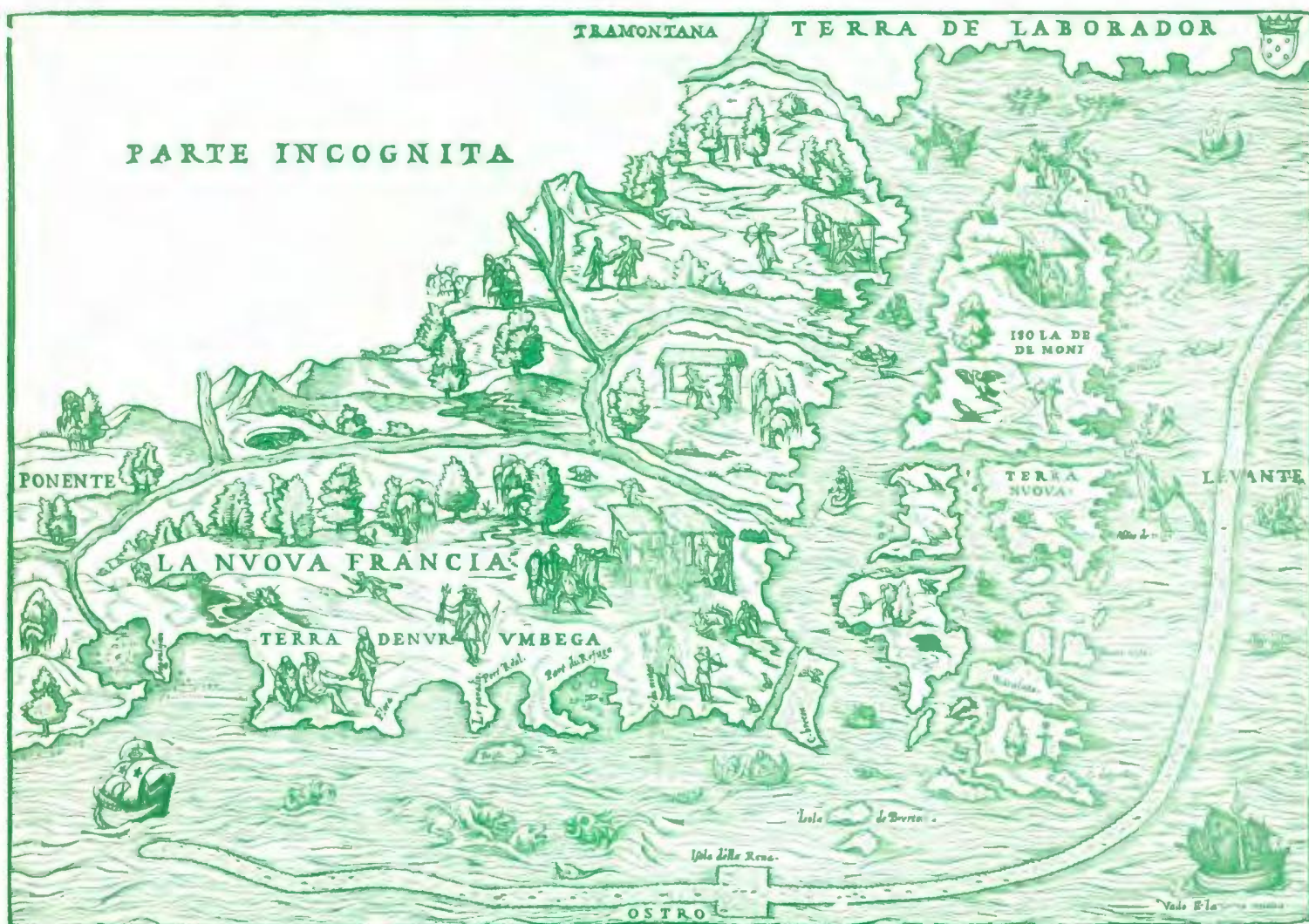


OCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

## BULLETIN



## ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

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## EDITOR'S COMMENTS

This issue contains some of the material from the Edmonton conference. The conference was very enjoyable. The cataloguing workshop was well attended as everyone was interested in the draft version of the cataloguing manual. It was also the first time many used the new cataloguing code - Anglo-American cataloguing rules, second edition.

The Editor in Chief has not received any formal responses to last issue's section on the report from the National Library entitled The Future of the National Library of Canada. The Executive of the Association has taken into consideration all of the comments made by members and has prepared a response. This response will be sent to the Secretary of State. The Association has strongly rejected Recommendation 5 and is supporting the present situation of the National Map Collection. Some of the other proposals are acceptable as long as the preceeding is agreed to. Further information is available from Lorraine Dubreuil, President, A.C.M.L.

This issue does not contain the membership list. The problems creating this delay are being eliminated. The list will appear in the next issue.

Please welcome Tara Naraynsingh as the new regional editor for Ontario. She has already contributed some items to this issue.

Robert Batchelder  
Editor in Chief  
ACML Bulletin

### Notice to Contributors

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

### Aims of the ACML

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

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

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## THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MANUAL OF MAP CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGUING IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (UK)

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*This paper was  
given at the 14th  
Annual Conference.*

### BACKGROUND

If libraries are to serve their users successfully, two ingredients are necessary. One is a group of competent librarians, the other is a set of procedures that are sufficiently precise and comprehensive as to allow library staff to manage the library and provide an efficient service. This paper is devoted to the second of these; it describes the preparation of a new manual produced to govern map librarianship in the Ministry of Defence (UK). That manual was published just less than 12 months ago and was the culmination of a project lasting several years.

Before describing some of the principles and procedures that were developed, it is perhaps sensible to set the scene. The Ministry of Defence Map Collection is controlled and operated by the Directorate of Military Survey. The collection, however, serves the entire MOD and also, since it is the main government map library, all other British Government Departments. By any standards, it is a major map library; the size is not known with any precision, but it approaches 2 million copies of 1 million different maps with a net annual growth of about 35,000 copies of 13,000 different maps.

For some time it had become clear that the library did not respond well to queries. The initial solution of some ten or more years ago was automation, and a great deal of work was done towards this objective until lack of funds brought the project to a halt. When that happened, it was not reasonable to sit back and do nothing so permission was granted to continue with a much more modest project to improve the existing manual system.

That system had been developed in the mid-1940s by Captain E.J.S. Parsons. The Parsons System<sup>1</sup> is fairly well known and used in a number of map libraries in UK, but is probably not frequently encountered on this side of the Atlantic. Because it directly influenced the development of the new system, it is worth summarising its main attributes.

### THE PARSONS SYSTEM

Parsons is notable for its classification arrangements. It is primarily an area classification scheme, but in its secondary classification, it separates maps in series from general maps and maps in parts; both of these categories are in turn separated from city plans (see figures 1, 2, and 3).

1. Parsons, E.J.S. *Capt RE. Manual of Map Classification and Cataloguing:*  
. . . London: [War Office], 1946.

FIGURE 1. Area hierarchy and sequence.

<u>levels in area hierarchy</u>	<u>area descriptions</u>
1	world
2	hemispheres
3	continental groups
4	continents
5	compass point divisions of continents
6	countries
7	compass point divisions of countries
8	provinces
9	towns

## Sequences within each area

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Series maps.                               | - large scale before small.    |
| 2. General maps and map sets.                 | - in accession sequence.       |
| 3. Maps classified in "Compass PT" divisions. | - by "Compass PT" number.      |
| 4. Maps classified in "Provinces".            | - by "Province" number.        |
| 5. Town plans.                                | - alphabetically by town name. |

FIGURE 2. Compass point divisions.

:1	=	northern
:2	=	north-eastern
:3	=	north-western
:4	=	eastern
:5	=	central
:6	=	western
:7	=	southern
:8	=	south-eastern
:9	=	south-western

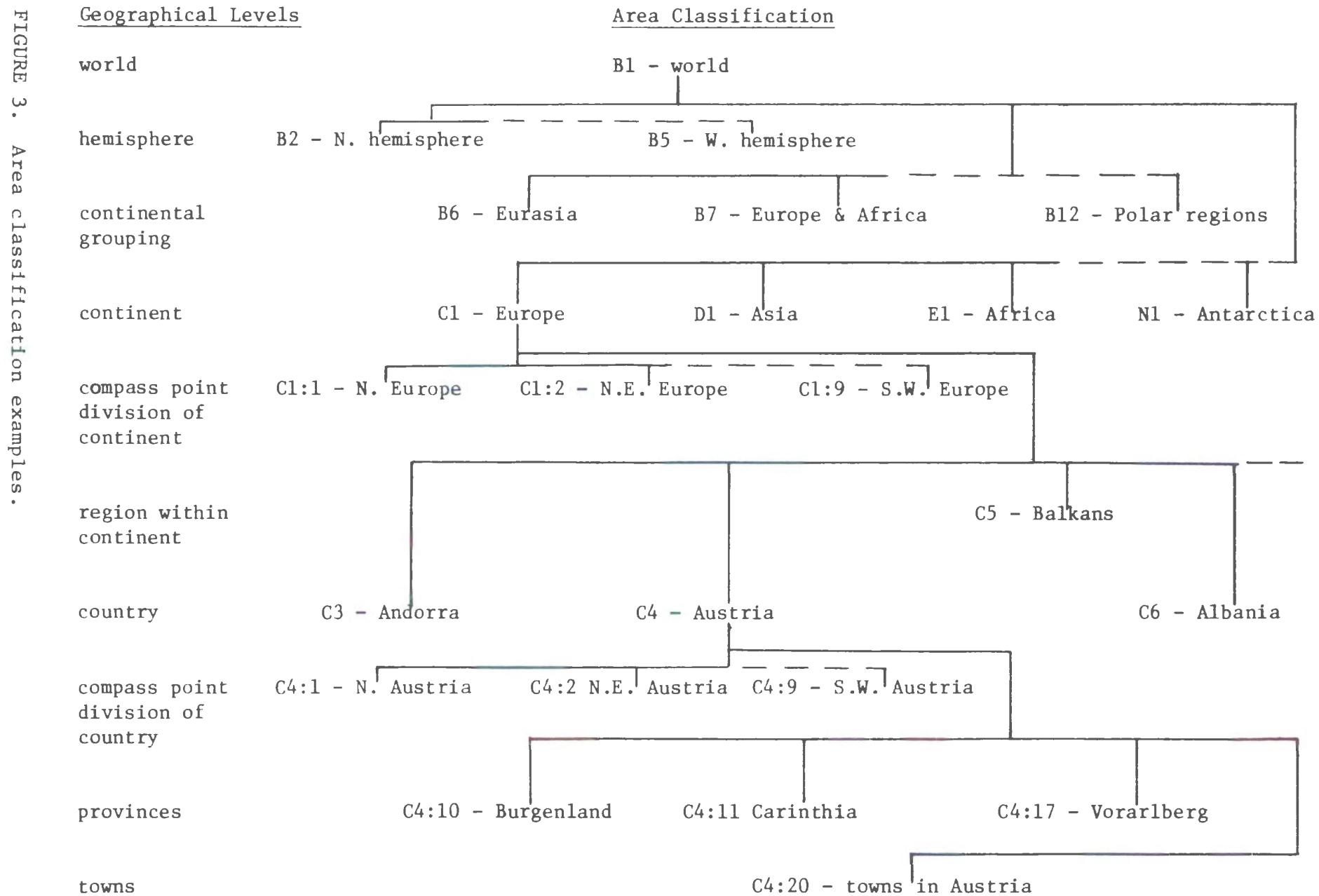


FIGURE 3. Area classification examples.



Area classification is geopolitically organised on a broadly hierarchical basis. Classification elements are represented by an alpha numeric code, and this code provides a logical shelf sequence for the collection, i.e. the classification sequence is the filing sequence.

Whereas Parsons classification scheme was new, his cataloguing system was not. He used a somewhat simplified version of the pre-existing Williams System. In essence it is an area-based card catalogue using 6" x 4" pre-formatted cards. There is a very close link between classification and cataloguing in that the classification area becomes the main area entry in the catalogue.

Parsons published his work in 1946; although it is a fine work, it is possible, with the benefit of 30 years hindsight, to find weaknesses. Three defects in particular were crucial to the declining performance of the system. They are as follows:

1. The instructional content of the Parsons Manual is very limited; it is insufficiently explicit about how to do things. This probably did not matter at first when the library was operated by a small group of staff who had been involved in developing the system. In time, however, it engendered a general lack of understanding about Parsons' true intentions with a resultant lack of consistency.
2. For all the emphasis on area classification, there is inadequate definition of the classification areas. This can best be illustrated by choosing a specific example. Parsons designated a standard compass point division for all countries; there are nine divisions (North, North Eastern, North Western, Eastern, Central, Western, South Eastern, South Western and Southern). It didn't matter whether a country's shape was suited or not to this treatment, they all got it. In no case, however, were the divisions actually defined. The effect of this is quite subtle, and in fairness to Parsons its true effect has only recently been fully recognised. Consider a map covering the Northern half of France; the cataloguer is likely to be quite happy to classify the map as "France: comp pt Northern." Having done so, he prepares a catalogue entry in the same terms. He is not likely to consider providing any area additional entries. Now, consider a catalogue user seeking coverage of Eastern France. He naturally searches under "France: comp pt Eastern." Even though the map previously catalogued partly covers his area of interest, he will not retrieve it. A definition of the area embraced by each of the compass points can avoid this. Having selected a classification area and therefore the main catalogue area entry, it is possible to make logical decisions about the area additional entries required. In effect, therefore, failure to define classification areas adversely affects the retrieval performance of the catalogue. To illustrate the point, compass point divisions are used, although the problem is not confined to this level in the hierarchy.
3. The third failing is really nothing to do with Parsons at all. Over the years changes had been made, new ideas incorporated, and new procedures introduced. Seldom had they been thoroughly documented with sufficiently clear explanation and instruction for cataloguing staff.

Taken together over a period of years, these three deficiencies did have a significant effect on the library's performance. The obvious and proper conclusion is that the finest of theoretical systems will not work without very clear and precise definition of procedures.

### THE NEW SYSTEM

And so, it was against this background that the project to improve the system was begun. The initial plan was to produce an updated Parsons. Staff would investigate what really happened, define it, document it and describe it fully. It rapidly became clear that this approach was impractical. "What really happened" was all sorts of conflicting procedures. Some procedures that happened were correct, but some correct procedures didn't happen. Quite clearly a different approach was needed; it was a question of analysing requirements and introducing new procedures to meet them. The result would be a new system.

Even so, one major overriding constraint was apparent. There could be no question of devising a system so new that wholesale reclassification and recataloguing would be necessary. Available resources would not begin to cope with that sort of burden. It was necessary to build on the framework of Parsons, adapt it, modify it, and update it, but at all times keeping count of the cost in future work of implementing the decisions. These sort of considerations have led to a final product which in some respects looks curious. This is because measures were avoided when they would cause work for no benefit other than tidiness.

### CLASSIFICATION

The first stage of the project was to tackle the problems of classification and the following principles, upon which the classification scheme would be developed, were established:

1. The broad structure of the Parsons classification arrangements would be maintained, but alterations would be introduced, notably by improving the hierarchical structure and by abandoning the standard approach; the sub-divisions of countries, continents, etc. would be tailored to geographical conditions and the present and likely future extent of library holdings.
2. The classification principle of organising like with like would be followed, which means, in practice, that maps of the same area are filed together. Specific techniques would be devised to ensure that as far as possible this was met. It was recognised that ultimately the success of the catalogue would be dependent upon sound classification.
3. Each and every classification unit would be clearly defined. To achieve this, a set of diagrammatic maps would be produced; these would be an integral part of the manual.

It is not possible in this paper to describe every aspect of the new procedures without being so superficial as to be pointless. Particular aspects are therefore selected, and under the heading of classification the methods of assigning a classification area are discussed.

## THE SELECTION OF CLASSIFICATION AREA

The process of assigning a classification area occurs when a map is received that is entirely new to the collection, i.e. it is not a later edition of one already held and does not belong to a series or a set, some components of which are already held. In assigning an area classification, it is necessary to take account of the full coverage of a map or series but excluding any areas portrayed in skeletal or sub-standard form. In the case of series it is, of course, the full potential extent that counts; it is also, perhaps, worth noting that it is necessary to distinguish series from non-series mapping. This is a subject on its own, and a section of the manual is devoted to the issue although it is not discussed in this paper.

Leaving aside the special cases of city plans and maps of linear features, there is a choice of three types of classification area; terms and definitions for these were coined as follows:

THE EQUAL UNIT (EU) - The unit which corresponds, or at least approximates, to the area of map coverage.

THE SMALLEST SINGLE UNIT (SSU) - The smallest authorised classification unit which totally embraces all the area of map coverage.

THE PROPORTIONALLY GREATEST UNIT (PGU) - The classification unit that is most fully contained (i.e. having the greatest proportion of its area displayed) within the area of map coverage.

The choice from these alternatives is made in accordance with the following rules:

1. Where the coverage corresponds or approximates to a prescribed classification unit, that unit (EU) is to be selected.
2. Often this condition does not apply; it is then necessary to establish the SSU. The SSU is to be selected if:
  - a. No classification units (other than town classifications) at a lower level are authorised.
  - b. The area of coverage of the map or series extends over the greater proportion of the SSU such that it is likely to be regarded by a map user as a possible candidate for selection as general coverage of the entire area. As a broad guide, the coverage could be expected to portray at least 75% of the SSU if this condition is to be fulfilled.
  - c. For series mapping the SSU is selected if either of the following circumstances apply:
    - 1) The series, though unlikely to afford complete cover, will provide coherent, though discontinuous, coverage of specific areas throughout the classification unit, e.g. series of maps of tourist areas.

- 2) The series will provide basic coverage of a national territory by the combination of itself and one or more complementary series at different scales.

3. There are left those cases when the SSU may not be selected. The PGU is then determined by the following process:

The Librarian examines the authorised classification units at the hierarchical level below the SSU and, if necessary, at successively lower hierarchical levels in order to determine the unit at the highest possible level which fulfills both of the following key conditions:

- 1) The unit covers a significant proportion (in general at least 25%) of the map or series.
- 2) A substantial proportion (in general at least 75%) of the unit is portrayed.

A unit fulfilling these conditions is selected as the PGU. If more than one qualifies, the choice is made in accordance with the following criteria:

- 1) The unit that is most fully portrayed.
- 2) The unit that occupies the greatest proportion of the map or series.
- 3) The unit suggested by other factors, e.g. title.

