des Library of Congress Subject Headings. L'étiquette 652 du format MARC sera utilisée et fournira une vedette-matière géographique inversée.

Les notices comprendront aussi l'indice de classification L.C. ainsi que celle de Dewey.

Toutes ces données bibliographiques feront désormais partie du Fichier MARC québécois: cette banque de données est incluse dans le réseau TELECAT-UNICAT.

Pierre Lépine
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

COOLIE VERNER PAPERS

The papers of the late Dr. Coolie Verner of the University of British Columbia are now in the University Archives, Special Collections Division, Main Library, U.B.C., where Dr. Verner had deposited some of his papers over a period of several years during his lifetime, and to which he left a substantial number of papers in his will (1).

The first group of documents comprises approximately four linear metres of original manuscripts, research data, pamphlets, clippings, photographs, xeroxes, mimeos, etc., relating chiefly to Dr. Verner's work in adult education, historical cartography and cartobibliography. Included in earlier accessions is the original manuscript of Explorers' Maps of the Canadian Arctic, 1818-1860, some draft parts of The Northpart of America, and correspondence, minutes and other materials related to the National Research Council Committee on Instructional Technology.

The research papers left by Dr. Verner in his will have recently arrived in the Special Collections Division. They have not yet been processed, but a preliminary check indicates that they comprise approximately 4 1/2 linear metres of working papers similar to the first group, as well as a large cartobibliography card file.

The Library anticipates the employment of a student assistant to work on the Verner papers this summer and aims to have an inventory prepared by August 31, 1980.

L. Daniells
University of British
Columbia Library

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(1) The next issue of Cartographica (formerly Canadian Cartographer) will contain biographical and bibliographical articles about Coolie Verner.

 AGENDA

Joint Conference of the
 WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES AND THE
 MAP SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

University of California, Davis
 April 24-25, 1980

Thursday, April 24, 1980

- 1:00 pm - 1:15 pm Welcome remarks, UC Davis Representative
 Moderator, Norman J.W. Thrower
 Professor of Geography, UCLA
- 1:15 pm - 2:00 pm "California State Archives Map Collection"
 David Snyder, Archivist, California State Archives,
 Sacramento
- 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm "The State Lands Commission Map Collection"
 Roy Minnick, Technical Services Unit, State Lands
 Commission, Sacramento
- 3:00 pm - 3:30 pm Break
- 3:30 pm - 4:15 pm "California-Nevada Border Problem"
 Francis Uzes, Supervising Boundary Determination
 Officer, California State Lands Commission, Sacramento
- 4:15 pm - 5:00 pm "Cartographic Records in the California State Railroad
 Museum"
 Walter P. Gray III, Curator of Archives, State Railroad
 Museum, Sacramento
- 7:00 pm - No-host dinner, Larry Blake's Brewster House, 705 - 1st
 Street, Davis

Friday, April 25, 1980

- 9:00 am - 9:45 am Business Meeting
- 9:45 am - 10:15 am "Hardware and Software for Computer Mapping"
 Jim Armentage, Applications Software, California Com-
 puter Products, Inc. (CALCOMP), Anaheim, California
- 10:15 am - 11:00 am "Computer Land Use Mapping at UC Davis"
 Peter J. Hunter, Director, Computational Facility,
 Division of Environmental Studies, UC Davis

- 11:00 am - 11:30 am Break
- 11:30 am - 12.30 pm "The Application of a Computer Based Geographical Data Handling System in the Epidemiological Analysis of a Disease Control Program"
Marguerite Pappaioanou, DVM, Postdoctoral Fellow,
Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine,
UC Davis
- 12:30 pm - 2:00 pm No-host luncheon, Faculty Club
- 2:00 pm - 2:30 pm "Putting Maps to Work in Advertising"
Harold Otness, Map Librarian, Southern Oregon State
College, Ashland
- 2:30 pm - 3:30 pm "Signs on Maps: A Semiotic Interpretation"
E. Dean MacCannell, Professor, Department of Applied
Behavioral Sciences, UC Davis
- 3:30 pm - 4:30 pm "The Water Atlas of California"
William Kahrl, Editor/Project Director, The Atlas

Note: Lee Aggers of the National Cartographic Information Center-Western, and Enrique Samper of DETENAL (now CIEG) will be available to discuss recent extensive changes in their organizations.

