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BULLETIN

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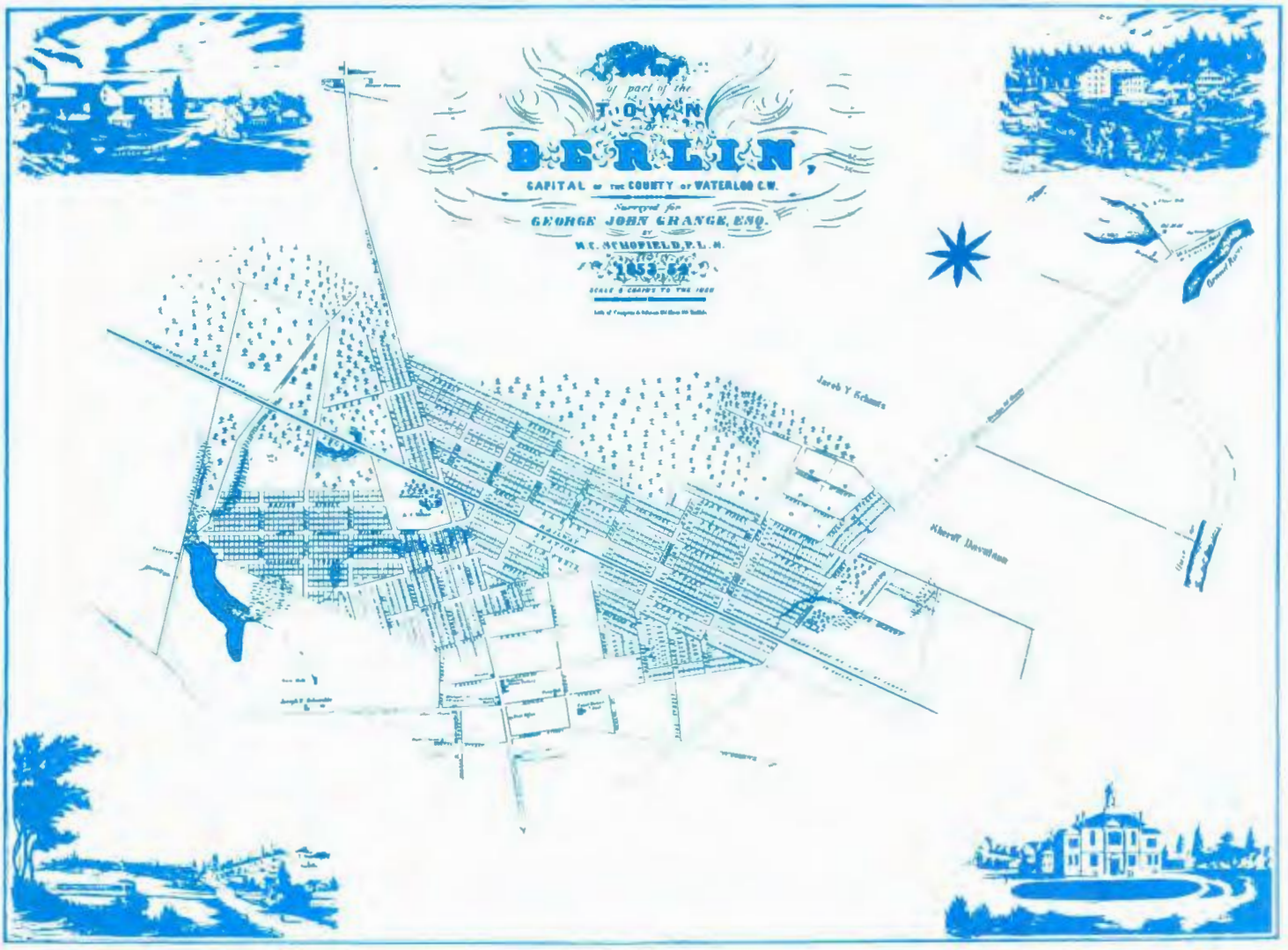

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A RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ATLAS FOR THE BAY OF FUNDY/GULF OF MAINE MARINE REGION

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Based on a paper presented at the 15th Annual A.C.M.L. Conference, Halifax, 1981.

Introduction

As our use of the coastal zone and ocean space intensifies there is a great need to portray resource and environmental conditions as clearly as possible. For example, the 200-mile extended fishery and economic zones of coastal nations lead to new opportunities in resource exploitation. However, unless accurate information is available on fish distribution in relation to these boundaries, full use of the resource may not be possible. Frequently, there are multi-use conflicts: e.g., between estuarine aquaculture and marine transportation or between the oil and fishing industries in offshore hydrocarbon exploration and development. Each of the above examples requires recourse to a variety of maps which, better than almost any other method, can characterize the area and resources of interest.

On land, McHarg (1969) pioneered in the use of overlay mapping to define optimal corridors for specific resource uses. The potential applications of the overlay technique in marine systems are immense and are just beginning to be exploited. However, the problems of accurately defining marine conditions are generally much greater than for land-based ecosystems. The water column adds a multi-dimensional aspect that can never be fully portrayed on any single map. The nature of water currents and interaction of water masses are rarely as well understood as the simplified representations in standard atlases imply. Even more difficult to portray are the many biological phenomena which respond to seasonal conditions or short-term changes in nutrients in the water column.

In Canada, one of the early attempts in the 1970s at a multidisciplinary approach to marine studies was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Simpson (1973) produced a multi-theme atlas of this marine region. In the United States the most common applications have been for estuarine and coastal zones and, more recently, for portrayal of conditions and use within the 200-mile zone. An example of the latter is the U.S. east-coast atlas of Ray et al (1980). At a grander level there are efforts to portray the use of oceans world-wide such as the Times Atlas of the Oceans being produced at the University of Wales.

Within Canada, there have been a number of specialized efforts to map various attributes of marine ecosystems. One example is an Environmental Atlas series covering sections of east-coast waters. It was prepared primarily for ship captains and environmental emergency personnel (Environmental Protection Service, 1977). This series locates breeding bird colonies, fishing areas, zones of aquaculture, etc., on plastic sheets which overlay maps of physical features. Serveral atlases describing fish distribution are available (Hare, 1977; Marine Research Associates Ltd., 1980). Unfortunately the maps are small in these atlases, and there is

little effort to relate fish distributions either to the fishermen who exploit them or to the dynamics of factors which may influence distribution. Another type of work generating a considerable volume of mapping is the environmental assessment process. Characterization of marine areas such as Lancaster Sound, the Beaufort Sea, and the Grand Banks (e.g., see Dept. Indian and Northern Affairs, 1980) will extend our horizons on marine mapping in relation to both ecological and social factors.

The atlas to be described here is of a somewhat different genre because it is not being produced in relation to a specific immediate need. It is one of a number being produced independently at marine research centres around the world. The purpose is to provide a holistic portrayal of a marine region as a basis for a better understanding of multiple use management needs.

The North Sea Research Unit at the University of Wales, Cardiff, is one group already very active in marine mapping of ocean uses within the framework of the Extended Economic Zone. Its work is described below (A. Couper, personal communication):

> The approach has three major objectives. The first is concerned with establishing the nature and geographical patterns of interactions among sea uses. This includes consideration of the resource-based industries such as fisheries, sand and gravel extraction, and oil and gas exploitation and environmental management aspects of these together with other uses such as shipping activity, waste disposal, recreation, scientific research, and coastal zone management.
>
> The second part of the study deals with clarification of the current legal and administrative framework of government relating to these activities, at regional, national, and international levels. Attention will be focused upon the spheres of responsibility and decision-making exercised by the many organizations concerned with aspects of sea use, and with a review of legislation applicable to this field.
>
> The third element is concerned with a survey and preliminary evaluation of data availability, acquisition, and requirements for sea use planning. This will relate both to maritime activities and to the marine environment itself.

This study is, of course, very complex as there are many countries surrounding the North Sea, and the ocean resources are heavily exploited. Other examples include a Caribbean marine atlas (IUCN, 1979) and a study at the East-West Center, Hawaii, on the South China Sea (Valencia, 1980). Some of these studies could be directly related to the Regional Seas Programme of the United Nations Environmental Programme.

Fundy/Gulf of Maine Region

The Bay of Fundy/Gulf of Maine Atlas describes a regional ocean space partitioned between Canada and the United States. Since 1977, when extended jurisdictions were declared, no other nations have had unrestricted access to resources of the region. Although sometimes described separately, Georges Bank is also included in our study. Thus we use the shorthand term FMG to describe the region shown in Figure 1. It is a marine region unique in the world. Besides the well-known Fundy tides,

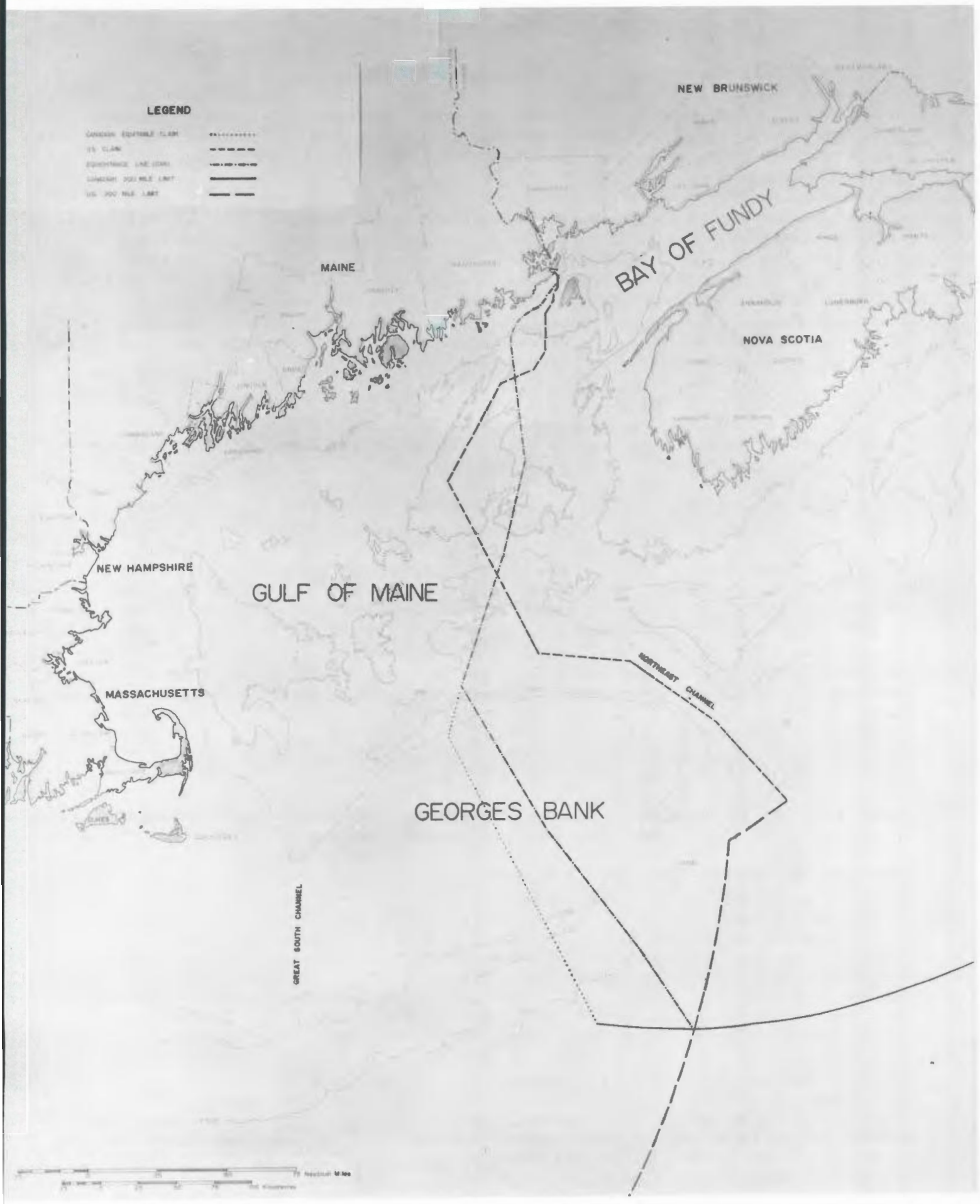


Fig. 1. FMG region showing major political and administrative areas and U.S. - Canada marine territorial claims.

oceanographically most complex fishing banks anywhere. Productivity levels on Georges Bank are so high that it produces more than 10% of the American fish supply. Canada and the U.S.A. have not resolved a boundary dispute and, therefore, have no agreed resource allocation policy on portions of the rich fisheries or potential oil and gas deposits (d'Entremont, 1981; Wang, 1981).

There are other problems as well: a major potential refinery and deepwater port in Eastport, Maine, disputed by Canada and U.S. conservation groups; fish movement (especially herring) across the established international boundaries in the Gulf of Maine; a growing concern over marine pollutants in some parts of the system; and growing incompatabilities in management approaches in fisheries, coastal zone management and, possibly, environmental protection. It is a system where fishermen have exchanged products and fished across boundaries for centuries.

Within the region much U.S. effort in marine mapping has been devoted to coastal zone characterization (e.g., Fefer and Schettig, 1980) and environmental impact assessment. Georges Bank has been of particular significance because of planning for offshore oil leases (e.g., see Gusey, 1977). A treatise on Georges Bank is in production at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. This major undertaking will place a major emphasis on presentation of information on maps (Price, 1981).

On the Canadian side there have been a number of interesting studies relying to a major extent on map presentations. One is a coastal inventory of New Brunswick (Marine Research Associates Ltd., 1978). A number of very significant data bases have resulted from studies related to the reassessment of Fundy tidal power sites (Moyse, 1978; Daborn, 1977), although there is no accompanying atlas to the major reports on this subject. Other environmental and resource management studies have contributed to our understanding of spatial patterns of coastal and marine ecosystems and their use (e.g., Scarratt, 1979; anonymous, 1976). The American and Canadian studies described provide an extremely useful data base for specific areas and resource uses. However none provide an overview of the full system. A short book of maps and commentary by Apollonio (1979) is perhaps the only recently done volume which attempts this task. It is intended purely as an introduction to the region.

Our work to be completed over the next two years includes the FMG atlas, analytical studies concerning certain of the resource problems mentioned above, and a book which will provide suggested guidelines for resource and environmental management in this marine region. Hopefully the work will be of value to policy-makers on both sides of the border. As well, because more information is available about this system than almost any other marine region, the emergent principles will be of interest to those marine managers in other parts of the world who must make decisions on the basis of a much more restrictive data base. FMG ocean management perhaps will require accords similar to those evolved between Canada and the United States for the Great Lakes. However, it is likely that adequate joint management procedures for the FMG region will only come into existence during the 1990s or later. Our work is pioneering in the sense that no other governmental or non-governmental body appears to have undertaken an overview of the entire system despite admirable early oceanographic studies (e.g., Bigelow, 1927; Huntsman, 1952) and some more recent U.S. studies (e.g., TRIGOM, 1974; Dept. of Interior, 1981). Plans are underway to establish a non-governmental forum involving marine affairs research

programs on both sides of the border as a means for on-going discussion of FMG management. The first activity will be a workshop in the fall of 1982 sponsored by a number of marine affairs programs on both sides of the border.

FMG Resource and Environmental Atlas

The atlas will describe basic topographic and oceanographic features. Another section will cover important ecological phenomena. It is particularly important to develop linkages between physical oceanographic features and variations in biological productivity. The ultimate hope is to be able to relate such variation to other phenomena such as fish distribution and fishing-effort location.

The human use of the FMG region is, of course, a prime focal point. Some of the important uses to be covered include: port activities, marine transport routes and location of shipping incidents, fish processing and other coastal industries such as oil refineries, pulp and paper mills, and power generation (including tidal power sites). The presence of pollutants and man-induced changes are to be documented, although sometimes in a qualitative rather than quantitative fashion because information is limited or incompatible.

The most difficult aspect of the study, aside from obtaining accurate, compatible data, is the development of maps based on overlay of different types of information to show zones of particular economic or ecological significance or sensitivity. Several areas are prime candidates for consideration: certain areas of Georges Bank, inshore regions between Cape Sable Island and Brier Island off southwest Nova Scotia, the Grand Manan-Passamaquoddy Bay Region, and St. John Harbour. Such zones will be examined in relation to existing or potential risk from ship-generated pollution, over-exploitation of resources, and land-based agents of environmental change. The difficulties are not in the actual production of the overlay maps, but in determining and in defining which parameters are best to be studied. This selection is strongly influenced by data availability as well as more conceptual arguments.

A listing of maps currently in production or planned is given in Table 1. This list does not include the overlays because it is difficult to be certain which combinations will be desired before most of the other maps have been produced. A text, which will include explanatory diagrams and smaller maps, will accompany each major map.

