

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

## BULLETIN



## ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

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

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Associate (anyone interested)	\$15.00
Institutional	\$25.00

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

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

COVER: A Plan of the City & Fortifications of Louisbourg... from The Universal Magazine (London), May 1758.

This map, the original of which is in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, has been reproduced as Facsimile Map No. 53 by the ACML and is available from the Association for \$2.00.

## ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Peuvent devenir MEMBRES de l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes tout individu et toute institution qui s'intéressent aux cartes ainsi qu'aux objectifs de l'Association. La cotisation annuelle est la suivante:

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps)	\$15.00
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Le Bulletin, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

Les MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association pour l'année 1980-81 sont:

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

COUVERTURE: A Plan of the City & Fortifications of Louisbourg..., tiré de The Universal Magazine (London), mai 1758.

Cette carte dont l'original se trouve à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives publiques du Canada a été reproduite en fac-similé (carte No. 53) par l'ACC et est disponible au coût de \$2.00.

## CONTENTS/MATIERES

BULLETIN STAFF .....	ii
EDITOR'S COMMENTS .....	iii
*Design of displays and exhibitions / Virginia Penny .....	1
*Report From the Lands Directorate, Environment Canada / V.P. Neimanis ..	3
*Criteria for Determining Modes of Copying for the Average Map Collec- tion / Geoff Castle .....	7
Atlases by Ptolemy and Ortelius Acquired Recently by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada / Edward H. Dahl .....	10
Report on the 46th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) 18-23 August 1980, Manila, Philippines / Hugo L.P. Stibbe .....	20
The Maritime Resource Management Service: An Update / Brad Fay .....	29
A Report on the Map Collection at the Newfoundland Provincial Reference Library / Mona Crom .....	30
Report on the Map Collection in the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador / Margaret Chang .....	33
Report on the Map Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland / Clifford H. Wood .....	35
*Minutes of the 14th Annual Business Meeting / Margaret Chang .....	38
REVIEWS	
<u>The Times Atlas of World History</u> , reviewed by Wm. G. Dean .....	40
<u>Manual of map library classification and cataloguing</u> , reviewed by Velma Parker .....	43
<u>Junior Atlas of Alberta</u> , reviewed by R.W. Packer .....	45
<u>Nouvel atlas du monde contemporain &amp; Atlas Larousse canadien</u> , reviewed by Louis Cardinal .....	46
NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS .....	50
PUBLICATIONS SECTION .....	57
ACML MEMBERSHIP LIST - 1980 .....	60

## \*FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE - PAPERS AND REPORTS

**CORRECTION:** Please correct the spelling of R. Groot's name on the Contents page in Bulletin 35. Thank you.



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## EDITOR'S COMMENTS

I am very pleased to include Hugo Stibbe's IFLA report in this issue. In the past, we as a group tended to ignore international developments in that area of librarianship concerned with bibliographic description and bibliographic access. This cloistered approach is disappearing as we realize that international developments are bringing us the ISBDs and AACR II. The International Standard for Bibliographic Description has been developed by IFLA and it is very integrally related to AACR II. At the recent conference in Edmonton, Hugo was officially thanked for his efforts in the international realm where our bibliographic format is evolving. I also appreciate his efforts to ensure that you know what is happening and I hope that you will take the time to read his reports.

AACR 2 implementation is almost here. How are you implementing AACR 2? Is your library using a computer system which is helpful in your implementation? What is your source of bibliographic copy? Will there be a source of machine readable bibliographic copy for cartographic materials in Canada besides American sources? How are you planning for the future and what does your administration expect from you?

The above are questions which I hope some of you will answer by sending short reports to the Bulletin. Maybe you share my problem. Maybe someone else has our solution.

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.

## DESIGN OF DISPLAYS AND EXHIBITIONS

*Virginia Penny  
Exhibition Designer  
University Collections  
University of Alberta*

*Text accompanying  
slide presentation  
given at the 14th  
Annual Conference*

In discussing exhibition design from my perspective as a designer I thought it would be worthwhile to give my definitions of design, exhibitions, and finally, to present a short formula for developing exhibitions. I have assumed that such exhibitions would be developed by a designer and an 'expert' working together. Sometimes this is not practical with small displays. In such cases the people involved in putting on the display should still try to implement the ideas given here. The most important idea is that the display is being mounted not for the benefit of those involved, but for the benefit of the prospective audience. Thus all decisions taken should be considered with the objective of improving the viewer's understanding and involvement in the display.

What is Design?

Design is defined here according to three components: aesthetics, organization, and communication.

Aesthetics is the style and finish brought to a project through design. It is often a reflection of contemporary taste. It also provides the viewer with clues as to the content and purpose of the display by giving visual emphasis to the important points and creating visual relationships among the items displayed.

Organization is another component of design. This refers to actually seeing a project through from its formative stages to its final installation. Others involved depend on the designer to define all the necessary pieces and put them together on schedule. The designer works out budgets, time schedules, makes up work orders, and in general transforms the abstract ideas into a physical exhibition.

The last component in this definition of exhibition design is communicating effectively with your audience. Communication is central to an exhibition's success. Studies of exhibition effectiveness have increased over the last few years. Through these studies the viewer's behaviour and interaction when at an exhibition are examined. One result of this is increased efforts to involve the spectator more completely in the exhibition. Many factors help in this: lighting effects, audio programmes, 'hands on' activities, and even the simple device of stating titles or labels in the form of questions. These means of communication have parallels in television. The goals of an exhibition and a TV commercial are very different, but the means used in providing visual clues which quickly add up to a very complex whole are much the same. In the same vein, an exhibition is not a book. The viewer does not approach an exhibition in the systematic way a reader approaches a book. It is important that an exhibition be different from a book both in its function and in its means of communication.

Finally, I have one qualification to make about these remarks on exhibition design. Design in a museum or archive context is different from other types of design. This difference is respect. Respect for the artifacts in their visual treatment; respect for the ideas being expressed; and respect for the artifacts in their actual treatment, according to principles of conservation.

### What is an Exhibition?

An exhibition is an experience. As such they are in the same class of activity as concerts, the theatre, botanic gardens, historic sites and even zoos. The success of such activities is the result of the involvement possible for the viewer. Exhibitions often do not achieve the level of involvement found in some of these other activities.

In a complete environment the perceptions of the viewer can be totally involved in the things surrounding him. The viewer can absorb information without being aware of making any effort or having to overcome any barriers. Such environments are created through stimulation of the five senses. The sense most easily involved in an exhibition is sight. In conveying information it is important to translate as much as possible into visual terms: through illustrations, comparison, parallels and through the use of any other visual material. Copy can amplify and develop the ideas contained in the visual material, whether this is an artifact of intrinsic interest or auxiliary material presented for better understanding.

In developing exhibitions one should remember that they are best used to give the audience the 'feel' for a subject and not overload them with facts. It is the details of the actual presentation that will make an exhibition effective.

### The Successful Exhibition

Now that we have looked at some general principles of exhibitions; here is a brief rundown of how a simple exhibition can be developed.

First you need a theme. An idea or subject which is exhibitable. An area of a collection which you would like to focus on, or maybe a concept you'd like to explore.

Next you should define your potential audience. Where will the exhibition be? Who will likely see it? Who do you want to see it? What general knowledge will they have? This definition must be specific if it is to have any validity. The general public is not an adequate definition. This should be broken down into sub-groups such as children 5-10 years, teenagers, adults with varying levels of related knowledge, etc. Once the audience is defined each succeeding step should be viewed from each group's perspective.

Your goals or aims should then be defined. What do you want your audience to get out of your chosen subject. Your goal must be specific. It should be written down and agreed to by all parties. It should be clear and concise, and it should sound interesting itself.



Next a hypothetical storyline is developed showing how the information and items on display follow from each other, with sub-topics, etc. branching out from the initial subject. The storyline is developed by the designer and expert. It includes the definition of subject areas, selection of artifacts and research where necessary. The storyline should undergo revisions. This is not sign of failure but rather a sign that everyone is working at making the exhibition a success. Out of this storyline a script is developed, with artifacts listed, illustrations chosen, and copy written. From this, the designer works at organizing, arranging and developing a layout taking into consideration the space to be used, the information and resource material, and the items to be displayed. This layout will also be revised and will possibly necessitate changes in the storyline. Eventually the layout will be finalized and then the physical work of construction, assembly and installation begins. Once this is completed the exhibition becomes a reality.

One caution: even with adequate planning there is a good possibility that last minute adjustments will improve the exhibition. Keeping an open mind right to the end can often lead to real improvements. I hope the procedure outlined in this section is of help in developing exhibitions. The main principle to remember is that an exhibition is initiated for people and purposes other than the preferences of those involved.

-oOo-

#### REPORT FROM THE LANDS DIRECTORATE, ENVIRONMENT CANADA

*V.P. Neimanis, Research Officer  
Lands Directorate, Environment Canada  
Ottawa*

*This report was  
given at the 14th  
Annual Conference*

The Lands Directorate has had the opportunity to address the annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries for the past number of years. It has become a pleasant tradition to bring the delegates up-to-date on Lands Directorate's activities over the past year.

The Lands Directorate was formed in 1971 with the creation of Environment Canada. Our mandate is to promote wise, efficient and environmentally sound use and management of Canada's land resource. In the limited time available, only a quick overview of projects and products produced over the last year is possible. We would encourage for you to contact us directly concerning any specific interests or questions this presentation may arouse.

Over the past year, this Directorate has strengthened its external contacts by preparing and printing pamphlets for general distribution. Such brochures have dealt with new reports or descriptions of our activities and programs. Specifically, I refer to a new publications list (Lands Directorate Publications, March 1980), a brochure on our computerized land data handling system (Canada Land Data System, 1980), two advertising pamphlets on some of the latest publications (Environmental Planning Resource Book, and Canada's Special Resource Lands) and finally a colour brochure describing the directorate and its activities (Lands Directorate, 1980). A quarterly newsletter called Land which focuses on land use policies, programs, and issues in Canada has seen its first issue released.

To best describe our latest efforts, I'll base my discussion along the seven different report series that the directorate publishes.

## 1. Canada Land Inventory Reports

This series presents Canada Land Inventory data and offers new uses and interpretations of such information. The Canada Land Inventory has national data on land capability for agriculture, forestry, recreation, wildlife as well as land use. The past year has seen two reports prepared which are now in their final preparation stages: No. 16, Land Capability for Wildlife - Waterfowl and No. 17, Land Capability for Wildlife - Ungulates.

In addition a new sub-series, the Canada Land Inventory Data Report Series was begun in 1980. It will present raw data compilation by political, physiographic and theme areas. The first ones, soon to be available, will be the individual Prairie provinces on land capability for agriculture by census sub-divisions.

## 2. Map Folio Series

Two substantial publications have been released over the past 12 months. Firstly, Folio No. 4 entitled Canada's Special Resource Lands provides a national perspective on six major land uses: agriculture, outdoor recreation, wildlife, forestry, urban growth and energy. It includes some 88 maps in its presentation. Since its release last summer, this 232 page compendium of information has received very favourable response, especially from the educational community. Its distribution and feedback is being monitored by a questionnaire enclosed with every copy. Distribution is being handled by the Department of Supply and Services (D.S.S.). It has been a top seller at D.S.S. and is an excellent value at \$12.00.

Secondly, Map Folio No. 5 entitled Rural-Urban Land Conversion examines the land changes around urban centers whose population exceed 25,000. Using air photos, it tabulates the rural land that has been built-up between the years 1966 and 1971 according to its land capability. This 71-page report is composed of six fold out maps and has many maps and tables. D.S.S. is again the distributor and the report is a good buy at \$9.00.

To complement Map Folio No. 5, rural conversion between 1971 and 1976 will be examined in an upcoming report. This report will also compare this time period to the earlier 1966-71. The publication may be released in the Land Use in Canada Series; it will not be map oriented as was Folio 5. Expected availability is at some point during this fiscal year.

Similar to the thematic approach of Folio No. 4, a National Land Resource Perspective on Environmental Stress on Land has just been begun. It is an 18 month project looking at both natural and man made activities and actions that may constrain eventual land resource use. It will address such environmental concerns as chemical contamination, waste disposal, erosion, scarification and mis-management of land. The approach is likely to be based on numerous case studies but producing a national perspective and its land resource considerations.

### 3. Northern Land Use Information Series

The past year has seen the production of 26 1:250,000 scale map sheets on the Kazan Upland region. These have followed the established series format and provides baseline information on the north including wildlife, fish resources, native hunting and trapping, ecological overview as well as a range of socio-economic and cultural information. Map area no. 8, the Wager Bay-Back Lowland maps should be available in late fall of this year. This joint project between the Department of Indian and North Affairs and Department of Environment has participated in a task force which has recently prepared a green paper on the Lancaster Sound Area. The paper had addressed present and potential land uses and capabilities in response to the growing demands for renewable and non-renewable resource development. The Northern Land Use Program may in the future extend its mapping into the northern parts of the provinces, as a joint federal-provincial effort as well as produce thematic perspectives on the north on such subjects as cariboo, native land use areas and perhaps archeological/historical sites.

### 4. Land Use in Canada Series

Reports in this series discuss land use issues and problems in Canada. They examine causes and consequences of major land use problems with emphasis on trends and solutions. Report No. 17 entitled Changing Values of Canada's Farmland 1961-1976 has been released. This paper documents changes in value of farmland using census data and explores factors causing such changes and their impact on the farming community.

The presentation is comprised of interpretive text, maps as well as statistical tables.

Forthcoming in the series is the third and final report on Prince Edward Island's Land Development Corporation. The report will examine the Corporation's role and impact on land purchases, disposal and use within the province. A contracted case study examining exurban settlement around Montreal should be available this year. As well, a national agricultural land loss study, using the Saugeen Basin in Ontario as a case example, should also be available.

### 5. Working Paper Series

The Occasional Papers series has been terminated and replaced by this new Working Papers series. The series will address narrow or specific interest areas which are "spinoffs" of major research themes. It is a low cost, limited distribution series. To date three reports have been printed: No. 1, The Ecology of Reclamation of Land Disturbed by Mining: A Selected Bibliography; No. 2, Analysis of the United States Experience in Modifying Land Use to Conserve Energy; No. 3, The Influence of Exurbanite Settlement on Rural Areas: A Review of Literature.

Work is currently underway on data analysis of urban centered regions for the 23 cities in Canada whose populations are 100,000 or greater. It will be analyzing land uses for three years 1968, 1972 and 1977 and use agricultural land capability. This is a joint headquarters and regions project and data for the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec City, Chicoutimu-Jonquière,



Oshawa and Vancouver should be forthcoming in the next three years. It is a low profile, limited edition release. A final summary report will be prepared for all cities with a 3 to 5 year time period. This project will progress so more information will be available next year. The results of this project will probably be available in another report series yet to be established.

## 6. Ecological Land Classification Series

The series theme is on the development of approaches of ecological land classification and its application to resource planning, management and environmental impact assessments. It acts as a vehicle for publishing workshops by the Canada Committee on Ecological Land Classification as well as specific ecological surveys.

Reports Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 have been published recently. Report No. 8 outlines the map production methods for the ecological maps of James Bay. (Le système écologique, unité de base de la cartographie écologique: l'inventaire du Capital-Nature du territoire de la Baie James). Report No. 9 details the soil and vegetation classification of the James Bay area. (Les tourbières de la Baie James: la végétation et les sols). Report No. 10 is a regional report based on a soil and vegetation classification and provides a 1:1,000,000 scale ecological map of James Bay. (Carte écologique du territoire de la baie-james). Report No. 11 is a report on the workshop which focused on the wildlife component in ecological land surveys (Land/Wildlife Integration).

A map of the ecoregions of Canada at about a 1:5,000,000 scale is currently underway as well as continued work on ecological surveys and preparation of ecological guidelines.

## 7. Miscellaneous Reports

A contract was completed last year which resulted in the preparation of Environmental Planning Resourcebook. It is a general information base concerning planning and resource problems and is illustrated by some 99 case studies. It is a handy, where to find it, information book. It was co-published and is now available from Multiscience publishers in Montreal at \$15.50. Another good buy.

