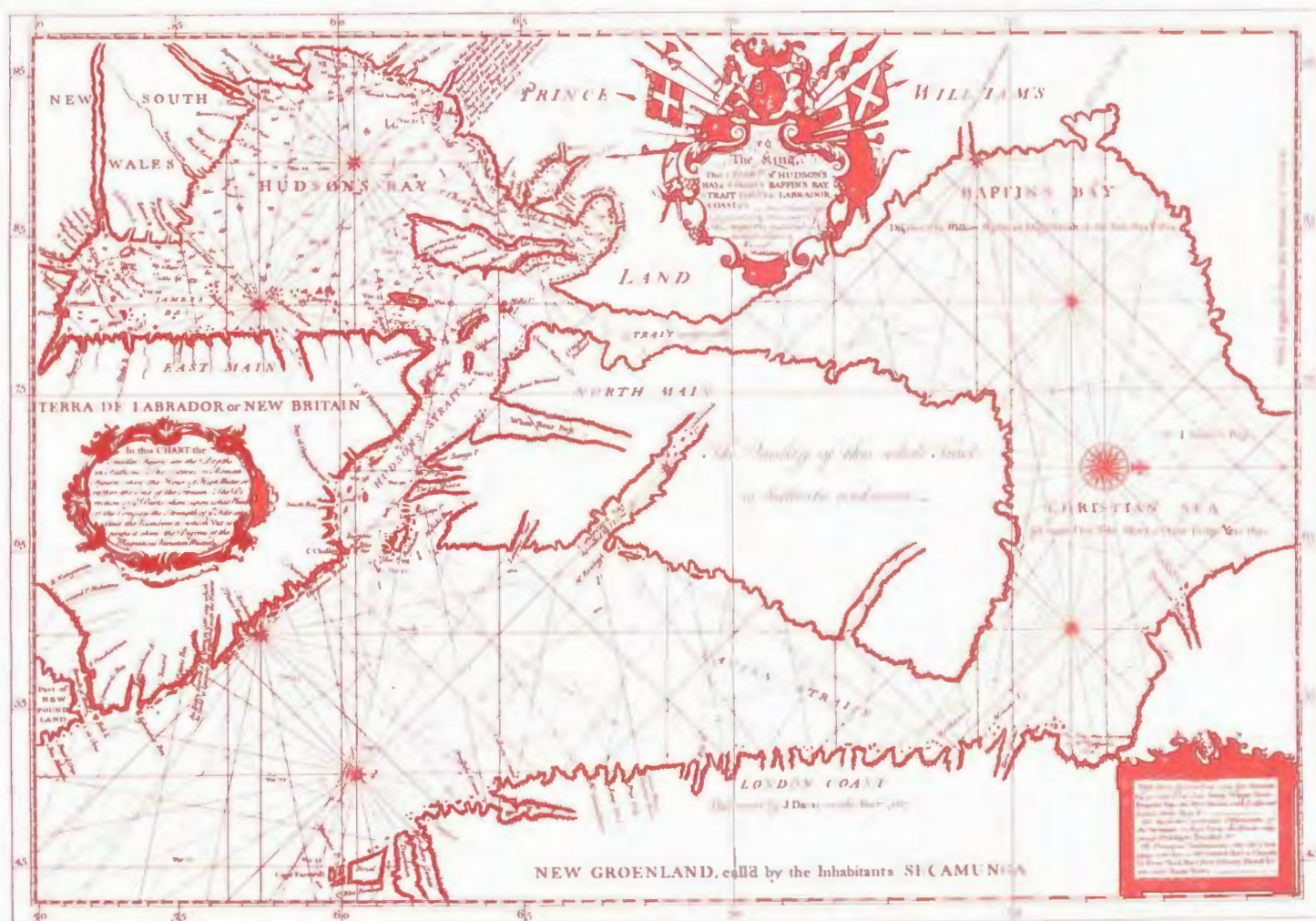


ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

# BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES



# ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

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

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## A.C.M.L. MAILING ADDRESS

Association of Canadian Map Libraries  
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Public Archives of Canada  
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(Office address: 395 Wellington St., Ottawa)

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

# ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

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

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Association des cartothèques canadiennes  
a/s Collection nationale de cartes et plans  
Archives publiques du Canada  
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3

(395, rue Wellington, Ottawa)

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

## COVER / COUVERTURE

Chart of Hudson's Bay & Straits, Baffin's Bay, Strait Davis & Labrador Coast / by C. Middleton. - (London) : 1743.

This map, an original of which is in the National Map Collection, has been reproduced as Facsimile Map No. 98 by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and is available from the association for \$3.00.

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## BULLETIN STAFF/COLLABORATEURS

## EDITOR/REDACTEUR EN CHEF

Richard Hugh Pinnell, University Map & Design Library, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1 (519/885-1211, ext. 3412)

## CONTRIBUTING EDITORS/REDACTEURS OCCASIONNELS

Serge Sauer, Map Library, Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 2H4 (519/679-3424)

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

## REVIEW EDITOR/REDACTEUR DES COMPTES RENDUS

Alberta Auringer Wood, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3Y1 (709/737-7427)

## RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Karen Young, Map Library, Morisset Library, 65 Hastey Steet, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 9A5 (613/231-6830)

## REGIONAL EDITORS/REDACTEURS REGIONAUX

NEWFOUNDLAND: Vacant

MARITIMES: Brenton MacLeod, Map Library, Maritime Land Registration & Information Service, 120 Water St. East, Summerside, P.E.I. C1N 1A9 (902/436-2107)

ONTARIO: Tara Naraynsingh, Map Section, Geological Survey of Canada Library, 601 Booth St., Ottawa K1A 0E8 (613/995-4177, 995-4151)

MANITOBA: Hugh Larimer, Map Section, Reference Department, Elizabeth Dafoe Library, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (204/474-9844)

ALBERTA: Merrily Aubrey, Cartography Collection, Provincial Archives of Alberta, 12845 - 102 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T5N 0M6 (403/427-1750)

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Maureen Wilson, Map Division, Library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604/228-2231)

## IFLA REPORTER

Hugo Stibbe, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3 (613/992-0468)



## EDITORIAL COMMENT

Once again, Karen Young and Alberta Auringer Wood have done an excellent job of providing me with feature material for the Bulletin, and on short notice. The three of us would like to thank all those members who have taken the time and made the effort to make a contribution: some of you wrote book or atlas reviews, others submitted bibliographic information relating to newly acquired maps and atlases.

However, I would welcome the participation of other A.C.M.L. members in contributing towards each issue of the Bulletin; I am certain that there is a great deal of expertise and experience within the membership which has never before been tapped by the Bulletin staff. If only we could find a little more time--to get away from the hectic job to prepare a review or an article!

Karen Young would appreciate receiving notification of newly acquired material from a greater number of members. Might some of you consider jotting down pertinent information for a few (perhaps 3 or 4) of your most interesting or unusual acquisitions? The maps need not have been catalogued; therefore, of course, the data need not be in AACR 2 format. Karen requires the following bibliographic data: title, author, imprint, and scale. Bonus information would include ordering information (including price) and critical comments about the item. If you are interested, would you please contact Karen at the University of Ottawa? In addition, if any of you have constructive comments or suggestions to make regarding her feature, "Recent Acquisitions," I know that she would be happy to hear from you.

Alberta Auringer Wood has been Atlas and Book Review Editor for two issues now; I know from talking to her that she is approaching the task in an extremely well-organized fashion. To date, however, I have had no response to my recent suggestion that we create a new staff position, that of Map Review Editor. I feel very strongly that we need to place far more emphasis on map reviews than we have done in the past; each future issue of the Bulletin should contain no fewer than five map reviews. The incumbent might want to consider including reviews of related materials such as aerial photographs; remote sensing imagery; microfiche versions of maps, photos, and images; computer plots; and so on. We should not forget that we are an association of Canadian map libraries.

If the idea of becoming involved in the preparation of the Bulletin as a map review editor interests you, I would be happy to discuss it with you.

Apologies are in order for an oversight on my part in Bulletin 44. On pages iv-vi of that issue, we carried six photographs taken at the annual conference in Ottawa. These pictures were taken by Alberta Auringer Wood, who kindly offered them for publication. The ETV Photo Section of Memorial University of Newfoundland reproduced these slides as black and white prints, at no charge to A.C.M.L. We regret having omitted these credits.

In Bulletin 45, on page 78, Vivian Janes' name was spelled incorrectly. Her name was printed in connection with a review she wrote of R.E. Sneed's World Atlas of Geomorphic Features. We regret the error and hope it has not caused undue inconvenience.

Richard Hugh Pinnell  
Editor, A.C.M.L. Bulletin



## THE ORIENTEERING MAP: NEW KID ON THE BLOCK

Mark Smith  
Program Co-ordinator  
Orienteering Ontario  
Willowdale, Ontario

Imagine...zipping along through the great Canadian wilderness searching for an orange and white cloth marker placed in a small depression just to the east of an uncrossable marsh. You head a little downhill keeping the stream just in sight to your right. After passing by a small knoll and two small boulders, you slow down a little and look further ahead for the small clearing that indicates you are getting close. Another 50 metres and...bingo, there it is! Quickly you punch in and off to the next one.

The foregoing scenario is repeated perhaps 10-12 times in the course of a typical orienteering event, an interesting sport relatively unknown in Canada. As you may have guessed, the only way anyone could possibly have accomplished the challenging task above is if they had an accurate, detailed representation of the terrain through which they were travelling, or more simply, an orienteering map.

Orienteering is a sport which involves the use of a map to travel from point to point through unknown terrain, usually wilderness or semi-wilderness areas. It got its beginnings near the turn of this century in Scandinavia where the Armed Forces first adopted it as a test of various military skills. Public interest in the sport rapidly followed as a result of the growing "back to nature" movement then gripping those countries.

It is unlikely that orienteering, as we know it, could have been possible before this time due to the "relatively" poor reliability and detail available. Only in the 19th century did maps begin to become available in large scales, with symbols describing features on the ground. Perhaps it was the need for accurate military information that prompted this development.

This is not to say that these early maps were exactly suited to the needs of the sport. Much more detail was required to satisfy course-setters and competitors alike. Elevations were indicated through the use of confusing "hachures." When dropped in favour of contour lines, the intervals were too large, resulting in the "apparent" absence of large hills (often 20-25 metres high) and other details. No wonder that after struggling for a number of years with these inadequacies, orienteers began creating their own special maps.

While the orienteer of yesteryear would probably not recognize the modern colour orienteering map for what it is, they would most certainly dance with joy at the possibilities these maps present.

The International Orienteering Federation, at its 3rd Congress (1965) in Kamtschia, Bulgaria, formed for the first time, an International Map Commission. Two years later, at the 4th Congress in Mooserboden, Austria, certain proposals for the standardization of map-making were adopted. Since that time, several revisions have been made. Now, no matter what country one is orienteering in, no difficulties will be encountered as a result of map scale, colour, or symbols.



Typical, competitive maps in Canada possess scales of 1:10,000 or 1:15,000 depending on the detail available, the size of the area being mapped, and the dimensions of the map desired. Contour intervals range between 2.5 and 5 metres with form lines for details between contours. While black and white orienteering maps are quite common, five or six colour versions are the standard today.

A uniform set of symbols is used on all regulation orienteering maps and is divided into five classifications:

- 1) Land forms
- 2) Rocks and boulders
- 3) Water and marsh
- 4) Vegetation
- 5) Human-made features

The colours used for symbols are as follows:

- Black - Rocks, boulders and human-made features
- Brown - Land forms
- Yellow - Open and semi-open area
- Blue - Water and marsh
- Green - Vegetation
- Violet - Course overprinting and out-of-bounds areas
- White - Forest of typical good running for the map area

Map production is very work-intensive which probably explains why orienteers are the only ones making the effort to create them. Of course, they are also the only ones possessing the requisite skills involved. The production sequence typically follows this sketchy pattern:

- 1) Selection of area--likely sites are investigated on foot to establish their suitability for good-quality orienteering.
- 2) Basemap acquisition--a basemap of some sort provides the mapper with something to go by. Sources include planning and map departments, conservation authorities and, if in a fix, government topographic sheets. Special colour basemaps are often acquired from trained orienteering photogrameters located in Sweden and Norway.
- 3) Fieldwork--the mapper covers the entire area being mapped, on foot, correcting basemap errors and adding details that do not appear on it.
- 4) Artwork--fieldnotes are converted into a set of overlays suitable for reproduction at the printers. A detailed set of drawing standards are followed. Title, legend, credits, location maps and other information is added to complete the map.
- 5) Printing--the overlays are sent to the printer with special instructions as to colours used and reduction required (fieldwork and artwork are usually done at twice the printed scale).

Usually 3,000 or more copies of a map are printed. A single regulation orienteering map takes from 6-18 months to complete and costs from \$3,000-5,000 depending on the extent of volunteer hours contributed. Rarely do even orienteers realize the effort involved unless they are mappers themselves, for their experience using a map is usually limited to progressively destroying it as they carry on along their course!

Not only are orienteering maps cherished by orienteers as an artform

(framed on the wall), they are also used as a record of performance, taken on training runs, or used for armchair theory exercises. Indeed, many non-orienteurs are discovering the value of orienteering maps for their occasional forays into the wilderness as hikers, cross-country skiers, or nature buffs.

As the demand grows, so hopefully will the popularity of the sport, perhaps to the level where, in Sweden, one annual event attracts over 24,000 participants of all ages from around the world.

For those individuals or institutions wishing to obtain orienteering maps or literature about their production, Orienteering Ontario maintains a map distribution service and supplies several books on the subject. A map archive or registration system is also being developed. Those wishing to take advantage of these services or learn more about the sport, should contact:

Orienteering Ontario  
1220 Sheppard Avenue East  
Willowdale, Ontario M2K 2X1  
Phone: (416) 495-4160

The following list, which is frequently revised, itemizes those maps which are available from Orienteering Ontario. The minimum mail order is \$5.00; for orders under \$10.00, add \$2.00 for postage and handling (free postage for orders over \$10.00).

#### ORIENTEERING MAP LIST

<u>MAP TITLE</u>	<u>GENERAL LOCATION</u>	<u>PRICE (NON-MEMBERS)</u>
Ancaster Creek	Dundas	\$1.00
Bruce County Outdoor Education	Toronto	1.50
Cataragui Creek Conservation Area	Kingston	1.00
Cedar Creek	Belle River	1.00
Centennial Park	Etobicoke	1.50
Centennial Park	Guelph	1.00
Christie Conservation Area	Dundas	1.50
Claremont Conservation Area	Claremont	1.00
Copeland Forest	Craighurst***	2.00
Dagmar	Dagmar	1.50
Don Valley Parks	Toronto	1.50
Downsview	Toronto	1.00
Dundas Valley East	Ancaster	2.00
Geneva Park	Orillia	1.00
High Park	Toronto	1.50
Hilton Falls	Milton	1.50
H.R. Frink Centre	Belleville	1.00
Humber River (Lower)	Etobicoke*	1.50
King's Forest	Hamilton	2.00
Kinsmen Park	Beamsville	1.00
Kiwanis Camp	Asburn	1.50
Kolapore	Collingwood***	1.50

<u>MAP TITLE</u>	<u>GENERAL LOCATION</u>	<u>PRICE (NON-MEMBERS)</u>
Lakehead University	Thunder Bay	1.50
Leslie M. Frost Centre	Doreset	1.50
Morningside Park	Toronto	2.00
Northumberland City Forest	Cobourg	1.50
Ontario Sports Centre	Toronto	1.50
Palgrave	Palgrave	1.50
Point Pelee National Park		1.50
Project D.A.R.E.	South River	1.50
Rockwood Conservation Area	Guelph	1.00
Rondeau Provincial Park		1.00
Royal Botanical Gardens	Hamilton	1.00
Sheldon Valley Field Studies Centre	Toronto	1.50
Smithville	Smithville	1.00
Sudden Tract	Cambridge**	1.50
Taylor Creek Park	Toronto*	2.00
Terra Nova	Terra Nova	1.50
University of Guelph	Guelph	2.00
University of western Ontario	London	1.50
Waterdown	Waterdown	1.50
Willowdale Dam	Toronto	1.50
Willowdale Parks & Ravines	Toronto	1.50
Vivian	Ballantrae	1.00
Complete set of the above maps		\$56.00

\* Available in spring 1983

\*\* Available in summer 1983

\*\*\* Available in fall 1983

With the kind permission of Orienteering Ontario, examples of two of the titles from this list are included in this article. One of these is a map of the Rockwood area, near Guelph, Ontario; the other is of High Park in Toronto. See Figures 1 and 2.

\* \* \*



# ROCKWOOD

For information on Orienteering, contact  
Orienteering Ontario, 559 Jarvis St.,  
Toronto, M4Y 2J1 Phone 964-8655

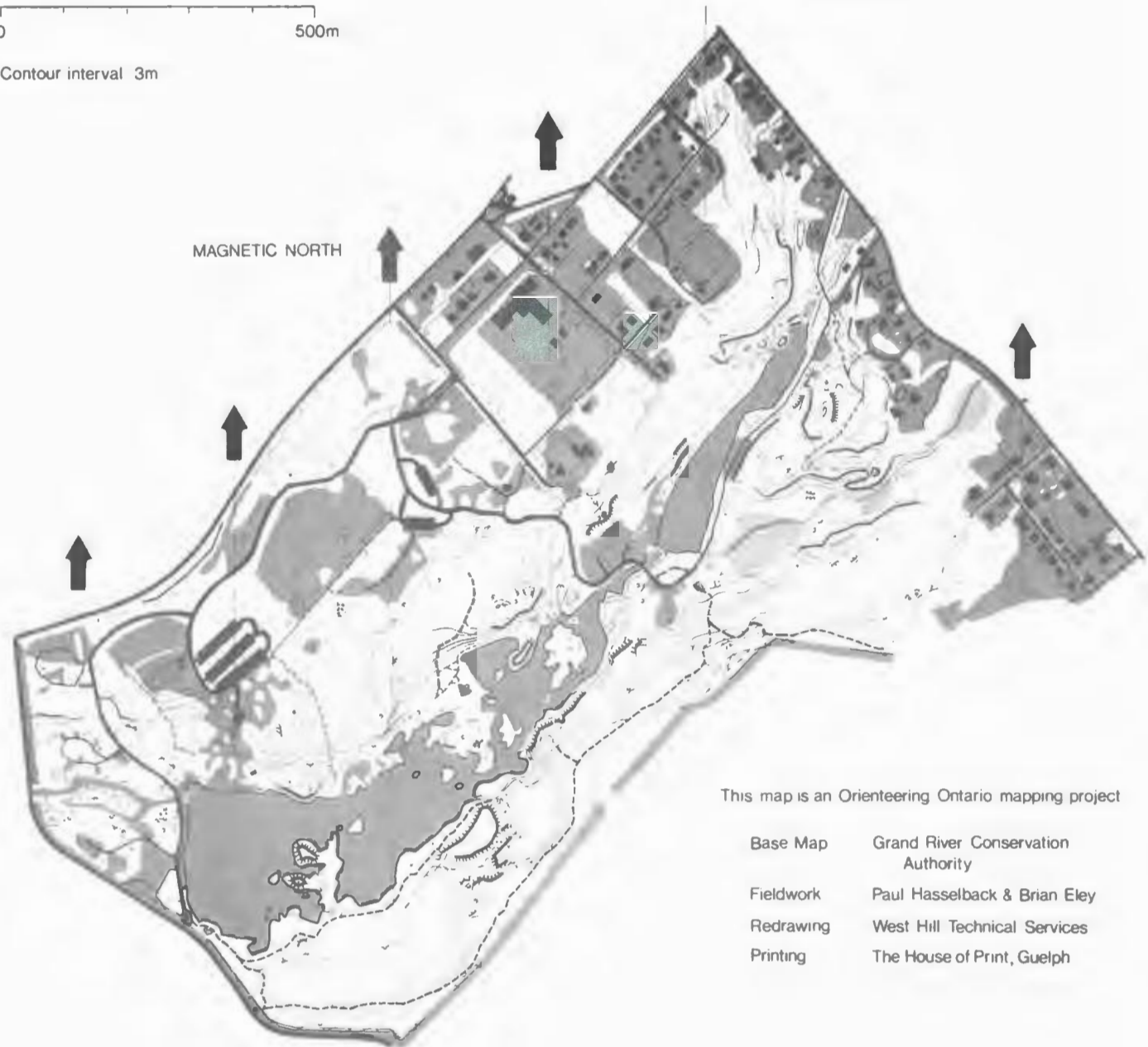
SCALE 1:10,000



Contour interval 3m

## LEGEND

- Two lane road
- Minor road
- Cart track
- Distinct trail
- Indistinct trail
- Fence, ruined
- Building, ruin
- Boulder, boulder field
- Cliff, dangerous
- Cave, rocky pit
- Dam
- Backstop, goalpost
- Stream, streambed
- Pond, uncrossable lake
- Waterhole spring
- Marsh-open, wooded
- Marshy forest
- Contour, form line
- High point pit
- Depression-large, small
- Steep earth bank
- Forest-distinct edge
- Open area-indistinct edge
- Semi open (scattered trees & bushes)



This map is an Orienteering Ontario mapping project

Base Map	Grand River Conservation Authority
Fieldwork	Paul Hasselback & Brian Eley
Redrawing	West Hill Technical Services
Printing	The House of Print, Guelph

# HIGH PARK

## SPECIAL SYMBOLS

o	Rockpile	-	Goal Posts
	Playground Equipment	x	Other Manmade Object
	Picnic Benches		

## STANDARD SYMBOLS

	Road		Lake or Pond
	Minor Road		River
	Cart Track		Stream
	Large Trail		Intermittent Stream or Narrow Marsh
	Small Trail		Uncrossable Marsh
	Railway Track		Crossable Marsh
	Parking Area		Boulder
	Building		Cliff or Retaining Wall
	Fence		Contour Line
	Uncrossable Boundary		Depression-Large, Small
	Wall		Knoll-Large, Small
	Open Area		Formline
	Semi-open Area		Gully
	Open Forest		Very Distinct Vegetation Boundary
	Vegetation Walk		Distinct Vegetation Boundary
	Vegetation-Fight		Indistinct Vegetation Boundary

CONTOURS 3m

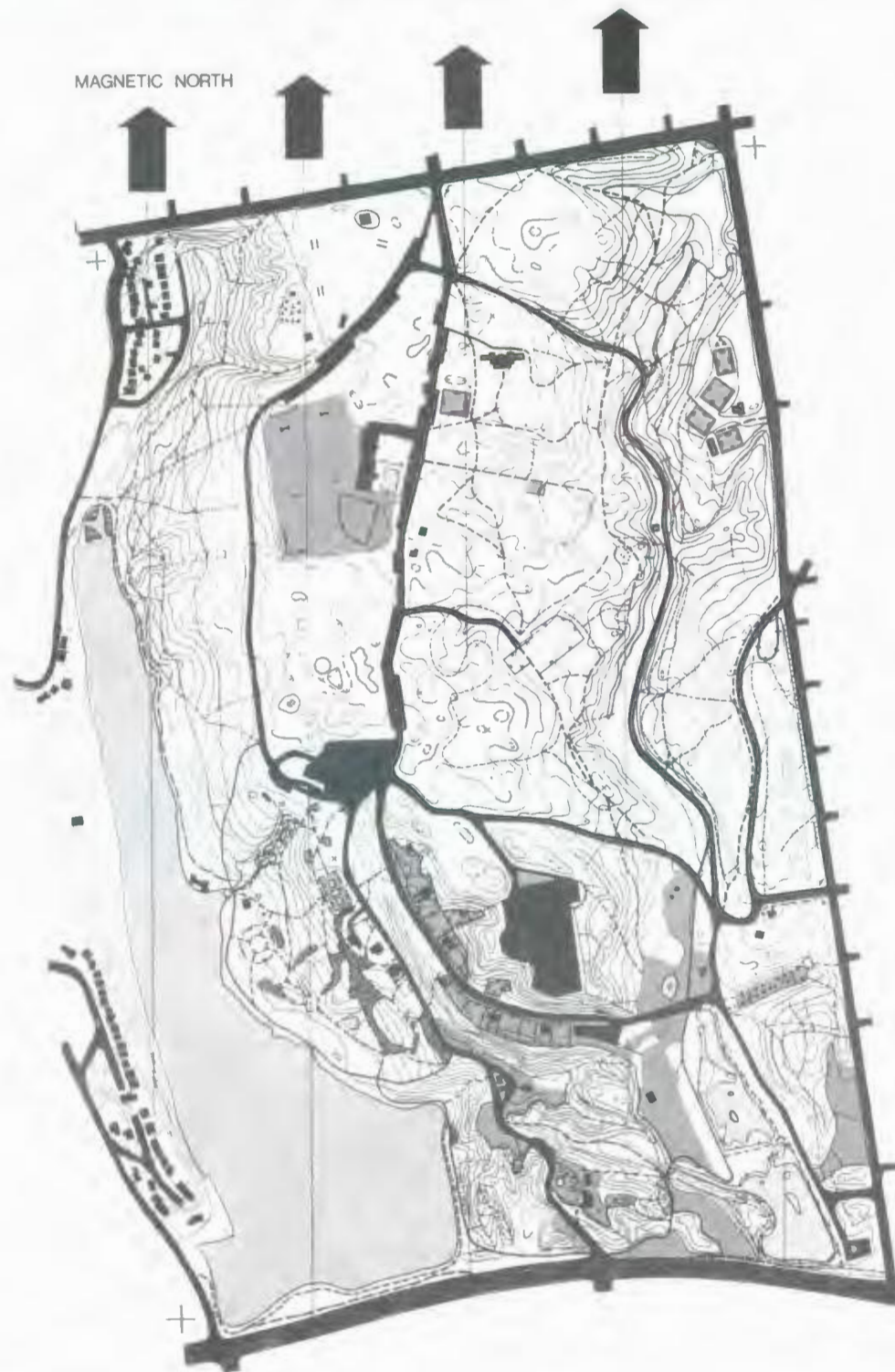
SCALE 1:10,000



Basemap Kart Tjanst  
Fieldwork Gunner Ohlund  
Revised 1982 Brad Sokol  
Artwork Brad Sokol

For copies of this map information orienteering activities clubs memberships or teaching materials contact Orienteering Ontario, Ontario Sports Administrative Centre, 1220 Sheppard Avenue E., Willowdale, Ontario M2K 2X1 Phone (416) 495-4160 Telex no 089-86157 OSAC

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## CARTOGRAPHY: SATELLITES TO THE RESCUE

Robert Bélanger  
Commission Géologique du Canada  
Ottawa, Canada

Reprinted from GEOS,  
published by the Department  
of Energy, Mines and  
Resources, Ottawa

In light of the urgent need for large-scale mapping of the Canadian North, and faced with the problems inherent in traditional cartographic methods, the Geological Survey of Canada has structured a project aimed at perfecting a new means of producing geological maps appropriate to the northern scene through the use of satellite imagery.