It is still possible to encounter maps which do not possess both the key properties. However, no classification unit is to be selected that fails to cover at least about 25% of the map or series. If no unit below the level of the SSU meets this condition then the SSU has to become the classification area even though originally rejected. The proper procedure is to consider successively lower hierarchical levels until a point is reached either where no unit occupies as much as 25% of the map or where no lower level units are authorised. At this point the classification area can be established as that unit which at any level fulfils the 25% condition and best meets the selection criteria above.

That in essence is the basis of the area classification procedures. There are complications that arise when there are gaps in the hierarchy of classification areas and special procedures which apply to maps of linear features, but these are omitted in order to stress the main principles. City plan classification is separate from this system and relatively straightforward.

An immediate reaction is perhaps that these procedures are over-complicated for the purpose of classification. On the contrary, the methods have proved not difficult to grasp and, once the principles have been learned, they can be applied quite easily. It is not, of course, expected that library staff should spend their time measuring area on maps; the rules are applied simply by inspection. It is possible by these methods to achieve consistency in classification and to adhere more rigidly to classification principles. Even so, there is a purpose beyond classification alone, and it is in the realm of cataloguing.



## AREA ADDITIONAL ENTRIES

The classification area becomes the main area entry in the catalogue. The catalogue user knows that the main area under which a map or series is catalogued is likely to be substantially represented on the map or series. More importantly, however, having established a methodology for assigning classification area and therefore main area entry for the catalogue, it is now possible to develop a logical procedure for assigning area additional entries, i.e. catalogue entries that represent areas portrayed on the map or series but outside or within the area of the main entry. In working on the manual and knowing that primary access to the catalogue is by a descriptive area identification, it became clear that the development of a sound methodology for assigning area additional entries ranked very high in importance in the project.

The theoretical ideal in framing rules for the preparation of area additional entries would be such as to cause the creation of a catalogue in which the user need search under only one of the prescribed area names, i.e. the smallest that embraces his search area in order to retrieve all potentially relevant items. There are two reasons why this is not possible; one is concerned with the concept of relevance, the other is simply a practical limitation of a manual system. These may be illustrated by example.

A researcher who seeks coverage of Bavaria will need to search the file under the area name 'Bayern' within W. Germany. He will not wish to find references to very small scale mapping of the World or Europe, nor at the other extreme is he likely to be interested in plans of towns of Bavaria; they would almost certainly be irrelevant.

On the other hand general maps of W. Germany may be of interest and national series mapping almost certainly will be. There is, therefore, a prima facie case for providing an additional entry for, in this case, Bayern and other defined areas within W. Germany for all general and series mapping of W. Germany as a whole. Quite clearly this is impractical; it would impose an enormous burden on library staff and result in a catalogue that would, in time, become so cumbersome as to be virtually unusable.

So it is obviously a question of compromise, a compromise that does not impose an excessive burden on cataloguing staff but nevertheless provides a sound retrieval system. The central principle of the system is to ensure that the user can confine his search to within major classification areas, i.e. country, continent or world (depending upon the extent of the search area). If, for example, his search area is within Italy, he need not consider any of the larger areas that embrace Italy nor any adjacent countries.

Although in the manual four categories of area additional entries are defined, two of these arise because of the specific requirements of the system. This paper, therefore, confines attention to the two categories of more general applicability. Comments are also directed towards single sheets and map series and not to the special cases of town plans and atlases. Discussion of the treatment of insets and reverse printings is also omitted.

The two categories of additional entry may be defined as follows:

1. Entries under areas which are contained within the area represented by the main entry.
2. Entries under areas which are outside the area represented by the main entry.

There are some general considerations which apply to both of these categories and concern those occasions when cataloguing staff have discretion to forego the preparation of additional entries that strict adherence to the rules would suggest. Four conditions when this applies are defined. They are:

1. Coverage is in skeletal form, or of sub-standard quality compared with the main body of the map or is clearly outside the intended scope.
2. The extent of coverage within a prescribed area is very limited and, in the case of series, is certain not to increase so that the presence of an additional entry would be misleading.
3. Bearing in mind the scale of the map and the size of the area, the provision of an additional entry is clearly unnecessary; for example, an entry indicating coverage of Gibraltar at 1:1,000,000 would be redundant.
4. In the case of a map which is likely to be of value only for the information it carries on a specific subject category, no area additional entries are necessary since a relevant subject additional entry will suffice.

#### Category 1 Area Additional Entries

The need to create additional entries, in respect of areas contained within that represented by the main entry, only arises with items classified at a hierarchical level above that of 'Country'. The rules are then dependent upon scale. Map series at 1:1,000,000 and larger require additional entries for all countries, continents and oceanic areas present within the assigned classification area. Maps and series smaller than 1:1,000,000 down to and including 1:20,000,000 and classified as 'World' are to have additional entries for continents and oceanic areas. Maps and series at scales smaller than 1:20,000,000 do not normally require any Category 1 additional entries.

#### Category 2 Area Additional Entries

As with Category 1, the scale of the mapping and the level at which it is classified influences the selection of area additional entries. The general principles are as follows:

1. Maps and series which bear a classification above the level of 'Country' require appropriate additional entries down to and including compass point division of continent level. Such maps at

scales of 1:1,000,000 and larger require further additional entries for countries.

2. Maps and series classified at 'Country' level at scales smaller than 1:1,000,000 have additional entries created down to but not below 'Country' level. Where the scale is 1:1,000,000 or larger no such restriction applies.
3. Maps and series classified below 'Country' level can have additional entries created at any level (except town classification level).

Within this framework the procedure for deciding which particular additional entries are required is as follows: The first step is to establish the area of the map or series not represented by the main entry. This is defined as 'The Relevant Area'. The next step is to establish the smallest authorised classification unit which embraces The Relevant Area. An additional entry is created in respect of this unit if either of the following two conditions are met:

1. The Relevant Area occupies at least about 75% of the unit.
2. No lower level units are available (taking into account the restrictions described above).

If neither condition is met, it is necessary to consider all those units at the next lower level which contain some coverage of the relevant area; each is tested separately for each of the two conditions '1' and '2' above. If either is fulfilled, additional entries are prepared; if not, the process of further subdivision into authorised units continues. Eventually the second condition must be met.

That is a very brief glimpse at one of the ways in which the methods are designed to provide an adequate range of entries in the catalogue.

## THE CATALOGUE

The catalogue itself is composed of four elements. These are:

1. The Main Card Catalogue.
2. The Sheet Card Catalogue.
3. Graphic Indexes.
4. The Publisher's Designation Card Catalogue.

The latter two are straightforward; Graphic Indexes are well understood and the Publishers Designation Catalogue is merely a card index which relates map and series designations to the corresponding library reference or press mark. They are therefore not discussed in this report.

Although the main and sheet card catalogues are identified separately, principally because in practice they are physically apart, in concept they can be considered as a single, two tier, catalogue. The main catalogue

11.

FIGURE 4. Example of main card.

AREA	SCALE	PUB. DATE			
		SIG. DATE			
LIB. REF.	PUB. DESIGNATION	EDITION			
PUBLISHER/AUTHOR	PRINTER				
	RECEIPT DATE		PRINT DATE		
TITLE	NW	NE			
	SW	SE			
	NO. OF COPIES	NEG. NO.	SHEET CARDS	GRAPHIC INDEX	SUPER-SESSION
DESCRIPTION					
C MCE/879					

FIGURE 5. Example of sheet card.

LIB. REF.				SHEET NO.			
SCALE		NW		NE			
PUB. DESIGNATION		SW		SE			
1 EDITION	2	3	4	5 PRINT DATE	6 REC. DATE	7	8 NEG. NO.
9 GRID	10 V.I.	11 PUBLISHER		12 PRINTER		13 TYPE OF COPY	14 NO OF COPIES
NOTES							
1 EDITION	2	3	4	5 PRINT DATE	6 REC. DATE	7	8 NEG. NO.
9 GRID	10 V.I.	11 PUBLISHER		12 PRINTER		13 TYPE OF COPY	14 NO OF COPIES
NOTES							



contains one main entry for every library reference, i.e. only one entry for a map series or a map set. In these cases it can therefore only contain data that is generally applicable to the series or set. The sheet card catalogue contains a card for every sheet of a series and therefore records data specific to each sheet. Moreover, it is designed to record information about successive editions and printings; for this reason, it is sometimes convenient to create sheet card records of single sheet maps to avoid the need for too much alteration of the main catalogue record, (for examples of catalogue cards, see figures 4 and 5).

Rather than describe in detail the rules governing entry of specific data items, it is perhaps more useful to make a few general points about our approach to the catalogue and the catalogue cards. Three general points are worth emphasizing. Firstly, although the cards were re-designed, because the existing file is only going to be replaced gradually over the years, the new cards had to be compatible with the previous design. Secondly, it is anticipated that eventually the records will be automated; some of the data is recorded specifically with this in mind, for example sheet corner coordinates; precise rules about the style of entries (punctuation, capitalisation, etc.) were also developed since this sort of discipline is essential in an automated system; no doubt it is also useful in a manual system. Thirdly, the primary purpose of the catalogue is for information retrieval; it is not bibliographic. The emphasis throughout is on providing data that will assist the researcher to find mapping appropriate to his search rather than on making a correct bibliographic description. The result is that the rules for the headings in the 'Area' box and the rules for writing scale contain relatively much more detail than, for example, those for title. The position of the various data fields on the main catalogue card is also an indication of this approach.

A further example is the use prescribed for the free text area, headed 'Description' on the main card. Although this part of the card is used for data which does not occur frequently enough to justify providing a headed 'box', its primary purpose is to include a statement designed to help the user understand what sort of mapping the card refers to. The initial statement is compiled from three groups of keywords all of which are defined in the manual; only these keywords are used. The first of the three groups is the adjectival term such as topographical, thematic or physical; in all there are 11 terms. The second group is 'type' (e.g. map, town plan). The third group is form (e.g. series, set, atlas). The librarian is to supplement this statement where appropriate in the following ways: if the description is 'thematic', the subject must be stated, and since not all maps fit precisely the defined keywords, significant departures from the most appropriate definition are recorded whether they involve absence or particular emphasis of a feature.

Following this initial statement the librarian may provide information about the physical properties of the item. Since most maps are conventional line maps printed on paper in more than one colour, no statement for these is required. All exceptions must be described. They can, of course, be of many different types, but they would include, for example, manuscript maps, maps on fabric or plastic, photocopies, etc.

The Sheet Card Catalogue was perhaps the single most important addition to the Parsons System. It was originally developed in the late 1950s, and in the new manual its design and use have been thoroughly examined and defined. The purpose of the catalogue is just as much to serve library staff in the management of the collection, as research staff. It is well suited to answering essentially simple, but very necessary, questions such as 'Is edition 3 of sheet X already held?', "Are sufficient copies of sheet Y held?".

Several expressions were coined to describe the different categories of data recorded on the sheet card. The top three lines of the card carry 'standard data'. This is essentially the elements that identify a sheet and will not normally change from one edition to the next. In contrast the remaining information on the card is 'Variable Data' which is likely to change between editions or even printings. Variable Data is of two types; 'Basic Data' is the data entered in the labelled boxes; this information must be recorded when available and appropriate. 'Supplementary Data' is that information which is recorded in the unlabelled boxes and the 'notes' section. This approach was devised because the range of information that it is proper for one series can vary quite widely from that recorded for another.

The batch of cards relating to one series is preceded by a Master Sheet Card. The purpose of this card is:

1. to define the use of the unlabelled boxes and to amplify and explain the manner of their use.
2. To provide explanations of abbreviations and foreign terms used on the cards (data entered on the card itself must, if in a foreign language, be recorded in its original form).

In essence, therefore, the Master Sheet Card is a key to the group of cards to which it relates.

#### IMPLEMENTATION

Although the manual was published less than one year ago, the draft was finished and implementation started at the beginning of 1978. It was, of course, the intention to limit the amount of work necessitated by the introduction of new procedures. Nevertheless, some was unavoidable, and it proved necessary to set up a Recataloguing Team. Their name is perhaps a slight misnomer because their work is essentially reclassification. It arises because our existing holdings have to be reclassified to accord with the newly devised schedules. For practically every country this affects mapping classified within the internal compass point and province divisions. For some countries more basic action is required; for example, in the original schedules Germany was treated as one country. There was no alternative to accepting political realities and defining two separate classification areas for West and East Germany. Since library holdings of German mapping are extensive, the work involved is considerable. The original estimate for the life of the Recataloguing Team was 15 man years (i.e. a team of 3 professional staff for 5 years). It now seems that 19 or 20 man years would be a better estimate although the range of work to be carried out has been slightly extended. The Team started work in Europe

and has now completed reclassification of most European countries.

Even though the emphasis of the Team's work is not directed towards re-cataloguing, the new cataloguing rules have operated on newly-received mapping since the beginning of 1978. Obviously, however, all procedures cannot be fully followed for any particular country until the Recataloguing Team has completed its work for that country.

During 2½ years, enough experience has been gained to prove the viability and success of the new system. This does not mean that every aspect is considered thoroughly satisfactory. The manual was published in loose leaf format, and it will be revised and improved. For this purpose a permanent review committee has been established; it is their task to consider suggestions for alterations and, where accepted, promulgate the necessary amendments to the manual.

*(Editor's note: the title and ordering information for the manual described follows:*

Manual of Map Library Classification and Cataloguing  
GSGS 5307

*The price of this publication is £12:60 excluding postage and it is available from:*

*Commanding Officer  
School of Military Survey  
Hermitage, Newbury  
Berkshire, RG16 9TP  
England*

*Money should not be remitted with order. Invoice and instructions for payment will be despatched with the Manual.)*

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## REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

Betty Kidd  
 Director  
 National Map Collection

The thirteen months since the last report of the National Map Collection have been active and constructive ones. The highlights of these months will be noted in this report, but the interesting everyday activities of the 25 staff members of the National Map Collection, which resulted in these highlights, can only be inferred. During 1979-80, the National Map Collection continued its tasks of acquiring, preserving and providing access to the cartographic and architectural records of Canada and a selective international collection.

### Acquisition

In the fiscal year 1979-80, the 39,229 items acquired include numerous significant additions to the Collection in all five subdivisions of its collecting mandate - that is, the history of cartography of Canada, the current cartography of Canada, the current cartography of other parts of the world, the federal cartographic and architectural record, and the private architectural record. In addition, discussion has been initiated on the establishment of a task force to study the problem of superseded cartography of areas of the world, other than Canada.

Among the most significant acquisitions of the year were two rare atlases, acquired with the assistance of the Cultural Property Import and Export Review Board:

- a) A 1612 Italian edition of Abraham Ortelius' Theatro del Mondo with 128 maps in full contemporary colour. This edition contains all of the maps produced for the atlas, since no additions were made after 1606.
- b) A 1535 edition of Ptolemy, Geographicae Enarrationis Libri Octo, printed in Lyons from the same wood blocks as the 1522 and 1525 editions. Included in these editions is the first map to appear in Ptolemy with the name America on it.

Other important early acquisitions included a 1790 globe by Frederik Akrel, a geography and world atlas of Giovanni Batista Nicolosi dated 1660, Philippe Buache's Considerations géographiques et physiques sur les nouvelles découvertes au nord de la Grande Mer, 1753 which concerns the controversial Spanish Admiral de Fonte who purported to have found the Northwest Passage, and manuscript maps of the St. Lawrence River dated 1810 and of Ottawa and area, dated in the 1830s and 1840s. Late nineteenth-century acquisitions included a manuscript plan of "la seigneurie de l'île Bonaventure", c. 1860, Tremaine's Wall Atlas embracing the British Isles, the Dominion of Canada...1875, The Southeastern District of Vancouver Island... 1855 by J.D. Pemberton, and Lowry's Table Atlas, c. 1852. The majority of the maps received by the Modern Cartography Section were current series sheets, produced both in Canada and in other countries of the



world. Several new provincial series are being received, including that of Nova Scotia's Department of Mines and Energy which indicates geology and minerals. The National Map Collection has subscribed to the new Unified Hemisphere Mapping Program at 1:250,000, sponsored by the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, which will contribute significantly to the mapping of Latin America. Also acquired was the first aeronautical chart published in Canada - Air Navigation Map, Winnipeg to Regina, 1930, at the scale 1:506,880.

Noteworthy current Canadian atlases acquired included the Atlas of British Columbia, people, environment and resource use 1979, the Yukon Land Resources and Inventory Atlas 1979 (3 volumes), the Junior Atlas of Alberta 1979, Montreal en braille 1979, and the Atlas, Territoire de la baie James 1978. Non-Canadian atlases included the Times Atlas of World History 1979, Atlas of Saudi Arabia 1978 and Atlas of Soviet Railways System 1976.

The Government Cartographical and Architectural Records Section acquired 11,503 items including a large transfer of plans and drawings of heritage buildings from the Department of Public Works. Maps and plans were transferred from the files of the Department of Transport, the Department of Justice, the Department of Indian Affairs, the Canadian Hydrographic Service, the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board, the Department of Agriculture, etc. Maps and plans were acquired from the records of several Royal Commissions including the Royal Commission on Natural Resources, Commission of Inquiry into events at Arvida in 1941, the Inquiry into Bilingual Air Traffic Services to Quebec, and the Commission of Inquiry into Newfoundland Transport.

### Custody

#### (a) Documentation/Description

During the first week of October 1979, an international conference on the interpretation of the rules for cartographic materials in the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition was held at the Public Archives of Canada. As a result of this meeting, a manual is being prepared to be published by January 1981; the National Map Collection has been established as the Secretariat. During the summer of 1980, three contract staff are employed by the National Map Collection to test the new manual by preparing catalogue entries. In addition, *Precis* is being tested at the same time. Phase I and II of the E.D.P. Feasibility Study of the National Map Collection's needs have been completed and Phase III which will identify alternatives and recommend a machine system will be started immediately to be completed by December 1980.

In 1979-80, 29,336 items were accessioned and brought under a minimum level of control. Thirty-one inventories were prepared, and 1,007 items were documented. 166 new authorities were established by the National Map Collection, and 328 authorities established by the National Library have been coded to indicate usage by the National Map Collection.

In this fiscal year, a catch-up on series was undertaken, which was necessitated by the lack of clerical staff to work with series sheets for a lengthy period of time. Some of the other projects completed include a rearrangement of geological series maps, organization and creation of finding aid for boundary atlases, reorganization of federal electoral maps and atlases, inventory of original sixteenth century maps held by the Collection (82 identified), and continuation of the index of architectural material by building type. The Government Cartographical and Architectural Records Section continued to bring under control the majority of the items received, and in addition organized nearly 1200 plans of buildings erected by the Canadian National Railways and its components, acquired many years ago.