I should note that all reports should be available in both official languages and to consult the publications list for their precise titles.

Thank you for providing this opportunity to address the delegates and I hope that some of the publications are of direct interest to you. For any additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

## CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING MODES OF COPYING FOR THE AVERAGE MAP COLLECTION

*Geoff Castle  
Map Division  
Provincial Archives of British Columbia*

*This report was  
given at the 14th  
Annual Conference*

Generally, we are interested in copying maps for either convenience or preservation. This report will consider the different methods of making copies available in the average map collection.

Copying is one of the solutions in preserving originals in our collection. An original map may be defined for today, Wednesday 25th June, 1980, as the only one, or two, or very few same copies the library possesses. If a map or any other cartographic material is lent, given away, handled in the library, stolen, lost or is subjected to heat or dampness, there will be a time, sooner or later, when the map is no longer of any use. It will have parted from the collection.

We recognize that not all maps require the same care. Large numbers of current lithographed maps may be relatively disposable. Scarce maps, especially if they are in poor condition, will become scarcer quicker and it is this sort of cartographic material to which this paper is mainly directed.

Now a word about copyright. Without going into the legal aspects which properly should be the subject of another paper, there are several common sense points to bear in mind. Maps in current production are unlikely to gain consent to copy from the publisher, so patrons should be referred to the publisher. Some publishers permit copying for educational purposes but not for resale. Presumably a charge for xeroxing or similar process is not a charge for the map. For series mapping, such as NTS maps, the library would be well advised to consult with the government agency producing these maps. The British Columbia Government, for example, likes to know if its out-of-print maps are being copied in any amount so that it can print another run to meet the demand. Again, with private mapping agencies where every copy is their bread and butter, it has been our experience that they are reasonable. A local Victoria mapping agency, notwithstanding copyright being in force, indicated that it would not likely bring suit for copying portions of earlier edition maps for educational purposes. Fortunately, old historical maps, the ones most likely to be in need of copying, are least likely to pose copyright problems.

Let us look at what is undoubtedly the commonest method of copying - the electrostatic process - which includes such well known names as Xerox, Canon, 3M and so on - all dry processes. This involves direct handling of originals. Constant fingering and bending and exposure all lead to rapid wear and tear. This method is the one where convenience is paramount and the originals are replaceable. If, on the other hand, your library or archives is conscious of certain items getting so much use so that eventually the information contained in the map will no longer be legible, a master copy should be made of the item so that copies can be made from that. Scale can be accurately retained though there may be some slight noticeable loss of detail which is a small price to pay to save an original. Since instant prints are in black and white there is no reason why copies should not be made from a black and white master copy.

What kind of master copy should you have? The choice is usually from among another electrostatic copy, a white diazo print, resisto paper, or a positive film, and the cost ascends in the same order. It costs the Provincial Archives of B.C. a few cents per linear foot of xeroxing on 45 cm wide paper, 10 cents per square foot for diazo, \$2.00 per square foot for resisto paper and \$3.00 per square foot for matte film. You can make your own electrostatic copy by joining portions of the copied map, but, if the map is large, quality and durability are lacking. The diazo print requires a translucent map or plan from which to make the copy, such as tracing linen, tracing paper or positive film, so this is a good way to get full size low cost prints to function as master copies. The resisto paper print is really a photocopy so to arrive at this your original must be photographed first to obtain a negative. Resisto paper would have a longer life than xerox or similar paper, and would be available in larger size sheets - up to 44 x 66 in. Positive film, though the most expensive of the four alternatives has two real advantages. The material is durable, it will produce electrostatic copies and diazo white prints in vast numbers. But it must be stored flat and must not be crinkled as this will be permanent and could affect accuracy of scale where this is important.

If the library or archives has a good reader, your copying possibilities are increased. You can now enter the realm of microfilming maps. It has been our experience that maps and plans up to engineering size or 22 in x 32 in can be filmed economically and with a reasonably acceptable result on 35 mm film negative. The CMB of the Archives' Ministry of the Provincial Secretary commonly uses Estar Base film AHU (Anti Halide Uncoating) which apparently effectively disperses shadow which can result from reflection from the glossy surfaces of items being copied. The Bureau estimates the average cost to be around 27 cents per frame. The commercial price is around 32 cents and the results would probably be quite all right for plans and line drawing types of material. When it comes to detail maps with cartouche and small lettering greater care is needed than would normally be available commercially.

Other determinants for using 35 mm black and white film are the great space saving feature and being able to make print-outs either photographically or electrostatically as with the Xerox 1710. For xeroxing, the 35 mm negatives should be mounted in aperture cards since the machine is designed to handle these. The Map Division of the archives will sell 35 mm negatives to customers who wish to purchase them; or we will lend the negatives. This places the function of the Archives Map Collection on a more equal footing with map libraries.

For larger maps, 105 mm film, either negative or positive, is more desirable as a general rule. Better resolution is obtainable and the difference in scale is less than with the 35 mm negatives. Some microfilm fiche readers accept 105 mm film without any adapting and a negative image is easy on the eye on the screen. Positive films which would be produced when copying blue prints are good for educational or other purposes since they work well in overhead projectors. The government cost of these is around 45 cents each. Some people might ask why not use 16 mm microfiche for maps. The reason for preferring 105 mm in many cases applies to not using 16 mm. Otherwise the logical approach with the smaller frames would be to copy maps sectionally, taking four or eight frames as the case may be to cover an entire map.

So far we have talked only in terms of black and white copying. We all know



that many maps depend upon colour. Some examples of that are the Fire Insurance plans that indicate brick construction with a pink colour, frame construction with yellow and so on; or land use maps, zoning maps, soil maps and geological maps. If black and white is not acceptable to a researcher or other patron, then colour copies must be provided. But this is by far the most expensive way of copying, especially when colour balancing and tone have to be tested and checked. In addition colour stability is such that a reasonable life might be 7 to 15 years depending upon amount of use. Costs vary though. The archives photolab estimates average costs to be \$4.00 per first frame. Duplicates for public and other uses could cost 50 cents to 4 dollars, depending upon the degree of accuracy and care needed. Bearing in mind that the engineering size sheet is about the practical size limit, and that larger maps would need two, four or more 35 mm slides to cover the map, the cost compares with resisto paper but also requires a projector for viewing.

For the last two years we have found that as a general rule it is preferable not to copy maps in colour unless requested, with the exception of certain very colourful, valuable and historic maps and maps in constant use such as the Fire Insurance plans. As a result we have only about seven percent of our collection on colour slides. We order 3 initial copies with one slide for regular use and the other two as back-ups. Occasionally, we make slides of black and white maps. The determinants here are age of map, convenience of viewing, or special request.

The foregoing are the modes of copying that the Provincial Archives of British Columbia Map Division uses at present. As you can see, virtually every map and the requirement of the individual user must be considered before copying. However, technology has a habit of changing rapidly so it is usually wise to check with other people both in the map librarian field and in the photographic and other copying fields before committing yourselves to a new program of copying. I would suggest that there is probably no better way of achieving this end than through the A.C.M.L. Bulletin. I urge all libraries who have either copying problems or successes to write to the Bulletin about them so others can benefit and lessen, if not avoid, the hazards and pitfalls likely to be met along the way.

# ATLASES BY PTOLEMY AND ORTELIUS ACQUIRED RECENTLY BY THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION, PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Edward H. Dahl  
Early Canadian Cartography Section  
National Map Collection

*Second in a series of articles  
featuring the more notable pre-  
1850 acquisitions of the  
National Map Collection since  
the creation of the Early  
Canadian Cartography Section  
in 1976.*

The two most significant and exciting items acquired by the National Map Collection in the fiscal year 1979-80 arrived in the last weeks of that year. With assistance from the Cultural Property Import and Export Review Board, the Collection was able to purchase two folio atlases which the owner, an Ottawa resident, had planned to sell at auction outside the country. The atlases are Claudius Ptolemy's Geographicae Enarrationis Libri Octo, published in Lyons in 1535, and Abraham Ortelius' Theatro del Mondo, published in Antwerp in 1612, an Italian edition of Ortelius' famous atlas.

## Ptolemy

In the fifteenth century, cartographers redrew and reworked the maps attributed to Ptolemy (87-150 A.D.) and published them in Bologna in 1477. More than fifty editions of this work were published between 1477 and 1730. The 1508 edition is the most important for America since it includes the Ruysch map, one of the first printed maps to show a representation of the New World in cartographic form.

Succeeding editions added new information as it was brought back to Europe by explorers. The 1513 Strassburg edition was significant in that twenty modern maps of the world were added to the twenty-seven of the ancient world based on Ptolemy. A second Strassburg edition appeared in 1520, and a third in 1522, for which the maps had been entirely redrawn and re-engraved. Three maps were added to bring the number to fifty. The same blocks were used for the fourth Strassburg edition of 1525, after which the woodblocks were transferred to Lyons. Here, in 1535, the first edition edited by M. Villanovanus (Servetus) was published. It is this edition which the National Map Collection acquired (Phillips, Atlases, No. 364).

Ptolemy's Geographia exercised a great influence on geographical progress, for it represented the most considerable attempt of the ancient world to place the study of geography on a scientific basis. He is the earliest writer known to have employed the terms "parallels of latitude" and "meridians of longitude". The co-ordinates thus derived could be used as the principal points to serve as the basis for a map.

Four of the maps of the 1535 edition relate to America. The final map in the volume is remarkable in that it is from the block used in 1522 for printing the first map with the name "America" to appear in Ptolemy's work.

The atlas fills a gap in the National Map Collection's small but respectable holdings of Ptolemy's atlases, dated 1508, 1511, 1513, 1520, 1540, 1548, 1561, 1574 and 1598.

Ortelius

Abraham Ortelius, a sixteenth-century cartographer and map-publisher in Antwerp and a contemporary of Gerard Mercator, achieved fame in the history of cartography through his production of the atlas Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, the first edition of which appeared in 1570. This work is the first modern atlas, with its systematic collection of maps of the known world based entirely on contemporary knowledge, and all on sheets of uniform size.

The Theatrum, which marked the beginning of the golden age of Dutch cartography, was so successful that it was reprinted three times in 1570, and from then until its final editions in 1612, more than forty editions appeared in Latin, German, French, Dutch, Spanish, English and Italian. Ortelius improved the atlas during his lifetime, adding new sheets and correcting the original plates or engraving entirely new ones.

Ortelius' work is credited with having helped change Renaissance man's view of the world and facilitated exploration. His maps are the cornerstone items for the cartography of many parts of the world and are frequently consulted by scholars.

The volume which the National Map Collection acquired, (see Koeman, Atlantes, Ort. 42), a 1612 Italian edition, usually contains three parts: the Theatrum, or 128 maps of the world; the Parergon, an atlas of ancient geography (usually 36 maps); and the Nomenclator, a 77-page list of the geographical names found in Ptolemy's Geographia. The copy acquired contains the first two parts only, which are the heart of Ortelius' work.

The importance of this 1612 edition for Canada is that it is the most complete copy of the Theatrum, since maps were added until 1608, the edition in which appeared all of the maps added by Vrients, who had purchased the plates and rights to the atlas from the heirs of Ortelius in 1601. The maps are works of art, handsomely engraved and decorated. The atlases when coloured in rich contemporary colouring as this one is, are splendid artistic masterpieces as well as documents of scientific scholarly interest.

On the following pages are black and white reproductions of the title pages and selected maps from these atlases.





Title pages from the Ptolemy 1535 and Ortelius 1612 atlases.



The world as known to Ptolemy, from the 1535 Ptolemy atlas (Map no. 27 in atlas).



World map from Ptolemy's 1535 atlas (Map no. 49).

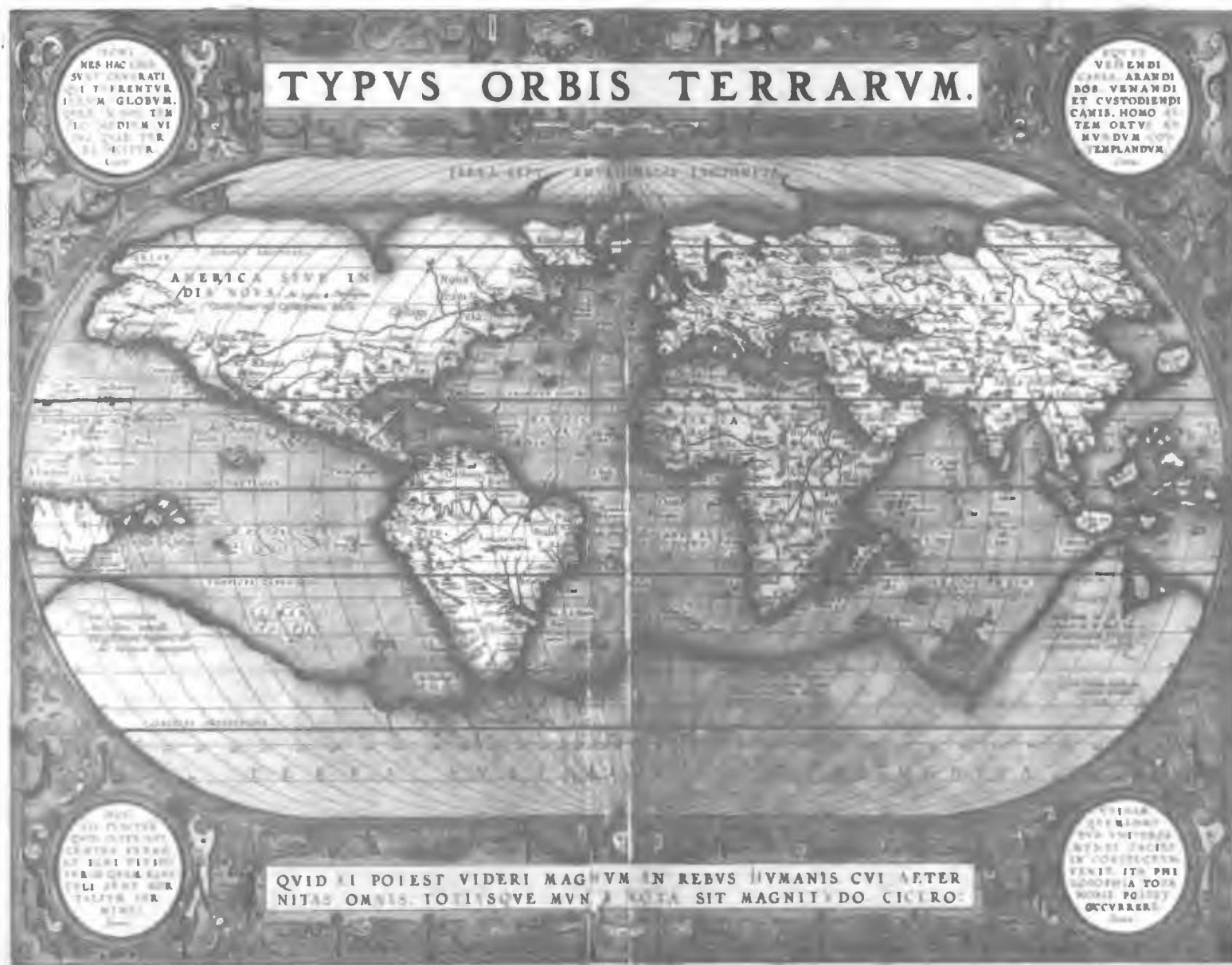




World map from Ptolemy's 1535 atlas, printed from the woodblock cut in 1522 (Map no. 50). This is the first map bearing the name "America" to appear in Ptolemy's work.







World map from Ortelius (1612 edition) printed from a plate engraved in 1587.



Ortelius' New World map from the 1612 edition, also engraved in 1587, is probably the best-known map of the Western Hemisphere.





Ortelius' map of the lands bordering the Pacific Ocean was engraved in 1589 and published in all editions of his atlas from then until 1612.