Satellite images

In 1972, NASA launched a satellite called ERTS (Earth Resources Technology Satellite), for the purpose of obtaining images of the earth in a continual manner. To attain this objective, the satellite was placed in a sun-synchronous, near-polar orbit, so that it would traverse the lighted face of the globe during its north-south trajectory, and the darkened face during its south-north trajectory. Because of the earth's rotation, the satellite is able to photograph successive strips of the earth's surface during its sequence of north-south traverses.

The satellite is equipped with two camera systems. The first comprises three Return Beam Vidicons (RBV) which operate using the same principle as television cameras, and provide instantaneous photographs in three spectral bandwidths (green, red and near infrared) at regular intervals. The ground surface coverage of each photograph is 185 km by 185 km. This information is recorded on video tape in analog form and then reproduced on photographic film as would be obtained in aerial photography. The second system consists of Multi Spectral Scanners (MSS) which record reflected light from objects in four spectral bandwidths (green, red, and two in the near infrared). In contrast to the RBV system, the MSS sensors continuously scan the earth's surface along a 186 km path-width to yield a continuous image that is formed line by line, over the entire north-south trajectory. The multispectral data is recorded and transmitted to earth in digital form and then recorded on computer-compatible magnetic tapes.

Although the ERTS satellite was launched as a purely experimental venture, the exceptional quality of its acquired imagery prompted NASA, in collaboration with several nations, of which Canada was one, to place two other satellites of the same type in orbit. These three satellites were then designated LANDSAT 1, 2, and 3.

Image processing

The images yielded by the RBV system are usually reproduced in the form of conventional aerial photographs in false colours. The term false colour is used because the colours on the photograph do not correspond to the wavelengths incident on the detectors. Thus, on the photographs, blue, green and red correspond respectively to the green, red and infrared bands seen by the RBV detectors. In addition to providing a very large surface coverage, these images have the advantage of being continually up-dated. Each satellite can, in effect, photograph the entire earth every eighteen days. Owing to the distances between the detectors and the earth's surface, the spatial resolution of the images is only 40 m by 40 m.



Although this resolution is rather coarse, the sharpness of the image is not affected at scales smaller than 1:200,000.

As far as MSS imagery is concerned, the processing is different on account of the digital form of the recorded optical data. The imagery is recorded line by line, and each line of 186 km length is subdivided into 3,200 units called pixels, or picture elements, each of which covers a section of land of 57 x 79 m (Figure 1). The aggregate of the spectral characteristics of each pixel is termed the spectral signature of the pixel. Reproduction of the MSS imagery can be accomplished either in the same manner as for RBV imagery by converting the digital reflectance data into analog signals or by processing the digital data directly. Imagery can be displayed in map form using either a cathode-ray screen or a line-plotter (monochromatic or polychromatic).

### Thematic mapping

Thematic mapping, i.e. mapping that bears on a specific subject theme, poses some problems in connection with the interpretation of remote sensing imagery. This is because spectral discrimination does not necessarily yield a categorization that conforms to the one desired by the analyst. In fact, in scanning the earth's surface, the MSS detectors record the spectral signature of all the objects in view, without regard for their significance. The work of interpretation consists therefore of extracting from this mass of information only that portion which relates to the analyst's themes of interest.

In the case of conventional photographs, the interpreter identifies objects from the various shades, textures, and structural forms of the phenomena that appear in the image, and relates these phenomena to the theme of interest on the basis of experience acquired on the ground. By virtue of the digital format of the MSS data from LANDSAT, and the additional information that accrues at wavelengths invisible to the human eye, remote sensing techniques afford a means of further developing the process of interpreting spectral landscapes. In fact, by using mathematical techniques for processing the recorded digital data, signatures can be identified more precisely, contrasts between phenomena can be accentuated, and, in addition, the various components of the landscape can be quantified. Through the contribution afforded by infrared techniques, it is possible to discern certain differences between objects that otherwise might pass unnoticed. The analysis of MSS imagery requires therefore a rather different approach from that used to interpret conventional photographs and as well requires new mapping techniques to reproduce all the subtleties of spectral signatures.

### Mapping of the Canadian North

Certain difficulties are prone to arise when remote sensing techniques are used to map geological surface formations. This can happen when the soil is plentiful and well covered with vegetation as is usually the case at middle or low latitudes. The Canadian North, however, exhibits an environment that favours geological mapping. Being a semi-arid region of cold climate, soil development is retarded and vegetation is closely tied to the character of the local deposits, thereby facilitating their identification.

Figure 2 provides an example of LANDSAT imagery that was interpreted using

a computer, to produce a chromatic map of the region of Lake Kaminak located near the shoreline of Hudson Bay. This map was produced using MSS channels 4, 5, and 7 to which the primary colours blue, yellow, and red have been assigned. The intensity of each primary colour was made proportional to the reflectance of the objects viewed by the MSS detectors, so as to produce an analog equivalent of the digitally-recorded spectral signatures. In this case the individual signatures are grouped into classes according to their spectral appearance rather than into categories delineated on the basis of available ground data. Such an approach allows the interpreter to relate these classes directly to the theme in question (as would be the case in interpreting conventional photographs), instead of having to use a predetermined classification scheme which may have no counterpart in the context of spectral discrimination. The legend accompanying this map identifies the principal classes that are shown, together with their areas of coverage. Minor classes (of area less than 0.5%) are disregarded because they are usually transitional in nature, lying between the principal classes, and their meaning is often uncertain due to the imprecision of measurement.

In using the analog approach to delineate spectral classes, a parallel can be drawn between the colours that arise from the signatures and their meaning relative to conditions on the ground. In this context it may be noted that the production of chlorophyll by plants influences the level of reflected infrared radiation. Correspondingly, the spectral classes exhibited by the map may be accorded the following interpretation: outcrops of completely bare rock appear in red (strong reflectance), and, as the density of vegetation progressively increases (such as a transition from boulder fields through regions of thin till to regions of thick till), so the shades of colour pass from orange through reddish-brown to various shades of green.

In analyzing LANDSAT or any other remote sensing imagery a highly elaborate legend must be employed, even if its scope extends beyond the theme of interest, because the spectral content of the imagery encompasses an entire range of phenomena integral to the natural environment and is not confined to a specific observable. Moreover, this classification scheme, inherent to remote sensing, is frequently of advantage because it serves to establish relationships that exist between the various elements of the natural environment, such as flora, geology, relief, etc., that might pass unnoticed if traditional methods of interpretation were employed. The legend presented here provides an example of spectral class interpretation; it would, of course, be much more elaborate in the case of a comprehensive, in-depth analysis.

Although the resolution of the LANDSAT sensors is still very coarse, and the spectral signature is restricted to a few wavelengths, the MSS imagery continues to provide a highly effective means for assembling an inventory of natural resources and for compiling data on the biophysical environment of the Canadian North. Satellite imagery plays an especially important role because it is continually updated, thereby allowing the evolution of the environment to be monitored. Once implemented, the satellite system requires no additional investment for each new range of photographic coverage, as would be necessitated in the case of airborne systems. The LANDSAT 1 and 2 satellites ceased to operate in 1978 and 1980 respectively. The success of this first generation of satellites has encouraged the participating nations to develop new satellites equipped



with improved sensors in order to enhance the image quality in respect of spectral definition and spatial resolution. One is led to believe therefore, that as time progresses, remote sensing from spacecraft will be called upon to play an increasingly important role, and that in the near future it will be employed in a large number of fields of application.

\* \* \*

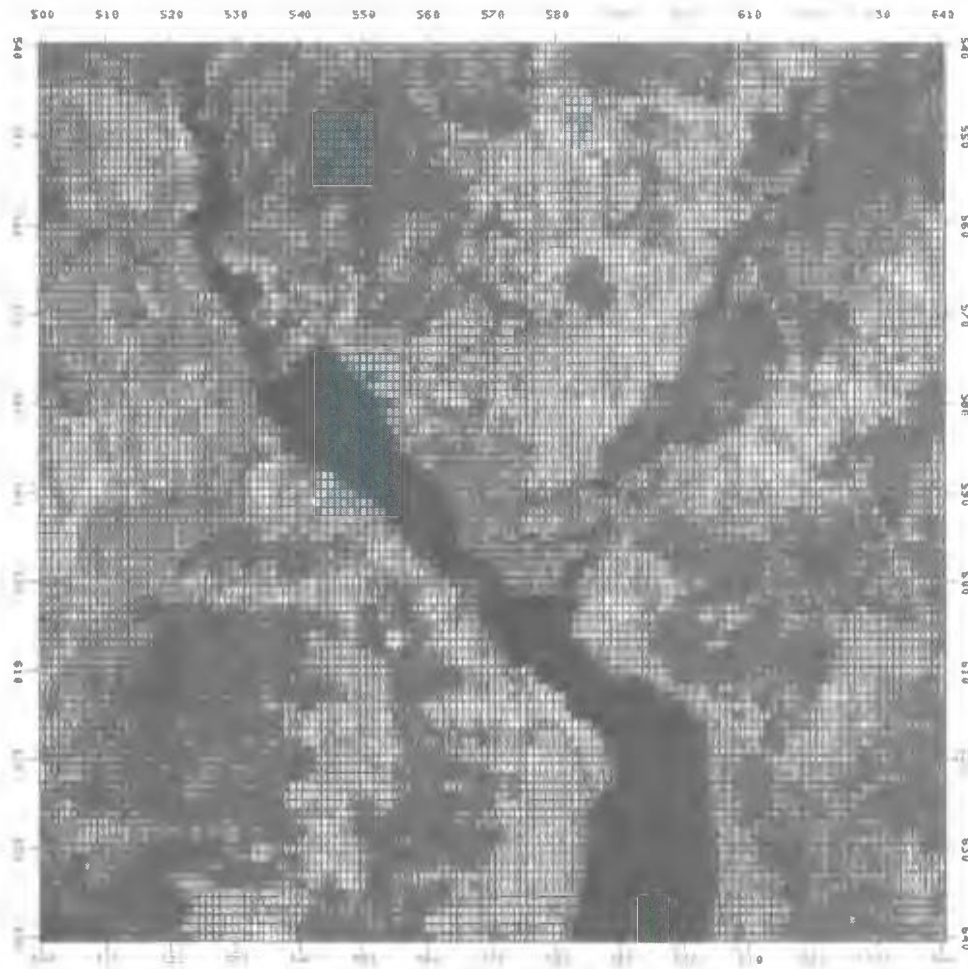


Figure 1 : Pixel identification map. Each black rectangle corresponds to a pixel measuring 57 x 79 m.





# LAC KAMINAK T.N.O.

Figure 2 : Computer-generated map  
(non-supervised classification), Lake Kaminak, N.W.T.

27 x	EAU
2 x	ROCHE EN PLACE, BLOC, ESKERS
5 x	BLOC FELSEMEER, TILL GROSSIER
21 x	TILL MINCE ROC
23 x	TILL 1
8 x	TILL
x	TILL 3
.5 x	SEDIMENTS MARIN
3 x	ALLUVIONS

THE MAP COLLECTION IN A SMALL ACADEMIC LIBRARY:  
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Library, Map Collection  
Scarborough, Ontario

Generally speaking, in any academic library a good cartographic collection can play an important role in complementing the book collection and aiding various departments and disciplines in their study and research. Scarborough College Library has a cartographic collection and this report is an attempt to explore the problems and prospects of such a small collection in its supporting role.

Scarborough College, one of the eight colleges that constitute the Faculty of Arts and Science in the University of Toronto, began its full-time operation in 1965-66. In its first year of operation, Scarborough College had an enrollment of 191 students and a total of 43 faculty members. In 1981-82, it has an enrollment of 2,795 full-time and 2,025 part-time students, a faculty of 209, and offers a total of 564 courses.

Prior to 1971, the library had a very small number of maps, mostly road maps, and no proper facilities to store them. In 1971-72, Scarborough began to develop a variety of courses in Geography and Geology. In response to the needs of both the students and the faculty in these areas, the library started to build up the map collection. At that time, we had only one map case and we were having trouble even finding the space to accommodate this single case. The Geography Department, which had for many years been collecting a collection of teaching maps, decided to turn over its map collection to the Library. These maps were kept in a storage room on the second level; with the doors locked at all times, they were inaccessible to students, especially after 5 p.m. For this reason, the library staff had to move the entire collection to the room behind the Reference Office on the fifth floor. The map collection then included fifteen units of five drawers each, stacked in groups of three.

However, even this office was not suitable because it was overcrowded and the ventilation was poor. Once again, the maps had to be moved, to two rooms on the sixth floor. Although the present location has enough space for map storage, a light table, and study tables, it is still far from an ideal location. It is physically isolated from the rest of the reference area, and it lacks supporting materials such as dictionaries and atlases to help the students and faculty use the maps more efficiently. Consequently, the maps are not used very much. [It should also be noted that this is only a temporary arrangement until the new library is built.]

The main problems of the map collection in general, and at Scarborough College especially, centre around the following points: location and administration; selection and acquisition; and cataloguing and classification.

#### Location and Administration

In general, academic librarians have always been concerned over whether special collections should be centrally located in the library or attached to specific academic departments as departmental libraries. Two trends



emerge from this controversy: the desire of university administrators to keep duplication of collections down and the dispersal of services to a minimum while faculty and graduate students press for decentralized departmental libraries.

In the case of the map collection, location is a very important factor determining map use and the development of the collection. An ideal location would place it next door to the Geography and Geology Departments. However, in the case of Scarborough College, the decision to give responsibility for the map collection to the Reference Department brought many advantages both in terms of administration and availability of reference staff when it was close to the reference desk. It permitted easy access for students and faculty; they could get assistance whenever they needed it. The map collection could also be supported by reference materials such as dictionaries, atlases, indexes, etc. This centralized location thus saved time and energy for librarians and users. It tended to eliminate duplicate materials for maps and the general collection. It also helped the librarian to determine easily the needs of the map users through frequent contact, and thus to build up the map collection accordingly.

However, as the map collection grew, its preferential location within the reference area did not mean that we had no more problems. The main disadvantage, often noticed in the past, was the overcrowded conditions. Since the map collection functions primarily for the purpose of assignment-related use, the presence of large groups of geography students often interfered with the activities of the reference staff who were trying to help other patrons at the same time. In this situation, many potential patrons, who might use the collection for other purposes, were turned away. Besides, if the librarian in charge is also the head of the Reference Department (as was the case in past years at Scarborough College), her varying heavy responsibilities allowed very little time for the development of the collection. To remedy this situation, at present, another librarian, a member of the reference staff, has been assigned the responsibility for maintaining and building the map collection.

All in all, the advantages of intergrating the map collection with the general reference collection outweigh the disadvantages as far as the conditions at Scarborough College are concerned. Plans for the complete integration of the map collection in the centre of the reference room will be completed after we move into the new library building in March 1982.

#### Selection, Acquisition, and Weeding of Maps

The selection and acquisition of maps at Scarborough College is based upon undergraduate course requirements with an emphasis on geography and geology. We follow a general policy aimed at developing a comprehensive collection of maps for Ontario, Canada, and the world. To this end, we attempt to collect all maps of Ontario and Canada, particularly maps tracing the geographical, geological, and political evolution of Scarborough, Ontario, and Toronto from the earliest times to date; but the emphasis is on current maps.

Also, for this purpose, general road maps, local maps, official surveys, political and administrative maps, and geomorphological maps as well as historical maps are acquired. In response to the special needs of the teaching staff, wall maps are also collected; this is a small collection.

Because the map collection has been considered as part of the reference collection from the beginning, there is no separate budget for maps. As with all other materials, they may be received on deposit or as gifts or they may be purchased.

**Acquisition of free maps:** The library is a partial depository for maps of the National Topographic Series, with complete coverage for Ontario at the following scales: 1:250,000 and 1:50,000. Since topographical maps are the mainstay of the map collection, we depend heavily on the government's checklists (both federal and Ontario), which arrive daily or monthly, to select maps which are free to depository libraries. In this category, Scarborough also receives maps from the Lands Directorate, Gravity Map Series, and some maps from the Ontario Geological Survey.

Maps are also received as gifts or exchanges with other libraries through the exchange lists of duplicate and withdrawn items of the National Map Collection and other institutions.

**Acquisition by purchase:** Map requests initiated by faculty are charged to the fund for the subject area which the faculty member represents. Maps which are ordered by the librarian may be charged to the reference, general fund or to the subject fund for which the map is intended. In most cases, this means that map selections will be passed on to the selector to be ordered with other materials in the field.

Unfortunately, there are for maps no well established bibliographic aids corresponding to such publications as cumulative book indexes and books in print (for bibliographic verification of book materials). For selection purposes, we depend mainly on government lists of current publications, publishers' and dealers' catalogues, library accessions lists of other institutions, and lists of maps in geographical journals.

To work out a weeding policy for our map collection, we have examined the guidelines for book withdrawal, especially those concerning reference materials. We have found that the following criteria can also be used to make decisions on map withdrawals:

1. duplication of copies no longer in strong demand.
2. superseded editions except for historical maps.
3. damaged, worn-out beyond repair, dirty items.
4. individual loose maps already superseded by a bound volume such as the National Atlas of Canada.

At the moment, our "unwritten" guidelines for selection and weeding seem to be operational, although a written policy would be more desirable. A written policy would help to set out explicitly our philosophy and goals, determine primary map users, as well as geographical priorities, size limitations, and the type of support materials to be collected. In brief, it would provide clear guidelines for effective development of the map collection in order to provide the best possible services for our map users, and finally it would be useful in staff training and in public relations.

#### Cataloguing and Classification

At the moment, the costs involved and the extent of map use at Scarborough College do not justify a full standard cataloguing of maps. However, in



order to make maps accessible quickly to users and to establish some sort of bibliographic control over the incoming maps, we use a modified cataloguing system. Basically, maps which are indexed are not catalogued. These include: topographical maps, ARDA maps, geological maps, and others. Maps which must be catalogued are given a subject heading; however they are not assigned a classification number or a cutter number.

Yukon

Scale: 1:25,000, 1:50,000

Yukon Official road map.

Yukon. Dept. of Tourism, 1976

The cards are filed alphabetically, first by area, then by subject and by title. This system has some advantages when applying to a small collection such as the one at Scarborough: it provides inventory control for maps; it is rather simple and inexpensive; and it provides speedy retrieval for new users.

As for the filing of maps, we adopted the following arrangement. Topographical maps which have an index are filed according to their scale (such as 1:25,000; 1:50,000 etc.) and their order in the index. They are filed in map drawers which have labels to indicate their contents. Each drawer contains about 30-40 maps. Thematic maps and maps in series are catalogued and filed according to their geographical areas, then under the theme, e.g. Canada - General; Ontario - Geology. Maps of the same category are put together in numbered drawers, which are indicated on the index cards.

In conclusion, the many problems which Scarborough College Map collection is facing are also common to other small collections. All in all, we have a fairly good collection with a number of partial depository arrangements with the federal and provincial governments. In the future, we hope to improve our collections of municipal and local government maps and of foreign maps. The integration of the Map Collection with the Reference Department seems to be best suited to the needs of our students and faculty in terms of reference service for maps. Our collection has become better known in recent years thanks to the continuing efforts of various librarians in promoting map use among faculty, students, and staff in our college community through advertising, library orientation programs, and so on.

Although a lack of funding has curtailed our acquisition program in several important areas, thanks to the gifts and exchange program of the National Map Collection and especially to the generosity of the University of Toronto Map Library, we have been able to fill in some gaps in our collection. It is hoped that with the better awareness of our map users, we will gain further support from the administration to create a much better map collection.

### References

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### APPENDIX I

#### Scarborough College Library, Map Collection Size of Collection

ITEM	Aug. 1971 - Mar. 1972	June 1981
Topographical maps	3,797	5,315
Thematic maps	483	1,087
ARDA maps	162	971
Aerial photographs	0	1,679
Wall maps	28	125
Miscellaneous	0	1,520
Total	4,470	10,697

MAP LIBRARIES IN CANADA  
A Decade of Development

Cheryl A. DesJardine  
University of Western Ontario  
Map Library  
London, Ontario

In recent years, literature about and for map libraries has reflected various aspects of the growth of map collections in North America and throughout the world. Studies dealing with planning, acquisition, map preservation, cataloguing, exchanges, professional training, etc., suggest an increased sophistication of map librarianship and the numerical growth of cartographic collections. This period of accelerated development has been described and analysed by Walter Ristow in the article "The Greening of Map Libraries."<sup>1</sup>

In Canada, this growth has been documented by the directories of map collections published by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. It is on the basis of two of these directories, published in 1969<sup>2</sup> and 1980<sup>3</sup>, that this introduction and the accompanying two maps are produced, in order to graphically demonstrate the remarkable changes which have taken place over a period of approximately ten years.

When one studies the two maps, showing map libraries in Canada in or around 1969 and 1980, three observations seem to be most obvious. First, the overall numerical increase of map libraries throughout the country. Second, the growth of individual collections. And third, the regional concentrations of map libraries, especially in the Windsor-Quebec corridor, with greatest numbers in the Ottawa-Montreal and London-Toronto areas.

Seven categories were used for cartographic representation of Canadian map libraries. Collections with holdings of less than one-thousand maps were not included in this comparison. The total number of collections with more than one-thousand map sheets was 60 in 1969 and rose to 99 in 1980. Various reasons account for this increase. Few map libraries were simply missed by the initial survey. Some collections were just beginning to grow and were not identified as bona fide special collections. But by far the largest number of new entries were created in that period, often on the basis of the previously existing small holdings. The role of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries in popularizing map librarianship across the country through its publications and conferences cannot be underestimated.

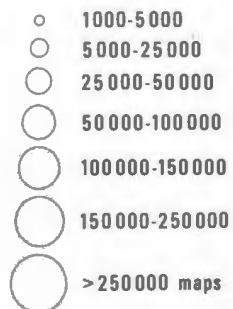
Parallel with the increase in the number of map libraries in Canada, one can observe a process of growth of individual collections. While the number of smaller collections remains quite substantial (40 map libraries with less than 25,000 maps in 1969; 57 in the same category in 1980), the most dramatic growth occurs in the number of medium-size and large libraries. In 1969, only 5 of the 60 libraries reported holdings of more than 50,000 maps (about 10 percent). In 1980, there were 24 libraries in that group (about 25 percent).

Other interesting comparisons and deductions could be made using the statistical data from A.C.M.L. directories but such analysis would be beyond the scope of this brief introduction. The two maps demonstrate convincingly the "greening" of Canadian map libraries in the late 1960s and 1970s.

# MAP LIBRARIES IN CANADA - 1969 -

Source of data: J. Winearls and Y. Tessier, Directory of Canadian Map Collections.  
Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Ottawa, 1969.