For further information, please contact:

David Lundquist
Map Section
Shields Library
University of California
Davis, California 95616
USA

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TO ALL LANDSAT USERS

Landsat 3, now the only operating Landsat satellite, has for some months been experiencing what are called "data shift" and "end of line code" problems. In an attempt to correct these problems, NASA turned off the satellite on April 9, 1979. When it was reactivated on November 5, 1979, there was an understanding that all possible corrections had been made to adjust malfunctions in the satellite: today, however, problems are worse than ever. Although intermittent, they occur in 80% to 90% of all Landsat frames.

At Integrated Satellite Information Services (ISIS), in Prince Albert, Prakash Sinha, a computer science engineer, designed and implemented a program

to correct 70% of the image. Now, the western 25% to 30% of the image has all of the remaining problems and looks like the "horizontal" control of your television has gone crazy, while the eastern 70% of the image is as good as it ever was.

The "quality" listing in the catalogues should read "P" or "U" for uncorrectable, and should you order these images you can expect to see problems there.

Landsat 2 was launched in January, 1975, with a projected one-year life-span, and it was turned off on November 5, 1979, because NASA was having difficulty in controlling its "attitude" (i.e. keeping it in orbit). On January 25, 1980, it was officially declared inoperative as NASA was no longer able to maintain any consistent attitude control. Therefore, no 9-day coverage will be possible this summer.

The launch of the next satellite in the Landsat series, Landsat-D, is not scheduled until 1981 or 1982.

Although the satellites are having serious problems, do not forget that ISIS, at Prince Albert, is not only producing the finest black-and-white products with its Laser Beam Recorder, but is also producing CIBACHROME colour prints and positive transparencies.

Bea Fisher
Business Services
ISIS

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CALL FOR PAPERS

WORKSHOP ON MAP LIBRARIES IN THE SOUTHEAST U.S.

On Sunday, November 23, 1980, the 4th Workshop on Map Libraries in the Southeast U.S. will convene in Blacksburg, Virginia, U.S.A. This will be a pre-convention workshop held in conjunction with the 35th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers (SEAAG). Papers dealing with any aspect of mapping or map librarianship are invited. Special consideration will be given to topics pertaining to the southeastern United States.

The previous three workshops were held in conjunction with the 30th, 32nd and 33rd meetings of the Southeastern Division of the AAG. A Committee on Geography and Southern Map Librarians is now part of the SEAAG organization.

Deadline for receipt of proposals is August 31, 1980. Please submit a 200-word abstract to:

Donald Daidone
 Newman Library
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute
 Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
 USA
 Tel: (703) 961-6181

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MAP AND GEOGRAPHY ROUNDTABLE
 AT THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

On January 24, 1980, the American Library Association (ALA) approved the formation of a Map and Geography Roundtable to which it hopes to attract members from academic, research, and public libraries. An organizational meeting and program is being scheduled for the ALA Annual Conference in New York this summer. As stated in the organization's objectives, "The Roundtable will address not only the immediate practical and procedural problems of cartographic and geographic material curatorship, but will also encourage scholarly research in areas pertaining to map and geography librarianship."

Although there are a substantial number of full-time map librarians, far more frequently the librarian working with maps has this responsibility as a part-time job, and therefore may have little time or opportunity to work on cartographic materials problems. The Map and Geography Roundtable will allow the traditionally isolated cartographic materials librarians to meet, discuss, and solve their mutual problems.

The following is a tentative schedule for this summer's meeting:

Monday, June 30, 1980

11:00 am "What is the Map and Geography Roundtable?"
 David A. Cobb, Map and Geography Library, University
 of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. The organizational meeting.