REPORT ON THE 46TH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY  
ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS (IFLA)  
18-23 AUGUST 1980  
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

*Hugo L.P. Stibbe*  
*National Map Collection*  
*Ottawa*

The 46th IFLA General Conference was the first not held in a European or North American country. The choice was a good one in a number of respects. Over the last number of years, IFLA has been increasingly concerned with developing countries. In 1977, steps were taken to establish Standing Committees of the three regional sections (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean) in the Division of Regional Activities. These Standing Committees will give a more balanced representation of the various countries of the Third World in IFLA's activities and will develop regional programmes. Approved projects in the regions received adequate funding thanks to grants and other contributions from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), IFLA itself, Unesco and from some national agencies and organizations for a total of some \$200,000 in the 1978-1980 operating period. As a precursor to a full IFLA General Council meeting in Asia, an IFLA Worldwide Seminar was successfully held in Seoul, Korea, May 31-June 5, 1976 with the theme "Library Resources and National Development: Use and Control of Eastern Publications by East and West." The choice of Manila, therefore, was a logical outflow of the progressively global interests of IFLA.

The general theme of the 46th General Conference was "Development of Libraries and Information Systems: Global Information Exchange for Greater International Understanding". Papers given at IFLA conferences do not necessarily have to follow the conference theme. There were a total of 162 officially scheduled meetings starting on Saturday 16 August and running through to the closing session on Saturday 23 August. Most of the meetings on Saturday and Sunday, 16 and 17 August were business meetings of the Boards and Section Standing Committees. Except for the meetings of the Executive Board and the Professional Board, all the business meetings may be attended by observers provided the Chairperson has no objection. Thirty three such meetings were scheduled for the first two days. The Geography and Map Libraries Section had its first business meeting on Sunday 17 August. The chairman's report for the period 1979-80 covers in detail all points on the agenda of the meeting.

IFLA Geography and Map Libraries (G & ML) Section Chairman's Report for the Period 1979-80

1. Meeting at Copenhagen 1979

- A. Two Meetings of the Standing Committee were held on August 26 and 31.
- B. Open Meetings of the Section were as follows:
  - Professional Meeting I, 28 August 1979
    - 1. Moving a Map Library, speaker Dr. William C. Roselle
    - 2. Planning Session: World Directory of Map Collections, 2nd edition, speaker Dr. John A. Wolter

Professional Meeting II, 28 August 1979

Reports of the progress made by working groups in the framework of the Medium Term Programme - Introduced by the chairman and/or secretaries of the various groups.

Professional Meeting III, 31 August 1979

Planning Session: Practical Seminar for Map Curators, with special reference to developing countries, to be held in Utrecht, Netherlands, in 1981.

B. Membership:

As Officers for the next two years, the following were elected:

Helen Wallis (London, UK) Chairman

Hans van de Waal (Utrecht, The Netherlands) Secretary

Hugo Stibbe (Ottawa, Canada) Financial Officer

Membership of the Standing Committee is as follows:

Ulla Ehrensvärd (Stockholm, Sweden) I.B. Kejlbo (Copenhagen, Denmark)

Herman Günzel (Marburg/Lahn, FGR) William Roselle (Milwaukee, USA)

Anna Kozlova (Moscow, USSR) John A. Wolter (Washington, DC,

Leena Miekkaavaara (Helsinki, Finland) USA)

Monique Pelletier (Paris, France) Lothar Zögner (Berlin, FGR)

\* H.A. Aschenborn (Pretoria, South Africa)

\* David Carrington (Washington DC, USA)

\* Mary Murphy (Washington DC, USA) (\*Observers)

\* Mireille Pastoureau (Paris, France)

\* Elena Santiago (Madrid, Spain)

C. The Minutes of the meeting were printed in Newsletter No. 10, February 1980.

2. Meeting of G & M L Section Officers with the IFLA Secretariat, May 1980

On 5 May 1980, Helen Wallis (Chairman) and Hans van de Waal (Secretary) held a meeting at Utrecht with A.L. van Wesemael, co-ordinator of professional activities for IFLA, to discuss the future of the Section, and especially the plans for the Seminar to be held at Utrecht in August 1981.

3. Conference with the International Cartographic Association (ICA)

Following the initiative approved at Copenhagen in August 1979, the first formal meeting of the G & M L Section with the International Cartographic Association took place at the Institute for Aerial Sciences (ITC), Enschede on 6 May 1980. The G & M L Section was represented by Helen Wallis (Chairman), Hans van de Waal (Secretary and Liaison Officer for the G & M L Section) and Monique Pelletier (Member of SC). The ICA was represented by Professor Fer Ormeling (President) and Dr. Joachim Neumann (FDR). Topics of discussion were the Seminar for Map Librarians from Developing Countries (1981), the proposal for an International Standard Cartographic Number (ISCN) and the Multilingual Dictionary for Technical Terms. The results of this conference are described below (see 4B, 4E1 and 4F2).

The meeting at Enschede marks the first stage in what promises to be a most fruitful collaboration between our two international organizations.

4. Project Reports and Programmes

Reports and programmes of Working Groups are reported at Copenhagen and developments during the year 1979-80 are as follows:

A. World Directory of Map Collections 2nd edition

John A. Wolter (Washington DC, USA), Chairman of the Working Group, has sent questionnaires to the regional organisers for distribution. His covering letter requests their completion and return as soon as possible. He welcomes suggestions of names of map collections which may have been overlooked in the initial mailing. The World Directory, 2nd edition, like the first, will be published for IFLA by Verlag Dokumentation, Munich. It is hoped that the Directory will be published in 1981.

Members of the Working Group are:

John A. Wolter (Washington DC, USA) Chairman

David Carrington (Washington DC, USA) Secretary

Herman Günzel (Marburg, FRG) Editor for German-speaking countries

Monique Pelletier (Paris, France) Editor for French-speaking countries

Helen Wallis (London, England)

Leena Miekavaara (Helsinki, Finland)

B. Workshop for Practical Map-curatorship in Developing Countries

The Seminar as previously reported has been re-named as above. It will last ten working days and is planned to take place at Utrecht from 25 August to 8 September 1981. The maximum number of registrants will be 25.

As a result of the meeting with Professor Ormeling at Enschede, the Chairman is able to report the excellent news that the I.C.A. will be a co-sponsor of the Workshop and will provide a subvention of \$1,500 through the facilities of the I.T.C. towards the expenses. Professor Ormeling has also agreed to provide a list of institutions which might be interested. Funds have also been sought from UNESCO and the Dutch Government. These funds are particularly needed to enable people from developing countries to attend.

A Manual for Map Curators with Special Reference to Developing Countries is in preparation for use in typescript at the Workshop, and will be published in 1982. The contents and list of contributors were agreed at the IFLA Conference in Copenhagen, August 1979. If the Workshop is successful, it is hoped to hold similar ones in developing countries making use of the Manual. Details of the Workshop and the Manual were set out by Hans van de Waal (Chairman of the Working Party) in News-letter no. 12 (special issue). A provisional Registration Form was attached.

Members of the Working Group are as follows:

Hans van de Waal (Utrecht, The Netherlands) Chairman

Mireille Pastoureaux (Paris, France) Secretary

Helen Wallis (London, UK)

Roman Drazniowski (Milwaukee, USA)

(Other Members to be appointed by agreement.)

C. Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management

William C. Roselle (Milwaukee, USA) presented a report at Copenhagen 1979 on the feasibility study for the setting-up of a working group on the physical planning of Map Libraries. His recommendation was approved. It was agreed that a Working Group be set-up with the terms of reference as indicated above. It was to examine demands of space and equipment, specialized requirements of maps, atlases, globes and supporting collections, and the provision of administrative and service arrangements in geography and map libraries. The working group would conduct a survey, identify noteworthy features and make its findings available.

William C. Roselle is Chairman of the Working Group and other members will be elected at Manila in 1980.

D. Glossary of Cartographic Terms for Map Librarians

It was reported that Dr. A.V. Kozlova (Chairman of the Russian Working Group) had sent the Secretary a list comprising 385 terms in Russian and English. The need for co-operation with the Multilingual Dictionary of Cartographic Terms was stressed. The language working groups for English, Russian, French and German are not yet set up.

Members of the Working Group are:

Herman Günzel (Marburg FGR) Chairman  
 Anna Kozlova (Moscow, USSR) Chairman of the Russian Working Group  
 Lisette Danckaert (Brussels, Belgium)  
 UK member to be appointed.

E. ISBD and UNIMARC

Members of the sub-committee of the Joint Working Group on ISBD(CM), advising on the content designation for cartographic material in UNIMARC, are as follows:

Hugo Stibbe (Ottawa, Canada) Chairman

David Carrington (Washington, USA)

Hans van de Waal (Utrecht, The Netherlands)

The sub-committee, which held its first full meeting in June 1976 at Denver, Colorado, has prepared a comprehensive and detailed document published at the end of 1979, details as follows: The IFLA International Office for UBC, Occasional Papers no. 5 Cartographic Materials in UNIMARC, London, IFLA International Office for UBC, 1979. ISSN 0309-9292. A report on UNIMARC by Hugo Stibbe was included in Newsletter no. 10 which was sent out as a supplement to the ACML Bulletin No. 34, March 1980.

A French translation of the ISBD(CM) has been published by the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris.

F. Liaison Activities

The development of liaison activities, first proposed by Hans van de Waal at Brussels in 1977, has been a major activity of the Section's Officers during this past year, and opens up splendid prospects for the future. On the proposal of the G & M L Section, Hans van de Waal (Secretary) was appointed by IFLA Headquarters to be the liaison officer for cartographic documentation. The first activities of liaison have been established with the International Cartographic Association. Letters between A.L. van Wesemael and Professor Ormeling, President of the ICA, agreed to the setting up of an "Interassociational" working group on documental aspects of cartographic material, as proposed by the G & M L Section.

The Executive Committee of the ICA unanimously approved this proposal. To this Working Group, three members of the Section and three members of the ICA would be appointed. Arrangements for this will be made at the present IFLA meeting in Manila and at the meeting of the ICA in Tokyo immediately following.

At an informal meeting between Professor Ormeling and Hans van de Waal, the following terms of reference were proposed:

- to study the existing IFLA rules for the documentation of maps and related documents.
- to give recommendations for a revised edition of these rules, if necessary. (The ISBD's have to be revised every five years.)
- to study the consequences of the practical implementation of new rules in map production.

As reported in Newsletter no. 11, the first formal meeting took place at Enschede on 6 May 1980 (see above sect. 6). This established various important areas of co-operation as follows:

1. Multilingual Dictionary of Technical Terms (M.D.T.T.)

It was agreed that terms from the International Standard Bibliographic Description (Cartographic Materials) - ISBD(CM) - should be included in the Multilingual Dictionary for Technical Terms (M.D.T.T.). A letter of 6 June 1980 from the Chairman and the Secretary was sent to Dr. Emil Meynen, Chairman of Commission 2 of the ICA, asking him



to consider such additions for inclusion in the 2nd edition of the M.D.T.T. Hans van de Waal prepared a list of some 15 to 20 items which will be ready by August 1980. This list will then be submitted for consideration at the meeting of the ICA at Tokyo. The terms will be in English, and would have to be considered by the UK and then by the other countries whose languages are featured in the M.D.T.T. A copy of the letter to Dr. Meynen, with a covering letter, was sent by the Chairman to Professor E.M.J. Campbell, Chairman of the Cartographic Sub-Committee of the National Committee for Geography of the Royal Society, London.

2. International Standard Cartographic Number (ISCN)

A proposal for the establishment of an International Standard Cartographic Number (ISCN), comparable to the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), would be put first to the G & M L Sections of IFLA at its meeting in Manila in August 1980, and then to the ICA at its meeting in Tokyo in the following week. It was reported in Newsletter No. 10 that the Dutch Committee had made the initial proposal at a meeting of the ISBN Office, West Berlin, in September 1979. This had been approved in principle, and it was agreed that the Dutch Committee should prepare the specification.

3. The Workshop for Practical Map-curatorship in Developing Countries  
The ICA, as reported above (Section 4B) will co-sponsor and help to finance this project.

4. It was also agreed that each organisation should keep the other informed of activities and conferences.

As a part of this liaison activity, Hans van de Waal will present a paper at the ICA meeting in Tokyo on "Cartographic communication and information policy". Helen Wallis, wearing another hat as Chairman of the History of Cartography Commission, will also be at Tokyo and will contribute to the liaison.

5. Publications and Reports

On 18 September 1979, at the 8th International Conference on the History of Cartography held in West Berlin, at the occasion of a reception in the Preussischer Staatsbibliothek, the Chairman presented to Walter A. Ristow the "Festschrift" prepared by the Geography and Map Libraries Section in honour of his 70th birthday in 1978. As the first Chairman of the Geography and Map Section he was honoured by the Section who thus paid tribute to his outstanding contribution to the founding of the Section and its development during its first ten years. Entitled The Map Librarian in the Modern World and edited by Helen Wallis and Lothar Zögner, the volume includes essays written by Walter's friends and colleagues in the Section, together with valuable contributions from officers of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. A preface by Dr. Daniel J. Boorstyn, the Librarian of Congress, honours Dr. Ristow's achievements as Chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress over many years and as a map librarian of international renown. Details of the publication are set out below. A presentation was also made to Helen Ristow whose friendship and delightful hospitality have been so much appreciated. Special thanks was also given to the Preussischer Staatsbibliothek and to Lothar Zögner for the very happy circumstances of the presentation, and also to K.G. Saur, the publishers. An account of the celebration with a summary of the chairman's speech was included in the report "International Congress in Berlin", The Map Collector, December 1979, issue no. 9, p. 36.

INSPEL is the official organ of the Special Libraries Division with Frieda Otto and Paul Kaegbein as editors.

The Chairman's report on the Section 1978-79 and the papers presented at the meeting in Copenhagen will be published in Inspel, vol. 15. Lothar Zögner's list of the Section's publications, 1969 - 1979, presented at Copenhagen in 1979 on the occasion of its 10th anniversary, will also be included. The Report on the Section prepared in January 1979 was published in Inspel, vol. 14, no. 1-2, 1979, pp. 24-7.

Inspel, ISSN 0019-0217, can be obtained from Deutscher Bibliotheksverband e.V., D-1000 Berlin 31, Fehrbelliner Platz 3.

The Section's Newsletter no. 10 was distributed in May 1980, and Newsletters nos. 11 and 12 in July. These include news of general interest on conferences and publications as well as reports concerning the Section. The Officers also welcome the publication of their Newsletters and Reports in professional journals such as the Cartographic Journal (UK), the Library of Congress Bulletin and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries Bulletin.

#### 6. Manila 1980

IFLA breaks new ground in holding its 46th General Council Meeting at Manila. The Chairman offers a special welcome to Section participants who have not attended before. The fact that representatives of the Australian Map Curators' Circle will be present and that the Circle has applied for membership is very good news. She hopes that other associations of map libraries will join likewise if not already registered. Members from "developing countries" are also most cordially invited. At Copenhagen in 1979, the Section celebrated its 10th anniversary by returning to the city of its birth (the happy event took place in August 1969). At Manila in 1980, the Section looks out over wider horizons. It anticipates a second decade of rapidly expanding activity, serving a growing international family of map librarians. It promises to continue and develop the recently established and most welcome liaison with the cartographic community at large.

#### 7. Conclusion

The Chairman thanks the Officers and the members of the Standing Committee for their help and support during the year. She records her deep appreciation of the activities of the Secretary Hans van de Waal over and above his role of Secretary, he having undertaken so energetically work in the field of liaison and for the Seminar. She would also mention the most valuable assistance of Hugo Stibbe as Chairman of the ISBD(CM) Working Party and its sub-committees, and of John A. Wolter for his work on the World Directory. Finally, she records the Section's gratitude to A.L. van Wesemael, the co-ordinator of Professional Activities for IFLA, for his unfailing help and support.

The above has been the report of the G & M L Section Chairman, Helen Wallis, as submitted on 7 August 1980.