## Map Library Holdings



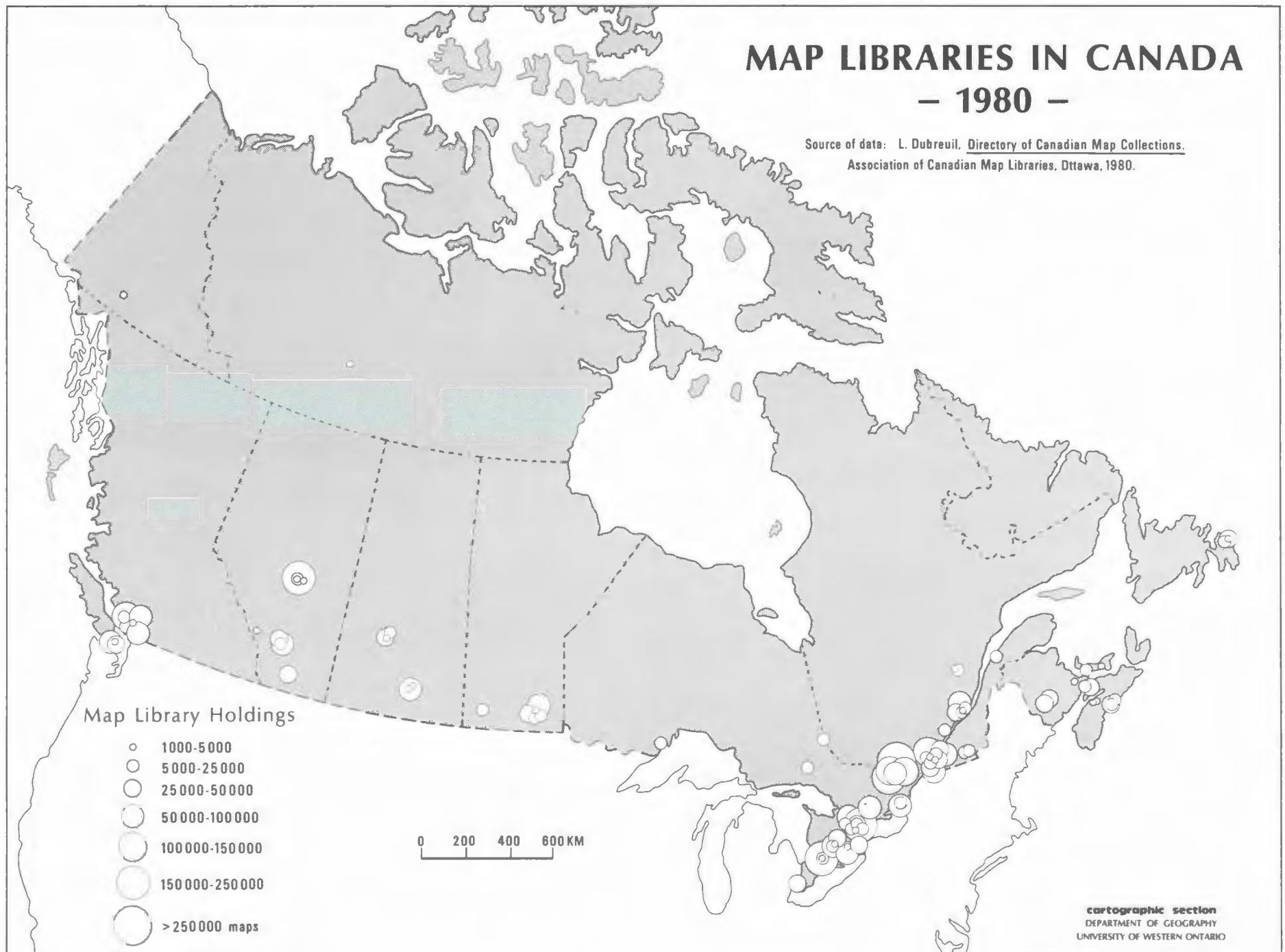
0 200 400 800 KM

cartographic section  
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY  
UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO



# MAP LIBRARIES IN CANADA — 1980 —

Source of data: L. Dubreuil, Directory of Canadian Map Collections,  
Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Ottawa, 1980.



Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Walter Ristow, The Emergence of Maps in Libraries (Hamden: Linnet Books, 1980), pp. 84-96.

<sup>2</sup>Joan Winearls and Yves Tessier, Directory of Canadian Map Collections (Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 1969).

<sup>3</sup>Lorraine Dubreuil, Directory of Canadian Map Collections (Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 1980).

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## EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE

In a paper he presented at the 15th A.C.M.L. Annual Conference in Halifax, 1981, Bob Batchelder suggested that it might be instructive for the Bulletin to publish copies of educational handout materials from a variety of map library institutions in Canada. In this context, the category "educational handouts" includes orientation literature, promotional material, guides to the collection, cartobibliographies, reference aids, and so on.

The objectives of such a proposal are two-fold: first, to reproduce examples of a variety of educational documents for the benefit of those who contemplate preparing or revising their own and, secondly, to provide interesting, useful information on the nature (i.e. size, strengths, loan policy, etc.) of these map-oriented institutions.

I plan to highlight the literature of a different institution in each future issue of the Bulletin; this will constitute the content of a new regular feature which I have titled "Educational Literature." Whenever possible, this literature will be reproduced in facsimile; otherwise, the text will be typed and possibly excerpted. I would be very grateful for examples of your own educational literature and for your comments and suggestions on this feature.

The documents reproduced on the following pages are ones prepared by the Map Library at Laval University in Quebec City. Yves Tessier, the map librarian, wrote in his accompanying letter: "Le but est de presenter de façon générale les types de documents disponibles et les services offerts par la Cartothèque. Un autre biblioguide vient d'être publié concernant la documentation cartographie sur le Québec. Ces biblioguides font partie d'une série publiée par la Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval selon une présentation et une mise en page uniformisée."

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# LA CARTOTHÈQUE

## PRESENTATION GENERALE

La Cartothèque est un service spécialisé où est regroupé tout type de documentation à caractère cartographique: cartes géographiques de toutes sortes, plans urbains, cartes anciennes, atlas, photographies aériennes, modèles en relief, ouvrages de référence cartographique.

On y retrouve des documents de toutes les parties du Monde, plus particulièrement du Canada et du Québec. Tous les documents cartographiques de la région de Québec sont systématiquement acquis. Les documents se rapportent à différents sujets: topographie, géologie, utilisation du sol, économie, transport, population, environnement, histoire, etc. Ils se présentent sous diverses formes: carte imprimée, tirage diazo, photographie, diapositive, microreproduction.

La Cartothèque est située au 4<sup>e</sup> étage de la Bibliothèque, au Pavillon Bonenfant (salle 4183-Z). Elle est accessible à toute personne ayant besoin d'informations géographiques ou historiques sous forme cartographique.

Les heures d'ouverture sont les suivantes:

de septembre à avril	du lundi au vendredi: 8h30 à 23h; le samedi 10h à 17h30
de mai à août	du lundi au vendredi: 8h30 à 12h, 13h30 à 17h

Ce guide a pour but de décrire de façon sommaire les principales collections cartographiques de la Cartothèque ainsi que leurs modes d'organisation et de repérage.

Personnes-ressources: Jacques Martinez  
Michel Simoneau  
Yves Tessier, chef tél.: 656-2002

## CARTES GEOGRAPHIQUES

La Cartothèque possède plus de 83 000 cartes géographiques de toutes les parties de la Terre. Pour l'ensemble du Monde, on retrouve les deux grandes couvertures topographiques aux échelles de 1:1 000 000 et 1:2 500 000. Pour les continents et les principaux pays, on dispose de cartes générales, physiques, politiques et économiques. Pour le Canada, on retrouve toutes les cartes topographiques à toutes les échelles, les cartes marines, les cartes de potentiel agricole, forestier et faunique, etc. Pour le Québec, la Cartothèque possède toutes les cartes publiées en série: topographie et cadastre à l'échelle de 1:20 000, géologie, utilisation du sol, tourisme, routes, etc. On y retrouve également des plans urbains de nombreuses municipalités.

Les cartes sont classées et conservées par régions géographiques subdivisées par sujets, échelles et dates. Un catalogue sur fiches permet de repérer les cartes par régions et par sujets à l'aide de la table de classification. Les cartes-index servent à repérer les cartes appartenant à des séries.

Il est fortement recommandé de recourir au personnel de la Cartothèque pour faciliter les travaux de repérage, en raison de l'ampleur et de la diversité de la documentation disponible.



## CARTES ANCIENNES

On désigne par cartes anciennes celles qui ont été publiées surtout avant 1900. La Cartothèque possède plus de 4 000 cartes anciennes du Monde, de la Nouvelle-France, du Canada et du Québec, de 1500 à 1900. On peut y retrouver un échantillon très représentatif de la production cartographique ancienne. La Cartothèque possède également une collection particulièrement intéressante pour l'étude des villes et villages du Québec au début du 20<sup>e</sup> siècle, les plans d'assurance-incendie, ainsi que les microfilms des 2 400 cartes anciennes des Archives du Séminaire de Québec.

Les cartes anciennes sont classées par régions et par dates. Un catalogue sur fiches permet de les repérer de la même manière.

## ATLAS

L'atlas est un recueil ordonné de cartes sur une région ou sur un ensemble de thèmes donnés. Parmi les 2 000 atlas que la Cartothèque possède, on retrouve des atlas mondiaux généraux ou thématiques, des atlas scolaires, des atlas régionaux ou nationaux. On peut consulter également de nombreux atlas historiques de toutes périodes, ainsi que des atlas reproduisant en fac-similé des atlas anciens, tel le tout premier atlas publié en 1570. Pour le Québec, le Canada et les provinces canadiennes, la Cartothèque possède les atlas couramment publiés. Il en va de même pour l'ensemble des Etats-Unis et la plupart des Etats américains. Plusieurs atlas urbains sont également disponibles, de même que des atlas routiers.

Les atlas sont conservés par ordre de régions géographiques. On peut les repérer à l'aide du catalogue sur fiches de la Cartothèque, par auteurs, par titres et par sujets. Ils apparaissent également au catalogue collectif de la Bibliothèque.

## PHOTOGRAPHIES AERIENNES

Les photographies aériennes servant à la préparation de cartes constituent une documentation cartographique importante à signaler. Elles fournissent une représentation très détaillée du territoire et souvent à intervalle régulier dans le temps. La Cartothèque possède plus de 125 000 photographies aériennes du Québec et plus particulièrement de la région immédiate de Québec (à partir de 1950). Elle dispose également de quelques photos par satellite, ainsi que de photos aériennes à caractère didactique pour quelques régions du Monde. Le repérage des photos aériennes s'effectue facilement à l'aide de cartes-index indiquant les numéros de lignes de vol.

## OUVRAGES DE REFERENCE

Des ouvrages de référence complémentaires à la documentation cartographique ont été regroupés à la Cartothèque en nombre restreint. On y retrouve des répertoires de noms de lieux, des dictionnaires de géographie et de cartographie, des manuels de cartographie et de photo-interprétation, quelques ouvrages sur l'histoire de la cartographie.

## INSTRUMENTS CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHIQUES

En vue de faciliter des recherches de nature cartobibliographique, la Cartothèque a rassemblé les principaux instruments de travail dans ce domaine. On y retrouve des catalogues de grandes cartothèques: Archives publiques du Canada (Ottawa), Archives nationales du Québec (Québec), British Library (Londres). On peut consulter également des bibliographies cartographiques spécialisées et des catalogues de producteurs cartographiques.

## CONSULTATION

La Cartothèque possède les facilités appropriées à la consultation des cartes: grandes tables de travail, tables à dessin, tables lumineuses, mur pour affichage, pantographe optique (pour agrandir ou réduire le dessin des cartes), stéréoscopes, etc. Les documents doivent être consultés sur place, à l'exception de certains documents qui peuvent être empruntés par les professeurs et les étudiants des 2<sup>e</sup> et 3<sup>e</sup> cycles pour une période limitée.





## DOCUMENTATION CARTOGRAPHIQUE SUR LE QUÉBEC

### LISTE SELECTIVE DES SOURCES D'INFORMATION

Ce biblioguide a pour but de présenter les principaux documents cartographiques concernant le Québec, qu'ils soient sous la forme d'une carte individuelle, d'une série cartographique ou d'un atlas. Ces documents sont décrits par sujets selon une description bibliographique abrégée: titre, échelle, cote. Tous les documents signalés peuvent être consultés à la Cartothèque de la Bibliothèque, Pavillon Bonenfant, 4<sup>e</sup> étage, salle 4183-Z. Tél.: 656-2002.

Personnes-ressources: Jacques Martinez, Michel Simoneau, Yves Tessier, chef.

#### CARTES GENERALES

<u>Québec méridional</u>	1:1 000 000 (88 x 150 cm)	615 ac
<u>Carte du Québec</u>	1:1 250 000 (170 x 140 cm)	615 ac
<u>Le Québec</u>	1:2 000 000 (100 x 87 cm)	615 ac
<u>Carte du Québec</u>	1:2 500 000 (85 x 70 cm)	615 ac
<u>Québec</u>	1:3 168 000 (64 x 56 cm)	615 ac
<u>Carte du Québec</u>	1:4 000 000 (53 x 44 cm)	615 ac
<u>Carte du Québec</u>	1:9 000 000 (24 x 19 cm)	615 ac

#### TOPOGRAPHIE ET RELIEF

[ <u>Cartes topographiques du Québec</u> ] Echelles 1:1 000; 1:1 250; 1:2 000; 1:2 500; 1:5 000; 1:10 000; 1:20 000	615 cba
[ <u>Cartes topographiques du Canada</u> ] Echelles 1:25 000; 1:50 000; 1:63 360; 1:125 000; 1:250 000; 1:500 000; 1:1 000 000	612 cba
<u>Carte topographique du Québec [relief]</u> 1:4 300 000	615 cba
<u>Carte des régions physiographiques du Québec</u> 1:4 000 000	615 cbad

#### TOURISME

[ <u>Equipements et ressources touristiques</u> ] 1:250 000	615 atu
<u>Carte de tourisme et de plein air</u> 1:250 000	615 atu
<u>Carte touristique [annuelle]</u> ca 1:1 000 000	615 atu

#### CADASTRE

[ <u>Carte cadastrale du Québec</u> ] 1:20 000	615 bj
[ <u>Carte cadastrale du Québec par comté</u> ] 1:31 680	615 bj
[ <u>Carte cadastrale du Québec par comté</u> ] 1:63 360	615 bj
[ <u>Carte cadastrale régionale</u> ] 1:190 080	615 bj
[ <u>Carte cadastrale du Québec</u> ] 1:200 000	615 bj
<u>Seigneuries [et fiefs]</u> 1:200 000	615 bj
<u>Fiefs et seigneuries, arrière-fiefs de la Province de Québec</u> ca 1:500 000	615 bj

#### MAGNETISME

[ <u>Cartes aéromagnétiques du Québec</u> ] 1:63 360	615 cam
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#### GEOLOGIE

[ <u>Cartes géologiques du Canada</u> ] Echelles diverses	
[ <u>Cartes géologiques du Québec</u> ] Echelles diverses	

[ Carte géologique du Québec ]	1:1 013 760	615 caq
[ Carte géologique du Québec ]	ca 1:4 000 000	615 caq
[ Cartes des dépôts meubles du Québec ]	1:50 000	615 caq
[ Cartes des dépôts meubles du Québec ]	1:250 000	615 caq

## GEOMORPHOLOGIE

[ <u>Géomorphologie structurale: diverses régions du Québec</u> ] Echelles diverses		615 cb
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## HYDROGRAPHIE

Hydrographie: principaux bassins	1:1 267 000	615 cdc
Principaux bassins hydrographiques de la province de Québec	1: 1 750 000	615 cdc
Principaux bassins hydrographiques du Québec	1: 4 000 000	615 cdc
[ Cartes marines du Canada ] Echelles diverses		612 aj

## CLIMATOLOGIE

Le confort climatique estival: Québec méridional	1:3 500 000	615 cfs
Carte climatique du Québec: degrés-jours de croissance	1:4 000 000	615 cfft

## VEGETATION

Carte des régions biogéographiques du Québec	1:4 000 000	615 d
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## POPULATION

Répartition de la population, 1961. Québec	1:500 000	615 ecb
Evolution de la population du Québec 1961-1966	1:500 000	615 eccf

## CULTURE

[ Cartes socio-culturelles du Québec ]	1:1 750 000	615 ee
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## TOPONYMIE

Toponymie des principaux reliefs du Québec	1:2 500 000	615 ef
Choronymie amérindienne du Québec	1:2 500 000	615 ef

## FRONTIERES

[ Cartes diverses de la Commission d'étude sur l'intégrité du territoire du Québec ] Echelles diverses		615 fa
International boundary from... Echelles diverses		612 fab
Evolution du territoire du Québec	1:11 500 000	615 fdb
La répartition des terres selon la Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois et la Convention du Nord-Est québécois	1:2 000 000	615 fhg

## DIVISIONS ADMINISTRATIVES

[ Cartes des limites des municipalités du Québec ]	1:250 000	615 fb
[ Cartes des limites administratives, scolaires et socio-sanitaires du Québec ]	1:250 000	615 fb

[ <u>Cartes des régions et sous-régions administratives du Québec</u> ]	1:506 880	615 fb
<u>Régions et districts administratifs du Ministère des transports du Québec</u>	1:740 000	615 fb
<u>Municipalités du Québec</u>	1:1 000 000	615 fb
<u>Les régions administratives du Québec</u>	1:1 250 000	615 fb

## DIVISIONS DE RECENSEMENT

[ <u>Cartes des secteurs de recensement, des secteurs de dénombrement et des flots de dénombrement des diverses villes du Québec</u> ] 1971 Echelles diverses		615 fbd
[ <u>Cartes des secteurs de recensement des régions rurales du Québec</u> ] 1971	1:50 000	615 fbd
[ <u>Cartes des secteurs de recensement des régions rurales du Québec</u> ] 1971	1:250 000	615 fbd

## DIVISIONS ELECTORALES

[ <u>Cartes des districts électoraux fédéraux du Québec</u> ]	615 fbc
[ <u>Cartes des districts électoraux provinciaux du Québec</u> ]	615 fbc

## ECOLOGIE

<u>Problématique sur les espaces verts naturels au Québec</u>	1:125 000	615 gbab
<u>Carte d'inventaire écologique [de divers lacs du Québec]</u> Echelles diverses		615 gbab
<u>Les régions écologiques du Québec méridional: première approximation</u>	1:1 250 000	615 gbab

## UTILISATION DU SOL RURAL

[ <u>Utilisation du sol 1966</u> ]	1:50 000	615 gbb
<u>Utilisation du sol 1977</u>	1:50 000	615 gbb
<u>Inventaires géographiques régionaux</u>	1:125 000	615 gbbe

## UTILISATION DU SOL URBAIN

[ <u>Fonctions urbaines des agglomérations du Québec 1966-1976</u> ]	1:20 000	615 edk
[ <u>Fonctions urbaines des agglomérations du Québec 1967-1979</u> ]	1:20 000	615 edk

## RECREATION

<u>Sentiers de motoneige</u> Echelles diverses		615 gbbk
[ <u>Cartes de descente de rivières en canot</u> ] Echelles diverses		615 gbbk
<u>Les parcs et réserves du Québec</u>	1:1 250 000	615 gbbg

## SOLS

<u>Carte pédologique [ par comté ]</u>	1:63 360	615 gca
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## POTENTIELS D'AMENAGEMENT

[ <u>Possibilités agricoles des sols</u> ]	1:50 000	615 gcab
<u>Classement des sols selon leurs possibilités d'utilisation agricole [ Est du Québec ]</u>	1:50 000	615 gcab

<u>Possibilités agricoles des sols</u>	1:250 000	612 gcab
<u>Possibilités des terres pour la forêt</u>	1:250 000	612 gcab
<u>Possibilités des terres pour la récréation</u>	1:250 000	612 gcab
<u>Possibilités des terres pour la faune: ongulés</u>	1:250 000	612 gcab
<u>Possibilités des terres pour la faune: sauvagine</u>	1:250 000	612 gcab
<u>Possibilités... [généralisation]</u>	1:1 000 000	612 gcab

## FORETS

<u>Carte forestière [du Québec]</u>	1:20 000	615 gcr
<u>Carte forestière [du Québec]</u>	1:50 000	615 gcr
<u>Carte synthèse [forestière] du Québec</u>	1:125 000	615 gcr
<u>Tenure et administration des forêts</u>	1:1 250 000	615 gcr

## ENERGIE

<u>Production et transport d'énergie</u>	1:1 013 760	615 gena
<u>Développement de la région de la Baie James</u>	1:2 500 000	615 gena

## ROUTES

<u>[Cartes des communications terrestres et des limites municipales du Québec]</u>	1:50 000	615 gmbd
<u>[Cartes des communications terrestres et des limites municipales du Québec]</u>	1:125 000	615 gmbd

## ATLAS

<u>Atlas du Canada 1957</u>	G1115 C213 1957
<u>Atlas national du Canada 1974</u>	G1115 C213 1974
<u>Atlas du Canada 1981</u>	G1115 A8811 1981
<u>Canada atlas toponymique 1980</u>	G1115 C2132 1980
<u>Atlas du Québec 1977</u>	G1141 A1 C325 1977
<u>Atlas climatologique du Québec 1978</u>	G1141 C8 A2 1978
<u>Climat du Québec méridional 1974</u>	G1141 C8 F357c 1974
<u>Le climat du Québec 1971</u>	G1141 C8 W747
<u>Atlas électoral du Québec 1970-1973-1976</u>	G1141 F7 B373 1979
<u>Utilisation du sol des principales agglomérations du Québec 1973</u>	G1141 Q43 Q3 1973
<u>Atlas: l'agro-alimentaire au Québec 1978</u>	G1141 J15 A3 1978
<u>Atlas régional du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean 1981</u>	G1142 S129 A881 1981
<u>Atlas régional du Bas-Saint-Laurent, de la Gaspésie et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine 1966</u>	G1142 G249 B952 1966



## THE BIRTH OF CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHY

Jean Fahmy  
Dept. Energy, Mines and Resources  
Ottawa, Ontario

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and Resources, Ottawa.

"Juillet 1684. Le Mercredy 19<sup>e</sup> dud: a trois heures après midy Mestant Embarque dans vnbatimans nomm   Lamarianne Apartenant a Mons. Bergier ..."1  
Thus begins an intriguing document important to Canadian history, and especially to the history of Canadian cartography.

This quote is taken from a journal written between 19 July and 14 September 1684. The author is unknown, but was very probably a certain Robert Challes, a little-known writer of the seventeenth century. The memoirs of Robert Challes were published in Paris during the 1800s by Augustin-Thierry. In Chapter 31 of these memoirs there is a detailed description of a visit which Challes made to Acadia in 1684 and 1685. The author gives a comprehensive analysis of the condition of the colony and its importance, describes the customs of the "savages" and the first colonists, recounts the skirmishes between the "Boston English" and the French colonists, and finally proposes a number of ways to improve conditions and stop the decline of the colony.

The style of the memoirs is reminiscent of the historic handwritten journal. In both works we find the same curiosity and the same viewpoint of an observer. More than that, the Marianne passenger list includes a certain Mons. Challe. However, there is no more direct evidence to confirm our assumption and we thus must be contented with strong presumptions and turn our attention to the account of the voyage, whoever the author.

In less than two months, the Marianne had sailed along the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, especially in the "Baye Fran  oise," the present Bay of Fundy. The author of the manuscript gives a daily account of the events of the voyage, the weather encountered, and the ships seen. He provides a vast amount of minute detail on the islands and islets visited, and even on the rocks found near the water surface. He records the water depth at regular intervals, the type of currents found, the direction and strength of the wind, the distance in leagues between the principal features encountered and describes the natural shelters, the areas with navigational hazards, etc. Such a mine of information would by itself be a bonanza for historians, but the author of the manuscript has done more. In minute detail, we might even say with loving care, he has drawn twenty-five cartographic diagrams and topographic sketches, indicating the coastline, the ground elevations, distances, capes, bays, rivers, and islands; in short, all the geographic features, no matter how small. This is in effect the first cartographical representation of this region of Canada (see Figure 1). We can thus understand its extreme interest for geographers, cartographers, historians, and even meteorologists and geologists.

The document cannot in any way be called dry reading; it has a somewhat old fashioned nostalgic air, and brings the past to life again before our eyes. The long list of French names for this region, today forgotten for the most part, themselves remind us of the history of French Acadia in the seventeenth century: Cap Canceau, Mirliqu  che, La H  ve, Rivi  re Saint-Jean, Cap Chignitou, Baye Fran  oise, Baye des Mines, Baye du Port Razor, Rivi  re des Jardins, Port Rosignol, Rivi  re du Sable, etc. The

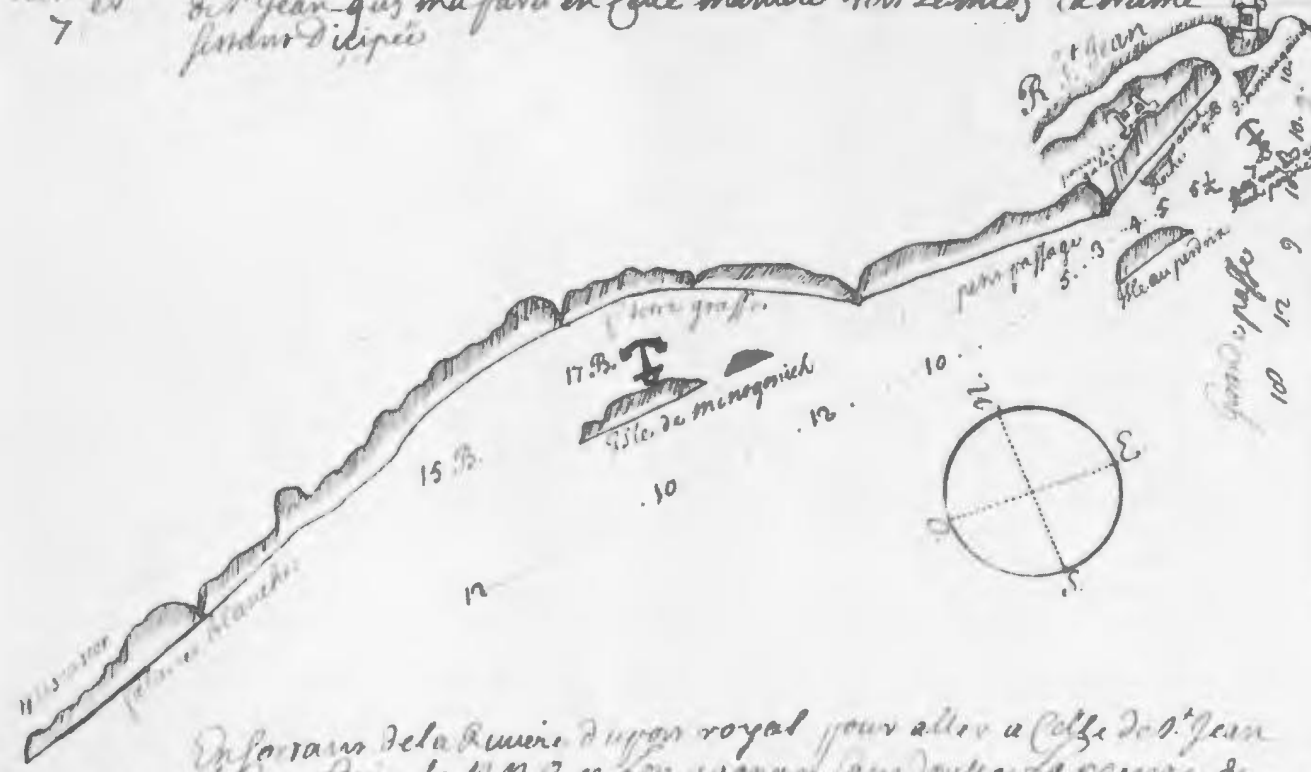
AOÛT 1804

97

Quand soufittors par les anous enans moillors comme on dir ala  
 flouet du Canon, surquo; nous auons fait emberquer un homme  
 de son équipage par les diuerses assurances que nous auons de  
 que seroit l'air. Nelson, affir. de voir s'il enoit venrable, et Notre  
 enuoyé ayant inc. directair, il nous a son serm. que cerrois Hraij  
 par m. aller quit a apon de fazar a ilons. (Chate par lequel il le  
 nous d'aller a son bord, cequit auons fait dans la brume  
 dimanche 6. Chalonge, pendant cetemps la nous auons l'ouoyé en attendant  
 son retour et hro. quelques coups pour nous faire entendre; ayant  
 enuoyé a bord nous auons couronné Notre vaitte pour l'adite  
 Riviere de St Jean, senon enuoyé sur le midj.