The base map is a Lambert conformal conic projection based on U.S. Geological Survey Map 1-451. The treatise on Georges Bank being prepared at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution will use the same projection; hopefully, the maps will be compatible with the FMG atlas at a scale of 1:2,000,000.

The FMG atlas will not be available in preliminary form before 1983 and in final form by 1984. Decisions regarding the format of the final product have not yet been reached, pending formation of an advisory committee and full funding of the production phase.

Numerous problems of data acquisition and interpretation have become apparent in the two years of research to date. Obviously it is necessary to rely heavily on secondary data sources, including published and

TABLE 1

BASIC MAPS TENTATIVELY SELECTED FOR THE FMG ATLAS
(Overlay maps are not included in this listing)

Section A: Physical Features

A.1 - Bathymetry

A.2 - Surface Circulation (summer)
- Surface Circulation (winter)

A.3 - Temperatures (monthly)

A.4 - Mean Tidal Range

A.5 - Shorelines and Wetlands

A.6 - Offshore Structural Geology

A.7 - Bottom Sediments

A.8 - Tidal Mixing

Section B: Ecological Features

B.1 - Biomass Productivity

B.2 - Lobster

B.3 - Scallops

B.4 - Other Molluscs and Crustaceans

B.5 - Herring

B.6 - Other Pelagic Stocks (e.g., mackerel, squid)

B.7 - Cod

B.8 - Redfish

B.9 - Other Groundfish (pollock, haddock, etc.)

B.10 - Marine Mammals

B.11 - Shorebirds and Seabirds

B.12 - Critical Coastal and Marine Habitats

Section C: Human Resource Utilization

C.1 - Population Distribution

C.2 - Marine Transportation

C.3 - Oil and Gas

C.4 - Fish Landings
- Fish Processing

C.5 - Fishermen and Processing Employees

C.6 - Coastal Zone Industries and Power Facilities

C.7 - Marine Pollution and Ocean Dumping

C.8 - Proposed Projects

Section D: Political/Administrative

D.1 - Canada/U.S.A. Offshore Boundaries and Zones

D.2 - State/Province/County Administrative Areas

D.3 - Fishery Management Boundaries

D.4 - Transportation and Pollution Control Areas

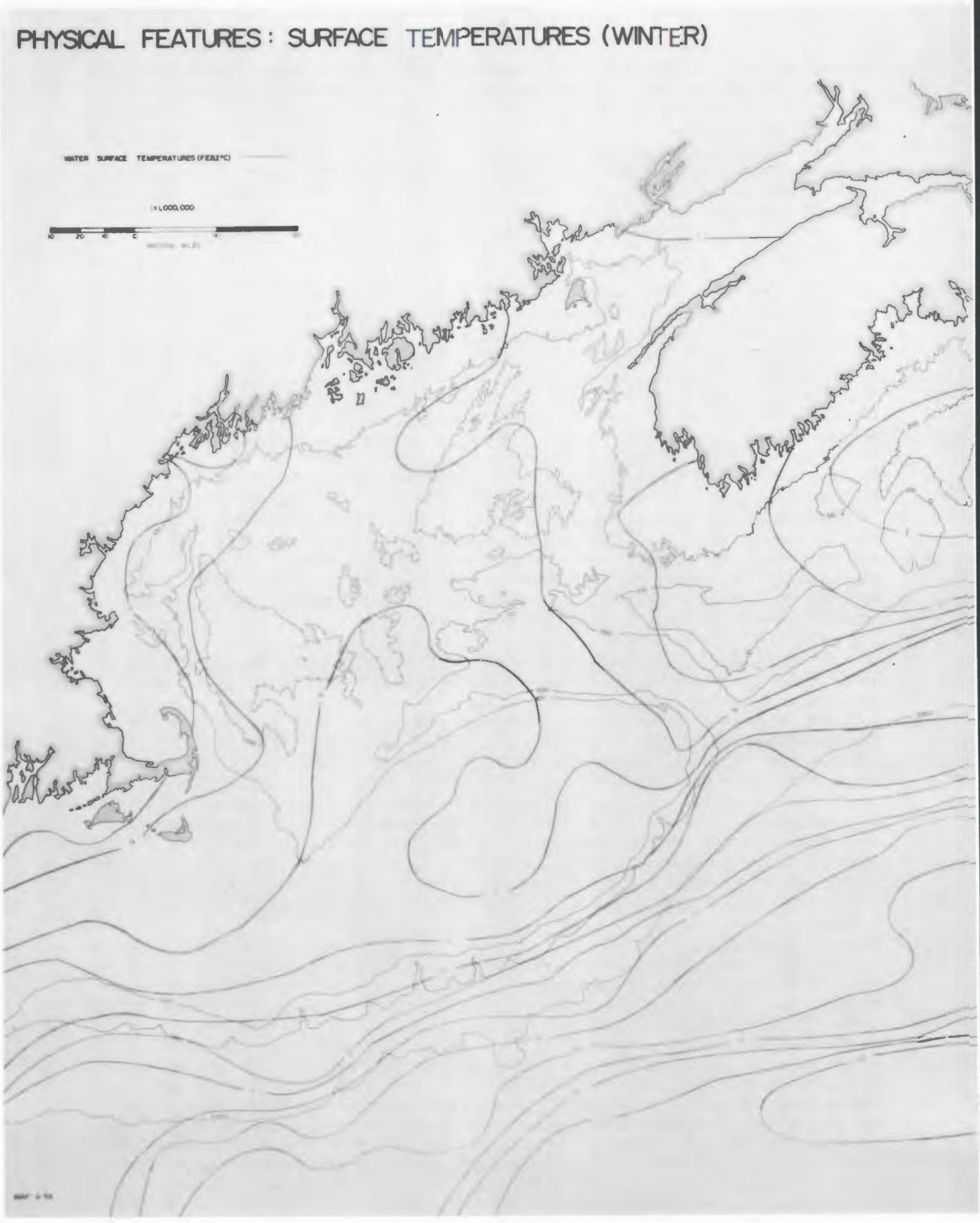
manuscript reports, statistical digests, and existing maps and charts, and on the opinions of scientists knowledgeable about various attributes of the region. In fact, some marine scientists display considerable skepticism towards mapping because many of the dynamics of current patterns or biological resources are so poorly interpreted by standard maps. Thus, it is essential to establish a good level of dialogue with scientists and much cross-checking of information before maps are produced. Example maps and some of the problems encountered in their production are described below.

Map Preparation

Despite past informal agreements which have resulted in much sharing of information between Canada and the United States, it is still common to find maps with information drawn to political boundaries despite ecological reasons for considering larger systems. The problem in general is greatest for coastal zone phenomena where attention is localized to specific provincial or state interests. An example of the problems encountered is the classification of the shoreline. No detailed map has ever been produced for the entire FMG region, although subsections are well documented. There are two types of inconsistencies found in the descriptions: (1) some incorporate both the intertidal zone and the backshore region into a single unit and (2) incompatible definitions, e.g. high cliffs, are defined in more than one way. Short of actually obtaining and interpreting aerial photographs for some areas, it is difficult to be as precise as desired. The alternative is to take a "lowest common denominator" approach and simplify classifications. This latter approach has been followed where data inconsistencies appear and additional literature review does not resolve the problem.

The information on physical processes and features such as bathymetry is relatively good and might be expected to create the least problems. An example map is the winter surface temperature distribution shown in Figure 2. The remarkable gradient in temperature from the offshore Gulf Stream to the cold water in the Gulf of Maine is apparent. From an ecological perspective this representation is inadequate if the information is to be used as a basis for interpreting dynamic biological processes. The January 1982 issue of the National Geographic magazine reproduces a satellite photograph demonstrating the complexity of temperature-related phenomena at any particular point in time and includes rings of low productivity water. Our "averaged" temperature map ignores these very transient rings of warm water which periodically form from the Gulf Stream and enter Georges Bank. These are considered to play a significant role in determining larval survival.

A more fundamental shortcoming in the map in Figure 2 is the fact that it represents only surface water conditions. The representation of three dimensional conditions throughout the year presents a major dilemma since many very complex maps might have to be generated. Furthermore, it would still not be clear how significant these maps would be in correlation with other physical, biological, or human-use phenomena. Thus we sought other features of the physical environment which may be of value in understanding variations in fish distribution, productivity, etc. An index developed by Garrett et al. (1978) which is based on tidal mixing appears to be the most appropriate to map. Certain values of the index indicate frontal zones. Where these have been sampled, nutrient levels, plankton productivity, and fish abundance levels are all high. A virtue of the index is that it can be computed for points throughout the FMG region.


PHYSICAL FEATURES: SURFACE TEMPERATURES (WINTER)
WATER SURFACE TEMPERATURES (FEB.) °C)
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10
20
10
0

Fig. 2.

The problem of data omission has already been noted. Unfortunately, once an error becomes a part of a map there is a chance that it will be further reproduced in various applications. Thus we attempt to cross-check information against original sources whenever an existing resource map is used as part of the data base. An example of the type of error encountered is on the scallop distribution map of the U.S. east-coast marine atlas of Ray et al. (1980). Our map of sea scallop distribution in FMG is shown in Figure 3. The best catches are on the northern half of Georges Bank. This area is shown as having no scallops in the NOAA-sponsored atlas.

The problems of representing human use of the FMG region present somewhat fewer theoretical obstacles than portraying some of the biological and physical features. However, there are still major problems in obtaining information and in selecting the most appropriate variables. One of the most straightforward maps to produce is the distribution of oil leases in the region (Figure 4). This map can be overlain with fish distribution and others in order to demonstrate areas of concern for multiple-use management.

Some of the more difficult data problems in portraying use patterns relate to fishing and fish-processing statistics and detailed data on pollution. Much of the information required likely is available within governmental files on both sides of the border. However, within Canada, information which is compiled by individual industrial plants and fishermen or processors is kept confidential. The aggregrated information made available is generally not adequate for mapping. In some cases (e.g., small offshore fishing vessels), there is reason to believe that official statistics may misrepresent important information (e.g., by counting fish catch from offshore banks as part of inshore catch). Access to independent data sources is very difficult due to the cost of studies and the inability to examine individual records.

For marine pollutants, a major problem is the poorly developed understanding of pathways and concentrations once the pollutants are discharged. Thus, even when it eventually can be produced, a map showing point-source discharges is of limited value. There is little agreement among scientists and managers on the significance of contaminants to such key areas within the system as the St. John River estuary and Georges Bank. It is not possible to map contaminant distributions for the whole FMG area as the data are too incomplete. In this situation the value of the atlas work will be to point out deficiencies in our knowledge in addition to the synthesis of what is known.

Future Directions

The FMG atlas is only one starting point for understanding resource and environmental issues. It will complement the many, more complex specific studies now underway in this region. It is said, for example, that, as a consequence of oil and gas studies and the increased interest in fisheries, knowledge of Georges Bank has more than doubled over the past five years. Thus, any overview effort eventually will be outpaced. This initial effort will help by focusing attention on data inconsistencies and gaps. It will set out hypotheses and a framework which can be further developed.

The relationship between resource atlases and standard works such as the National Atlas of Canada needs to be studied. There may be features which deserve to be considered in future editions of standard works.

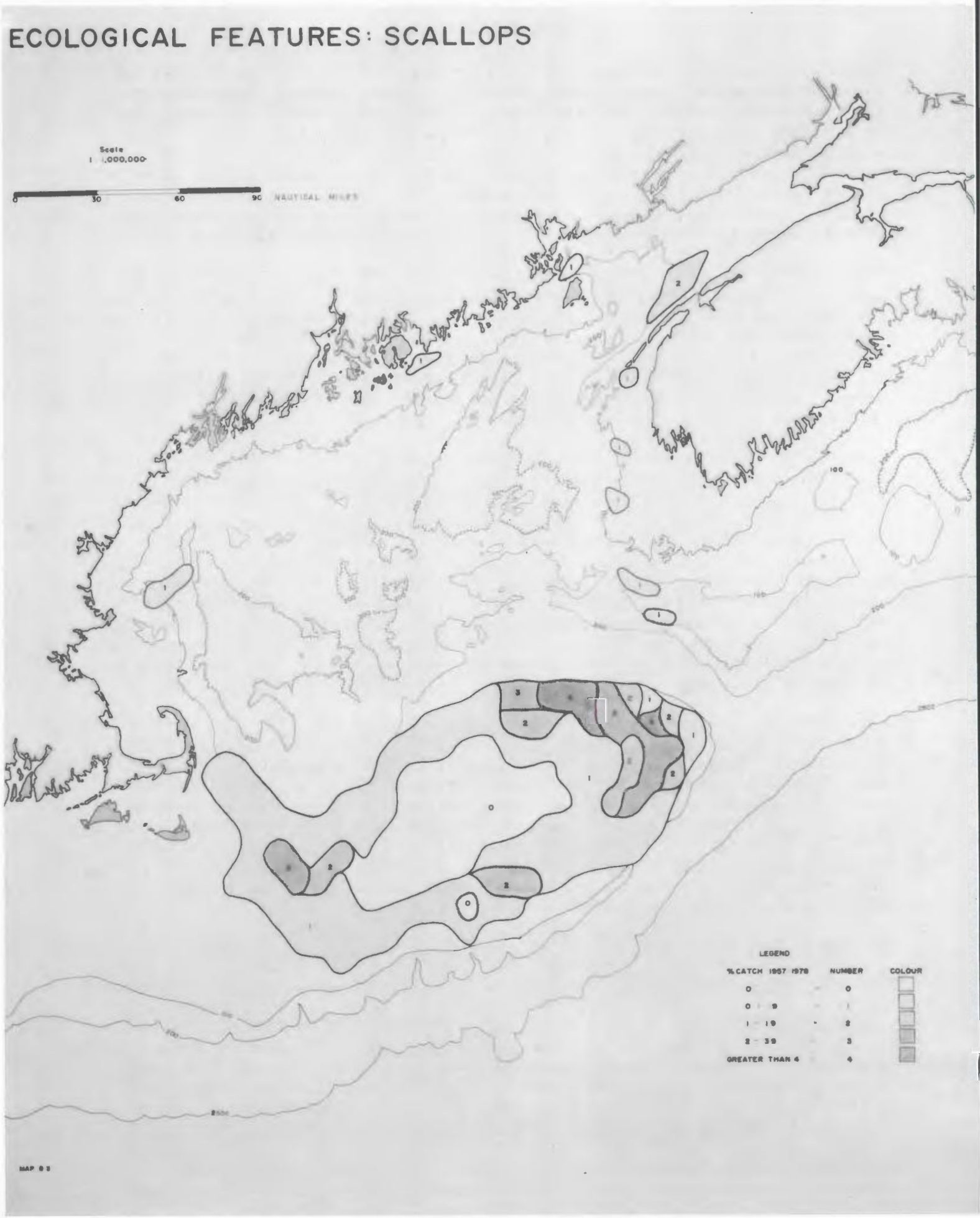
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Fig. 3.