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In addition to the information contained in the above, it can be reported that the Australian Map Curators Circle and the British Cartographic Society have joined IFLA as association members and are registered as such in the Geography and Map Libraries Section.

With regard to Project I: the World Directory of Map Collections 2nd edition (see Chairman's report, section 4A), David Carrington reported that Japan has joined and appointed a regional editor. This is a welcome expansion to the Working Group as there was no regional contact for Japan in the last

edition of the World Directory. Mary Murphy (Washington, D.C.) has also been added to the Working Group. She has volunteered to do the index.

In addition, it was reported that Project IV: Glossary of Cartographic Terms for Map Librarians (see Chairman's report 4D) is no longer a Working Group. The Working Group as such is now defunct as there was no progress reported for the last two years. IFLA Headquarters requires that a working group reports every year, that progress is made from year to year and that its finances are identified as a budgeted item in IFLA's 5 year plans. With these conditions attached to working groups, this working group could no longer justify its existence. It should be noted that Hermann Günzel (Marburg FGR) was appointed chairman only for that part of the Working Group's activities concerned with liaison with the International Cartographic Association (ICA) Multilingual dictionary of technical terms in cartography 2nd edition. This work will be continued by him as part of Project VI: Liaison Activities (Chairman's report section 4F1). The Russian glossary will no longer be an IFLA project.

The official opening of the conference took place on Monday 18 August. Among the keynote speakers was Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Philippines. Madam Imelda Romualdez Marcos, First Lady of the Philippines and Metro Manila Governor gave a welcoming address.

The open sessions of the Geography and Map Libraries Section took place on Tuesday 19 August. There were three meetings taking up all day. The first meeting was a discussion meeting of the Geography and Map Libraries program and projects with particular emphasis placed on the planned Workshop in practical map curatorship to be held from 25 August to 8 September 1981 in Utrecht the Netherlands. The other sessions were devoted to papers and discussions. The following papers were given:

1. "An introduction to the Geography and Map Libraries Section of IFLA" by Helen Wallis (British Library, London, U.K.).
2. "Activities of Geography and Map Libraries Sections in Special Libraries Associations" by David Carrington (Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.) and Dorothy Prescott (National Library of Australia, Canberra, Australia).
3. "Cartographic communication and information policy" by E. Hans van de Waal (Geographical Institute, University of Utrecht, Netherlands).
4. "Equipment of map collections" by W. Roselle (Library of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, U.S.A.).
5. "Moving the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress" by David Carrington (Geography & Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A.).
6. "Training of map librarians" by R. Drazniowsky (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) read by W. Roselle.

Papers 1 and 3 are available on special request and only if you have a special need for them from Hugo Stibbe, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3. All



papers will be published in a future issue of INSPEL (See section 5 of the Chairman's report).

All the open sessions of the Geography and Map Libraries Section set a record for attendance and liveliness. The room in which the sessions took place was for all sessions fully occupied and additional chairs had to be added. In spite of this, there were still a number of people for whom there was 'standing room' only.

An additional business meeting of the Standing Committee of the Geography and Map Libraries Section was called for the afternoon of Wednesday 20 August for the specific purpose of planning the budget and the Workshop for Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries. The programme of the workshop was worked out including allocation of time and responsibility for each programme topic. As a result, the Prospectus for the Manual of Map-curatorship, as published in the IFLA Geography and Map Libraries Section's Newsletter (Special Issue) No. 12, was revised. Among the revisions is the allocation of a separate chapter to documentation and cataloguing as well as the allocation of more time in the workshop programme for this topic. The responsibility for this chapter has been allocated to Hugo Stibbe and whomever he wishes to engage from the ACML Community or whomever wishes to contribute in writing and teaching of this topic. The details of the revised programme and prospectus will be published in the next issue of the IFLA Geography and Map Libraries Section Newsletter.

Other meetings attended were the last business meeting of the Division of Special Libraries and the open forum on Universal Bibliographic Control. From these two meetings the following general information may be of interest. Any organizational unit in IFLA not identified in the Medium Term Programme by means of planned activities, budget, etc. will be terminated. This is of special note to round tables, working groups, sections, etc. The 1981 47th IFLA Council Meeting will take place in Leipzig, August 17-23, 1981. The meetings will take place in the buildings of the Karl Marx University and Deutsche Bücherei Leipzig. Accommodation will be provided in hotels and student hostels in the city. The registration fee will be approximately \$90.00 U.S. The Secretariat address is: IFLA - Council Meeting 1981, c/o Library Association of the GDR, Hermann-Matern Strasse 57, DDR104 Berlin.

The 1982-48th IFLA General Conference will take place in Montréal, August 22-28, 1982. The meetings will take place in the Queen Elisabeth Hotel. The registration fee will be \$125.00 U.S. The address of the Organizing Committee is: Organizing Committee IFLA 1982, C.P. 1144, Succursale Place Desjardins, Montréal, Québec H5B 1B3, Telephone: (514) 288-8524, Telex: 055-60944.

The 1983-49th IFLA meeting will take place in Munich, BRD. No details yet known.

1984 - Nairobi or Vienna (not firm yet).

1985 - New York (firm).

1981 is an IFLA election year. Many offices have vacancies, including the offices of the officers of the Geography and Map Libraries Section. Please address any inquiries about membership, election procedures or conferences to Hugo Stibbe.



For the IFLA Conference in Montreal, inquiries should be addressed to Lorraine Dubreuil who is ACML's liaison with the Organizing Committee for the Conference. Her address is: Map and Air Photo Library, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montréal, Québec H3A 2K6.

The ACML has officially extended an invitation to the members of the IFLA Geography and Map Libraries Section to attend the 1982 ACML Annual conference in Ottawa and has also offered to help organize local tours of specific interest to the section.

#### Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC)

All ISBD's published in 1977 will be coming up for review in 1982. The ISBD(CM) is among them. ISBD review will take place with full cognisance of original members of the working groups. The documents resulting from current studies relating to making the ISBD's more internationally acceptable by having them more applicable to languages using non-roman scripts will be used in the review process of the ISBD's. Forthcoming new ISBD's are the ISBD(A): Antiquarian (for pre-1801 monographs) and ISBD(PM): Printed Music. These two are planned for publication in 1980. In preparation is the ISBD(CP): Component Parts (formerly the ISBD(Analytics)). (To be published in 1981.)

Publications just published by the UBC Office:

Form and structure of corporate headings. Recommendations based on Eva Verona's work. 1980. ISBN 0-903043-28-9. £ 4.00. \$U.S. 10.00.

UNIMARC: Universal MARC format 2nd edition. Revised. 1980. ISBN 0-903043-24-6. £ 8.00. \$U.S. 18.00. Incorporates the cartographic materials specifications previously published separately in Occasional papers no. 5.

The UBC Office publications are available in North America only from the Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E3.

## THE MARITIME RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICE: AN UPDATE

*Brad Fay*  
*Maritime Resource Management Service*  
*Amherst, N.S.*

Maritime Resource Management Service (MRMS) is an agency of the Council of Maritime Premiers. It was established in 1972 at Amherst, Nova Scotia. The agency incorporates the former Engineering Services Branch of the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion which had been operating out of Amherst since 1949. The service was originally established under the name "Maritime Marshlands Rehabilitation Administration".

MRMS provides professional and technical support services in the areas of managing and developing resources to all levels of government, to industry, business, the private consulting community and to individuals in the region. Of particular interest to map librarians/curators are the services provided by its Information, Air Photo Reproduction and Cartographic Divisions. A general overview of the functions of the Information Division was included in an earlier issue of the Bulletin (No. 16, November 1974, p. 18). A future note will provide information on the availability of aerial photographic coverage of the Maritime Provinces. This note concentrates specifically on some of the maps produced by the Cartographic Division over the past year. Some hint is also given of maps presently in production.

## CITY &amp; TOWN STREET MAP PROGRAM

MRMS is currently producing a set of street maps of selected cities and towns in the Maritime Provinces. These maps are sponsored by the Visitors and Convention Bureau in the City of Halifax and the Board of Trade or the Chamber of Commerce in other towns and cities. The production of these maps is funded entirely by commercial advertising. The sponsoring organizations oversee distribution of the maps through tourist bureaus, civic offices and in convention kits. Each advertiser is provided with an appropriate quantity of maps so adequate circulation is assured in the local communities.

The maps are prepared in a standard format, with paper size of approximately 35" x 23", folded to a finished panel size of 8" x 3-1/4", printed on two sides in two colors. One side contains a detailed street map and index of the city or town complete with grid, and specific points of interest located on the map by legend. Bordering this are spaces of 3" x 1-3/4", available for advertisements of local businesses. The reverse side contains the cover, and full or partial panels for use by corporations or other advertisers interested in conveying more information. This side also contains a smaller scale "area map" showing the region, highway approaches and other attractions in proximity to the main town or city.

The following is a list of maps completed in 1979, accompanied by the name of the sponsoring agency from which copies may be obtained. There is no charge for these maps. Maps preceded by an asterisk (\*) are also scheduled for revision in 1980.

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>
*AMHERST, Nova Scotia	Chamber of Commerce
*DARTMOUTH, Nova Scotia	Chamber of Commerce
*GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia	Industrial Cape Breton Board of Trade, Sydney
*HALIFAX, Nova Scotia	Halifax Visitors & Convention Bureau
KENTVILLE-NEW MINAS, Nova Scotia	Kentville and Area Board of Trade
MONCTON, New Brunswick	Community Services Department, City of Moncton
*NEW GLASGOW, Nova Scotia	Chamber of Commerce
*NORTH SYDNEY-SYDNEY MINES, Nova Scotia	Industrial Cape Breton Board of Trade, Sydney
SPRINGHILL, Nova Scotia	Chamber of Commerce
*SYDNEY, Nova Scotia	Industrial Cape Breton Board of Trade, Sydney
*TRURO, Nova Scotia	Chamber of Commerce

### PUBLISHED THEMATIC MAPS - 1979

#### New Brunswick

Geological Map New Brunswick. 1:500,000. Fredericton, Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Natural Resources, 1979. (Map Number NR - 1 available from: Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1. Price \$4.00).

Mineral Occurrence Map of New Brunswick. 1:500,000. Fredericton, Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Natural Resources, 1979. (Map Number NR - 2 available from: Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1. Price \$4.00).

Geological Map of Northern New Brunswick. 1:250,000. Fredericton, Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Natural Resources, 1979. (Map Number NR - 3 available from: Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1. Price \$4.00).

#### Nova Scotia

A map of the Province of Nova Scotia 1979. 1:250,000. Halifax, Department of Lands and Forests. 1979. (A bound volume of 46 topographic map sheets of the province, available from Maritime Resource Management Service, P.O. Box 310, Amherst, N.S. B4H 3Z5. Price \$4.75). (Reviewed in Bulletin 35, pp. 33-34.)

Folio of Geological Maps of Nova Scotia. 1:2,000,000. Halifax, Department of Mines and Energy. 1979. (Compiled by J. Duncan Keppie et al, available from the publisher. Price \$1.00).

Geological Map of the Province of Nova Scotia. 1:500,000. Halifax, Department of Mines and Energy, 1979. (Compiled by J. Duncan Keppie, Insets at scale 1:1,000,000: Metamorphic Map of Nova Scotia; Structural Map of Nova Scotia. Available from publisher, Price \$2.50. Also available from the same source and at the same price are two special overprinted editions of the same map: Metallic Mineral Occurrence Edition; Geophysical Edition).



Topographic Map of the Province of Nova Scotia. 1:125,000. Halifax, Department of Lands and Forests, 1979. (A series of 46 topographic maps of the Province of Nova Scotia. Available from Maritime Resource Management Service, P.O. Box 310, Amherst, N.S. B4H 3Z5. Price \$2.50 per sheet.)

NOTE: Should map librarians/curators wish to order all of the publications listed above which are available from different sources, Maritime Resource Management Service is willing to collect and ship sets of the maps at the regular cost plus any packaging and postage charges.

#### THEMATIC MAPS IN PRODUCTION (for publication 1980)

NOTE: Only the following information was available at the time of writing. The maps will be listed in the Bulletin with complete information after publication.

#### Nova Scotia

Geological Highway Map of Nova Scotia. 1:633,600. Atlantic Geosciences Society, 1980. (Bujak, J.P. and Donohoe, H.V. Jr., 1980. Geological Highway Map of Nova Scotia. Atlantic Geosciences Society. Special Publication No. 1. Available from Atlantic Geosciences Society, P.O. Box 1087, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2X1 or Nova Scotia Government Bookstore, 1597 Hollis Street, P.O. Box 637, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2T3.)

Index of Geographical Names for the Map of the Province of Nova Scotia. Halifax, Department of Lands and Forests, 1980. (A gazetteer of geographical names to be used in conjunction with the Map of the Province of Nova Scotia produced in booklet form in 1979.)

Kejimikujik National Park - Parc National - Canoeing and Hiking. 1:15,840. Kejimikujik National Park, Parks Canada, 1980. (This map printed on waterproof paper and produced on a photographic base will depict all areas of interest in the park. Copies will be available at the Parks Office in the Park or from Maritime Resource Management Service, P.O. Box 310, Amherst, Nova Scotia, B4H 3Z5. Price \$2.50.)

Pleistocene Geology Eastern Shore Region Nova Scotia. 1:100,000. Halifax Department of Mines and Energy. 1979 (3 sheets). (To accompany Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy Paper 79-4 by R.R. Stea and J.H. Fowler.)

#### Prince Edward Island

Frost Map of Prince Edward Island. 1:125,000. Charlottetown, Technical Services Branch, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, 1979. (Cartography by Maritime Resource Management Service. Printed by Canada Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in co-operation with Lands Resource Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture.)



A REPORT ON THE MAP COLLECTION AT THE NEWFOUNDLAND  
PROVINCIAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

*Mona Crom*  
*Newfoundland Provincial Reference Library*

The Provincial Reference Library, which is part of the Public Library System in Newfoundland, and is located in the Arts and Culture Centre, Allandale Road, has an interesting group of rare maps and charts as well as many recent maps of the province of Newfoundland and the area. The importance of collecting Newfoundland materials was realized by the Newfoundland Public Libraries Board from its inception in 1934. Under the direction of the Chairman, Dr. A.C. Hunter and Librarians H. Newell and Miss Marjorie Mews, an active policy of collecting and purchasing Newfoundland material began and has continued to this date. At present in the Provincial Reference Library, we keep in touch with rare map and book dealers checking their catalogues and listings for older items not already acquired and a very serious attempt is made to obtain copies of all current maps of the province produced anywhere.

In the early years and up until the late 1960's, funds for buying expensive items were very limited and, on one occasion in 1939, money was raised by public subscription for the purchase of the following five maps:

1. A new map of the English Empire in America, viz: Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, New York, New Jersey, New England, Pennsylvania, Newfoundland, New France by John Senex, 1719.
2. Cartes des cotes meridionales de l'isle de Terre Neuve...par Phillippe Buache. 1736.
3. A plan of the bay and harbour of Placentia dedicated to the Rt. Hon. Archibald, Earle of Islay by Samule Gledhill, 1727.
4. A chart of the West Coast of Newfoundland...by Capt. James Cook, 1768.
5. A general chart of the island of Newfoundland with the rocks and soundings ...by Capt. James Cook, Michael Lane etc. 1775.

Included with the rare maps are works by Bertius, Coronelli, Moll, Bellin, Bowen, Cary, Kitchin, Mallet, Popple and Zatta to name some of the earliest. A complete set of Captain James Cook's Newfoundland charts and a group of British Admiralty charts of the Newfoundland area for the period 1878 to 1905 merit special mention.

Recent maps of the island of Newfoundland and Labrador including those produced by the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Dept. of Mines, Energy and Resources of Canada form a large and important part of the collection. With the exception of those of the Dept., all maps have been catalogued and are classified by the Dewey Decimal Classification System plus a Cutter Number and our own special map number where necessary. Maps of the Dept. of Mines, Energy and Resources have been divided into their own subject groups and are shelved by their own numbering system.