La quech des Aubin a aussi son en même temps que nous,  
 ayant apreceu hier samedi sur les 9 heures du matin deffendant  
 la dite R. du Roy, et comme il alloit plus que nous l'auons  
 perdu de vue, la brume ennois cause en partje; il a eno. rajonc  
 amonueurs (Chate par m. Nelson quel. P. Aubin lui auoir  
 par le j. auoir en monant

Le Lundi sur les 10 heures du matin ayant vaitte s'raj toute  
 l'auoir nous sommes hroux a la vue de la terre pro de la riviere  
 de St Jean qui ma paru en cette maniere vers le midj la brume  
 s'endur diuise



En s'auant de la Riviere du Roy pour aller a celle de St Jean  
 il faut faire le N. N. E. et son yagnon sans doute la pointe de  
 l'iceber; ces observations s'adit a l'air de l'ouvent, et  
 couru uelles brumes qui se font presque toujours pendant  
 mois de juillet et aoust; l'observation est de St Jean  
 de la Riviere, l'auoir moure dans son entre 4 milles.

Figure 1 : A page from the seventeenth-century journal. Photo courtesy of Dalhousie University. The acquisition of this manuscript was made possible by a contribution from the Government of Canada under the terms of the Cultural Property Export and Import Act.

minute detail recreates for us the personality of this unknown author, whose psychological silhouette gradually becomes more distinct, and indeed, quite close and almost familiar. "Le Jeudy a midy jusques au vandredy amidy, nous avons Eu du Calme..."; "Sur les 9 heures du matin de cejourd'hui, Labrume Sestant esclaircie nous avons veu vn gros nav(ire), en aparance les<sup>t</sup> Louis..."; "Le Vandredy 4<sup>e</sup> aoust 1684 Nous avons fait Lever les ancrs estant audevant du portroyal, apres y avoir resté six jours..."<sup>2</sup>

The scientific interest of this document is obvious. Two further topics, however, will greatly benefit from the mass of information which it contains. The first is French cartography at the end of the Sun-King century. This document gives us a snapshot view of the methods of geographers and cartographers in France during this period. The second concerns that of the history of naval construction. At the end of the thirty-four pages of manuscript, the author gives us a 12-page detailed list of the "ship's armament and supply inventory." This section enumerates the hundreds of articles loaded on the ship. The most interesting are perhaps those which deal with the way in which a ship is rigged (sails, bowsprit, ropes, halyards, anchors, masts, stays, etc.), and its armament (cannons, ammunition, steel and flints, muskets, musketoons, and other arms).

This manuscript made its first appearance a few years ago in the possession of an American collector. Library authorities at Dalhousie University in Halifax, hearing of its existence, quickly realized its importance in the early history of the maritime provinces, and decided to acquire it at any cost. After a long series of discreet and careful negotiations, a year of discussions, and a federal government grant, the purchase contract was finally signed two years ago. The manuscript is now in the library of Dalhousie University, available to researchers and historians.

Thanks to them, the names of seven men, those who embarked on a clear morning in July 1684 aboard the Marianne, will perhaps be remembered. The six men of the crew: Abraham Boudrot (or Goudrot; this is not clear), captain; Guillaume Guertin, pilot; Jean de Callais, Jean Lestidou, Jacques Petitpas and Julien Garson, sailors, and the mysterious "M. Challe." Their memory, distant but clear and lively, comes to us from the very beginnings of our history ....

#### Notes

1. "July 1684, Wednesday 19th of the said month at three o'clock in the afternoon, having embarked in a boat known as Lamarianne belonging to Mr. Bergier....."
2. "Thursday noon to Friday noon we were becalmed..."; "At nine o'clock this morning, the fog having lifted, we saw a large ship like the St. Louis in appearance..."; "Friday 4 August 1684, we weighed anchor at Port Royal, having been there six days..."

\* \* \*



## RECENT ACQUISITIONS

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Contributors: GSC - Geological Survey of Canada Map Library  
 OOU - University of Ottawa Map Library  
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- UT Map of solar energy in the United States and Southern Canada. -  
 Scale 1:5,000,000 ; Lambert Conformal Conic proj. (W126°30'--  
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- OOU Planispaerium terrestre ... ca 1700 [facsimile] / Carl Allard. -  
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 No. 53 - A Plan of the city and fortifications of Louisburg, 1745.  
 No. 60 - Americae pars borealis, Florida, Boccalaos Canada Cor-  
 terealis, 1593.  
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 No. 62 - Carte de la nouvelle France augmentée depuis de la der-  
 nière servant à la navigation faicte en son vray meridian, par  
 le sr. de Champlain pour le Roy en la marine ... 1632.
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 MCE 344 - Cornwall, military city map, 1981.  
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 MCE 343 - Oakville, military city map, 1981.  
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- UT National atlas of Canada, 5th ed. = L'Atlas national du Canada,  
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Geographical Services Directorate, Surveys and Mapping Branch,  
Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1980.

- MCR 4035F - Canada - dernière gelée du printemps.
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- MCR 4031 - Canada, Indian and Inuit population distribution.
- MCR 4034 - Canada - growing degree days.
- MCR 4033 - Canada - heating degree - days.
- MCR 4035 - Canada - last frost in spring.
- MCR 4037 - Canada - frost-free period.
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UT Canada, national parks, historic parks and sites, 1981 - Canada, parcs et lieux historiques nationaux / produced for Parks Canada, Canada, Department of the Environment by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. - Scale 1:5,000,000; Lambert Conformal Conic proj. (W141°--W50°/N84°--N41°). - Ottawa : Parks Canada, 1981.

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UT City of Fredericton, N.B. / drawn by Alexander M. Hubly [facsimile]. - Scale indeterminable. - [Woodstock] : Non Entity Press, 1979.  
Facsimile of view published by A.M. Hubly, 1882.

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UT Bouguer gravity anomaly map, [Nova Scotia] / compiled by Gravity

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GSC Lineament map of Nova Scotia / Duncan J. Keppie. - Scale 1:1,000,000 - [Halifax] : Dept. of Mines and Energy, 1982.

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For each township there are 3 maps and a text - Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper.

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Facsimile of bird's-eye-view prepared by Chas. Shober & Co., lithographic company, Chicago, 1875.

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## Prince Edward Island

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- OOU Carte forestière 1:20,000 / Québec. Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources. - Québec : Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources, 1971.  
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- OOU Géomorphologie quaternaire du sud de l'Ungava / Bernard Lauriol. - Paléo Québec, 1982.
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- UBC [Montréal], espaces verts 1980. - Echelle 1:50,000. - Montréal : Communauté urbaine de Montréal, [1980?].
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- GSC Petroleum and natural gas disposition map. - Scale 1:1,000,000 - Regina : Dept. of Mineral Resources, 1982.

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Cover title: Summary of regulations pertaining to trapping in the Northwest Territories.

## Yukon

- OOU Geology Snake River, Yukon - Northwest Territories. - Scale 1:250,000. - Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, 1982.  
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- UT [Canals and railroads of the Mid-Atlantic States, 1800-1960] / produced at the Regional Economic History Research Center. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Greenville, Del. : The Center, 1981.
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Verso: Early Indian occupancy; Spanish conquest 1540-1820, Anglo-American entry and occupancy 1820-1900; the Southwest from vice-royalty to statehood.
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#### California

- UBC Forest visitors map, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, California. - Scale [ca 1:4,000,000]. - Redding, California : U.S. Forest Service, 1981.

#### Colorado

- UBC Guide to Colorado River. - Scale indeterminable. - Los Angeles : Automobile Club of Southern California, 1982.

#### Illinois

- UT Landforms of Illinois / by James A. Bier. - Scale 1:1,000,000 (W91°30'--W87°30'/N42°30'). - Urbana : Illinois Geological Survey, Institute of Natural Resources, 1980.

#### New Mexico

- GSC Map of erosion potential and sediment sources in the Navajo Mine area, San Juan County, New Mexico. - Scale 1:50,000. - Reston, Va. : United States Geological Survey, 1982.  
(Miscellaneous field studies ; MF 1432).

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#### BRAZIL

- GSC Mapa geologico do Brasil e da area oceânico adjacente incluindo depositos minerais = Geologic map of Brazil and adjoining ocean floor including mineral deposits. - Scale 1:2,500,000. - [Brasilia] : Departamento nacional da producao mineral, 1981.

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- GSC Mapas geologicos preliminares de Chile. - Scale 1:50,000. - Santiago : Institute de Investigaciones Geologicas, 19-  
No. 4 - Hoja Concepcion - Chillan, 1980.  
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- OOU Devolving Europe, nations re-emerging from states / Bruce McGillivray. - Sausalito, Ca. : CoEvolution Quarterly, 1982.

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- GSC Suomen geologinen Kartta : Kalliopera Kartta = Geological map of Finland : Pre-Quaternary rocks. - Scale 1:100,000. - Helsinki : Geologinen Tutkimuslaitos, 19-  
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## FRANCE

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- UBC An actual survey and plan of the processional boundaries of the Parish of Ealing in the county of Middlesex and Diocese of London ... taken in 1777 [facsimile] / Surveyed and drawn by A. Bassett ; engraved by W. Hayden. - Scale [ca 1:16,300]. - Ealing Central Library, 1982.
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- UBC Soil map of the Mount Kenya area. - Scale 1:125,000. - Berne :

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- GSC Carte lithologique du Rwanda. - Echelle 1:250,000. - [s.l.] : Institut géographique national de Belgique, 1981.

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The Black Homelands of the Republic of South Africa / compiled by Perskor Boeke Tekenkantoor. - Scale 1:2,100,000. - Johannesburg : Perskor Boeke Tekenkantoor, [197-?].

#### SUDAN

- OOU General map of greater Khartoum / M.A. Gorani. - Khartoum : Sudan Survey Dept., 1981.

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#### SOUTHEAST ASIA

- UT A geomorphological survey map of the Mekong River Basin (Vientiane, Nong Khai and the surrounding area situated immediately downstream from Pamong) indicating areas subject to flooding = Plan géomorphologique du bassin du Mekong (Vientiane, Nong Khai et les régions environnantes situées directement en aval de Pamong) indiquant les régions susceptibles d'être ravagées par les inondations / maps compiled by Nippon Koei Company. - Scale 1:50,000. - [s.l. : s.n.], 1979.

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SI 55-3 - Narromine, 1980.

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- GSC Lake Chart Series / New Zealand Oceanographic Institute. - Scales vary. - Wellington : Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, 19-

## OCEANS - Maps

- UBC Bathymetric chart of the northeastern Mediterranean Sea. - Scale 1:625,000 at lat. 60°. - Jerusalem : Geological Survey of Israel, 1981.
- UBC Bathymetric chart of the southeastern Mediterranean Sea. - Scale 1:625,000 at lat. 46°. - Jerusalem : Geological Survey of Israel, 1980.
- GSC The Mediterranean Seafloor / National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division. - Scale 1:4,371,000. - Washington : National Geographic Society, ca 1982.

## WORLD - Atlases

- OOU Atlas of the Roman world / T. Cornell and J. Matthews. - Oxford : Phaidon Press Ltd., 1982.
- OOU Coastal landforms and surface features: a photographic atlas and glossary / Rodman Snead. - Stroudsburg, Pa. : Hutchinson Ross, 1981.
- OOU Le monde d'aujourd'hui: atlas économique, social, politique, stratégique / Pierre Serryn. - Paris : Bordas/Dunod, 1981.

## NORTH AMERICA - Atlases

- UT Maps and charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750-1789 : a guide to the collections in the Library of Congress / compiled by John R. Sellers and Patricia Molen Van Lee. - Washington : Library of Congress : for sale by the Supt. of Doc., U.S. G.P.O., 1981.

## CANADA

- UT Atlas prospectif de l'Acadie : la carte des Provinces Maritimes telle qu'elle aurait l'air advenant la réalisation de certains projets actuellement discutés / Adrien Bérubé. - Edmundston, N.-B. : Société historique du Madawaska, 1979.

## British Columbia

- UT Rocky Mountain landmarks : a visitor's guide to Banff and Jasper parks / geology, John D. Root, consultant ; ecology, Johanna E. Jacks, Beth MacCallum, consultants ; history, Judith T. Johnson, consultant. - Edmonton : Hosford Publishing, 1981.

## Quebec

- 00U Atlas régional du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean / Gaetan Morin. - Montréal : Gaetan Morin, 198 .

## UNITED STATES

## Michigan

- UT Hydrogeologic atlas of Michigan. - Kalamazoo, Mich. : Dept. of Geology, College of Arts and Sciences, Western Michigan University, 1981.

## Minnesota

- UT Atlas of Minnesota resources & settlement / by John R. Borchert, Neil C. Gustafson ; cartography by Sandra Haas, Craig Skone, Su-chang Wang. - 3rd ed. - [Minneapolis] : Centre for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota : Minnesota State Planning Agency, 1980.

## Utah

- 00U Atlas of Utah / Wayne L. Wahlquist. - Provo : Brigham Young Univ. Press, 1981.

## SOUTH AMERICA &amp; CARIBBEAN REGION - Atlases

## ARGENTINA

- UT Coloratlas Kapelusz mundi : fisico, politico, economico, estadístico. - 2a ed. - Buenos Aires : Editorial Kapelusz, 1979 (1980 printing).

## CUBA

- UT Atlas demografico de Cuba / Republica de Cuba, Comité Estatal de Estadísticas. - La Habana : Instituto Cubano de Geodesia y Cartografía, 1979.

## EUROPE - Atlases

- UT Atlas of subsurface temperatures in the European Community / compiled by R. Haenel ; co-authors E. Legrand ... [et al.]. - Luxembourg : Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General Scientific and Technical Information and Information Management, 1980.

## AUSTRIA

- UT Erläuterung zur hydrogeologisch-ingenieurgeologischen Karte, Enns - St. Florian, 1:25,000 / von Kurt Voltryzka. - Linz : Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, Abteilung Wasser - und Energiewesen, 1980.



(Auszüge aus dem oberösterreichischen Wasserguteatlas ; Nr. 8).  
On cover: Amtlicher oberösterreichischer Wasserguteatlas.

## FRANCE

- UT Savoie : Savoie propre, Maurienne, Tarentaise, Bresse ... / publié sous la direction de Jean-Yves Mariotte et André Perret. - Paris : Centre national de la recherche scientifique, 1979.  
(Monumenta historiae galliarum. Atlas historique français).

## GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)

- UT Hydrologischer Atlas der Bundesrepublik Deutschland / [im Auftrage der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft unter der Gesamtleitung von Reiner Keller ; hrsg. von Ulrich de Haar ... [et al.]. - Bonn : Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, ca 1978-79.

## POLAND

- GSC Atlas litofacjalno-paleogeograficzny permu obszarow platformowych Polski = Lithofacies-paleogeographical atlas of the Permian platform areas of Poland. - Scale 1:500,000 - 1:100,000. - Warsaw, 1978.

## GREAT BRITAIN

- OOU An historical atlas of Scotland ca 400 - ca 1600 / Peter McNeil and Ranald Nicholson. - St. Andrews : Conf. of Scottish Medievalists, 1975.

## ASIA - Atlases

## INDIA

- OOU Atlas of the Mughal Empire / Irfan Habib. - New York : Oxford Univ. Press, 1981.

## SRI LANKA

- UT Demographic atlas of Sri Lanka / Demographic Training & Research Unit, University of Colombo. - Colombo, Sri Lanka : University of Colombo, 1980.

## OCEANIA &amp; PACIFIC OCEAN ISLANDS - Atlases

## NEW CALEDONIA

- UBC Atlas de la Nouvelle Calédonie et dépendances. - Paris : Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM), 1981.

## TASMANIA

- UT Launceston atlas : city, suburbs and localities with street index and gazetteer / prepared and published by the Mapping Division, Lands Department Hobart. - 1st ed. - Hobart : Mapping Division, Lands Dept., 1979.

## BOOKS

## GENERAL BOOKS

- OOU Basic geological mapping / John W. Barnes. - Milton Keynes : Open University Press, 1981.
- OOU The Cambridge photographic atlas of the planets / Geoffrey Briggs and Frederic Taylor. - New York : Cambridge University Press, 1982.
- UT Landsat images of Canada : a geological appraisal / V.R. Slaney. - Ottawa : Minister of Supply and Services Canada, 1981.
- UBC The Northern Yukon : an ecological land survey / E.B. Wilken. - Vancouver : Lands Directorate, Environment Canada, 1981.
- UBC Terrain inventory and geological hazards : Northern Vancouver Island / D.E. Howes. - Victoria : British Columbia Ministry of Environment, 1981.
- UT Understanding maps / J.S. Keates. - London : New York : Longman, 1982.
- OOU Value maps / Christopher Howes. - Norwick : Geo Books, 1982.

## REFERENCE BOOKS

- OOU Cartographic Materials : a manual of interpretation for AACR 2 / Hugo L.P. Stibbe. - Ottawa : Canadian Library Association, 1982.
- OOU The Directory of current cartographic research / ACSM. - Falls Church, Va. : American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 1982.
- UT A directory of map collections in New Jersey / by April Carlucci. - [Newark, N.J.] : Carlucci ; [s.l.] : Government Documents Association of New Jersey, c1980.
- UT Index to published reports and maps : Division of Mines, 1891-1977 / prepared by Geoscience Data Centre, Ontario Geological Survey. - Toronto : Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1978.
- OOU Indianische karten Nordamerikas / Rainer Vollmar. - Berlin : Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 1981.
- OOU International directory of current research in the history of cartography and carto-bibliography. - London : [s.n.], 1981.
- OOU Microcartography: applications for archives and libraries / Larry Cruse. - Santa Cruz : Western Association of Map Libraries, 1981.  
(WAML Occ. Paper No. 6).
- OOU Répertoire des cartothèques de France / A.M. Briend et D. Gasay. - Paris : Intergéo, 1980.

## HISTORY

- OOU      Antique maps of the British Isles / David A. Smith. - London : Batsford, 1982.
- UT        Early maps / by Tony Campbell. - New York : Abbeville Press, 1981.
- OOU      From sea to sea / Joe C.W. Armstrong. - Scarborough : Van Nostrand-Reinhold, 1982.
- UT        Lebanon to Labuan : a story of mapping by the Australian Survey Corps, World War II (1939 to 1945) / Lawrence Fitzgerald. - Melbourne : J.G. Holmes, 1980.
- OOU      Public land surveys: history, instructions, methods / Lowell O. Stewart. - Minneapolis : Meyers, 1976.

## TRAVEL

- OOU      Baedeker's handbook for travellers: a bibliography of English editions published prior to World War II. - Westport, Conn. : Greenwood, 1975.
- OOU      The complete visitor's guide to mesoamerican ruins / Joyce Kelly. - Oklahoma University Press, 1982.
- OOU      Guide to England's industrial heritage / Keith Falconer. - New York : Holmes and Meier Publishers, Inc., 1980.
- OOU      National parks and reserves of Western Europe / Eric Duffey. - London : MacDonald, 1982.
- OOU      The Ottawa bicycle book / Christine Boychuck and Misao Dean. - Ottawa : Steel Rail Educational Publication, 1982.
- UT        Paris atlas : répertoire des rues, renseignements pratiques, sens uniques, transports. - 5e ed. - Paris : Pneu Michelin, 1981.
- OOU      The Penguin guide to prehistoric England & Wales / James Dyer. - London : Allen Lane, 1981.
- OOU      The trekkers guide to the Himalaya and Karakoram / Hugh Swift. - San Francisco : Sierra Book Club, 1982.

## PLACE NAME BOOKS

- OOU      Countries and islands of the world: a guide to nomenclature / Julie Wilcocks. - London : Clive Bingley, 1981.

## DICTIONARIES AND GAZETTEERS

- UT        Gazetteer of undersea features : names approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names. - 3rd ed. - Washington : Defense Mapping Agency, 1981.
- OOU      Glossaire de termes géographiques et de renseignements cartographiques - Français-Anglais, Anglais-Français / François Nedelec. - Paris : Institut géographique national, 1978.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

## CRANE LIBRARY PUBLISHES ATLAS FOR THE BLIND

Crane Library at the University of British Columbia has completed a three-year joint project with Simon Fraser University, to develop an atlas especially for the blind. The Atlas of British Columbia (tactile edition), by Ray Squirrell, consists of maps with raised, tactile features for the blind and bright, clear colours for those with low vision and accompanying text in large print, on recorded tape and in Braille.

The tactile atlas is unique in three distinctive ways: 1) it features maps printed with a thermal engraving process developed by Simon Fraser Chief Cartographer Ray Squirrell, which employs virtually standard printing methods but produces raised multi-textured features; 2) the accompanying text, developed by Simon Fraser psychologist and geographer Dr. Robert Horsfall challenges blind and visually impaired users to find their own answers and teaches new skills in basic map understanding; 3) the publication is the first known complete atlas for the blind which features not only geographical but also economic, anthropological, historical, and demographic maps.

The following text written by Paul E. Thiele, editor and publisher, of Crane Memorial Library, is taken from the Introduction and Acknowledgements section of the atlas.

The Tactile Atlas of British Columbia is the product of a number of fortunate circumstances.

When the University of British Columbia Press first published the original Atlas of British Columbia by A.L. Farley in 1979, Anthony N. Blicq, Executive Director of UBC Press and former University Librarian, Basil Stuart Stubbs, were looking for some suitable means of celebrating the event. They came up with the fortunate idea of somehow making this magnificent publication available to the blind and visually impaired. They had the first copy of the atlas signed by a number of dignitaries and then auctioned off for the purpose of funding the project for the blind which at the time simply involved the recording of the atlas text into talking book format.

At the same time, Ray Squirrell, Chief Cartographer, Geography Department, Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, made an important discovery. He accidentally dropped a newly printed map on the floor and watched in fascination as dust particles clung magnetically to the outlines of the map. Mr. Squirrell had long been preoccupied with the idea of creating tactile maps for the blind. His accidental discovery led to a great deal of experimentation and research and eventually to the development of a texture printing process which uses tactile substances such as glass beads, flocking and thermal powders in addition to the standard printing ink.

A short time later, Dr. Robert Horsfall, a geographer/psychologist at Simon Fraser, became interested in Mr. Squirrell's printing process and in the general idea of maps for the blind. He conducted a series of scientific experiments on tactile symbol recognition by the blind and determined, after a good deal of study and research, the maps in the Farley atlas which could be used by the blind. He also developed a unique tactile grid system which permits the user to locate exact



features on the map.

The unique tactile maps created by Ray Squirrell's new printing process, Bob Horsfall's experiments and research, and Crane Library's task of making the Farley atlas accessible to the blind were united in another set of fortunate circumstances.

But perhaps the most fortunate of all circumstances, which pushed the project forward, was the recent discovery by educators and mobility instruction of the blind throughout the world, of the tremendous educational potential of tactile maps. Professional journals over the last three years began to publish more and more articles and reports of experimentation, demonstrating increased comprehension of geography and related subject by blind students with the use of tactile maps. Equally, mobility instructors--who teach the blind to move through the environment without sight--began recording great progress in the area of teaching mobility on abstract levels with the use of raised maps.