Tuesday, July 1, 1980

2:00 pm - 4:00 pm "Maps in Libraries: An Overview"
 Program Chair: William Roselle, Director of Libraries,
 University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"The OCLC Map Users Group: Using It for More than Maps"
 Jim Minton, Map Librarian, University of Michigan, Ann
 Arbor, Michigan.

"Government Publications for the Map Room"
Theresa Marquez, Government Publication Department,
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"Maps in Public Libraries"
June Harris, Map Librarian, Detroit Public Library,
Detroit, Michigan

"Cartographic Materials for Energy Research"
Mary Larsgaard, Map Librarian, Colorado School of
Mines, Golden, Colorado.

This is a preliminary meeting -- literally organized in one week -- and it will allow us to form a "constitutional membership," approve some preliminary documents, and attract membership from existing sections within ALA. It is not intended as a rival organization to SLA G&M (although such a suggestion will inevitably be made), as much as it is a group to serve the needs of the ALA membership in a new way.

The ALA does plan, and hopes for, a larger meeting at the 1981 ALA Conference in San Francisco and is already making plans for that. They believe that they can "awaken the image of the map" as a reference tool within ALA and attract a much larger membership than exists in present organizations. We especially hope to attract the part-time map librarians whose numbers far exceed the full-time map librarians or those with their own organizations.

For further information, please attend the organizational meeting in New York, or contact:

American Library Association
50 East Huron
Chicago, Illinois 60611
USA

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OTTAWA MAP SOCIETY FORMED

The Ottawa Map Society held its first meeting on January 31, 1980, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Fillion. Fifteen people attended, including map curators, dealers, collectors and other interested individuals. Jacques Fillion, a collector of New France maps, addressed the meeting on the subject of his map collecting, and gave a detailed guided tour of the principal items in his collection, explaining their place in the history of cartography in New France.

A second meeting of the society was hosted by the National Map Collection on February 28, 1980. Betty Kidd, the Director of the Collection, and Edward Dahl, Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba and Louis Cardinal had organized a display and gave a commentary on the Collection's most significant and interesting recent acquisitions (including Ptolemy's Geographicae Enarrationis Libri Octo, dated

1535, and a 1612 Italian edition of Ortelius' Theatro del Mundo in full contemporary colour). A selection of original 16th-century maps and atlases was also featured.

The group decided at its first meeting to call itself the Ottawa Map Society, and although the word "historical" is not used, the consensus of the group was to concentrate on pre-1900 cartography. The only other map society in Canada is centred in Vancouver and calls itself The Historical Map Society of British Columbia.

The society is not formally organized. John Coles and Edward Dahl called the initial meetings, and it has been decided to meet on the last Thursday of each month until the coming summer. Decisions on the more formal aspects of the society's structure and activities will be made in the fall.

The topics of interest to the society include the mapping of specific geographic areas (Arctic, Northwest Coast, local mapping), individual cartographers (an evening focussing on Des Barres and The Atlantic Neptune is planned), and the mapping of particular periods. Such subjects as paper-making, early surveying methods Canadian map production, map conservation, the economics of map collection, and globes were also suggested.

The society is hoping to spend an evening in the near future with an Ottawa artist whose printing press could be used to make some impressions from 18th-century copper plates held in the National Map Collection.

Edward H. Dahl
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada

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ATLASES FOR EXCHANGE

U.S. Geological Exploration. Atlas accompanying Vol. III on mining industry. (New York, Julius Bein, 1869? 14 plates).

Canada. Department of the Interior. Atlas of Canada, Rev. & enl. ed. (Ottawa, 1915, 124 pp., 3 copies).

Canada. Department of the Interior. Atlas of Canada (Ottawa, 1906, 83 plates, 3 copies).

Québec. Commission Permanente de la Reforme des Districts Electoraux. Atlas, districts electoraux projetés (Québec, 1972, 31 pp.)