The maps of the collection are available to the public during the regular library hours but are for use in the library only. Photocopying of the rare items is restricted.

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## REPORT ON THE MAP COLLECTION IN THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

*Margaret Chang  
Map Collection  
Provincial Archives of Newfoundland & Labrador*

The Newfoundland Provincial Map Collection is a section of the Provincial Archives, itself presently part of the Historic Resources Division of the Department of Tourism. After the Archives moved into the Colonial Building in 1960 a small collection of maps slowly accumulated. Although Volume 1, No. 1 of the Archives Inventory (published in 1970) carried no information on maps, the next issue of the Inventory 2 years later held a list of some 200 maps, charts, and sketches. All were maps of Newfoundland, the majority being modern and mass-produced. The older maps were rarely originals. Each item had a number and the additional designation of being either flat or rolled, and one card had been written up for each. All maps whether rolled or flat were housed in the main reading room in a single, locally-constructed wooden map cabinet. The drawers of "the" map cabinet ranged from four to eight inches deep.

By early 1975 the retrieval system for even this small collection had broken down. During that summer a new archivist was hired who had had some passing acquaintance with Newfoundland maps in a special library collection. To the relief of the other staff members, she was promptly assigned responsibility for the chaos in maps, as well as additional general duties. The first project was to create a basic list of the many other maps that were known to be stored within the Archives, but which were as yet unprocessed. The work went ahead vigorously, aided at times by all staff members and particularly enthusiastically by members of the summer staff. By September the collection had grown from 200 to over 1500 maps, organized in 20 groups according to source. A major improvement came in getting a 16' by 22' room completely allocated to maps. In the fall the maps were transferred to Room 14 on the basement level of the Archives where some old library shelving was available. Here a number of collections were given rather extensive work. One was a collection of about 500 maps and blueprints of the iron ore mining operations at Bell Island, Conception Bay. The Reid Newfoundland Railway Company's plans of their lots along the railway line, plans of various terminals, and plans of lots which they issued to settlers were also organized. Lists were created for these collections, and with these finding aids to show, permission was obtained to buy two metal map cabinets. Although reasonable retrieval could thus be achieved for several collections using the listings, it was apparent that index cards and cross-referencing would be essential in future. In late 1975 contact was established with two other small local collections, with the National Map Collection in Ottawa, and subsequently with the

Association of Canadian Map Libraries. By the end of the year the major aim of the Map Archivist was to acquire from all Newfoundland Government departments the maps which they had accumulated.

Unforeseen circumstances led to the early fulfillment of this rather pious aim. The opportunity came well disguised for the Map Archivist was seconded to another Government department for a year. The effects of this were somewhat lessened by her continued presence in the Colonial Building, on another floor, where she could often be reached for map inquiries. With her secondment to do research for the Department of Mines and Energy's Offshore Ownership Project came the opportunity to visit each of the government departments. This project was given the highest priority, and it led to the discovery not only of documents but also of large numbers of maps and plans. Several departmental collections were immediately transferred to the Map Room. They numbered several thousand, a "guesstimate" only, since there was now no time and no staff to do even the most rudimentary arrangement. Early arrivals of maps and cabinets at the Map Room were simply pushed farther into the room to allow for the more recent. Arrangements were also made for future transfers, for copying plans on microfilm, and for the transfer of newly created maps. In all, 1976 was a strange year for the Map Collection. Full scale collecting of government maps was perhaps the most opportune way of multiplying the size of the collection, but it also meant that absolutely no arranging or processing was done. By the end of the year the collection was no longer physically accessible, nothing was retrievable, and there was chaos again on a grander scale!

After a year's absence the map archivist returned to the Archives full time in the spring of 1977. What had come in from the Government departments over the previous year was very roughly sorted and stored in anything available. A temporary assistant listed all items belonging to one Department. Over the summer Government Printing Services produced a large stock of pre-printed index cards. During October the Map Room was partially dismantled while the room underwent major cleaning. During 1977 the Map Collection finally entered the mainstream of cartographic gatherings in Canada. The Map Archivist attended the activities of ACML at McGill, where she was met with an enthusiastic welcome as the first Newfoundland delegate. During these meetings personal and institutional contacts re cartographic matters flourished. The Archivist also became the Newfoundland member on the Inventory of Atlases for Atlantic Canada, subsequently attending two meetings in Halifax to discuss it.

Additional contacts were firmly established during the early part of 1978 when the archivists in charge of all Government map collections in Canada met for a week in Ottawa at the NMC. As a direct result the Newfoundland Provincial Map Collection received several groups of Newfoundland maps that had been held by other Archives. Thus maps were received from Quebec and the Prairies, and a useful finding aid for Admiralty Charts was received from British Columbia. This group of Cartographic Archivists continues to correspond regularly, the news being channelled through NMC.

At the beginning of 1979 the Provincial Archives Map Collection is housed in Room 14, a clean, bright room 16' by 22'. While the windows and light fixtures still need filters, all exposed pipes have been insulated and there is now control over temperature levels. Map cabinets in use consist of 14 units



of five drawers each, most of which have to be stacked four units high. Most drawers are 3' by 4', a few older donated cabinets are a little smaller. Only one cabinet of ten drawers, another donation, is wooden. The original unstable library shelving has been replaced with a series of built-in shelves for storing map tubes, able to store up to 900 tubes. Another staff member has become involved in map conservation, using pressure sensitive tape, cleaning pads, and mylar encapsulation. Unexpected sources of labour have occasionally turned up, usually students receiving on the job training for a few days or a week. This has been fortunate for general archival work has been particularly pressing on the Map Archivist. With only one card prepared for each processed item it was decided that, where appropriate, the card would be filed under the appropriate NTS grid number for which an alphabetical place name index is available. While this is obviously not suitable for all maps, it does allow immediate access to most. The actual location of each item is individually indicated on each card.

The current need of the Provincial Map Collection (or rather of the Archivist) is to get the listing and cataloguing levels for the collection to a respectable level before the rest of the ACML membership realize the difference. An exciting prospect at the moment is the decision that Room 13, immediately adjacent to the Map Room and connected with an internal passageway, is to be made available to the Map Collection. Negotiated in the full flush of the St. Catherine's Conference this move will double the present floor space of the Provincial Map Collection.

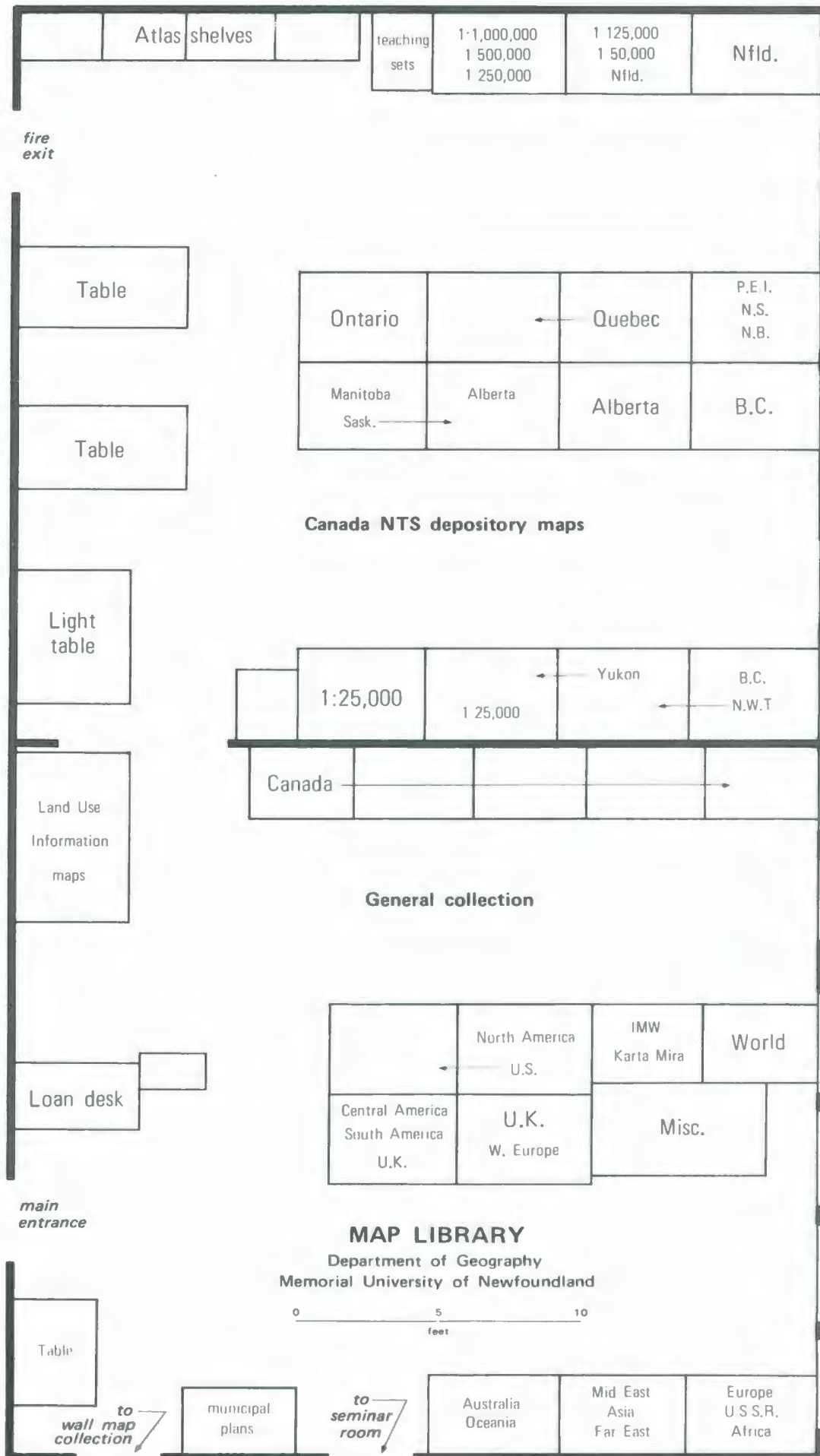
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#### REPORT ON THE MAP LIBRARY, MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

*Clifford H. Wood  
Department of Geography  
Memorial University of Newfoundland  
St. John's, Newfoundland*

By most standards the Map Library located within the Department of Geography at Memorial University of Newfoundland is a relatively small one. Consisting of approximately 30,000 map sheets, 170 atlases, 128 wall maps, 60 plastic relief models, and 15 globes, the Map Library serves as Newfoundland's only depository of Canada's National Topographic System (NTS) maps, which make up about half of the collection. The other half of the collection contains a fairly wide assortment of cartographic products such as the International Map of the World (IMW) 1:1,000,000 series, the 1:2,500,000 Karta Mira series, British Ordnance Survey maps at various scales, thematic maps of Canada and its provinces and territories, an incomplete and somewhat dated collection of 1:62,500 and 1:24,000 scale United States Geological Survey topographic maps, meteorological and navigational charts, historic urban plans, municipal plans of Newfoundland communities, various teaching sets of map sheets, and other general reference and thematic map sheets at various scales of most nation states of the world. This latter group is best described as heterogeneous, as it has been gathered from diverse sources over several years by several individuals and as a result lacks a distinctive cohesiveness.





The map library is part and parcel of the Department of Geography and is housed in adequate quarters on the same floor as the majority of the Department's faculty and administrative offices. All of the collection is stored in one room that has been subdivided as illustrated in the accompanying floor plan. Map sheets are filed in five-drawer, metal map cabinets, most of which are stacked two sections high. With the addition of eight new cabinets in the spring of 1978, it became necessary to stack some three high. Due to weight restrictions on the floor (there are faculty offices below the Map Library), additional map cabinets cannot be placed in the present quarters. However, additional space may not be required as the Queen Elizabeth II Library, now under construction and due for completion in 1982, will contain a Map Room, and it is likely that it will be staffed by a professional librarian. Under these conditions it may be unnecessary to maintain the existing acquisition policies at the Departmental level, although some sets obviously will continue to be housed under the auspices of the Geography Department.

It is also the connection with the Geography Department that gives the map collection its distinctive characteristics that are strongly reflective of the interests of the Geography faculty, e.g. the cultural/historical interactions between Newfoundland and western Europe, the North Atlantic fishery, rural/regional development, and glacial and fluvial geomorphology to name but a few. The presence of Memorial University of Newfoundland's campus at Harlow, England, has also created a need for a fairly complete collection of Ordnance Survey maps of Britain at several scales. Geography field schools conducted at the Harlow campus by Geography faculty members require several teaching sets as well.

As the Map Library is not under the administrative aegis of the University Library, it is staffed, not by a professional map librarian, but by members of the Geography faculty. Most recently two faculty members in addition to a full-time teaching load have shared the administrative responsibilities with the help of as many as five part-time student assistants. Lest the readers think this an enviable arrangement, it should be noted that the students are permitted to work only a maximum of four hours per week. Thus, the Map Library is staffed up to twenty hours per week. Nevertheless, and in spite of the increased supervisory responsibilities of scheduling five assistants, they provide the principal support in maintaining the collection. Their duties consist primarily of keeping the maps filed properly, providing assistance to users of the faculty, assisting with inventories, and monitoring the loan desk.

Obviously the greatest problem with this part-time system is maintaining the integrity of the collection. While loss of maps is not as great as one might expect, it does occur. Perhaps equally as great a problem is convincing users that they should not refile the NTS maps after using them, for misfiled maps are as good as lost.

Although the NTS collection is filed systematically by scale and index number and is, therefore, readily accessible, retrieving maps from the general collection can be a frustrating experience. Until mid-1977, a modified UCLA cataloguing system was employed to maintain access to the general collection. However, with the resignation of the system's originator, it has fallen into misuse and has not been resurrected. This is due not to lack of interest in the map library, but rather to preoccupation of the faculty supervisors with teaching duties, research activities, etc., as well as a general lack of

knowledge and training in map librarianship, i.e. cataloguing rules. It should be noted that the general collection is filed principally by scale and geographic region. Thus map sheets in the collection are somewhat accessible, but often a tedious search task is required to find a particular map.

Since the NTS maps are invaluable reference materials, circulation of them is not permitted. Items from the rest of the collection may circulate for an arranged time period, usually not more than two weeks. While some atlases may circulate with permission, most are for reference use only.

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### MINUTES OF THE 14TH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

*Margaret Chang*

*Provincial Archivist of Newfoundland and Labrador*

The meeting began with a welcome by the president, Tom Nagy. The procedural problem regarding quorum (Bylaw I) was discussed. The meeting was called at 7:30 a.m., again at 8:30 a.m. without successfully obtaining a quorum. This cleared the way for the 9:15 a.m. meeting. A motion was made by Serge Sauer to adopt the minutes of the previous meeting, seconded by Maureen Wilson.

Reports: Since some members had not received their copies of the Bulletin prior to the Conference, a brief resume of most were presented. Grace Welch reviewed the highlights of the Treasurer's Report, and presented the Interim Report. One suggestion was made to the effect that the N.M.C. contract might be placed at the end of the report, to cause less distortion. A motion that the Treasurer's Report be accepted was made by Frances Woodward, seconded by Velma Parker. Motion was passed.

The Publications Report was given by Bruce Weedmark, and copies of the interim report were distributed which indicated that publication sales for this year should be higher than for last year. A question followed on the number of sales made in western Canada. A motion was made by Brenton McLeod that the publication report be accepted, seconded by Maureen Wilson. Motion was passed.

The Conservation Committee reported that a joint order for non-acidic folders had been made. It was also reported that the Hollinger branch in Canada, called Archival Resources Center, is being set up in Renfrew, Ontario. In answer to a question re the Conservation questionnaire, it was reported that it is at the moment being translated.

The President reported on the May meeting of the N.C.C., and distributed copies of the report submitted by Barbara Farrell.

The Handbook Committee was reported to be ready to publish its "Guide for Small Map Collections" late this year.