The project has grown considerably in scope from the original intention of recording only the Farley text. The atlas consists of thirteen tactile maps, carefully recreated and simplified for use by the blind by Ray Squirrell, and printed with the unique texture printing process he developed. The atlas is a multi-media publication, containing Braille and recorded text, raised letter symbols, and a large type version of the text for use by students with partial sight, for whom the use of bright contrasting colours on the maps was also especially developed.

The atlas is not for sale. Twenty-five copies will be donated to the Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired of the B.C. Ministry of Education for use by blind students in the regular school system. Other copies will be given to Simon Fraser University Library and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind; a number will remain in Crane Library for blind UBC students and for inter-library lending.

For more information, contact:

Ray Squirrell or Dr. Robert Horsfall  
Geography Department  
Simon Fraser University  
604/291-3719 or 291-3716

Paul E. Thiele  
Crane Library  
University of British Columbia  
604/228-6111

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#### EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR ORIENTEERS

The following three items have been approved by Orienteering Ontario as among the the best currently available in North America. They are available from Orienteering Ontario at the following address:

1220 Sheppard Ave., East  
 Willowdale, Ontario  
 M2K 2X1  
 Phone 416/495-4160

Map-Making for Orienters by Robin Harvey. By far, the most comprehensive and well-written map-making book available. Written by the mapper for the 1976 World Championships. This excellent publication covers all aspects of modern map-making. Includes illustrations, pictures and sample colour maps. (1981), 96 pages. \$8.50

C.O.F. Orienteering Mapping Manual by the Canadian Orienteering Federation. An excellent up-to-date manual designed for orienteering mapmakers. Written by a committee of Canada's most experienced mappers and orienteers, this manual contains a variety of practical ideas from basemap to printing stages. Accompanied by numerous illustrations and diagrams. (1983), 66 pages. \$6.00

Course-Planning Manual by Claesson and Gawelin. The English version of a major Swedish work about the exacting art of course-setting. Full of colourful maps and concise guidelines about how to challenge orienteers of all ages and abilities with fair and appropriate courses. (1981), 96 pages. \$12.00

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#### PROSPECTUS FOR IFLA MANUAL

The following prospectus is that approved by IFLA Standing Committee I in September 1982 for the Manual of Map Curatorship, tentatively scheduled for publication in 1984.

#### Section I Introduction and Objectives

Dr. E.H. van de Waal  
 (Coordinator)  
 Dr. H.M. Wallis

Map curatorship is a youthful discipline in both developed and developing countries. This manual is therefore intended for map curators all over the world. It does not profess to offer the last word, but will guide people concerned with the use and care of cartographic materials in many and diverse settings. It is important to stress the following points:

- the status for cartographic materials as full fledged sources of information;
- the common characteristics of cartographic materials housed in libraries, archives and other institutions;
- the special requirements arising from the particular character of cartographic materials, i.e. documentation, preservation and organization;
- the map curator is intermediary between the map and its user in the information flow from basic data to user.

#### Section II Introduction to Cartographic Materials

M. Pelletier  
 (Coordinator)

##### Chapter 1. Historical Review up to 1850

Chapter 1 of Section II will give a synthesis on the history of the technology of cartographic materials up to 1850.

## Chapter 2. Modern Cartographic Materials

a. Maps, charts, atlases

H. Gunzel

b. Remote sensing images

E.H. van de Waal

Chapter 2 of Section II will give a systematic review of cartographic materials, classified according to use, as distinct from the technical aspects dealt with in the next section.

Section III	<u>Cartographic Characteristics</u>	Prof. Dr. F.J. Ormeling (Coordinator) A.J. Kers
Chapter 1.	Technical aspects	
Chapter 2.	Cartographic terms	
Section IV	<u>Management</u>	Dr. R. Drazniowsky (Coordinator)
Chapter 1.	Organization and objectives	
Chapter 2.	Administration	
Chapter 3.	Public relations	
Chapter 4.	Physical planning and equipment	
Chapter 5.	Conservation and restoration	
Section V	<u>Acquisition</u>	E. Archier (Coordinator)
Chapter 1.	Acquisition policy	
Chapter 2.	Acquisition sources	
Section VI	<u>Access to Cartographic Materials</u>	Dr. H.L.P. Stibbe (Coordinator)
Chapter 1.	Cataloguing	
Chapter 2.	Computer assisted documentation	
Chapter 3.	Alternative ways of documentation	
Section VII	<u>Reference Works</u>	Dr. H.M. Wallis (Coordinator)
Chapter 1.	The public and its map curator	
Chapter 2.	Reference services	
Chapter 3.	Map use	
Section VIII	<u>Map Collections around the World</u>	Dr. J. Wolter (Coordinator)
Chapter 1.	The history of map collections	
Chapter 2.	The regional distribution of map collections	
Section IX	<u>Professional Organizations</u>	M. Murphy (Coordinator) M. Murphy H.M. Wallis
Chapter 1.	Organizations	
Chapter 2.	International cooperation	
Chapter 3.	Liaison with other organizations	
Section X	<u>Selective Bibliography</u>	Coordinators and Editors
Section XI	<u>Literature concerning Map Curatorship</u>	Coordinators and Editors
Section XII	<u>Index</u>	

## REVIEWS

Derry, Duncan R. World Atlas of Geology and Mineral Deposits. London: Mining Journal Books, 1980. 110p., illus., col. maps. \$65.00. (See availability note in review) (ISBN 0-470-26996-0, LC 80-675233)

A Concise World Atlas of Geology and Mineral Deposits was published in 1980 by Mining Journal Books, London, England. This was a labour of love by Canada's best known and most widely travelled mineral deposits geologist. In it, Duncan R. Derry lays the world before us in a series of ten multi-coloured maps which show simplified geology and major mineral and hydrocarbon deposits.

The author has successfully maintained the world's major geological features unbroken. This has required a variation in map scales--thus, to show the entire American Cordillera, North and South America are combined on a single, double page map at 1:27,300,000. In contrast, the Northern Europe sheet is at 1:7,500,000. Map legends emphasize isotopic age ranges and include three Precambrian, two Paleozoic, one Mesozoic, two (surprisingly) Cenozoic, and either three or four divisions for plutonic rocks.

Mineral deposits are denoted by chemical symbols, shown in red, and also by brief notes (in the same colour) which give the age, setting and historical significance of some of the larger deposits. Producing petroleum, gas, and coal basins are designated by red colours, prospects and unworked reserves only by the appropriate word. North American readers will be disappointed that no indication is given of the oil and gas prospects of the Grand Banks and Labrador Sea which have been in the news a great deal in recent years.

The maps are well-planned, uncluttered, and, at a glance, give a clear picture of the distribution of mineral deposits in relation to age of rocks. They also readily reveal the relationship of Mesozoic and Cenozoic deposits to plate boundaries, obducted ophiolites and other major features. Geographical place names are easily readable in a subdued print--unfortunately there are not enough of them. Thus, when examining the North Sea oil basins, it would have been useful to see the location of Aberdeen, Stavanger and other cities generally associated with development of this resource. Also, francophones could be irritated that Alberta, a postage stamp at the small American scale, rates two place names (Calgary and Edmonton) whereas France, with wide open space to spare at the larger European scale, has only Paris identified! Such carping criticisms aside, the maps are informative, artistically pleasing and unique--where else can you find such useful geological generalizations between two covers?

The introductory text is a concise, up-to-date review of the principles of geology. It will serve as a nice refresher for the professional geoscientist who has been too long immersed in his narrow specialities and also for the intelligent layman who already has some background in geology. There is no possibility, however, that your old Aunt Matilda or your young nephew who has just graduated in Fine Arts are going to become enthusiastic over this book and its important messages. The introduction, the text accompanying the maps, the appendices and even the glossary are not designed for the raw beginner. Nonetheless, it is an excellent coffee



table book with its striking cover and its colourful maps. I tried it out on the vicar and some little old ladies (when they came to tea) and found they enjoyed thumbing through it for half an hour, locating Williamson's diamond mines with ease, having more trouble with Rand gold, being delighted to find the location of U.S.S.R. oilfields and disappointed in not determining the whereabouts of China's jade. Still, I doubt that they will buy copies.

The ultimate market includes geoscientists, those on the fringes of the profession (cartographers, geographers, engineers) and hopefully, a few of our policy-making economists and political scientists. In attractive, easily digestible form the author offers them a synthesis of world geology and resources which conveys a clear message that world mineral and energy resources are very unevenly distributed and that geological factors control their genesis and location. This is a book that everyone should take from the shelf (or coffee table) when earthquakes, trade wars or revolutions prompt curiosity concerning the geological links to the evening news.

Those who bought the atlas at the pre-publication price of \$39.50 made a rare investment. It is now available from P.D. Meany Company, P.O. Box 534, Port Credit, Ontario, L5G 1J8 at \$65.00 Can.; and from John Wiley and Company, New York at \$55.00 U.S. The atlas will make an ideal graduation gift for a student in the sciences or engineering, for a retiring scientist or a superannuating mandarin. If you would like a copy for next Christmas, drop hints to your loved ones now for apparently it is selling well and the first edition might be out of print by the end of the year.

[Reprinted, with permission, from Geolog, Winter 1981, vol. 10, pt. 1, pp. 69-70.]

E.R.W. Neale  
Vice President (Academic)  
Memorial University of Newfoundland  
St. John's, Newfoundland

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Rauchle, Nancy M. Map collections in Australia, a directory.  
Third edition. Canberra: National Library of Australia,  
1980. ix, 141 p. ISBN 0 642 99205 3.

Our colleagues in Australia have produced yet another guide to the cartographic resources of their country. The third edition of Map Collections in Australia is a reference source which is comprehensive, well organized, and compact. The structure of the directory is as follows: Part One - Map Collections in Australia (Section I - Principal Mapping Authorities in Australia; Section II - Map Collections; Section III - Private Map Collections); Part Two - Map Sources in Australia (Section I - Map Reference Material; Section II - Map Publishers in Australia). The directory ends with an index to all map collections listed.

Readers familiar with the second edition of the Australian directory will notice that in addition to the increase in the number of entries (from 230 to 300), there is a new section added (Map Reference Material) and the

information about individual collections has been expanded. Section II, devoted to map publishers, has grown almost five-fold, and it must be now an extremely useful source, since it presents not only the addresses of governmental and private map publishers, but also their specialization, and in some cases, the major series they produce, including the geographical extent of the coverage and scale.

In the second edition about 50 percent of all entries had no information about the size of a collection. This lack of essential data must have had some annoying results, because in the current edition only 25 percent of map collections lack numerical description of the size of their holdings. Although this is still a considerable portion, the change does show a trend in the right direction. Some contributors, however, are incorrigible. It has been noted in the review of the second edition<sup>1</sup> that one collection described the size of its holdings as being "1 and 3/4 shelf-feet storage of printed sheets." Obviously feeling some discomfort about this warehouse-style statement, these contributors decided to improve their entry by submitting it in metric mode and now report: "Printed map sheets: 5.5 metres."

Very small collections with only a few hundred maps still constitute a significant portion of the total number of entries: more than 80 in this edition, as compared to some 30 in the previous issue of the Directory. The number of medium-size collections (10,000 - 50,000 maps) has grown from twenty to thirty, but the number of larger map libraries (over 50,000 maps) has remained the same. The National Library of Australia presents one of the major surprises: it appears that in a period of three or four years its collection has actually shrunk--from 330,000 maps in 1977 to 240,000 maps in 1980. Was the first count simply an estimate, which is now being corrected?

The editor of the Directory states in the Introduction that "...some collections previously open only to researchers now have public access." It has been noted in the previous review of the Australian map directory<sup>2</sup> that the access to cartographic material "by appointment," stipulated by over 50 percent of collections listed at that time, and a further 10 percent asking for written inquiries, was in stark contrast with the situation in Canada, where these two categories accounted for only 10 percent of entries. Nevertheless, despite the optimistic comment by the editor of the Directory, over 160 collections (more than 50 percent of the total number of entries) remain available only through appointment, while in Canada only 11 out of 111 map collections have indicated some sort of user-limitation or need for an appointment.<sup>3</sup>

To sum up: this is a very valuable guide, highly recommended for any major Canadian map collection.<sup>4</sup>

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>S.A. Sauer, "Review of Directory of Map Collections in Australia," by N.M. Rauchle and P.A.G. Alonso, A.C.M.L. Bulletin 34, 1980.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Lorraine Dubreuil, Directory of Canadian Map Collections (Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 1980).

<sup>4</sup>Direct inquiries to: Mrs. N.M. Rauchle, 49 Holmes Crescent, Campbell, ACT 2601, Australia. Price not indicated.

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

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Castner, Henry W. et al. Thinking About Ontario, a Hosford Study Atlas. Toronto and Edmonton: Hosford, 1981. [iv], 152p. : col. illus., col. map. \$14.50. (ISBN 0-919019-02-1). Accompanied by a Key (\$14.95, ISBN 0-919019-07-2, 1982) Both are available from Fitzhenry and Whiteside, Don Mills, Ontario.

This atlas was conceived and designed for use in Social and Environmental Studies programs at the Junior and Intermediate Division levels in Ontario schools and is the result of a collaborative effort by an academic geographer and a public educator. The expertise of both teachers and researchers was brought together in an effort to meet three needs: 1) make students aware of their home community and its relationship to the world; 2) provide starting points for cross-disciplinary activities within the Ontario curriculum; and 3) meet the varied educational needs of students, ranging from remedial through independent learning.

The atlas is composed of seven sections which cover the following topics: introduction; people of Ontario; location, direction, and time; slope and elevation; weather and seasonal change; making a living; and places in the world. In order to teach students the ideas and skills necessary to work with maps and photographs, the authors have divided most of these sections into instructional and reference components. The instructional units build on student experiences to develop the concepts and skills needed to understand the reference units which include more traditional thematic maps. For example, after working with photographs, drawings, and maps of a typical classroom, students learn that maps can show not only the location of a student's desk, but can also show a characteristic, such as eye color, of the student who sits there.

Each page of the atlas has been designed for use at a variety of levels; therefore, teachers must structure the concepts and skills to be mastered according to the needs of individual grades. To assist teachers in doing this, the Key provides a brief description of the context of each atlas page followed by an alphabetical list of suggested activities. For most pages, three or more activities are listed, in order of increasing difficulty. Sources for related studies are also cited in some instances. The Key includes both "action" and "subject" indexes and differentiates between topics found in the atlas and in the Key; however, the Key is not paginated separately. Also in the Key are a glossary and several outline maps that can be photocopied for classroom projects. This reviewer believes the glossary and an atlas index should also be included in the atlas since this would aid students who need to review material or who wish to pursue independent study. Neither the atlas nor the Key contain any standardized "workbook" exercises or test.

Field testing of the atlas by classroom teachers has shown that the atlas may be used in grades three through ten. The maps and subjects portrayed

and the activities that may be assigned also touch on other parts of the curriculum, such as history, mathematics, science, and language. This inclusion of both cultural and physical features shows the student that maps can relate to many aspects of their lives. The generous use of color, the variety of graphic presentation (maps, photographs, and aerial photos), and the inclusion of anaglyphs, complete with "3-D" glasses, make the atlas visually appealing to students.

This atlas is not intended for adult users and the maps included are generally adapted from information and maps that should already be available in Canadian map libraries. Therefore, this atlas is recommended for purchase only if your map library collects cartographic material at this level in support of a teaching curriculum.

Marsha L. Selmer  
Map Librarian  
University of Illinois at Chicago

\* \* \*

Room, Adrian. Place-Name Changes Since 1900: A World Gazetteer. Metuchen, N.J. and London: Scarecrow Press, 1979. 202p. 3 appendices, biblio. \$11.00. (ISBN 0-8108-1210-X; LC79-4300)

The preparation of a gazetteer of place-name changes of the world today is a monumental task. So monumental that indeed I feel it would have been prudent to have entitled this book "Some Place-Name Changes Since 1900."

To look at the size of the book is to realize that it cannot possibly contain all name changes nor does it purport to. Obviously some choice had to be made as to which places should or should not be included. The immediate question arises--what criteria were used to warrant inclusion? Unfortunately, there doesn't seem to be any limit by size of settlement nor indeed are all the name-changes settlement names; county name-changes are given on occasion. This results in the exclusion of a city of some 50,000+ people such as Osijek (Eszek, Hungarian) and the inclusion of Cabralia Paulista (p. 20) with under 2000. If Kaiser Wilhelmsland (northeast New Guinea, p. 61; see p. 104) is included, why exclude Montenegro (now Crnagora), Yugoslavia?

Because the entries are understandably limited, one would hope that those given would be accurate. I consulted my local Oracle, Andrew Burghardt, to test the changes for Eastern Europe, an area where we have many inquiries of this nature. His first reaction was: "Why are they giving everything to Germany"? His second: "Why do they not give the official name"? [The introduction claims this has been done "for the most part."] He then came, in very short order, with a rather large number of apparent errors.

All the following place names are listed as "Germany" before 1918--Ljubljana (p. 87), Maribor (p. 92), and Moravska Budejovice (p. 99). They were however all Austrian. This is not surprising as Austria was only part of Germany, from 1938 to 1945. [Austria, by the way, is not even mentioned in the appendix list of "official names of countries."] This does not



happen for Austrian settlements only; for example, Zagreb was in Austria-Hungary and is now in Yugoslavia; Cluj (p. 29) was in Austria-Hungary until 1920, then in Rumania. From 1940 to 1945 it was in Hungary, after which it was again Rumanian. None were, as stated, in Germany.

There are also some instances where the "official" place name is not given. Bratislava (p. 18) was officially Pozsony, was Pressburg to the Austrians, and was never part of Germany. Sibiu (p. 144) was officially Nagy-Szeben, also known as Hermannstadt, and never belonged to Germany. Cluj (p. 29) was officially Kolozsvar; Brasov (p. 18) was Brasso, also known as Kronstadt; and Novi Sad (p. 108) was officially Ujvidek.

Change of jurisdiction is difficult admittedly but, if mentioned, it would be well if it were not only accurate but complete. For example, the entry for Fiume ends: Fiume (1924-45) Italy. [p. 41; see p. 130] Fiume was Hungarian until 1918, was officially part of Italy in 1924, and passed in 1947 to Yugoslavia. It is now called Rijeka. True, the partition of this city and the negotiation over it was complicated, but if this book purports to start at 1900, the Hungarian ownership of an important port cannot be ignored.

As the author states, Vilnius (p. 173) was indeed Wilno (Poland) from 1920-1939 but it was Vilna (Russia) before 1920. Only by including this information can the purpose of giving the changes from 1900 be realized. [It seems picky, but it was disturbing to look up Moravska Ostrava (p.99) and have it say "see Ostrava" and the look up Ostrava and have it say "see Moravska Ostrava."]

As we cannot even begin to check all the entries in this book, it must be admitted that many may be immaculate, and who are we to say that changes in South America are less important than Eastern Europe? In fact, it should be said that the author has made a valiant attempt at a very difficult task.

The whole problem of changing place-names looms large in the map world and is important to us, particularly if we become involved in genealogical research. Most of our requests, of course, start from names which were common before World War II, if not the First. Also, passports usually have the "official" name of the settlement, and these passports are often the only lead the researcher has that is sure.

This book has many handy "see" references. Thus, I would not consider abandoning its use, but I would recommend caution and a good deal of cross checking with early atlases to verify the changes. Also, of course, do not be put off if someone of Austrian or Hungarian background gives you a name and you find it says Germany; the researcher could well be right and the gazetteer wrong.

Kate Donkin  
McMaster University  
Hamilton, Ontario

\* \* \*

Basque, Garnet. British Columbia Ghost Town Atlas. Langley, B.C.: Sunfire Publications Ltd., 1982. 41 maps. \$6.95. (ISBN 0-919531-03-2; C82-091064-3)

\_\_\_\_\_. Yukon Ghost Town Atlas. Langley, B.C.: Sunfire Publications Ltd., 1981. 32 p. \$4.95. (ISBN 0-88983-041-X; C81-091255-4)

The British Columbia Ghost Town Atlas and the Yukon Ghost Town Atlas are very similar volumes, although the Yukon Ghost Town Atlas is a more polished production. Each paper-covered, stapled volume measures 21 cm by 27.5 cm (8½ x 11") and is printed on medium quality paper. The organization of each volume is the same: a number of places are listed alphabetically and then a series of 1:250,000 maps are used to locate each place. These are outline maps carrying a minimum a detail: roads, rivers, lakes, and various towns and mining camps. The Yukon volume identifies 71 places in 16 maps and the British Columbia volume covers 478 places in 41 maps. It should be noted that the Yukon atlas includes a brief historical sketch of each place and that the maps are referenced to the appropriate 1:250,000 N.T.S. map. This is not the case with the British Columbia atlas where the absence of historical background details and N.T.S. map references is a serious drawback to the volume's usefulness.

All the maps in each atlas are numbered consecutively; linkage within each atlas is provided by these numbers because the edge of each map indicates the number of the contiguous sheet. No geographic coordinates are shown and readers unfamiliar with British Columbia and the Yukon could experience difficulty when they try to move from the small maps in either of the atlases to general maps of the entire province or territory.

The British Columbia Ghost Town Atlas appears to be a companion volume to the Encyclopedia of Ghost Towns and Mining Camps of British Columbia, three volumes which outline the history of a variety of ghost towns and mining camps in British Columbia. These volumes contain no maps and it would have been preferable if the maps from the British Columbia Ghost Town Atlas had been incorporated into the appropriate volume of the Encyclopedia ... rather than being published separately.

A 20-percent spot-check of the places listed in the two atlases indicates that the vast majority of them can be found in the Canada Gazetteer Atlas, which was published jointly by Macmillan and the Government of Canada in 1980. In his introduction to the British Columbia Ghost Town Atlas, Garnet Basque states that he found the Canada Gazetteer Atlas to be "an invaluable new tool" for the precise location of ghost towns and mining camps. People who already have access to the Canada Gazetteer Atlas would be well advised to ignore this British Columbia atlas. In fact, the two atlases contain limited information, barely serving to locate the places in an adequate fashion. The volume dealing with the Yukon can be recommended as a marginal purchase because of the brief historical sketches and N.T.S. references that it contains, but the British Columbia atlas cannot be recommended.

Jack Corse  
Simon Fraser University  
Burnaby, B.C.

## A PRE-REVIEW TEASER

Armstrong, Joe C.W., From Sea Unto Sea; Art & Discovery  
Maps of Canada. Toronto, Fleet/Lester & Orpen Dennys,  
84 pp. ISBN 0-7706-0030-1. \$45.00.

It is not every decade that a book about any aspect of cartography or cartology or archival maps makes the national headlines. It is even a rarer occasion when such a publication meets with a wide acclaim. And when the author is no other than Joe C.W. Armstrong--determined, witty, controversial--there are sufficient ingredients to make the phenomenon worth investigating. The following is not a review, nor a review of reviews, since the latter would have to be incisive and analytic, but rather a compendium of excerpts which are meant to show the general direction of published comments. It demonstrates what the hundreds of thousands, or perhaps millions, of readers of these publications have learned about this book and the subject it was meant to present.

Let's start with comments about the author...

When a collector is also an authority on the use and development of raw land, fragile flood plain and beach environments; when he has a flying license; has won international recognition for his photography; has chalked up visits to some 89 countries; has held managerial positions in manufacturing, finance and investment; served as a director of companies in Britain, Canada and the United States; is a public speaker, broadcaster and author, that man has got to be Joe C.W. Armstrong.

The Chronicle-Herald

Maclean's writes about "...the enthusiasm, erudition and intellectual excitement of map collector and author Joe C.W. Armstrong."

Armstrong, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Societies of England and Canada who believes that most books about maps are too academic, has attempted to tell the discovery story of the country in a bright breezy style, without being frivolous.

The Citizen

Armstrong is "...a man whose life revolves around tracking down and bagging of these beautiful and strange graphic episodes in the burgeoning understanding of our country."

Books in Canada

...an enthusiastic and indefatigable collector of early Canadian maps...

The Sunday Star

All right, all right, enough about the man, what about his book?

...one of the most beautiful books ever published in Canada.

Calgary Herald

...exciting collection of 38 early maps, exceedingly well re-

produced, shored up by the vivid prose...

Books in Canada

The text is witty and revealing...

Real Estate News

...a striking volume, ideal for a gift for someone with an interest in early Canadiana...

The Chronicle-Herald

...learned yet witty prose...

Edmonton Journal

An exquisitely beautiful book... offers a perspective on Canadian history that whets the appetite for more.

The FM Guide

A beautiful volume...

The Gazette

Praise about the technical qualities of the book is voiced by many reviewers:

Surely publishers could produce a few more colour books like this for the Christmas trade and give us a break from those endless twilight photos of mist-shrouded trees.

Quill & Quire

...a superbly designed Canadian book that is both historically and artistically rewarding.

The Citizen

...a labour of love... reproduced with stunning clarity and precision.

The Sunday Star

...praise should go to the design and production staff.

The Chronicle-Herald

And the text, the commentary?

The book brings into sharp focus the history of an art often overlooked and unrealized. Through its pages the reader discovers that map-making through the centuries is much more than a matter of mathematics and drafting skills.

Times-Colonist

The drama of Armstrong's book is not just the discovery of a particular place, but the mapping of an intellectual movement that broke through century-old shrouds of superstition and stagnation in pursuit of knowledge about the world.

Maclean's

...it is the geographical content that will fascinate most readers. As one turns the pages, Canada's history unfolds.