Christiansen, E.A., ed. Physical Environment of Saskatoon, Canada
(Ottawa, Saskatchewan Research Council in cooperation with the National
Research Council of Canada, 1970, 68 pp.)

Please request from:

Elizabeth Hamilton
Map Room
Government Publications Department
Harriet Irving Library
P.O. Box 7500
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 3H5

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MAP STOLEN



The above map, bound into a 1540 Basel edition of Ptolemy's Geographia which is held in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, was stolen from the atlas sometime during the past several years. One of the identifying features of the map is the matching pair of ink stains near the bottom of the map, one just to the left of "Mare," the other just to the

right of "Magaliani."

If you have any information about the present location of the map, please contact:

Edward H. Dahl
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0N3

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MICROFILM COPIES AVAILABLE
FROM THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

Duplicate diazo copies of any of our maps already microfilmed are now available through a service offered in co-operation with our Central Microfilm Operations. Because of administrative cost, an initial cost or handling charge of \$10 has been established for each order, plus 50¢ for each diazo copy requested. Pre-payment is required, the cheque to be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada, and the order will be processed on receipt of payment.

The groups of maps already available in microfilm are:

- Most of the insurance plans
- Indian Reserves plans
- Most county maps
- H3-H12 maps (also described in our G.K. Hall catalogue)
- Early H1 maps (also described in our G.K. catalogue)

Gilles Langelier
National Map Collection

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CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE CARTOGRAPHIE

ANNUAL MEETING

May 27 - 29, 1980

Preliminary Program

<u>Tuesday, May 27, 1980</u>		<u>LOCALE</u>
1:00 pm - 6:00 pm	Spring general business meeting of Carto-Quebec	AM-050
7:00 pm - midnight	Registration of CCA Resp: N. Drummond	
	Reception and soiree d'accueil Carto-Quebec	A-2300
<u>Wednesday, May 28, 1980</u>		
8:30 am - noon	Registration continues	A-2300
9:00 am - noon	Paper session, general topics Chairman: M. Rheault	AM-050
1:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Special discussion on Urban Geography Invited panelists include Pierre Dansereau	AM-050
7:00 pm - 10:00 pm	Poster session, general topics Sponsored by working group on Education in Cartography Organizer: M. Coulson	A-2300
<u>Thursday, May 29, 1980</u>		
9:00 am - noon	Demonstrations and Workshops on Carto- graphic Techniques Presented by College Limoilou Organizer: P. Paradis PLEASE REGISTER IN ADVANCE	A-4025 A-4240 A-4175
ALL DAY	Commercial Exhibition of Cartographic Material and Equipment (15 companies have already promised exhibits)	A-1770
1:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Paper session, History of Cartography Chairman: J.M. Garant Four papers: <u>Historial Atlas of Canada</u> ; an atlas on Franco-Ontarians; urban cartography and the restoration of early maps.	AM-050

7:00 pm - 3:00 am	Annual Banquet, Awarding of Prizes and Soiree Dansante Animateur: N. Drummond	Salle Communautaire
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Friday, May 30, 1980

9:00 am - noon	Paper Session, Automated Cartography Chairman: M. Dufault	AM-050
1:00 pm - 6:00 pm	Annual General Meeting, CCA President: D.R.F. Taylor	AM-050

Other activities throughout the period of the meeting will include the following:

- General Map Exhibitions, A-2300.
- Cartographic Tours: visits to the Quebec National Archives and to the University Map Library of U.Q.A.M. will be arranged.
- National Commission for Cartography: Professor Richard I. Ruggles, Department of Geography, Queen's University, Kingston, will be available Monday to Friday at A-4340, to discuss with delegates the above commission's enquiry into the status of cartographic organizations in Canada, and to solicit their opinions.

