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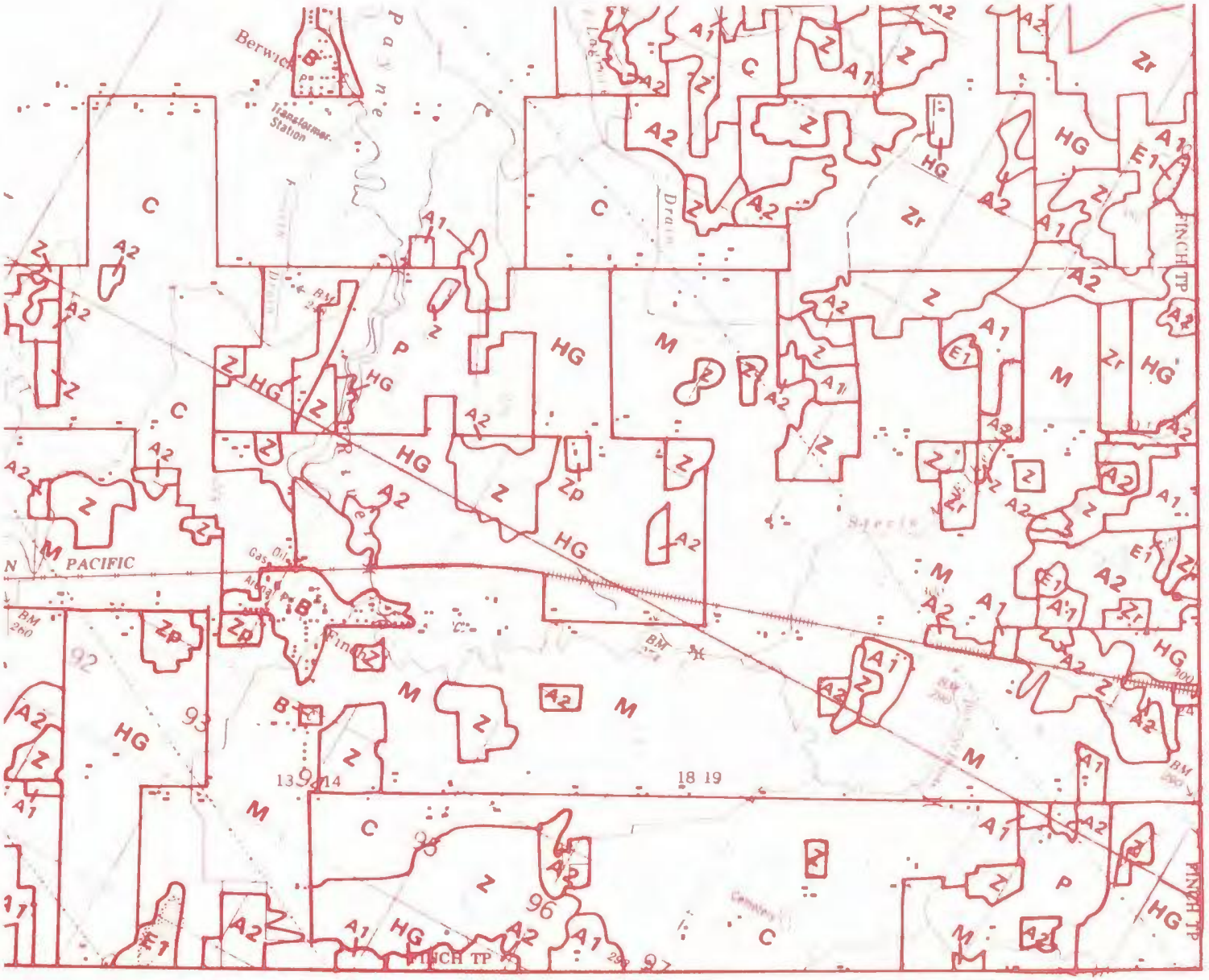
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES



NUMBER 49/DECEMBER 1983 – NUMERO 49/DECEMBRE 1983

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:

Full (Canadian map field)	$15.00
Associate (anyone interested)	$15.00
Institutional	$25.00

Members receive quarterly the A.C.M.L. Bulletin, the official journal of the Association.

OFFICERS of the Association for 1983/84 are:

President	William R. MacKinnon	Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
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Views expressed in the Bulletin are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Association.

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES

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

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps)	$15.00
Membres associés (tous les intéressés)	$15.00
Institutions	$25.00

Le Bulletin, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

Les MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association, pour l'année 1983/84 sont:

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

COVER

Forestry Agricultural Resource Inventory in Eastern Ontario (FARINEO), 1978-80. A portion of the 1:50,000 agricultural land use systems map for Finch Township, Stormont County, Ontario. Published by the Foodland Development Branch, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, in 1980.

This inventory of agricultural land use systems and drainage (tile and municipal drains) involves the counties of Prescott, Glengarry, Stormont, Russell, Dundas and Grenville. Township maps at a scale of 1:50,000 are available free of charge (for five or fewer maps) from: Capital Improvements Branch, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Queen's Park, Toronto M7A 2B2. Similar maps for townships in other counties in Ontario are described in a booklet entitled Agricultural Resource Inventory (December 1983), published by the Capital Improvements Branch.

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BULLETIN STAFF/COLLABORATEURS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

The 1983/1984 A.C.M.L. Executive met for the first time since the Vancouver Annual Meeting in late October and again since then by conference call. The following is a summary of major business items discussed at these meetings:

A.C.M.L. Archives

Final negotiations have been virtually completed with the Public Archives of Canada concerning the official transfer of association records to the Manuscript Division of the Public Archives of Canada.

Publications

As will be recalled, the Publications Guidelines Committee was dissolved in June with a decision to form a Publications Committee. Hugh Larimer is the chairman of this new committee; thus any matters pertaining to publications may be directed to him c/o University of Manitoba.

We are happy to report that the Guide for a Small Map Collection has become a "best-seller" and a second edition with limited revisions will be printed in early spring; as well, revisions to the directory of Canadian Map Collections are anticipated at the same time. A new brochure describing all A.C.M.L. publications will be produced and distributed to members in the March issue of the Bulletin.

Conferences

A report on the recent Auto-Carto VI in Hull, at which A.C.M.L. sponsored a display booth, will appear in the next Bulletin. Reports from the Conference Committees of both the 1984 and 1985 annual conferences to be held in Fredericton and Winnipeg respectively were received. Registration packages for the New Brunswick meeting will be mailed in March. The 1985 meeting will follow immediately after the SLA Conference.

Other Business

The past-president is representing the Board at meetings of the Canadian Institute of Surveying Cartographic Committee; the president and past-president are endeavouring once again to investigate methods of obtaining travel funds to annual conferences for the A.C.M.L. membership from the S.S.H.R.C. Mireille Boudreau of the University of Ottawa Map Library has kindly offered to translate future summaries of Board minutes for the Bulletin.

Once again, members are encouraged to contact the Board of Directors concerning any A.C.M.L. matter.

Bill MacKinnon
A.C.M.L. President

* * *

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EUROPEAN MAPS FROM THE NEW EUROPE

Ronald Whistance-Smith
University of Alberta
University Map Collection
Edmonton, Alberta

While perusing a list of periodicals available from the redistribution section of the National Library, the title The New Europe intrigued me. I decided to see if by chance the University of Alberta had this serial and, if so, what it was about. I discovered that we had a complete run and that it contained articles of great interest to me and that it also contained a number of maps of potentially great value to our clients.

Unfortunately, the maps are not all easily reproducible because, when colour is used, it is primarily red in varying densities. The number of maps in this category is small enough that a few hours spent enhancing the copies with the original in hand will yield satisfactory results.

The full title of the periodical is The New Europe; a weekly review of Foreign Politics. It was published in London by Constable & Co., from Oct. 19, 1916 to Oct. 10, 1920. Pagination is continuous through each volume. Not all maps are attributed, but where they are this is noted.

Following is a list of the maps, three of which have been reproduced (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

Vol. I, No. 8, Dec. 7, 1916, pg. 250
The Greek Elections. Map of Flection, June 1915.
The fractions indicate Venizelists. Total Seats. The map also shows "Southern edge of neutral zone" and "Northern border of old Greece."
9.5 x 9 cm, ca. 1:9,000,000
b & w map appears to be hand drawn and hand lettered.

Vol. I, No. 13, Jan. 11, 1917, following pg. 420
The Pangerman Plan as realised by War in Europe and in Asia.
22.7 x 27.5 cm, fold., col. maps by Emery Walker Ltd., sc.

Vol. II, No. 15, Jan. 25, 1917, following pg. 64
Bohemia (The racial distribution of the Czechs and Slovaks)
19 x 27.5 cm, fold., col. maps by Emery Walker Ltd., sc.

Vol. II, No. 18, Feb. 15, 1917, following pg. 160
The races of Austria-Hungary.
19.3 x 30 cm, fold., col. maps by Emery Walker Ltd., sc.

Vol. III, No. 31, May 17, 1917, following pg. 160
Racial map of the Baltic Littoral.
Scale ca. 1:8,200,000
12.6 x 20.3 cm, col. map by Emery Walker Ltd., sc.

Vol. III, No. 34, June 7, 1917, following pg. 256
Poland: Racial Distribution.
22.6 x 21.7 cm, scale ca. 1:3,500,000

Vol. IV, No. 52, Oct. 11, 1917, following pg. 416
Diagrammatic map of future South Slav State showing principal railway communications and with some suggestions as to the future organization (By Sir Arthur Evans).
23.4 x 39.9 cm

Vol. X, No. 127, March 20, 1919, p. 227
Linguistic map of Schleswig-Holstein.
ca. 18 x 11 cm--no borders., b & w map, drawn and lettered free hand.
[Drawn by] The New Europe Map Department.

Vol. X, No. 128, March 27, 1919, p. 249
The Czecho-Slovak Republic; Approximate new frontiers.
11.3 x 19.5 cm, b & w map., drawn and lettered freehand.
[Drawn by] The New Europe Map Department.

Vol. X, No. 129, April 3, 1919, p. 277
Hungary, old and new.
11.3 x 18.4 cm, b & w map drawn and lettered freehand.
[Drawn by] The New Europe Map Department.

Vol. X, No. 129, April 3, 1919, following pg. 292
Roumania and the Roumanians.
ca. 1:3,500,000, 18.7 x 25.5 cm, fold., col. map.
Reprinted from "Roumania and the Great War" by R.W. Seton-Watson (Constable, 1915).
Drawn by Emery Walker Ltd., sc.

Vol. XIV, No. 170, January 15, 1920, pp. 20-21
The new frontiers of Hungary.
24.4 x 29.8 cm--no borders--double page. b & w map.
Contains boundaries of "Countries with numbers keyed to list names on verso. List includes those lost to Hungary, those left untouched, former total population, population figures for "New States" and part left with Hungary.

Vol. XIV, No. 174, February 12, 1920, p. 103
Upper Silesia/The plebescite area of Upper Silesia.
18 x 11.2 cm, ca. 1:1,000,000, b & w map.

Vol. XIV, No. 179, March 18, 1920, p. 223
The Plebiscite in East Prussia and in Slesvig.
10.5 x 17.6 cm, ca. [1:1,600,000] 1:2,500,000 [sic], b & w map.

* * *

CORRECTION TO GEODESY (PART I)

On page 41 of A.C.M.L. Bulletin 48 (September 1983), in the article entitled "Geodesy for Map Librarians" by Lou Sebert (part I), there is an error on the tenth last line. This sentence should read: "The scale in miles per inch is therefore 345.45 ÷ 3.65 which equals 94.697 miles per inch." The mathematical operator should indicate division rather than subtraction. We regret any confusion this may have caused.

* * *

Figure 1 : Supplement to The New Europe, 25 January 1917.