Canadian Geographic



Educational? Yes. But it's not a bitter pill to swallow, for Mr. Armstrong avoids the dry, scholarly tone found in so many texts of the sort, in favour of conveying his own genuine fascination with real flesh-and-blood heroes of yesteryear...

Real Estate News

The reviewers agree with the author on the subject of the importance of better understanding of Canadian history and the role that maps can play in achieving this goal.

...it's an excellent place to start reading Canadian history.

Calgary Herald

Mr. Armstrong is not particularly impressed with the Canadian educational system and he blames it for young people's lack of interest in history... "Unlike most history books that give you text and deal with the Constitution or the legal aspects of our discovery story, I have determined that it is legitimate and indeed it is illegitimate not to present the authentic graphics at the same time."

The Daily Gleaner

Until recently the majority of Canadians were unaware that such maps existed, one expert says in Canadian Heritage magazine... In an article in the September 1982 issue of Quest, the publisher, Dennys, describes the fascination of working on the maps, seeing "how the land and people and history came together." More than any constitution, he feels, these maps are Canada's birth certificate.

Times-Colonist

Each map has a story to tell. Joe Armstrong's brief commentaries will encourage further reading on the lives and times of the early explorers and cartographers. This book will be enjoyed by anyone with an interest in the history and geography of Canada.

Canadian Geographic

The author does not hesitate to state very clearly his objectives.

"The purpose of the book is to communicate the early boundary history and the geography of Canada... There is more to be found in individual achievements of this country. We have missed the character and fun... the human interest story of Canada. We need to explore new horizons."

The Citizen

...he notes the tendency on the part of some scholars to separate history from geography and quotes the old jingle: "History is about chaps and geography is about maps." Yet, surely, he writes "the two fields are intertwined," and he sets out to show the two sciences, like the "two categories of vision" of the Greek mapmakers, "are at once individual and harmonious."

The Chronicle-Herald

And now that this volume is well on the way of being sold out, what about the future?

"I have got eight books in my head...They are going to be great."

Calgary Herald

The Canada Map Calendar will be released next fall, and he is now writing a book entitled "Champlain of America." It will hit the market in the fall of 1984.

Real Estate News

This, of course, is but a fraction of what was said in the Canadian press (total circulation of publications quoted above is close to 2,500,000 copies). If it seems like schmaltz, written mostly by people who (with few notable exceptions) have no great expertise in maps, and who have appraised the book mainly on its technical and general-impression merits, then the august readership of this publication deserves to see a trenchant review by sages and pundits of our field. After all, the sales of From Sea Unto Sea have by now exceeded 10,000 copies, making it the all-time Canadian best-seller in the realm of cartology and cartography.

#### Sources

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

\* \* \*

## NEWS AND COMMUNICATIONS

## PAC RECEPTION TO LAUNCH NEW MANUAL

The following is the text of a speech delivered by Bernard Weilbrenner, Assistant Dominion Archivist, on December 7, 1982 to launch Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR 2.

This book is largely the work of the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada and in particular of three of its staff: Hugo Stibbe, general editor, and Vivien Cartmell and Velma Parker, editors. The collective author is the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (including American, British, Australian, New Zealander, and Canadian members). It is published jointly by the American, British, and Canadian Library Associations.

This book which interprets and clarifies AACR 2, should be useful to all cataloguers who have no special knowledge of maps and who find insufficient guidance in AACR 2, but even more to cataloguers of highly specialized cartographic collections and to national agencies charged with the preparation of the bibliographic records of cartographic materials.

Si nous voulons souligner la parution du volume Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR 2, c'est que c'est largement l'oeuvre de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans des Archives publiques du Canada, et le résultat de bien des années d'efforts.

The story behind this manual for cataloguing maps begins some sixteen years ago. Staff of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada have been active participants throughout these years.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries was organized in 1967, and at its first meeting, in this building, Dr. Kaye Lamb, then Dominion Archivist, observed in his welcoming remarks that the key reason for forming this new group was the requirement for a union list or catalogue of cartographic records. The delegates agreed with Dr. Lamb and the first standing committee created by the new association was the National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee.

In subsequent years, the committee worked on the union catalogue; a manual card catalogue was started with entries submitted by many collections. Very quickly, the need for uniform and detailed cataloguing guidelines was recognized as it was virtually impossible to know if entries being received were for the same or different maps. Thus, the National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee redirected its efforts into the development of cataloguing guidelines as a prerequisite to their union catalogue.

In the early part of the 1970s, the committee developed the "Canadian Cataloguing Rules for Maps." When Dr. Hugo Stibbe joined the National Map Collection in 1973, his main duties focussed on the development of these guidelines. In March 1974, a National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee meeting discussed "the map cataloguing rules that had thus far been written by Dr. Hugo Stibbe... By and large the rules were accepted..."

Soon afterwards, with the development of the Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) programme, an international committee was created under the



chairmanship of Hugo Stibbe, to prepare the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Material (ISBD(CM)). This standard was published in 1977. The Canadian rules had to be revised to conform with this international standard.

Another significant international event was the decision to revise the first edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR 1). The first edition of this work had been completely unsuitable for cataloguing of cartographic material. When the opportunity arose, the Association of Canadian Map Libraries first submitted a copy of the "Canadian Cataloguing Rules..." to the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing in 1976. Then, in co-operation with the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress and the United States Geological Survey, the A.C.M.L. jointly submitted comments on the draft chapter (number 3) for the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. Most of the changes proposed were incorporated.

When the second edition of AACR was published in 1978, the task changed to ensuring the applicability of the rules to cartographic material. The National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee decided this could best be done by producing a manual, based on the rules submitted in 1976, but that to ensure the wide acceptance of AACR 2, it should be a joint effort of all parts of the map collection community throughout the Anglo-American world. Thus, in October 1979, the National Map Collection sponsored a meeting in Ottawa, inviting cataloguing experts from the National Library of Canada, the Library of Congress, the British Library, and the British, American, and Canadian map curator associations. The group named itself the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials and the secretariat was established at the National Map Collection. A short time later, representatives from Australia and New Zealand joined the committee. After several drafts and a second meeting in Washington in April-May 1981, this manual, Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR 2, was ready for publication. The publishers of AACR 2 agreed to publish this manual as well. The National Map Collection was given the task of checking and proofreading. We have now before us the results of these many years of effort and dedication.

With this outline of the past sixteen years, you can understand why the National Map Collection (and the Public Archives of Canada, as a whole) is so proud of this publication. This manual is the product of the initiative and leadership provided by the National Map Collection; it is probably the most significant contribution the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and the National Map Collection have made to the map curator community in the English speaking world.

The publication of the manual should also mark a new beginning in the exchange of bibliographic records, nationally and internationally in cartographic material, as it will likely eliminate much duplication of original cataloguing and ensure a more efficient use of human resources. Most importantly for Canada, it will allow the National Union Catalogue of Maps Committee to get back to its original task--the creation of a national union catalogue and a national bibliography. The National Map Collection is eagerly anticipating these end results in co-operation with the members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries.





Left to right: Bernard Weilbrenner, Velma Parker, Vivien Cartmell, Hugo Stibbe, Betty Kidd. Photo courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada.

Ce manuel devrait grandement faciliter le travail de catalogue des documents cartographiques, faciliter les échanges bibliographiques, et permettre au Canada d'aller de l'avant avec son programme de catalogue collectif des cartes et plans conservés dans les archives et bibliothèques canadiennes. Nous voulons exprimer notre reconnaissance aux auteurs du volume.

Credits should be given at this time to a number of Canadians involved in this project. Although it is impossible to name all of those involved in NUC work throughout the years, several individuals active in recent years should be mentioned: Barbara Farrell, Carleton University, for the design and drafting of most of the illustrations; Joan Winearls, University of Toronto; Pierre Lépine, Bibliothèque nationale du Québec; and Tom Delsey, National Library of Canada.

This afternoon, however, it is our own three staff members whom we at the Public Archives wish most to honour: Hugo Stibbe, Vivien Cartmell, and Velma Parker. We thank them for a job well done. As small tokens of appreciation we have for each of them, a special solander case to preserve their own personal copies of the manual (see Figure 1).

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#### IFLA CONFERENCE, 1983

Registration forms and the preliminary program for the IFLA 49th Council and General Conference in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, August 21-27, 1983 are available now and can be obtained from Hugo Stibbe at the National Map Collection, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

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#### MICRO-MAP 2: MINICOMPUTER SOFTWARE

Morgan-Fairfield Graphics announces their latest software release in the Computer-Assisted Cartography series, Micro-Map 2. It is designed to aid in the organization, planning, and drafting steps of map making for those professional cartographers with access to an Apple II.

Micro-Map 2 requires an Apple II with Applesoft BASIC and at least 48K of memory. Also required are at least one disk drive and game paddles or a graphics tablet. A colour monitor is needed in order to make full use of the program. Some of the features it provides include: geographic digitizing, enumeration data entry, data manipulation, three forms of surface mapping (choroplethic, proportional circle and three-dimensional stepped/statistical), two forms of contour mapping (Bezier and triangular), digital terrain-matrix generation, perspective views of digital terrain matrices, generation of Thiessen polygons and generation of statistical graphs. All of this is accomplished by eighteen separate program modules.

Unfortunately, there is no program module included for printing a paper copy of your "custom" map.

List price is U.S. \$650. (This item was taken from InfoWorld, November 15, 1982 issue.)

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#### CANADIAN CATALOGUING COMMITTEE MEETING

The Canadian Cataloguing Committee (CCC) met in Ottawa on February 3 and 4, 1983. As usual, there was a long agenda to work through. However, some items were dealt with summarily so that all topics were covered by the end of the second day.

The A.C.M.L. had to respond to two items on the agenda: the expansion of the Library of Congress (LC) classification, class G (G3400-3524 for Canadian maps); and a letter from B. Tucker, Library of Congress, to H. Stibbe, general editor of Cartographic materials : a manual of interpretation for AACR 2.

Velma Parker, National Map Collection, compiled an expansion for the LC classification class G for Canadian maps, then sent copies of it to those Canadian map collections which use the LC classification. Copies of the document were also sent to the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, the CCC, and to those people who responded to an announcement in the A.C.M.L. Bulletin. The object of the exercise was to evoke reaction from across the country, as the ultimate end is to develop an expansion that is satisfactory for Canadian application.

The survey has resulted in the organization of a meeting to be held in Ottawa, February 23-25, 1983, to discuss the whole issue and attempt to construct an expansion in class G that will be acceptable to Canadians as well as to the Library of Congress.

The CCC has requested the A.C.M.L. representative to report on the February classification meeting at the next CCC meeting.

The issue of the letter from B. Tucker to H. Stibbe concerns a rewording of Manual rule 3D2 for recording co-ordinates for celestial charts. Both H. Stibbe and the CCC want the text of 3D2 to remain as is and the revision of the equivalent AACR 2 rule, 3.3D2, to have the same text. It is felt that slightly different wording between a revised 3.3D2 and the Manual rule 3D2 could cause confusion to users.

Another item on the agenda, which was of great interest and which affects cartographic materials, was a discussion on materials for the visually handicapped. In both AACR 2 and the Manual these materials have been largely overlooked in the physical description area, area 5. The A.C.M.L. representative has been asked to consider the problems of describing the physical details of tactile materials for the visually handicapped. A short paper on the rules requiring adjustment in order to incorporate tactile materials is being prepared for transmittal to the chairman of the CCC.

Vivien Carmell

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## SLA G&amp;M ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 1983

This year's conference on the theme "Removing Information Barriers" will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, June 4 - 9, 1983.

The 1983 SLA Geography and Map Division conference program is focused on two topics: (1) removing the information barriers that exist in the acquisition and use of maps and (2) learning about the geography of the city and region in which the conference is held. Join your colleagues in New Orleans for a week of learning and information sharing! Note that some ticketed events will have a maximum attendance limit. The conference will be headquartered at the New Orleans Hilton and the Rivergate exhibition hall. Housing will also be reserved at the International House and the Royal Sonesta.

Sample the unique flavor and rich history of the "Crescent City" through its Creole cuisine, the Spanish architecture of the French Quarter, its jazz musicians, and its unusual cemeteries. Like many other urban areas, New Orleans does have a problem with crime. Visitors to the city are cautioned to walk in groups during the day and to take cabs in the evening. Summers in New Orleans are hot and humid. Typical temperatures during June range from 70° to 90°F, with 80°F being the average. Normal rainfall during June is five to six inches.

Sunday, June 5

2:00--5:00 p.m. G&M Division Executive Board Meeting (Division Suite)

8:00--11:00 p.m. G&M Division Open House (Division Suite)

Monday, June 6

1:00--2:45 p.m. G&M Division Committee Reports and Discussion

3:00--3:45 p.m. G&M Division Representatives Reports

4:00--5:00 p.m. G&M Division Annual Business Meeting

5:15--6:00 p.m. Information Sharing (Reports from other organizations)

6:15--7:00 p.m. Map Online Users Group (Informal meeting to identify issues for discussion at the annual meeting to be held at ALA. Location to be announced.)

Tuesday, June 7

9:00--12 noon G&M Division Field Trip 1  
"New Orleans' Nineteenth Century Townscape." Trip  
Leader: Robert A. Sauder, Dept. of Anthropology  
and Geography, University of New Orleans, New  
Orleans, Louisiana. This trip provides an inter-  
pretation of New Orleans' nineteenth-century  
townscape. Emphasis is on the manner in which the  
environment and culture have interacted to create



one of the most interesting urban landscapes in the country.

NOTE: Ticketed event. Limited to one bus.

1:30--5:00 p.m. G&M Division Program and Tours  
(To be held at the Louisiana State Museum, U.S. Mint Building and the Historic New Orleans Collection. Transportation on your own.)

1:30--2:30 p.m. G&M Division Program  
Chair: Paul W. Stout, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana.

"Plantations, Transportation, and Industry: The Changing Face of Louisiana." Speaker: Joseph D. Castle, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"New Orleans: A Survey of Urban Growth Through Maps." Speaker: John A. Mahé II, Historic New Orleans Collection, New Orleans, Louisiana.

2:30--3:30 p.m. Tour of the Louisiana Historical Center's research collections.

3:30--4:00 p.m. Walk from the Mint Building to 533 Royal St.

4:00--5:00 p.m. Tour of the Historic New Orleans Collection's research collections.

### Wednesday, June 8

1:00--3:00 p.m. G&M Division Luncheon Program  
Chair: David McQuillan, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

"Old River and Coastal Louisiana." Speaker: Col. Robert C. Lee, Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, New Orleans, Louisiana.  
NOTE: Ticketed event.

3:15--5:15 p.m. G&M Division Contributed Papers Session  
Chair: Mai Treude, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

"Which Maps to Use for What: Some Map Selection Guidelines." Speaker: Muriel Strickland, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

"Removing Barriers to Geologic Maps for Non-geologists." Speakers: Charlotte Derksen and Sandra N. Ward, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

"Exploiting Cartobibliographic Resources in the Social and Natural Sciences: There's More to a Research Library Than Maps." Speaker: Kathleen

Zar, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

"Indians of the Gulf Coast Region, As Recorded on Maps in the Sang Collection, Morris Library, Southern Illinois University." Speaker: Jean Ray, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois.

5:30--6:00 p.m.

G&M Division Committee Roundtables

(Meet the chairmen of the Division's committees for 1982-1983; let them know the issues/problems you want addressed in the coming year. Volunteer to help them!)

Thursday, June 9

9:45 a.m.--6:30 p.m. G&M Division Field Trip 2

Participants will walk from the Hilton to the International Trade Mart where they will be given a slide lecture and briefing on the Port of New Orleans. Following the briefing the group will walk to the Bienville St. wharf, board a fireboat for a tour of the port facilities, and then walk to the Royal Sonesta hotel for lunch. After lunch the group will board a bus for a trip to the San Francisco Plantation. Travel between New Orleans and the plantation will include both modern interstate highways and the historic River Road.

NOTE: Ticketed event. Limited to 33 people. All transportation through lunch will be on foot. If the fireboat is unavailable on the day of the tour the group will board the "Natchez" at the Toulouse St. wharf. Participants will be charged an additional fee to board the "Natchez."

Marsha L. Selmer  
1983 Program Planner

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NON-TRADITIONAL METHODS OF MAP CATALOGUING

Mr. Charles Seavey sends us the following memorandum:

I am collecting information on "non-traditional" methods of map cataloging and/or access. I am familiar with LC, AGS, etc. What I am looking for are home-grown systems, particularly those employing, in any way shape or form, the computer, or other advanced technology. Any documentation, examples, etc. will be greatly appreciated. Please contact me at the address given below.

Of possible interest to readers in Ontario and Manitoba, I will be teaching a four-week course in map librarianship, June 14 - July 8, as part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Library School summer program. Contact me or the Library School for a prospectus.

Charles A. Seavey  
Helen C. White Hall  
600 North Park St.  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

\* \* \*

#### PROPOSED CARTOGRAPHY PROGRAM AT U. OF ALBERTA

Professor R. G. Ironside, chairman of the Department of Geography at the University of Alberta, advises us that, conditional upon the availability of new program funding, the Departments of Geography and Computing Science propose to offer a four-year B.Sc. Special Degree in Computer-Assisted Cartography. The intention is to provide students with a substantive training in the application of computing science to the discipline of cartography. Specialized knowledge from both disciplines as well as ancillary disciplines such as mathematics, statistics, and geography is included.

Course breakdown by discipline is:

- Cartography, 9 half courses
- Computing Science, 10 half courses
- Geography, 6 half courses
- Mathematics, 6 half courses
- Statistics, 1 half course
- Arts, 1 half course
- Options, 4 half courses

Fourth-year courses include: Computer Graphics II, Introduction to Minicomputers, Computer-Assisted Mapping, Interactive Map Design, Seminar in Computer-Assisted Cartography, and Introduction to Image Processing.

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#### EXCHANGE MAPS AVAILABLE AT U.B.C.

Maureen Wilson has approximately 80 folded, superseded U.S. hydrographic charts available for exchange. These charts range in date from 1977 to 1981 and provide coverage of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coasts; there are a few charts for the California coastline. Please contact Maureen at the following address, if you are interested:

- University of British Columbia
- Library - Map Division
- 1956 Main Mall
- Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3

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#### BOUQUET FOR THE A.C.M.L. BULLETIN

The text below is excerpted from an article written by Professor S. D.

Neill of the School of Library and Information Science (London, Ontario) and published in the January 1983 issue of the APLA Bulletin (Fredericton, N.B.). The title of Professor Neill's article is "Canadian Library Periodical Publications: A Critical Review."

Four periodicals not indexed by CPI, LL, or LISA, but which publish worthwhile articles are: Canadian Art Libraries Newsletter (poor quality of print hurts this publication), CALL--The Canadian Association of Law Libraries Newsletter, The LMG Report on Data and Word Processing for Libraries (published by The Library Management Group Inc., New Westminster, B.C.), and the Bulletin of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. This Bulletin is exceptionally well-produced, with a clean page, a glossed card cover, and perfect binding, as well as substantial, informative articles and reviews.

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#### MAP DUPLICATES AVAILABLE

The Map Library at the University of Ottawa has duplicate copies for distribution of the following folios of the Geologic Atlas of the United States:

- Folio 39 - Truckee, California (1 copy)
- 99 - Mitchell, South Dakota (5 copies)
- 216 - Carlisle-Centralia, Illinois (6 copies)
- 223 - Coatesville-West Chester, Pennsylvania (3 copies)
- 226 - Montevallo-Columbia, Alabama (7 copies)
- 227 - Hollidaysburg-Huntingdon, Pennsylvania (6 copies)

Please address your requests to: The Map Library,  
Morisset Library,  
University of Ottawa,  
65 Hastey St.  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1N 9A5

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#### REPORT FROM PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF ALBERTA

Our map collection is more or less on hold at the moment and, even with the addition of more map cabinets last year, we are still three years behind our storage requirements. Through PEP, we have been able to hire a person to work on map indexing to help clear up some of the indexing back-log. Valerie Johnson will be with us until the end of April, and it is hoped that through her efforts most of the map collection will be available for research and reference use.

M.K. Aubrey

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## ETHICS WORKSHOP AT A.C.M.L. CONFERENCE

The final session at this year's annual conference in Vancouver is a workshop I have organized called "Ethics and the Map Custodian." This has grown out of sessions on reference work, given at archives courses in the early 1970s. Lively debate invariably arose around situations I introduced in those sessions in which the archivist's course of action was not clear, and ethical considerations ("rules of conduct arising out of moral principles") came into play. From this I developed an entire session on ethics and with various colleagues have since presented it to the archives course and elsewhere.

At Frances Woodward's request, I have selected hypothetical situations which relate specifically to map custodians. Workshop participants will be given a set of these situations at the beginning of the conference and will be asked at the workshop to describe their course of action and the factors they took into consideration in arriving at that conclusion.

I still need help in formulating further hypothetical situations of relevance and would appreciate hearing from Bulletin readers.

Sample hypothetical situations:

1. A small island off the southern end of the Canada-Alaska boundary is considered to be Canadian, but suddenly the United States Government has reason to believe that a case can be made for its claim to the island, which offers excellent harbour possibilities for oil-carrying tankers. Both governments dispatch researchers to map collections. The Canadian researchers locate three maps which prove the Americans' case, and you are asked not to show these maps to the American researchers. Do you comply? (Does the possibility of the tankers breaking up and spilling their oil affect your decision? And the fact that the island is a nesting area for a rare species of bird whose extinction would be ensured by activity on the island? And what about the certain destruction of Tsimshian artifacts and the disturbance of sacred burial sites?)

2. You are working after hours on a thesis and in your research gain detailed knowledge about certain maps. A researcher asks for some information which you know is shown on these maps, but you have come upon this after hours. This information has formed the basis for a key chapter in your thesis, which will not be completed for several years. The researcher would publish the information immediately were he to be made aware of it, rendering your thesis chapter a re-hash of his article rather than an original contribution. The acceptance of your thesis might even be jeopardized. Do you give away the information you have about these maps?

3. A professor sets a project for students and subsequently discovers that the question is mostly answered by an atlas in your collection. He asks you to hide the atlas for the duration of the project. What do you do? (This situation suggested by Joan Winearls.)

Ed Dahl

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## CURRENT AWARENESS FOR NEW CANADIAN MAPPING

The following letter, dated 7 September 1982, was addressed to the editor of the A.C.M.L. Bulletin by Mr. J.A. McArthur of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Canada Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Your comments with regard to his suggestions would be most welcome.

Dear Mr. Pinnell:

We have received a suggestion from Elizabeth Hamilton, A.C.M.L. secretary, to the effect that the A.C.M.L. Bulletin could be utilized to inform association members of the publication of new and revised maps. She indicates that librarians have reported difficulty in finding out about products of our department.

As we are very much interested in improving our information service, we wish to determine your views. Perhaps all that is needed is a periodic notice in the Bulletin describing the information available and the procedure for obtaining it on an on-going basis.

Information on topographical and geographical maps published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch and on other maps distributed by the Canada Map Office on behalf of other agencies, is readily available to all requestors in the forms described below. Information on other maps, such as geological maps and hydrographic charts, not distributed by the Canada Map Office, will be more difficult to obtain. However, I will be pleased to put you in touch with the responsible units, if you so wish.

For our own products, we maintain mailing lists for the following information items:

- a) Monthly List of New and Revised Maps--a listing, by type and scale, of all new and revised titles published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch and those published by other agencies which are available from the Canada Map Office.
- b) Monthly Microfiche Listing--a listing in microfiche form of all Canada Map Office holdings, including the number of copies on hand.
- c) Three-sheet Map Index--a graphic showing the extent of topographical coverage as of January 1st of each year. It contains complete price and ordering information and lists, in addition to the topographical coverage, the more popular geographical maps, including those of the National Atlas (fifth edition).

Another means of ensuring that all your association member libraries receive our information would be to make your mailing list available to us. This would enable us to compare it against our own lists and add the addresses of any missing libraries.

I look forward to receiving your views.

Yours sincerely,  
J.A. McArthur  
Director, Reproduction &  
Distribution Division  
Surveys and Mapping Branch

## LC G SCHEDULE USERS CONFERENCE

The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, hosted a committee meeting of Library of Congress class G users, February 23-25, 1983. Representatives from across the country were invited to join National Map Collection staff and a Library of Congress representative (John Schroeder) to revise the G schedule for maps of Canada.

The meeting resulted in a revision of schedules for both maps and atlases. In the atlas schedule, Newfoundland and Labrador have been moved and re-numbered to follow Prince Edward Island, and the headings for the Maritime Provinces and Prairie Provinces have been changed. One new regional subdivision, Northern Canada, has been introduced. The map schedule has a number of new regional subdivisions, e.g., Atlantic Provinces, Central Provinces, Cordilleran Provinces, and Northern Canada. Prince Edward Island has been moved and renumbered to accommodate the relocation of Newfoundland and Labrador. The revised schedules will go through the Library of Congress editorial procedure, followed by final approval from the committee before being released publicly. The results will be published in the Library of Congress' Cataloging Service Bulletin and in the National Library's Technical News.

The matter of classing maps of amorphous areas of a province was discussed at some length. The committee members agreed to devise broad regional subdivisions for their own provinces to deal with these problem maps.

Several problems are yet to be resolved. The National Map Collection has assumed the responsibility for developing a chronological subdivision of the history of Canada for the subject subdivision S (Historical geography). The matter of classing coastal and offshore maps was referred to a subcommittee composed of representatives from the Library of Congress, the National Map Collection, and the Bedford Institute of Oceanography.