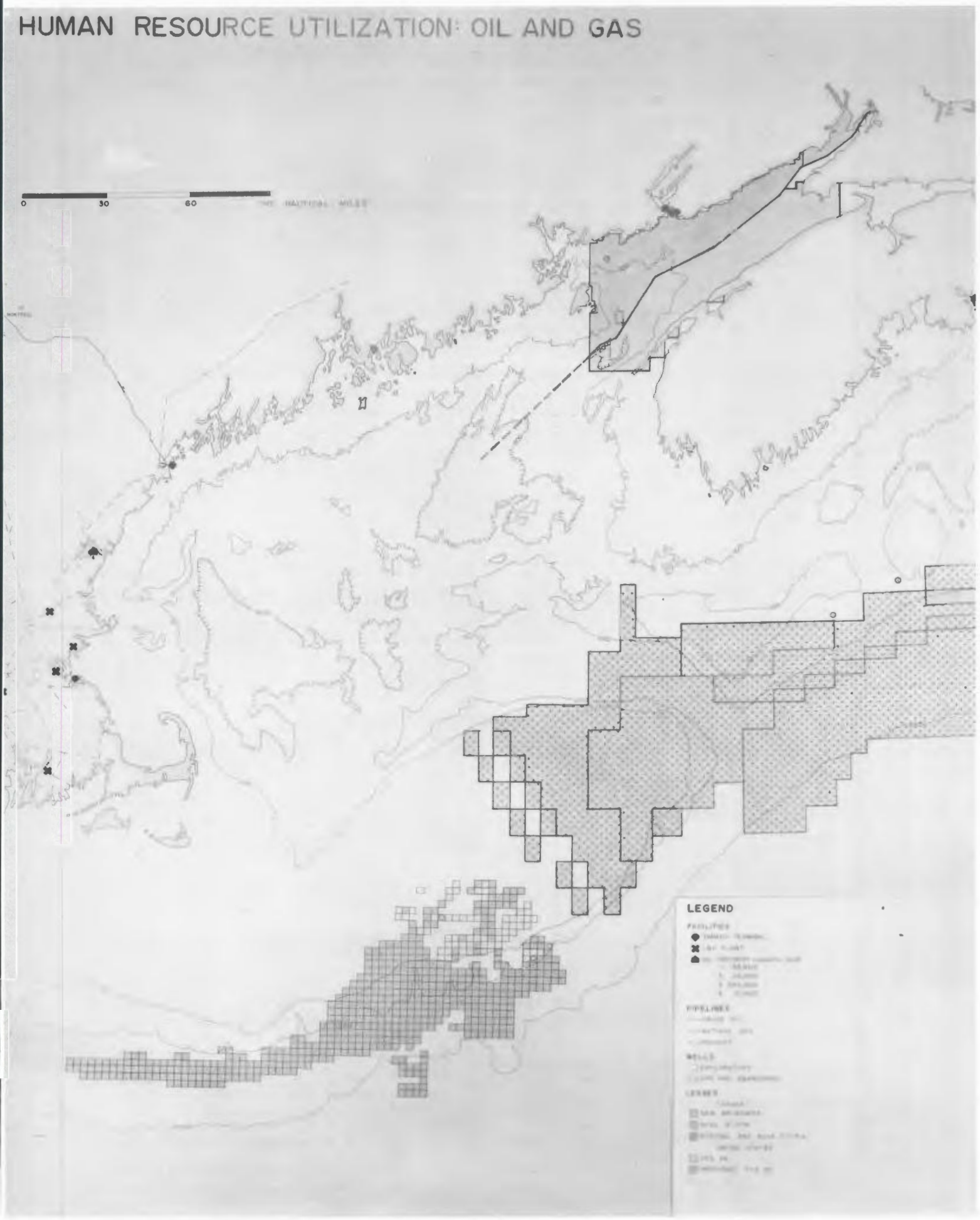

Fig. 4.

Now that computer grahics are available as a means of portraying complex spatial and temporal phenomena, one can question whether a later version of the FMG atlas might best be made available as a computer tape cassette. It would be a great advantage to present features such as seasonal changes in fish distribution or historical changes in distribution and abundance as a consequence of fishing pressure. It would be possible to demonstrate oil-spill trajectories for events in different seasons and to update information such as the dynamics of fish trade or coastal zone pollution control. In this form the atlas could be an effective tool for resource managers and serve particularly in training and policy-settling exercises, as suggested by Holling (1978).

The realities of ocean politics in this interesting marine region will work against full intergovernmental cooperation on resource and environmental management--at least until the boundary issue on Georges Bank is settled. Even then, disputes over fish stock allocation and possibly other issues such as oil refinery or tidal power development will diminish the prospects for full cooperative management efforts as attention is focused on current issues. It is with these thoughts in mind that we make our pitch for the longer-term insights which may emerge from marine regional studies. The atlas is fundamental to our follow-up studies which we hope will involve scientists, resource managers, and planners on both sides of the border.

Acknowledgements

The study team for this project includes Michael LeBlanc, Andre d'Entremont, Julie Hutchings, Peter Ricketts, and Peter Underwood. Their assistance and earlier work by Hal Mills and the late John Nolan are gratefully acknowledged. This study is supported through Project 4 of a negotiated grant of the SSHRCC to the Dalhousie Ocean Studies Programme.

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* * *

LOU SEBERT: ON HIS RETIREMENT

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Ottawa, Ontario

On November 10, 1981, his sixty-fifth birthday, Lou Sebert, one of the founding members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, retired from his position as Head, Mapping Coordination, Topographical Survey, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, after a long and varied career in Canadian cartography.

After studying engineering at university, Lou was employed as a mining engineer in Kirkland Lake and Sudbury before joining the armed forces during the Second World War. His career in cartography really began in 1948 when he joined the Canadian Army Survey Establishment as a topographical engineer. From 1948 to 1965 he served as a field surveyor, photogrammetrist, and cartographer on various series maps and as a program planner. Retiring in 1965 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Lou joined the Surveys and Mapping Branch, where he has worked in various capacities, mostly concerned with map design and map user requirements. For several years in the late 1960s, he was in charge of the departmental Map Library at Energy, Mines and Resources. It was, of course, during this period that the A.C.M.L. was formed and Lou's interest in the field of map librarianship was aroused, an interest he has never abondonned although his duties were less closely related in later years.

For many years, Lou has been actively involved in the Geography Section of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History. His knowledge of the Latin-American community and its needs combined with his interest in map librarianship in the 1970s when he produced a handbook for map librarians in Spanish, a book that has been well received by our colleagues in Latin America. Those of you active in the A.C.M.L. in the early 1970s may remember the unpublished handbook, prepared by A.C.M.L. members, which was the basis for the Spanish version.

Lou has managed to attend many of the A.C.M.L. conferences during the last fifteen years where he often delivered the annual report for the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and here he actively participated in the proceedings (both official and social).

Lou's knowledge of the history of Canadian surveying and mapping has always been shared willingly with others throughout the years. He has delivered countless lectures, written numerous papers, and served as contributing editor of The Canadian Cartographer since 1967. Most A.C.M.L. members are probably familiar with Lou's 1970 publication, Every Square Inch: The Story of Canadian Topographic Mapping and the series of articles on various topographic series in The Canadian Cartographer. Recently he collaborated with Norman Nicholson to publish The Maps of Canada: a guide to official maps, charts, atlases and gazetteers, 1981.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries has officially recognized Lou's contributions to map librarianship in Canada by naming him the second "honorary" member of the Association. This was announced at a wine and

cheese party given by the A.C.M.L. at the home of Heather Stevens on November 6, 1981. At that reception, a suitably inscribed copy of P.D.A. Harvey's The History of Topographical Maps: Symbols, Pictures and Surveys and a copy of the newly published Guide for a Small Map Collection were presented to Lou on behalf of A.C.M.L. members.

Although officially retired, Lou will remain very active in the field. As editor of The Canadian Surveyor, one of the organizers of the 1982 C.I.S. conference, and involved in numerous activities, he is a very busy man.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries extends best wishes for a long and happy retirement to Lou and his wife, Eileen.

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Director, National Map Collection
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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
15TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

AIR PHOTOGRAPHS: THEIR STORAGE AND ORGANIZATION

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Cartothèque
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During the A.C.M.L. Conference in Halifax this year I was a member of a panel that discussed the processing, storage, and use of air-photo collections in different institutional settings. My particular responsibility was to describe the situation at the University of Ottawa, as representing a fairly large collection of air photos within a university map library. The following is a précis of my remarks at that time. Selection policies and acquisition procedures were not on the agenda.

The Setting

Like most university map collections in Canada, the University of Ottawa Map Library began as an adjunct to the Geography Department. However, about ten years ago plans were begun for a new library building and at that time it was decided to integrate the Map Library within the formal library system and provide space and equipment for it in the new building. Beverly Chen, a former colleague of many A.C.M.L. members, was then in charge of the Map Library and she was able to influence thoroughly the new layout and choice of furniture and equipment.

All this planning activity took place on a once-off capital budget, part of the funding from the Province to the University as the latter was integrated into the system of public universities in Ontario. This background information is given to explain that the Map Library as now situated was well set up, furnished, and equipped from the start with provisions for growth built in. We have not yet added any major item of equipment or furniture for the air-photo collection at least; some recent weeding of the collection has freed several dozen storage boxes.

The air-photo collection with its ancillary furniture and equipment occupies about one-fifth of the floor space of the public map room. At last count the collection contained about 238,000 items. All this material is housed in metal photo storage boxes on normal metal book stacks. There are three large working tables nearby with three mirror stereoscopes permanently in place. Three and a half twenty-drawer map cabinets house the map indexes to the collection and a small catalogue drawer unit houses the card-index; these indexes will be discussed below. The tops of the map cabinets are protected by sheets of corkboard against scratches from the metal storage boxes when they are taken down for use.

The Map Library has a staff of six: two librarians, two technicians, a secretary, and a circulation clerk.

We can easily reach the National Air Photo Library by phone or visit.

Reception of the Air Photos

New material is added to the collection by purchase and by gift. In the latter instance I always make it clear to the donor that I may decide not to keep duplicate or damaged items or material obviously irrelevant to our collections policy. I explain that any material unwanted by me will not be destroyed but directed elsewhere to a more suitable home. Donors also get formal letters of thanks. In the past few years we have received severalthousand excellent and appropriate air-photos as gifts, more than we have ordered and bought on our budget. We take care of our relationship with these donors.

All new material is then sorted into sets by flight number and then by portrait number. Each set is entered in our accession book and then the reverse of each photo is stamped. Our stamp includes the name of our library and institution and the accession date. We have noted recently a certain difficulty in stamping which seems to relate to the finish of the photos. We now have to spread out the stamped photos in a single layer until they dry to avoid smudging.

Second-hand photos are cleaned at this point if they require attention.

Indexing the Air Photos

The set of newly arrived, stamped and accessioned photos are next given to the technician specializing in this material for him to take care of the indexing of each set. Our library has three kinds of indexes and all new material must be entered on each.

The first index is probably familiar to all readers; we refer to them as map-indexes. They are copies of NTS sheets with flight lines drawn in and identified and with the centre of every fifth photo indicated and numbered. The originals are usually prepared by the government agency responsible for the flight and copies may be bought. We store these in map cabinets by NTS number, then specific index number: "A", "B", "C" and so forth.

The second index is our information card-index which is kept in the catalogue drawer unit. Information about each flight for which we have photos is entered on a prepared form card. The information includes the flight number, the date of the flight, the altitude of the plane, the focal length of the lens of the camera, camera type, company and contract number, NTS, and the number(s) of the map index(es) for the complete flight. It also includes a statement of our holdings as we do not necessarily have complete coverage of each flight. These index cards are filed by agency and then by flight number. We consider the information on these cards to be essential to our clients for proper use of our material.

The third index is a very casual affair. We have three or four large maps of Canada. On them we have roughed-in the extent of our coverage taken at different altitudes. These indexes are usually to be found lying about on the top of the map-index cabinets. They are mainly used by students and professors in the planning of projects. I consult them on occasion for a general overview of the collection when planning acquisitions.

When the air-photo technician receives the sets of newly arrived material he goes first to the information card-index to see if we already have a card for the flight. If we do have a card he adds the new portrait numbers to our holdings and notes the number of the NTS map-index for the portraits. He then goes to the map-index drawers to look for the appropriate map-index. If we have it, he, or another staff member, inks in the dots corresponding to the new material. If we do not have the appropriate map-index he asks to have one ordered and carries out this procedure when it arrives.

If we do not have an information card, preparatory to making one, he either phones N.A.P.L. for the necessary facts or makes a note of the flight, to be searched with others at the N.A.P.L. one noon hour or Friday afternoon. The advantages of living in Ottawa are immediately apparent.

This same technician keeps the casual index up-to-date.

Storing the Air Photos

As noted above, our photos are stored in metal boxes ranged on normal book shelves. Federal government photos are kept separate from provincial photos and within each group the boxes are ranged according to flight numbers. There are usually several flights per box and holdings are listed on a card inserted in a label holder on the outside of the box. Inside the box, each flight is separated from its neighbours by a piece of stiff cardboard taller than the photos. The flight number is written on these cardboards. In addition to identifying the photos, the cardboard helps somewhat to prevent the photos from curling.

Loan of Air Photos

All photos in this collection may be borrowed except for certain items put on reserve by professors for a designated length of time. Our Map Library has a ceiling of twelve items permitted to be borrowed at a time. We count four air photos as one item as a general rule. However we make special arrangements when necessary with staff and students working with larger numbers of photos. In general, we try not to be overly bureaucratic in managing this material as we are well aware of how the photos are used. Renewal is possible by telephone and professors may sign out items for a semester.

Each group of photos loaned is put in an envelope stiffened with a sheet of cardboard, or, if more numerous, in a box. Shipping boxes are kept for this purpose. We include with each loan a short bilingual note about the care and handling of photos while in use.

When photos are returned they are routinely counted, checked for condition,and returned to their storage boxes.

Special Collections

We have four special teaching collections of air photos, selected to illustruate geomorphological and geological features in Canada and the U.S.A. These are kept apart and the photos are filed according to the text accompanying them. These collections are amongst our most heavily used material. The labels on their boxes are in different colours to distinguish them readily.

It might be appropriate to add here that it is also useful for teaching purposes to develop a collection of examples of different kinds of photos, different film, photos of the same place at different seasons, and so Some forth.

Some General Remarks

It is possible to make thorough use of air photos and still not damage them --numerous professors and students accomplish this all the time, others are more heavy-handed. We make sure that our clients know that we care about condition; we keep the photos in good order and we routinely advise clients about what not to do as the photos go out on loan. This way it is easier to claim for damage if and when necessary, but we prefer a preventative stance.

We are fortunate in having a reference collection of books in the Map Library. It includes texts on airphotos and photo interpretation ranging from the rather elementary to quite advanced. These are frequently consulted by students as they work on photo-related projects and I cannot imagine functioning without them. We keep the formula for calculating scale prominently posted in two languages. As well, we keep on hand a file box full of illustrated catalogues of photogrammetrical instruments and equipment. They are occasionally consulted by a curious student. We receive several periodicals related to air photos and their use.

Un-indexed collections are almost useless, so before you accept gifts query the availability of copies of prepared indexes. Making a map index from scratch can be done but it is enormously time consuming if the area covered is not well known or the flight readily identifiable. Gifts of photos of many widely scattered sites, not always even in stereo pairs, should be thoughtfully considered before acceptance. Members of the Geography Department of this university have been very helpful to me when faced with such decisions.

Conclusion

In describing the situation here at the University of Ottawa I do not want to suggest that this is the only way to house and control a collection of air photos. Obviously our situation here in Ottawa, our origins and organization have conditioned our ways of doing things. Metal storage boxes and so forth are fine to have, but many libraries could easily substitute acid-free cardboard boxes for these, or use even less formal storage. Filing arrangements other than by agency and flight number exist elsewhere, though I will state that I prefer this latter logic for a collection our size.

The quality of a collection and service to clients will never be determined by storage boxes or shelf arrangements, nor by sheer numbers. Obviously, the former are determined by the quality and pertinence of the material collected, the quality of the indexing, and the knowledge of the staff handling the material.

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
15TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

A.C.M.L. SURVEY OF CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

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In the last few years as I have become more and more involved with cartographic archives, I have become increasingly aware of a great void. Very little has been written on the subject by either archivists or librarians, and what little has been written has focussed on government records. Everyone appears to assume cartographic archives are being looked after, but are they? How, and by whom?

From informal discussions I have had over the years with both map librarians and archivists in Canada and the United States, I had the impression that very little was being done below the provincial or state government level. At a recent seminar of provincial and territorial cartographic archivists at the National Map Collection, some expressed the fear that if all cartographic archivists in Canada were invited the government archivists would be outnumbered by people from the universities. I felt it was time to find out what the actual situation is on Canadian campuses.

In 1979-80, the Association of Canadian Archivists conducted a survey of Canadian university archives. Two members of the committee allowed me to look at the computerized returns to the questionnaires. There was not one reference on the questionnaire to graphic archives such as maps, plans, charts, architectural and engineering drawings, or the like, although nearly every other type of archival record was covered. Out of fifty responses, four stated under the heading "other" that they collected maps and plans, and three admitted to architectural plans only. Two universities that I know collect maps did not mention them at all. When this neglect was mentioned to the two members of the survey committee, one said it had not occurred to him as he does not collect maps, and that the A.C.M.L. is for maps, and the other said it slipped her mind because, although her archives does collect maps, she does not handle them personally. Both said they would be pleased if I would correct their oversight and do a follow-up survey. The A.C.M.L. directors agreed to sponsor such a survey.

At the beginning of March, questionnaires were sent to the fifty-six universities and colleges that had been covered by the A.C.A. survey, stating that this was a follow-up of the A.C.A. survey authorized by A.C.M.L. and requesting the archivist to pass on the questionnaire to the map librarian if all maps were sent to the latter. The deadline given was April 20. By May 15 replies had been received from forty-two universities, with responses from two or three divisions of three universities. Since then, one more university has been heard from.

As it was necessary to get the questionnaire out and back within two months, it was kept to a single page, with most questions of a yes/no

nature. Unfortunately, due to speed and brevity, some of the questions and answers are ambiguous. Stamped, self-addressed envelopes were enclosed to encourage replies. The questionnaire was divided into five parts covering acquisition, retention, storage, provenance, and access.