3 April 1919] CZECHO-SLOVAK CLAIMS [THE NEW EUROPE

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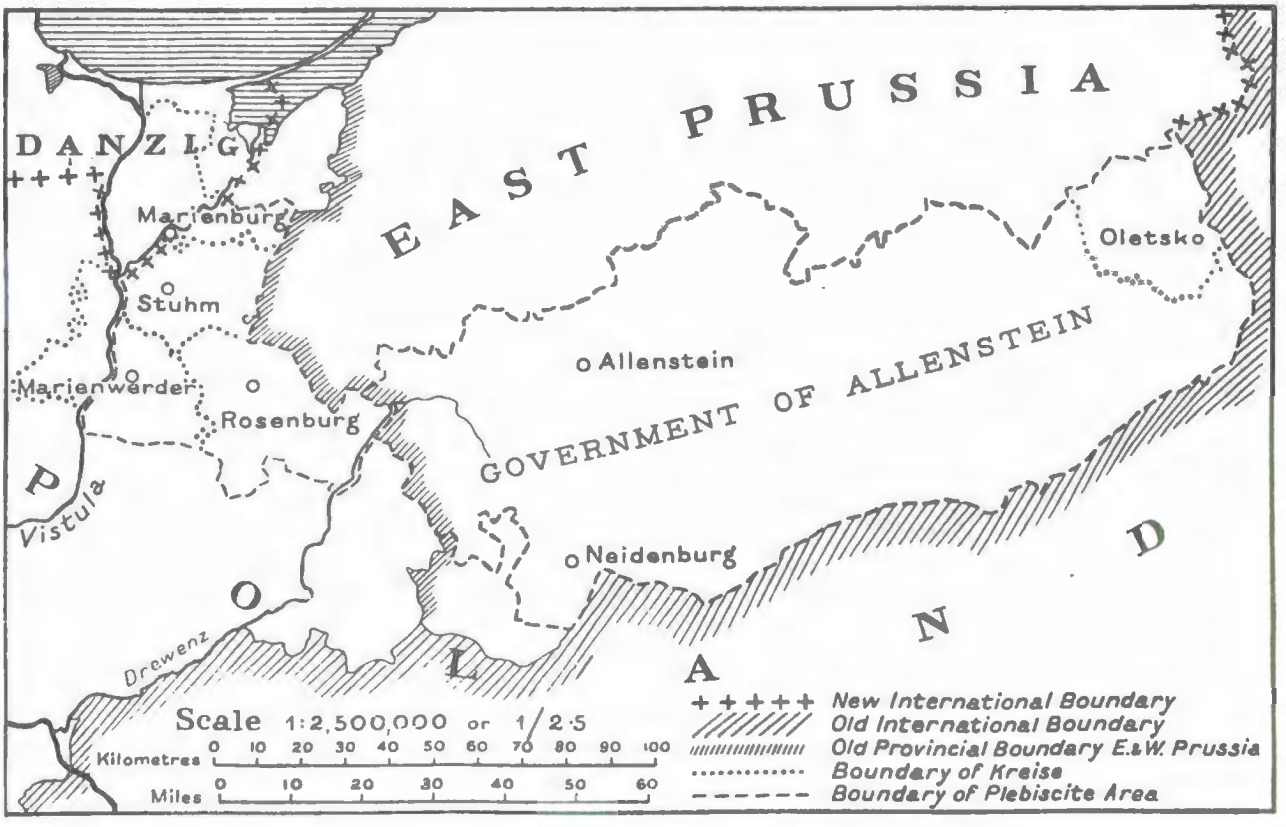
Figure 2 : Hungary, old and new. The shaded Slovene territory on the extreme left represents territory lost by Austria to the Jugoslavs.



18 March 1920] THE PLEBISCITE IN EAST PRUSSIA AND IN SLESVIG [THE NEW EUROPE

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Figure 3 : An example of a map from The New Europe; a weekly review of Foreign Politics.

GEODESY FOR MAP LIBRARIANS, PART II

Colonel Lou Sebert
Retired from: Dep't Energy, Mines and Resources
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Ottawa, Ontario

[This is the second in a series of articles by Colonel Lou Sebert, former Head, Mapping Coordination, Topographical Survey, E.M.R.]

It has been said that a little learning is a dangerous thing, so in continuing our examination of geodetic problems perhaps we should have a look at some of the pitfalls that await the unwary in using geodetic formulae. The most useful of these formulae is the cosine formula which reads as follows:

$$\cos a = \cos b \times \cos c + \sin b \times \sin c \times \cos A$$

It will be remembered that capital letters stand for angles in a spherical triangle and small letters stand for the sides. The triangle can be lettered in any manner, and if we are using the terrestrial triangle with its vertex at the pole to find the distance between points A and B on the earth's surface (see Figure 1) the cosine formula can be written as follows:

$$\cos p = \cos a \times \cos b + \sin a \times \sin b \times \cos P$$

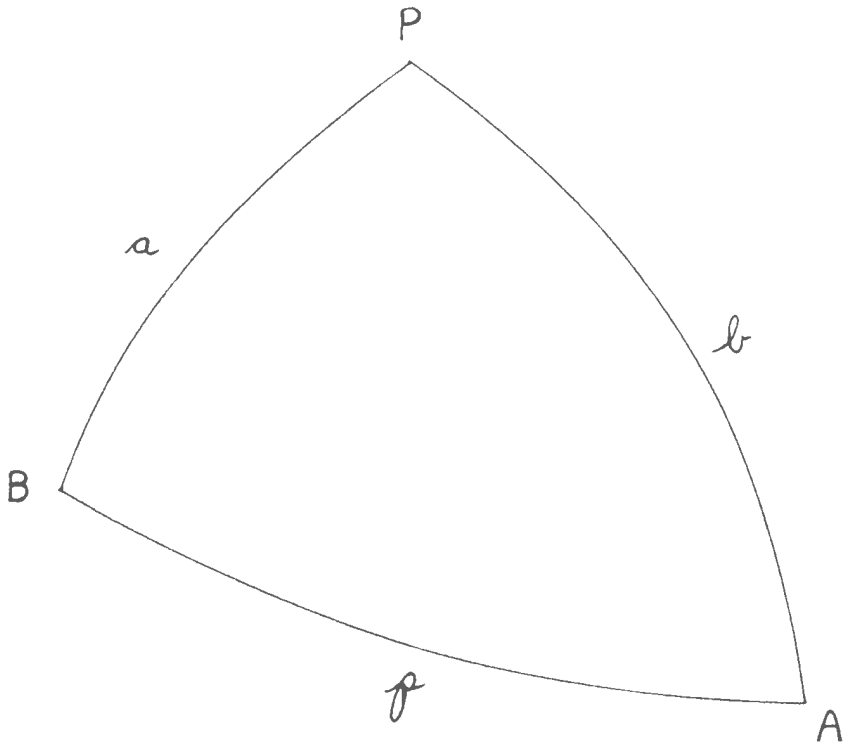

Figure 1 : Spherical triangle PAB.

It may have been some years since some of us considered the sine and cosine functions of trigonometry, and as some of the abovementioned pitfalls occur

in the use of these functions perhaps a short review is in order.

The sides of a right-angle triangle are the hypotenuse, the opposite side, and the adjacent side as shown in Figure 2. By definition, the sine of an angle is the ratio of the opposite side over the hypotenuse, and the cosine (cos) is the ratio of the adjacent side over the hypotenuse. The "any angle" of Figure 2 can be any size but we normally consider angles between 0 and 360 degrees when working with sin and cos values.

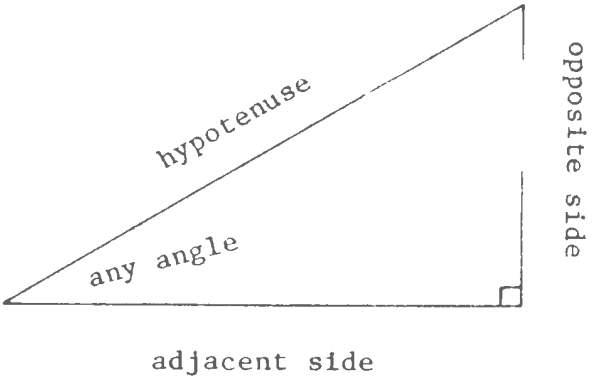

Figure 2 : Sides of a right-angle triangle.

Warm-up Exercise

As a warm-up exercise, let us draw a graph of sin and cos values between 0 and 360 degrees. On a piece of graph paper draw a horizontal line and divide it to represent the value of angles from 0 to 360 degrees. Then draw a shorter line vertically at the 0 degree mark to represent sin and cos values from +1 to -1. Now with a pocket calculator we can enter a range of angles and for each the sine values can be read out and plotted on the graph. The result will be the well known sine curve shown in Figure 3.

By doing the same for cosine values, the cosine curve can be produced as shown in Figure 4. It will be noted that the cosine curve is the same as the sine curve but is moved to the left by 90 degrees.

In geodetic problems one rarely encounters angles greater than 180 degrees. If one is, say, computing the distance between two points on the earth's surface and the difference in longitude is over 180 degrees, the distance that is really wanted is around the other side of the world and hence is less than 180 degrees in longitudinal difference. (There may be unpleasant geodetic problems in missile aiming that require measurements the "long way round," but map librarians should not be involved in these!) Therefore, considering only those angles between 0 and 180 degrees we can now examine the sine and cosine curves more closely. It will be noted that within this range the sines are always positive. Cosines, on the other hand are positive from 0 to 90 and negative from 90 to 180 degrees.

These facts are important in using a pocket calculator. As a little exercise, enter 85. Push the sin button and the value .9961946981 comes up. Now push arc and sin and 85 reappears. But now enter 95 and find the sine. Again, .9961946981 comes up, the same as the sine of 85 degrees,

which is exactly what our sine graph indicated would happen. If we now push arc and sin, 85 will appear because the calculator has no way of telling which of the two degree values was entered, so it always shows the value between 0 and 90 degrees.

By doing the same exercise with cos 85^{o} and cos 95 degrees we find that the calculator can tell the difference between the two because of the minus sign. [Note: in this explanation I have mentioned the arc button. On some pocket calculators the equivalent button is marked $\sin^{-1}$. Both arc sin and $\sin^{-1}$ mean exactly the same thing. The buttons are used to go from the sine value back to the angle. Similar buttons are used to go from cos and tan back to the appropriate angle].

Practical Problems

In the two problems that follow, there are angles greater than 90 degrees so the sign of the cosine will have to be watched carefully. Also, the constants that were developed in Part I of this series will have to be recalled. They are:

1 degree of a great-circle equals 60 nautical miles
1 nautical mile equals 1.1515 statute miles
1 nautical mile equals 1.8531 kilometres

Problem 1: Find the distance in kilometres from Victoria, B.C. (lat 48.5^{o} long 123.4^{o}) and Moscow (lat 55.75^{o} long 37.6^{o}E)

Solution

Figure 6 illustrates the problem. The required distance is value p, which can be found using the cosine formula:

$$\cos p = \cos a \times \cos b + \sin a \times \sin b \times \cos P$$

a is the co-latitude of Moscow, 34.25^{o}
b is the co-latitude of Victoria, 41.5^{o}
P is the difference in longitude, equalling 123.4^{o} plus 37.6^{o} for a total value of 161.0^{o}

Applying these values to the right-hand side of the cosine formula we find that cos p equals .2664708234. Arc cos gives us a great-circle value for p of 74.545 degrees. This is equivalent to 8288.4 kilometres. In working the above formula care must be taken to note that cos P is negative.

Problem 2: Find the bearing and distance from Lima, Peru, to Veracruz, Mexico. The distance is required in statute miles.
Lima: lat 12.1^{o}S long 77.4^{o}W
Veracruz: lat 19.2^{o}N long 96.2^{o}W

Solution

Figure 6 illustrates the problem. The cosine formula can be used to find both distance and bearing, but the distance has to be worked out first.

Applying the cosine formula as in Problem 1 and remembering that the side of the terrestrial triangle from the North Pole to Lima is 90 degrees

plus 12.1 degrees (i.e. 102.1 degrees), the cosine of which is negative, we find that cos p is .8051950. This gives a great-circle distance for p of 36.37 degrees or 2182.2 nautical miles. This is equivalent to 2512.8 statute miles.

To find the bearing of Veracruz from Lima we must first find the value of angle A in Figure 5. To do this we rearrange the cosine formula as follows:

$$\cos A = \frac{\cos a - \cos b \times \cos p}{\sin b \times \sin p}$$

In working out this formula we again watch for cosines between 90 and 180 to ensure they are given a negative sign. Also in working out any mathematical formula, multiplications are done before additions or subtractions unless brackets are used to indicate otherwise.

Cos A works out to .8582828. Arc cos gives angle A the value of 30.87 degrees. The bearing is therefore 360° minus 30.87° equalling 329.13°.