At the request of the Library of Congress representative, some time was spent considering specific problems of class G. The general attitude of geographers that the G schedule was "a joke" and the inability of G to comprehend the total subject field were matters discussed at some length. The treatment of regional geographies, gazettters, and remote sensing was discussed. Scope notes were requested for some class numbers (e.g., Maritime atlases). It was pointed out that LC uses G1000 for atlases of the universe but this is not printed in the schedules. Provisions for the solar system and the stars are also needed. The problem of classing index maps when they are treated as separate bibliographic entitles and not as part of a series was discussed with the result that LC will examine this problem further.

In conclusion, it was remarked by the Library of Congress representative that the meeting was the first of its kind in LC classification history--where users of a schedule met with the Library to work out a revision for that schedule. For their part, committee members were pleased with the responsiveness of the LC representative to Canadian needs and point of view. It is hoped that the revised schedules will lead to greater use of the scheme by Canadian map users.

Velma Parker  
National Map Collection



## IFLA REPORT

Newsletter No. 17 is dated November 1982 and covers the chairman's report for the period 1981/82 and the minutes of Standing Committee Meetings I and II, Section of Geography and Map Libraries, IFLA 48th General Conference, Montreal, August 22-28, 1982.

In his report for the period 1981/82, Hugo Stibbe discussed the following topics, of possible interest to the A.C.M.L. membership:

World Directory of Map Collections, 2nd edition

John A. Wolter (Washington, D.C., USA), chairman of the Working Group, reports that almost all work has been completed. All the returned German-language questionnaires have been forwarded to H. Gunzel, regional editor, for review and editing. A 1982 publication date for the Directory is anticipated.

Workshop for Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries

The workshop was successfully conducted in Utrecht-Soesterberg, The Netherlands, from August 25 to September 9, 1981. Sixteen map curators from 15 developing countries participated. Nine persons from 6 countries functioned as lecturers and resource persons. A full report is published in the Section's Newsletter No. 15, Oct. 1981 and in INSPEL, Vol. 16, no. 1, 1982. The prospectus for the manual on map curatorship has been prepared and is published in the Section's Newsletter No. 16, May/June 1982. Work on writing the manual will commence in 1982. Applications for additional workshops have been received from two developing countries. They are being assessed by IFLA Headquarters.

International Cartographic Association (ICA)-IFLA Interassociational Working Group

ICA having approved the establishment of the interassociational working group and having appointed a member, actively participates and monitors the efforts to establish documentation terms from ISBD(CM) in the 2nd edition of the Multilingual Dictionary of Technical Terms in Cartography (MDTTC). The technical terms currently appearing in the glossary of the ISBD(CM) will be included in the appendix to the MDTTC, 2nd edition. ICA participated and partly funded the map curatorial workshop in Utrecht-Soesterberg. Further cooperative efforts are planned in the use of ISBNs for cartographical materials in order to fill bibliographic documentation needs.

Publications and Reports

The papers given at the Leipzig meeting were published in INSPEL as follows:

In Vol. 15, No. 4, 1981

Monique Pelletier, "French map libraries and national and international professional organizations."

In Vol. 16, No. 1, 1982

Egon Klemp, "On the access to cartographic collections in GDR libraries."



Also in this volume appears the report on the Workshop for Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries, Utrecht-Soesterberg: Centrum Kontakt der Kontinenten, The Netherlands, August 25-September 9, 1981 by Hugo Stibbe.

Another comprehensive report by Mary Murphy about the Workshop appeared in the IFLA Journal Vol. 8, No. 1 (1982), pp. 71-73.

A report of the Section's Leipzig meetings and activities appeared in the Library of Congress Informations Bulletins Dec. 4 and Dec. 11, 1981 issues, and in the Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division Bulletin, March 1982 issue.

Excerpts from the minutes of Standing Committee Meeting 1 (1982) are given below.

#### World Directory of Map Collections

J. Wolter (USA), Working Group chairman, reported that final editing of the questionnaire responses is very near to completion. Copies of some 124 returns have been sent to H. Gunzel (FRG) for German language editing. All other language returns will be edited in Washington. Further, Wolter stated that all additional text editing, analysis, and preparation of maps, graphs and photographs should be completed by December 1, 1982. The preparation of typescript copy will be coordinated through K.G. Saur's office in Munich. A complete financial report will be submitted upon completion of project.

#### ISBD(CM) Review Committee

M. Pelletier (France), committee chairman, reports that she and S. Tyacki (UK) have prepared an English text containing an analysis of the various documents issued by the IBC Office during the year relative to the harmonization process for the ISBDs. The draft includes all the proposals for the revised texts. This document will shortly be sent to committee members for comment. New definitions for "map series" and "section" have been proposed. In addition, a new text for paragraph 3.3.4 in ISBD(CM) has come under discussion but as yet remains unresolved. It has been suggested that new text examples be drawn from existing and newly published cataloguing codes. It was announced that the Section chairman and secretary would attend a meeting of the ISBD Review Committee on Monday, August 23. M. Pelletier will be fully apprised of the nature of the discussion and of any decisions taken at that meeting.

#### ICA-IFLA Interassociational Working Group

H. Wallis (UK), chairman, reported that major and significant progress has been made since the establishment of their liaison group during the IFLA and ICA meetings in, respectively, Manila and Tokyo, August and September 1980. Notable among the many achievements is the decision to include terms and definitions from the ISBD(CM) in the second edition of the Multilingual Dictionary of Technical Terms in Cartography (MDTTC) and the substantial contribution made by the ICA to the success of the IFLA Workshop for Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries. In addition, it was pointed out that the effects of the increased liaison and contact among and between map producers, map

librarians, archivists and documentalists at the international and national levels has been most beneficial. The latter is exemplified by the recent establishment of the Working Group on Map Libraries and Cartographic Documentation within the Comité Français de Cartographie in France. Working Group chairman Wallis also reported on the current status of the development of an international standard number for cartographic materials. Due to several compelling reasons, work will now concentrate on extending the use of the ISBN to cartographic materials, a draft which will be presented to the ICA-IFLA Interassociational Working Group for comments. The chairman and secretary will convene a Working Group meeting in Paris in the fall of 1982 with the object of establishing a program for the 1982-84 biennium.

#### Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management

H. Gunzel (FRG), chairman, briefly discussed the objectives of the recently reconstituted Working Group including its primary goal of publishing a manual which will provide information to map librarians, curators, and archivists on types and manufacturers of equipment, space utilization, and collections management, among others. The WG chairman has asked for comment as to the relevancy of these objectives. In addition, Gunzel also reports that positive and potentially productive contacts have been made with the IFLA Section on Library Buildings and Section on Conservation. In a brief discussion that followed, G. North (USA) urged that consideration be given to incorporating information on the storage and management of cartographic materials in microform.

#### Workshop for Practical Map Curatorship in Developing Countries

Organized by H. Wallis (UK) and E.H. van de Waal (Netherlands) and sustained through grants from the ICA and the government of the Netherlands, the workshop, held in Utrecht August 25 through September 8, 1981, has been hailed as an unqualified success. Official recognition and lengthy reports of the activities have appeared in numerous publications. E.H. van de Waal stated that the next series of workshops are tentatively scheduled for Kenya in 1984 and the Philippines in 1985.

#### Manual of Map Curatorship

A discussion and review of the prospectus for the Manual of Map Curatorship resulted in some tentative adjustments made to the timetable and manual organization. Summaries of the texts of the sections are to be forwarded to co-editor E.H. van de Waal by October 1, 1982. These summaries will include the names and addresses of the authors of each chapter plus an estimation as to the number of pages (typescript double-spaced on A4 paper) required. The go-ahead for text preparation will be given before January 1, 1983, with full chapter texts to be forwarded before June 1, 1983. It is anticipated that the editors will require three months to read the submissions. It is hoped that the publication will be available for the next scheduled workshop.

The minutes of Standing Committee Meeting II (1982) contained the following items of interest.

### Program for Munich Meeting 1983

The Professional Board has issued revised guidelines for professional meetings as a result of its meeting Friday, August 20. Sections may have a maximum of two open meetings, one on the theme of the conference, the other on presentations on activities of the Section. A third meeting is permitted if this is a common meeting with another professional group. Further, it is recommended to limit the number of speakers for each meeting to two. Also, each Working Group can hold only one open meeting during the conference to report on results or progress of their work. Tours and visits organized by the Section are not affected by these revised procedures. Section members agreed upon "Map Collections in a Technological World" as the theme for its professional papers session at the Munich Conference. Four speakers will be approached by Section officers to participate in these professional sessions. The chairman invited H. Gunzel (IRG) to serve as Section liaison to the Munich Organizing Committee for local arrangements and tours. Gunzel accepted.

### IFLA/UBC/E3 - Outline of a Programme for UBC Covering the Period of IFLA's Medium-Term Programme 1981-1985

The chairman called for a discussion of Item 1.1., line 6, page 4 "ISBD(CM) examples" from the document. It was agreed that a review of the examples found in Appendix II of ISBD(CM) was necessary, particularly in light of the new cataloging rules contained in the just published AACCCM Manual. A question was raised regarding the basic need for the ISBD(CM) appendix and/or whether or not the revision of the examples fell within the purview of the ISBD(CM) Review Committee. The chairman would attempt to clarify the issue with M. Pelletier in the near future. Section members next discussed Item 3.2, line 2, page 6 "Examples of (CM) in UNIMARC" from the same document. A consensus was requested from the members as to the validity of the referenced project. Following a brief debate, it was agreed to advance the project. E.H. van de Waal agreed to draft a statement of terms of reference. It was further agreed to form a working group and establish a project time-table during the Munich Conference.

### Report on the Section's Professional Program.

On Wednesday, August 25 the Section conducted a very successful day-long professional program. In the morning, four invited speakers presented papers prepared on the general theme "Cartographic Networks and Networking." The session, moderated by Dr. Hugo Stibbe, Section chairman, opened with a reading by David K. Carrington, Section secretary, of "Remotely Sensed Imagery Information in Research: First Inter-University Network for Satellite Imagery," a paper prepared by Larry Carver, Head, Map and Imagery Laboratory-Library at the University of California-Santa Barbara. Mr. Carver's paper very thoroughly covered the various facets of remotely sensed imagery, briefly outlining its history including a description of the Landsat satellites, the basic concepts behind remote sensing, and some of the applications for which remotely sensed data is or will be used. The balance of Carver's paper concentrated on a discussion of the place and use of this data in libraries, particularly in context with the cooperative resource sharing consortium (network) established by the four recipients of the United States Department of Agriculture Aerial



Photography Field Office's recent gift of its collection of Landsat satellite imagery. The paper closed with a discussion of some anticipated future developments in remote sensing and a call for librarians and archivists to accept this new media as legitimate and necessary library materials, noting that only through networking can participating libraries be responsive to the research community they support.

Mr. Hermann Gunzel, Head, Coordinating Department of the Library System, University Library, University of Marburg, FRG, discussed the development and growth of Canadian research and research centers in the Federal Republic of Germany. In his well-developed paper, Mr. Gunzel concentrated specifically on research in the field of geography and on the network of Canadiana collections which form the basis for different investigation. Mr. Gunzel used a number of graphics to precisely locate and define this Canada research network as it now exists in West Germany. He then described how the University of Marburg, as one of the centers of Canadian research, operates within this network. Mr. Gunzel summed up his paper by outlining some of the current projects in force at his University and stated that the University will likely become an official Canada research center in the Federal Republic of Germany.

"The Exchange of MARC Map Tapes on an International Level: A Possibility of International Cartographic Networking" was the subject of the presentation by Dr. E.H. van de Waal, Director, Dutch Union Map Catalogue, Geographical Institute, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands. Dr. van de Waal posed a number of thought-provoking questions regarding the potential of exchanging cartobibliographic data on an international level by means of UNIMARC structured data. He pointed out that difficulties such as the lack of universally acceptable classification codes and fully automated authority files would necessarily delay implementation of this international exchange of data. He also raised the possibility of a series of discussions on international networking and indicated that results of such deliberations would have direct benefits for libraries and archives at both the national and local level.

The final speaker of the morning session was Dr. John A. Wolter, Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, who presented a paper entitled "The World of Map Libraries: An Informal Network." Drawing on knowledge gained in a decade of study of the growth and diffusion of map libraries and archives and updated with data from several hundred recently analyzed questionnaires, he systematically traced the development of the world's centers of map and atlas collecting. Dr. Wolter, who is editor of the current revision of the IFLA publication World Directory of Map Collections, concluded his remarks by stating that indeed the great map libraries and archives comprise an informal, loosely knit network all their own, a network, he noted, that could be enlarged and strengthened by continuing cooperative efforts including the exchange of bibliographic data in machine-readable form and telefacsimile reproduction.

During the professional session convened in the afternoon, three invited panel members discussed various cooperative networks ongoing throughout the North American cartographic community. Mr. Pierre Lépine, Responsable, Département des cartes et plans, Bibliothèque



nationale du Québec, spoke on the general development of electronic networking in the Province of Québec and then related specifically the experience of cartographic materials in the development process of that network. Mr. Lépine also mentioned that the next issue of the Québec national bibliography would, for the first time, include cartographic materials.

Mr. Gilles Langelier, Chief of the Internal and External Services Section, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, outlined the historical development and current status of the very successful map redistribution program implemented by the Public Archives. Simply stated, this cooperative exchange system provides a means whereby map libraries and archives throughout Canada may, every two years, share in the distribution and disposition of surplus cartographic materials collected by the National Map Collection.

The final panelist, David Carrington, Head, Technical Services Section, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, described the history, method of operation, and expected products resulting from the Library of Congress/University of Michigan project to cooperatively publish, in COM, alphanumeric codes for regions, natural features, cities and towns in the United States. The codes are the product of a cooperative effort between LC G&M staff and specifically selected resource persons, usually map librarians, within each state. Use of these codes is critical to the success of institutions and networks utilizing computer-assisted cataloging and/or machine searching of data files.

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NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION  
ANNUAL REPORT  
1981/82

The following information is an excerpt from the NMC Annual report.

The year 1981/82 was a year of steady growth both in the number of items and in successful efforts to bring under control various segments of the National Map Collection's holdings. The successful launching of the collection's 75th anniversary occurred in the summer of 1981 with the publication and excellent sales of the Antique Map Calendar for 1982.

Acquisition

In 1981/82, the National Map Collection added only 23,206 items to its holdings, a significant decrease from recent years; however space restrictions are creating difficulties in accepting large collections.

Some of the more significant maps of Canada and North America acquired by the Early Canadian Cartography section are itemized below.

- 1) A New and Accurate Map of the English Empire in North America Representing their Rightful Claim..., by "A Society of AntiGallicans," 1755 (second state, including side panels printed from separate plates). The map is a rather striking example of propaganda in cartographic form, with its extravagant English land

- claims and its detailing of "the Encroachments of the French."
- 2) John Mason's 1625 map of Newfoundland, one of the earliest printed maps of only the island.
  - 3) Karte des Nordens von America ..., by G. Forster, 1791, drawn to show the probability of a North-West Passage. Forster had accompanied James Cook on his second voyage.
  - 4) "Plan of Bytown with its limits showing the exact situation of every street & lot...", by Donald Kennedy, 1842. This lithographed map was used in a legal case by John By's heirs to recover land expropriated from his estate for the construction of the Rideau Canal. The land, bounded by the present day avenues of Gladstone, Bronson, and Laurier, and to the east by the Rideau River, was not used for the canal so By's heirs sought to recover it.
  - 5) A set of three maps (1759-60-61) showing 27 battles of the Seven Years' War, by C.F. Heyden.
  - 6) Other maps by Van Keulen (ca 1698), Petrini (1700), Valk and Schenk (1700), Mortier (1708), Van der Aa (1714), (1751, 1753 and 1766), Holland (ca 1767), Seale (1771), DesBarres (1777), Lodge (ca 1778), Sauthier and Ratzer (1778), Cook (1787), Louis Evans (1796), Brué (1825), Wyld (1829 and 1843), Teesdale (ca 1841), and Arrowsmith (1843).

The Modern Cartography section reports that the wide-ranging collecting mandate of this section--maps, plans, atlases, globes, etc., of Canada 1850 to present and current foreign maps--makes a summary of acquisition activity difficult. The majority of maps received by this section continue to be currently produced Canadian and foreign series sheets.

### Control

In 1981/82, 20,257 items were brought under minimal control and some 7,069 under subsequent levels of control.

The cataloguing of modern atlases continued in co-operation with the Public Archives Library. After a re-organization of the early atlases stored in the vault, staff of the Documentation Control section have undertaken the major task of detailed AACR 2 cataloguing of the early atlas collection.

The government record groups for which finding aids have been prepared include the Canadian Transport Commission, St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the Department of Public Works, the Privy Council Office, the Water Resources Branch, the Canadian National Railway, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

A contact with the company Cartographic Research Services, to research and catalogue map series, was commenced.

As the Secretariat of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Material, the Documentation Control section prepared the typescript version of Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR 2 for the publisher, the American Library Association. Subsequently the section has been involved in various editorial and proof-reading duties. With the long anticipated publication of the manual to take place in August 1982, the Secretariat will then be transferred to the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

### Conservation

The number of maps treated by Records Conservation increased slightly to 4,388 (41 percent of which were National Topographic System sheets) from 4,036 the previous year. Among the items restored were a number of fire insurance plans and sectional maps of the West.

### Microfilming

With one of the operators on language-training throughout most of the year, the number of items microfilmed decreased from 11,136 in 1980/81 to 7,489 in 1981/82. The emphasis this year was on maps stored in the V3 and H2 cabinets.

### Public Service

The National Map Collection responded to 3,838 inquiries during the year and supplied 5,114 copies of documents to researchers. The number of copies supplied is being sharply reduced as most copying is now done from microfilm negatives, which means, for example, that a large map which previously required 16 to 20 photostats now requires only several photo enlargements.

### Redistribution

In May 1981, a list of 4,000 surplus foreign maps was distributed to 40 interested map collections, of which 31 responded with requests for the material. No other redistribution work was carried out in 1981/82, but plans were made to reactivate the program in 1982/83 with contract personnel.

### Publications

The 1982 Antique Map Calendar, published in the summer of 1981 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the National Map Collection in 1980, has enjoyed excellent sales; because of its success, a 1983 calendar, compiled by Ed Dahl, featuring maps from the Dr. Alexander E. MacDonald (Canadiana Collection), was prepared for publication in June 1982.

Volume II (Prairie Provinces and Territories) of Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection was published in the third quarter of 1981/82.

A set of 100 microfiche, History Cards of the 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 Series on Microfiche, the cards for which were prepared by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, was made available in a co-operative project between that department and the National Map Collection.

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A.C.M.L. REPORT TO SLA CONFERENCE, 1982

Read by Tim Ross  
University of Windsor  
Prepared by Elizabeth Hamilton  
University of New Brunswick



An information-sharing session between associations with overlapping areas of interest such as this one should be a compulsory session in every association conference. Although the work of both the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and the Special Libraries Association Map & Geography Division is quite similar in nature, it appears that our members may not be that familiar with each other's activities. Only ten A.C.M.L. personal members are members of SLA as well; and only 15 SLA members are also members of A.C.M.L. For the benefit of those others who may not have followed this year's activities of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries or who may not know generally what the association does, the following is a summary of who we are, why we exist, and what we are doing these days.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries grew out of a meeting in 1967 of a small group of people, some working with maps, some interested in maps and map production. The enthusiasm of this small nucleus of librarians, archivists, map producers, and users spear-headed the evolution of an association dedicated to:

- the promotion of interest and knowledge of maps and related material;
- the furthering of the professional knowledge of its members; and
- the encouragement of high standards in every phase of the organization, administration, and development of map collections by:
  - providing for discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings and/or publications,
  - exchanging information on experiences, ideas, and methods, and
  - establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.

For those interested in statistics, our membership currently stands at 154, with 115 personal members and 123 institutional members.

That there was a need for such an association is evident in the continued growth in both membership and activities of the association. Unlike the U.S. situation, there is in Canada no national association such as the SLA Map & Geography Division or the A.L.A. Map & Geography Round Table to serve the special interests of those working with cartographic materials.

Meeting the special interests of people working with cartographic materials, both librarians and archivists, has been centered around three main areas of activity: the association's Bulletin, annual conferences, and occasional publications. The A.C.M.L. Bulletin is published quarterly and features reviews; articles on maps and mapping and articles on map librarianship and cartographic archives; duplicate exchange lists; lists of new maps; notices of upcoming conferences and conference reports; and similar informative matter.

Conferences have been held annually since 1967 and run between three and five days in length. For those of you who might be able to attend this year's conference, the location is Ottawa, the theme is "Map Producers and Map Collections: Perspectives on Co-operation," the dates are August 16-19, and the cost--is a real bargain! There will also be a special exhibit running simultaneously to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the National Map Collection entitled "Treasures of the National Map Collection."



The association has had a fairly high level of activity in occasional publishing. Most notable among the publishing endeavours has been the Historical Map Facsimile project. Under the able hand of Serge Sauer, at the University of Western Ontario, the project has produced 95 facsimile maps, with another five expected by the time of the conference in August. Our most recent monograph publication has been the Guide for a Small Map Collection, produced through the combined talents of Barb Farrell and Aileen Desbarats--at its price (\$12.50 Canadian), it is a true bargain and useful for both large and small collections. Also part of the occasional publishing done during the past couple of years has been the Directory of Canadian Map Collections (4th edition, 1980) and Map Collections in Canada and Conservation, the latter a report based on responses to a questionnaire distributed by the A.C.M.L. Conservation Committee. For anyone contemplating renovation or rebuilding, the map layout folios produced by the association may be an invaluable aid; one was done for university map libraries and one for federal, provincial, and municipal map collections. Several new projects are well underway, and the association is receiving publications proposals to be considered for 1982/83.

The association is active in other ways as well. It has some seventeen committees, whose chairpersons seem to have boundless energy and enthusiasm and which cover a wide variety of concerns of the association's members. We are trying to establish a firm set of publications guidelines and policy statements for endorsing publications; we have been working on a union list of atlases for Atlantic Canada; we have a Conservation Committee which, among other tasks, coordinates joint orders for conservation materials, thus reducing the per unit cost of such items; a Copyright Committee has been monitoring the activities relating to the Copyright Act; and a Rules and Procedures Committee is working on a manual to formalize some of our ad hoc practices.

On a national level, the association tries to maintain links with the major map-producing agencies. In the past few years, annual conferences have included short presentations from the Canada Department of the Environment, Lands Directorate, and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The other important link, which has proved vital to us in the past, has been with the National Map Collection. Members of the NMC have taken an active interest in the work of the association and have provided advice and assistance on an individual as well as collective level.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries also tries to keep tabs on events within the map community beyond the boundaries of the association. The association prepared a response to a report from the National Librarian, The Future of the National Library, which had implications for the National Map Collection, and thus, the members of the association generally. The Ruggles' report on the National Commission for Cartography also was a matter of concern to association members, and a response to that report was sent to the NCC for consideration.

On an international level, the association is a full member of the International Federation of Library Associations and sends a member to IFLA meetings--the official delegate is Hugo Stibbe of the National Map Collection. The association has been involved in the past with the National Commission for Cartography and has regularly sent its delegates to NCC meetings. The A.C.M.L. has also had representatives on the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee (Cartographic Materials).

It must be said at this point that the on-going achievements of the association rest in large part on the dedication and enthusiasm of the members. This year, as in other years, our Nominations and Elections Committee was able to find candidates for election to office--usually a difficult task, and even more so for a small association. However, our members seem to relish responsibility and work that will further the state of map librarianship and map archives. I have not the slightest doubt that if anyone has any ideas on projects for the combined talents of the SLA Map & Geography Division or the Western Association of Map Libraries and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, the idea would have a good hearing from the association.

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#### NOTE ON ARCHIVAL QUALITY MENDING TAPE

Several years ago, the Conservation Committee recommended the use of Filmoplast P tape for minor temporary repairs of maps and other documents. The purpose of this note is to inform readers of an alternative tape, which can be highly recommended.

Ademco's Archival Document Repair Tape is an acid- and sulphur-free bleached wood based tissue, coated on one side with an acid-free adhesive. The tape can be removed using a suitable spirit solvent.

The tape, produced in England, is available from various sources, including Lisle-Kelco Limited, 681 Petrolia Road, Downsview, Ontario M3J 2N6 (telephone 416-663-5210). Telephone numbers are also listed on this company's letterhead for Vancouver, (604) 688-5151, and for Montreal, (514) 739-3984.

Betty Kidd

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#### GREAT LAKES CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCE CENTRE

The Senate of the University of Western Ontario has approved the creation of the Cartographic Resource Centre for the Great Lakes Region. The project is financed by a grant from the U.W.O. Academic Development Fund. The centre will form an integral part of the Map Library of the Department of Geography and will be headed by Serge Sauer, Map Curator. The completion of the initial development stage is planned for 1985. Resources of the centre will be available to all interested parties--academic, private, business, and governmental. S. Sauer and the centre's Advisory Board are looking forward to co-operation with all neighbouring map collections and map producers in order to make the centre a truly regional facility.

Serge Sauer

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES  
1983 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Vancouver, B.C.  
5-9 June, 1983

The University of British Columbia Library is pleased to be the host for the 7th Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries to be held in Vancouver in 1983. For the convenience of delegates, accommodation and conference space has been reserved in the Vancouver School of Theology on the University of British Columbia campus.