The N.U.C. Committee, headed by Kate Donkin, had forwarded a report which was read by the President, and it was indicated that the Committee felt that this might be their last report. Hugo Stibbe reported on the first draft of the cataloguing manual (which participants at the Workshop were permitted to keep). He reported that a number of newsletters had been issued, and that New Zealand had applied to join the Committee, thus completing the Anglo-American community's participation. A publisher for the manual is being sought, and copyright will stay with the members of the Committee (including ACML) and not with the Committee itself which has no legal status. It is hoped that the manual will be published in February or March, 1981. Ron Whistance-Smith suggested a vote of thanks to Hugo. A motion to that effect was made by Ron, seconded by Frances Woodward, and passed. Serge Sauer reported on the historical maps project, mentioning that the next printing run would be during August or September of this year. A vote of thanks to Serge was proposed by the President, seconded by Len Gottselig, and passed. Gilles Langelier reported on Micro Reproduction, and the Copyright Committee.

Lorraine Dubreuil reported that the Directory of Map Collections is being compiled and would be published next month, thus ending the need for this Committee. Bob Batchelder reported on the Bulletin over the past year, indicating a need for regional editors for Quebec and Ontario. Pierre Lépine asked if money might be accepted for publishing information on specific products. The President responded that this would create a tax problem. It was felt however that the Bulletin could have a section for new products of interest to the ACML membership.

The Executive response to the Report of the National Librarian was to be held off until after Betty Kidd's report. This would allow the Executive to reflect the feelings of the membership at large. It was added that the Executive would accept mailed submissions, particularly from members not at the Conference, provided such submissions were not overly delayed. The inclusion of material on this subject in Bulletin #34 should prompt other responses. The 1981 Conference will be held in Halifax and a Conference Committee will be appointed by the new Executive, one of whom will be either Gary Shutlak or Hugh Taylor, and another Bill McKinnon. Dates are not yet firm but will probably be between May 20 and June 6. As well, ACML has received an invitation to hold its 1982 Conference in Ottawa, during the 75th Anniversary celebrations of the Public Archives. It is hoped that our Conference will commence on August 16, just prior to the meetings of IFLA. A letter on this will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin. Hugo pointed out, with regard to IFLA representation that the G & M Section needs other ACML members to become involved on a regular basis, with the support of their institutions. A vote of thanks to both Betty and Hugo was proposed by the President.

The results of the elections were announced as follows: President Lorraine Dubreuil (by acclamation); First Vice-President Bill McKinnon; Second Vice-President Bob Batchelder; Secretary Richard Pennell (by acclamation); Past President Tom Nagy; Treasurer Grace Welch (second year of two year term). Other business discussed included map evaluation, particularly of materials from 1900-1950's. It was suggested that the Bulletin might publish a list of people in each region who can do such evaluations.

A motion was made by Len Gottselig that the meeting be adjourned, seconded by Brenton McLeod.



## REVIEWS

The Times Atlas of World History / edited by Geoffrey Barraclough. London, Times Books Ltd., 1978. Toronto, Fitzhenry and Whiteside Ltd., reprinted with revisions, 1979. 360 p. 38 cm. ISBN 0-88902-432-4. \$75.00

Geoffrey Barraclough has long been an advocate of world or "ecumenical" history. In the past he has argued lucidly, such as in Approaches to History a symposium edited by H.P.R. Finberg (U. of T. Press, Toronto, 1962 and 1969), the need for universal history. By this, he means history that looks beyond Europe and the west to humanity in all lands and ages as a matter of immediate practical urgency (p. 84, 1969 ed.). He cites undeniably cogent reasons. The processes of industrial society, the concomitant world unifying influence of science and technology, the revolutionary advance of mass communications along with the ever increasing role of non-European peoples playing an integral part in the political development of our world all have not only transformed our view of the present but also compel us to widen our view of the past (pp. 83-84, 1969 ed.).

Barraclough organized and edited this comprehensive and ecumenical work with the help of seventy-two leading experts in specific fields of history, archaeology and geography, along with thirteen advisors, as well as about fourteen production people, including cartographers. Without question it must be regarded as a most important milestone along the oft-times dreary road of Eurocentric historical atlas production. As he has emphasized in the introduction, the past twenty-five years have seen profound changes in the conceptual views of the scope and pattern of world history. This atlas sets out to reflect these in order to provide a view of world history appropriate to our age. The approach is universal. It is focused on social and cultural change and movement, but most interestingly does seriously attempt "to reflect the dynamism of what was important then rather than now". In this reviewer's opinion the editor and his fellow historians have accomplished remarkably well the tasks they set for themselves.

The 130 plates seem all too few for such a monumental effort. Yet, for that probable majority of readers who have not much more than a browsing interest in history, the highly colourful contents attract not only the eye but the intellect as well. The astonishing array of human activity portrayed invites often repeated returns to this veritable fount of historical knowledge. The seven sections of major topics include: the world and early man, 29 maps; the first civilizations, 23 maps; the classical civilizations of Eurasia, 40 maps; the world of divided regions, 102 maps; the world of the emerging west, 83 maps; the age of European dominance, 84 maps, and, finally, the age of global civilization to 1975, 65 maps. Further general history is recorded in a large 13 page graphic chronology of major world events. In addition there is a 37 page glossary preceding the 25 page index at the back. The glossary is a listing of individuals, of peoples, of wars, treaties and much of the other paraphernalia of history. In short, this is a most impressive and engaging summary of the most critical and dominant patterns of cultural and economic flows of world history.

The most extensive and eye-catching element of this work are, of course, the maps themselves. There are 427 of them, well supported by a narrative text and

numerous illustrations displayed on the 130 plates. By plates is meant the double-page spread on which each individual topic is displayed on anywhere from one to nine maps and a correspondingly extensive or limited text. Depending on one's precision in definition, between 56 and 60, or, fewer than half of the plates focus on maps of Europe. This, at least numerically, substantiates the editor's attempt to reflect the relative importance of different civilizations, too often treated as peripheral in past historical atlases produced in Europe.

Colourful and historically interesting as most of the plates may be, there are in this work serious and probably unnecessary cartographic deficiencies. The plates begin with a world map purporting to illustrate the "geographical background" of world history. An excellent idea, but badly executed cartography. It signals on the very first plate some of the cartographic disappointments to come. The reader cannot be certain what it is this map is supposed to tell him, as the information is too meagre. It would have been far better if the atlas producers had borrowed Plate 2, "World Physiography" from The Times Atlas of the World, Comprehensive Edition (London, 1978). Alternatively, a selection of a number of the physical maps from the same atlas might have induced a stronger more realistic feeling for the geographical stage upon which the depicted historical events were acted out.

Among the other mapping deficiencies which clearly indicate the cartographic team was not nearly as strong as the historical one are questions relating to the use of unexplained projections, to the overuse of simplistic symbols, the repetitious use of over-generalized physical base maps, unrealistic scales, numerous geographical mislocations, and a number of instances of inadvertant overprinting. Other cartographic gaffs are there, but, perhaps a few examples from this list are sufficient to illustrate the point. On the projections - without question the idea of using a variety of "perspective views" of segments of the earth is exemplary. They add interest, variety, and insight to the displays of historical information all of which are clearly advantageous. In some instances, as in the maps on page 52 and 94 for example, they insert curious distortion to otherwise familiar outlines, perhaps enhancing curiosity. But, nowhere in the book is there to be found any explanation of this variation of perspective and the projections which make it possible. Indeed, some, like the examples cited, look as if they were perspective drawings based on an imaginary projection. Probably they are not, but the discerning reader is most likely interested in the origin of these (and other, e.g. India, p. 83) unfamiliar outlines of the land areas. The fact that there are no scales on any map makes them impossible to use intelligently.

On the overuse of simple symbols - the most obvious is the use on almost every plate of arrows to display qualitatively thirty different activities. These range from advances, conquests, movements, thrusts, raids, through journeys, missions, penetrations, inroads, routes, travels, influences, reforms, etc., etc. Clearly, all these and other kinds of flow are perhaps best illustrated by arrow-like symbols, but in this instance there is very little variations except in colour. A little more cartographic imagination might have introduced at least some variation so that the various categories of phenomena shown, e.g. a barbarian raid as distinct from church activity, might have been more uniformly represented through colour, line width, or, in some cases, proportional arrow-widths. Moreover, where the lines cross mountain ranges represented on the maps they often pass randomly over range after range. They might have been made to look as if the trade route or whatever was to some degree

influenced by local topography. Even Hannibal had to use the passes through the Alps for his elephants when on his way to attack Rome.

Reference to the physical base maps raises questions about the utility of many of them. It is true, in some instances they tend to enhance the information displayed. In a very few cases the underlying topography can be interpreted as a factor in the event shown. In far too many cases, however, it only adds confusions. Perhaps the worst instances are found on the maps on the plate showing "The formation of states in northern and eastern Europe 900 to c. 1050", pp. 116 and 117. Here, there is little question that the local topography was a major factor influencing history. The map showing the "Rise of Denmark" is underlain by a shaded relief base so weak and useless that the limit of Danish advance into Sweden where it foundered against the uplands of Jönköping is not apparent. The next page is even worse! On a map of eastern Europe the mountains bordering Bohemia - the substantial Erzgebirge and Böhmer Wald along with the northwestern structures, Tatry, etc. of the Carpathians are shown as "Forest and Swamp" wasteland. The conventional symbol for swamp is used for the low lying Pripyet Marshes as well as the Silesian Upland which stands for the most part well over 1200 feet. Hardly a realistic use of a terrain symbol and yet the political units shown are clearly intended to reflect the influence of terrain. Similar misuse of terrain symbols is found elsewhere.

Unrealistic scales abound. A good example occurs on the plate titled "The struggle for the Baltic 1523 to 1721". Here on a drawn shaded relief map (page 189), are the borders of the Swedish Empire in 1658 and the principal trade routes through the Baltic Sea. This is a map containing little information but occupying a whole page. There are others with far more detail compressed into some tiny corner. On the other hand, apart from the waste of space, this is one of the most striking and interesting plates in the whole atlas. There should have been many more like it.

Mislocations occur far too frequently. Again only an example or two can be cited. On page 109, for instance, it is really disconcerting to see one of the six most important cities of the world in 814, Cordoba, situated on a mountain top on the general map, yet shown on the River Guadalquivir in the inset map on the same page. Similarly, Rome may be found in five different locations on or near the Tiber River between pages 107 and 113. Even Edinburgh, the home of the original printer and binder, John Bartholomew and Sons, is out of proper location on page 213.

The over printing of coloured lines, areas or names is largely a matter of individual style. Generally, for clarity it should be avoided. In the maps throughout there are instances where clarity is lost through the superimposition of too much information.

On the positive side, it must be said that there are some first rate cartographic ideas expressed. One good example is the effective compression of the distance across the Atlantic Ocean by taking a "pleat" in the meridians and parallels (page 195). Also the plates on "The Emerging Global Economy 1775", "The Struggle for Empire 1713-1815", "The Age of Revolution 1773-1814", and "The Great Depression" are fine examples of a good working relationship between historian and cartographer. But, in the main, it would seem apparent that much excellent historical research, and surely agonising toils and troubles over selection of material to be represented have been placed in scholarly

jeopardy by inadequate and for the most part amateurish cartography and cartographic control. This is a case where the cartographer has ruined a golden opportunity to produce a superb and vital volume. In my opinion he has let the historian down through a lack of applied imagination and through sloppy control.

All is not lost, however, like so many of its predecessors an individual atlas is but one step along the way to something better. On the other hand, this is an atlas a large segment of the public would thoroughly enjoy, if they can afford it. Despite its faults it is colourful, easy to read and above all a view of the world different from our mundane and boring news magazines, newspapers and television.

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Manual of map library classification and cataloguing / prepared under the direction of the Chief of the General Staff. -- [Tolworth? England] : Ministry of Defence, 1978. (GSGS5307). £12.60. Available from: School of Military Survey, Hermitage, Newbury, Berkshire RG16 9TP, England.

The extensive scope of this manual covers all functions of handling maps from the time of their arrival to the time the maps and cards are filed. Topics covered are registration (accessioning); classification; cataloguing; added entries; superseded maps; filing, protection and care of maps; "specimens" collection; and filing rules.

The manual is partly a revision of Capt. E.J.S. Parson's 1946 manual<sup>1</sup> with the addition of practices developed since that date. It is also partly an essay on the development of principals/standards of cataloguing and classification. In this, the authors' goals were the "rapid and accurate identification and retrieval" of maps, and secondarily, the provision of a reliable set of bibliographic records (p. 1-2). The document has been produced within the constraints of ensuring the compatibility with the old catalogue, and minimizing the economic repercussions of extensive revision to existing records.

Unfortunately, this has resulted in rules for descriptive cataloguing which do not conform to any international standard. To their credit, the authors did request copies of the ISBD(CM) and AACR 2 drafts but were denied. Many of the Ministry of Defence rules which are now at variance with these standards

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<sup>1</sup>Parsons, E.J.S. Manual of map classification and cataloguing / prepared for use in the Directorate of Military Survey, War Office by Capt. E.J.S. Parsons. -- London [England: War Office], 1946.



could well have been brought into agreement<sup>2</sup>. However, the authors of the manual are quite clear in the introduction that only the needs of the Ministry of Defence Map Library were considered in the formulation of these rules and that other libraries may not find them acceptable.

The total catalogue preparation procedure is a rather archaic and complex manual system involving registers (accession lists), handlists (shelflist in sheet form), as well as catalogue cards. A well set up shelflist card file would eliminate a lot of the repetition and rewriting of lists. The use of form catalogue cards, although requiring minimal training of staff to complete, does preclude the benefits of the unit card system of card reproduction by requiring the manual preparation of each card in a set.

The classification schedule originally devised by Parsons for the rather specialized War Office collection is based on a classed order of continents and oceans. Subdivisions under these were alphabetical but are now random due to name changes, etc. which have occurred since 1946. However, economic considerations forbade total revision of the scheme. This random order forces reliance on the index and the well-designed maps accompanying the schedules for access. Continents, oceans and countries are divided into regions which may or may not correspond to political or administrative boundaries. For the most part, these subdivisions would be perfectly adequate for a general collection. However, such an arrangement would not be suited to a collection specializing in one area or country as there is no provision for subdivision based on minor administrative or regional units.

Although the classification schedule (Annex A) is easy to peruse, it is incomplete. Figure 6/2 from chapter III, Section 6 (p. 6-2) should be repeated here as should the explanation of the numbering system on page 6-1. In some cases, jurisdiction is rather confused, e.g. Vatican City and San Marino are classed under Italy, and St. Pierre et Miquelon under Canada. The treatment of atlases is deliberately restrictive, for example, classification below country level is not allowed. Hence, city or provincial atlases are classed under the country number. In addition, most map libraries would consider the subject access too restrictive as only eleven subject categories are allowed.

Section 7, Area classification, is the gem which makes this volume valuable. Herein is a very well thought out rationale for area classification. Such problems as linear (strip) maps, maps covering parts of two or more areas, maps with insets, etc. are discussed. The diagrams with their accompanying explanations are worth their weight in gold and effectively clarify the rules. The manual is in a looseleaf sturdy and conveniently-sized binder. However one drawback to the format is that the binder does not lie flat when open for consultation of the front or back pages. An extensive table of contents provides the only access to the text there being no general index. However, the classification schedule has an index to names of countries, islands, bodies of water, some provinces, but not to populated places, or physical features.

Although the manual does not conform to international standards, it does contain some interesting ideas and methods of handling problem maps. From this

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<sup>2</sup>Candy, Brian. Paper presented at Fourteenth Annual ACM Conference, June 1980, and included in ACML Bulletin 36, pp. 1-14, June 1981.

point of view, it is a useful reference tool even though the total cataloguing and classification system cannot be recommended for use by other map collections that wish to conform to international standards.

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Junior Atlas of Alberta / Jean-Claude Muller and Lillian J. Wonders, eds. Edmonton, Curriculum Branch, Alberta Education, 1979. 80 p. 21 cm. x 28 cm.