* * *

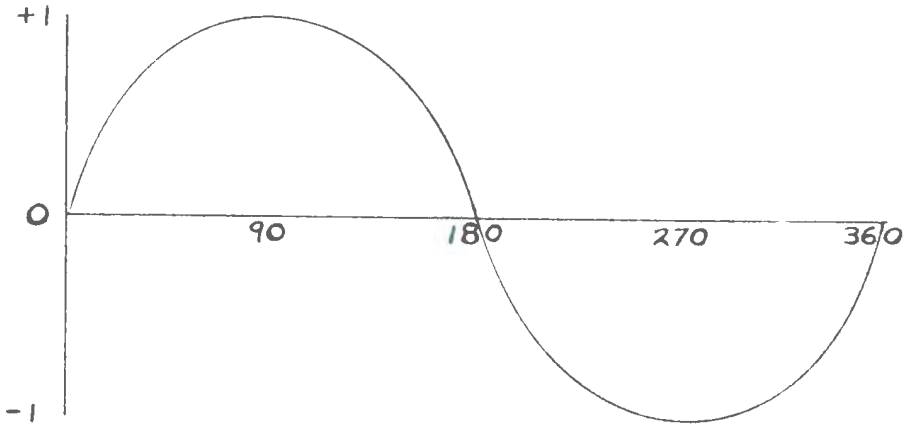

Figure 3 : Sine curve.

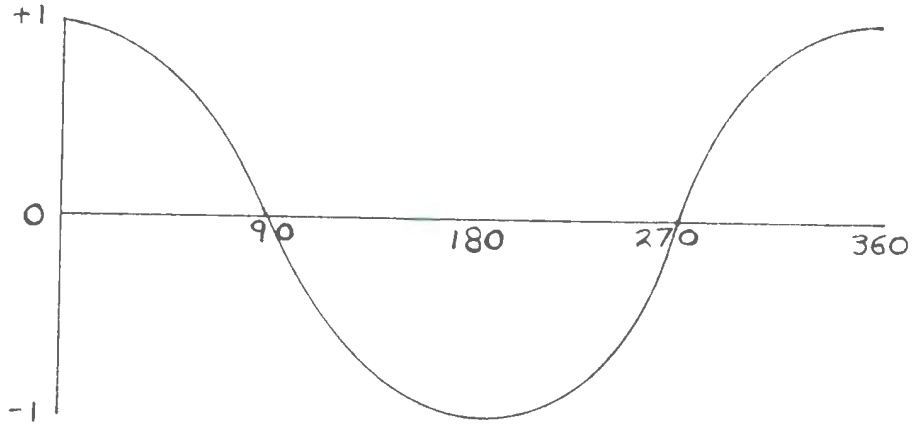

Figure 4 : Cosine curve.

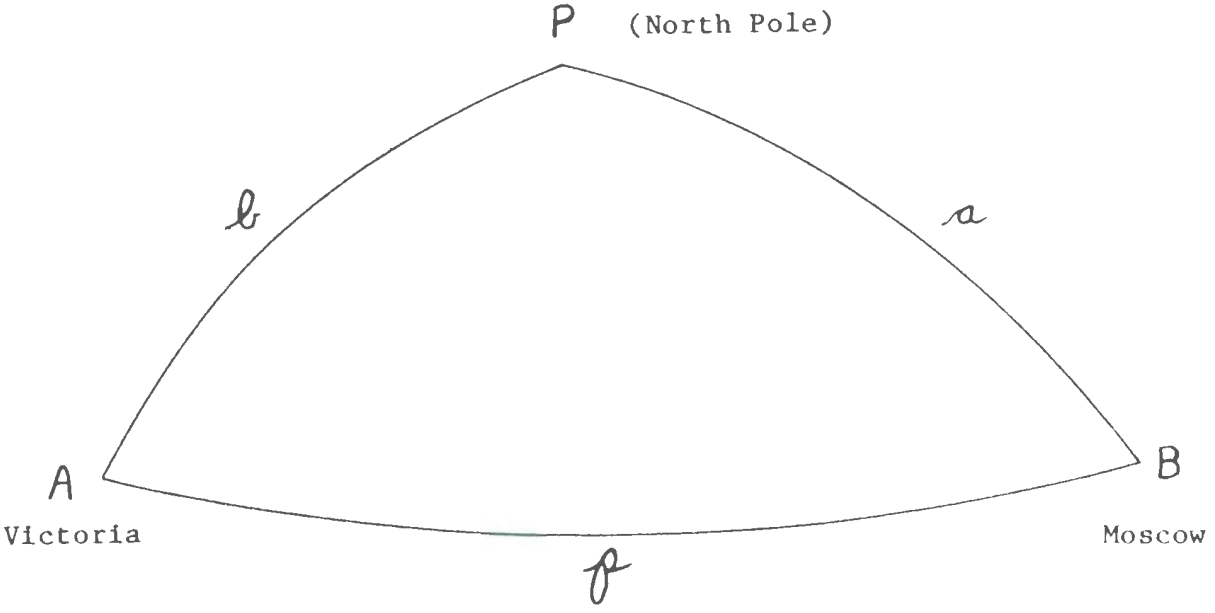

Figure 5 : Problem 1, Victoria to Moscow.

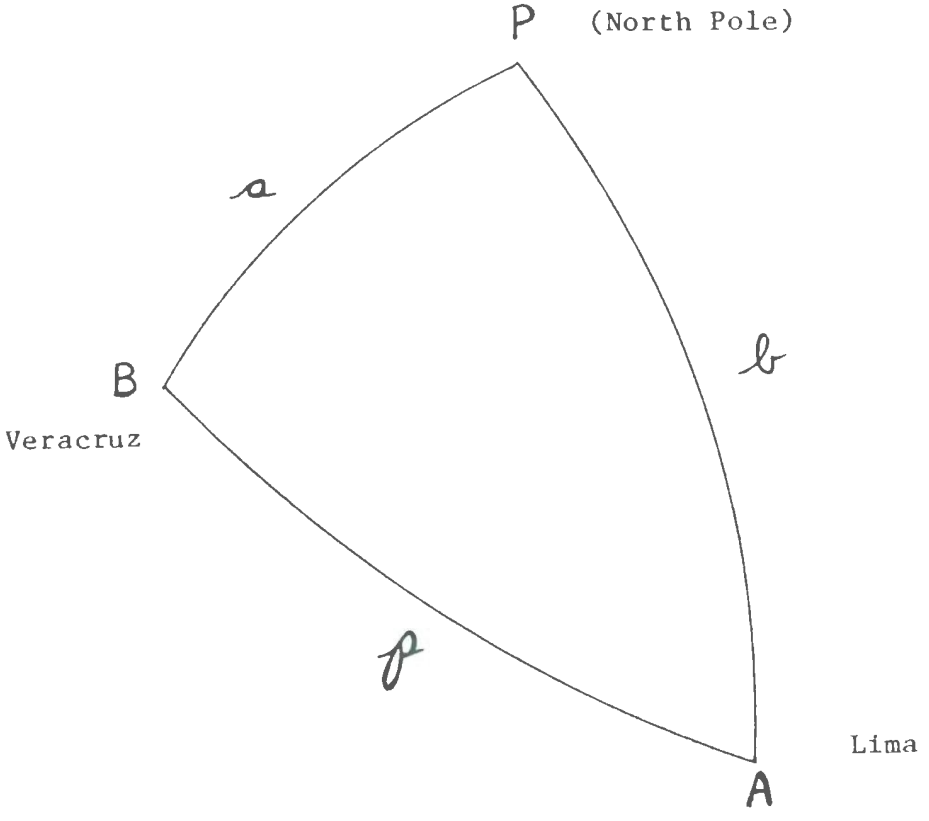

Figure 6 : Problem 2, Lima to Veracruz.

A REPORT ON LRIS' DIGITAL MAPPING SEMINAR (November 1983)

Elizabeth Hamilton
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Harriet Irving Library
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Fredericton was the third and final stop on the tour of the Maritime Provinces by the Seminar on Digital Mapping, organized by the Land Registration and Information Service (LRIS). The intent of the seminar was to provide information regarding the plans of LRIS and the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources for digital mapping and also to acquaint seminar attendees with digital mapping services and systems available in the Maritimes area. Because of the large and diverse audience, the tone of the seminar was kept free of jargon.

Several basic points were made during the presentations which helped to explain the significance of the move from manual mapping systems to digital mapping systems. In digitizing topographic information, the topographic file created may be used as a base file from which information could be pulled to create a cartographic file--that information required by map users to create a particular hard-copy map. The topographic file would be far more accurate in that it would record the position of each and every building in the mapped area. However, to put all this information on a map of a "culturally built-up area" (a city, for example) at 1:500,000 would result in a map that was impossible to read. To add to the visual effect of a map, information about the smaller buildings would be omitted from the map, and buildings might be moved from their "true" locations to convey the sense of distance between a building and a road. This is part of the artistic effort that is needed in cartography to make maps useful.

In the past, with manual mapping methods, the information that was not useful for a particular series of maps was often lost to map users. With digital mapping, the information will be maintained, even though a particular request for a map might not use all the information available in the topographic file. Information in this file can also be used for direct interaction with mathematical formulas; for example, in the process of determining the maximum benefit location for a series of repeater towers, the mathematical formula can be applied directly against the digital information. In a case such as this, the time-consuming step of working with the mathematical formula and a hard-copy map would all but disappear entirely from the process.

Obviously, the task of moving to digital mapping is not without its problems--and these problems are not unique to the mapping process. The major problem faced by mapping agencies is that of securing the best possible information in the data base at the lowest possible cost. The digitizing process is an expensive one and, even if scanners can be developed to perform as presently hoped, the digitizing process itself will continue to claim a large part of the budget. Hand in hand with this is the problem of establishing the quality of the information to be digitized. For the Canadian federal mapping system, Richard Groot stated that, since most of Canada is not affected culturally, the existing 1:50,000 maps can be used for digitizing. For the cultural areas, proper digital stereo compilation will have to be done.

When asked what information will be considered for digitizing, Mr. Groot replied that the topology currently found on National Topographic System maps (culture, communications, infrastructure, boundaries, elevations, and drainage) will be the basis of the national digital coverage. He pointed out that the addition of relational information increases costs and that the user's needs must be offset against these costs. It was also noted that topology standarization is now critical, and the problem of the lack of standards must be remedied. Mr. Groot was of the opinion that no user consultation methods have been derived yet to adequately address the question of what topological information is needed. He failed to mention the existence of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Topographical Survey, Map Design Committee, which has representation from various user groups.

Another facet of the problem of establishing a data base of high quality data at a minimized cost was brought out when John Wightman of the Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute explained the Data Base Inventory Project. Mr. Wightman is the project coordinator for the Atlantic area. The Data Base Inventory Project is a survey of the existing data bases of digital mapping information; one of the objectives of the project is to minimize the expensive data collection and digitizing process by finding out what information is currently available in digital format and discovering how that information is accessible. Though not directly linked to this project, the need for standardized digital formats was referred to. The Canadian Council on Surveys and Mapping has a format that has recently been developed but has not been widely accepted yet. Managers of digital mapping projects were encouraged to investigate and adopt national standards in so far as possible. It seems that libraries are far ahead of some other fields, with standardized MARC formats, AACR 2 cataloguing rules, and ISBDs. With our reliance on cooperation and shared data bases, we have long ago realized the need for such standards.

Our involvement with automation has also given us experience with the design and choice of a system. To indicate the disadvantages of failing to think ahead, the experience of the Permanent Names data base was described. The first attempt at establishing a retrieval system for the 350,000 names that make up the data base resulted in a data base that involved searching the whole file to find one name. A problem arose when people began to find out about the existence of the data base and its potential uses; with more and more users searching the data base, it became time-consuming and cumbersome to search the whole file, particularly if one knew that the place name about which he was seeking information was in a particular province. Finally, at a cost in excess of $100,000, the data base was redesigned.

In part to indicate what factors should be taken into account when choosing a digital mapping package and also to introduce the audience to what types of systems are available, the GEOBASE system as used by the Maritime Resource Information Service (MRMS) and the CARIS system (Computer Aided Resource Information System) were discussed. The more intriguing one was the CARIS system, as it was developed locally. Interestingly, LRIS will be using CARIS because, in part, a consultant from Ottawa advised that it was the best system available for their purposes. Inquiries have been received from halfway around the world regarding the system--but the hardest selling job has proven to be the local market. The system bears watching because it does address many of the problems involved in digital mapping. Separate PDP 11/24s mean that if one PDP is down, only one or two operators are affected; as the actual digitizing is a major cost in terms of salaries,

this alone is a significant principle in the system design. Also, it has been well designed to handle polygonic information. The hardware configuration for the LRIS digital mapping system is illustrated in Figure 1.