A preliminary question queried the administrative status of the archives in the university. Fifteen university archives are independent units under the president or some other official in the university administration. Sixteen archives are administrative divisions within the university library, while ten are a part of a library division, such as Special Collections or Rare Books. Five replies came from map librarians.

The first question was, "Does your archives collect maps?" Of forty-three replies, twenty-seven said "yes," and four more said "no" but answered the remainder of the question "yes." Six categories of maps and plans which might be found in a university archives are: campus maps; architectural plans of university buildings; maps produced by departments; publications of faculty; maps accompanying records; and maps accompanying papers of faculty. Space was left for comments. Twenty-six collect campus plans; twenty-seven, architectural plans; twenty-one, departmental maps (two specified the geography department only); twenty-three collect faculty publications; twenty-seven, maps with faculty papers. Several qualified their responses, stating that they did not actively collect cartographic archives but keep any they receive.

Question two was: "How are maps handled?" Four transfer all maps to the map library and eighteen transfer some maps (seven, nonarchival; two, duplicates; one, printed maps; one, general maps; one, non-architectural maps and plans; two, post-1900 maps). Twenty-one do not transfer maps. One archives keeps only very old, rare or fragile maps, while another said maps would be transferred only for preservation or research use. Twenty transfer maps to a map library, two of which are in geography departments; two more said simply, geography department. Presumably they mean a map collection in the department. Only seven make a record of transfers, while eleven admitted that they did not. When asked if users are referred to the department to which maps were transferred, three said "no" and eighteen said "yes." In all probability the latter is an automatic referral in case there may be maps, as only seven have a record of what was transferred. In response to the question, "Are users of maps referred to related records?," sixteen said "yes," three said "no," and one said "unknown." In the matter of recording transfers, one wonders if it would make a difference if the item being transferred were something else such as a book, a photograph, or an artifact.

The third question was concerned with storage: "If maps are retained in the archives, how are they stored?" Nine leave maps in the record boxes with the related textual records, nine do not, and two leave some, presumably those small enough to fit without folding. Four are lucky enough not to have to store any maps in rolls, while sixteen store some that way, and one stores all maps in rolls. Twenty-four use horizontal cabinets, and four use vertical cabinets (only one is a map library). Other methods of storing maps include boxes (four archives), special cases (one), portfolios (one), and shelves (one). One states that it "depends on size, condition, expected use rate, and equipment available," and another that maps are kept "as they are received." Twenty keep maps from one collection together as a collection, while three, all archives, do not. In defining what categories of maps would be separated from a textual

collection, ten said all maps; two said rolled maps, (one, rolled maps only); four, oversize maps (one, oversize only); ten separate files of maps, while one separates only files of maps. Nine separate loose maps; four, oversize maps (one, oversize only). Further information could be gathered on methods of handling and storing maps in archives.

The fourth question concerns provenance, the guiding principle of archives: "How is provenance maintained? How do you know where a map in your collection came from, and what records came with it?" Fourteen maintain provenance by storing maps as a collection, twenty by means of inventories, eleven by cross-referencing (a term which should be defined), and three by other means -- a location file, a KWOC index, and "self-explanatory." Seventeen archives used two or more means for maintaining provenance, eight use one method, and seven have no means.

The last section asks: "How can users gain access to maps?" Twenty use the traditional inventory to the individual record or manuscript collection. Five have a guide to map collections, and a sixth has one in preparation. Three have entries for archival collections in a map card catalogue, while nine have catalogues of maps in collections, and a tenth is planning one. One says the maps are not listed, while another says "I don't believe there is access to them." Nine collections are classified, three of which are map libraries (one uses Library of Congress, one, Boggs and Lewis, and the third is at present using Boggs and Lewis but will be changing to LC). One archives uses the Public Archives of Canada classification. Another archives, which specializes in architectural records, uses the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada system. One uses a decimal system but did not specify which. Two use an accession number rather than a classification system. Five use AACR 2, two combined with ISBD(CM), while four use their own system. The archives using the PAC classification uses the PAC catalogue cards as well but has simplified them. Two archives have computer catalogues. One uses CODOC for all the pictorial material in the archives, and includes maps. The other lists maps by area on the computer catalogue of maps in the map library. A third archives hopes to index maps on SPINDEX or some similar system.

It is difficult to draw concrete conslusions from this survey. As was stated earlier in this report, because of the shortage of time, some of the questions were not stated as well as they might have been. In some cases, it is not clear whether the respondent is replying to all questions for the archives or for the map library, or if there is a mixture of both. Some of the terminology needs defining. Many archivists do not recognize the inclusive meaning of "map." Some do not regard architectural plans as something which might be included in cartographic records. Campus maps or plans appear to be in a grey area. Some call them plans and keep them in the archives, while others appear to class them as maps and banish them to the map library. In some cases, the archives will keep anything received, but the map library does the active collecting.

One archivist said that until now, all media in a collection were kept together, but the time has come when it will be separated and stored by media. The maps will be the first items separated. He says he is looking forward to this survey report to determine how to handle his maps.

Further questions should be asked. Two of the replies received appeared to be from historical map collections rather than cartographic archives. Perhaps an historical map collection was acquired with a manuscript

collection, but this is not indicated and the collection appears to be treated as a map collection rather than an archival one. No information was gathered regarding staffing, space, budget, or type of equipment used. Three archives use vertical cabinets. It would be interesting to know what types of vertical cabinets are used, the reasons for choosing them, and what steps are taken to protect the maps stored in them. Four use boxes, one uses portfolios, and one has "special cases" made. What kind of boxes are used? Are they acid-free? Where are they obtained? What are the "special cases" like? Is more than one map stored in a box or case? Are the rolled maps protected? How? Are maps in horizontal cases in folders? What kind? More than one per folder?

With regard to access, several questions could be asked. The term "inventory" has a definite meaning, but it has been used loosely to cover a variety of finding aids ranging from simple lists, to detailed guides to a collection or a subject covering several collections. What is meant by "cross-referencing?" Is it the same thing to all eleven respondents? What type of guides to map collections are available?

Do the respondents understand the difference between libraries and archives, and the meaning and importance of maintaining provenance? What kind of records are made when a collection is acquired? Is any record maintained of parts of the acquisition not retained with the collection? If so, what is recorded and where is the information kept?

The A.C.A. survey did ask for information about staffing in university archives. In many cases, the replies are not clear, especially when the archives is a part of another library division.

In conclusion, I recommend that A.C.M.L. follow through on this survey. It may be desirable to do a joint survey with A.C.A. The results of this survey appear to indicate a confused situation. A number of archivists do not seem to recognize that they have cartographic records. On the other hand, at least a couple of respondents appear to confuse an historical map collection with a cartographic archives. While few archivists treat a map as a map, fewer map librarians treat a cartographic record as an archival document. The archivists appear to regard A.C.M.L. as responsible for cartographic archives as well as maps. A.C.M.L. has become recognized nationally and internationally as the voice of the map custodians in Canada, including librarians and archivists. Much has been done to improve the lot of the map librarian, whether from a current or an historical collection. Perhaps it is time to turn our attention to cartographic archives as well.

APPENDIX 1

A.C.M.L. SURVEY OF CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES IN UNIVERSITIES--SUMMARY

Position of archives in university

Independent: 15, Part of Library: 16, Part of Division: 10

1. Does your archives collect maps? Yes: 27, No: 16

a) Campus maps: 26
b) Architectural plans: 27
c) Maps by depts: 21
d) Maps by faculty: 23
e) Maps with records: 27
f) Maps with faculty papers: 25

2. How are maps handled?

a) Are maps transferred? All: 4, Some: 18, None: 21
b) What is transferred? Non-archival: 7, Duplicate: 2, Other 4
c) Where sent? Map library: 20, Other: 2
d) Are transfer records made? Yes: 7, No: 11
e) Are users referred to other dept? Yes: 18, No: 3
f) Are map users referred to related records? Yes: 16, No: 3

3. How are archival maps stored?

a) Record boxes Yes: 9, No: 9, Some: 2
b) Rolls Yes: 11, No: 4, Some: 5
c) Horizontal cabinets: 24, Vertical cabinets: 4
d) Other: Boxes: 4, Portfolios/cases: 2, Other: 4

If maps are separated from records, are they stored as a collection? Yes: 20, No: 3

What maps are separated? All: 10, Rolls: 2, Loose: 9, Files of maps: 10, Oversize: 4

4. How is provenance maintained?

a) By storing as a collection: 14
b) By inventories: 15
c) By cross-referencing: 11
d) Other: 3

5. How can users gain access to maps?

a) Inventory to record/ms. group: 20
b) Guide to map collections: 5
c) Entries for archival collections in map card catalogue: 3
d) Catalogue of maps in collections: 9

Is there a classified approach? Yes: 9, No: 11

What system is used? LC/B&L/PAC 5, Own: 3, Other: 2, None: 2

What cataloguing system is used? ISBD: 2, AACR 2: 5, Own: 4, Computer: 3

* * *

ERRATA

The Bulletin regrets the errors which occur in the item entitled A.C.M.L. Response to Ruggles' Report, which begins on page 19 of Bulletin 41. These errors are entirely the fault of the editor.

Beginning at the top of page 22, the following text should be inserted:

> procedures. The A.C.M.L. therefore disagrees with Recommendation 9 as stated, and recommends instead that the Federation become a legally incorporated entity.
>
> Additionally, the Association considers that many of the recommendations concerning the structure of the proposed Federation (Rec. 9-13, 16-23), its objectives, officers, election procedures, committees/working groups, etc., need further clarification. The A.C.M.L. proposes that these matters should be worked out in detail by a Constitution Committee. The A.C.M.L. recommends that the N.C.C. should immediately constitute such a committee, imposing upon it a fairly strict timetable, and charge it with the following tasks:
>
> (i) consultation with a lawyer who would supervise the stages in the establishment of the Federation;
>
> (ii) preparation of a comprehensive statement of the objectives of the Federation; and
>
> (iii) preparation, under legal guidance, of a constitution and bylaws for the Federation.

The first fifteen lines on page 22, beginning with the words "Council of the Federation with full voting rights" and ending with the words "but should become a Federation project at some later date," should be deleted.

Editor

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RECENT ACQUISITIONS

compiled by Karen Finn
University of Ottawa Map Library
Morisset Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Contributors: GSC - Geological Survey of Canada Map Library
OOU - University of Ottawa Map Library
UT - University of Toronto Map Library

WORLD - Maps

OOU Sedimentary basins of the world / Bill St. John. - Scale 1:40,000,000. - Tulsa, Okla. : The American Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1980.
1 map + report.

UT World map of natural hazards / cartography by Kartographisches Institut H. Fleishmann. - Scale 1:30,000,000 ; Miller's Modified Mercator proj. (W180°--E180°/N90°--S60°). - Munchener Ruckversicherungs Gesellschaft, 1978.
1 map : col. ; 61x118 cm. on sheet 86x122 cm + text, 49 p.

GSC Soil map of the world = Carte mondiale des sols = Mapa mundial de suelos / FAO-Unesco. - Scale 1:5,000,000. - Paris, 1971-

AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

OOU 1:250,000 Geological Series Republic of South Africa. - Scale 1:250,000. - South Africa : Dept. of Mineral and Energy Affairs, 1981.

OOU Geological map of the Republic of South Africa and the kingdoms of Lesotho and Swaziland. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Pretoria : Dept. of Mines, 1970.
1 map in 4 sections

UT Soweto. Lenasia. Eldorado Park / compiled and produced by Map Studio Productions (Pty) Limited. - Scale 1:21,400. - Johannesburg, Cape Town : Map Studio Productions (Pty) Ltd., [1979?].
1 map : col. ; 72x74 cm. folded to 20x13 cm + text.

TUNISIA

OOU Tunisia. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Bern : Kummerly and Frey, n.d.

ASIA - Maps

AFGHANISTAN

OOU Afghanistan. - Scale 1:2,500,000. - Washington, D.C. : Central Intelligence Agency, 1980.

INDIA

OOU Palni Hills, India : carte des formations végétales à l'aide de l'image satellite / par M.F. Bellan. - Echelle 1:250,000. - France : Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1980.
1 map + index. - (Institut de la Carte International du Tapis Végétal).

JAPAN

GSC Marine geology map series. - Scales vary. - Kawasaki, 1975- maps. - (Geological Survey of Japan).
Holdings: No. 16, Sedimentological map off Mombetsu. Scale. - 1:200,000, 1981.

PAKISTAN

OOU Baluchistan. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - 4th ed. - Rawalpindi : Surveys of Pakistan, 1981.
1 map in 2 sections.

OOU North-west frontier province. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - 8th ed. - Rawalpindi : Surveys of Pakistan, 1979.

OOU Sind. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - 3rd ed. - Rawalpindi : Surveys of Pakistan, 1981.

THAILAND

OOU Agro bio-environmental chart of Thailand. - Scale 1:1,500,000. - Tokyo : National Institute of Resources, Science and Technology Agency, 1977.
maps.
Contents: Climatic, geomorphological, soil, land use, agricultural, and forest resources maps.

YEMEN

UT Geological map of the Yemen Arab Republic (Sana) / by Maurice J. Grolier and William C. Overstreet ; prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Central Planning Organization. - Scale 1:500,000 ; Universal Transverse Mercator proj. (E42°30'--E46°30'/N17°45'--N12°30'). - Reston, Va. : United Stares Geological Survey, 1978.
1 map : col. ; 116 x 86 cm. on sheet 133 x 107 cm - (Miscellaneous Investigations Series ; Map I-1143B).

EUROPE - Maps

FINLAND

OOU Suomen kalliopera : prequaternary rocks of Finland / Geological Survey of Finland. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - New York : Geologic Map Service, Telberg Book Corp., 1981.

FRANCE

OOU Carte de la végétation. - Echelle 1:2,000,000. - France : Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. - 19--.
-- maps.
Holdings: No. 8 Abeville 1970; No. 54 Grenoble 1978; No. 59 Le Puy, 1951; No. 67 Digné 1970; No. 73 Carcassonne, 1964.

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)

GSC International quaternary map of Europe = Carte internationale du quaternaire de l'Europe = Mezhduarodnaia karta Chetvertichnykh otlozhenii Europy / compiled by Bundesanstalt fur Geowissenchaffen und Rohstoffe, in cooperation with INQUA - Commission for the International Quaternary Map of Europe. - Scale 1:250,000. - Hanover, 19--.
--maps.
Holdings : sheets No. 1-8.

GREECE

GSC Geological map of Greece. - Scale 1:50,000. - Greece : Institut of Geological and Mining Research, 19--.
--maps.
Holdings : several sheets.

GREAT BRITAIN

OOU Gough map of Great Britain (1360) facsimile map. - Oxford : Bodleian Library, 1970.
1 facsimile map + report.

SOVIET UNION

UT Map of Ukraine or Cossackial / by Christoph Weigel. - Scale ca 1:4,700,000. - Toronto : Andrew Gregorovich, 1975.
1 map : 32 x 38 cm.
Facsimile of original map in the library of E. Kurdydyk "Ukrania seu Cusacoria Regiv Walachia item Moldavia et Tartaria Minar," published in Nuremberg ca 1720.

UT Reported occurences of platinum in the U.S.S.R. / compiled by Alison B. Till and Norman J. Page. - Scale 1:7,500,000 (E9° --W165°/N85°--N25°). - Reston, Va. : United States Geological Survey, 1979.
1 map ; 74 x 115 cm + text. - (Miscellaneous Field Studies ; Map MF 1071).

NORTH AMERICA - Maps

CANADA

GSC Economic geology series. Scales vary. Yellowknife: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 19--.
___ maps
Holdings EGS 1981-4 Geology of the Heninga Turquetil, Carr Lakes area, North West Territories. Scale 1:31,680. - 1981.
EGS 1981-5 Geology of the Pointless Island map area. Scale 1:30,000. - 1981.

UT Sensitivity of bedrock and derived soils to acid precipitation, South-Central and Southeastern Canada = Sensibilité de la roche en place et des sols dérivés aux précipitations acides, Centre-sud et sudest du Canada / W.W. Shilts ... [et al]. Ottawa: Geological Survey of Canada, 1981.

Anticosti Island

OOU Carte géologique de l'Ile d'Anticosti. - Echelle 1:100,000. - Québec: Ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources, 1981.
1 carte en 4 parties.

British Columbia

OOU British Columbia land capability for wildlife [and] waterfowl. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Ottawa: Environment Canada. Lands Directorate, 1976.
1 map in 2 sections
(Land Inventory Series).

Manitoba

GSC Surficial geological map of Manitoba. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Manitoba: Mineral Resources Division, 1981.
1 map
Map 81-1

Ontario

GSC Susceptibility of ground water to contamination, St. Thomas sheet (West half). - Scale 1:50,000. - Ontario: Water Resources Branch, 1981.
Map S101.