Ten years after the extensive regional Atlas of Alberta, edited by W.C. Wonders, (Edmonton, 1969), the Alberta Heritage and Savings Fund has sponsored the production of this joint effort of the Geography Department, University of Alberta and Alberta Education. The long list of people who contributed to the atlas in data, maps, ideas and support is reflected in the great variety of ideas which have been integrated into a coherent Junior Atlas.

As Janusz Klawe wrote in 1970, "the form of presentation of any region can be maps only, maps and text, or maps, text and photographs". The choice must depend upon the perceived audience and the total aim of the atlas. The Life Pictorial Atlas of the World (New York: Time, 1961) was one of the first of the modern atlases to include illustrative photographs, diagrams and sectional views, which were related to the problems and the unique geography of particular regions. The Atlas of Alberta of ten years ago produced the maps without text. The Junior Atlas of Alberta of 1979 uses all the techniques from anaglyph photos, through satellite false colour imagery, diagrams, cartograms to artist's panoramic impressions, which aim successfully to avoid monotony and to attract and retain the interests of the Grade 4 to 6 students in the Alberta Schools. Yet every two page spread (except pp. 60/61) contains a distribution map of some kind.

Atlases do not have to be dull. The geographical data need not be limited to its intrinsic interest, but can have some element of interpretation or exploration within the display. This atlas has included the secondary understanding and is fascinating even though it is Alberta centred - but this is what it sets out to do and it should not be criticised for this.

The five groupings of maps in the Atlas are quite traditional: reading maps, the beginnings of Alberta, Alberta today, changing life styles, and Alberta in Canada and the World. Yet within these groupings quite sophisticated concepts are introduced such as the Geological/Evolutionary Time Scale, Habitat Zones with their associated Soil and Vegetational components, Waterfowl Flyways, the use of the Time/Distance ratios, even Time/Space convergence, isodemographic maps, alternate energy sources and conservation coupled with exploitation.

The use of the third dimension of the real world on and with the maps must be commended for it permeates the atlas and gives the viewer a less abstract impression of Alberta. The use of colour makes the pages appropriately different, even if some of the colour selection is rather wild. The use of the metric

system throughout, wisely not converting the township and section system on page 27 but doing so on page 46, is a recognition of the facts of the present. The absence of place names is answered by the availability of a new metric unit road map.

Some minor errors can always be found. The wind is shown as going clockwise around a low pressure system on page 14 (9th February, 1979), the warm front and the isobar symbols are missing from the map and legend of 11 July, 1978 on the same page. The glossary defines the Commonwealth of Nations as "an association of countries that were, or still are, under British Government" but the map on page 77 does not include Ireland nor the U.S.!

The atlas is accompanied by a Teachers' Manual prepared by William C. Wonders. Since each map sets out a question perhaps some redundancy exists here.

Unfortunately, this delightful collection of maps, photographs, graphs and specialised interpretations is not yet available on the open market. In reply to a request to the Alberta Heritage Learning Resources the Project Director says "under the conditions of our copyright permissions, we are not permitted to distribute the materials from our Project outside of the Province of Alberta with the exception of one copy of each sub-project to the Minister of Education in each province".

The Junior Atlas is too good to be restricted since its distribution might convince other Provinces to fill this need for their own Grades 4 to 6.

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Nouvel atlas du monde contemporain / Pierre Gourou, Fernand Grenier, Louis Edmond Hamelin. 2e éd. Montréal [et] Ottawa. Editions du Rencuveau Pédagogique Inc., 1978. 118 p. (cartes: 37 p.; photos: 10 p.; index: 19 p.) \$15.50.

Atlas Larousse canadien / Benoit Brouillette, Maurice Saint-Yves. 2e éd. Londres, George Philip and Son Ltd., Québec, Les Editions françaises, Inc., 1978. 176 p. (tableaux et graphiques: XVI; cartes: 138 p.; index: 22 p.) \$16.75.

La première édition du Nouvel atlas du monde contemporain et de l'Atlas Larousse canadien a paru l'une en 1967, l'autre en 1971. Les deux répondaient à un besoin réel de mettre à la portée de tous, et surtout des populations scolaires, une information cartographique moderne et tenant compte des données physiques, démographiques et économiques. Ces atlas étaient particulièrement remarquables en ce qu'ils portaient une attention spéciale au Québec et, ensuite, aux régions, pays et continents avec lesquels celui-ci entretient des contacts étroits. Ces atlas atteignirent très bien leur but.

L'étude de la deuxième édition de chacun de ces atlas amène inévitablement la comparaison entre eux et entre la nouvelle et l'ancienne édition.



Chacun des atlas de 1978 contient de nouvelles cartes; en général ces cartes illustrent des aspects économiques montrant l'intégration des pays en de vastes ensemble d'échange et montrant l'émergence de certaines régions du Tiers-Monde. L'Ontario, partenaire essentiel du Québec, est traité beaucoup plus en détail qu'avant. Au niveau de la production, on remarquera que les couleurs utilisées sont plus vives et soulignent mieux le phénomène qu'elles ne le faisaient auparavant.

Le Nouvel atlas du monde contemporain (le titre de l'édition de 1967 était Atlas du monde contemporain) présente d'abord dix pages de photographies (huit en 1967) qui introduisent bien le lecteur aux différents paysages et structures économiques et urbaines prévalant dans le monde. Le premier bloc de cartes, comme dans la première édition, nous montre ce monde en ses composantes politiques, démographiques, économiques, physiques et climatiques. Viennent ensuite une carte sur l'Amérique du Nord et une sur les régions nordiques. Puis commence la présentation du Canada avec une carte du Yukon et des territoires du Nord-Ouest. Ce regroupement des cartes, différent de ce qui existait en 1967, constitue une façon qui semble très naturelle de mettre le Canada en relation.

L'ensemble des cartes du Canada donne en général plus de précisions que la première édition. Par exemple, la carte "Hydrologie" (p. 38) remplace avantageusement la carte "Forêts", ce dernier aspect étant traité dans la carte "Végétation naturelle" (p. 38 aussi). Au sujet des données sur la population, la carte "Canada: langues parlées" (p. 41) nous montre d'une façon frappante et immédiatement perceptible la répartition des groupes francophone et anglophone dans l'Est du Canada. De même, la carte "Canada: Energie" (p. 42), tout en tenant compte des récents développements énergétiques au Canada, présente ces faits plus simplement mais plus efficacement que la même planche de l'atlas de 1967.

On peut se demander cependant si les deux cartes (pp. 45 et 46) consacrées aux provinces de l'Atlantique n'auraient pas dû être présentées différemment, car en fait les renseignements y sont présentement ou trop généraux (distribution de la population) ou pas assez soulignés (industrie de la pêche), et soutiennent mal la comparaison avec le reste de l'atlas. Au sujet de la carte sur l'industrie de la pêche, celle portant sur le même aspect à la page 35 de l'Atlas Larousse canadien, tout en étant plus petite, a beaucoup plus d'attrait et d'utilité.

Les cartes sur le Québec sont sensiblement les mêmes qu'en 1967. On remarque surtout une nouvelle carte "Québec: industries manufacturières" (p. 52). Aux pages 47 et 50, on peut constater les changements occasionnés par le développement du potentiel hydro-électrique de la baie James.

L'ensemble des cartes sur l'Ontario, pages 56 à 59 inclusivement, est le changement le plus notable par rapport à l'édition de 1967 dans laquelle ces cartes n'apparaissaient pas. Ces cartes thématiques: utilisation du sol; transport et régions commerciales; Toronto et les régions ontariennes; Grands Lacs: Ontario et Etats-Unis, montrent assez bien l'importance économique de l'Ontario et sa situation dans l'ensemble nord-américain.

Une autre changement important apparaît dans le groupe de cartes sur l'Afrique. En effet, la planche "Afrique: Etats du golfe de Guinée" (p. 69) amène pour



la première fois une étude plus détaillée (répartition de la population, ressources minières, agriculture) d'une région de ce continent plutôt que de s'en tenir aux cartes d'ensemble comme avant. D'autres régions de l'Afrique auraient pu être choisies, mais c'est un début qui démarque de ce que l'on trouve habituellement en fait de cartes de ce continent dans un atlas canadien. La carte "Afrique: végétation et pluies" est aussi un bon exemple d'une bien meilleure utilisation de la couleur dans cette édition que dans celle de 1967.

Dans le même ordre d'idée, à la page 93, on donne dans la nouvelle édition des renseignements sur la Chine: population et ressources minières; éléments du climat; agriculture. Cela montre l'intérêt porté aux régions du monde en développement économique et souligne qu'un atlas se doit maintenant de présenter une vision moins traditionnelle des choses.

Les cartes d'Europe ont aussi été repensées. On note surtout la carte "Méditerranée et régions avoisinantes" (p. 72), absente de l'édition de 1967, qui fait bien ressortir les contrastes régionaux. Une nouvelle carte détaillée "Iles britanniques: population et économie" (p. 77) apporte peu; cependant la carte "Le pétrole et la gaz naturel en mer du Nord", sur la même page, est utile.

L'index alphabétique à la fin de l'atlas n'inclut pas les pavés encadrés qui dans la première édition donnaient des statistiques sur les pays. Cela est regrettable d'autant plus que l'atlas de la maison Larousse a cru bon d'incorporer des renseignements de ce genre dans sa récente édition.

Le nouvel Atlas Larousse canadien est toujours d'une présentation aussi claire et aérée qu'il l'était en 1971. Il compte 176 pages, contre 169 en 1971, et le réarrangement de l'index et des planches a permis d'introduire de nouvelles cartes extrêmement utiles. Toutes les mesures sont métriques: on utilisait les systèmes anglo-saxon et métrique en 1971.

La section des cartes sur le Canada a été assez remaniée: les cartes physiques sont plus regroupées qu'avant et on a enlevé certains graphiques et des cartes sur l'évolution historique du Canada pour faire place à de nouvelles planches sur l'Ontario. Ici aussi l'ajout de cartes sur l'Ontario constitue sûrement le changement le plus important par rapport à la première édition. Les cartes thématiques de cette province, absentes avant, occupent ici trois pages. On a aussi soigné le détail de la présentation de certaines cartes. Par exemple, le carton "Aménagements récents au Nouveau-Québec" (p. 47) remplace avantageusement celui sur le bouclier canadien à la page 55 de l'édition de 1971.

La section sur l'Europe a été considérablement améliorée. Là comme pour d'autres continents on a éliminé plusieurs cartes physiques pour les remplacer par des cartes thématiques. Les couleurs ont été changées quand il le fallait. Ainsi la planche "Europe: utilisation du sol" (p. 88) est beaucoup plus vivante qu'elle ne l'était en 1971. Cette même planche montre également très bien que les frontières des catégories étudiées ont bougé. Les îles britanniques n'occupent plus que deux pages, au lieu de quatre, mais sans y perdre puisque les phénomènes, en présentation groupée, ressortent aussi clairement qu'en 1971. La France conserve le même nombre de cartes, deux, mais de physiques elles sont devenues thématiques et présentent des renseignements (industrie de l'alimentation; agriculture; énergie; industries extractives; industries métallurgiques et mécaniques) qu'on n'a pas eu l'occasion de voir dans d'autres

atlas canadiens. La page sur le Marché commun (p. 102) qui remplace "Europe occidentale et centrale: Economie" de 1971 est aussi autrement plus instructive et dynamique dans sa présentation. Cependant le carton "population" ne fait que répéter exactement ce qui apparaît à la page 87.

Au sujet de l'Asie, on remarque qu'on accorde un peu plus d'importance à la Chine que précédemment: carte physique beaucoup plus détaillée consacrée exclusivement à ce pays, et carte économique mise à jour.

Le début de cet atlas compte maintenant une nouvelle section: Le monde en chiffres. Ces pages regroupent par continent soixante-seize pays et pour chacun des pays donnent des statistiques géographiques, démographiques, agricoles et industrielles. Ces données, extraites du Journal de l'année 77-78 (Larousse) sont un complément très utiles aux cartes. On retrouvait ce même genre de renseignements dans l'Atlas du monde contemporain de 1967.

A la fin de l'atlas, présentés séparément, il y a un index des toponymes canadiens et un pour le reste du monde.

Dans l'ensemble les deux atlas sont d'excellents outils dans leur conception et leur réalisation. Les thèmes sont habilement distribués et la lecture des cartes se fait presque toujours sans difficulté. Cela est surtout remarquable dans l'atlas Larousse, le Nouvel atlas du monde contemporain étant parfois d'un accès moins facile.

Cependant étant donné l'importance des relations Québec-Ontario, on se demande s'il n'aurait pas été possible dans l'un et l'autre atlas de mettre les cartes de ces provinces plus en parallèle pour faciliter étude et comparaison. On peut se demander aussi pourquoi il n'y a pas de planches thématiques spécifiques sur l'Ouest canadien dans aucun des atlas.

Dans les deux atlas on sent qu'il y eut un effort pour montrer l'intégration des ensembles économiques et le développement des pays en fonction des grands courants régionaux et continentaux. S'il est essentiel d'avoir des renseignements abondants sur les pays industrialisés avec lesquels on fait affaire, il serait bon aussi de connaître bien mieux le Tiers-Monde dont l'importance stratégique, économique et énergétique a considérablement augmenté depuis la compilation des atlas. La prochaine édition des atlas insistera sans doute sur cet aspect car plusieurs cartes laissent voir que l'on commence à accorder plus d'intérêt à ces régions.

Louis Cardinal  
Collection nationale de cartes et plans  
Archives publiques du Canada

## NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

ISBD Five-Year Review

The year 1981 will mark the tenth anniversary of the publication of the first provisional edition of ISBN(M)--the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs. The success of that ISBD as a pattern for the standard description of all types of publications has, during the past decade, been assured. Both the generalized description, the ISBD(G) 1977, and a series of specific ones--ISBN(M) 1978, ISBD(S) 1977, ISBD(NBM) 1977, ISBD(CM) 1977--have been developed and published, and thereafter incorporated into the bibliographic practices of many national bibliographic agencies as well as into the provisions of national and multi-national cataloguing codes.\* In 1980 the texts of two more specific ISBDs, ISBD(PM) (Printed Music) and ISBD(A) (Antiquarian) have appeared, and work on another, ISBD(CP) (Component Parts), is well under way.

In 1977, at the IFLA World Congress, Brussels, in considering the stability of the ISBD programme as a whole, the Standing Committee of the IFLA Section on Cataloguing agreed that the existing ISBD texts would have a life-time of five years, with the possibility at the end of that time of revision. This means that the texts published in 1977-78 should undergo a review process ending in 1982-83.

At the IFLA General Conference, Manila, the Standing Committee examined again the overall development and use of the ISBDs, and authorized, in accordance with the 1977 decision, the five-year ISBD review. The Standing Committee, in making this decision, believed that in order to ensure a review procedure that was internationally valid, world wide and adequate in various respects, it was essential to establish its basis and framework, and that the announcement of the review and its methodology be widely publicized in international and national library journals by the end of 1980.

The Standing Committee agreed on the following basis on which the review procedure be undertaken:

- a) It is accepted as a matter of principle that the objectives and purpose of the ISBDs stand: there has been no disagreement in the original concept that physical description from the item at hand taking the details (the transcription) in the order and form as on the item is the best possible basis on which to ensure compatibility in bibliographic recording.
- b) It is accepted that the purpose of the review procedure will be to ameliorate the existing texts in respect of:
  - further internationalism in the stipulations;
  - taking into account usage;
  - to improve where possible the wording of the text;
  - to ensure consistency where possible in the wording and in the stipulations;

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References to articles on, and cataloguing codes incorporating the ISBDs can be found in *An annotated bibliography of the ISBD - 2nd edition revised*.  
London : IFLA International Office for UBC, 1980.



- to examine the interrelationship of one ISBD to another.
- c) It is accepted that prescribed punctuation as a means of distinguishing between areas and elements is effective, easily understood, and has international credibility.
- d) It is accepted that it may not be necessary nor economic to publish a revised edition of an existing text: that is, if scrutiny shows that there are no major criticisms of stipulations and their wording.