The MRMS presentation was based less on the system they use but rather on the services that they offer. The business of MRMS is resource management, and their involvement with the mapping of resources dates back to the 1960s. Between 1968 and 1972, they produced 3,000 sheets of resource mapping (these maps were not widely distributed, however). Their involvement in resource management has grown steadily, and they have established a firm base in forest inventory mapping, agricultural resource mapping, and fisheries management mapping. Work is done on a cost-recovery basis, and contract work has included marine and coastal information for Passamaquoddy Bay; spruce budworm spraying and the incidence of disease; land abandonment in New Brunswick, 1963-1982; and Nova Scotia watersheds. The suggestion made by James Stanley of MRMS was that the linkages between various agencies will be critical in keeping costs down and in ensuring adequate information on an area. As an example, he suggested that the Canadian Hydrographic Service and the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources could interface better to cover coastal information.

To round out the discussion, and to provide an idea of activity in digitial mapping in a larger sphere, Richard Groot, from the Topographical Survey Division, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, talked about digital mapping at the Canadian federal level. Forty-eight maps in the National Topographic System 1:50,000 map series have been sent out to be digitized; this year, they are "testing the waters," to find out what is possible given current technology. Regarding the prospects for the rest of the National Topographic System 1:50,000 series of maps, it is anticipated that by 1994, we will see complete mapping of the North if the current rate of 300 maps per year is maintained. The southern map sheets, some 3,000 of them, will be revised, with attention to the following improvements: i) content update, ii) metrification, iii) language, iv) reconstruction, v) NAD 83, vi) digitization.

To give an indication of how digitizing fits into their plans, Mr. Groot provided a breakdown of the budget for the current program: of a budget of $13.2 million, 53 percent will be spent on new mapping, 29 percent on revision, and 19 percent on digitizing. High on the list of prime candidates for digitizing is the Windsor axis.

The concept of digitizing mapping has been around for a while now, and, beginning to emerge are solid packages for use in every-day applications. Speakers placed a great deal of emphasis on the existence of the topographic file (as opposed to the cartographic "working" file), with which a great variety of information could be massaged to generate a wide range of maps. Still unclear is the extent of the impact this will have on mapping agency publishing programmes. As with other agencies dealing with large amounts of information in machine-readable form (such as Statistics Canada), the policy regarding the provision of hard-copy maps will evolve over the next few years. It is probable that the rest of the National Topographic System 1:50,000 maps will be released in hard copy to the general public but that thematic map production will be limited to specific requests by users, conceivably on a user-pay basis. Map curators should be watching for changes in the number and type of maps being released by the various mapping agencies and be prepared to offer "user feed-back," at regular intervals.

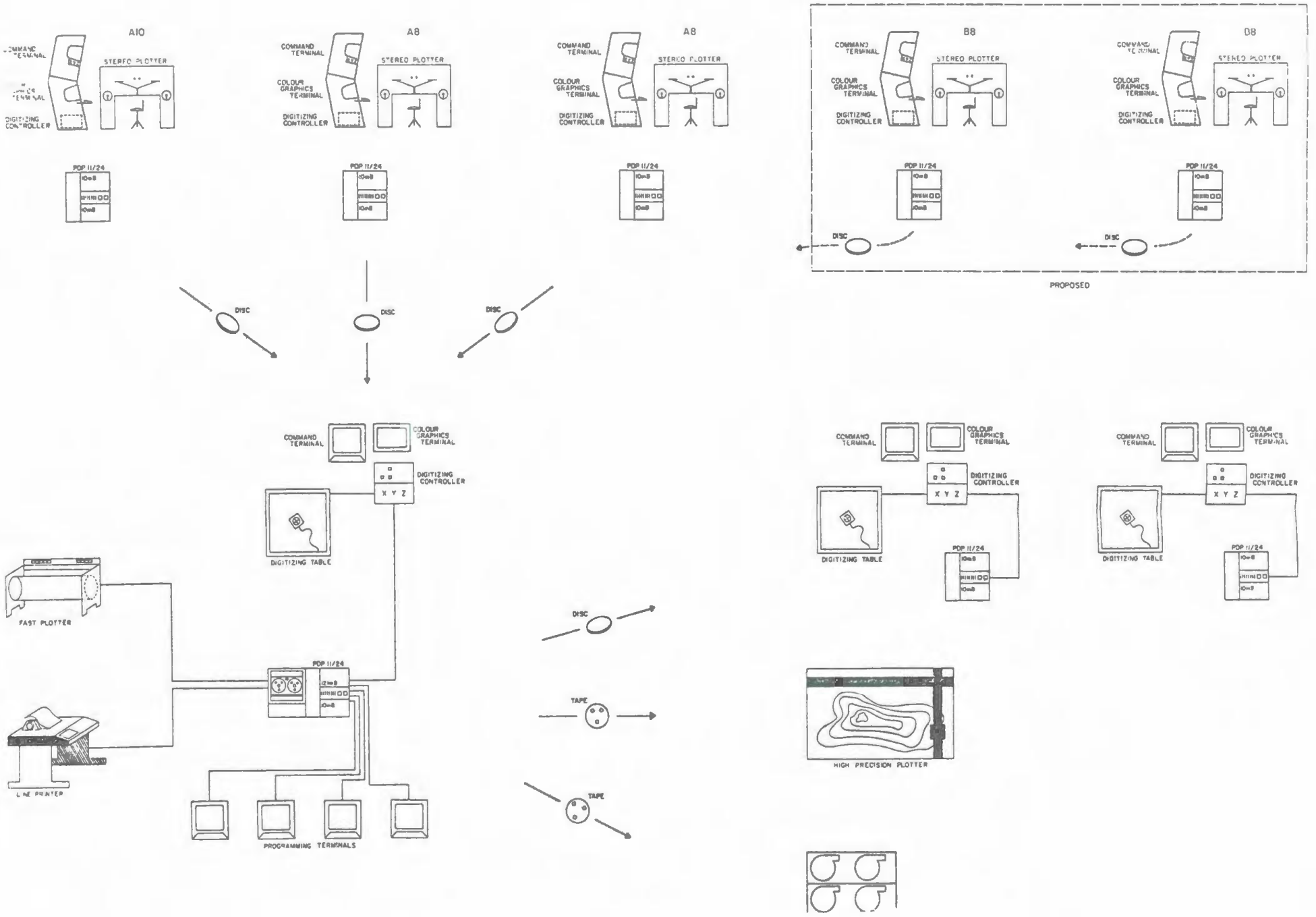


Figure 1 : LRIS digital mapping system--hardware configuration.

THE CANADIAN WEST DISCOVERED
THE PREPARATION OF AN EXHIBITION CATALOGUE

Mary Javorski
Kelowna, B.C.

In January 1983 the Glenbow Museum mounted an exhibition of historical cartography. The Canadian West Discovered consisted of fifty maps pertaining to the development of western Canada and illustrated the political, economic, and cultural forces that dominated exploration west of the Great Lakes. I wrote the catalogue that accompanied this exhibition and made some of the following comments to the Canadian Cartographic Association at their annual conference in June 1983.

Although displays of historical cartography are becoming more prevalent, they are still an uncommon exhibition subject. The need for such exhibits is obvious, but not so obvious is the need for an exhibition catalogue. Because catalogues are expensive, curators often forgo such "frills" and use their funds for the actual display of materials. A catalogue, however, is essential and should be an integral part of any exhibition.

The need for a catalogue is two-fold. It serves an immediate purpose and, if it is well done, fulfils a future role as well. It provides information too extensive to be included beside a map object and explains why, of the many maps available, these particular items were chosen for exhibition. The reasons vary: the mapped information is germane to the exhibit, the map may be a good example of a certain type of work, and so on. What is evident to the curator, however, may not be as evident to the viewer. A catalogue can clarify the motivating forces behind an exhibit, giving it a breath it might otherwise lack.

The second purpose of a catalogue is more far-reaching. Because a catalogue exists after the exhibition is over, its future use is to refresh the memory. Without some form of written reinforcement, impressions fade. Most catalogues include bibliographic details and some include reproductions, making them good reference sources long after the original maps have been returned to storage. A catalogue gives present and future form to a group of objects, it explains a purpose, and it keeps that purpose from becoming ephemeral.

The preparation of an exhibition catalogue is not an easy undertaking. Besides funding, it requires a knowledge of the subject, an ability to communicate, and an organizational talent that would do Hannibal proud. Decisions regarding content, format, length, and reproduction must be made before actual writing commences. Content depends on the maps exhibited, length and reproduction technique depend on available funds, and format on the amount of information to be imparted. Catalogues can vary in format from a simple listing to a full-fledged book catalogue. A simple listing usually gives bibliographic details such as printing date, cartographer's name, and size but does not include additional information. An annotated list inlcudes some background notes. These can be very short as in "with original colour," or quite extensive. A book catalogue includes the above information as well as additional textual material, often in the form of supplementary essays. All of the above may be illustrated; again, finances are the decisive factor.

A decision regarding format usually determines the amount and type of research necessary. A simple listing requires bibliographic investigation while extensive descriptions require further historical, political, and economic research.

Once the material has been gathered, it must be organized. Organization is the most critical aspect of the entire process as a catalogue will succeed or fail on the presentation of its material. To be effective, a catalogue must be clear and logical, comprehensive within its limitations, accurate, non-repetitive and above all, interesting.

To fulfil the above criteria adequately requires some thought regarding the type of people using the catalogue and the various uses to which it will be put. Every exhibit will be unique and therefore will make unique demands upon its catalogue, but generally two types of viewer buy catalogues and they use them in two distinct ways.

The first buyer has a general interest in the exhibit. He purchases his catalogue for enjoyment and information, usually in that order. He does not want an academic thesis but does not wish to be patronized. The second buyer has a more knowledgeable interest. Because he probably has other books on the subject, he needs enough detailed information to make the purchase worthwhile. One type of viewer uses his catalogue intermittently, the other frequently. During an exhibition, the former refers to his catalogue occasionally, using it to find details not given beside the map. This information must be readily available as he does not want to sort through copious notes. To him, the longer discussions are to be savoured at home when his attention is not distracted by his sore feet.

The second user refers to his catalogue often. He reads extensively; he also demands readily accessible information. He does not want to refer to several locations for the salient facts necessary to appreciate an item.

As previously mentioned, each catalogue is unique. The problems I faced with the Glenbow catalogue were intriguing. To begin with, the maps were pre-selected. Originally, Dr. Coolie Verner was to be the guest curator and the selection of material had been left to him. Unfortunately, ill-health prevented him from completing the project and, at his death, he had only chosen and arranged the fifty maps to be used. He left no notes and no indication of the principles underlying his choices. As arrangements had already been made to borrow some of the items needed, the Glenbow decided to retain Dr. Verner's outline. The exhibition thus took on the characteristic of being conceived by one person but completed by another.

A second problem was the vast amount of background knowledge necessary to appreciate the maps and the historical periods in which they were produced. My only restrictions were the maps themselves and the emphasis on the Canadian West. Within these boundaries lay much of Europe's colonial history, the development of cartography from an art to a science, and simultaneous developments in graphic design, technology, art, and how man chose to express his knowledge.

Keeping in mind the demands being made on the catalogue, I eventually decided on a three-part system for presenting information. Each section would stand alone for easy reference but would also complement the other sections, fleshing out details or acting as examples to points raised elsewhere.

Because Professor Verner had already determined the initial organization by area-grouping the maps, introductory essays were used to provide a comprehensive, chronological overview of exploration and cartographic development. Each area-grouping was preceded by a shorter essay which combined the introductory information in respect to that particular area. Individual descriptions accompanied each map and were also used to emphasize points mentioned generally in the essay-style textual material.

To avoid undue repetition I layered the information. The individual descriptions were the basis of this system as, in many cases, they would be the only textual material read. They had to be part of a larger body but had also to call attention to the map as an object. The descriptions were, moreover, limited to one hundred words as the Glenbow did not plan on publishing a multivolumed catalogue. Besides bibliographic details, each annotation included a note on the cartographer, the historical context, and some aspect of the map's graphic design.

Until the modern phase of mapping, maps were as individualistic as their makers, so information about the cartographer provides a greater appreciation of the item. And because a map has a basic duality, functioning as both document and object, context--be it cartographic or historic--is also important. As for graphic design, maps were not created independently of other developments in society, and prevailing concepts of artistic expression are very much in evidence on a map. The lightness and grace of a Delisle map could only have been produced during the 17th century and only the Victorians would choose to litter their maps with graphic equivalents of antimacassars.