(b) Conservation and Microfilming

Because of the absence of the map conservator on language training, the number of maps treated by Records Conservation decreased from 2,603 in 1978-79 to 2,008 in 1979-80. The problems of vertical storage have long been evident in the National Map Collection, and slowly the Collection is taking steps to rectify the problem. This year, the maps stored in the largest size vertical cabinet (V3) were removed and placed in horizontal cabinets. In addition, about 425 pre-1850 original maps were removed from vertical cabinets and placed in horizontal storage.

In 1979-80, only 3,916 items were microfilmed and 7,832 negatives produced. Towards the end of 1979-80, the recurring technical problem was finally identified and a solution was found. A change in film, because of the thickness of the film, was necessary. In the last part of the year, the results being obtained were excellent, which presages well for the coming year.

With the completion of climate-controlled vault facilities within the Public Archives but outside the main building, the master microfilm negatives are scheduled to be moved in the near future.

(c) Possible Move

As reported last year, the National Map Collection has been identified to move to Place du Portage in Hull. To date, the architect for renovations has not been appointed. No date for this possible move has been established. In the past several months, preliminary planning was started for a new archives building, the earliest possible dates being 1990-2000.

## Public Service

(a) Requests From the Public

A 7% increase - 4,101 in 1979-80 as compared to 3,821 in 1978-79 - has been noted in the number of requests received from the public. Additional telephone enquiries are responsible for the majority of the increase. In 1979-80, the National Map Collection responded to 2,207 oral, 931 telephone, and 963 written enquiries. The number of photocopies prepared in 1979-80 increased by 30% to 20,221.

With the final breakdown of the photostat camera in Reprography Services, the method of providing researchers with copies of large-size maps may become a problem in the future, but at the moment, the microfilm camera in the N.M.C. is being used in off hours.

(b) Publications

The Riel Rebellions: A Cartographic History/Le récit cartographique des affaires Riel by William Oppen became available in 1979-80. Published jointly with the University of Toronto Press, the book is available both as hard-covered, and in a soft-covered special edition of the monograph series Cartographica. The first edition of the hard-cover version quickly sold out and is no longer available.

Although good progress was made on several other publications, they will not be available until the following year. Volume I (dealing with British Columbia) in the series Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection/Cartes des Réserves et Agglomérations indiennes de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans will be available shortly and Volume II (dealing with the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon) later this year. The Union List of Series will similarly be published in 1980-81.

(c) Exhibitions

Items to be included in the first of the major history exhibitions have been selected, and items for the second will be selected by September 1980.

The National Map Collection was actively involved in preparations for the launching of the stamp commemorating the centennial of the transfer of the ownership of the Arctic Islands to Canada. The launch was held on January 23, 1980 at the Public Archives of Canada. Four original maps were mounted on the stage. A selection of items from the Arctic Images exhibition was displayed in the auditorium foyer.

The major exhibition in the fourth floor lobby in 1979-80 was one featuring items which show the type of work done and the holdings of various sections of the National Map Collection.

Among items loaned to other institutions for exhibition were two Des Barres copper plates to the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, England, and six maps of the harbour area of Montreal to the McCord Museum in Montreal for an exhibition titled "Notre Port".

The National Map Collection prepared an extensive exhibition of its material for the P.A.C.'s Open House on November 2 and 3. Each of the three collection sections displayed representative and important items from holdings. The "Children's Corner/Coin des enfants" was a tremendous success; children were able to draw, colour and play with maps while their parents viewed the displays in the Collection.

(d) Redistribution

With the full co-operation of the Regional Records Centres Division of

the Records Management Branch, the National Map Collection has been able to regionalize its redistribution program. Very successful sessions have been held at the Halifax, Montreal and Toronto Regional Records Centres and I trust that those who participated in the recent session in Edmonton were pleased. A total of 16,484 maps were selected by 33 institutions during the first three sessions. A contract with the Association of Canadian Map Libraries to sort materials for the Edmonton session has resulted in more than 50,000 maps being available.

Preparation and circulation of lists continues to be the way in which foreign maps are redistributed. In 1979-80, two lists were circulated and 7,683 maps selected by the interested university map libraries. In the last several years, there has been a 30% increase in the number of institutions participating.

### Other Activities

For the reaction of the National Map Collection to the recommendations in the 1979 National Librarian's report, The Future of the National Library of Canada, I would refer you to the March 1980 (number 34) edition of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries Bulletin. In addition, an oral presentation was given at the 1980 A.C.M.L. conference in Edmonton.

The Public Archives has obtained approval to prepare new archives legislation - a National Archives and Records Act. It is hoped that such legislation will be in effect within several years, and will include deposit regulations for maps, as this Association requested to the Secretary of State in 1970.

A second cartographic archivists' seminar will be held in Ottawa the week of October 20, 1980. Although the 1978 seminar was limited to those from provincial and territorial archives, the second seminar will be opened to other institutions with cartographic archivists.

Planning for the 75th anniversary of the National Map Collection as an administrative entity is proceeding well. Among the highlights will be a facsimile calendar, a major exhibition tentatively called "Treasures of the National Map Collection" and an accompanying catalogue. Cartographica, Archivaria and The Archivist will devote special issues to this event. 1982 will be a busy year for the National Map Collection. In addition to the A.C.M.L. conference in Ottawa that year, we have recently learned that the Learned Societies will meet in Ottawa in 1982 and IFLA will meet in Montreal.

### Conclusion

In summary, the past year in the National Map Collection has been very productive, and we trust that the forthcoming ones will be similar. I look forward to the 1981 conference in Halifax and an opportunity to once again provide a brief glimpse at activities of the National Map Collection.



## REPORT ON THE NATIONAL ATLAS

*R. Groot*

*Geographical Services Directorate*

*Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa*

The Geographical Services Directorate made considerable progress during the past year in a number of fields. The highlight of the year was the completion of work on the Canada Gazetteer Atlas in both its English and French versions. The Canada Gazetteer Atlas (Canada Atlas Toponymique) will be on sale in Canadian bookstores within very few weeks. The atlas is the product of cooperation by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and other federal agencies including Statistics Canada working in unison with universities and the private sector. The 48 maps and comprehensive index of the Atlas show the location, population size and administrative status of about 22,000 places included in the latest federal census of 1976. 13,000 physical features are mapped and indexed to provide an understanding of the physical setting of each place. The Atlas is published as a hard-cover bound volume in cooperation with Macmillan of Canada and Guérin Editeur, retailing at \$39.95 a copy. The names in the Atlas are given as approved by the provincial jurisdiction concerned and the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. As a result, the maps are same in both English and French versions. A press run of 13,000 copies has been carried out, with the printing being done by Ashton Potter Ltd. and binding by the Hunter Rose Co. of Toronto.

While the Canada Gazetteer Atlas represented the major activity of the National Geographical Mapping Division during the year, progress has also been made in the preparation of thematic maps as part of the new National Atlas of Canada. As reported last year, the National Atlas has been rethought as a concept and is now a system of correlated maps providing geographical information about Canada at scales larger than has been the case with the National Atlas in the past. Another important aspect of our approach, is that the maps are to be published separately and brought together in folders or folios rather than in bound volume form.

The following maps are expected to be published in fiscal year 1980:

- Canada at Confederation
- Canada - Growing Degree Days
- Canada - International Relations
- Canada - Soil Capability for Agriculture
- Canada - Agricultural Lands
- Canada - Heating Degree Days
- Canada - Length of Day
- Canada - Federal Harbour Facilities
  - Quebec
  - Ontario
  - Prairies
  - B.C.
- Canada - Ethnic Composition
  - Atlantic
  - Quebec
  - Ontario

- Prairie
- B.C.
- N.W.T.

Canada - Commercial Fish Processing

(Both English and French versions)

Research projects underway in the National Geographical Mapping Division are listed below. Inquiries about these projects should be directed to R. Jay, A/Head, Research Section, National Geographical Mapping Div., Surveys and Mapping Branch, 580 Booth St., Ottawa, K1A 0E4.

Drainage Basins/Bassins hydrographiques	(D.M. Chapman)
Metric Relief/Relief en mesures métriques	(S.A. Kelly)
Length of Day/Durée du jour	(S.A. Kelly)
Solar Radiation/Rayonnement solaire	(S.A. Kelly)
Temperature/Températures	(S.A. Kelly)
Growing Degree-Days/Degrés-jours de croissance	(S.A. Kelly)
Heating Degree-Days/Degrés-jours de chauffage	(S.A. Kelly)
Frost Free Period/Période exempte de gel	(S.A. Kelly)
Last Frost in Spring/Le dernier gel du printemps	(S.A. Kelly)
First Frost in Autumn/Le premier gel de l'automne	(S.A. Kelly)
Land Capability for Forestry/Possibilités forestières des terres	(C.M.C. Gosson)
Time Zones/Zones de temps	(S.A. Kelly)
Glaciers/Glacières	(S.A. Kelly)
Climatic Classification/Classification Climatique	(S.A. Kelly)
Agricultural Lands/Terres Agricoles	(C.M.C. Gosson, D.M. Chapman)
Soil Capability for Agriculture/Possibilités agricoles des sols	(C.M.C. Gosson, D.M. Chapman, J.M.O. Morawiecki)
Canada at Confederation/Le Canada à l'époque de la Confédération	(A.V. Wilson, D.S.C. Mackay)
Territorial Evolution/Evolution du territoire	
Population Distribution 1871/Répartition de la population en 1871	
Native People, 1600-1630/Autochtones, 1600-1630	
Indian and Inuit Communities and Languages/Agglomérations et langues indiennes et inuit	(I. Jost, B.H. Berghout)
Indians and Inuit Population Distribution/Répartition de la population indienne et inuit	(I. Jost, B.H. Berghout)
Ethnic Composition of Population/Composition ethnique de la population	(C-P.R. Ravel)
Distribution of Ethnic Groups/Répartition des groupes ethniques	(I. Jost, C-P.R. Ravel)
Population Distribution and Density/Répartition et densité de la population	(C-P.R. Ravel)
Census Geostatistical Areas/Régions géostatistiques de recensement	(J.M. Morawiecki, C.D. Proctor)
Gazetteer Atlas-Populated Places/Lieux habités- l'Atlas toponymique	(B.H. Berghout)
International Relations/Relations internationales	(S. Palko, R. Jay)
Federal Harbour Facilities/Les facilités fédérales des havres	(N.J. Pocock)

Public Fish Hatcheries/Etablissements piscicoles	(N.J. Pocock)
Recreational Fisheries/Zones de pêche sportive	(N.J. Pocock)
Commercial Fish Processing/Poissonneries commerciales	(N.J. Pocock)
Fisheries/La Pêche	(N.J. Pocock)
Road Transportation/Transports routiers	(S. Palko)
Mineral Commodity Flows/Circulation des produits minéraux	
Coal/Charbon	(P.T. Harker)
Forestry/Foresterie	(R. Jay)

Publication of the final maps in Canada's International Map of the World 1:1M series is almost complete. Three sheets of the Arctic will be released in September which will complete coverage of Canada. Canada has been involved in this project since 1908. The first map was published in 1928 as a test. Serious participation in the production did not start, however, until after the United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale held in Bonn, FRG, in 1962. At that conference the relationship between the IMW and the World Aeronautical Chart series was clarified. A revision program has now commenced.

A study is also underway to review many of the general purpose maps of Canada which comprise some 150 maps of various scales, vintage and reliability. The ultimate aim is to rationalize the maps sometimes known as the "MCR" series, so that their components are compatible with the system of base maps developed for the National Atlas of Canada.

In the field of Toponymy, progress in the computerization of the files and records of the Toponymy Unit has continued and, to date, some 90,000 entries have been made, recording toponymic information in the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Manitoba, and part of Ontario. A new gazetteer of the Northwest Territories produced by computerized means was recently published. This gazetteer is also available in microfiche form.

Parallel with this work, a study is underway to evaluate the need for a computerized approach to the provision of geographical information. A number of pilot projects are being developed which will help determine the future methods to be employed. By 1982, an interim report on this study is expected.

During the past fiscal year, 35 cartographic projects were carried out for other government departments.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS/PUBLICATIONS RECENTES

Canada	Energy, Mines and Resources, Surveys and Mapping Branch, National Geographical Mapping Division, CANADA - THE 31ST PARLIAMENT, (Map - MCR 4020) (Ottawa: 1980).
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- Canada      Énergie, Mines et Ressources,  
Direction des levés et de la cartographie,  
Division des cartes géographiques nationales,  
CANADA - LE 31<sup>e</sup> PARLEMENT, (carte - MCR 4020F) (Ottawa: 1980).
- Canada      Energy, Mines and Resources,  
Surveys and Mapping Branch,  
National Geographical Mapping Division,  
CANADA - RESULTS OF THE 32<sup>nd</sup> FEDERAL ELECTION,  
FEBRUARY 18, 1980 (Map - MCR 4021) (Ottawa: 1980).
- Canada      Énergie, Mines et Ressources,  
Direction des levés et de la cartographie,  
Division des cartes géographiques nationales,  
CANADA - RÉSULTATS DE LA 32<sup>e</sup> ÉLECTION FÉDÉRALE,  
LE 18 FEVRIER 1980 (carte - MCR 4021F) (Ottawa: 1980).
- Canada      Energy, Mines and Resources,  
Surveys and Mapping Branch  
National Geographical Mapping Division,  
CANADA - INDIAN AND INUIT COMMUNITIES AND LANGUAGES  
(map - MCR 4001) (Ottawa: 1980).
- Canada      Énergie, Mines et Ressources,  
Direction des levés et de la cartographie,  
Division des cartes géographiques nationales,  
CANADA - AGGLOMÉRATIONS ET LANGUES INDIENNES ET INUIT,  
(carte - MCR 4001F) (Ottawa: 1980).
- Canada      Energy, Mines and Resources, and Macmillan of Canada,  
CANADA GAZETTEER ATLAS, (Ottawa: 1980).
- Canada      Énergie, Mines et Ressources et Guérin éditeur,  
CANADA ATLAS TOPONYMIQUE, (Ottawa: 1980).

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REPORT ON THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CARTOGRAPHY  
FOR THE PERIOD JUNE 1979 - MAY 1980

*B.E. Farrell*  
*ACML Delegate*  
*National Commission for Cartography*

Publications

The Chronicle has continued this year with the successful publishing schedule and format established last year. It is published four times a year: in January, April, July and October. 1,270 copies are distributed to members of the cartographic community. Publication deadlines for the forthcoming year have been established as follows: Dec. 15, 1980, March 15, June 15 and September 15, 1981. Individuals, as well as organizations are urged to submit material of interest, to the editor, Neil Grant (c/o Chronicle,



Dept. of Geography, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6) by these dates. I would like to encourage members of the ACML not to disregard this opportunity to pass on to the wider cartographic community the many items and events that would be of general interest.

### Regional Activities

A very successful regional seminar covering both traditional and computer cartographic techniques was conducted in Edmonton in late April in co-operation with the C.C.A. One hundred and twenty cartographers were in attendance, further demonstrating the need for, and viability of such seminars.

### National Activities

The most important initiative nationally, and one which is fundamental to the form which co-operation between cartographic societies in Canada will take in the future, was the establishment of what has become known as the Ruggles Study. Most members of ACML are by now aware that Dr. Richard Ruggles of Queen's University is at present touring the country talking to individuals and groups in order to determine grass roots ideas about the organization of the cartographic community. Are you satisfied with the present structure? Should there be more or less co-operation? Are your own professional needs served? Dr. Ruggles terms of reference are:

"In the interests of strengthening the Canadian cartographic community as a whole, to determine the most effective way to make the best use of the limited resources available to the community and to assure adequate participation and representation in I.C.A."

Dr. Ruggles will be at Edmonton during the ACML Conference. Please talk to him and share your ideas with him. He plans to have a provisional report ready by September 1980 - a report which will be discussed at the October 1980 NCC meeting.

### Education Committee

The Education Committee has been conducting a survey of cartographic education in relation to the need for cartographers in Canada. The work of the committee is nearing completion and a report is expected towards the end of the summer.

### International Activities

Major efforts this year have been directed towards the preparation of Canada's contribution to the International Cartographic Association meetings in Tokyo in August 1980. Canadian papers for the conference have been selected by a committee chaired by Dr. L. Guelke, University of Waterloo. A joint ICA/IGU Canadian cartographic exhibit has been prepared by a committee chaired by Wendy Simpson-Lewis, Environment Canada.

Aileen Desbarats was the ACML member on the committee. The catalogue for this exhibit will be useful to all map collections.

A Canadian position paper on the general direction of the International Cartographic Association for the period 1980-1984 was prepared by the executive and approved following discussion at the recent NCC meeting. The paper discusses the directions Canada would like to see the ICA take with regard to such problems as: functioning effectively in a world beset by economic problems; the effectiveness of the ICA in the developing nations of the world; the problems incurred as a result of computer developments in cartography, particularly to the dangers of loss of cartographic control over data bases and geographical reference systems. At the recent meeting also the Canadian position with regard to elections to the ICA executive committee and to the terms of reference of ICA commissions were established. The official Canadian delegate, Mr. R. Groot, and deputy delegate Mr. A. Kerr, were appointed.

Reports on behalf of three participating organizations - ACML, CCA and OICC were tabled at the May meeting and will appear in the Chronicle. The reports of Carto-Quebec, CAG and CIS were not yet available.

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#### UNION LIST OF ATLASES COMMITTEE FOR ATLANTIC PROVINCES STATUS REPORT

*C. Bradley Fay*  
*Chairman*

The past year has been a rather uneventful one for the Committee albeit this has not been so of some of its individual members. One meeting was held to discuss the status of the survey within each of the four Atlantic Provinces. Numerous telephone "meetings" were held with individual members of the committee due to the fact that during the year it was not unusual for two or more committee members to be unavailable for a committee meeting at any given time. Provincial travel and budget restraints did nothing to ameliorate our problems of geography.

During the year Harry Holman, committee representative from Prince Edward Island left the P.E.I. Archives to further his education. Harry did however complete his survey for P.E.I. and has submitted the results to your chairman. Bill MacKinnon of New Brunswick, despite a two month educational leave also completed and submitted his survey for New Brunswick, as did Margaret Chang, who perhaps deserves a special award because she not only delivered her completed survey to the Committee Chairman but she also delivered to her husband a fine and healthy baby boy during this same period. Gary Shutlack of Nova Scotia has for most of the past year been caught up in the move of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia to its new quarters. Gary and Kurt McDonald of Dalhousie University have not yet completed the Nova Scotia survey although your chairman was assured that it is very near completion.