Quebec

OOU Experimental colour compilation (VFL Electromagnetic Total Field), Val d'Or, Québec. - Scale 1:50,000. - Ottawa: Geological Survey of Canada, 1981.
4 maps.

Saskatchewan

UT Highway construction 1980, [Saskatchewan] / Saskatchewan. Highways and Transportation. - Scale [ca 1:2,225,000]. - Regina : Saskatchewan Highways and Transportation, 1980.
1 map: on sheet 46 x 41 cm folded to 23 x 11 cm.

UNITED STATES

GSC Geological map of Eastern Great Basin of Nevada and Utah / compiled and edited by Eugene L. Howard. Denver, Colorado: Terra Scan Group, Ltd., 1978.

Alaska

OOU Surficial geology of Alaska / Thor. N.V. Karlstrom ... [et al]. - Scale 1:1,584,000. - Fairbanks: United States Geological Survey, 1964.

Arizona

UT Drainage map of Arizona showing perennial streams and some important wetlands / compiled by D.E. Brown, N.B. Carmony and R.M. Turner. - Scale ca 1:1,000,000. - Phoenix, Arizona: Arizona Game and Fish Department, 1978.
1 map: col.; 76 x 57 cm.

Nevada

UT Geological map of Nevada / compiled by John H. Stewart and John Carlson; prepared by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. - Scale 1:500,000; Lambert Conformal Conic projection. Reston, Va.: United States Geological Survey, 1978.
1 map: col.; 162 x 107 cm.

Texas

GSC Geologic atlas of Texas / University of Texas. Bureau of Economic Geology. - Scale 1:250,000. - Texas : University of Texas, Bureau of Economic Geology, 19--.
___ maps

CENTRAL AMERICA - Maps

OOU Amérique centrale. - Echelle 1:5,000,000. - Bern: Kummerly and Frey, n.d.

SOUTH AMERICA - Maps

ARGENTINA

UT Argentine continental margin: Argentine Basin, North Scotia Ridge, Falkland Plateau / Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory; Philip D. Rabinowitz... [et al.] ; compiled under sponsorship of National Science Foundation Office of I.D.O.E. - Scale [ca 1:2,750,000]; Mercator projection. (W75°--W30°/S35°--S57°) Tulsa, Oklahoma: American Association of Petroleum Geologists, ca 1977-1978.
4 maps; col. ; 85 x 117 cm on sheet 90 x 145 cm or smaller.

PERU

GSC Carta geologica del Peru. Scale 1:100,000. Lima, Peru: Instituto Geologico Minero y Metalurgico, 19--.
___ maps.
Holdings: 15-f Casamarca 1967, 15-g San Marcos 1968; 16-g Cojabamba 1969.

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

OOU Geomorphology of the Officier Bassin, Western Australia / drawn by D.M. Pillinger and I.T. Lamberts. Prelimin. ed. - Scale 1:1,000,000; Lambert Conformal Conic proj. Canberra: Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, 1977.

NEW ZEALAND

Coastal chart series. Scales vary. Wellington: New Zealand Oceanographic Institute, 19-
___ maps.
Holdings: Cook Strait Bathymetry. - Scale 1:200,000; Cook Strait Sediments. - Scale 1:200,000; Ellesmere Bathymetry. - Scale 1:200,000; Ellesmere Sediments. - Scale 1:200,000; Jackson Bathymetry Scale. - 1:200,000.

OCEANS - Maps

ATLANTIC OCEAN

UT Slope map: a major submarine slide on the U.S. Atlantic continental slope east of Cape May / Richard H. Bennett... [et al.]. - Scale 1:20,000; Mercator proj. (W73°25'--W73°17' /N38°25'--N38°18'). Miami, Fla.: Marine Geotechnical Program, Marine Geology and Geophysics Laboratory, Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories, NOAA, 1978.
1 map: col; 68 x 62 cm on sheet 82 x 101 cm.

OOU Atlantic coast plain geomorphology illustrated by computer-generated block diagrams / by Blake W. Blackweldes and Thomas G. Cronin. Reston, Va: United States Geological Survey, 1982. (Miscellaneous Field Studies MF-1242).

WORLD - Atlases

OOU World atlas of geology and mineral deposits / Duncan R. Derry. London: Mining Journal Books, 1980.
ISBN 0900117222.

AFRICA - Atlases

IVORY COAST

OOU Atlas de la Côte d'Ivoire / Pierre Vennetier. Paris: Editions Jeune Afrique, 1978.

MALAWI

UT Maps and surveys of Malawi / C.G.C. Martin. Rotterdam: Balkema, 1980.

ASIA - Atlases

INDIA

OOU A series of early printed maps of India (facsimile) / collected by Susan Gole. Calcutta: Jaya Prints, 1980.

UT Catalogue of the historical maps of the Survey of India, 1700-1900/ editor S.N. Prasad. New Delhi: National Archives of India, [preface 1975].

EUROPE - Atlases

GREAT BRITAIN

UT Local maps of Derbyshire to 1770: an inventory and introduction / Harold Nichols. Matlock: Derbyshire Library Service, Country Offices, 1980.

LUXEMBOURG

OOU Luxembourg en cartes et photos aériennes = Luxemburg in karte und luftbild / von Guy Schmit und Bernd Wiese. Luxembourg, 1981.

NORTH AMERICA - Atlases

OOU The mapping of America / Seymour I. Schwartz and Ralph E. Ehrenberg. N.Y.: Harry N. Abrams, 1980.

CANADA

Ontario

OOU Atlas de l'Ontario francais / Gaétan Vallières, Marcien Villemure. Montréal: Editions Etudes vivantes, 1981.
ISBN 2760700585

OOU Toronto planning atlas: computer drawn maps of planning indicators
UT for Metropolitan Toronto / City of Toronto Planning and Development Department, Policy of Research Division; co-ordination and editing by Simon Chamberlain. Toronto: Planning and Development Department, 1980.

OOU Lake Ontario nearshore water quality atlas 1976-1979 / Ministry of the Environment, Water Resources Branch, Great Lakes Unit. Toronto: Ministry of the Environment, 1980.

Quebec

UTU Atlas régional du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean: "à la découverte de la
OOU Sagamie" / Gaetan Morin editeur. Chicoutimi: G. Morin, 1981.

UNITED STATES

UT A genealogical and historical atlas of the United States of America / by E. Kay Kirkham. [Logan, Utah] : Everton Publishers, 1976.

REFERENCE BOOKS

UT Philadelphia mapmakers / by Jefferson M. Moak. [Philadelphia] : Shackamaxon Society, ca 1976.

UT Printed maps of Utah to 1900: an annotated cartobibliography / by Riley Moore Moffat. Santa Cruz, Cal: Western Association of Map Libraries, 1981.
(Occasional Paper, Western Association of Map Libraries; no. 8).

UT Archaeology in the Ordnance Survey, 1791-1965 / C.W. Phillips. London: Council for British Archaeology, 1980.

UT Management's use of maps: commercial and political applications.
OOU Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis, ca 1979.
(Harvard Library of computer graphics mapping collection; 1979, v.1).

Mapping software and cartographic databases. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis, ca 1979.
(Harvard Library of computer graphics mapping collection, 1979, v.2).

OOU Lexicon of Canadian stratigraphy / editors R.L. Christie, A.F. Emboy, G.A. Van Dyck. Calgary: Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, 1981. Vol. I Arctic Archipelago (District of Franklin) ISBN 09202300901.

OOU Plan of Chicago 1909-1979: an exhibition of the Burnham Library of Architecture and the Art Institute of Chicago. November 30 - December 8, 1980. Chicago: Art Institute of Chicago, 1980.

OOU Rural to urban land conversion = Urbanisation des terres rurales / D.M. Gierman and S.J. Lenning. Ottawa. Environment Canada. Lands Directorate, 1980.
(Map Folio, no. 5).

OOU Travellers and travel liars 1660-1880 /by Percy G. Adams. N.Y.: Davis Pub. Inc., 1980.
ISBN 048623942.

OOU Viking Orbiter views of Mars / by the Viking Orbiter Imaging Team, Cary R. Spitzer, editor. Washington, D.C.: NASA, Scientific and Technical Information Branch, 1980.
ISBN 03300600795.

OOU What's in a name: the story behind Saskatchewan place names /B.T. Russell. 3rd ed. Saskatoon: Western Producer Prairie Books, 1980.
ISBN 088330537.

* * *

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

NOW AVAILABLE / MAINTENANT DISPONIBLE

In a previous A.C.M.L. Bulletin (no. 40, September 1981), an announcement was made to the effect that the history cards for the 1:50,000 map series would be available soon on microfiche.

The microfiche set is now available. Exactly ninety microfiche cover the entire 1:50,000 series and ten microfiche cover the 1:250,000 series (which was not announced as being microfilmed in the previous Bulletin). The complete set (100 microfiche) can be ordered from the National Map Collection at the cost of $40.00. The cheque must be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. When ordering, please indicate clearly History Cards of the 1:50,000 series on microfiche, compiled by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. We regret we cannot offer the possibility of ordering portions of the set due to the workload it would create.

Dans le Bulletin no. 40 (Septembre 1981) paraissait une note à l'effet que les fiches donnant l'historique de la série 1/50,000 étaient disponibles sur microfiche.

Il est maintenant possible d'obtenir l'ensemble des 90 microfiches de cette série de même que les 10 microfiches couvrant la série au 1/250,000 en s' adressant à la Collection nationale de cartes et plans. Le coût pour obtenir les 100 microfiches s'élève à $40.00. Le chèque doit être fait payable au Receveur - général du Canada. Si vous commandez l'ensemble, veuillez clairement indiquer qu'il s'agit des Fiches donnant l'historique des feuilles au 1/50,000 et au 1/250,000 compilées par le ministère de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources. Malheureusement à cause du travail supplémentaire qu'occasionnerait la préparation de commande partielle, nous avons décidé de ne pas offrir la possibilité de commander les microfiches d'une seule région par exemple.

Gilles Langelier

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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY FOR NATIVE STUDIES

The second volume in a series of publications listing maps relating to Indian affairs in Canada has been compiled by the National Map Collection: Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection. Volume II: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories.

It is now available, free of charge, from Communication Services, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3.

DOCUMENTS POUR LES ETUDES SUR LES AUTOCHTONES (CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHIE)

La Collection nationale de cartes et plans a terminé la compilation du deuxième volume d'une série de publications qui dressent une liste des cartes relatives aux affaires indiennes: Cartes des réserves et

agglomérations indiennes de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans. Volume II : Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Territoire du Yukon, Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Volume offert gratuitement par les Services de communication, Archives publiques du Canada, 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3.

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ANTIQUE MAP CALENDAR FOR 1982

The following announcement was taken from a recent issue of The Archivist:

> To help celebrate the 75th anniversary of the National Map Collection, the Public Archives of Canada is pleased to announce the co-publishing of a commemorative cartographic calendar for 1982. The calendar contains colour reproductions of fourteen original maps from the rich holdings of the National Map Collection in Ottawa.
>
> This unique publication would be an attractive addition to your office, school or home not only for its functional value but also as a collector's item. The reproduction size of the maps is approximately 33 cm by 25 cm with a centrefold which is 43 cm by 33 cm. This larger map, by Jean Boisseau, who was a map-maker and a colourist of maps for Louis XIV, is a 1646 world map showing exquisite accomplishments in "map illumination."
>
> The calendar also features Gerard Mercator's 1595 map of the Arctic region; Cornelis de Jode's 1593 map showing an unobstructed waterway to the north of the North American continent; Abraham Ortelius' 1587 rendering of the Western Hemisphere; a circa 1687 work by the Van Keulen family which focuses on the shoreline of Newfoundland and the Grand Banks; Vincenzo Coronelli's 1688 map of western New France with a portrayal of the Great Lakes; a 1730 re-engraving of Claude and Guillaume De l'Isle's masterful map of the French Empire in North America; Thomas Jefferys' well-designed 1750 map of Halifax and its environs; a 1752 map by De l'Isle/Buache of the West Coast and Alaska; Edward Oakley's 1759 plan of the fortified city of Quebec; a circa 1830 map showing the northern discoveries of Captains Ross, Parry and Franklin; E.S. Glover's 1878 bird's-eye view of Victoria; Claes Visscher's 1652 map which includes highly decorative borders showing miniature city plans and current fashion; and an early eighteenth-century engraving, attributed to J.B. Homann, depicting globes representing the earth and the heavens along with an armillary sphere.
>
> This calendar is now available in bookstores throughout Canada and the United States. Copies may also be purchased by writing to Supply and Services Canada, Publishing Centre, Mail Order Section, Hull, P.Q., Canada, K1A 0S5 or Firefly Books, 3520 Pharmacy Ave., Scarborough, Ont., Canada, M1W 2T8.

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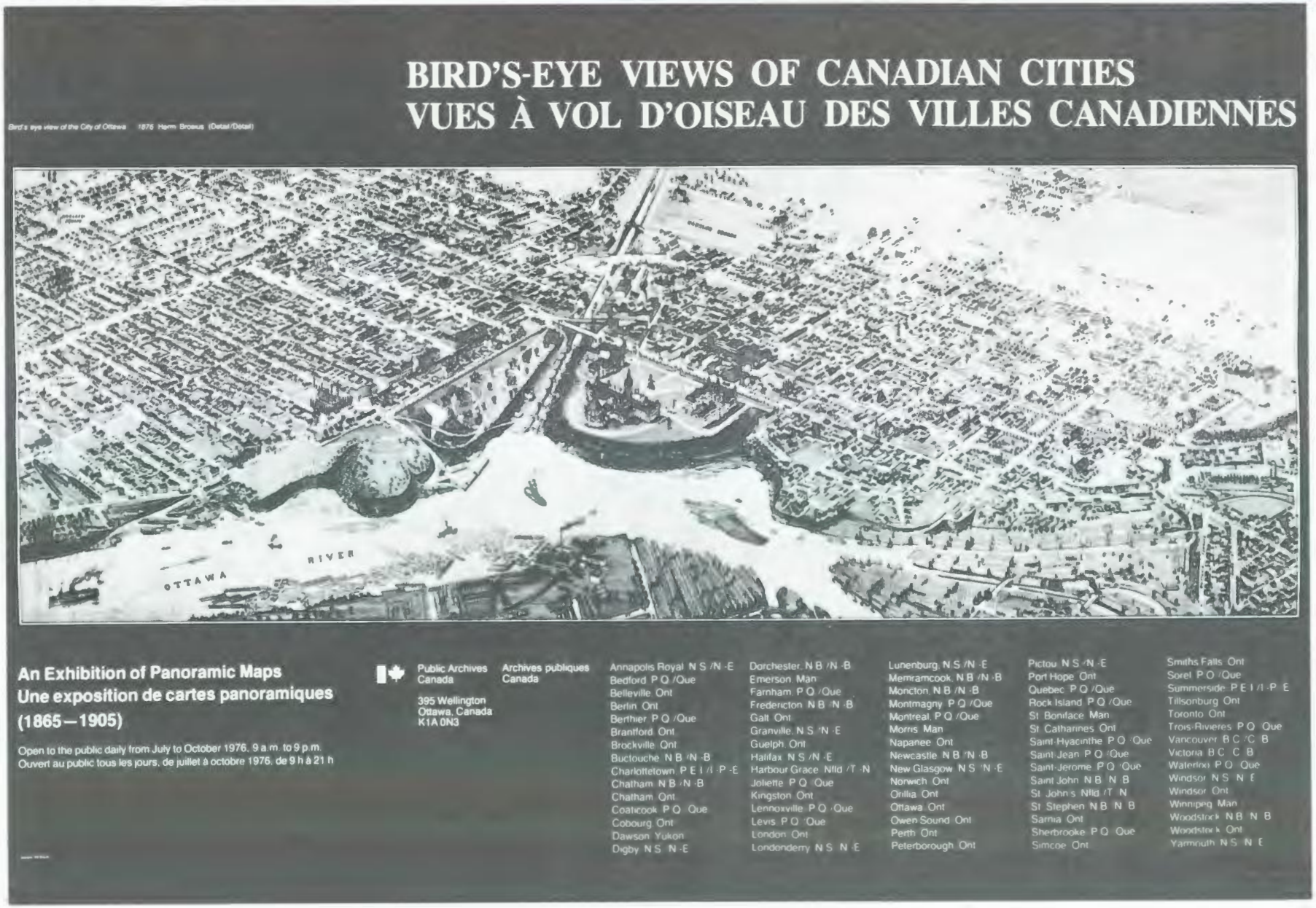

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW POSTER AVAILABLE

The above poster, measuring 59 x 89 cm., was produced for the 1976 exhibition of bird's-eye views mounted by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. Several copies are available for institutional map collections not holding a copy. Please request from Ed Dahl, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON CONSERVATION

Guidelines for preventive conservation / Directives régissant la conservation préventive. Prepared by Joyce M. Banks, Ottawa, Council of Federal Libraries, Committee on Conservation/Preservation of Library Materials and National Library of Canada, 1981. This small booklet is available free of charge from the National Library, Ottawa, K1A ON4. The guidelines cover basic aspects of preventive conservation in libraries. Although maps are not discussed, many principles are the same.