The three parts of each annotation were carefully balanced because most of the major developments in history, cartography, and technology were to be comprehended by the fifty descriptions. Each subject was dissected and details proportioned so that little repetition occurred. If, for example, Cook's Norton Sound map, which was map 19 in the catalogue, was used *to* illustrate the techniques of sounding in hydrographic mapping, then this information was not repeated in other descriptions even though soundings might be quite evident on the map.

As information was to be cumulative, further details were given in other descriptions. To continue the hydrographic example, the use of rhumb lines was mentioned with the Blaeu map, naming of landfalls with the Hurd map, lack of interior detail with the Victoria map, and so on. If all annotations were read, the user would have a knowledge of the characteristics common to hydrographic maps. This type of layering was used for all other subjects as well.

Because the exhibit was arranged by area, each section was preceded by a short introductory essay. These essays explained the changing content illustrated by the maps and combined material previously separated. Parallel developments in history and cartography were interwoven but the major function was to emphasize events important to that one area. Franklin's disappearance, for example, had a profound impact on 19th century Arctic mapping and is naturally given more prominence in the Arctic section. These short chronological surveys expand on details given in the individual annotations but are more precise than the comments expressed in the introductory essays.

Somewhat paradoxically, the introductory essays which come first--were

background material. They were more general than the other textual material because they covered all aspects of mapping the Canadian West. With the fundamental emphasis on area, a chronological survey was necessary. Although events in one area influenced proceedings in another, the area approach gave the impression of events occurring in a vacuum. One essay was originally planned but dealing with the history of exploration and sumultaneous developments in cartography was too confusing to be easily understood. Two parallel studies emerged: one, a historical survey discussing why maps were drawn, and the other, a cartographic survey discussing how maps were drawn. These two essays gave form and content to the individual maps by explaining the forces that motativated their creation.

To recap then, the organization of the material in the catalogue accompanying The Canadian West Discovered moved from the general to the specific. It covered the information by area, by chronology, and by type of map. All the textual information was interrelated yet did not depend on other sections for essential material. The purpose of the catalogue was to intensify one's enjoyment of a superb collection of maps--and perhaps to educate as well.

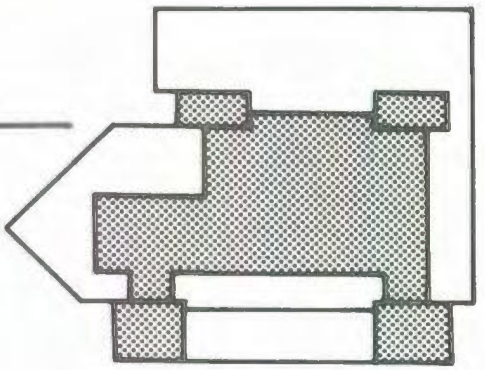
The names of Cook, Hudson, Mackenzie, and other explorers call to mind intrepid men venturing out across unknown territory. While most Canadians know the place these men have in history, few realize their contributions to the graphic representation of Canada. Exploration was a two-part procedure, consisting of a physical/visual effort followed by a mental/written effort. The miles travelled were condensed into maps and the gruelling hardships into a few precise symbols. Maps for all their scientific clarity reflect this human contribtuion and much of their fascination comes from such duality. Exhibits of historical cartography do much to build appreciation of both our heritage and our ability to express ourselves. A catalogue reinforces this appreciation as it survives long after the maps have been refiled, reminding one of the relationship between people, objects, and knowledge.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE

The orientation flyer reproduced on the following two pages was prepared by Mrs. Flora Francis, reference librarian in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, University of Guelph Library, Guelph, Ontario.

This flyer is the third in a series of orientation brochures which have been reproduced in the Bulletin under the heading "Educational Literature." The objectives of this program 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 map-oriented institutions and collections.



Map Collection

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

LOCATION

The map collection is located on the 3rd floor of the McLaughlin Library, in the Social Science Section of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

COLLECTION

The collection consists of 60,000 maps, 1,000 atlases, gazetteers, indexes, cartobibliographies, a globe, and cartographic journals.

MAPS

Topographic and thematic or subject-oriented map coverage is available for most countries of the world. Areas in which this Library specializes include: Guelph, Southern Ontario, Canada, United States, Europe, and the Far East. Subjects of specialization are: agriculture, climatology, economics, geology, historiology, hydrology, land use, population, soils, topography, and transportation. Two special collections of maps are the Canadian Fire Insurance Maps and the Melby Collection of World War II maps for the Pacific area.

HOW TO FIND – MAPS

Maps can be located through the use of the microfiche catalogues available in all Divisions of the Library. These catalogues consist of the: Dictionary Area listing and Classified Area listing, which permit searching by geographic area; Subject listing; and Shelf listing, a list of maps by Library of Congress classification number.

Maps accompanying government publications are not listed in the microfiche map catalogues and will not be found in the map collection. They are an integral part of the publication they accompany, share the Documentation Centre code for that publication, and may be found listed in the Documentation Centre catalogues or in the Key-Word-Out-of-Context (KWOC) Index.

SERIES

Maps within a series, e.g. the Canadian National Topographical Series, are not catalogued individually but share the series catalogue number. An index to each series is provided, making possible access to individual maps.

To locate a map of the Guelph area at a scale of 1:50,000 in the National Topographical Series (N.T.S.) the series call number is determined by consulting the Map fiche catalogues using the words "Topographical maps – Canada" or "Canada – Topographical maps." Having located the series call number G3401 Cl the searcher is referred to the N.T.S. index sheets (found on the top of the map cabinets) which determines the drawer in which the map is filed.

In this series each index map identifies a specific map by scale, quadrangle, section, and area number. For example the Guelph area map at 1:50,000 is found to be in quadrangle 40, section P, area 9, i.e. 40P9 on the index map. This number appears on the map in the lower right hand side and is the only means of identifying the Guelph sheet in the corresponding map drawer.

(cont'd)

LIBRARY

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SERIES (con't)

Not every map series has an index, but when one is available it is located in the map drawer at the beginning of the series, and usually has marked the extent of the library's holdings.

With two exceptions, maps within government publications series are available only in the Documentation and Media Resource Centre (DMRC), through the various DMRC catalogues and indexes. The two exceptions are the Census of Canada maps and the maps of the Soil Survey of Canada which are listed in both the map and the DMRC catalogues and indexes and are located in the DMRC for both series. A limited number of these maps can also be found by LC classification number in the Map collection on the 3rd floor.

ATLASES

Access to atlases is available through the card or online catalogues using the subject heading "atlases." Most atlases are housed with the map collection. Exceptions to the rule are atlases which are part of the DMRC collection, e.g., Climatological Atlas of Canada, or Ontario Forest Atlas. These items will be located only through the KWOC index and other DMRC catalogues.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

Gazetteers and other cartographic materials can be located by using the online card catalogue, the serials list or the DMRC catalogues and indexes. Gazetteers and other cartographic material are shelved together on the east wall of the 3rd floor near the map cases. The location of journals can be determined by using the University of Guelph Serials List. Unless otherwise indicated by the Library of Congress classification number, other relevant reference material, abstracts, indexes, periodicals, and books, including guide books, are shelved in the Social Science Section on the 3rd floor.

EQUIPMENT

The following equipment for cartographic work is accessible through the Reader Service Desk staff on the 3rd floor, and may be obtained on presentation of the requestor's valid University card: planimeter, graduated ruler, protractor, proportional divider, map and plan measure, mathematical set, meter yardstick, pantograph, map scale indicator, and map stand.

CIRCULATION

Maps and atlases may be charged out for use in seminars, lectures, or in other special circumstances, such as cartographic work, for which the Library is unable to provide adequate facilities. The length of any loan period will be governed by the individual circumstances. Requests for loans of cartographic material should be made at the Reader Service desk on the 3rd floor.

The Map equipment and map circulation are available only during normal service hours which do not extend beyond 4:45 p.m. Fridays, nor to holidays or weekends.

HOURS OF SERVICE

The map collection is open whenever the Library is open. Assistance in using map material may be obtained during regular Library service hours at the Reader Service Desk on the 3rd floor during the Fall and Winter semesters. On weekends and holidays limited service can be sought at the Weekend Service Desk on the main floor of the McLaughlin Library.

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE, PLEASE ASK AT THE READER SERVICE DESK!

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

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

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

NORTH AMERICA - Maps

OOU Atlantic coastal plain geomorphology illustrated by computer-generated block diagrams / Blake W. Blackwelder and Thomas M. Cronin. - Arlington, Virginia : U.S. Geological Survey, 1981. (U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies ; MF-12420).

CANADA

OOU Canada's special places in the north: an Environment Canada perspective for the 80's. - Ottawa : Lands Directorate, 1982. 1 map with 1 report.

UT Reference maps : census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations = Cartes de référence : régions métropolitaines de recensement et agglomérations de recensement. - Ottawa : Statistics Canada = Statistique Canada, 1982.

British Columbia

GSC Energy resources of British Columbia / British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. - Scale 1:2,000,000. - Victoria, 1982.

OOU Late quaternary morphologic development and sedimentation, Central British Columbia continental shelf / J.L. Luternauer, J.W. Murray. - Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, 1983. (Paper 83-21)

OOU North Eastern British Columbia [Landforms]. - Scale 1:600,000. - Victoria : Ministry of the Environment, 1976.

OOU Juan de Fuca Plate Map: Recent plate motions = Mouvements récents des plaques. - Scale 1:2,000,000. - Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources, 1983.

Manitoba

OOU Carte du risque des inondations: région de Swan River, Manitoba. - Echelle 1:5,000. - Winnipeg : Ministère des ressources naturelles, 1983.

OOU Winnipeg. - Winnipeg : Bulman Group Ltd., [1983].

Nova Scotia

GSC Metallogenic map of the province of Nova Scotia / by A.K. Chatterjee. - Scale 1:500,000. - [Halifax] : Nova Scotia Dept. of Mines and Energy, 1983.

Newfoundland

GSC Regional Geology Map Series / Newfoundland Mineral Development Division. Scales vary. - St. John's, 19-.
27 sheets.

Ontario

GSC Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study Maps / Ontario Geological Survey. - Scale 1:100,000. - [Toronto], 19-.
15 sheets

GSC Preliminary maps / Ontario Geological Survey. - Scales vary. - [Toronto], 1956-.
P-2608 Quaternary geology, Algonquin Park, northwestern part, Nipissing District. - 1:50,000, 1983.
P-2609 Quaternary geology, Algonquin Park, northeastern part, Nipissing District and Renfrew County. - 1:50,000, 1983.

OOU Ottawa-Hull. - Scale 1:25,000. - Ottawa : Campbell Reproductions, 1983.

OOU The regional municipality of Ottawa-Carleton Official plan up-date packages: to December 1981 and to December 1982.
5 maps: "A" - rural policy plan, 1:100,000
"B" - urban policy plan, 1:100,000
"C" - primary road network, 1:100,000
"D" - primary road network, 1:100,000
"E" - transitway routes and rapid transit corridors, 1:25,000
4 reports: - consolidation, December 31, 1981
- codification, December 31, 1982
- regional official plan amendment status
- regional official plan up-date package No. 2, October 1983.

UT Thames River Basin Study / cartography by C. Merritt and D. Griffin. - Scales differ (W82°35'--W80°35'/N43°35'--N42°8'). - Toronto : Ontario Water Resources Branch, 1981.
(Water resource report ; 14).

Quebec

OOU Baie James (sous-région) description générale. - Echelle 1:1,250,000. - Montréal : Société de développement de la Baie James, 1982.

OOU Cartes cadastrales à 1:20,000. - Echelle 1:20,000. - Québec : Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources, 1980.
30 sheets.

OOU Carte des gîtes minéraux du Québec: région de la Baie James / Luben Avramtchev. - Echelle 1:250,000. - Québec : Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources, Service de la géoinformation, 1982.
(Dossiers publiques ; 940).

OOU Carte forestière (synthèse) / Québec Direction générale des forêts, Service des plans d'aménagement. - Echelle 1:125,000. - Québec : Ministère des terres et forêts, Service des plans d'aménagement, 19-.
30 sheets.

OOU Cartes topographiques de base 1:20,000. - Echelle 1:20,000. - Québec : Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources, 1980-.
68 sheets.

Yukon

OOU Kluane National Park / University of Waterloo, Dept. of Geography. - Scale [1:1,234,375]. - Waterloo : University of Waterloo Department of Geography, 1983.

UNITED STATES

OOU Geomorphic features of the Western North Atlantic continental slope between Northeast Channel and Alvin Canyon as interpreted from GLORIA II Long-Range Sidescan-Sonar Data / Kathryn M. Scanlon. - Denver : U.S. Geological Survey, 1982.
(U.S.G.S. Open File ; 82-728).