The present status of the surveys are:

NEW BRUNSWICK	-	completed
NEWFOUNDLAND	-	completed
NOVA SCOTIA	-	not yet completed
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	-	completed

The present status of the Committee is:

NEW BRUNSWICK	-	Mr. William MacKinnon
NEWFOUNDLAND	-	Mrs. Margaret Chang
NOVA SCOTIA	-	Mr. Gary Shutlack
	-	Mr. Kurt McDonald
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	-	no representation
CHAIRMAN	-	Mr. Brad Fay

The Nova Scotia survey is to be completed and the results of all four surveys are to be compiled before the task of the committee can be considered accomplished. It is anticipated that at a meeting to be arranged for late August or early September, these final details will be reviewed and discussed following which a further report will be submitted to the ACML Executive.

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#### PARTICIPANTS IN THE 1980 ACML CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP

Note: \*\* indicates attendance at both the workshop and conference  
 \* indicates attendance at the conference only  
 + indicates attendance at the workshop only

**	Bob Batchelder	University of Calgary
+	Kay M. Boyle	Alsands Project Group
**	Brian Candy	British Liaison Officer, UK Liaison Office Defense Mapping Agency, Washington, D.C.
*	Geoff Castle	British Columbia Archives, Victoria
**	Vivien Cartmell	National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa
**	Margaret Chang	Provincial Archives of Newfoundland, St. John's
+	Alice Chen	Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Edmonton
**	Jack Corse	Simon Fraser University
**	Lorraine Dubreuil	McGill University, Montreal

27.

+	Myrna Fleming	University of Southern California
+	Karen Fletcher	Alberta Research Council Library, Edmonton
*	Doug Fontaine	Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Edmonton
*	Jennifer Fullen	Alberta Research Council Library, Edmonton
**	Leonard Gottselig	Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary
**	Elizabeth Hamilton	University of New Brunswick
**	Mary Javorski	University of British Columbia
*	Betty Kidd	National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa
*	Gilles Langelier	National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa
**	Hugh Larimer	University of Manitoba
**	Helen LaRose	City of Edmonton Archives
**	Pierre Lepine	Bibliotheque nationale du Quebec
**	Kirk MacDonald	Dalhousie University, Halifax
*	Terry McDonald	Alberta Research Council Library, Edmonton
**	Brenton MacLeod	Land Registration and Information Services, Summerside, P.E.I.
**	Will Moore	Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton
*	Thomas Nagy	National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa
**	Tara Naraynsingh	Geological Survey of Canada, Map Library
*	Charles Ottosen	Alberta Map and Air Photo Library, Edmonton
+	Brian Owens	Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton
**	Velma Parker	National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa
+	Trudy Pomahac	University of Alberta Archives
**	Anwar Qureshi	University of Regina
*	Serge Sauer	University of Western Ontario, London
**	Hugo Stibbe	National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa



*	John Spittle	unaffiliated (Vancouver)
+	Keith Stotyn	Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton
*	Bruce Weedmark	National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa
**	Grace Welch	Carleton University, Ottawa
**	Ron Whistance-Smith	University of Alberta
**	Maureen Wilson	University of British Columbia
**	Frances Woodward	University of British Columbia

Speakers (not attending the conference or workshop)

Rick Checkland	Hosford Publishing Ltd. Edmonton
Ed Kennedy	Alberta Transportation, Edmonton
Peter Kershaw	University of Alberta, Dept. of Geography
Sandy McTaggart	Public Works Canada, Edmonton
Alyn Mitchner	Harry Ainlay Composite High School, Edmonton
Virginia Penny	University of Alberta, Special Collections
Rob Wong	University of Alberta, Dept. of Geography

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# CANADIANA IN THE 'CHECKLIST OF PRINTED MAPS OF THE MIDDLE WEST TO 1900'

*Robert W. Karrow, Jr.*  
*Curator of Maps*  
*The Newberry Library*  
*Chicago*

With the impending publication of a major catalogue of maps of the Great Lakes region and the North Central States, Canadian librarians may be interested in the extent to which it is likely to prove a useful reference tool for their primary areas of responsibility. Given that the volumes will not be inexpensive, (see price list following article), a detailed pre-publication analysis of their general structure and Canadian content might be welcomed by potential purchasers. The following comments are offered in this light.

The Checklist of Printed Maps of the Middle West to 1900 aims to provide a uniform series of reference cartobibliographies for the Middle West as a region and for the states that comprise it: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The Checklist is the result of a cooperative project begun in 1975 with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities. From 1975 to 1978, catalogers from 14 Middle Western historical agencies and libraries produced original cataloging for thousands of maps and atlases; entries were edited for publication and typed at the Newberry Library. Cataloging was done according to the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, as revised and expanded at the Newberry Library for use with antiquarian maps.

The primary goal of the project was to seek and catalog as many cartographic records as possible of the region or any of its parts printed before 1901 (before 1911 in the case of the Dakotas, which achieved statehood in 1889). The complete range of cartobibliographic productions was eligible for inclusion: maps published separately, flat or folded; maps in books, periodicals, and newspapers; state, county, and city atlases; and bird's-eye views of cities and towns. In virtually all cases, a copy of the original item was cataloged; photocopies served as the source of description only in the very few cases where an original could not be located, and these exceptions are, of course, noted in the descriptions.

For each entry in the Checklist, the location of the copy described is given. State and local collections provided the bulk of the entries, but all catalogers also described maps of their states in the Newberry Library and the Library of Congress. Beyond these repositories, catalogers were encouraged to visit other locations as time and funds permitted and, in all, maps were located in 126 different collections.

The Checklist includes 26,600 entries in 11 volumes: one each for Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, and the Middle West as a whole. North Dakota and South Dakota are combined in one volume, and Nebraska and Kansas in another. Entries for Chicago maps are included in the Illinois volume. The state volumes of the Checklist include maps of the state and its regions, counties, cities and towns, physical features, etc. The regional volume includes maps of three or more states or larger areas. In addition to maps of the Great Lakes and Northern Great Plains regions, and the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio River systems, the regional volume lists important maps of North America, Canada, and the United States. To avoid overloading the catalog with too many small-scale maps of limited value for regional studies, a selection was made based on scale and date of publication. National and continental maps published before 1821 were included if they appeared at a scale of 1:13,000,000 or larger; those published from 1821 to 1875, if they appeared at a scale of 1:5,000,000 or larger. National and continental maps after 1875 are excluded, regardless of scale.

State volumes include maps showing areas comprehended by the modern states regardless of their date of publication. Thus, for instance, there is an entry under WISCONSIN - 1835 even though it did not become a state until 1848. For full historical coverage of a given area, however, the state volume should be used in conjunction with the regional volume.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by geographic area with cross-references as needed. Entries within an area are subdivided by date and then by subject. Each entry bears a unique number for ease in reference. A unified index to cartographers, subjects, and titles, will constitute a 12th volume. This has been funded by NEH and the work is now being planned at the Newberry Library.

The Checklist is unique among reference cartobibliographies in its coverage, in the cooperative effort involved, in the number of institutions visited, and in the uniformity and depth of the cataloging. For 12 of the 14 major areas covered, the Checklist provides the first systematic listings of maps ever published. Michigan and the Great Lakes region have been served well by Louis C. Karpinski's Bibliography of the Printed Maps of Michigan, 1804-1880 since its publication in 1932, but whereas that work lists 1000 maps of Michigan and 120 of the Great Lakes region and the East North Central states, the Checklist contains 4000 and 1000 entries, respectively. Chicago, which alone among the largest American cities has never had a list of maps, is represented in the Checklist by 975 titles.

The Checklist will serve a wide variety of users, among them local and regional historians, genealogists, geographers, urban historians, social scientists, those interested in Indians, agriculture, transportation, public works, military affairs, industrial archeology, historic preservation, and dozens of other disciplines and activities. Some 200 subject subdivisions are used, and the range of topics is well illustrated by this list of subject subdivisions for the 19th-century maps of Michigan:

Agriculture	Postal Service
Baptists	Public health - Congresses
Boundaries - Ohio	Railroad land grants
Boundaries - Wisc.	Railroads
Climate	Rainfall
Congregational churches	Relief (Physical geography)
Congressional districts	Roads
Counties	Scarlet fever
Croup	School enrollment
Diphtheria	School - Valuation
Domestic animals	Sheep
Education - Finance	Snow
Electoral districts	Springs
Geology	Surveys
Imaginary maps	Teachers - Salaries, pensions, etc.
Judicial districts	Temperature
Land grants	Tuberculosis
Landlords and tenants	Typhoid fever
Measles	Vital statistics
Plant distribution	War of 1812
Population	Wool

Not the least important users will be librarians, who will find it, besides an invaluable aid in the reference room, a reliable source of descriptive information for cataloging their own collections of antiquarian maps.

Most Canadiana in the Checklist will be found in the regional volume (volume 1), compiled by Patricia A. Moore. Maps of Canada, of New France, and of North America which are included in the Checklist are there insofar as they show the Middle Western states and the Great Lakes region. Maps of Canadian interest are likely to be found under the following headings: AMERICA, CANADA, GREAT LAKES, GREAT LAKES REGION, LAKE ERIE, LAKE HURON, LAKE ONTARIO, LAKE SUPERIOR, NORTH AMERICA, and UNITED STATES.

Some of these headings require explanation. The cards are filed according to the first subject tracing on the card, which should also be considered as the most important or main subject. In the case of maps of New France, two subject headings were assigned: CANADA and UNITED STATES. Because CANADA is the first heading in these instances, cards for maps of New France are to be found under CANADA: cross references are made from UNITED STATES.

Most 19th century maps of the United States and Canada (e.g. Disturnell's new map of the United States and Canada [1850]) are entered under UNITED STATES with a cross reference from CANADA. GREAT LAKES includes maps which stress primarily the lakes themselves, showing soundings, aids to navigation, etc. GREAT LAKES REGION includes maps which are more or less centered on the Great Lakes, but which stress primarily the land areas.

A number of maps of Upper Canada and the St. Lawrence Basin are entered in the Checklist under GREAT LAKES REGION. Maps of the individual lakes are entered under the name of the lake. Harbour charts for cities on the American shore are entered in the state volumes (e.g. a map of Cleveland harbor will be found in the Ohio volume), but no provision was made for cataloging Canadian harbor charts, or indeed any maps which show an area entirely on Canadian soil. Maps of French Louisiana before 1803 are filed under NORTH AMERICA, as are, of course, other maps of the continent as a whole.

Perhaps the most useful way of indicating the coverage given to maps of Canadian interest in the regional volume is to give a run-down of the number of titles to be found under the headings listed above. Most of the maps to which cross references are made include the words "Canada," "the Canadas," or "British possessions" in the title; it is, of course, likely that many other maps filed under UNITED STATES (some 350 in all) show southern Canada in more or less detail. The same might be said for the maps of other regions contiguous with Canada (NORTH CENTRAL STATES, EAST: GREAT PLAINS, NORTHERN, etc.).

<u>area</u>	<u>no. of titles</u>
AMERICA, 1772-1794	3
CANADA, 1612-1700	13
1701-1800	33
1801-1866	9
GREAT LAKES, 1872-1897	18
GREAT LAKES REGION, 1670-1700	6
1701-1800	24
1801-1899	20
LAKE ERIE, 1817-1897	17
LAKE HURON, 1821-1897	15



LAKE ONTARIO, 1815-1892	5
LAKE SUPERIOR, 1672-1894	25
NORTH AMERICA, 1636?-1700	7
1701-1750	29
1751-1775	64
1776-1800	53
1801-1866	54
UNITED STATES*, ca. 1720-1800	11
1801-1850	9
1851-1875	35

\*Limited to those maps of the U.S. to which cross references have been made from CANADA.

In addition to these 460 maps in the regional volume, there are 17 maps of the ST. CLAIR RIVER, ca. 1821-1900, 12 maps of LAKE ST. CLAIR, ca. 1821-1900, 50 maps of the ST. MARYS RIVER, 1744-1900; and 4 maps of LAKE GEORGE, 1858-1860 in the Michigan volume as well as 1 map of the LAKE OF THE WOODS, 1895; and 2 maps of RAINY LAKE, 1894-1895, in the Minnesota volume.

Although the Checklist shows only one location for any given map (the location of the copy cataloged), in the case of maps in books and atlases (of which there are many) it will serve as a finding aid of immediate use in libraries holding those books. It is not necessary that a library be rich in rare books to utilize this aspect of the catalog, since any pre-1900 map, including a 19th-century reproduction of an earlier map, was eligible for inclusion. Thus for instance, in addition to the original 1612 Champlain map, the Checklist includes an entry for an 1870 facsimile published in a book.

It should perhaps be stressed that the constraints of travel funds were such that it was impossible for our cataloguers to visit any Canadian repositories; nevertheless, I believe the Checklist will be found to be an important source of information about early Canadian maps, as well as about later maps of boundary waters areas.

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Prices given in U.S. dollars. From G.K. Hall & Co., Library Reference Division, 70 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111.

## REVIEWS

Map of Nova Scotia, 1979 / compiled by the Cartographic Division of the Maritime Resource Management Service. [s.l., s.n], 1979. [3], p. 46 sheets. 1:250,000. Col., 26 x 26 cm. \$4.75 plus postage and handling.

As the product of a joint project by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the Province of Nova Scotia, the Map of Nova Scotia, 1979 can properly be regarded as the successor to the Map of the Province of Nova Scotia, published in 1976 by the Nova Scotia Communications and Information Centre. The publication consists of 46 map sections at a scale of 1:250,000 which comprise the province of Nova Scotia, plus a key map to the sections and a legend; there is no preface or statement of purpose for the publication.

The appearance of the Map of Nova Scotia, 1979 begs comparison with the earlier Map of the Province of Nova Scotia, and the results are interesting indeed. The 1976 publication had been the result of information compiled by the Surveys Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests on National Topographic Series maps at a scale of 1:250,000 and updated by information obtained from various (unnamed) federal and provincial government departments. The major source of information for the map sections in the Map of Nova Scotia, 1979 was the NTS maps at a scale of 1:50,000 with updating coming from the latest aerial photography and information provided by the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Mines and Mapping.

The use of the 1:50,000 scale NTS maps as the major source of information gives the user of this publication much more information than was presented in the 1976 map; there are more place names; unpaved roads, and wagon roads and trails have been added as have been the smaller streams and brooks (all with names attached); and more reference points appear - including dykes, helicopter pads, quarries, and power lines. The 1979 map differs from its earlier version as well with the addition of contour lines. To the detriment of the user with less-than-perfect vision, however, this amount of information, while legible at the 1:50,000 scale, can be difficult to read and cluttered to look at when presented at the 1:250,000 scale. A prime offender in this respect is map sheet 15 (Lunenburg) which has place names running so close together in some areas that only common sense can separate them. A magnifying glass helps.

Fortunately, the compilers of the Map of Nova Scotia, 1979 did not use all the information given on the NTS map sheets at the 1:50,000 scale, but were instead selective generally in their choice of information presented. Where a problem of congestion of information does exist, the compilers have alleviated it somewhat by the judicious use of a variety of type faces and by a much better use of colours than is found in the 1976 edition. Indeed, the map sections are superior in quality to those of the 1976 map, the towns and villages are very clearly located in the 1979 publication, while in the 1976 version, there was no clear attempt made to indicate the exact location of smaller towns and villages. The second edition of the NTS map sheets at 1:50,000 were issued with information current to 1974; this publication is valuable as well in providing information which is useful because of its timeliness.

A compilation such as this one is desirable for its compactness, comprehensiveness, and for its timely cartographic information; the only factor in limiting its usefulness is the lack of a gazetteer or index of place names. Barring that, the Map of Nova Scotia, 1979 represents a high quality, useful addition to any map collection, at a price that should delight almost all collections.

Elizabeth Hamilton  
University of New Brunswick  
Fredericton, N.B.

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Québec (Province) Commission de toponymie. Répertoire toponymique du Québec / Commission de toponymie, Conseil exécutif. - [Ed.] 1978 - Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 1979 - xvii, 1199 p., [1] f. de planche dépl.: carte en coul.; 27 cm. - ISBN 2-401-00030-5 rel.: \$15.

Le Répertoire toponymique du Québec est une édition complètement révisée et considérablement augmentée du Répertoire géographique du Québec publié en 1969; ce nouveau répertoire compte 75,000 entrées, comparativement à 45,000 pour le précédent.

Contrairement aux autres provinces canadiennes où c'est le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques qui assume la publication des différents "gazetteers", au Québec, la Commission de toponymie du Québec voit à la publication de son répertoire. Il faut dire qu'au Québec, la Commission de toponymie exerce une juridiction exclusive et entière sur l'adoption des noms officiels; dans les autres provinces canadiennes, cette juridiction est soit partagée entre le Comité canadien et un organisme provincial, soit entièrement laissé au Comité canadien. La volonté du Gouvernement du Québec d'assumer l'entière juridiction de la désignation des noms de lieux sur son territoire remonte à 1912 avec la création de la Commission de géographie. En 1977, le Gouvernement du Québec adoptait la Charte de la langue française, charte célèbre aussi connue sous le nom de Loi 101, et qui fait du français la seule langue officielle du Québec: dans cette charte, le Gouvernement accroît considérablement les pouvoirs de l'ancienne Commission de géographie qui devient la Commission de toponymie. La Commission de toponymie exerce maintenant une juridiction de dernier ressort sur tous les noms géographiques du territoire du Québec, "qu'ils soient de nature ponctuelle (hameaux, lieux-dits, sites...), linéaire (rues, chemins, autres voies de communication...) ou spatiale (régions, cantons, municipalités, divisions territoriales, lacs, rivières, montagnes, îles...).

Une des fonctions importantes de la Commission est la fixation des règles et des critères de désignation des noms de lieux, ainsi que les critères de leur présentation dans les répertoires. Pour le Répertoire toponymique du Québec, la Commission a décidé de tenir compte, à trois égards, des recommandations émanant des Conférences des Nations-Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques:

-le terme générique est désormais distingué de l'entité de sorte que l'un et l'autre figurent dans des colonnes différentes: il faut dire qu'il



arrive fréquemment que le nom de l'entité elle-même est composé à la fois d'un élément spécifique, par exemple "rouge", et d'un élément générique, par exemple "rivière", lequel élément générique ne doit pas être confondu avec le terme générique qui a pour fonction de dire ce qu'est l'entité que l'on vient de nommer, en l'occurrence ici, une rivière; on trouvera donc dans une première colonne "Rouge, Rivière", et dans une deuxième colonne "rivière";

-la localisation des toponymes, en plus d'être donnée au moyen de coordonnées géographiques, est précisée par la division de recensement, dans une colonne, et, le cas échéant, par le nom des cantons, dans une autre colonne distincte;

-le feuillet cartographique contenant le toponyme est maintenant indiqué.