### Sessions

Sessions will be held in the auditorium on the lower level in the Vancouver School of Theology, henceforth known as VST.

### Accommodation

A block of rooms has been reserved in VST at the rate of \$32.95 plus tax per person for full board. For reservations write to Housing, Vancouver School of Theology, 6000 Iona Drive, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1J6. This rate is quite reasonable, even if you don't eat all your meals there, as a room only in the other residences is \$24.00. There is no charge for dinner on banquet night. PLEASE RESERVE BY MAY 1, using registration forms. For those who wish to come early or stay late, accommodation may be available close by at the Gage Residences. Rates are \$24.00 (room only). Write directly to the UBC Conference Centre, 2071 West Mall, Ponderosa, University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C. V6T 1Y3.

There are no hotels near the University, but there is a good bus service from downtown Vancouver (see under Transportation).

A growing number of bed and breakfast places are available in Vancouver, some within a 15-20 minute bus ride of UBC.

### Meals

Meals are available at the VST residence for those staying there. Lunch and dinner can also be provided for those attending meetings on a daily basis.

Other reasonably quick and nearby eating places are the Faculty Club, the Graduate Centre, and the Student Union Subway, all within five minutes walking distance of VST.

The University Village (10-minute walk) has several good eating places, including a very good, very reasonable Chinese restaurant, the Red Leaf, and Fellinis, owned by UBC librarian and her husband. Tenth Avenue, just outside the University gates, and downtown Vancouver can provide many good restaurants at all price levels.

### Transportation

#### a) Metro Transit (bus)

Bus fares are 75 cents. No change given. Transfers are valid for two hours in any direction.

- b) To and from downtown Vancouver  
#14 Hastings, from UBC bus loop  
#10, from downtown

This bus runs frequently; every 4 minutes in rush hours, 10-15 minutes otherwise. Takes about 30 minutes from UBC to Georgia and Granville (main downtown intersection, Eatons, the Bay, cinemas, etc.) The bus loop is about 10 minutes walk from VST.

- c) From Airport

Airport bus to 41st and Granville (\$5.00), Metro transit 41 West to UBC bus loop (make sure the bus is marked UBC). Runs about every 15 minutes to UBC on weekdays, every 30 minutes on Saturday and Sunday. Or Airport bus to Broadway (i.e. 9th Ave), 10 Tenth to UBC. Runs about every 15 minutes on Sunday.

- d) Taxi

By far the most convenient way of getting to VST from the Airport is by taxi. Fares are about \$16.00. If three people share, it is about the same as taking a bus.

- e) Parking

VST say there is no parking problem. They can provide spaces for both residents and those attending sessions daily. There is also a large UBC pay-lot close by.

#### Tours

We are hoping to arrange for a tour of the Fraser River on Thursday. More details available later.

On Saturday, June 4th, the Canadian Society for the Study of Names is arranging an expedition to Lillooet by train, leaving North Vancouver at 7.30 a.m. and returning to North Vancouver at 8.00 p.m.

Price is \$19.75, if more than 15 people register. A.C.M.L. members are welcome.

#### Registration

Please register beforehand, if possible, so that the Conference Committee can prepare registration packages and plan events.

There will be registration each day of the conference and during the map exchange on Sunday, June 4th.

#### Map Exchange

The Map Division, UBC Library, will be open from 2-5 p.m., Sunday, June 4th. Delegates may visit the Division and select from UBC and Simon Fraser duplicates. Delegates who can bring duplicate maps to add to the pile are welcome to do so.

#### Reception

An informal reception will be held at Frances Woodward's house, 3794 W 24 Ave. This will give delegates a chance to get together socially before the



conference. Time 7:30 - 10 p.m. Sunday, June 4th. Frances lives about 10 minutes drive from VST, on a bus route.

Any inquiries about the conference can be made to Frances Woodward, Special Collections, or Maureen Wilson, Map Division, the Library, 1956 Main Mall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3

Registration forms will be mailed to all A.C.M.L. and WAML members.

Maureen Wilson

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#### A.C.M.L. 17TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 1983

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries is holding its 17th Annual Conference in Vancouver, British Columbia, June 5 - 9, 1983. Its theme is "Map Libraries and Users."

The conference will be held at the Vancouver School of Theology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. Registration forms and information will be mailed out in March; the preliminary program is printed below.

The conference falls in the middle of the Learned Societies: the Association of Canadian Archivists and the Canadian Society for the Study of Names both meet prior to the A.C.M.L. Conference. The latter society have invited A.C.M.L. members to join them on a full day trip to Lillooet by railway on June 4 (\$19.75 return).

The A.C.M.L. conference organizers have reserved rooms for 30 in the Vancouver School of Theology; the cost will be approximately \$30.00 single for full room and board. Contact Frances Woodward at UBC for further information.

#### Preliminary Program

##### Sunday, 5 June

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 2:00 - 5:00 | Registration and map exchange<br>Map Division, UBC Library |
| 7:30 - 9:30 | Reception at home of Frances Woodward                      |

##### Monday, 6 June

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 8:30 a.m.     | Registration  |
| 9:00 - 9:20   | Welcoming Address   |
| 9:20 - 10:30  | Lou Sebert: "The Search for Maps for Legal Cases."                    |
| 10:30 - 11:00 | Coffee  |
| 11:00 - 11:30 | G.P.V. & Helen Akrigg: "The Use of Maps in the Study of Place Names." |

11:30 - 12:30	Duncan Stacey: "The Use of Fire Insurance Plans in Heritage Conservation."
12:30 - 2:00	Lunch
2:00 - 3:00	Robert Galois: "Preparing Maps from Old Census Data."
3:00 - 3:30	Coffee
3:30 - 4:30	Margaret North: "The Use of Old Maps in Determining Vegetation."

Tuesday, 7 June

8:30 a.m.	Registration
9:00 - 12:30	Reports
12:30 - 2:00	Lunch
2:00 -	Annual General Meeting
6:30/7:00 -	Banquet UBC Faculty Club

Wednesday, 8 June

8:30 a.m.	Registration
9:00 - 9:45	Michael Church: "Use of Maps and Air Photos in Determining River Changes."
9:45 - 10:30	Ray Squirrel: "Making Maps for the Visually Handicapped."
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee
11:00 - 11:45	Evelyn Robbins: "Making Electoral Maps."
11:45 - 12:30	Gordon Shields: "The Murray Map."
13:30 - 2:00	Lunch
2:00 - 4:00	Ed Dahl: "Ethics and the Map Collection" (workshop)

Thursday, 9 June

Tour Day: possibly a boat tour of the Fraser River

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES  
COMMITTEE REPORTS

## AWARDS COMMITTEE

TO ALL MEMBERS:

Nominations are invited for the following special awards:

## A. A.C.M.L. Award for Service to the Association.

This award is designed to recognize exceptional service over a period of years; for example, continued membership in the association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or long standing association as a committee member.

## B. A.C.M.L. Award for Scholarly Distinction in the Field of Map Librarianship or Associated Work.

The purpose of this award is to recognize outstanding scholarly work in map librarianship or allied disciplines such as historical, archival, geographical, or cartographical works.

In order that the committee may make an assessment of potential candidates and decide whether or not awards should be made in 1983, your nominations must be submitted by 15 May 1983.

It should be noted that unsuccessful nominations presented this year are not reconsidered automatically in subsequent years. A new nomination must be submitted.

All nominations should note the name of the candidate, which award is suggested, and outline the reasons for such a nomination. Please send to the following address:

Mrs. Margaret Chang  
Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador  
Colonial Building, Military Road  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1C 2C9

OR

Ms. Alberta Wood  
University Library  
Memorial University of Newfoundland  
St. John's, Newfoundland

\* \* \*

## CONFERENCE COMMITTEE 1984

The 1984 conference will be held in Fredericton on the University of New Brunswick campus, June 19 - 22. The committee, chaired by Bill MacKinnon,

also consists of Elizabeth Hamilton and Judy Colson. A preliminary program will be available at the Vancouver Conference in June.

Bill MacKinnon

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#### CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The Conservation Committee co-ordinated in the autumn of 1982 a joint order of acid-free folders and rolls of tissue. Ten institutions participated in this joint order.

In the past year, at the request of an A.C.M.L. member, the Conservation Committee has tried to identify a supplier of large flat boxes to be used for transferring maps between map collections or for storage. When a supplier is identified, A.C.M.L. members will be asked if they wish to participate in a joint order.

The Conservation Committee continues to submit occasional notes to the Bulletin on items of interest. For example, a note on acid-free mending tissue tape will appear in this issue.

The Conservation Committee requests input from association members on their interests in this area and welcomes the participation of those interested in the committee's work.

Betty Kidd

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#### CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

(Request from Tom Nagy, President of A.C.M.L.)

That four members of the Constitution Committee report their intent (at the time of drawing up the Constitution) re payment to board members for services to the association.

The intention of the members of the Constitution Committee was that members of the board would not receive remuneration for services rendered by them to the association.

We bring to your attention the fact that the Constitution Committee intentionally gave the board broad powers to make decisions for and to spend monies of the association without consulting the association as a whole. The board is also empowered, by a resolution of the board, to pay expenses incurred by board members for attending meetings other than the annual meeting.

It was therefore felt that it was of benefit to the board and the association that the board be unable to vote themselves any monies (other than above mentioned expenses) thus protecting the board members from any accu-



sations by the members of the association of misuse of funds for personal gain.

Any member of the association running for office or considered for appointment as member of the board should be fully aware of this intent and great care must be taken by the board to avoid appointing any to their board who in their opinion should receive remuneration for their work for the association. Members of the board should also be aware that if a member accepts a position in the association for which he or she will be paid, he or she will be required to resign from the board.

It is clear however that any member of the association may run for any office or be appointed to any committee or to the board as a chairperson or member providing it is understood that this person shall receive no remuneration for services to the association.

#### Addendum

By-law sections under consideration: 7.3 15.4 7.3 8.1 8.9 12.8

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#### MAP USER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This new committee was established in late fall 1982 with Maureen Wilson as chairperson. A more detailed report will be presented at the Vancouver meeting.

Bill MacKinnon

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#### NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The committee is alive and well. It's functions are being carried out by the following members: Maureen Wilson, Leonard Gottselig, and Bob Batchelder (chairman). Nominations will be mailed out in April. Final report and election results will be presented at the annual business meeting in Vancouver this June.

Bob Batchelder

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#### PUBLICATIONS PROGRESS REPORT

A number of publications are close to completion this year. Serge Sauer is proceeding on his project Essays on Canadian Cartology. He has been sending copies to authors for final correction before his editing process to ensure style and consistency. Once this point is reached, a final check with authors will be necessary before the book can go to press. With some

luck this book should be to press by the end of this year or early in the spring of 1984. Serge also reported that the second folio of Historical Maps is selling very well.

Lorraine Dubreuil submitted a report on the Early Canadian Topographic Map Series project. As of January 28, 1983, the bibliographic listing of the map series was complete. She anticipated that the lists would be entered into a word processor system between April and July 1983. We anticipate final production with illustrations complete sometime this fall.

At the spring executive meeting, Lorraine requested funding to produce an update to the Directory of Canadian Map Collections. The update was tentatively proposed as a one or two page notice of corrections and additions. The executive was, of course, enthusiastic and gave its support.

The Guide for a Small Map Collection, which Barbara Farrell and Aileen Desbarats produced, has proven to be another publication success! The British Cartographic Society's Map Curators Circle, for example, has asked for a number of copies for distribution in the United Kingdom. Congratulations to Barbara and Aileen for the international success.

Richard Pinnell reports that four issues of the A.C.M.L. Bulletin were published in 1982 and that the March 1983 issue--the conference issue--will be in members' hands well before the annual conference in Vancouver.

Kirk MacDonald  
March 30, 1983

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#### RULES OF PROCEDURE COMMITTEE

##### Introduction

The A.C.M.L. business meeting in Halifax on 9 June 1981 adopted the following motion:

...that the Association of Canadian Map Libraries set up a committee to draft rules and procedures for the association, to be submitted to the Board of Directors for their consideration and distribution to the membership at large before the next annual business meeting.

This motion carried. I had volunteered to chair the committee during the discussion on the motion. The board subsequently approached me formally and I agreed to draft rules of procedure as a one-man committee.

The A.C.M.L. constitution (officially called the By-law) does not include an article or clause which explicitly states that the details concerning the internal operation of the association shall be dealt with in Rules of Procedure. Article 17, however, provides for introducing "...such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this By-law..." The By-law itself cannot and does not regulate all internal operations. Occasionally, this lack of regulation has caused problems in the smooth operation of the association. The motion passed in Halifax has drawn attention to the problem and points towards the need for Rules of Procedure for certain areas of

operation.

Initially, the compilation of a comprehensive document covering all potential procedural matters which could arise now or in the future was visualized. I started to write such a document with great fervour. One year later, much wiser by the experience, I threw the whole document in the waste paper basket and started all over again with a different approach and philosophy. While writing the first draft I started to realize that I was writing a document that, if adopted, would have stifled the operation of the association. I was outlining a bureaucratic structure which would have prevented, rather than enhanced, the smooth operation of the association. In other words, I was doing exactly the opposite of what was intended.

The very much shortened version I am presenting herewith is intended to do the following:

- i. To regulate what, in my opinion, needs regulating immediately. It does not intend to do anything else until an actual problem arises.
- ii. To provide initially a structured document under the general title "Rules of Procedure" which can be enhanced when necessary. Procedures for making such additions are outlined in article 4 ff.

#### The Rules of Procedure

In drafting the Rules of Procedure I have aimed at improving the operation of the association. In some instances I had to consider the effectiveness of existing procedures and, in other instances, I introduced new procedures in order to satisfy the aim. The Rules of Procedure must always respect the provisions of the By-law. It is necessary, therefore, to consult the By-law while studying the Rules of Procedure. Where applicable, I have noted the article of the By-law relevant to the rule of procedure. For the purpose of coherence I occasionally had to repeat the provisions of the By-law.

I have only considered two operational areas in this draft: the meetings and the committees. The first set of articles defines the terms used in the document.

#### Concluding Remarks and Recommendation

I am not certain whether this is the type of thing my committee was supposed to do. The whole idea of having Rules of Procedure is therefore submitted to the board herewith as a proposal. The actual draft of a minimal set of rules is submitted as an appended document to enable the board to discuss the proposal in an informed manner. Whether the draft Rules of Procedure are or should be adopted is up to the board and, in the last instance, up to the members of the association.

If the Rules of Procedure are adopted (in the present form or an amended form) I would like to recommend that the Publications Committee as proposed in the Report of the Publications Guidelines Committee (E. Hamilton) be established and run in accordance with the provisions of these Rules of Procedure. There is no conflict between the recommendations of the Publications Guidelines Committee regarding the Publications Committee and the draft Rules of Procedure.

Finally, in line with the proposed Rules of Procedure, I recommend that this ad hoc Rules of Procedure Committee be dissolved at the next meeting

of the board as it has completed its task with this, its final report.

Hugo Stibbe

## APPENDIX

### DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURE

#### 1. INTERPRETATION/DEFINITION

In the construction of these Rules of Procedure (to be used in conjunction with the By-law) the following words and expressions, unless there is something in the context which is inconsistent with such interpretation, shall have the meaning hereinafter assigned to them; that is to say:

- (a) "The Association" means the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (A.C.M.L.);
- (b) "The Constitution" means (By-law No.1, being the general and governing by-law of the corporation known as the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (A.C.M.L.) incorporated pursuant to The Canada Corporations Act on 22 February 1977;
- (c) "The Members" (written with a capital M) means the membership of the association as defined in article 4.1 of the Constitution;
- (d) "Qualified Member" means Member whose dues (whether partly or fully) to the association have been paid according to the provisions in the Constitution under articles 4.4.1 and 4.4.2, taking into regard any additional ruling by the Board of Directors;
- (e) "The Board" means the Board of Directors as defined in article 5.2 of the Constitution;
- (f) "Officers" means the officers of the association as defined in article 8.1 of the Constitution;
- (g) "Business meeting" means that part of the annual or special meeting of the Members where (according to article 10.2.1 of the Constitution), in addition to any other business that may be transacted, the report of the board, the financial statement, and the report of the auditor(s) shall be presented, a board shall be elected, and auditors shall be appointed for the ensuing year;
- (h) "Professional meeting" means any meeting of Members and other persons interested in the aims of the association where no voting will take place or any association business will be discussed or transacted. Professional meetings are meetings where professional papers may be read, presented and discussed, panels and seminars organized and held, or social functions performed;
- (i) "Mail" includes telex, and includes also publication in the organ of the association unless sparate mailing is specifically indicated;
- (j) Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine.



## 2. MEETINGS

### 2.1 General Meetings (= Meetings of the Association)

- 2.1.1 The association shall arrange general meetings open to all Members.
- 2.1.2 These meetings may have the character of
  - (i) Business meetings
  - (ii) Professional meetings.
- 2.1.3 At least once a year the business meeting and the professional meeting shall be held at the same time and in the same place.
- 2.1.4 The president shall serve as chairman of business meetings or (in his absence) the first or second vice-president or the senior member in age of the board in that order.
- 2.1.5 Minutes of the business meetings shall be recorded and widely distributed.
- 2.1.6 The time and place of business and professional meetings shall be decided by the board and, when applicable, the board shall take into account invitations received to hold such meetings at the time and location specified by the invitation.
- 2.1.7 Business meetings shall be called, adjourned, and notices thereof given in accordance with articles 10.1 to 10.7 inclusive of the Constitution.
- 2.1.8 A local organizing committee, responsible to the board, shall be established to organize and run approved general meetings.
- 2.1.9 The level of registration fees (if any) for professional and business meetings approved by the board shall be determined by the local organizing committee.

### 2.2 Regional Meetings

- 2.2.1 Regional meetings of a professional character (i.e., professional meetings) may be organized by any group of Members active in the association or by a combination of regional and other groups, subject to the approval of the board.

### 2.3 Board Meetings

- 2.3.1 Board meetings shall be called and notice thereof given in accordance with articles 6.1 to 6.3 inclusive of the Constitution.
- 2.3.2 The president shall serve as chairman of board meetings or (in his absence) the first or second vice-president or senior member in age of the board in that order.
- 2.3.3 The chairman of the meeting opens and closes the discussions.
- 2.3.4 A quorum of members in accordance with article 6.1 of the Constitution shall be present when the meeting proceeds to decision taking. In case of urgent business, a preliminary decision may

be taken which will become definitive if the absent members through approval by mail make up a majority who are in favour of the decision.

2.3.5 Minutes of board meetings shall be taken and such minutes or summary reports thereof shall be widely disseminated by the secretary of the board.

#### 2.4 Access to General, Regional, and Board Meetings

2.4.1 General and regional meetings as referred to in 2.1 and 2.2 are open to all Members of the association and any other person interested in the affairs of the association.

2.4.2 In the meetings of the board or its officers, the admittance of observers is at the discretion of the chairman of the meeting.

2.4.3 Persons invited to attend meetings referred to in 2.4.2 have the right to speak if they are invited in a consultative or advisory capacity.

2.4.4 In all other cases, observers have the right to speak only if the chairman permits.

### 3. COMMITTEES

#### 3.1 Function

3.1.1 The function of a committee is the initiation, promotion, and coordination of the professional work of the association.

3.1.2 A committee may be a standing or special committee. A standing committee is a committee created to carry out, monitor, and/or coordinate particular tasks on a continuing basis. A special or ad hoc committee is created to carry out, monitor, and/or coordinate a specific task which has a beginning and an end. A special or ad hoc committee is discontinued when the task for which it was created has been completed.

#### 3.2 Initiation and Establishment

3.2.1 Committees are initiated

- (a) by the membership through a resolution in a business meeting;
- (b) by the board through a resolution of the board;
- (c) an ad hoc committee may also be established by the president provided that the ad hoc committee so established be approved by resolution of the board at its next meeting at which time the committee becomes a committee of the association or may be disbanded.

3.2.2 A committee initiated under the provisions of 3.2.1 shall not be considered established until its name (with "standing" or "ad hoc" designation), tenure, and terms of reference have been established and approved by a resolution of the board.

3.2.3 A committee initiated under the provisions of 3.2.1 shall not be considered established until a chairman and members to the committee have been appointed in accordance with the provisions of article 12.2 of the Constitution.

3.2.4 Eligibility for membership in committees shall be in accordance with article 12.2 and 12.6 of the Constitution.

### 3.3 Reporting

3.3.1 Committees report to the board in accordance with article 12.3 of the Constitution. Committees shall submit an annual report on progress made. The report shall include statements on the status of the membership of the committee, progress made towards the goals established in the terms of reference, a financial statement regarding funds received and expended, if any, over the past fiscal year, and a budget submission, if any, for the ensuing fiscal year.

3.3.2 The committee chairman shall carry the overall responsibility for the work of the committee and shall be responsible for the work of the committee and shall be responsible for the submission of the annual report.

3.3.3 The annual report shall be submitted to the board and the editor of the official organ of the association at least ten days before the deadline for submission of copy for the last issue preceding the annual business meeting of the association. The editor shall inform all committee chairmen by mail of the said deadline. All committee reports shall be published in the organ.

### 3.4 Dissolution

3.4.1 The board may disband a standing committee by resolution if the functions, aims and/or objectives of the committee are no longer relevant or needed or have changed substantially from those laid down in the terms of reference.

3.4.2 An ad hoc committee shall be disbanded when the specific task for which it was created has been completed and chronicled in a final report.

3.4.3 The final report shall note the completion of the task and shall contain a recommendation for dissolution of the committee.

3.4.4 An ad hoc committee is automatically disbanded by the board when no annual reports have been received for two consecutive years. No resolution of the board is necessary to disband such a committee, but the dissolution shall be recorded in the minutes of the board.

## 4. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

4.1 These Rules of Procedure shall come into force through confirmation by the Members of the association at an annual business meeting.

- 4.2 Amendments to the Rules of Procedure can be initiated by the board, a committee, or a minimum of two qualified Members in the form of a written proposal. The proposal shall include a rationale for the amendment.
- 4.3 The proposal shall be submitted to the board.
- 4.4 The board shall consider the proposal at its next meeting and may at this time, at its discretion, invoke such amendments provided that such amendments shall have force and effect only until the next annual business meeting when they shall be confirmed and in default of confirmation at such business meeting of Members, such amendments shall at and from that time cease to have force and effect.

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## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Cataloguer, Cartographic Materials  
(LS-2) 2 positions  
National Map Collection  
Archives Branch  
Public Archives of Canada  
OTTAWA

### Duties

Catalogue, classify and analyse subject matter on the full range of cartographic documents in all possible forms particularly those that originate in or relate to Canada and including such documents as government cartographic records and architectural archives and in such forms as manuscripts, printed maps, charts and plans, microforms, photographs of cartographic nature (remote sensing imagery), globes, three-dimensional models, atlases, etc.; prepare cataloguing records for input in machine-readable form.

### Qualifications

University graduation in geography or history with specialization in cartography from a recognized university and a degree in library science OR university graduation and a degree in library science from a recognized university and a diploma in cartography or cartographic technology from a recognized college. Experience in cataloguing.

### Language Requirements

Knowledge of the English language is essential.

Salary \$24,133 - \$28,231

### Reference No

83-NCRSO-JCV-ARC-2

### Send Your Application to:

Jean-Claude Vigneault,  
National Capital Regional Staffing Office  
Public Service Commission,  
Esplanade Laurier,  
300 Laurier Avenue, West,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.  
K1A 0M7

### Closing Date:

May 31, 1983

## POSSIBILITES D'EMPLOI

Catalogueur, documents cartographiques  
(LS-2) 2 postes  
Collection nationale de cartes et plans  
Direction des Archives  
Archives publiques du Canada  
OTTAWA

### Fonctions

Cataloguer, classer et analyser par vedettes-matières une vaste gamme de documents cartographiques, y compris les archives cartographiques et architecturales officielles, d'origine canadienne ou se rapportant au Canada: manuscrits, cartes imprimées, cartes marines, plans, microformes, photographies de nature cartographique (images transmises par télédétection), planisphères, maquettes à trois dimensions, atlas, etc.; préparer des fiches de catalogue en langage machine.

### Conditions de Candidature

Grade universitaire en géographie ou en histoire avec spécialisation en cartographie d'une université reconnue et diplôme en bibliothéconomie OU grade universitaire et diplôme en bibliothéconomie d'une université reconnue et diplôme en cartographie ou en technique cartographique d'un collège reconnu. Expérience du catalogue.

### Exigences Linguistiques

Connaissance de l'anglais est essentiel.

Salaire \$24,133 - \$28,231

### No de Référence

83-NCRSO-JCV-ARC-2

### Faire Parvenir Votre Demande A:

Jean-Claude Vigneault  
Bureau de dotation de la Région de la capitale nationale  
Commission de la Fonction publique  
Esplanade Laurier  
300, ouest avenue Laurier  
OTTAWA (Ontario)  
K1A 0M7

### Date limite:

31 mai 1983

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First fifty facsimile maps were assembled in a folio. These sets are now sold out. Maps ##51-100 have also been assembled in a set, consisting of a title page, introduction, indexes, placed in a gold-embossed hard cover. The price of the set is \$100. The cover and the introductory pages may be purchased separately for \$30; and the four introductory pages - for \$6 (\$5 + \$1 postage). Please place the folio orders with -

Serge A. Sauer  
Chairman, Historical Maps Committee  
Map Library, Department of Geography  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

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