OOU [Index map to the] set of one hundred topographic maps illustrating specified physiographic features [of the United States] / Nevin M. Fenneman. - Scale 1:7,000,000. - Reston, Virginia : U.S. Geological Survey, 1983.

OOU Landslide overview map of the conterminous United States / Dorothy H. Radbruch-Hall ... [et al.]. - Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.
(Geological Survey Professional Paper ; 1183).

GSC Miscellaneous Field Studies Maps / United States Geological Survey. - Scales vary. - Reston, Va., 1950-.
MF-786 Preliminary overview map of volcanic hazards in the 48 conterminous United States. - 1:7,500,000, 1982.
MF-1176 Map showing distribution of metamorphic rocks in the Pass quadrangle, Brooks Range, Alaska. - 1:250,000, 1981.
MF-1289 Physiographic diagrams of the May 18, 1980, landslide-eruption of Mount St. Helens, Washington, 1981.
MF-1457 Map showing the geologic structure of the continental shelf southeast and southwest of Kodiak Island, Alaska, from 24-fold seismic ...

GSC Miscellaneous Investigations Series / United States Geological Survey. - Scales vary. - Reston, Va., 1955-.
I-839 Maps showing bottom sediments on the continental shelf of the northeastern United States - Cape Ann, Massachusetts to Casco Bay, Maine. - 1:125,000, 1975 (2 sheets).

I-875 Earthquake map of the Indonesian region. - 1:5,000,000, 1974.

I-1033 Bedrock geologic map of the Kaiparowits coal-basin area, Utah. - 1:125,000, 1982.

I-1411 Topographic map of Mount St. Helens, Washington, showing changes between April 11 and May 16, 1980. - 1:10,000, 1982.

Arizona

GSC Geologic map of the eastern part of the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona / Grand Canyon Natural History Association. - Scale 1:62,500. - Grand Canyon, 1980.

GSC Geologic map of the Hurricane Fault zone and vicinity, western Grand Canyon, Arizona / Grand Canyon Natural History Association. - Scale 1:48,000. - Grand Canyon, 1981.

GSC Geologic map of the lower Granite Gorge and vicinity, western Grand Canyon, Arizona / Grand Canyon Natural History Association. - Scale 1:48,000. - Grand Canyon, 1982.

GSC Geologic map of Vulcan's throne and vicinity, western Grand Canyon, Arizona / Grand Canyon Natural History Association. - Scale 1:48,000. - Grand Canyon, 1983.

Michigan

GSC Quaternary geology of Michigan / W.R. Farrand. - Scale 1:500,000. - Ann Arbor : Geological Survey Division, 1982.
2 sheets.

MEXICO

GSC Carta geologica de Mexico / Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México. Instituto de Geologia. - Scale 1:100,000. - México, 19-.

13R-a(9) Hoja Villa Ahumada, 1981

13R-1(12) Hoja Camacho, 1981. (Accompanied by an explanatory text)

14Q-h(7) Hoja Taxco, 1981. (Accompanied by an explanatory text).

GREENLAND

OOU Geologic map of Greenland 1:500,000. - Scale 1:500,000. - Copenhagen : Geological Survey of Greenland, 1982.
Sheet 2 - Frederikshab Isblink - Sondre Stromtjord.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA - Maps

GSC Seismicity of Middle America / National Geophysical Data Center. - Scale 1:8,000,000. - Boulder, Colo. : NGDC ; Denver, Colo. : National Earthquake Information Service, 1982.

JAMAICA

GSC Jamaica-geology / compiled by N. McFarlane. - Preliminary edition. - Scale 1:250,000. - Kingston : Mines & Geology Division, 1977.

BOLIVIA

UT Mapa ecologico de Bolivia / compilado en base al sistema de clasificacion de zonas de vida del Dr. Leslie R. Holdridge con la colaboracion de la Organizacion de los Estados Americanos ; Levantaron : Joseph Tosi ... [et al.]. - Scale 1:1,000,000 (W70°30'--W57°30'/S9°--S24°). - La Paz : Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios, Division des Suelos, Riegos e Ingenieria, 1975.

CHILE

GSC Carta geologica de Chile / Chile. Instituto de Investigaciones Geologicas. - Scale 1:100,000. - Santiago, 19-.
Sheet 34 - Geologica de la zona interior de la Cordillera de la costa entre los 26°00' y 26°20'. - 1978. (Accompanied by an explanatory text).
Sheet 53 - Hoja Carrera Pinto. - 1982 (Accompanied by an explanatory text).

GSC Tectonic map of the Andes Cordillera / organized by J. Frutos. - Scale 1:10,000,000. - [Casilla?] : University of Concepcion, Chile, 1982.

GSC Carte des gisements minéraux des pays andins / Jorge Oyarzun Munoz. - Echelle 1:5,000,000. - [Casilla?] : Universidad de Concepcion, Chile, 1980.

EUROPE - Maps

OOU Carte géologique internationale de l'Europe 1:1,500,000. - Echelle 1:1,500,000. - Hanover : Bundesanstalt fur Geowissenschaften und Roshstoffe und Niedersachsisches Landesamt fur Bodenforschung, dates vary.
2 sheets.

FRANCE

GSC Carte géologique des grandes agglomérations / France. Service géologique national. - Echelle 1:25,000. - Orléans, 1980-.

GERMANY (Federal Republic of)

OOU Erlauterungen zur geomorphologischen karte 1:25,000 der Bundesrepublik Deutschland = [Geomorphological map of Federal Republic of Germany 1:25,000] / Paul Ulrich Galbas ... [et

al.]. - Scale 1:25,000. - Stuttgart : Geo Center, 1980.
3 sheets and 3 reports.

GREAT BRITAIN

GSC Classical areas of British geology / Institute of Geological Sciences (Great Britain). - Scale 1:25,000. - Southampton : Ordnance Survey, 19-.

GREECE

GSC Geological map of Greece / Greece. Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration. - Scale 1:50,000. - [Athens], 19-.
Kalimnos Island, 1983; Kandhila sheet, 1982; Kea Island, 1982; Kiparissia sheet, 1982; Olympia sheet, 1982; Velestino sheet, 1983.

NETHERLANDS

UT Amsterdam Metro. - Scale 1:30,000. - Exeter : Quail Map Company, 1980.

AFRICA - Maps

OOU Afrika Kartenwerk / edited on behalf of the German Research Society by K. Kayser ... [et al.]. - Scale 1:1,000,000 ; Lambert Conformal Conic proj. - Berlin ; Stuttgart : Gebruder Borntrauger Verlagsbuchhandlung.
Sheets N5, 5a, 6.

MOROCCO

GSC Les Anciennes mines du Maroc (de la préhistoire au XIXème siècle) / Moussa Saadi. - Echelle 1:2,000,000. - [Rabat] : Service géologique du Maroc, 1982.

GSC Carte minière et énergétique du Maroc / Moussa Saadi. - Echelle 1:2,000,000. - [Rabat] : Service géologique du Maroc, 1982.

GSC Carte structurale du Maroc / Moussa Saadi. - Echelle 1:2,000,000. - [Rabat] : Service géologique du Maroc, 1982.

ASIA - Maps

GSC Geologic-tectonical map of the Himalayas / compiled from literature and own observations by G. Fuchs. - Scale 1:2,000,000. - Vienna : Geologische Bundesanstalt, 1981.

INDIA

OOU [India Geological and Mineral State Maps Series]. - Scale 1:2,250,000. - Calcutta : Geological Survey of India, 1969-.
13 maps.

OOU [India State Map Series]. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Calcutta : Geological Survey of India.
8 maps.

JAPAN

GSC 1:500,000 Neotectonic Map Series / Geological Survey of Japan. - [Ibaraki-Ken], 19-.
Sheet 6 Akita, 1983
Sheet 11 Kyoto, 1983

GSC Geological map of volcanoes / Geological Survey of Japan. - Scale 1:25,000. - [Ibaraki-Ken], 198-.

KOREA

GSC Geological map of Korea / Korea Institute of Energy and Resources. - Scale 1:50,000. - Seoul, 19-.
Daesan-Igog sheet, 1982; Dunjeon sheet, 1982; Seosan-Mohang sheet, 1982; Seoul sheet, 1982; Sinheung sheet, 1982.

GSC Submarine geological map of Korean Continental Shelf / Korea Institute of Energy and Resources. - Scale 1:250,000. - [Seoul], 1982.
(Series III).
6 sheets.

OCEANS - Maps

PACIFIC

GSC Metallogenicheskaia karta tikhooke anskogo rudnogo Poyasa = Metallogenic map of the Pacific ore belt / Akademiia nauk SSSR. Dal'nevostochnyi geologicheskii institut. - Scale 1:10,000,000. - Leningrad, 1981.
10 sheets.

OOU Structural geomorphology map of the Pacific floor 1:15,000,000 / O.K. Leontyev. - Scale 1:15,000,000. - Moscow : Ministry of Geology of the U.S.S.R., 1981.
1 map in 4 sheets.

ANTARCTICA - Maps

GSC Antarctic Geological Map Series / National Institute of Polar Research. - Scale 1:25,000. - Tokyo, 19-.
Sheet 14 - Sinnan rocks, 1983
Sheet 17 - Niban rock, 1983

WORLD - Maps

OOU It's your World / Leonard Guelke. - Scale [1:63,360,000] ; Azimuthal Equidistant projection centered on Toronto. - Guelph : Map Research and Design Limited, [1983].

NORTH AMERICA - Atlases

UT Atlas of the Lewis and Clark expedition / Gary E. Moulton, editor. - Lincoln : University of Nebraska Press, 1983.
(The journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition ; v. 1).

UT Northeast and Great Lakes wind atlas / Dean DeHarpporte. - New York : Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1983.

CANADA

OOU The Lancaster Sound Region: data atlas = La région du détroit de Lancaster: atlas des données / H.J. Dirsch (project manager). - Ottawa : Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1982.

Quebec

OOU Le développement inégal dans la région de Québec: contribution cartographique et analytique / G.R.E.D.I.N. (Groupe de recherche sur l'espace, la dépendance et les inégalités) et le L.A.S.C.A.R.) Laboratoire d'analyse spatiale et de cartographie automatique régionale) ; dirigée et éditée par Rodolphe de Koninck ... [et al.]. - Québec : les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1982.
(Travaux du Dépt. de Géogr. de l'Univ. Laval ; No. 5).

UNITED STATES

UT The historical atlas of United States Congressional districts, 1789-1983 / author and editor, Kenneth C. Martis ; cartographer and assistant editor, Ruth Anderson Rowles ; compilation draftsmen, David Durham, Brian Raber, Thomas Kokernak ; research assistants, Rowland Dent ... [et al.]. - New York : Free Press ; London : Collier Macmillan, 1982.

UT Mineral atlas of the Pacific Northwest / by Mark Bryant ... [et al.] ; under the direction of Alan A. DeLucia. - Moscow, Idaho : University Press of Idaho, 1980.

Arizona

UT The Arizona atlas / Melvin E. Hecht, Richard W. Reeves. - Tucson, Ariz. : Office of Arid Lands Studies, University of Arizona, 1981.

OOU Atlas nacional del medio fisico 1981 [Mexico]. - Mexico : Secretaria de programacion y presupuesto, Direccion general de interaccion y analisis de la informacion, 1981.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA - Atlases

GUATEMALA

UT Guia geografica de Guatemala, para investigadores = Research guide of Guatemala / preparado e impreso en el Instituto Geografico Nacional para el Instituto Panamericano de Geografia e Historia. - [Guatemala] : Instituto Geografico Nacional, 1978.
(Publicacion IPGH ; no. 319).

HAITI

OOU Atlas critique d'Haiti / Georges Anglade. - Montréal : Groupe d'études et de recherches critiques d'espaces. Dept. de géographie, Université du Québec à Montréal ; Centre de recherches Caraibes de l'Université de Montréal, 1982.

BRAZIL

UT Mapa cultural : artesanato, folclore, patrimônio ecologico, patrimônio historico. - Rio de Janeiro : Ministério da Educaçao e Cultura, Fundaçao Movimento Brasileiro de Alfabetizaçào, Centro Cultural, 1980.

EUROPE - Atlases

FRANCE

UT Atlas agroclimatique saisonnier de la France / Ministère des transports, Direction de la météorologie, [établi par R. Alouis ... [et al.] ; avec la collab. technique de B. Huyghe, M. Vormus]. - [France] : Ministère des transports, Direction de la météorologie, 1980.