Conservation of Library Materials, Gerald Lundeen, Issue Editor. Volume 30, Number 2, Fall 1981 of Library Trends, University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library and Information Science. This issue of Library Trends includes articles on education in library conservation, a review of paper quality and paper chemistry, binding, disaster planning, conservation of microforms, conservation of photographs, and restoration of authenticity in sound recordings.

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MANITOBA--NEW MAPS AND GAZETTEERS

Location of Indian Band Communites, Revised Edition. 1:1,000,000. Winnipeg, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, Planning Section, Manitoba Region, 1981.

Manitoba [Base Map]. 1:2,000,000. Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1980. 75¢

Manitoba Landsat Mosaic. 1:2,000,000. Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1979. $1.10

Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions 1980. 1:1,000,000. Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1979. 75¢

Winnipeg Provincial Electoral Divisions 1979. 1:30,000. Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1979. 75¢

Ham, Penny. Place Names of Manitoba. Saskatoon, Western Producer Prairie Books, 1980.

Annual Directory, Manitoba Geographical Names, Supplement, 1981. Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, Department of Natural Resources, 1981.

Hugh Larimer

* * *

MAP OF MOUNT KOLVIR

The well-known science fiction and fantasy artist, Diane Duane, has produced an interesting map of an imaginary place. Based on the stories by Roger Zelazny, her offering is a topographic map in quadrangle format for

the Mount Kolvir area of Amber, an imaginary country. This map, which measures 56 x 46 cm, is attributed to Amber Geological Survey (AMIGS 2151 - 893 FJ/7) and is rather good. By looking closely, one can detect production flaws but from a distance it is super.

Distribution in the East is by Merlin's Closet, 355 South Main St., Providence, RI 02903 ; in the West by Bruce Pelz, at last report, a librarian at UCLA. Price is U.S. $3.00.

J.B. Post
Philadelphia Free Library

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NEW PICTORIAL HISTORIC MAPS

Four pictorial maps have been created since 1977 by Ron Bellamy of St. Thomas, Ontario. They are entitled:

The War of 1812 Surrounding Lake Erie & Lake Ontario (1977)
The Historical Map of Brant County (1980)
The Historical Centennial Edition of the City of St. Thomas (1981)
The Bicentennial Map of Niagara-on-the-Lake (1981)

The geographical maps serve as a backdrop for the various illustrations and historical notes imprinted on the maps.

The first map shows the activities of the War of 1812, the westerly boundary being slightly west of Detroit and extending easterly to Gananoque. Superimposed on the map are various sketches depicting four battles: the Battle of the Thames, where Chief Tecumseh was slain; the Battle of Put-in-Bay, where Commodore Perry defeated the British lake fleet; the Battle of Queenston Heights, where Major General Brock met his death; and the bloody battle of Lundy's Lane. Other drawings are of military figures and various related war materials and memorials. The map measures 61 x 83 cm. It is produced on heavy white paper in five colours and retails for $5.00.

The second production traces the history of Brant County, including Queen Anne's communion silver service of 1712; Joseph Brant and the Six Nations Indians, who settled on the banks of the Grand River after the American Revolution; the founding and naming of the town of Paris; how the American forces were stopped at the Grand River during the War of 1812; the Indian Princess, Pauline Johnson, who became a famous poetess; Adelaide Hunter Hoodless of St. George, who founded the international organization of the Woman's Institute; Alexander Graham Bell's inventions; Winston Churchill's visit during the Boer War; and many interesting historical vignettes. This map is produced on cream coloured paper; illustrations are drawn in brown ink. The map measures 57 x 80 cm and retails for $5.00.

The third map was produced to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the city of St. Thomas. It traces Colonel Thomas Talbot, who was responsible for the Talbot Settlement, the first settlers in 1809 and the erection of the

first grist mill in the district; the influence and influx caused by the railroads; the rebel-patriot, Dr. Charles Duncombe, who was one of William Lyon Mackenzie's lieutenants in the 1837 uprising; and many other interesting stories. This map was produced on parchment syle paper and is imprinted with black ink and washes. The map measures 54 x 76 cm. It retails for $6.95. This particular map is a limited and signed edition of 2000 copies.

The fourth map was created for the bicentennial of the first capital of Upper Canada, Niagara-on-the-Lake. The map illustrates the layout of the old town, the mouth of the Niagara River, and part of the American shoreline. The vignettes pictorially show how Colonel John Butler and his Rangers first occupied Niagara; the adventures of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe holding parliament in various locations; the occupation and burning of the town by American forces during the War of 1812; the artillery duels between Fort Niagara and Fort George; the building of Fort Mississauga from the ruins of the town; and many more fascinating stories and sketches. The map was printed on parchment syled paper and imprinted in black ink and washes. It measures 54 x 73 cm and retails for $6.95.

These maps are available from:
Bellamy-Tanguay Associates
26 Young Street
St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 4W5
Ontario residents add 7% sales tax. Postage and handling $1.00.

Serge Sauer

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REVIEWS

Rainer Vollmar, Indianische Karten Nordamerikas, Beitrage zur Historischen Kartographie vom 16. bis zum 19. Jahrhundert, Berlin, Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 1981. 179pp.

As a young graduate student in Toronto in the early 1950s, I interviewed J.B. Tyrell, then well over 90 years old, on his great exploring expeditions of 1893 and 1894 to the Barren Grounds. With glee in his eyes he told me that a newly issued and much-touted official government map of Canada still marked streams in the Barrens which had been originally traced for him by natives on a sandy beach beside a northern lake. Copied by Tyrell, the information was incorporated into his published maps and subsequently entered the official maps of Canada and remained there to mid-20th century. In recent years, a number of scholars both in Europe and North America have begun to study native maps such as those which helped Tyrrell.

Indians have a superb sense of their surroundings and have drawn numerous sketch maps of features they consider important. Many such maps have been preserved in one form or another, and Rainer Vollmar has prepared the first comprehensive selection, in facsimile, of maps drawn by North American Indians themselves or by Euro-Americans using information supplied by Indians. Vollmar concentrates on Indian maps of districts within present day Canada and the United States dating from the 16th to the 20th centuries and presents a selection of the best of what is known to be extant. Inuit maps are excluded since they merit study in themselves. Almost forty facsimile reproductions illustrate maps from the period 1500 to 1800, and over seventy from 1800 to 1914. Eight foldout maps are included. The facsimiles are clearly printed in black on high quality paper. Many maps have had to be considerably reduced in size, but I have seen a number of the originals and the reproductions are remarkably legible.

The maps are arranged chronologically. Each reproduction is accompanied by a short text providing date, present location of the original, author if known, and a succinct descriptive analysis of the map. One thing missing is the dimensions of the original maps. Numerous pictographs, topographic symbols, cosmic symbols and sketches drawn by Indians, and cartouches from European maps showing Indian life, are reproduced. A few paintings and photographs of Indians who supplied travellers with sketches and information are also included. The very full range of maps and illustrations is very tightly displayed so that one moves quickly back and forth from map to symbol to picture writing. Subtly the reader is drawn into exploring all aspects of this attractively presented abundance of material. Yet the sequence of maps clearly stays to the fore so this book can indeed be considered to be a facsimile atlas. In that regard, the one thing lacking is a detailed table of contents listing the maps.

Vollmar explains in the introduction that approximately one-fifth of the maps shown were drawn by Indians for other Indians; the rest were drawn by Europeans incorporating information supplied by natives. History books increasingly emphasize, quite rightly, that European explorers did not travel through the unknown. They journeyed within inhabited districts, guided by natives who knew the land and could draw maps.

Indian maps, often first crudely drawn on sand or ashes or on paper supplied by Europeans, are usually sketches of topographic features along

routes actually travelled. The unit of length on their maps is proportional to the distance which could be travelled in a given time, usually a day. This was important for Indians because it directly related the nature of the land to movement. In this depiction of space it is the time elapsed in travel, relative to the departure point, which is the vital element. Europeans had a different way of conceiving and measuring space and transformed the Indian information drastically in preparing their own maps. They took the Indians' topographical information, usually the location of rivers, lakes and hills, and located the features within an abstract systematic grid, with the distances on the map proportional to computed distances on the ground. No matter how inaccurate the coordinates of these maps are in modern terms, their objective always was to place all features on a map within a regular measured framework.

Many European travellers quoted by Vollmar repeatedly remarked on the exact knowledge that the Indians had of their environment and expressed wonder at how they could draw astonishingly accurate maps of extensive areas. Vollmar applies the concept of cognitive mapping developed by psychologists such as S. Kaplan to explain this. Basically the Indians built up their knowledge of an area through experience, centering their depiction of space on travelling time and showing such topographic detail as was needed to distinguish a route; thus the special importance of "Zeitraum." Actually, each of us has his own mental maps of particular environments important to us. Kevin Lynch in The Image of the City describes how city dwellers build up their knowledge of urban areas. It is questionable, however, whether we have acquired the same wide holistic sense of pattern that the Indian had of his environment. Not only do we have maps to help us but also signs and these props make us less self-reliant. Indians accumulated information over large areas through unremitting experience, because most Indians were constantly on the move and, in order to survive in their daily lives, had to be able to read the country.

An autobiography, The Thirty Years Indian Captivity of John Tanner, provides some idea of the extent of native movement and of the Indians' relationship with their environment. Tanner, a Euro-American child, was nine years old when he was captured by Indians in 1789, and he lived with them for three decades before he tried to return to the Euro-American community. In his account of his life, Tanner describes how the small Indian group which became his family ranged between Lake Huron and the Manitoba Escarpment over a period of years, often travelling great distances in a single season. One is left with the feeling of what an assured sense of country, vast country, the Indians possessed.

The facsimile maps reproduced here are based on Indian information from many parts of North America: Beothuk maps of parts of Newfoundland, Ojibway maps of the Northern Interior, and maps from the U.S. Southeast, Southwest, and West. The number of maps from any particular region within North America depends upon the needs and interests of the individual military men, travellers, and explorers who asked the Indians for information, and on what has been preserved. Thus, stemming from British military expeditions against the French, there are some splendid maps of the Ohio country in the 1750s. Peter Fidler of the Hudson's Bay Company obtained many sketches from Indians, including a particularly splendid map of a network of rivers in the Shield. Lewis and Clark depended on Indian maps. From the same plains region where Lewis and Clark had travelled come topographical sketches by the Oglala Sioux of Custer's Last Stand, drawn many years after the battle.

A careful examination of these facsimile maps reveals that Indian mapping did not evolve or improve in quality over time. Mapping was not cumulative. How could it be? Indians drew the basic features of their environment on ephemeral sand or ashes, or on perishable birch rind and skins, whether for their own use or for copying by Europeans. Furthermore, the environment did not change through time, nor did their relationship to it, so the earliest sketches from the 1500s are no different in execution than those from the early 1900s. They all tend to reveal the same good sense of the relative postions of water courses to one another, and of ridges if they are present, usually over fairly large areas.

Vollmar has not attempted to analyze whether the maps of particular tribes possess diagnotic characteristics by which they can be differentiated from the maps of other tribes, or whether particular cosmic beliefs affected how the terrestial environment was mapped. That was not his purpose. His objective was to make available to others the first comprehensive assemblage of North American Indian maps and he has succeeded admirably. Vollmar hopes that his work will stimulate a wide range of scholarly research on these ethnohistorical cartographic documents. I'm positive it will.

John Warkentin
York University
Downsview, Ontario

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David Hill, An Atlas of Anglo-Saxon England. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1981, 180 pp., cloth and paperback, (ISBN 0-8020-2387-8;-6446-9). $35.00. $14.95 paper.

It is now almost two decades since I last had to think about the reality of Anglo-Saxon England. Like many first year undergraduates in the days before Canadian content became politically essential in survey courses, I was obliged to digest the first millenium of European history in a short nine months. It is a credit to a skilful university tutor that anything of pre-Norman England remains in my consciousness, and while family lore has it that we are descended from Enwald--one of the Danish hordes who overran East Anglia in the ninth century--I cannot say that I am particularly sensitive to this era or these roots. It is then as a lay reader that I approach this new atlas.

Initially one is struck by the rather unassuming appearance of the volume. In a modest quarto format (8½ x 11 inch pages), the volume is comprised of 180 pages of black and white maps, graphs, charts, and text. The cartography is simple and clear; dot distributions and textured choropleth maps in the accustomed British academic style abound, and the concise and efficient text generally accompanies the plate to which it refers. Yet, beyond these first impressions one is quickly struck by the ambition of the project. Hill has attempted to integrate the essentials of three centuries of Anglo-Saxon history and life into the volume's 244 maps and to set this record against the landscape and geo-political context of Britain and the continent as it then was. The approach is at once systematic, scholarly, and extensive, drawing together the growing corpus of recent work in

history, archeology, and geography, which pertains to the subject. One is particularly struck by Hill's cautious reading of this literature; he repeatedly notes where evidence is unclear or where further research is needed. Furthermore, whole plates are devoted to pointing out the geographic and chronological biases of certain well-used sources. Such caveats are welcome and illuminating, and one admires the author's honesty and prudence.

In reading through the atlas one notes a rather heavy emphasis on political events and administration compared with economic and social developments; maps of the former outnumber the latter by more than two to one. Events such as battles and raids are particularly difficult to portray in an interesting way on small-scale maps. Unless one resorts to a detailed analysis of military strategy, these maps appear as rather static occurrences which demand a narrative and, even when seen together as a campaign, they seem somehow detached from the social and economic context of the time. Clearly, they serve a reference purpose but do little to give the reader a strong interpretive sense of how such events altered circumstances or people's lives in Anglo-Saxon times. The section on administration is a little more innovative; several maps detail the itineraries of selected kings and much of the content of the section implies dynamic processes, for example, the depiction of land acquisition patterns by selected noble families.

It is then with expectation that one arrives at the final two sections which deal with the economy and the Church. Here one hopes that something of the detail of Anglo-Saxon life and landscape will be explored and animated. However, it is not to be, and one is forced to confront the serious limits of the sources. As the author notes, more is known of the Iron Age farm and Roman villa than of the Anglo-Saxon village. Consequently, apart from one map of vineyards, there is nothing to illuminate agriculture. Rather the economic maps dwell principally on the location of quarries, mines, and urban places. Fortunately, readers can turn to the multi-volume Domesday Geography of England, edited by H. G. Darby, which contains a wealth of maps and detail on the economy albeit in the immediate post-Anglo-Saxon period.

In the end, one wonders whether or not Hill has been overly cautious. Undoutedly in Anglo-Saxon times, as now, there must have been considerable variation in scale, layout, and production orientation of rural settlement within England, but surely it is possible to offer some conjectural views of typical or specific settlements. Perhaps Hill has adopted an overly narrow view of what an atlas can or should contain. Increasingly, atlas makers are seeing their mandate as being to communicate a breadth of information about an area and its people, and while there is an overwhelming preoccupation with a visual message, not every plate must be a conventional map. Hill might have done more to "get inside" the Anglo-Saxon society and economy, to provide a more focussed graphic reconstruction of their world. Given that Hill is an archeologist--a group given to such extrapolation--this failing is the more surprising.

That said, the volume is not without merit. While it may not serve the general reader as a Baedeker's guide to time long past, it does serve as a vital reference companion to anyone interested in the period. Indeed, there are several maps which are intellectually seductive and Hill provides bibliographic guidance for further study. Moreover, its modest format and price places it within reach of a wide audience. It certainly deserves to

be in any general collection of historical reference atlases.

Peter Ennals
Mount Allison University
Sackville, New Brunswick

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Canadian Book of the Road / Reader's Digest Association. [Montreal]: Reader's Digest Association (Canada); [Ottawa]: Canadian Automobile Association, 1979. [404]p. : ill. (some col.), col. maps. $27.95.

The Canadian Book of the Road is a motoring guide covering more than 48,000 kilometres of selected roads across the country. Instead of numbered pages, 180 road units are used to highlight special features of Canada. Of these, 168 follow routes through the countryside and twelve are devoted to major cities. Most units are concisely presented on double-page spreads; the four largest urban areas have four pages each.