For further information, please contact:

Departement de Géographie
Université du Québec à Montréal
Montréal, Québec
H3C 3P8
Tel. (514) 282-4516

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NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

REDISTRIBUTION OF AEROMAGNETIC AND AERONAUTICAL MAPS

The National Map Collection has a large quantity of aeromagnetic and aeronautical maps available for redistribution. Because of the large volume and the low demand for these maps, they have not been included in our on-going redistribution program of Canadian maps through the Public Archives Regional Records Centres. These maps will be sent directly to anyone requesting them. We will process the orders on a first-come, first-choice basis. Please specify the region you wish to cover or the sheets you would like to obtain. You can send your request to:

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

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COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CARTES ET PLANS

REPRODUCTION DE CARTES AEROMAGNETIQUES ET DE CARTES AERONAUTIQUES

La Collection nationale de cartes et plans a une grande quantité de cartes aéromagnétiques et de cartes aéronautiques qui sont disponibles pour redistribution. A cause du volume énorme et de la faible demande pour ces cartes, nous ne les avons pas inclus dans notre programme en cours de redistribution de cartes canadiennes via les Dépôts régionaux des Archives publiques du Canada. Ces cartes seront expédiées directement à ceux qui en font la demande. Nous traiterons les commandes au fur et à mesure qu'elles seront reçues. Veuillez indiquer la région ou les feuilles qui vous intéressent. Vous pouvez adresser vos demandes à:

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

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PRIZE OF \$200 OFFERED

Terrae Incognitae: The Journal for the History of Discoveries is the official publication of the Society for the History of Discoveries. This annual journal focusses chiefly on exploration and related enterprises between the years 1400 and 1900, the period encompassing the Portuguese expeditions of the 15th century and the

voyages of Captain James Cook in the 18th.

The journal is of interest to map curators because of the close relationship between the history of cartography and the history of exploration. The forthcoming volume (no. 12), for example, includes "The Chart Trade in Europe from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Centuries," by Cornelis Koeman, and "Navigation at the Time of Cook's Voyage and Its Influence on the Opening of the Pacific," by D.W. Waters.

The journal has been published in Amsterdam since 1969, but Wayne State University Press assumed the role of publisher with Vol. 11. To mark the publication arrangement with Wayne State University Press, the Society for the History of Discoveries has established an award of \$200 for the best article to appear each year, beginning with Vol. 12. The Editorial Board of the journal will constitute the selection committee, and the prize will be presented at each annual meeting of the Society.

The subscription rates for the Journal are \$13 for one year, \$24 for two years, and \$35 for three years. Add \$1 per year for foreign postage rates.

For further information, contact:

Douglas W. Marshall
 Editor
Terrae Incognitae
 William L. Clements Library
 Program in the History of Discovery
 The University of Michigan
 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
 USA
 Tel: (313) 764-2347

or

Sandra Yolles
 Promotion Manager
 Wayne State University Press
 The Leonard N. Simons Building
 5959 Woodward Avenue
 Detroit, Michigan 48201
 USA
 Tel: (313) 577-4603

Edward H. Dahl
 National Map Collection
 Public Archives of Canada

EARLY MAPS DISPLAYED IN MONTREAL PORT EXHIBITION

"Notre Port," an extensive exhibition composed of archival photographs, documentary prints, paintings, maps and period artifacts, is scheduled to open at the McCord Museum on April 16, 1980. Organized by Heritage Montreal and the McCord Museum, the exhibition is a visual biography of Montreal's port that takes as its theme the pleasures and perils of the St. Lawrence River and the evolution of its relationship to the social and economic activities of the city.

While introducing a sense of place through historical images, the exhibition will also present Montreal and its riverfront by showing the current prospects for the port. Though now in almost total isolation from the community presence that once animated it, Montreal's port is about to become accessible again through planned, publicly supported re-development. In this regard, the exhibition, "Notre Port," defines an aspect of Montreal's urban history, and at the same time broaches the present.

"Notre Port" is to be on view at the McCord Museum through June 8, 1980. A series of two public lectures and a related panel discussion, to be announced, will accompany the exhibition.

The McCord Museum, situated at 690 Sherbrooke Street West, is open to the public from Wednesday to Sunday, 11:00 am to 5:00 pm.