OOU Atlas économique des régions françaises / Philippe Aydalot ... [et al.]. - Paris : Economica, 1982.

AFRICA - Atlases

ZAIRE

UT Atlas des collectivités du Zaire / par Léon de Saint Moulin. - Kinshasa : Presses universitaires du Zaire, 1976.

ZAMBIA

OOU Atlas of the population of Zambia / G.H. Adika. - Lusaka : Cartographic and Location Analysis Research Unit, 1977.

OCEANIA - Atlases

AUSTRALIA

UT Western Australia, an atlas of human endeavour : 1829-1979 / produced for the Education Committee, WAY '79 by the Education and Lands and Surveys Departments of Western Australia. - Western Australia : Published for the Western Australian Government by the Government Printer, 1979.

OCEANS - Atlases

UT Atlas of ocean waste disposal sites / Interstate Electronics Corporation. - Anaheim, Calif. : Interstate Electronics Corporation, 1980.

WORLD - Atlases

OOU Atlas of the living resources of the seas = Atlas des ressources biologiques des mers / prepared by the FAO Fisheries Dept. 4th ed. - Rome : FAO, 1981.
(FAO Fisheries Series ; 15).

OOU Campaign atlas of the second world war: Europe and the Mediterranean / United States Military Academy Dept. of History. - West Point, New York : United States Military Academy Dept. of History, 1980.

OOU The concise atlas of Canada and the World. - Toronto : Methuen, 1983.

OOU The Great geographical atlas / Mitchell Beazley in association with Instituto Geografico de Agostini and Rand McNally & Company. - Chicago : Rand McNally & Company, 1982.

UT Hammond ambassador world atlas. - Maplewood, N.J. : Hammond Incorporated, 1982.

OOU Mountain glaciers of the Northern Hemisphere / William O. Field. - Hanover, New Hampshire : Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, 1975.
3 volumes.

BOOKS

GENERAL BOOKS

OOU Antique maps, sea charts, city views, celestial charts & battle plans: price guide and collector's handbook for ... 1983 / David Jolly. - Brookvine, Mass. - D.C. Jolly, 1983.

OOU Bibliographic guide to maps and atlases, 1982. - Boston : G.K. Hall and Co., 1983.

UT Carte écologique du territoire de la baie-James : districts écologiques et géomorphologie, légende détaillée : l'inventaire du capital-nature du territoire de la baie-James / par Michel Jurdant et Jean-Pierre Ducruc. - Québec : Service des études écologiques régionales, 1980.
(Série de la classification écologique du territoire ; 10).

OOU Carto-O-3: Répertoire cartobiliographique sur la région de Québec / compilé par Yves Tessier avec la collaboration de Jacques Martinez et la participation de Louise Lavoie. - Québec : Cartothèque, Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, 1983.

OOU Cartographic drawing with computers. Computer applications / Pinhas Yoeli. - Nottingham : Dept. of Geography, University of Nottingham, 1982.

OOU Dossier toponymique de l'Outaouais / Pierre Barabé ... [et al.]. - Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981.
(Dossiers toponymiques ; 7).

OOU Environmental assessment and resource management: proceedings of the International Symposium on Cartography and Computing, Auto-Carto V, August 22-28, 1982. Hyatt Regency Crystal City, Crystal City, Virginia / editor Jack Foreman. - Falls Church, Virginia : American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 1982.
(American Congress on Surveying and Mapping ; 114).

UT Graphic communication and design in contemporary cartography / edited by D.R. Fraser Taylor. - Chichester [West Sussex] ; New York : Wiley, 1983.
(Progress in contemporary cartography ; v. 2).

OOU Graphicacy and geography teaching / David Boardman. - Kent : Croom Helm, 1983.

OOU IUCN directory of neotropical protected area / IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPRA). - Dublin : Tycooly Int. Pub. Ltd., 1982.

OOU A Manual of AACR II examples for cartographic materials / Barbara N. Moore. - Lake Crystal, Mn. : Soldier Creek Press, 1981.

UT Mapping information : the graphic display of quantitative information / Howard T. Fisher. - Cambridge, Mass. : Abt Associates, 1982.

OOU National topographic system map records - [history cards for the National topographic system] / National Map Collection. - Ottawa : Public Archives, 1982.

OOU World catalogue of very large floods: A contribution to the international hydrological programme = Répertoire mondiale des très fortes crues: une contribution au Programme hydrologique international / Unesco. International Hydrological Programme = Programme hydrologique international. - Paris : Unesco Press, 1976.

UT A recreational climatology of the National Capital Region / by J.M. Masterton and D.W. McNichol = La climatologie récréative de la Région de la Capitale nationale / par J.M. Masterton et D.W. McNichol. - Downsview : Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service, 1981.
(Climatological studies = Etudes climatologiques ; no. 34).

UT Satellite images of Australia / edited by K.G. McCracken, C.E. Astley-Boden. - Sydney : Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Group (Australia), 1982.

HISTORY

OOU The Canadian West Discoveries: an exhibition of printed maps from the 16th to early 20th centuries / Mary Javorski. - Calgary, Alta. : Glenbow Museum, [1983].

UT English map-making 1500-1650 : historical essays / edited by Sarah Tyacke. - London : British Library, 1983.

OOU Surveying instruments: their history / Edmond R. Kiely. - Colombus : Carben Surveying Reprints, 1979 reprint of 1947.

TRAVEL BOOKS

OOU Exploring Ottawa: an architectural guide to the nation's capital / Harold Kalman and John Roaf. - Toronto : University of Toronto Press, 1983.

OOU A Guidebook to Arthurian Britain / Geoffrey Ashe. - Wellingborough : Aquarian Press, 1983.

OOU Results of the Heidelberg Ellesmere Island Expedition / Dietrich Barsch, and Lorenz King. - Heidelberg : Selbstverlag des Geographischen Institutes der Universitat Heidelberg, 1981.
(Heidelberger Geographische Arbeiten ; 69).

PLACE NAME BOOKS

UT 1001 Texas place names / by Fred Tarpley ; sketches by Sally Blakemore. - Austin : University of Texas Press, 1980.

UT Place-names of greater London / John Field. - London : B.T. Batsford, 1980.

DICTIONARIES AND GAZETTEERS

OOU Dictionnaire de télédétection spatiale / Serge Paul ... [et al.]. - Paris : Masson, 1982.

OOU Dictionnaire essentiel d'écologie / Jean Touffet. - Rennes : Ouest-France, 1982.
(Les dictionnaires Ouest-France).

* * *

REVIEWS

Javorski, Mary. The Canadian West Discovered : an Exhibition of Printed Maps from the 16th to Early 20th Centuries. Calgary : Glenbow Museum, 1983. 75p. $14.95 (ISBN 0-919224-33-4).

This handsomely designed book is much more than a catalog of cartographic items displayed at the Glenbow Museum during the course (January-April 1983) of what must have been a stunning exhibit. Its sizeable and well-written text (some 16,000 words), make it an excellent introduction to the discovery, exploration, and cartographic development of the area.

The work begins with two background sections; one a sketch of the history of the area, the other an essay on the evolution of mapmaking. Following these are five chronologically arranged chapters: "The West before Exploration and Settlement," "Exploration through the Arctic," "Exploration and Settlement by Sea," "Exploration Overland," and "The Settlement Period." Each section is illustrated with thoughtfully selected maps.

The fifty maps reproduced in the work range in time from 1565 through 1938. They are from three of North America's most distinguished map collections, the National Map Collection, the University of British Columbia Library, as well as the Glenbow Museum itself. They are attractively printed, primarily in monochrome, but some in full colour. Many of them are shown at sizes sufficiently large for the finest detail to be read; others are reduced beyond this point but still permit titles and other important information to be discerned. In some instances, enlarged sections are included. Transcriptions of titles and rather full bibliographic information, along with a discussion of the map itself, are provided for each listing. Frequently, biographical information about the cartographer is also given.

This volume should appeal to a relatively wide audience ranging from the general reader to the scholar and the reference librarian, since it can do triple duty as an historical outline, a selective cartobibliography, and an historical atlas. It belongs in every collection having an interest in the discovery and exploration of the Canadian West and in map collections having an interest in historical cartography.

Philip Hoehn
University of California Library
Berkeley, California

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Tessier, Yves. Carto-03. Répertoire cartobibliographique sur la région de Québec, compilé par Yves Tessier avec la collaboration de Jacques Martinez et la participation de Louise Lavoie. Québec: Cartothèque, Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, 1983. 269p., cartes. $15.00 (ISBN 2-920310-01-1).

Qui d'autre que le compilateur pourrait mieux coordonner la réalisation d'un tel document, sur un sujet aussi précis que le milieu de travail dans lequel il est impliqué depuis plusieurs années. Le but du compilateur et de ses collaborateurs est de faire mieux connaître la région de Québec dans les domaines de l'environnement, de l'aménagement du territoire, et de l'histoire. Le répertoire facilite la prise de connaissance cartographique et géographique des sous-régions de Québec, moins souvent répertoriées.

L'inventaire semble complet. Plusieurs cartes récentes de la région de Québec dont je connaissais l'existence sont toutes incluses. Non seulement des cartes y sont reproduites en grande quantité et variété thématiques mais également des photographies aériennes, une image de satellite, des atlas et des cartes anciennes y sont inclus.

Les reproductions de toutes ces entrées facilitent l'identification pour les cartothécaires évaluant leur collection et pour les chercheurs déterminant les documents appropriés nécessaires à leurs études. Ces reproductions procurent une excellente description visuelle des documents présentés.

Les regroupements régionaux et thématiques facilitent le repérage de cartes une fois le système de code compris. Le système de classification est basé sur le système des géographes Boggs et Lewis. Des explications plus élaborées du système de classification du codage numérique des entitées

géographiques tel qu'utilisé à la Cartothèque de l'Université Laval, auraient facilité l'accès aux références. Tous les codes alphabétiques utilisés pour chacune des cartes dûs être inclus dans l'abrégé de la classification thématique, entre autres "sf" pages 176-178, 212 pour les photographies aériennes, type de format non spécifié dans la table des matières.

La description technique, même si conforme à la norme internationale de description bibliographique des cartes est incomplète lorsqu'un niveau détaillé est considéré. Parfois certains renseignements manquent: échelle, date, éditeur et/ou lieu d'édition--voir la carte géomorphologique des environs de Québec à l'échelle du 1:130,000, page 103. Il est dommage que ceci rend la recherche plus difficile car la reproduction d'une portion de chacune des cartes facilite les prises de décision quant à l'achat ou à l'usage de ces cartes.

L'ordre de présentation des parties est basé sur le type de format des documents reproduits partiellement pour chacune des entitées géographiques. Ces entitées sont codifiées numériquement. A l'intérieur de chacune des parties, les sujets sont ordonnés par une classification thématique alphabétique. Dans chacune des parties les cartes présentées sont des grandes échelles aux petites échelles et non selon l'ordre des entitées géographiques, du provincial au local, tel que reflété par le système de classification adopté pour la cartothèque de la Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval.

La diversité des thèmes pour la sous-région de Québec est fort intéressante. Il y a entre autres, une reproduction d'une portion d'une carte des codes postaux, de la carte de Logan sur la distribution des dépôts de la mer de Champlain, de l'étude géologique de 1889 et des contraintes naturelles et artificielles tirée du volume Les contraintes physiques sur le territoire de la Communauté urbaine de Québec.

Les diverses parties des sous-régions suivant la principale sous-région de Québec sont bien intéressantes et représentatives de divers types de cartes. Il y a entre autres la carte des seigneuries et d'inventaire forestier du Comté de Montmagny, page 199. Pour les cartes de la sous-région de l'Ile d'Orléans publiées par Urbanex et le Ministère des affaires culturelles, plusieurs sujets sont reproduits. Ces portions de cartes sont tirées de l'Ile d'Orléans, plan de sauvegarde et de mise en valeur, Phase II: étude du milieu physique.

Carto-03 facilite une prise de connaissance des différents types de publications géographiques et des différentes maisons d'édition et agences ayant publié des documents cartographiques sur la région de Québec. Cet inventaire de publications est bien intéressant pour une cartothèque qui commence. C'est une "synthèse québécoise" de cartes topographiques, cadastrales, géologiques, ou encore des cartes ayant pour thèmes le potentiel agricole, la forêt, les divisions administratives et électorales, l'équipement sanitaire, l'écologie, la faune, la flore, l'histoire, l'environnement, le transport, l'utilisation des sols dans les villes.