Le Répertoire se compose, pour chaque nom géographique, de 6 colonnes, alors que l'ancien répertoire n'en comptait que 4, et des modifications touchent la plupart de ces colonnes:

NOM: tel qu'indiqué plus haut, lorsque le nom de l'entité comporte à la fois un élément spécifique et un élément générique, ces deux éléments qui composent le nom à proprement dit, sont indiqués dans cette colonne; le ou les éléments spécifiques précèdent le ou les éléments génériques, comme dans l'exemple suivant: "Grosse Grenouille, Ruisseau de la". Cette façon d'exprimer le nom de l'entité est particulièrement utile en français puisqu'elle permet de donner, d'une façon simple, l'expression grammaticale complète de chaque nom, laquelle expression est souvent fort variable comme en témoignent les exemples suivants: Croix, Lac; Croix, Lac de la; Croix, Lac en; Croix, Lac la.

ENTITÉ: on trouve dans cette colonne le nom de l'entité nommée, lequel nom est exprimé dans le langage géographique international: lac, îlot, colline, ravin, ruisseau. Cette façon de procéder permet, entre autres, de dissiper l'ambiguïté causée par l'utilisation, dans le nom même, d'un élément générique dont la signification est variable selon l'époque où il s'est fixé dans le nom, ou encore selon le sens régional qu'on lui prête: c'est donc par cette colonne que l'on apprend que la "Coulée de la Coop" est un "ravin", alors que la "Coulée à Dominique" est un "ruisseau".

DIVISION DE RECENSEMENT: la Commission de toponymie a retenu la division de recensement qui est un mode de découpage territorial retenu par Statistiques-Canada en 1939 à des fins de recensement et dont les limites jouissent d'une "grande stabilité". Dans l'édition précédente du Répertoire, on avait désigné cette division sous le nom de "comté"; il s'avère cependant que ce mot "comté" est utilisé au Québec pour désigner de nombreux types de divisions et qu'il engendre une certaine confusion parmi les divisions suivantes: la division de recensement (division pour fin statistique), la division d'enregistrement (division cadastrale), la circonscription électorale (division électorale fédérale), le district électoral (division électorale provinciale) et enfin la municipalité de comte (division administrative).

CANTON: le canton est une division territoriale plus petite que la précédente: elle est apparue sous le Régime anglais (après 1760) sous le nom de "township", et elle est liée au Cadastre. Cette division ne touche qu'une partie limitée du territoire: d'une part, la majeure partie du



territoire québécois n'a pas encore été concédé, et d'autre part, une grande partie du territoire concédé, l'a été sous le Régime français: on concédait alors des "seigneuries", qui furent subdivisées, plus tard, en "paroisses civiles".

POSITION: la position de l'entité est donnée selon ses coordonnées géographiques, en degré et en minute, de la même façon que dans l'édition précédente du Répertoire.

CARTE: Dans cette nouvelle colonne, on retrouve le numéro du feuillet, ou plutôt du demi-feuillet, correspondant au numéro, selon le Système national de Référence cartographique, de la carte à l'échelle de 1:50,000.

En dépit du nombre considérablement accru d'entrées, la présentation matérielle du Répertoire demeure agréable: il s'agit d'un ouvrage en un seul volume de format pratique; la typographie est très soignée, ce qui semble devenir de plus en plus rare pour ce genre de répertoire; l'introduction, qui nous présente à la fois la Commission de toponymie et les critères qu'elle a retenus pour la confection de son Répertoire, est pertinente; un schéma explicatif résume un certain nombre de ces critères, et permet à l'utilisateur de tirer le maximum de profit des informations qu'il y trouve.

Le Répertoire toponymique du Québec est le seul répertoire géographique officiel et complet pour le Québec; non seulement permet-il de ne pas s'y perdre parmi les 167 "Lacs à la Truite", mais de plus permet-il de trouver le "Lac de l'Alambic" et même "Le nombril à Simonne"!

Pierre Lépine, responsable du  
Département des cartes et plans  
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec  
Montréal, Que.

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Dixon, Colin J., Atlas of Economic Mineral Deposits, Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press, 1979. 143 p., \$75.00 U.S., ISBN 0-8014-1231-5.

Written for both the general reader and the scientific, this compendium constitutes an excellent introduction to the study of mineral deposits. Intended by the author as a basis for further study, the text commences with a comprehensive introduction covering such topics as the discovery and exploration of mineral deposits as well as mining, processing, classification and geological origins. The latter topic is reviewed in an absorbing discussion tracing the theoretical evolution of mineralogy from philosophical hypothesizing to scientific thought.

The scope, as defined by the author, encompasses "the geology of economically workable deposits of the solid non-combustible resources of the earth." Forty-eight mineral deposits are described using geographical and geological maps and cross-sections. The individual deposit was selected on the basis of its economic utility ('economic' defined by the author as having some value to mankind), and a variety of examples chosen to reflect the widest possible range of geologic types and commodities.

An attempt was made to include the most well known areas of major production.

Choice of deposits was limited to those for which information was readily available. Thus, examples of metalliferous ores are more numerous than the "industrial" or non-metallic minerals. Also deposits from the U.S.S.R., China and Eastern Europe have been excluded, mainly because of lack of descriptive material on deposits for these areas.

The book is divided into five sections; the first four dealing with separate categories of minerals, classified according to the general environment of occurrences. Each section is prefaced by a discussion of the geological processes and environmental factors contributing to the formation of the ores. The first section deals with deposits found in surficial or near-surficial environments. The second covers stratiform or stratabound deposits occurring in sediments. Separation of sections three and four, by the author's admission, is arbitrary, with the result that these two sections overlap somewhat. The former deals with deposits occurring in magmatic environments, the latter with basic and ultrabasic magmatic rocks, both categories associated with igneous rocks. The final section presents a series of world distribution maps showing major land deposits of the most important commodities, classified into groups according to type and geological environment.

The description of each mineral deposit is presented through text and illustration. A short text describes the ore's geographical setting, history, geology, deposit size and grade, and mining procedures. References to source material are appended. The text is intended to be a set of notes on the diagrams and follows a standard format throughout.

A composite of maps and sections illustrate the genesis and stratigraphy of each deposit. The majority are simplified versions of illustrations taken from the source material, a few are compilations from several sources. For each deposit the author has included a location map, a geological map of the region, and a number of maps and sections, drawn on simple scales, illustrating structural relationships of the rock body and physical characteristics of the deposit itself. A simple colour scheme is used. The ore in question is indicated in red, host rocks or rocks closely related to the deposit in a paler tint, a grey tone is used for rocks forming the underlying layer and black used for boundary lines separating sections.

On the whole, the maps are well-designed, sufficiently simplified so that essential features are clearly delineated without a proliferation of detail. To facilitate interpretation of geological sections for the lay reader unfamiliar with the terminology of stratigraphy, the author has included a key to stratigraphic names at the end of the atlas.

While the atlas is excellent for general study at the introductory level, incorporating a proper balance of text and graphic material, the sources consulted for the presentation of data are not sufficiently current to be of practical use to the geologist. For instance, work done in the Blind-River-Elliott Lake area as far back as 1973 has resulted in changes in the lithology of the ore not reflected in the maps covering this area in the atlas. Consequently, while the atlas may be a useful addition to

the reference collection of an academic or public library, given the level of readership, content and format, the research library may more appropriately elect to assign this text to the general collection.

Tara Naraynsingh  
Map Library  
Geological Survey of Canada  
Ottawa, Ont.

-oOo-

Lawson, H.P. et al, Climatic Atlas of Nebraska, by H.P. Lawson, K.F. Dewey, and R.E. Neild, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1977, xii + 88 pp, (ISBN 0-8032-0924-X), \$12.95 U.S.

This is the third volume in a series produced by the Nebraska Atlas Project. The stated purpose of the atlas is to explain climatic patterns of Nebraska for laymen and researchers alike. Graphic display is combined with descriptive narrative in an effort to achieve this goal. The result is a colourfully illustrated, occasionally interesting, treatment of Nebraska's climate.

The atlas begins with an introductory chapter describing the underlying climatic controls, and the observational network which provided data for maps and diagrams. Major themes follow in three chapters which display various aspects of the temperature, precipitation and wind speed climatology of the state. A final chapter comments briefly upon familiar aspects of climatic change, noting some implications for Nebraska. Judgements about the quality of the work require a closer examination of the central chapters.

Temperature provides the focus for the first major theme chapter. In addition to maps of monthly mean temperature, the duration of temperature above or below certain limits, degree-day themes, livestock stress, and freeze-thaw probabilities are portrayed. A winter discomfort index is provided, but a summer counterpart is not included. Implications for human health and agricultural activity are noted in the text. This chapter suffers to some extent from a questionable proliferation of maps. For example, it might suffice to present only the mean temperatures of the warmest and coldest months rather than maps of all twelve. Turning to a different matter, maps of the relative amount of bright sunshine seem to be misplaced, as they logically belong at the beginning of the chapter (or in the introductory chapter) rather than their present position near the middle.

Humidity and precipitation appear in the title of the following chapter, though the former is given scant treatment. Various aspects of precipitation, such as totals over different time periods, extreme events, availability of water, and snowfall, dominate the content. Local water budgets for three stations, based upon the Thornthwaite scheme, are also presented. Sections dealing with drought and blizzards provide some of the most interesting narrative in the text, though one is left with a sense of missed opportunity regarding the latter. Accounts of recent blizzards might have been enhanced by including maps of the snowfall

associated with each storm. Expansion of the local water budgeting scheme to map form might also have been considered, though the examples given effectively illustrate the crucial importance of precipitation timing to agricultural activity.

A short chapter on wind completes the major themes of the atlas. This chapter begins with cartographic plots of average wind speed and direction for each month of the year. These maps have a rather empty look, as data was obtained from only four stations. A section dealing with tornados provides results which are interesting though, as the authors note, questionable in view of difficulties associated with reporting. Theme development in this chapter is limited by comparison with its predecessors, giving it the appearance of an afterthought or a project that has run out of time. This might have been avoided by distributing the contents among the other chapters.

Throughout the atlas one notes the use of an eye-catching colour scheme. On the other hand the maps lack locational information, an omission which tends to give them a cardboard cut-out appearance. An attempt to compensate for this can be made by placing a clear plastic overlay, containing locational information, over any map of corresponding size. The result is a striking improvement in the visual appeal and information content of the map in question, because climate is then clearly related to place. Unfortunately, the dimensions of some maps do not correspond to those of the overlay. It might be argued that including such details as a standard item could clutter the maps, but this seems unlikely in view of the themes presented here.

One also senses the absence of a general organizing theme for the atlas. Hence the second chapter treats climatic stress in human terms during the winter, but in agricultural terms during the summer. This suggests that a sequence of development, from patterns of climatic elements to applied aspects of climate, would have been more suitable than a division into winter and summer. Moreover, the narrative strikes off on its own in some parts of the atlas, particularly in the third chapter, though the original purpose of including a text was to support graphic display. This indicates a need to expand the use of maps, or compress the written work in some sections, in order to establish a balance. The shortcomings noted with regard to the fourth chapter might also have been avoided, given the presence of a strong organizing theme.

Despite these weaknesses, the atlas shows strength in some areas. The technical quality of the production appears to be good. Although information is documented in English units - no doubt to gain popular acceptance - metric equivalents are provided wherever it is practical to do so. Also, the use of colour photographs as frontispieces for each chapter increase the visual appeal of the work.

This atlas is likely to appeal more strongly to the layman than to the researcher because it is cast in a fairly traditional framework; that of means and totals of standard climatic data. Modern climatic research tends to emphasize energy and moisture exchange between the atmosphere and the earth's surface, often presenting the results in maps.



D.S. Munro  
 Department of Geography  
 University of Toronto  
 Toronto, Ont.

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Andriot, John L. (ed.), Township Atlas of the United States. McLean, Virginia, Andriot Associates, 1979. xxxiv + 1184 p., \$75.00 U.S.

Most of my frustration with maps and map libraries has come in the course of seeking boundaries of minor civil divisions for statistical mapping. And I have more often made a nuisance of myself with map librarians in this pursuit than in any other. I am not alone; minor civil divisions are a problem for all concerned with them.

This atlas will simplify the problem for many users. It gives maps for each of the fifty states of the U.S., showing the minor civil divisions and/or the census county divisions. These are on various scales as suitable to the size of the state and the size of the divisions. In addition there are larger scale maps of major urbanized areas and their surrounding territory. These are reprinted from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population. They thus give the territorial organization used by the census of 1970, and wherever these are the new county census divisions, an earlier census map is also reprinted giving the former organization.

For most users, then, these maps will give much of the information desired. Of course, it would also be available directly from the census volumes. But in this original printing it is widely scattered through 72 separate volumes - large volumes, awkward to use. Moreover, government documents being what they are, they are often difficult to get at, and generally stored in a different part of a large library, so that they cannot readily be brought together with other maps. For a library having the U.S. Census, these will provide little new information, but it will make the old information much more easily accessible and more convenient to use.

The difficulties are, of course, the difficulties of the original census maps. They show nothing but boundaries and census villages or larger centres. For anyone who needs to find the boundaries on the ground or on a topographic map that is sometimes inadequate. The census county divisions are alleged to follow easily identifiable features, but in some places where I have tried to transfer them from the census maps to topographic quadrangles I can find nothing that seems to match that description.

In addition to these maps there are maps for each state where it is relevant showing the public land survey townships. This information is a little harder to find, in general, than the minor civil divisions, and it is here clearly and conveniently presented. The system is explained in the introduction, and it is one of the best general explanations known to me.

Further, there are three indexes. That to the minor civil divisions (43,294 of them in 3067 counties, we are told in the preface) is to my knowledge unique. It reveals the interesting fact that there are 30



Washington Counties, 252 townships, and 34 other units called Washington. 71 Iowa townships bear this name. One is led to appreciate the Ontario system where no township names are duplicated!

The number of persons who will find this useful in Canadian libraries will probably be small, but those few will find it extremely useful. I would certainly wish that something like it were available for several other areas where I have had to struggle with minor civil divisions.

H.A. Gleason, Jr.  
Centre for Religious Studies  
University of Toronto  
Toronto, Ont.

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## REGIONAL REPORTS

### SELECTED MAPS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Beautiful British Columbia 1980-81. ca. 1:2,400,000. Victoria, Tourism British Columbia, 1980.

Coal resources, Peace River Coalfield, northeastern British Columbia. 1:50,000. 7 sheets. Victoria, Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1978.

Preliminary map series. Victoria, Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1979.

#36 Geology of the Estella-Kootenay King area. 1:50,000

#37 Geology of the Terrace Mountain tertiary outline. 1:50,000

Vegetation of the Southwestern Fraser Lowland, 1859-1880. 1:50,000. Vancouver, B.C., Environment Canada, Lands Directorate, 1979.

Greater Vancouver Regional District. [Biophysical maps]. 5 maps at 1:50,000 and 1 at 2:250,000. Contents: 1. Present geological hazards. 2. Revised 200 year flood plain for the Lower Mainland (1:250,000). 3. Energy and mineral potential and industrial mineral sources. 4. Soil and surficial geology limitation to urban development. 5. Significant outdoor recreation features. 6. Biologically important areas.

Greater Vancouver Regional District regional roads policy [maps]. 6 maps ca. 1:89,000 and 2 maps 1:50,000. 1978-79. Contents: 1. Intermunicipal bus routes. 2. Municipal arterial network. 3. Municipal network and provincial highways. 4. Municipal truck routes and provincial highways. 5. Provincial highways. 6. Lanes potentially available on existing surfaces. 7. Existing roads serving a regional function. 8. Traffic. 1978-79.

Greater Vancouver Regional District regional roads policy [maps]. 5 maps ca. 1:270,000 and 2 maps at ca. 1:200,000. These maps are a reduced version of the title above with the exception of #6. 1978-79.

Greater Vancouver Regional District with streets, street names and 10 ft. contours. ca. 12,000. 1973-76.

Greater Vancouver street map. 1:25,000. In 2 sheets. With streets, street names and 10 ft. contours. 1976.

Industrial areas in Greater Vancouver. 1:50,000. 1977.

Industrial areas in Greater Vancouver. ca. 1:250,000. 1977. Reduced from 1:50,000.

The above maps were published by the Planning Department of the Greater Vancouver Regional District.

Compiled by the staff of the Map Division  
U.B.C. Library

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## QUEBEC

Compte-rendu et procès-verbal de la rencontre des responsables de cartothèques universitaires du Québec les 22 et 23 novembre 1979.

Les 22 et 23 novembre 1979 à l'exception des cartothécaires des universités Bishop et Concordia, les cartothécaires des universités québécoises se sont réunis à Québec. Les buts de cette réunion étaient:

1. Rencontrer des producteurs et des distributeurs de cartes.
  2. Définir la meilleure approche à adopter pour avoir accès à l'information dans le plus grand nombre de ministères et d'organismes possible.
1. Exposé de monsieur Pierre Lépine. Monsieur Pierre Lépine du Département des cartes et plans de la Bibliothèque nationale nous a dressé un tableau général de la cartobibliographie dont l'objet est le signalement des cartes publiées, c'est-à-dire des cartes qui sont en disponibilité pour distribution ou vente publique.

Un des rôles de la Bibliothèque nationale depuis 1968 est de faire la bibliographie des ouvrages parus au Québec. Après 7 ans de travail monsieur Lépine a obtenu qu'en 1980 le dépôt légal soit institué pour les cartes. Celles-ci seront donc bientôt répertoriées dans la Bibliographie du Québec.

2. Rencontre avec monsieur Richard Thériault, responsable de la division cartographique et monsieur Rémi Normand, responsable de l'élaboration cartographique au ministère des Affaires municipales.

Ces messieurs nous ont informés sur les ressources du ministère concernant:

- a) Les informations statistiques fédérales et provinciales. Un inventaire complet de toute cette information est presque terminé.

- b) Les documents - Leur centre de documentation est étayé de quelque 8000 documents ayant trait à l'aménagement.
- c) La cartographie - Ce service occupe deux cartographes permanents et un technicien occasionnel qui tiennent à jour les plans d'occupation du sol intitulés Fonctions urbaines.
- d) Informations cartographiques.

Messieurs Thériault et Normand nous ont assurés qu'ils veulent faire de leur service un carrefour en information cartographique. Ils ont remis à chacun une copie, terminée la veille, du Répertoire des documents cartographiques du gouvernement du Québec. Ils nous ont bien recommandé d'utiliser cet outil avec doigté et discrétion car dans certains ministères l'accès à l'information a été bien difficile à obtenir.

### 3. Visite au ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources (anciennement ministère des Terres et Forêts), 1 995 ouest, boul. Charest, Ste-Foy, Québec.