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Edmonton, Alberta
June 23 - 27, 1980

Monday, June 23 - Tuesday, June 24

Map cataloguing workshop: AACR II for cartographic material

Organizer: Dr. H.L.P. Stibbe

Workshop Leaders: Vivien Cartmell
Velma Parker
Hugo Stibbe
Staff from National Map Collection

Material supplied: draft map cataloguing manual and examples of cataloguing entries (cards) to keep. Maps for cataloguing, to be returned.

Material to bring: AACR II; pens, pencils, paper, ruler or tape graduated in cm. or inches, and a map scale indicator (if you have one).

Registration: \$5 fee (payable to ACML Conference 1980). See registration form, if available.

Registration deadline: June 13, 1980.

Registration and fee should be sent to ACML Conference 1980, University Map Collection, H.M. Tory Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4

Tuesday, June 24

2:00 pm - 5:00 pm Registration at University of Alberta Map Collection, Room T.B. 7, H.M. Tory Building

4:00 pm - 6:00 pm ACML Executive Meeting

7:30 pm - 10:30 pm Reception and registration at Ring House Gallery (near Faculty Club). Host: University of Alberta.

Wednesday, June 25

8:00 am - 2:00 pm Registration: Foyer, H.M. Tory Lecture Building (2nd Floor).

9:00 am - 9:30 am Official Welcome at Tory Lecture Building, Room TL 11.

FIRST SESSION

9:30 am - 10:30 am "Development of a new manual of map classification and cataloguing in the Ministry of Defence (U.K.)"
Brian R. Candy, British Liaison Officer (Survey), Defence Mapping Agency, Washington D.C.

10:30 am - 11:00 am Break

11:00 am - noon "Criteria for determining modes of copying for the average map collection"
Virginia Penny, Exhibition Designer, University of Alberta

Noon - 1:30 pm Luncheon

SECOND SESSION

1:30 pm - 2:30 pm "Exploration and survey of Kootenay District, 1800-1918"
Frances Woodward, University of British Columbia

- 2:30 pm - 3:00 pm "Maps of the Mackenzie Mountains with particular reference to the Canol Project"
Peter Kershaw, University of Alberta
- 3:00 pm - 3:30 pm Break
- 3:30 pm - 4:30 pm "Surveying on the Prairies from the earliest times to 1930"
Sandy McTaggart, ALS, MLS, CLS, Senior Land Surveyor, Public Works of Canada, Prairie Region, Edmonton

Thursday, June 26

- 9:00 am - 10:30 am Business Meeting
- 10:30 am - 11:00 am Break
- 11:00 am - noon To be announced
- Noon - 1:00 pm Luncheon

THIRD SESSION

- 1:30 pm - 2:15 pm Report: Alberta Government Mapping Report from the Interdepartmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping
Ed Kennedy, Assistant Director of Mapping, Alberta Transportation
- 2:15 pm - 3:15 pm Report: National Map Collection
- 3:15 pm - 3:45 pm Break
- 3:45 pm - 4:15 pm Report: Energy, Mines & Resources, Canada (possibly Environment Canada)

FOURTH SESSION

- 4:15 pm - 5:00 pm "School Atlases"
Rick Checkland, North West Survey Corporation, and Lillian Wonders, University of Alberta

Pre-registration forms will be mailed shortly.

Conference fees: Map Cataloguing Workshop - \$5
Conference, ACML Members - 15
Non-members - 20

STOP PRESS!

Good news for those participating in the joint order of non-acidic map folders, co-ordinated by the Conservation Committee. An Ottawa branch of Conservation Resources International Inc. (to be known as Archival Conservation Resources) will be opened soon. The folders will be manufactured in and shipped from Ottawa which means that the 17½% customs tariff is no longer applicable.

Newsletter, No. 10 of the IFLA Geography and Map Libraries Section was received after this issue of the ACML Bulletin had gone to press. The Newsletter is enclosed as a supplement.