To use the road-unit system, one selects from a set of index maps at the front of the book, where all the noted routes and sidetrips are shown in red. There is no pretense of total coverage nor continuity of routeways. When an area is selected, the road-unit number refers to the text for detailed maps, photos, illustrations, and historical, geographical, natural, and cultural notes. This road-unit system works moderately well but can be frustrating when trying to plan consecutive journeys. There often is not an adjacent map, as in the case of a missing link between Regina and Weyburn, Saskatchewan, all the more noticeable since the Weyburn to Estevan route receives full treatment.

The index consists of place names found only in the featured areas. If one has a town in mind that is not on one of the book's highlighted trips the name is not found in the index--a disappointment. The book therefore cannot be used as a general atlas. It may also be inadequate for an experienced traveller. The few thematic entries in the index are far from comprehensive. For example, raccoons and dogs are listed but we could not find anything on nuclear energy, an industry offering many informative tours, nor is there an entry for Ontario's Bruce Trail.

The intended audience for the book seems to be families and the average tourist. A youngster with competent reading ability would have no trouble enjoying the book and many parents will welcome such explanations as why autumn leaves change colour and how mountain ranges rise from prehistoric seas. An experienced adult will find some topics lacking depth but the diversity of themes is bound to offer something for everyone. Reader's Digest is probably right on target for their anticipated audience.

Each road unit consists of a strip of a fairly large-scale road map and a regional inset. It's too bad north is not consistently oriented to the top of the page! A practical foldout legend keys the reader to map symbols for accommodation type, recreational activities, cultural highlights, etc. Metric units, of course, are used. The regional maps throughout are very small in print and unsuitable for the navigator in a moving or darkened auto. A conventional road map will probably still be needed.

Mercifully, the authors avoided the Trans-Canada Highway for the most part. In fact, some of our most enjoyable travels have been featured. For example, the west coast of Newfoundland and the Shaunavon/Cadillac country of southern Saskatchewan are given the excellent treatment they deserve.

Packed among the strip maps is a wealth of local information including everything from asbestos mines to the odd regional recipe. Photos of high quality, pen and ink drawings, and coloured illustrations are profuse. Unfortunately, the black and white sketches of birds and flowers lack the appeal to capture a novice's curiosity. More colour illustrations like those of the bog laurel and sundew would have been welcome. The extensive captions with the place names provide information on such things as salmon fishing in Ucluelet, B.C., the largest Icelandic community outside Iceland at Gimli, Manitoba, and oyster farming at Malpeque Bay, P.E.I. Cultural and historic notes are found on every page, including the ghost town of Val-Jalbert, Quebec. National and provincial parks such as Kouchibouguac, N.B., and Dinosaur Provincial Park, Alta., consistently receive generous treatment. Technical information on the old Acadian dikes along the Minas Basin shore of Nova Scotia or western Canada's oil "pools" provides clear, interesting summaries in the briefest of space. On a lighter side, the road-weary might enjoy the sections on "horse-high, bull-strong, and skunk-tight" split-rail fences or "Ogopogo - the monster of Okanagan Lake."

Having travelled west to east, and reached the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland, it seemed the book's journeys were complete, but then the authors swing to Canada's northwest. The usual tourist information and specific treatment of road conditions and travel preparations for the area are important inclusions that may encourage more travellers to try the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

The book grew on us as we became familiar with it. Initial problems of using the map index/road-unit system and dealing with travel gaps were soon accepted. The book's philosophy is to provide a number of interesting options and encourage the reader to participate in the final selection. Personal experience on several of the trips gave us faith in its recommendations and an eagerness to try the others. We found it disappointing that interesting farmland does not appear significantly among the photos. The pervading theme that the experiences along the way are more important than getting to a destination is a sound one.

Blain Horsley
Agincourt Collegiate Institute
Marjorie Horsley
University of Toronto Library
Toronto, Ontario

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UNSIGNED REVIEW

The Bulletin regrets that no credit was given for one of the reviews published in the last issue. This review, entitled The Purpose and Use of National and Regional Atlases (page 62), was in fact written by Maureen Wilson of the Map Division at the University of British Columbia.

Editor

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NEWS AND COMMUNICATIONS

CAVEAT EMPTOR

Maureen Wilson, Head of the Map Division at the University of British Columbia, advises map librarians not to buy from Telberg Book Corp. without first investigating their prices. She cites two specific cases where Telberg's price is considerably higher than the publisher's price for the same item. Tactical Pilotage Charts are obtainable from either Stanford in London or the National Ocean Survey in the U.S. for approximately $8.00 (British editions) and $2.50 (U.S. editions) respectively. According to a recent price list issued by Telberg, this firm is charging $24.00 per sheet.

Her other example concerns maps of Indonesia. Items 340: 54-56 IN [Geological maps of Java and Madura, 1:500,000] are for sale by Telberg at $24.00 per sheet, or a total of $52.00 for the set. Geocenter in West Germany lists them at DM 33.80 ($17.00 - 18.00) for the set.

Maureen concludes: "Telberg must think we are all stupid, but as they have been charging high prices for a long time and are still in business, maybe they are right."

[Editor's comment: Some of you may have observed that the individual entries in Telberg's price lists are frustratingly brief. In a moment of carelessness I placed an order for a map described as follows: AF-855 Geomorphological map of East Africa, 1:1,000,000; 1980; U.S. $22.00. To my dismay, I received Afrika Kartenwerk sheet E2; we had already received this sheet on standing order from Geocenter. I'll be more attentive next time I place an order].

* * *

WAML -- SPRING MEETING

The Western Association of Map Libraries held its Spring Meeting at the Meyer Library, Stanford University, Stanford, California, March 25-26, 1982. According to the preliminary agenda, the following papers and reports were to be given:

Map reading tools for map libraries: Gerry Greenberg, Chief of Data Acquisitions, National Cartographic Information Center, U.S.G.S., Menlo Park

Mapping the Coastal Ecological Inventory: Jay Watson, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, Oregon

A review of new U.S.G.S. - National Mapping Division products, policies, prices: Gerry Greenberg, N.C.I.C.

The use of maps in explorational geology: William Beatty, Senior Geologist, Radio Physics Lab., SRI International, Menlo Park

Sub-surface soundings for new archaeological mapping: Roger Vickers, Senior Physicist, Radio Physics Lab., SRI International, Menlo Park

Guidebooks to America: The Federal Writers Project: Peter Stark, Central Washington University, Ellensberg, Washington

Using LANDSAT data: Ronald Lyon, Professor, Applied Earth Sciences, Geology Depts., Stanford University

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IFLA MOVES ITS HEADQUARTERS

On 24 March 1982, IFLA Headquarters moved from the Netherlands Congress Building in The Hague to its new location in the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Royal Library). The complete street address is as follows:

IFLA Headquarters
c/o Koninklijke Bibliotheek
Prins Willem Alexanderhof 5
The Hague, Netherlands

The new postal address is:

IFLA Headquarters
P.O.B. 95312
2509 CH The Hague, Netherlands

Margreet Wijnstroom
Secretary General, IFLA

* * *

HISTORICAL MAP SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The first meeting of the society for this season was held on September 29, in the Special Collections Division of the University of British Columbia Library. A number of maps of Canada, both originals and facsimiles, were on display. It was decided that the society should sponsor a reprint of an early map.

At the second meeting, held on October 27, R. C. (Bob) Harris talked about the mapping of the boundaries of British Columbia and showed a number of interesting maps, including some copies from the U. S. National Archives.

The next meeting will be a "show and tell" and social at the home of John Spittle on December 1.

The society is selling the A.C.M.L. Historical Maps facsimiles. A number of the five B.C. maps were sold through the Vancouver Historical Society at the recent B.C. Studies Conference.

A new facsimile map is now available from the Historical Map Society. It is Gustavus Epner's Map of the gold regions in British Columbia (1862). Greeting and note cards will soon be available featuring A. C. Anderson's Map showing the different routes of communication with the gold region on

Frasers River (1858).

Frances Woodward
President, Historical Map Society

* * *

DMA DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

I would like to suggest that more map libraries apply to the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency for depository status. I notice upon reading their latest list of depository libraries that there are only three in Canada (McGill, National Map Collection, and U.B.C.). I realise that the number of depositories is limited but we had no trouble getting on it seven years ago and they do keep a waiting list. The maps they send are an arbitrary selection, but from time to time they ask libraries to identify areas in which they are particularly interested. We get about 300 maps a year, mostly nautical charts, Operational Navigation charts, Jet Navigation charts, and maps in series 1301 (1:1,000,000). This year they included area-outline maps at several scales for the whole world and the 1:5,000,000 series among others. I should be interested to know if other libraries have applied and been turned down.

Maureen Wilson
Map Division
U.B.C. Library

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EXHIBITING A COUNTY MAP

The National Map Collection is occasionally requested to provide information to local historical societies and small museums on the best way to exhibit the large, late nineteenth-century county maps showing land ownership information. These maps often measure five or six feet square, their physical condition has often deteriorated because of the varnish that well-meaning persons applied many decades ago, and the cost of restorative conservation work is usually beyond the means of the maps' owners. All these factors contribute to the difficulty in preparing these large maps for exhibition.

After consultation with staff of the Records Conservation Section, the National Map Collection offers the following advice, which is adequate for all large maps.

Purchase two sheets of one-quarter inch, ultra-violet filtered plexiglass measuring at least 1½ inches more on all sides than the map to be displayed. Thus, a map 60" x 63" will require plexiglass measuring a minimum 63" x 66". Have the plexiglass supplier drill 7/32-inch holes every foot around the edge of the plexiglass, as well as two additional holes for a chain to hang the map. The edges should also be polished by the supplier. Chicago screw-posts should be used to clamp the sheets of plexiglass together.

A large map mounted in this way is protected from the damaging rays of the sun and artificial light sources, as well as from the people viewing the map who would be inclined to constantly touch the map's surface. Since few institutions have map cabinets large enough to store such maps without rolling, folding or cutting, mounting a large map also protects it from the damage caused by poor storage methods.

Betty Kidd

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CARTOGRAPHIC RESTORATION

The following Canadian companies will restore cartographical documents. The fact that the names appear on this list does not indicate that the National Map Collection supports or guarantees the work produced.

1. Crown Bindery Service
   45 Victoria Street
   Frankfort, Ontario
   K0K 2C0
   Tel.: (613) 398-7701

2. Les restaurations Panacée Inc.
   407, Boulevard Saint-Laurent
   Suite 222
   Montreal, Québec
   H2Y 2Y5
   Tel: (514) 866-3210

3. Parliament Book Conservation
   3728 E. Hastings Street
   Burnaby, B.C.
   V5C 2H5
   Tel: (604) 291-1568

Betty Kidd

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CANADIAN CATALOGUING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The committee met, most recently, in Hull, Quebec, on January 15, 1982.

A very full agenda was presented to the committee and as time did not permit complete coverage, several items were carried over to the next meeting. Most of the meeting was taken up with problems facing music cataloguing. However, there were a few items of more general interest.

A report on the status of ISBD(CP) (Analytics) stated that numerous comments from many countries have been received by the committee. Because of financial restraints, the work on these comments will be done by correspondence. Therefore, it will take the committee a year or more to

produce another version.

In response to the problem of cataloguing bilingual documents, the National Library of Canada prepared a paper concerning parallel edition and publication statements (areas 2 and 4); this was presented at a recent JSC (Joint Steering Committee for AACR 2) meeting. Although the JSC did not reject the whole idea of parallelism in these two areas, they did request that Canada reconsider the use of the equals sign in such statements. The National Library reported that it has done so, but has reached the same conclusions as it had previously. As a result, the same basic proposal will be resubmitted at the next JSC meeting.

The problem of designating materials for the blind, especially in short entry catalogues was considered at some length. Libraries serving the blind want some method of indicating early in the entry that the material is for the blind. The use of a general material designator (GMD) or of a supplied edition statement were two suggested solutions, both of which present problems. There is no general term embracing braille, largeprint type, etc., which could be used as a GMD. Such a term would have to be devised and defined. As for the supplied edition statement, it would apply only to braille and largeprint editions of previously published works. Neither of these solutions is particularly suited to maps and atlases produced for the blind. The committee decided to investigate the whole problem in more depth and to aim for a final proposal for presentation to the JSC by about 1983.

All cataloguers struggle with the problem of what constitutes "other title information." Requests for better guidelines than those provided in AACR 2 have been received by the CCC. Members of the committee felt that rather than yet more interpretations on what is or is not other title information, what is really needed is a better definition of "title proper;" thus, anything left over is automatically other title information.

A number of Canadian libraries have requested that the National Library tag Canadian authors as such in their automated authority file. In order to do this, a good definition covering all periods in Canadian history including that previous to Canadian citizenship is required. Any suggestions may be sent to the National Library care of Dr. Tom Delsey.

A new publication was brought to the attention of the committee; namely, AACR 2: decisions and rule interpretations / compiled by Donald Cook. Ottawa : CLA, 1981. ISBN 0-88802-157-7. (Price after February 1982 is $27.50). Mr. Cook has collected all the rule interpretations and decisions on optional additions by the ABACUS members (Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, United States). These are arranged by rule number and are in a loose-leaf format. This will be a useful document for those who use data bases or any other output from any of these countries.

A.C.M.L. gave a brief oral report on the LC draft cataloguing manual for manuscripts and archival records. The report pointed out the serious deviations from AACR 2 policy especially in respect to main entry which was linked to title proper as one unit; the misapplication of parallel title; and the elimination of square brackets for supplied information.

In preparation for the next JSC meeting, the revision of rule 3.3D2 (celestial charts) was briefly discussed. The wording of the rule has been modified somewhat from the last proposal to clarify the meaning. The CCC

will support this latest version which is also in Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR 2.

An earlier meeting of the committee was held on May 25, 1981. The agenda was lengthy but all twenty-four points were dealt with during the day. A discussion on the business arising from the minutes of the previous meeting (April 9, 1980) was followed by CCC views on the function of the Joint Steering Committee (JSC). The function of that committee has not been resolved. It was generally agreed by the CCC that the JSC be the final arbiter on national rule interpretations of AACR 2. Rule interpretations appear in the various national organs, e.g., the National Library News for Canada and the Library of Congress' Cataloguing Service Bulletin for the USA. It was felt that the JSC should review proposed rule changes. Also, special groups, e.g., cartographic materials and music, should channel such changes through the national body. (This process is currently followed by the A.C.M.L. NUC Committee which directs proposed AACR 2 rule changes through the CCC).

Perhaps the most pertinent agenda item for the A.C.M.L. community was item 8, "Report of the 2nd meeting of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials, April 27 - May 1, 1981. Addition to rule 21.1B2. Revision of rule 3.5B1." The brief report provoked little or no comment but there was some lively discussion on the rule addition and rule change.

Copies of the memoranda for the change and addition had been compiled and circulated by Mr. Ben Tucker to both the AACG-CM in Washington, as well as members and observers of the CCC. They were unanimously accepted by the AACG-CM but reservation was evident among the CCC members. The suggestion that special material designators (3.5B1) be restricted to nine general terms, rather than the inaccurate, more lengthy list in AACR 2 was not acceptable to all CCC members, although the majority of the observers were in favour of the proposal. The chairman of the CCC, Mrs. Weihs, indicated that she was sitting on the fence over this issue and would do so at the JSC meeting.

There was also fairly lengthy discussion on 21.1B2 where there is a proposal to add a category to the existing rule to include cartographic material. The committee is generally in favour of the addition, although some members did not particularly like the phraseology that has been used in the memorandum.

Other items on the agenda included issues from special areas, notably music and law. Item 14, "Proposed optional additions to AACR 2 for the description of bilingual publications" is relevant to all Canadian institutions who produce bilingual records. These suggested optional additions will be presented at the upcoming JSC meeting in July 1981. It is proposed to include in all records for bilingual publications having only one chief source of information, parallel data in English and French for each of the following elements, where applicable:

Title proper
Other title information
Statement(s) of responsibility
Edition statement(s)
Statement(s) of responsibility relating to edition statement(s)
Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
Title proper of series.

One of the last items on the agenda was news that the Concise AACR 2 is expected to be published in the last week of May 1981. Samples of it will be on display at the annual conference of the Canadian Library Association.