Monsieur Claude de Saint-Riquier, directeur de la photogrammétrie et de la cartographie, nous a brossé un tableau de la cartographie au ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources. Son service est, en fait, le cartographe officiel du gouvernement du Québec, sauf pour le ministère des Transports.

Avec monsieur Bourassa, chef de la division à la clientèle, nous avons discuté du problème de l'acquisition de cartes.

Nous avons rencontré monsieur Jacques Jodoin, responsable de la cartographie thématique. Ce dernier nous a expliqué qu'ils sont à réaliser la couverture des 18 régions touristiques du Québec. Ces cartes de tourisme et de plein air au 1:250,000, couleur, comporteront les éléments suivants:

- les repères; les routes, l'hydrographie
- l'infrastructure; l'accueil, l'hébergement et les activités

Une première carte sera publiée à la fin janvier et les autres suivront au rythme de cinq par année.

#### 3.1 Visite au service de documentation du centre de la télédétection.

### 4. Visite au ministère de l'Agriculture, Complexe scientifique, 2700 rue Einstien, étage B-1, salle 24.

#### 4.1 Rencontre avec monsieur Marton Tabi, directeur du service des sols. Monsieur Tabi nous a décrit les activités de son service qui se concentrent sur:

- Des études pédologiques, desquelles découlent des cartes au 1:50,000 et des rapports.
- L'étude de certains aspects de la région agricole désignée par le projet de loi no 90 déposé à l'assemblée nationale.
- La publication d'articles scientifiques traitant de la fertilité des sols dans des revues spécialisées.

- Des publications de cartes thématiques. En 1977, le ministère a publié un recueil de cartes du Québec (5 cartes) dont on nous a gracieusement remis copie.

4.2 Visite de l'atelier de cartographie. Monsieur Ghislain Gilbert nous a décrit la nature du travail d'un cartographe au ministère de l'Agriculture. Il nous a expliqué le fonctionnement des appareils qu'ils utilisent (caméra, brûleur de plaques, machine à reproduire les plans). Au terme de la visite, monsieur Gilbert nous a remis quelques cartes.

5. Visite à la Commission de la protection du territoire agricole du ministère de l'Agriculture, 200 chemin Ste-Foy, 2<sup>e</sup> étage.

5.1 Rencontre avec monsieur Michel Mona des relations extérieures et madame Lise Robitaille, cartographe.

Le 9 novembre 1978, le projet de loi no 90 a été déposé à l'Assemblée nationale pour désigner les zones agricoles et urbaines des 614 municipalités de la région agricole désignée.

La Direction de la protection du territoire agricole a fait une étude de cadrage provisoire pour déterminer les zones agricoles et non agricoles à partir de cartes de potentiel des sols, d'utilisation du sol, d'inventaire forestier et de réseau routier.

En juin 1980, l'Atlas cartographique des aires permanentes retenues et non retenues pour fin de contrôle agricole sera terminé. Le fond de carte sera une base cadastrale au 1:20,000 réalisé à partir de photos aériennes prises en 1979.

6. Afin d'assurer une diffusion plus large de la documentation cartographique au Québec, les participants ont convenu de monter un dossier décrivant les services offerts par chacune des cartothonèques des universités du Québec. Ce dossier signé par tous les cartothonécaires des universités du Québec sera envoyé aux différents éditeurs et producteurs de cartes du Québec afin d'obtenir en retour des informations sur leurs productions et leur mode de distribution ou de vente de cartes.

Tous les participants se sont donné rendez-vous dans le cadre de la prochaine rencontre de Carto-Québec qui aura lieu à Montréal les 26 et 27 mai prochain.

Christiane Desmarais  
Cartothonécaire  
I.N.R.S. - Urbanisation  
Janvier 1980

#### Cartothonèques représentées

Cartothonèque  
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi  
930 est, rue Jacques Cartier  
Chicoutimi, Québec G7H 2R3  
a/s Pierre Gaudreau  
(418) 545-5408

Cartothonèque  
I.N.R.S. - Urbanisation  
3465 Durocher  
Montréal, Québec H2X 2C6  
a/s Christiane Desmarais  
(514) 282-4829



University Map Collection  
Department of Geography  
McGill University  
805 Sherbrooke Street West  
Montréal, Québec  
H3A 2K6  
a/s Lorraine Dubreuil  
(514) 392-5492

Map Collection  
Department of Rare Books and  
Special Collections  
McLennan Library  
3459 McTavish  
Montréal, Québec  
H3A 1Y1  
a/s Mrs. Carol B. Marley  
(514) 392-4714

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec  
Département des cartes et plans  
1700 rue St-Denis  
Montréal, Québec  
H2X 3K6  
a/s Pierre Lépine  
(514) 873-4408

Cartothèque  
Département de géographie  
Université de Montréal  
C.P. 6128, succ. "A"  
Montréal, Québec  
H3C 3J7  
a/s Cécile Fugulin  
(514) 343-7142

Cartothèque  
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières  
3351 Boul. des Forges  
C.P. 500  
Trois-Rivières, Québec  
G9A 5H7  
a/s Marie Lefebvre  
(819) 376-5351

Cartothèque  
Service des Bibliothèques  
Université du Québec à Montréal  
C.P. 8889, Succ. "A"  
Montréal, Québec  
H3C 3P8  
a/s Bernard Chouinard  
(514) 282-4371  
(514) 282-3133

La Cartothèque  
Université du Québec à Rimouski  
300, avenue des Ursulines  
Rimouski, Québec  
G5L 3A1  
a/s Yves Michaud  
(418) 723-1669

La Cartothèque  
Bibliothèque générale  
Université Laval  
Ste-Foy, Québec  
G1K 7B4  
a/s Claudie Occhietti  
(418) 656-2002

Cartothèque  
Département de géographie  
Faculté des Arts  
Université de Sherbrooke  
Sherbrooke, Québec  
J1K 2R1  
a/s Marie-Thérèse Gagné  
(819) 565-4607

## NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

## NEWS FROM SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

Lou Sebert reports that the final International Map of the World sheet to complete the coverage of Canada is finally at press. Canada's participation in this series started in 1928. The last sheet to be issued will be Rowley River, NR 17-20.

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## PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

On June 1st, the Canada Map Office, the National Air Photo Library, and the Geological Survey of Canada each announced price increases of about 60%. Some items were not subjected to a price increase. Price lists reflecting the increases are available from each agency.

Some examples of the price increases are as follows:

1:50,000 topo sheet (full sheet)	2.50
1:250,000 topo sheet	2.50
air photo contact print black & white	2.00
colour (negative original)	5.00
colour (positive original)	6.00

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MCGILL'S UNIVERSITY MAP COLLECTION TRANSFERRED TO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

On June 1, 1980 the University Map Collection, Dept. of Geography, McGill, was transferred to the University Library System. The collection itself has not moved, but the name has changed as follows:

Map & Air Photo Library  
McGill University  
805 Sherbrooke Street West  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3A 2K6

-000-

## IFLA MEETING, MONTREAL - August 22-29, 1982

IFLA was invited to Montreal by ASTED (Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation). There are seven organizations in Canada who are members of IFLA, and each has sent representatives to the Liaison Committee for the conference in 1982. The group met with Onil Dupuis of the Conference Organizing Committee on April 25, 1980.

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- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Lorraine Dubreuil | ACML  |
| 2. Marcel Lajeunesse | ASTED   |
| 3. Hans Moller       | CLA   |
| 4. Jacques Premont   | Ass. des bibliothécaires parlementaires<br>au Canada          |
| 5. Gerald Prodrick   | Ass. of Canadian Library Schools.                             |
| 6. Anna Rovira       | Ass. des bibliothécaires du Québec                            |
| 7. Miriam Tees       | Corporation des bibliothécaires profession-<br>nels du Québec |

The next meeting of the group will be October 31, 1980 at which time we should have a preliminary program to look over. Further information which is available at the moment is the following:

Theme of Conference:	Networks
Location:	Queen Elizabeth Hotel
Registration:	U.S. \$125.00
Attendance:	1200-1500 participants

We in the ACML should offer some papers for the Geography and Map subsection, and also be prepared to organize some tours for those colleagues who will visit from other countries. Please contact me before October 31, 1980 with any suggestions which you have. This is a wonderful opportunity for ACML to welcome the world community of map custodians, so let's make sure that we do everything possible to give them a good impression of Canada.

Submitted by:

Lorraine Dubreuil  
Map & Air Photo Library  
McGill University.

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#### INFORMATION ON COOLIE VERNER WANTED

The University of British Columbia Archives has received, by the terms of his will, the papers of the late Professor Coolie Verner. The papers consist of original correspondence, manuscripts, photographs and maps, etc., relating to his work in adult education, historical cartography and cartobibliography.

In order to assist scholars who may be interested in Professor Verner's work, we are trying to locate those manuscripts which are not in the collection received by the Archives. Since Professor Verner seldom kept carbon copies of his correspondence, we would also be interested in hearing from people who may have been in correspondence with him.

Please contact:

Mrs. E.L. Daniells, University Archivist  
Library - Special Collections  
1956 Main Mall  
University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6T 1Y3

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## CANADA'S SOLAR RADIATION BEING MAPPED

Canada's Atmospheric Environment Service is mapping the distribution of solar radiation in Canada. Dave Phillips is in charge of the project which is mapping solar radiation normals for each month, using iso-lines. Solar radiation is affected by many factors including latitude, cloud cover, and reflectivity of the ground surface.

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## LANDSAT ISLAND

The Canadian Board of Geographical Names officially accepted the name "Landsat Island" for a small island lying about 13 km east of Home Island on the northern coast of Labrador. This island was the largest of several uncharted hydrographic features which were positioned during a 1976 hydrographic survey of the coast of Labrador.

The objective of the survey was to chart the extreme seaward extent of the coast and this survey was aided by prior detective work on Landsat images by Topographical Survey. Several suspected shoal positions were detected and positioned using photogrammetric measurement of Landsat 1 images. In the course of the subsequent survey by the CCS BAFFIN, eight rocks and an island, that will now be known as "Landsat Island", were verified at the positions provided by Topographical Survey.

The island, which is the most easterly feature on the coast at this point, was found to be 25 m x 45 m in size and 6 m high and was occupied by one polar bear. The helicopter crew photographing and verifying the position of the island refrained from making a landing for obvious reasons.

The general policy for geographical names in Canada -- that you must be dead to have something named after you -- even holds in this instance as we can consider this naming as a memorial to the now dead Landsat 1.

(reprinted from Remote Sensing in Canada, V. 7, #3, March 1980, p. 34)

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## CANADIAN LANDSAT PRODUCT AVAILABILITY

As of June 1, 1980, the organization of the Canadian Landsat production system has been restructured with the objective of further enhancing the level of service offered to our customers. On this date, Integrated Satellite Information Services (ISIS) Limited concluded their 5-year contract with CCRS and completed the transition of their activities to staff at each of the Canadian satellite stations and at Ottawa.

Under the new management plan, all customer orders should be mailed directly to one of the following addresses, according to the criteria outlined.



1. Prince Albert Satellite Receiving Station  
P.O. Box 1150  
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, S6V 5S7  
(306) 764-3636 (-3602) Telex: 084-2942
2. Shoe Cove Satellite Receiving Station  
P.O. Box 160  
Pouch Cove, Newfoundland, A0A 3L0  
(709) 335-2831 Telex: 061-4971
3. Canada Centre for Remote Sensing  
Attn: User Assistance  
717 Belfast Rd.  
Ottawa, Ont., K1A 0Y7  
(613) 995-1210

The ordered products will be mailed directly to you from the production centre. An invoice will be mailed later to you from Ottawa. Payment for orders will now be made payable to the Receiver-General for Canada, and addressed to:

Financial Services Section  
2464 Sheffield Road  
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0Y7

We trust that this realignment of responsibilities will help to increase the responsiveness of CCRS production facilities to our customers' requirements and we look forward to your continuing participation in the Landsat program.

#### CCRS PRODUCTION CENTRES

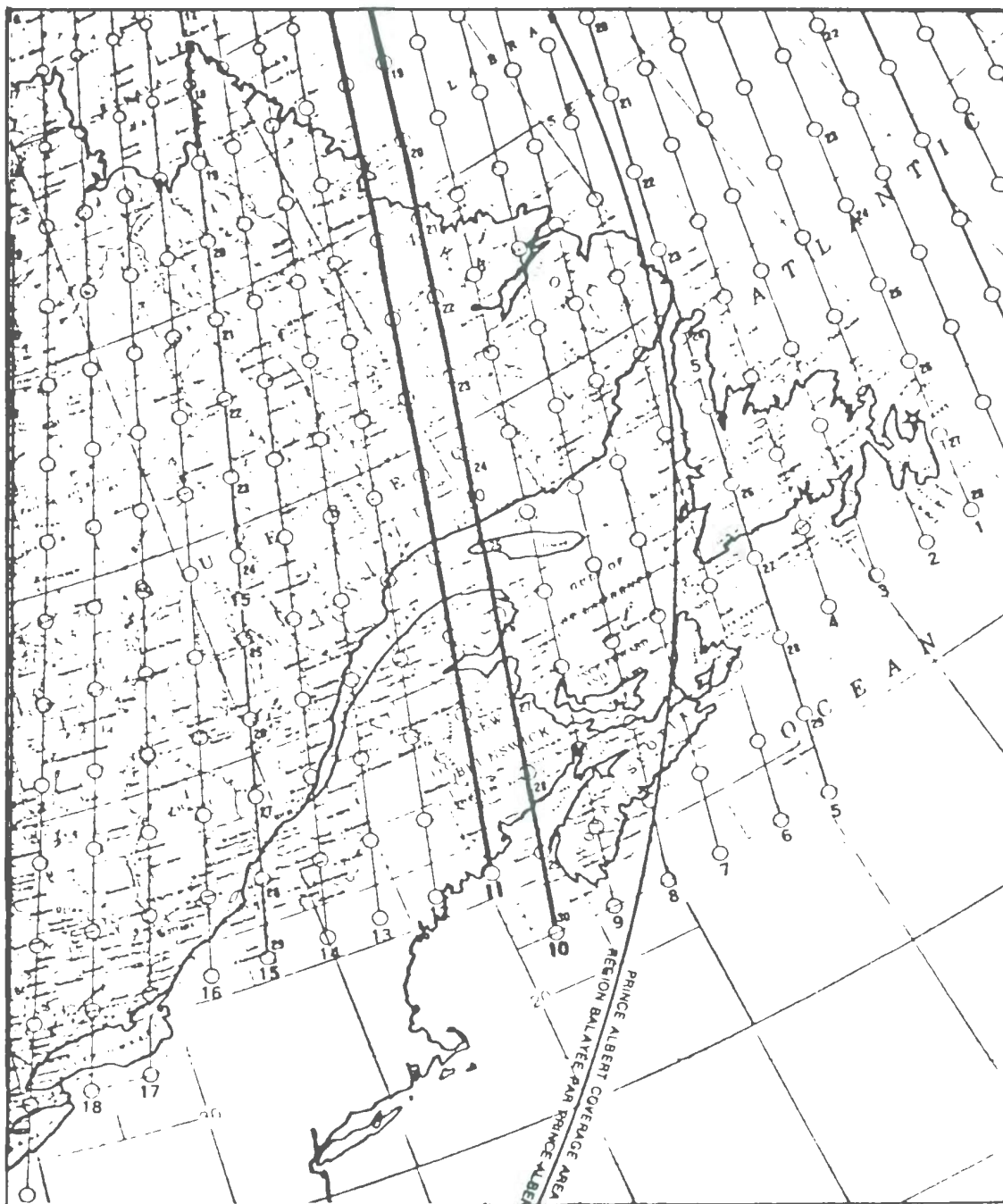
##### 1. Prince Albert Satellite Station (PASS), Saskatchewan

The Prince Albert Satellite Station products include the following items:

- Colour Cibachrome prints (for Multispectral Scanner (MSS) data acquired at both Prince Albert and Shoe Cove after March 1, 1978);
- Facsimile, Quicklook Return Beam Vidicon (RBV) (for Landsat coverage west of and including Orbit 11 shown on the inset map);
- Full resolution black and white prints, positive transparencies, enlargements and 70 mm film positives (for MSS data acquired at both Prince Albert and Shoe Cove);
- Computer Compatible Tapes (CCTs) (for MSS coverage west of and including Orbit 11 shown on the inset map and acquired after March 1, 1978).

Customers are advised to order all Landsat products from the Prince Albert Satellite Station (exceptions to this rule are noted in paragraphs 2 and 3 below).

## LANDSAT INDEX MAP



51.

2. Shoe Cove Satellite Station (SCSS), Newfoundland

The following products are produced at SCSS and are shipped directly to customers:

- CCTs (for MSS coverage east of and including Orbit 10 shown on the inset map and acquired after August 1, 1978);
- MSS Quicklook Black and White prints, facsimile transmission of NOAA, TIROS and Landsat MSS, and microfiche of Landsat MSS.

3. 717 Belfast Road, Ottawa, Ontario

The following products are produced in Ottawa and are shipped directly to customers from Ottawa:

- CCTs (for all Canadian MSS coverage acquired before March 1, 1978);
- UTM-registered Landsat data produced on the Digital Image Correction System (DICS) for all Canadian MSS coverage;
- Colour prints, transparencies and enlargements for all Canadian MSS coverage generated on the Colour Image Recorder;
- Full resolution RBV black and white prints.

For further information, please contact:

J.P. Hession  
Head, User Assistance and Marketing Unit  
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing  
2464 Sheffield Road  
Ottawa, K1A 0Y7

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LANDSAT DATA AVAILABILITY OUTSIDE NORTH AMERICA

Landsat data is collected by ground receiving stations outside North America. The addresses for these distribution centres are listed below:

Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais, Rodovia Presidente Dutra Km. 210, Caixa Postale 01, CEP 12.630, Cochoeira Paulista, Sao Paulo, BRAZIL.

European Space Agency (ESA), ESRIN, Via Galileo Galilei, 00044 Frascati, ITALY.

Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan (RESTEC), Uni-Roppongi Building, 7-15-17, Roppongi, Minatoku, Tokyo 106, JAPAN.