The Standing Committee noted some of the projects and tasks already under way which will be considered as significant contributions to the review:

- the survey of the application of the ISBDs to non-roman scripts (project undertaken by the UBC Office under Unesco contract);
- the manual of annotated ISBD examples (project initiated by the Standing Committee in 1979; overall editor, C.P. Ravilious);
- IAML/IASA Working Group examination of ISBD(NBM) with regard to sound recordings and the resulting document;
- ISBD(CP) Working Group comments in respect of some specific stipulations in ISBD(G);
- specific requirements highlighted in the course of the revision of UNIMARC and the preparation of the second edition (IFLA International Office for UBC, 1980. - ISBN 0-0903043-24-6);
- application of the ISBDs in existing national and multi-national cataloguing codes.

One further new project will be taken into consideration in the review procedure. This follows from the decision taken by the Standing Committee at the IFLA Copenhagen General Council in 1979 that future published texts of the ISBDs would include some demarcation of those elements considered essential for libraries making a bibliographic record that is not comprehensive. In accordance with this decision, the Standing Committee has requested Mrs. Irmgard Bouvier, who has been a member of three ISBD Working Groups and who has had considerable experience in the editing and application of the Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung (RAK), to undertake the initial work on the project.

Already at hand at the IFLA International Office for UBC are a variety of comments received on the ISBD relating to specific problems encountered by translators and by users. Many more comments are required from users in all parts of the world and at all levels to ensure that the review processes are relevant and adequate in relationship to particular points defined by the Standing Committee:

- consistency of terminology throughout;
- consistency of stipulations where appropriate;
- clear and unambiguous text and wording;

- more helpful examples.

The Standing Committee is, therefore, asking for comments on these aspects of all the ISBD texts, taking into account the framework and basic principles stated above in (a)-(d). Comments are to be sent, marked 'ISBD Review' to:

The IFLA International Office for UBC  
c/o The British Library  
Reference Division  
Great Russell Street  
London WC1B 3DB  
United Kingdom.

For the ISBD(CM), comments can be sent directly to the Chairman:

Hugo L.P. Stibbe  
National Map Collection  
Public Archives of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3  
Canada

The time period for comments will be over the remainder of 1980 up to 1 June 1981.

The Standing Committee also plans to establish an ISBD Review Committee which will include members of the original ISBD Working Groups. It is planned that the Review Committee meet prior to the IFLA Leipzig Conference in August 1981 to undertake a preliminary examination of the comments received in order to decide on the next stages of the review processes for each ISBD text. The IFLA International Office for UBC will serve as secretariat to the Review Committee.

The Standing Committee recognizes that IFLA, as a relative newcomer in the preparation and production of documents and manuals which are serving the international library community as bibliographic standards, has limited experience in review procedure and will take note of the experience and assistance of other international organizations in so far as these may be applicable. The Standing Committee's major objective in planning the ISBD review procedure has been to ensure that the basis and framework of the review should be stated and widely publicized in order that there be as wide a participation as possible from the international library community in the review processes as such.

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#### ACML 1981 CONFERENCE CALL FOR PAPERS

Next year's conference will be held in Halifax June 8 to 11. The conference will be located on the Dalhousie University campus and accommodations will be available at a residence, likely Howe Hall Residence whose present rates are \$14 per night plus an 8% provincial tax. The Association of Canadian Archivists will be holding their annual meeting there in the previous week.

If you would like to participate in the ACML 1981 Conference by giving a paper or organizing a roundtable discussion, please contact Garry Shutlak at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 1W4.

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#### SCALE MEASURING DEVICE AVAILABLE

The Map Scale Indicator is a handy tool which graphically and quickly determines the scale as a relative fraction. It only needs a graphic scale or a known distance in either system of units. It can also use parallels of latitude. The Map Scale Indicator is printed on stable base polyester film about 15" x 3" in size. It is available from the following address for \$4.00 prepaid. Proceeds from the sale will be going towards a scholarship fund sponsored by the Department. (This device was previously available from Continental Cartographics in Madison, Wisconsin.) Clifford H. Wood, Director, MUNCL - Memorial University of Newfoundland Cartography Laboratory, Department of Geography, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1B 3X9.

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#### MAPS ON STAMPS

The Carto-Philatelists is a non-profit organization made up of people who collect stamps with maps on them. Membership is world wide while the majority of members reside in North America. This organization publishes a quarterly newsletter of about 15 pages and which is available as part of the membership fee of about ten dollars.

Maps on stamps cover many types and subjects. The following list indicates the diverse information which could be found on a stamp: antique maps, explorer's routes, territorial claims, railroads, roads, air routes, rivers, city maps, projections.

For further information contact Robert J. Richmond, 40 Clinton Street, 5M, Brooklyn, New York, 11201, U.S.A.

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#### CATALOGUING MANUALS TO BE DEVELOPED

A project to develop cataloging manuals for graphics, manuscripts, and motion pictures/videorecordings has been undertaken cooperatively by the Library of Congress and the Joint Committee on Specialized Cataloging of the Council of National Library and Information Associations. The Joint Committee's participation in the project has been funded by a grant from the Research Resources Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The project has arisen out of a general feeling among concerned librarians that the special format materials involved are not adequately covered by the new edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR2).

Initial development of the manuals will be done at the Library of Congress. First drafts will provide expansions and elaborations on individual rules, give fuller interpretations and more examples, and make additions to fill gaps. These drafts will then be distributed by members of the Joint Committee to interested individuals and organizations for review and comment. NEH funding support will enable the Joint Committee to invite three committees of specialists, one for each of the formats, to meet in Washington for a final review. Upon completion, the Joint Committee will submit the manuals to the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access of the American Library Association and ultimately to the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR to be considered for inclusion in the code.

Librarians, archivists and curators will benefit enormously by having standardized cataloging manuals for these materials, since no nationally recognized alternative exists. Those interested in this project should contact Elisabeth W. Betz, Picture Cataloging Specialist, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 (202-287-5836).

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#### CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SOCIETY

The Cartographic Information Society is a new organization being created in the United States. It will be of interest to cartographic information specialists: map librarians, cartographic archivists, cartographers, earth scientists, computer specialists, remote sensing specialists. It will be an independent, cross-disciplinary, national association whose aims will be as follows: to promote communication, coordination, and cooperation among the producers, disseminators, and users of cartographic information; to promote and coordinate activities with all other professional organizations and institutions involved in cartographic information; to promote graphicacy and improve understanding of cartographic materials through education; to promote and coordinate the acquisition, preservation, and automated retrieval of all types of cartographic material; to influence governmental policy on cartographic materials and cartographic information.

An organization meeting was held October 2 to 4 in Milwaukee. Speakers taking part in the first CIS meeting follow: John Schroeder, Library of Congress Geography and Map Division; Gary North, U.S. Geological Survey, National Mapping Program; John Leverenz, Rand McNally and Co.; Ed Dahl, National Map Collection; Barbara Petchenik, R.R. Donnelly and Sons; Allen Schmidt, Harvard Laboratory for Computer Graphics; Don Lowe, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan.

The conference was apparently very successful and the CIS plans to distribute a Newsletter. For further information, please contact Christine Reinhard, State Cartographer's Office, 143 Science Hall, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706, U.S.A.

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FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE DISCOVERY AND HISTORY OF THE BOREAL POLAR REGIONS, ROME, OCTOBER 1981

In the framework of its cultural activities, the Comité Arctique of Monaco has pleasure in announcing the organization in Rome of a unique conference on "The History of the Discovery of the Arctic Regions as seen through the Descriptions of Travellers and the Work of Cartographers from Early Antiquity to the 18th Century" to be held from 5th to 8th October, 1981 at the Palace of the Chancellery, by special permission of the Holy See.

At this important meeting, about 30 papers, in English and French, will be presented by scholars and specialists from fourteen countries. At the same time, by the courtesy of the Vatican Archives and Library, several European museums and private collections, an exhibition will be arranged of some major cartographic documents, antique drawings and paintings and historical objects related to the Arctic. A special visit of the Museums and the Vatican Palace is also foreseen during the conference.

Several persons of mark from the Vatican and abroad will be present at the opening and closing sessions.

The inscription fee, including conference papers, participation at all working sessions, tours and exhibition, will be around FF. 400, -. Upon request, the conference secretariat will also take care of hotel reservations.

The number of places being limited, the persons interested in participating at this conference are recommended to contact the conference secretariat as early as possible. Registration forms and pre-programme will be sent upon request.

Correspondence to be addressed to: COMITE ARCTIQUE, Congrès International de Rome 1981, 16 Boulevard de Suisse, MC - MONTE-CARO, Principauté.

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES FALL MEETING HELD AT UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, 9-11 OCTOBER 1980

Thursday 10 October

2:00 - 3:00	"Helping Genealogists Use Maps" Riley Moffat, Brigham Young University
3:00 - 3:30	Break
3:30 - 5:00	Tour of the largest genealogical library in the world with over 1,000,000 rolls of microfilm and 100,000 volumes. Although the collection emphasizes primary sources like censuses and vital records it is also strong in topography, using that word in its original sense.

Friday 11 October

10:45 - 11:45	"Interpreting AACR 2 for Cartographic Materials" Mary Larsgaard, Colorado School of Mines
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- 11:45 - 12:30      Sounding Board. A new feature to provide an opportunity to discuss professional concerns. We hope this will provide a structured but informal way to broadcast more widely the information now haphazardly garnered during coffee breaks. Please tell us briefly how-you-run-your- library-good, report research and surveys, or issue caveats and polemics. If possible, note on your registration form the topic you would like to discuss at this verbal poster session.
- 12:30 - 2:00      Lunch
- 2:00 - 5:00      "Integrating an Unprocessed Departmental Geologic Map Collection; the map experts offer advice". Many geology librarians would like advice on the best way to handle maps in their collection. They know geologists need maps, both as working tools and as concise representations of geologic thought. However, they are rarely map experts and the map experts rarely focus on the particular needs of geologic map collections.
- At this session, four map experts have agreed to think about geologic map collections, focusing on the particular case of the William C. Putnam Geological Map Collection at UCLA. The panelists will give their practical advice on organizing, processing and planning for this collection. And the audience will be encouraged to participate.
- What would you do if you could start fresh?
- Nancy J. Pruett, UCLA Geology Geophysics Library.
- Panel: Jim Coombs, Southwest Missouri State University; Larry Cruse, University of California, San Diego; Mary Larsgaard, Colorado School of Mines; Stan Stevens, University of California, Santa Cruz.

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#### AACR2 CATALOGUING WORKSHOP FOR MAPS

A workshop on cataloguing maps using AACR2 is being planned by the School of Continuing Studies in cooperation with the Faculty of Library Science at the University of Toronto. It will be held during the spring of 1981. Further information is available from Information, School of Continuing Studies, University of Toronto, 158 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2V8 (phone 416/978-2400).

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## PUBLICATIONS SECTION

Alaska place names. 2nd ed. / edited by Alan Edward Schorr. Juneau : University Library, University of Alaska, 1980. US \$5.00. (This is a supplement to Dictionary of Alaska place names by Donald Orth published by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1967.)

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Atlas des Francophones de l'Ouest. Winnipeg : [s.n.], 1970. 125 p. Available from Atlas des Francophones de l'Ouest, a/s Armand Bedard, C.P. 125, St. Norbert, Manitoba, R3V 1L5. \$16.50.

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Arctic, catalogue of nautical charts and related publications, December 1979. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 1980. free.

-oOo-

Bouguer gravity anomaly map of the Appalachian Orogen / compiled by R.T. Haworth [and others]. 1980.

Magnetic anomaly map of the Appalachian Orogen / compiled by Isidore Zietz [and others]. 1980.

These maps are available in either of two scales - 1:1,000,000 or 1:2,000,000 and are available from Appalachian Research Fund, Department of Geology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1B 3X5. \$20.00 per map.

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A concise world atlas of geology and mineral deposits / by Duncan Derry. Edenbridge, Kent, England : Mining Journal Books Ltd., 1980. 110 p. US \$46.00. (Further information included in book review in Northern Miner, August 14, 1980.)

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Facsimiles of maps and atlases: a list of reproductions for sale by various publishers and distributors. Fourth edition / compiled by Barbara R. Noe, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress. Washington : Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980. 35 p. US \$2.25. (Stock No. 030-004-00019-1). ISBN 0-8444-0298-2.

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Isopach map of sediments of the Pacific Ocean basin and marginal sea basins /  
by William J. Ludwig and Robert E. Houtz. Scale 1:13,999,369; mercator  
projection. Tulsa : Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1980. US \$12.00.

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Mapping history = L'Histoire par les cartes. This is the title of a small irregular periodical being issued by the Historial Atlas of Canada Project. Besides including information on the project itself, book reviews and items concerning historical geography and cartography will also appear. It is available free upon direct application to the project at the Department of Geography, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1.

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#### MORTALITY ATLAS OF CANADA

The Mortality atlas of Canada is a series of atlases being produced by Health and Welfare Canada in cooperation with Statistics Canada. The first two volumes were recently published while a third volume is presently in the planning stages.

Volume 1: Cancer (catalogue No. H49-6/1-1980, ISBN 0-660-50433-X).

Volume 2: General mortality (catalogue No. H49-6/2-1980, ISBN 0-660-50584-3).

Volume 3: Mortality within urban areas (tentative title).

Volumes 1 and 2 are available from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9. Prices are \$18.25 for domestic orders and \$21.90 for foreign orders.

Black and white copies of individual maps may be obtained from Statistics Canada, Geocartographics Group, Jean Talon Building, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

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Le Quebec vu par satellite. 1:2,500,000. 1979.

This colour mosaic produced from Landsat imagery, bands 4, 5 and 7, is available from: La Photocartothèque, Service de la cartographie, Ministère des Terres et Forêts, 1995 ouest, boulevard Charest, Sainte-Foy, Québec, G1N 4H9. \$3.50.

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#### MINERAL MAPS OF ALASKA

A new, seven-plate, 1:1,000,000-scale, colour map series, Mineral Terranes of Alaska, is now available from the University of Alaska's Arctic Environmental Information and Data Centre (AEIDC).

The maps portray mineral resource information gathered from geologic mapping and mineral prospecting in Alaska. The mineral-bearing terrains shown are those environments where mineral deposit formation is known to have taken place and those where present knowledge indicates that deposits of minerals occur.

The map series can be obtained from the AEIDC offices at 707 "A" Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, USA. The cost for the complete series is \$10, including prepaid handling and book rate postage, or \$13 for shipment by first class mail.

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#### PUBLICATIONS ON SOILS AND AGRICULTURE IN SASKATCHEWAN

##### Catalogue No.

12	Soil Survey Report No. 12. Soil map of Saskatchewan covering the areas south of Township 48.	2.00
13	Soil Survey Report No. 13. Soil map of Saskatchewan covering the agriculturally settled areas north of Township 48.	2.00
176	Soils of the Regina Map Area	1.30
200	Soils of the Willow Bunch Lake Map Area	1.30
202	Soils of the Rosetown Map Area	1.30
208	Soils of the Northern Provincial Forest Reserves in the Shellbrook Map Sheet	1.30
212	Soils of the Provincial Forest in the St. Walburg Map Area	1.30
260	Soils of the Provincial Forest Reserves in the Pasquia Hills - The Pas Map Area	1.30
261	Soils of the Provincial Forest in the Prince Albert Map Area	1.30
306	Soils of the Saskatoon Map Area	1.30
374	Atlas of Saskatchewan Agriculture	10.00

Order from: U. Learn, Box 22, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0.

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#### RGS HISTORY OF EXPLORATION MAP

A multi-colour map of exploration. The map will show the expedition and travels of more than 150 explorers and 30 or more illustrations are printed in the margins. These illustrations will be reproductions of unique paintings, photographs and water colours from the Society's collection. The illustrations include portraits of Hillary and Tenzing, Livingstone, Speke, Scott, Shackleton, Thesiger, Nansen, Stark, Stanley, etc.

Scale 1:34,500,000. Available from: Royal Geographical Society (Publications) 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR. Price £1.80. (Cheques to be made payable to "The Royal Geographical Society".)

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