Vivien Cartmell and
Velma Parker
National Map Collection

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VERTICAL MAP-STORAGE SYSTEMS

Iron Maiden Systems Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta, is marketing a new map-storage cabinet called the Iron Maiden. According to their sales brochure, a single cabinet can contain up to 3,000 sheets. The device is wheeled, lockable, and measures 48 inches wide by 52 inches deep when extended (or 28 inches when closed) by 78 inches high. Film or mylar sheets (or paper map sheets, presumably) are suspended from straight rods and are accessible from both sides of the walk-through cabinet. For further information contact:

Iron Maiden Systems Ltd.
230 - 41 Ave. N.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2E 2N3

United Filing Corporation of New Castle, Delaware, annoumces its ProSelect vertical filing system, patent pending. Drawings hang suspended in a cabinet which occupies 11 square feet of space. The brochure states that up to 3,000 full size drawings or 6,000 drawings measuring 24" x 36" can be stored this way. The system can handle documents varying in size from 8½" x 11" to 40" x 60". The firm offers "drawer front" and "tilt top" models. For further information contact (in Canada):

Burrowes Manufacturing Ltd.
65 Bellwoods Ave.
Toronto, Ontario
M6J 2P7 (attention: Mr. Earl Gray)

Prices in February 1982 were $2,300 for the 11 sq. ft. model and $1,200 for the smaller 5½ sq. ft. model.

Hughes-Owens markets a line of plan filing cabinets called Alpia. There are 5 models, each capable of storing up to 1,200 drawings. All have hinged front panels and lift-up tops. Drawings hang suspended from curved, interlocking, metal fingers which pass through perforated suspension strips. The cabinets have a built-in, self stabilizing system. For further information contact Hughes-Owens in any of their 11 Canadian retail outlets.

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MORE DISCOVERIES AT PANS

In the September 1981 issue of the APLA Bulletin (Atlantic Provinces Library Association), Gary Shutlak, map archivist at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, reports that during a recent move by the Map Collection a number of maps were brought to light. In particular, he mentions a large collection of gold mining maps, the Great Map of Nova Scotia (the discovery of the Great Map was reported in A.C.M.L. Bulletin 41), and a collection of mid-nineteenth century nautical charts of Nova Scotia and the world. The gold mining maps cover the period of the 1890s to 1930s and indicate leases taken out and the parties holding the land.

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GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

Today's workplace is changing. Across the country, both large and small businesses are beginning to introduce and adapt to the technological revolution in the marketplace caused by the introduction of the mini-computer.

Sir Sandford Fleming College's new Geographic Information Systems Technician program presents an opportunity to become involved in adapting to these changes.

The new 52-week GIST program, offered at the college's School of Natural Resources in Lindsay, will train Grade 12-level individuals in the acquisition, organization, and use of computer data as it applies to geographic information used by cartographers, land surveyors, engineers, geologists, and planners for any agency administering or developing our land and its reserves. Developed in co-operation with the Canada Employment and Immigration Centre, GIST represents an important step in meeting today's changing cartographic needs. Surveys conducted by Sir Sandford Fleming College indicate that the need for qualified Geographic Information Systems Technicians is expected to mushroom in the next few years, as more and more land use agencies introduce high technology equipment in the workplace.

The GIST program provides students with detailed training in eight areas:

1. Data sources
2. Data structures
3. Computer languages
4. Program definition
5. Programming
6. File management
7. Computer functions
8. Data output

For further information please contact Mr. Norm Cooper at (705) 324-9144 ext. 44 or write to Sir Sandford Fleming College, P.O. Box 8000, Lindsay, Ontario K9V 5E6.

David Jupe
Co-ordinator
Thematic Cartographic Technology Program

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REFLECTIONS ON THE SYMONS' REPORT

In the May 1976 issue of the A.C.M.L. Bulletin the Association carried an extensive commentary on To Know Ourselves, by Professor T.H.B. Symons, a report on Canadian content in the sphere of education. A précis version of this report was subsequently published under the title The Symons' Report. The Bulletin reproduced the geography section of the report in total and noted:

> Some of the points about geography and most of the points about map collections in such a widely distributed and important publication can be of great value in our discussions with administrators. This section of the report is, of course, indicative of the lack of recognition of the value of map collections. It is, therefore, imperative that the administrators of the libraries become aware of these following pages.

Reflections on the Symons' Report: The State of Canadian Studies in 1980 was prepared by James E. Page, Canadian Studies Program, Seneca College, as a follow-up to the Symons' Report. In the foreword, Francis Fox, the Secretary of State notes that "while much has been accomplished, much more needs to be done if Canadians are to be provided with adequate opportunities to know themselves."

Reflections ... is available free of charge from Education Support Programs Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, 15 Eddy Street, Hull, Quebec K1A 0M5.

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UPCOMING CONFERENCES AT PAC

The Public Archives of Canada is hosting conferences in 1983 and in 1985 which may be of interest to the readers of the A.C.M.L. Bulletin.

In September/October 1983, the Society for the History of Discoveries will meet in Canada for the first time. This Society's main interest is the history of geographical exploration and such related subjects as the history of cartography, navigation, and colonial expansion.

The Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography will be held at the Public Archives of Canada in the autumn of 1985. This is the first time that this conference has been held in Canada and only the second time in North America.

If you wish to receive further information about either of these conferences (when it is available) or if you wish to suggest papers/reports for the sessions, please contact the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa K1A 0N3.

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EXCHANGE MATERIAL

SUPERSEDED U.S. HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS

The following charts, all of them superseded, are available for exchange from the Map Division, Library, University of British Columbia. The charts in this list are all flat; in the next issue of the Bulletin this list will be continued with folded charts.

Chart no.	Chart Name	Date/Edition no.
411	Gulf of Mexico	1977/31
540	Hawaiian Archipelago	1978/13 1975/12 1972/11
4111	Hawaii. Kauai, Nawiliwili	1969/12
11006	Gulf Coast. Key West to the Mississippi River	1979/19 1979/18 1978/17 1977/16
11009	East Coast. Cape Hatteras to Straits of Florida.	1979/26 1979/25 1977/24
11013	Atlantic Coast. Straits of Florida and Approaches	1979/32 1978/31 1977/30
11300	Gulf Coast. Galveston to Rio Grande.	1977/20 1976/19
11340	Gulf Coast. Mississippi River to Galveston.	1980/41 1980/40 1979/38 1978/37 1977/35
11360	Cape St. George to Mississippi Passes.	1978/22
11420	Gulf Coast. Halana to Tampa Bay.	1977/14
11460	East and Gulf Coasts. Florida. Cape Canaveral to Key West.	1977/20
11480	East Coast. Charleston Light to Cape Canaveral.	1977/20
13003	Atlantic Coast. Cape Sable to Cape Hatteras.	1977/30 1977/29
13200	East Coast. Georges Bank and Nantucket Shoals.	1978/21 1977/20
13260	East Coast. Bay of Fundy to Cape Cod.	1980/26 1978/24 1977/23

Chart no.	Chart Name	Date/Edition no.
13278	East Coast. New Hampshire - Massachusetts - Maine. Portsmouth to Cape Ann.	1981/18
16062	Alaska - Arctic Coast. Jones Islands and Approaches.	1973/4
16204	Alaska - West Coast. Port Clarence and Approaches.	1974/3
16431	Alaska - Aleutian Islands. Attu Island. Temnac Bay.	1968/4
16446	Alaska - Aleutian Islands. Amchitka Island. Constantin Harbor.	1971/5
16471	Alaska - Aleutian Islands. Andreanof Islands. Atka Pass to Adak Strait.	1974/6
16477	Alaska - Aleutian Islands. Andreanof Islands. Tagalak I. to Little Tanaga I.	1972/4
16535	Alaska - South Coast. Morzhovoi Bay and Isanotski Strait.	1973/9
16552	Alaska - South Coast. Shumagin Islands. Nagai Island to Unga Island.	1973/8
16580	Alaska - South Coast. Kodiak Island	1971/4
16590	Alaska - South Coast Kodiak Island. Sitkinak Strait and Alitak Bay.	1973/5
16606	Alaska - South Coast. Barrin Islands.	1973/5
16681	Alaska - South Coast. Kenai Peninsula. Seal Rocks to Gore Point.	1973/5
16701	Alaska - South Coast. Prince William Sound. Western Entrance.	1973/11
16709	Alaska - South Coast. Prince William Sound. Eastern Entrance.	1973/15
16760	Alaska - Southeast Coast. Cross Sound to Yakutat Bay.	1974/4
17303	Alaska - Southeast Coast. Yakobe Island and Lisianski Inlet.	1973/4
17367	Alaska - Southeast Coast. Frederick Sound. Thomas Farragut and Portage Bays.	1972/7
17370	Alaska - Southeast Coast. Chatham Strait - Kuiu Island. Bay of Pillars, Pouan and Washington Bays.	1973/6

17384	Alaska - Southeast Coast. Wrangill Harbor and Approaches.	1972/1
17387	Alaska - Southeast Coast. Prince of Wales Island. Shakan and Shepley Bay and Part of El Capitan Passage.	1973/7
17404	Alaska - Southeast Coast. San Christoral Channel to Cape Lynch.	1973/8
17405	Alaska - Southeast Coast. West Coast of Prince of Wales Island. Ulloa Channel to San Christoral Channel.	1973/10
17427	Alaska - Southeast Coast. Clarence Strait. Cholmondeley Sound and Skowl Arm.	1972/3
18007	West Coast. San Francisco to Cape Flattery.	1977/23
18022	West Coast. California. San Diego to San Francisco Bay.	1976/18
18464	West Coast. Washington. Port Townsend.	1976/15
18480	West Coast. Approaches to Strait of Juan de Fuca. Destruction Island to Amphitrite Point	1975/14
18504	West Coast. Washington. Willapa Bay	1977/53
18156	West Coast. Oregon - Washington. Columbia River, Saint Helens to Vancouver.	1974/11
18588	West Coast. Oregon. Coquill River Entrance.	1973/31
18645	West Coast. California. Gulf of the Farallones.	1977/14
18651	West Coast. California. San Francisco Bay. Southern Part.	1974/25
18655	West Coast. California. Mare Island Strait.	1980/50 1977/48 1976/47
18659	West Coast. California. Suisun Bay Mallard Island to Antioch.	1973/6
18680	West Coast. California. Point Sur to San Francisco.	1976/19
18685	West Coast. California. Monterey Bay.	1979/24 1977/22
18700	West Coast. California. Point Conception To Point Sur.	1976/11
18703	West Coast. California. Estero Bay	1980/16 1978/14 1975/11

18704	West Coast. California. San Luis Obispo Bay. Port San Luis.	1974/9
18720	West Coast. California. Point Dume to Purisima Point	1976/19 1975/18
18725	West Coast. California. Port Hueneme to Santa Barbara.	1977/15
18727	West Coast. California. San Miguel Passage	1973/6
18728	West Coast. California. Santa Cruz Channel.	1973/5
18729	West Coast. California. Anacapa Passage.	1981/9 1977/8
18740	West Coast. California. San Diego to Santa Rosa Island.	1977/23
18744	West Coast. California. Santa Monica Bay.	1978/22 1977/21
18746	West Coast. California. San Pedro Channel.	1977/17
18749	West Coast. California. San Pedro Bay.	1977/21
18751	West Coast. California. Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors.	1977/23
18756	West Coast. California. Santa Barbara Island.	1975/5
18759	West Coast. California. Santa Catalina Island. Catalina Harbor, Isthmus Cove and Aralon Bay.	1971/7
18763	West Coast. California. San Clemente Island. Northern Part.	1975/6 1972/5
18764	West Coast. California. San Clemente Island. Pyramid Cove and Approaches.	1973/4
18773	West Coast. California. San Diego Bay.	1977/23
19004	Hawaii. Hawaiian Islands.	1975/26
19010	Hawaii. Hawaiian Islands. Southern Part.	1975/8 1973/7 1971/6
19013	Hawaii. Hawaiian Islands. Northern Part.	1978/11 1976/10
19016	Hawaii. Niihau to French Frigate Shoals	1973/5
19019	Hawaii. French Frigate Shoals to Layson I.	1973/5

19102	Hawaii. Port Waianae Island of Oahu.	1973/4
19320	Hawaii. Island of Hawaii.	1977/11
19326	Hawaii. Paauhau Landing. Island of Hawaii.	1973/3
19340	Hawaii. Hawaii to Oahu.	1973/16
19351	Hawaii. Channels Between Oahu. Molokai and Lanai.	1973/5
19358	Hawaii. Southeast Coast of Oahu, Waimanalo Bay to Diamond Head.	1976/13
19362	Hawaii. South Coast of Oahu. Ahau Point to Barbers Point.	1973/8
19364	Hawaii. South Coast of Oahu. Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor Entrance.	1971/14
19481	United States Territory of Midway. Midway Islands.	1977/6 1973/5
19483	United States. Hawaii. Kure Islands.	1971/2
25641	West Indies. Virgin Islands. Virgin Gorda to St. Thomas and St. Croix	1977/15
25650	Virgin Passage and Sonda de Vieques. West Indies.	1977/22 1976/21
83116	Islands in the Pacific Ocean: Howland Island.	1975/3
83157	United States Possession. Palmyra Island.	1975/3

Addendum

16601	Alaska - South Coast. Kodiak Island. Cape Alitak to Cape Ikolik	1973/5
16604	Alaska - South Coast. Shuyak and Afognak Islands and adjacent waters.	1973/5

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A BOOK OF BASICS

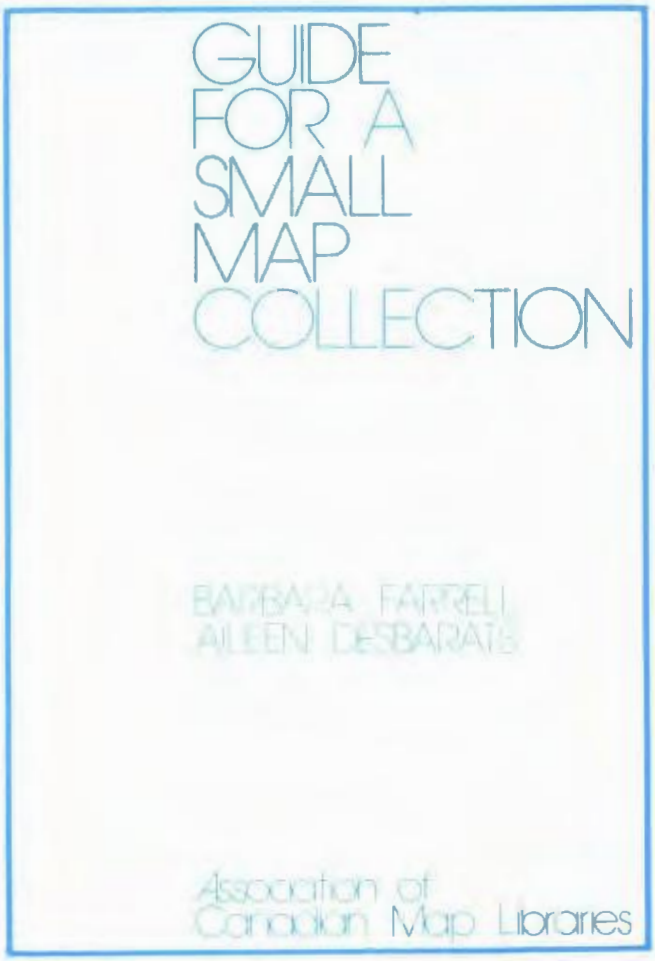
For Newcomers in Charge
of a Small Map Collection

Most members of the A.C.M.L. have at some point in their careers been approached by newcomers to the field in search of information and advice. Often, these newcomers have been given responsibility for a small map collection as but one aspect of their daily work, and they lack the training necessary to help them approach their task. The challenge to trained map librarians is to sift and select from their knowledge and experience just enough information and advice to get these newcomers started at a level of operation consistent with the needs of a small collection--but not to confuse them with too much detail.

In order to facilitate the passing on of this kind of information, the A.C.M.L. decided to produce and publish a guide containing much of the distilled wisdom of its members. Subjects dealt with include such basic issues as the nature of maps themselves, what makes them different from other library materials, and how they are acquired, stored, and used. The operation of a limited reference service is described and simple guidelines for the management of the collection are spelt out.

Copies of A Guide for Small Map Libraries are available at a cost of $17.50 from:

Association of Canadian Map Libraries
c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3



CARTES HISTORIQUES

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

HISTORICAL MAPS
CANADA
CARTES HISTORIQUES

1 - 50

OTTAWA
1980

HISTORICAL MAPS PROJECT

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries has published 95 reproductions of historical maps of Canada. Five maps (# 96 - 100) are currently being printed. They will be available for distribution towards the end of July 1982.

A special set of introductory sheets has been produced for the first group of 50 maps. They are printed on the same paper and are of the same size as the facsimile maps. The introductory set consists of the title page (reproduced above); forward; index to maps in order of their publication; list of maps arranged in chronological order; list of authors; and list of sponsors. This set should be of considerable value to librarians and private collectors, who have acquired ACML maps over the last six years. It can be obtained for $6 ($5 + $1 postage) from:

Serge A. Sauer
Chairman, Historical Maps Committee
Map Library, Department of Geography
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6H 3K8

HISTORICAL MAPS