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## NATIONAL LANDSAT MOSAICS

The list below indicates those countries which have Landsat mosaics available and the appropriate address:

Mexico	Dr. Guillermo P. Salas, Director General Consejo de Recursos Minerales Ninos Heroes y Dr. Navarro Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico
Spain	Instituto Geologico y Minero de Espana Rio Rosas 23 Madrid 3, Spain
France	Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minerieres (BRGM) Orleans la Source H5 France
British Isles	Nigel Press Associates 167 Coldharbour Land London, SE5, U.K.
Bolivia	Dr. Carlos Brockmann, Director ERTS/Bolivia Servicio Geologico de Bolivia Casilla 2729 La Paz, Bolivia
Brazil	Dr. Nelson Jesus Parada, Director Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil
Argentina	Aeroterra S.A. (Alberto B. Viola, Pres.) Diag. R. Saenz Pena 825 Of. 306/7 Buenos Aires, Argentina
U.S.A.	U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Cartographic Division Federal Building Hyattsville, MD. 20782 U.S.A.

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## MAKING MAPS THE BLIND CAN READ

It started with an accident in the lab. SFU cartographer Ray Squirrell dropped a map he was making on the floor while the paint on it was still wet. There wasn't much he could do about it, so he picked it up and left it to dry.

He discovered later that the wet paint had gathered sand off the floor which had dried on the map where the paint had been wet - leaving those areas textured.



At about the same time, but across town at UBC, the first issues of geographer Dr. Bert Farley's Atlas of British Columbia were rolling off the press at UBC Press, and Executive Director Tony Blicq was trying to dream up a clever way of introducing this major work.

Timing of the two events was critical, because it wasn't long after Ray Squirrell dropped his wet map that he took his discovery to Paul Thiele, Librarian and Head of the Crane Library for the blind at UBC, to talk about the feasibility of using the ink and texturing materials idea for making tactile maps for the blind.

Mr. Thiele was enthusiastic, and when Mr. Blicq approached him shortly after that with his promotional idea of auctioning a prestigiously-autographed 'first copy off the press' atlas at a press party, with the proceeds to go to the Crane Library - things began to come together.

The auction netted nearly \$700 from Dr. George Volkoff, Dean Emeritus of Science, the high bidder for the first copy of the new atlas, which retails at \$45.

With that beginning, Mr. Squirrell and Mr. Thiele got together with the Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired, the SFU Psychology Department and Crane Library staff to test and try to discover which types of surfaces were the most effective for the blind to read. Map making for the blind is so new, all their work was and is still experimental - as the atlas will be - but despite the challenges they decided to forge ahead to produce a multi-media version of the atlas for the blind.

"It costs between \$40 and \$400 now for a commercial map for the blind, made in a mold," explains Mr. Thiele. In addition, these maps are large, rigid and unwieldy.

"With this new process braille maps with textured surfaces denoting different geographical features can be made available economically, as well as being portable and compact," he said.

Mr. Squirrel became interested a couple of years ago when he discovered that maps for the blind were so expensive the blind couldn't afford them.

"I'd been thinking about that when I accidentally dropped that wet map. When I felt that map after it dried, I decided to do it deliberately and I used sand, then salt from the cafeteria, and then tiny glass beads normally used for sand blasting copper pipe," he explained.

"I tried the texturing on all different materials, from linen sheets, to mylar and even newsprint. It worked fine on everything except acetate and oilcloth.

"I also found that flocking, the fiber which feels like wool or felt, worked really well to provide an alternative texture to the glass beads," he continued.

Since all these materials stick in wet ink the maps can be reproduced relatively inexpensively and quickly from an ordinary offset press, or by silk-screening.

In addition, Mr. Squirrell has used a thermograver, normally used for printed cards or invitations with raised lettering, for printing the braille text on the maps. If a clear ink is used instead of colored, this braille can even be superimposed on inked printing so that both the blind and sighted can use the same materials.

Not all the maps in the Farley atlas can be reproduced using the new process, because too many textures on one map would only be confusing, so in producing tactile versions, each is simplified, and not too much information is crammed on one map.

The Atlas of British Columbia has been sold to the provincial government for distribution to the schools in B.C., and it will be possible, with this tactile version, for blind and partially-blind students to follow the same class work as their sighted classmates.

The 11 maps which have been chosen from the atlas for tactile reproduction are those which would probably be "the most useful to school students," noted Mr. Squirrell, "and those which are fairly simple to reproduce."

Only 50 copies of the tactile atlas will be produced initially, with these distributed through the Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired to schools throughout B.C. and some libraries.

The 50 copies of those 11 maps will cost about \$1,500 to produce, but from that beginning it will be much cheaper to produce subsequent copies perhaps \$2 a page, Mr. Squirrell estimated.

Sun Life Assurance has donated the funds for this initial trial production of maps, and the rest is a co-operative effort on behalf of UBC and SFU - plus that initial \$700 which will be used by the Crane Library to produce tapes of the text which accompany the maps in Dr. Farley's atlas, and the binding of maps, tape cassettes, and some explanatory braille text in a ring binder for distribution.

The name of this new publication for the blind - which will be in the same 12 x 14 inch format as the atlas for sighted students - is to be: Atlas of British Columbia by A.L. Farley; Tactile Edition by Ray Squirrell; Published as a co-operative venture by SFU and UBC.

Mr. Squirrell hopes to have all the maps completed by the beginning of June. Then he'll have time for some of the thousands of other applications possible for this process!

(reprinted with permission from: UBC Reports, Vol. 26, No. 9, May 7, 1980, p. 3)

## ARTICLES OF INTEREST

CONTENTS. The Map Collector, No. 10, March 1980.

All the World within a Circle - Rodney W. Shirley. p. 2

Eliza Colles. America's First Female Map Engraver - Walter W. Ristow. p. 14.

The Cleaning and Restoration of Maps - Robert C. Akers. p. 19.

The Blaeu atlas of Scotland - Jeffrey C. Stone. p. 25.

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Books and Letters. p. 38.

Compass Points. p. 42.

Collectors' Barometer. p. 45.

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Directory of Dealers. p. 56.

Collectors' Marketplace. p. 57.

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CONTENTS. Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Bulletin, No. 118, December 1979.

An American Federation - a Proposal to Unite all Groups Interested in Cartographic Materials, by Stanley D. Stevens. p. 2.

The Surveyor General Department Map Collection, by Marion R. Hemperley. p. 7.

The Lahainaluna Maps; an Introduction, by Peter Morse. p. 10.

Minutes of the First Meeting of the Anglo-American Cataloging Committee for Cartographic Materials, by Barbara Farrell. p. 19.

Map Librarian's Professional Concerns Committee on Cooperation with the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, by S.L.A. Geography and Map Division. p. 33.

Map Librarians Speak Out - and are Now Listened to, by David A. Cobb. p. 42.

Letters to the Editor. p. 44.

Division News. p. 45.

New Maps, compiled by David A. Cobb, David A. Lundquist, and Janet Rudd. p. 50.

Recent Canadian Maps and Atlases, compiled by Francine Cadieux. p. 54.

New Atlases, compiled by Patrick E. Dempsey. p. 56.

New Government Publications of Interest, compiled by Charles A. Seavey, Rebecca Thompson, and Gerald Peterson. p. 57.

Book Reviews, compiled by Mary Galneder. p. 59.

Maps for American Cartographic Products of the U.S. Geological Survey and Others, reviewed by Charles A. Seavey.

A Historical Atlas of South Asia, reviewed by Robert Hoffpauir.

Atlas of Kentucky, reviewed by James O. Minton.

Geography of New York State, reviewed by Barbara Berthelsen.

Colorado Place Names: Communities, Counties, Peaks, Passes, with Historical Lore and Facts Plus a Pronunciation Guide, reviewed by Robert C. White.

Maps, Distortion, and Meaning, reviewed by Paul V. Crawford.

Locational Analysis in Human Geography, reviewed by Thomas A. Clark.

The Hyborian World of Conan, Here Newly Researched and Embellished for the Information and Edification of the Faithful, and Including All Locales Set Forth in the Immortal Saga as Well as in Divers Works of a Comical Nature and in Certain Incunabula Attributed to the Master, reviewed by J.B. Post.

A Gazetteer (six) of the Hyborian World of Conan Including also the World of Kull and an Ethnogeographical Dictionary of Principal Peoples of the Era with Reference to the Starmont Map of the Hyborian World, reviewed by J.B. Post.

Remote Sensing in Geomorphology, reviewed by M. Leonard Bryan.

Milwaukee Illustrated: Panoramic and Bird's-Eye Views of a Midwestern Metropolis, 1844-1908, Exhibition and Catalog, reviewed by John R. Hebert.

Bird's Eye Views of Wisconsin Communities: A Preliminary Checklist, reviewed by John R. Hebert.

Geography and Development: A World Regional Approach, reviewed by Robert B. Kent.

The Travel Catalogue, reviewed by J.B. Post.

Index to Bulletins 115-118, compiled by Kathryn L. Engstrom. p. 78.



CONTENTS. Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Bulletin, No. 119, March 1980.

Some Thoughts on Organizations, by Jeremiah B. Post. p. 2.

Exploration and Mapping of the Grand Canyon, 1859-1903, by Charles A. Seavey. p. 4.

California Water: Politics and Economics of a New Atlas, by Marlyn L. Shelton and M. Kay Mowery. p. 16.

The Cartographic Contributions of Matthew Fontaine Maury, by Robert C. Hansen. p. 25.

An Assessment of Map Collections in the Philippines, by Donald A. Wise. p. 33.

Cartobibliography of the Mississippi Valley as Represented by Maps in the Sang Collection, by Jean M. Ray. p. 39.

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New Atlases, Compiled by Patrick E. Dempsey. p. 66.

New Government Publications of Interest, Compiled by Charles A. Seavey. p. 68.

New Books, Compiled by Mary Murphy. p. 72.

Book Reviews, Compiled by Mary Galneder. p. 75.

Minerals, Lands, and Geology for the Common Defence and General Welfare, Volume 1, Before 1879; A History of Public Lands, Federal Science and Mapping Policy, and Development of Mineral Resources in the United States, reviewed by Charles A. Seavey.

The Tübingen Atlas of the Middle East, reviewed by Basheer K. Nijim.

New Zealand in Maps, reviewed by Gordon R. Lewthwaite.

A Guide to Temperatures on 150 Appalachian Mountain Summits, reviewed by Paula M. Strain.

An Atlas of Fantasy, reviewed by Paula M. Strain.

Australian Maps, 1961-1973; Australian Maps, 1974-; Overseas Map Acquisitions, 1975-, reviewed by David A. Cobb.



Agricultural Maps in the National Archives of the United States, ca. 1860-1930; Cartographic Records of the National Resources Planning Board; United States Hydrographic Office Manuscript Charts in the National Archives, 1838-1908, reviewed by David A. Cobb.

The World Remote Sensing Bibliographic Index: A Comprehensive Geographic Index Bibliography to Remote Sensing Site Investigations of Natural and Agricultural Resources Throughout the World, reviewed by M. Leonard Bryan.

The Map Collector, reviewed by Peter J. Guthorn.

World Directory of Dealers in Antiquarian Maps, reviewed by Peter J. Guthorn.

A Brief Description of Universal Maps & Cards and of Their Use, reviewed by Peter J. Guthorn.

A Source Book in Geography, reviewed by Gordon R. Lewthwaite.

Travel Guidebooks in Review, reviewed by J.B. Post.

Library Searching: Resources and Strategies with Examples from the Environmental Sciences, reviewed by David A. Cobb.

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CONTENTS. Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, Bulletin, No. 120, June 1980.

Collecting Microcartography: Sources and Prospects, by Larry Cruse. p. 2.

Thaddeus Mortimer Fowler, Bird's-eye-view Artist, by James Raymond Warren, Sr. p. 27.

The Pacific Maps of Lapérouse: an Acquisitions Guide, by Stanley D. Stevens. p. 36.

5th New Zealand Mapkeepers' Circle Seminar, by Philip L. Barton. p. 56.

New Government Publications of Interest, compiled by Charles A. Seavey. p. 67.

Meetings and Workshops. p. 70.

Division News. p. 72.

Book Reviews, compiled by Mary Galneder. p. 73.

The National Atlas of Canada, reviewed by Clarence W. Olmstead.

Atlas of Canada in Bold Print, reviewed by Clifford H. Wood.

Atlas of Mississippi; Atlas of Alabama; The New Florida Atlas: Patterns of the Sunshine State, reviewed by Clarence W. Olmstead.

The Map Abstract of Water Resources: Alabama, reviewed by Clarence W. Olmstead.

The Atlas of North Dakota, reviewed by Charles A. Seavey.

Montana in Maps, 1974, reviewed by Clarence W. Olmstead.

Atlas of Minnesota Taxing Jurisdictions, reviewed by Clarence W. Olmstead.

The Mapping of Ohio, reviewed by Gary L. Morgan.

Atlas of Metro-Atlanta, the 1970's, reviewed by Clarence W. Olmstead.

Archivaria, reviewed by Alberta Auringer Wood.

The Philippine Atlas, reviewed by Mei-Ling Hau.

Salisbury: A Geographical Survey of the Capital of Rhodesia, reviewed by Bob J. Walter.

Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives, reviewed by Alberta Auringer Wood.

Our Footprints are Everywhere: Innuit Land Use and Occupancy in Labrador, reviewed by Nora T. Corley.

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CONTENTS. Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 2, March 1980.

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Agenda, WAML & Map Society of California, Joint Meeting. p. 94.

Minutes: Meetings of WAML Executive Committee & General Membership, Tucson, by Marjorie R. Henry. p. 168.

#### Feature Articles

"Cities of the American West": - An Index to the City Maps, by Charles A. Seavey. p. 97.

Anglo-American Cataloging Committee for Cartographic Materials, Committee reports edited by Stanley D. Stevens. p. 117.

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Imago Mundi, reviewed by Norman J.W. Thrower. p. 112.

An Atlas of Fantasy, reviewed by Judith A. Tyner. p. 114.

Atlas de Colombia, reviewed by Edward P. Thatcher. p. 114.

Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress, reviewed by Kee DeBoer.  
p. 116.

Atlases Cataloged at UCLA, by Anna F. Blustein. p. 141.

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Reference Round Table / Acquisitions Round-Table. p. 127.

Sanborn Maps on Microfilm / Sanborn Maps, Additional Holdings. p. 103-109.

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CONTENTS. Western Association of Map Libraries, Information Bulletin,  
Vol. 11, No. 3, June 1980.

### Association News

Attendance - Joint Conference of the Western Association of Map Libraries  
/ Map Society of California; April 24-25, 1980. p. 228.

1979-1980 Membership List. p. 237.

WAML Income & Expenses for the Tucson Meeting, Oct. 25-27, 1979. p. 202.

WAML Leadership for 1979/80 Membership Year. p. 175.

### Regular Features

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Remote Sensing of Earth Resources, reviewed by Larry Carver. p. 206.

Technology and Copyright, reviewed by Patricia E. Wright. p. 207.

Atlas of Ireland, reviewed by Edward P. Thatcher. p. 208.

Countries of the World and Their Leaders, reviewed by Sandra L. Lamprecht.  
p. 210.

Basic Maps of the U.S. Economy, 1967 to 1990, reviewed by Gary L. Peters.

Cataloging of Cartographic Materials, by Myrna Fleming. p. 176.

Dealers' Catalogs Received / Publishers' Catalogs Received. p. 203.

Duplicates Available. p. 231.

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Letter to the Editor. p. 235.

MicroCartography, by Larry Cruse. p. 198.

New Mapping of Western North America. p. 213.

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Publications of Relevance. p. 221.

Index to Volume 11. p. 250.

## PUBLICATIONS SECTION

Atlas of Scotland / Herman Moll. Towie Barclay Castle, Turiff, Aberdeenshire: Heritage Press (Scotland), 1980, c1725. #68 Facsimile reprint of the 1725 edition, reprint limited to 500 signed copies.

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Atlas of the Regional Municipality of Sudbury. Sudbury: [Sn] 1980, 50 p., 127 maps, \$16.50.

Sudbury is the largest metropolitan area in Northern Ontario and is one of the most important mineral extraction areas in the World. The ATLAS OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF SUDBURY provides a rich source of mapped information, portraying characteristics of the people and the economic environment of the Region. A wide range of topics is grouped into four major sections: 1) physical and historical setting; 2) characteristics of the population; 3) the economic environment and; 4) shopping patterns.

Ordering address: Atlas of the Regional Municipality of Sudbury, 67 Elm Street, P.O. Box 1313, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 4S7.

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Bibliographic guide to maps and atlases: 1979. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1980. 633 pages. ISBN 0-8161-6874-1. US \$75.00.

This is the first volume of an annual publication. It lists selective publications catalogued during the past year by the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress.

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The Bird's Eye View, "Woodstock, New Brunswick, 1889", L.W. McCann & Co. Publishers, Moncton, N.B. is now available in facsimile from Non-Entity Press, P.O. Box 1274, Woodstock, N.B., E0J 2B0, for \$4.95 plus mailing. The Fredericton 1882 reproduction is still available (\$3.95) from the same address.

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BMR EARTH SCIENCE ATLAS OF AUSTRALIA

The Bureau of Mineral Resources has produced a loose-leaf science atlas of Australia.

The maps are intended to provide a valuable first reference to the geology and geophysics of Australia for use in schools, private companies and governmental organisations. They will also be useful to overseas visitors, and individuals in Australia requiring an introduction to the Earth science



characteristics of this continent.

Each map is accompanied by a commentary which aims to provide the reader with additional information and lead to a fuller appreciation of what each map portrays.

The maps and commentary sheets are 57 cm x 43.5 cm in size; most of the maps will be at a scale of 1:10,000,000.

Five maps and commentaries are currently available: Plate tectonics, Major structural elements, Earthquakes, Bouguer gravity anomalies, and Free-air gravity anomalies. The Geology map and commentary are expected to become available early in 1980.

Other maps in preparation include Surface drainage and continental margin, Cainozoic cover and weathering, Solid geology, Main rock types, and Sedimentary sequences. Their availability will be advised in future Quarterly Lists of Publications.

The five maps and commentary sets currently available cost \$3.00 each (postage included). A special vinyl atlas cover has also been produced. This costs \$5.00 (plus surface postage: \$3.00 within Australia; \$3.50 overseas). Maps and atlas covers can be purchased from: Publication Sales, Bureau of Mineral Resources, P.O. Box 378, Canberra City, ACT 2601, Australia.

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CANADA GAZETTEER ATLAS. Ottawa: MacMillan of Canada in cooperation with Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1980. 164 pages. ISBN 0-7705-1873-7. Catalogue No. M61-4/1980. \$39.95. French language edition available: Canada Atlas toponymique. publié avec Guérin editeur (ISBN 2-7601-0163-0).

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Canadian Archives, a Report to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada / by the Consultative Group on Canadian Archives. Ottawa: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, 1980. ISBN 0-662-50701-0, available from: Information Division, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, 255 Albert Street, Box 1610, Ottawa, K1P 6G4.

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Hydrogeological environments and the susceptibility of groundwater to contamination. Toronto: Water Resources Branch, Ministry of the Environment [1980]. Map S100, Scale 1:1,000,000.

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Index to distribution maps of bryophytes, 1887-1975. Uppsala: Svenska Vaxtgeografiska Sallskapet, 1980-

A complete, global index of distribution maps of mosses compiled by Ake Sjodin is being issued by the Swedish Phytogeographical Society in Uppsala, Sweden.

You can order it directly from the Society. The first part (Musci) is already available. The second part (Hepaticae) will appear before the end of this year. The prices are Sw. crowns 60 and 40 resp. (excl. postage). Address: Svenska Vaxtgeografiska Sallskapet, c/o Vaxtbiologiska institutionen, Box 559, S-75122 Uppsala 1, Sweden.

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#### ISODEMOGRAPHIC MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

A limited, printed edition of an isodemographic map of North America is available from Queen's University. The map, 57.5 x 41.3 cm in brown and rust colors on white, was developed by Ron Eastman, Bill Nelson and Gordon Shields from 1975-76 census data. The "area" of each province or state is represented in proportion to its population as compared with the population of North America as a whole. Metropolitan areas of 250,000 and larger population are shown as distinct sub-areas in their approximate true shape.

The map was commissioned for and first appeared in Yeates, Maurice and Barry Garner, The North American City, 3rd Edition. New York: Harper and Row, 1980. The map has received a Certificate of Merit from the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping in their 1978 Map Design Competition. It has also been selected to accompany the Canadian map display at the 1980 International Cartographic Association meetings in Tokyo.

The cost of the map alone is \$2.00 Canadian prepaid.

To cover the costs of a mailing tube, postage and handling: Canadian mail orders add \$1.00, U.S. mail orders add \$1.25, and Overseas air mail orders add \$2.00.

Checks should be made payable to "Queen's University" and sent to: Isodemographic Map, Department of Geography, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6.

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Lands Directorate publications. March 1980 edition. available free from: Lands Directorate (LD/HQ), Canada Department of the Environment, Ottawa, K1A 0E7.

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NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA 5TH EDITION

The following sheets have been issued in either an English or French edition (\$2.50 each): Indian and Inuit Communities and Languages 1:7,500,000, 1980 (MCR 4001), Canada - the 32nd Parliament 1:7,500,000, 1980 (MCR 4021).

Available from: Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, Ottawa, K1A 0E9.

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Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest / Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Ottawa: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1980, 184 p. (Gazetteer of Canada), ISBN 0-660-50466-9. Catalogue No. M86-22/1980. \$7.00 (\$8.40 outside Canada).

This gazetteer is a prototype of the new format for the Gazetteer of Canada series. This gazetteer has also been reproduced on microfiche at a 48X reduction.

Available by mail from: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9.

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Ontario map sources, January 1980. Leaflet available from: Ontario Travel, Queen's Park, Toronto, M7E 2E5.

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Polyester film encapsulation. Washington: Preservation Office, Library of Congress, 1980.

This pamphlet can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$1.75 per copy. The stock number to be cited when ordering is 030-000-00114-1.

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Programming language A P L and its potential for computational photogrammetry / Egon Dorrer. Ottawa: National Research Council, Division of Physics, Photogrammetric Research, 1979. (NRC 18004, P PR-50).

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Remote sensing data for OCS studies. Fairbanks : Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program, 1980. (Special Bulletin #28).

Environmental Assessment of the Alaskan continental shelf: Alaska base map

catalog. Science Applications, Inc. Coulder, CO : Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1980.

Available from: Information Coordinator, OCS Arctic Project Office, 611 Elvey Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99701.

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A revised FORTRAN program for block adjustment by polynomial transformations /  
G.H. Schut. Ottawa : National Research Council, Division of Physics,  
Photogrammetric Research, 1980. (NRC 18440; P-PR 51).

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U.S. Navy marine climatic atlas of the world. - Revised. 1974, Washington D.C.: Dept. of Defense, 1974- v. 1. North Atlantic Ocean S/N 008-042-00064-1 \$23.90; v. 2. North Pacific Ocean S/N 008-042-00068-3, \$27.50; v. 3. Indian Ocean S/N 008-042-00066-7, \$21.00.

(available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.).

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BOOKS, MAPS AND FOLIOS CONCERNING THE POLAR REGIONS PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK AND FOR SALE BY THE SMITHSONIAN OCEANOGRAPHIC SORTING CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560.

Between 1964 and 1975 the American Geographical Society published these polar reference works with support from the National Science Foundation. Sales helped to defray production costs.

In June 1980 the Society turned over the remaining inventory to the National Science Foundation. It includes -

- the Antarctic Map Folio Series, 19 folios comprising an atlas of Antarctica that the Cartographic Journal calls "a major contribution to our knowledge of the world." Each folio consists of a text with extensive references plus color maps and drawings in an 11 by 17 inch case. See items 1-19 on the accompanying list.

- 1:5,000,000-scale topographic and geologic maps that are the standards at that scale for the polar regions. Items 22-24.

- the authoritative history of the United States in Antarctica. Item 21.

You are invited to consider purchasing one or more of these items. Some still are in plentiful supply; others are not. The bonus items (25-27) are in very limited supply. All will be sold on a first come, first served basis.

This initial announcement to the professional polar community will be followed by announcements to the public. There is no plan to reprint these items, although, as they go out of print, microform copies are expected to be made available by the government's National Technical Information Service.

The Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center, Washington, D.C. 20560, has agreed to handle sales. Kindly send your prepaid order to this address.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Year of publication</u>	<u>List Price</u>	<u>Sale Price</u>
1	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series</u> , Folio 1. Aeronomical maps for the Antarctic. R. Penndorf, T.M. Noel, G.F. Rourke and M.A. Shea.	1964	\$3	\$1
2	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series</u> , Folio 2. Physical characteristics of the ant- arctic ice sheet. C.R. Bentley, R.L. Cameron, C. Bull, K. Kojima and A.J. Gow. OUT OF PRINT.	1964	--	--
3	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series</u> , Folio 3. Antarctic maps and surveys 1900-1964. Plates compiled by the American Geo- graphical Society with the cooperation of the United States Geological Survey. Text by George Whitmore.	1965	\$5	\$2
4	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series</u> , Folio 4. The antarctic atmosphere: climatology of the troposphere and lower strato- sphere. Plates compiled by National Weather Records Center. Text by W.S. Weyant.	1966	\$3.50	\$2
5	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series</u> , Folio 5. Terrestrial life of antarctica. S.W. Greene, J.L. Gressitt, D. Koob, G.A. Llano, E.D. Rudolph, R. Singer, W.C. Steere and F.C. Ugolini.	1967	\$7.50	\$2
6	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series</u> , Folio 6. Structure of antarctic waters between 20° W and 170°W. Arnold L. Gordon.	1967	\$6	\$2
7	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series</u> , Folio 7. Glaciers of the Antarctic. John Mercer.	1967	\$3.50	\$2
8	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series</u> , Folio 8. The antarctic atmosphere: climatology of the surface environment. Plates compiled by National Weather Records Center and W.S. Weyant. Text by W.S. Weyant.	1967	\$4.50	\$2



<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Year of publication</u>	<u>List Price</u>	<u>Sale Price</u>
9	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 9.</u> Magnetic and gravity maps of the Antarctic. J.C. Behrendt and C.R. Bentley.	1968	\$4	\$2
10	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 10.</u> Primary productivity and benthic marine algae of the Antarctic and Subantarctic. E. Balech, S.Z. El-Sayed, G. Hasle, M. Neushul and J.S. Zaneveld.	1968	\$6	\$2
11	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 11.</u> Distribution of selected groups of marine invertebrates in waters south of 35°S latitude. A.W.H. Be and others. Coedited by J.W. Hedgpeth.	1968	\$10	\$3
12	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 12.</u> Geologic maps of Antarctica. Campbell Craddock and others. LIMITED SUPPLY, WITHOUT CASE.	1970	\$12	\$4
13	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 13.</u> Circumpolar characteristics of antarctic waters. A.L. Gordon and R.D. Goldberg. Sound channels in antarctic waters. K. Hunkins.	1970	\$6	\$2
14	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 14.</u> Birds of the Antarctic and Subantarctic. George E. Watson and others.	1971	\$10	\$3
15	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 15.</u> Coastal and deep-water benthic fishes of the Antarctic. Hugh H. DeWitt.	1971	\$6	\$2
16	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 16.</u> Morphology of the earth in the Antarctic and Subantarctic. Bruce C. Heezen, Marie Tharp and Charles R. Bentley.	1972	\$13	\$4
17	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 17.</u> Marine sediments of the southern oceans. H.G. Goodell and others.	1973	\$11	\$3
18	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 18.</u> Antarctic mammals. S.G. Brown and others.	1974	\$14	\$5
19	<u>Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 19.</u> History of antarctic exploration and scientific investigation. American Geographical Society and Henry M. Dater.	1975	\$15	\$5

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Year of Publication</u>	<u>List Price</u>	<u>Sale Price</u>
20	COMPLETE SET: <u>Antarctic Map Folio Series</u> , less folio 2, which is out of print. Folio 12 comes without case.	1964-75	\$84	\$40
21	<u>Americans in Antarctica, 1775-1948</u> , by Kenneth J. Bertrand (Special Publication No. 39, 554 p. hardbound). Authoritative history of U.S. involvement in Antarctica.	1971	\$25	\$6
22	1:5,000,000-scale topographic map of Antarctica (World Map Series, Sheet 13) Four colors, 40 by 54 inches.	1970	\$7	\$5
23	1:5,000,000-scale geological map of Antarctica. Four colors, 50 by 54 inches.	1972	\$8.50	\$3
24	1:5,000,000-scale map of the arctic region (World Map Series, Sheet 14). Ten colors, 50 by 60 inches.	1975	\$12	\$4
25	<u>Natural Resource Potentials of the Arctic</u> . Neal Potter. AGS Occasional Publication No. 4. 97 p.	1969	\$4	BONUS
26	<u>Brief History of Polar Exploration Since the History of Flying</u> . W.L.G. Joerg. AGS Special Publication No. 11. Second, Revised, Edition. 95 p.	1930		BONUS
27	<u>The Coast of Northeast Greenland, With Hydrographic Studies in the Greenland Sea: The Louis A. Boyd Arctic Expeditions of 1937 and 1938</u> . Louise A. Boyd. AGS Special Publication No. 30. 339 p. hardbound plus 12 plates in accompanying case.	1948	\$6	BONUS

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#### Maps Illustrating the 1:50,000 Topographic Mapping Program

A set of four maps lithographed in colour at the scale of 100 miles to the inch has just been published by the Survey and Mapping Branch. The primary purpose of these maps is to illustrate the present status and future program of Canadian 1:50,000 mapping, but as a bi-product they disclose a surprising amount of Canadian geography. The following is a short description of each map:

### 1. Status of Topographic Mapping at 1:50,000

This map is similar to the status maps that have been issued annually since 1966. The maps of the 1:50,000 Series that have been published, which now exceed 8,000 in number, are shown in green on an outline map of Canada. The Wilderness Line is shown in red. This is the arbitrary line that separates the southern part of Canada (ie that part of Canada served by the road and rail network) from northern Canada where generally speaking air travel is necessary to get onto the terrain. The 1:50,000 maps to the north of this line are normally published in monochrome while to the south they are in six colours.

There are several items of notable information on this status map. Only 24 maps remain to be published south of the wilderness line. It may be noted also that Newfoundland, Quebec and Saskatchewan are now almost completely mapped at 1:50,000. The sheets still to be published are 8 in Labrador, 18 in Quebec and 10 in Saskatchewan. The goal of completing the provincial coverage by 1985 should be achieved.

### 2. Revision Cycles for 1:50,000 Topographic Mapping

This map illustrates the revision program planned for the 1:50,000 Series. All of Canada has been divided into four areas depending on the anticipated rate of change in the topography of each areas. Areas where the sheets should be revised every 5 years are shown in red. There are 198 such sheets and they illustrate in a graphic manner the urbanized parts of Canada.

Rural areas, where sheets should be revised on a 10 year cycle, are shown in yellow. The 1450 sheets in this colour represent the farming areas of Canada.

The 15 year cycle areas are coloured green, and number 2601 sheets. These sheets cover the forestry, mining, and out-door recreation areas of Canada in the south, and the access routes and settlements in the arctic.

The remaining parts of Canada, totalling 8901 sheets, are the areas where revision is planned on a 30 year cycle.

### 3. 1:50,000 Topographic Mapping Program

This map shows the sheets that will be put into work in each of the next five years. As both new mapping and revision programs are illustrated, ten different colours are used on the map.

### 4. Aerial Survey Data Base

This sheet illustrates the extent of modern mapping control points (ie those computed since 1965) and the plan to complete this work by 1985. Two colours illustrate existing mapping control developed by block adjustment (ie the modern photogrammetric method of extending field survey control over an area) and six other colours show the planned progress of the work over the next six years.

The set of maps can be obtained free on request from the Topographical

Survey Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9.

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#### WORLD ATLAS UPDATE

In updating our list of current world atlases, we found that several new editions of major atlases should be available in the summer of 1980. The address of one Toronto distributor and an approximate price is included for each.

1. Cosmopolitan World Atlas. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1980. Price \$40.00. Distributor: Thomas Allen & Son Ltd., 250 Steelcase Road East, Markham, Ont., L3R 2S3. Phone 495-9126.
2. The International Atlas. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1980. Price \$60.00. Distributor: Thomas Allen & Son Ltd. (See No. 1.).
3. The Times Atlas of the World. John Bartholomew & Son Ltd. London, Times Newspaper, 1980. Price \$150.00. Distributor: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 150 Lesmill Road, Don Mills, Ont., M3B 2T5. Phone 449-0030.
4. The Times Concise Atlas of the World. London, Times Newspaper, 1980. Price \$60.00. Distributor: Thomas Allen & Son Ltd. (See No. 1) (In some book stores now).
5. Goode's World Atlas. 15th ed. Chicago, Rand McNally, 1980. Price \$22.00. Distributor: Thomas Allen & Son Ltd. (See No. 1) (In some book stores now).

In talking to the publishers it was also learned that The International Atlas and the Cosmopolitan World Atlas will be metric. Pergamon of Canada Ltd. and the Readers Digest indicated that there are no immediate plans to update or reprint the Pergamon World Atlas or the Readers Digest Great World Atlas, but the National Geographic Atlas of the World has a new edition scheduled for 1981.

Submitted by: Mary Armstrong, University of Toronto, Map Library.

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Le Bas-Canada en 1815: carte topographique dressée par Joseph Bouchette

Voici une carte qui montre le Québec en 1815...

...Une vraie carte topographique, 1 siècle avant les cartes topographiques modernes:

- permettant de comparer, à l'échelle, le Québec d'alors avec le Québec aujourd'hui, notamment par les cartes topographiques à l'échelle de 1:250,000 suivantes:

- pour le Québec: 21 L, 21 M, 21 N, 22 C, 31 G, 31 H, et 31 I

- pour les U.S.A.: NL 18-11, NL 18-12 et NL 19-10

...Le Québec avec ses seigneuries, ses paroisses, ses cantons:

- les paroisses et seigneuries concédées sous le Régime français: Boucherville, Montarville, Longueuil, Terrebonne, etc., etc...

- les cantons (réservés à l'immigrant britannique): Granby, Farnham, Sutton, Abercrombie, Kilkenny, etc.

...Le Québec avec ses frontières: U.S.A., Ontario, Nouveau-Brunswick:

- une frontière délimitée au 45° parallèle avec les États du Vermont et de New-York, mais purement spéculative avec le Maine;

- une frontière claire avec l'Ontario, mais à définir avec des cartes contemporaines pour le Nouveau-Brunswick.

...Le Québec avec ses villes, ses routes et ses sentiers

- toutes les villes en 1815, avec l'emplacement de leur église;

- des routes déjà importantes, d'autres qui le deviendront: "Stage Road to Quebec", aujourd'hui la route 143, "Bad foot path", aujourd'hui autoroute 15 entre Montréal et la frontière américaine.

...Le Québec dans tous ses détails de relief, ses lacs, ses rivières

- Les montérégiennes: Rouville ou mont Beloeil (mont St-Hilaire), mont Johnson (aujourd'hui St-Grégoire)...

- des lacs qui ont changé de nom: lac Scaswaninepus (auj. lac Magog), lac Tomfobi (auj. lac Massawippi)...

...Le Saint-Laurent, voie de navigation importante pour l'Amérique du Nord:

- les courants, les récifs, les battures, la profondeur de la voie navigable sur toute sa longueur;

- le port de Montréal et des indications aux navigateurs;

...Des PLANS DÉTAILLÉS de Montréal, de Trois-Rivières et de Québec:

- Montréal, en 1815, avec chaque habitation, les terres des Papineau, Viger, et héritiers Lacroix, aujourd'hui traversées par le boul. Dorchester et la rue Ste-Catherine.

- Québec: la Haute ville, le quartier St-Roch...

...De plus, des Vues: Quebec, chutes Montmorency, paysages de l'île du Bic...

Tout cela, dans un contenant pratique, facile à ranger; possibilité de faire un montage (40 morceaux) pour réaliser une grande carte murale...



Prix: \$12.50. Éditeur: Éditions Élysée, C.P. 188, succursale Côte-Saint-Luc, Côte-Saint-Luc, Québec, H4V 2Y4.

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#### SELECTED RAND REPORTS ON MAPPING

Anderson, Robert H. and Norman Z. Shapiro. Design considerations for computer-based interactive map display systems, R-2382-ARDA. Santa Monica, Ca., The Rand Corporation, Feb. 1979. 45 p.

Thorndyke, Perry W. Heuristics for knowledge acquisition from maps, N-1193-ONR. Santa Monica, CA., The Rand Corporation, July 1979. 14 p.

Thorndyke, Perry W. and Catherine Stasz. Individual differences in knowledge acquisition from maps R2375-ONR. Santa Monica, Ca., The Rand Corporation, Jan. 1979. 43 p.

Thorndyke, Perry W. and Cathleen Stasz. Strategies for map learning, P-6311. Santa Monica, Ca., The Rand Corporation, Mar. 1979. 22 p.

Submitted by Maureen Wilson.

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#### INSTITUTO PANAMERICANO DE GEOGRAFIA E HISTORIA PUBLICATIONS

Volumes in the series: Guides of Cartographic Materials for Research are available for the following countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, El Salvador. US \$5.80 each in the Americas and US \$6.60 elsewhere including regular mail.

Order from: Bibliographic Services, Pan American Institute of Geography and History, Ex-Arzobispado, 29, Mexico 18, D.F., Mexico.

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