Les portions de cartes reproduites sont une bonne représentation des acquisitions mentionnées dans Cartologica, un outil important publié par la Cartothèque de la Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval.

Carto-03 résume et présente les principales références traitées dans les publications ultérieures du compilateur:

Répertoire des atlas de la cartothèque, publié le 11 septembre 1972 et son supplément I, publié le 25 octobre 1974;

Catalogue collectif des atlas des cartothèques universitaires du Québec, publié le 1ier juin 1976;

Directory of Canadian Map Collections / Répertoire des collections de cartes canadiennes, compilé avec Joan Winearls, publié en 1969 par l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes.

Ces documents et Carto-03 "facilitent la communication de l'information scientifique en vue d'un meilleur service aux utilisateurs et en vue d'une meilleure utilisation des ressources disponibles" (Tessier, P. II dans Répertoire des atlas de la cartothèque).

Le répertoire est une riche source de renseignements pour quiconque s'intéresse à l'histoire régionale de Québec. La partie des cartes anciennes, quoique minime, présente huit cartes intéressantes publiées en anglais et seulement cinq autres publiées en français. Carto-03 est complété par l'inclusion de la liste descriptive et l'index des "cartes autonomes" de 1970-1976, projet entrepris par la Commission d'aménagement de la Communauté urbaine de Québec.

Ainsi la Cartothèque de la Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, par Carto-03 et autres publications, devient plus accessible à tous, qu'ils soient hors ou de la région de Québec. Carto-03 révèle une collection qui peut servir d'exemple aux désireux de collectionner sur la région ou encore, aux cartothèques où des recherches approfondies sont centrées sur la région de Québec. L'idée d'inclure des reproductions d'une portion de la carte décrite constitue l'originalité de Carto-03 et fait de ce document un outil indispensable pour tout chercheur intéressé à la région de Québec.

Mireille J. Boudreau
Université d'Ottawa
Bibliothèque Morisset
Ottawa, Ontario

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Green, Lewis. The Boundary Hunters: Surveying the 141st Meridian and the Alaska Panhandle. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1982. xv, 214 p., appendix, notes, bibliography, index, 53 b/w photos, 10 maps. $18.95 (ISBN 0-7748-0150-6, C82-091008-2).

Offshore rights and land claims are very much a present-day concern. Following the 1825 Anglo-Russian treaty in which Russia claimed right to land north of latitude 51°N and for a distance of 100 miles from shore, the Americans and British were disturbed. Finally, in 1872, a year after British Columbia joined Confederation and five years after the U.S. purchased Alaska from Russia, preparation for a joint U.S.-Canadian survey of the boundary began.

The establishment of this thousand-mile boundary and its changes and refinements over the years are the topic of Lewis Green's book, which follows his earlier work, The Gold Hustlers. As a former resident geologist for the Geological Survey of Canada at Whitehorse in the Yukon, Green has produced a most informative narrative of the difficulties and successes, both in the field and on the diplomatic level, affecting 150 survey parties ranging from six to thirty men between 1869 and 1920.

Three main events giving impetus to the mapping of the boundary prior to the 1903 Tribunal are discernable. In 1873, placer mining in the Cassiar gold fields brought about much increased activity in the boundary regions; the arrest of a criminal in disputed territory resulted in the establishment of a boundary line which satisfied neither country; and, most important, was the impact of the Klondike gold rush, which started in 1897.

The final portion of the boundary was surveyed along the 141st meridian between 1906 and 1913. Whereas agreement on the location presented no difficulty, the field work was arduous. Nevertheless, the task was completed to the satisfaction of the Boundary Commission and thirteen maps were drawn at a scale of 1:250,000 with a contour interval of 250 feet.

There are ten well chosen maps which help the reader. As these have been drawn for the book, the reader would benefit from referring to other historical and current maps to note names and their spelling changes and to appreciate the type of terrain with its many glaciers. Although the author could have used illustrations of some of the maps which appeared in the Tribunal atlases, he has provided plenty of notes, an excellent bibliography, and a good index. From the map librarian's point of view, some discussion of the maps which Canada and the U.S. used for their respective cases would have been useful. These included Vancouver and Arrowsmith maps and charts, Petroof, Greenhow, Mohun, Dawson, Tanner, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, British Admiralty, and other British, American, and Russian maps accompanying the twenty-five 1:160,000 maps in the Atlas of Award of the 1903 Alaska Tribunal Award.

The whole boundary business seems to have come full circle because, in 1977, new differences came about between Canada and the U.S. as both countries wanted to extend their boundaries seaward to a 200-mile limit. So far there has been no agreement on those parts of the Alaskan boundaries concerned or even on the course that future negotiations might take, and it is unlikely that the 1825 Treaty or the 1903 Award will be of much help in this regard.

Map libraries and other institutions with similar interests, both in Canada and the U.S., can justify acquiring a copy of this book on at least one of three counts. First, apart from being enjoyable reading, this book is rare among non-official publications on the Alaska boundary. Second, it is a useful tool to use in connection with maps and charts of Alaska and the Yukon. Third, it can qualify for either non-fiction or a reference work and, if nothing else, it will enable librarians to discuss the subject more intelligently with their patrons--and vice versa.

Geoffrey Castle
Provincial Archives of British Columbia
Library and Maps Division
Victoria, B.C.

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Mikos, Michael J. Early Maps of Poland (1508-1772) in the American Geographical Society Collection. Milwaukee: American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin, 1982. 33 pp., 40 illus. $5.00 (LC 82-72235). Obtainable from the author, Dept. of Slavic Languages, P.O. Box 413, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

This small book is an illustrated catalog published to accompany an exhibition of early maps of Poland and Polish cities, which were selected from the American Geographical Society's Collection in the Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The author of the catalog is Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages at the university and is well known for his interest in early maps of Poland. His purpose in exhibiting these maps and in compiling the catalog is to contribute to and expand the literature on the history of Polish cartography and to draw the attention of students of Polish culture and history, geographers, librarians, and map collectors to the long tradition of Polish cartography.

The work begins with a brief introduction to the history of Polish cartography, tracing it from the earliest references to the country through the three 18th century partitions of Poland. He refers to the destruction and loss of many historically important and valuable maps during these periods and, especially, at the time of the Second World War. Therefore, the author points out, it is particularly important to identify and compile lists, catalogs, and bibliographies of maps of Poland which are preserved outside its borders. A short description of the printed maps of Poland in the AGS Collection concludes the introduction.

The 209 entries in the catalog are arranged in alphabetical order by author. Each entry includes the title of the map, color, and size in centimeters, with width followed by height, contrary to the usual bibliographic style and to ISBD(CM). The source of each map is indicated, a most useful addition for bibliographical purposes. The language of the text found on the verso of some maps is indicated. If more than one map is listed under one name, the maps are arranged chronologically, and if the year is the same, alphabetically by the map title. A geographical index follows the author entries. A bibliography of major works on the history of Polish cartography is also included.

It may be interesting to note here that Dr. Tomasz Niewodniczanski, a noted collector of Polish maps in Germany, is planning to publish an encyclopedic work on maps of Poland and vicinity from the 15th through the 18th centuries. The work is being done in collaboration with Dr. Boguslaw Krassowski of the National Library in Warsaw and with the chief of the map collection of the University of Wroclaw, Krystyna Szykula.

This AGS catalog is recommended for university map libraries as well as for scholars and collectors interested in early maps of Poland.

Andrew M. Modelski
Library of Congress
Geography and Map Division
Washington, D.C.

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Fernald, Edward A., ed. Atlas of Florida. Tallahassee: The Florida State University Foundation Inc., 1981. xi, 276 p., bibliography. $27.50 (LC81-68371; ISBN 0-9606708-0-7).

The editors of the Atlas of Florida have undertaken a herculean task in producing an atlas targetted for "the general reader, as well as for students, teachers, and specialists," and aiming to cover "all aspects of a complex and growing state."

To achieve this aim, the Atlas has been divided into eight sections: Introduction; Natural environment; Population; History and culture; Economy; Recreation and tourism; Transportation and communications; and Planning, energy and Florida's future, each with a textual introduction followed by a selection of maps, charts, graphs, and explanatory notes. There is also an excellent table of selected statistics by county, a gazetteer, a detailed subject index, and a bibliography for each major section in the atlas. (The entries in the bibliography are almost all from the last ten years, a good indication that the atlas contains current information and is not outdated before publication, as so often happens with major cartographic undertakings).

There is a rather uneven mix of detailed coverage on some topics such as geology, geophysics and demographics, which would be relevant to the academic, but other topics notably the flora and fauna are highly selective and simplified, appealing primarily to the general reader. A fascinating array of variables have been mapped however, ranging from geothermal gradients and annual hurricane risk, to registered aliens, aid to the disabled, election results, and lawyers by county. A whole series of maps on patterns of tourism, tourist attractions, travel times, and recreational facilities will be of interest not only to visitors to Florida but also to planners and academics.

Indeed there is something for almost everyone in the atlas but, as one erudite septuagenarian commented, "Fascinating atlas, if I could read it." Several cartographic design problems should be mentioned. First, unusually intense colours are used. Although the overall effect is extremely attractive, when shades of dark green, or black and brown are used to differentiate classes of information, the two darkest colours are quite often indistinguishable. Secondly, much of the print on the maps and in legends, lists, and graphs is very small and must be difficult for anyone with less than 20/20 vision to read. (And as page 102 in the atlas demonstrates, Florida does have a higher percentage of people likely to have poor sight, i.e. those in the upper age groups, than the national average!) The small black lettering is virtually illegible when it is overprinted on the darker colours used on the maps. Thirdly, each section of the atlas has pages bordered with a different colour. This half-inch border plus generous spacing between maps and text creates a very uncluttered and uncrowded page, but as a result many of the maps are extremely small, again a problem for the user with poor vision.

In some of the choropleth mapping, classes of information have not been chosen logically. For example, on p. 219, a map showing the number of golf holes per county should be classed in multiples of nine, the number of holes on a minimum sized course, rather than in classes of 0-84, 85-298, etc. On the same page, recreational vehicle and trailer campsites by

county are shown in apparently random classes, so it is difficult to assess, for example, which counties would have twice as many sites as others.

In summary, the Atlas of Florida is a very attractive and stimulating volume, which unfortunately is somewhat less effective due to a number of cartographic flaws. The informed general reader, high school and university students, researchers and planners should find this work an excellent geographical and statistical portrayal of the state, but it certainly presents problems for those with less than perfect vision.

Mary Armstrong
University of Toronto
Map Library
Toronto, Ontario

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WHO'S WORKING ON WHICH OLD MAPS, AND WHERE?

To order a copy of the International Directory of Current Research in the History of Cartography and in Carto-bibliography, No. 4 (1983), compiled and edited by Eila M.J. Campbell, Peter K. Clark, and A. Elizabeth Clutton, send an order to GEO Books, the publisher, at the following address:

Regency House
34 Duke Street
Norwich NR3 3AP
England

The cost of this publication is £3, including postage and handling. The main register is of names and addresses, with research interests and relevant publications, most published between 1978 and 1983. This is supplemented by indexes of places, subjects, and personal names occurring in the listed research topics, and an index of contributors by country.

P.M. Barber
British Library, Department of Manuscripts
London, England

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FACSIMILE MAPS OF ALBERTA

Len Gottselig of the Glenbow Museum in Calgary reports that, in response to a strong demand, the museum has decided to reprint the 1883 Plan of Township no. 24, Range 1, West of the Fifth Meridian. This map was reprinted by A.C.M.L. several years ago and rapidly sold out. Glenbow subsequently produced its own reprint (in colour) edition which also rapidly sold out. With financial assistance from West Canadian Graphic Industries, the colour facsimile is being reissued; this firm also provided the necessary assistance for the Museum to issue last December its facsimile of E.A. Victor's 1913 map of Calgary.

These reprints may be ordered from the Museum Shop, Glenbow Museum, 130 9th Ave. S.E., Calgary T2G 0P3.

* * *

NEWS AND COMMUNICATIONS

A.C.M.L. PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

The A.C.M.L. Standing Committee on Publications has been constituted. Membership is as follows:

Hugh Larimer, chairman
Frances Woodward
Tim Ross
Richard Pinnell
Bruce Weedmark
Bill MacKinnon

* * *

OUTLINE OF GSC GEOPHYSICAL SERIES ('G' SERIES)

The following notes on the Geological Survey of Canada's geophysical map series were prepared by Tara Naraynsingh, map librarian at the GSC. She reports that she is in the process of cataloguing this series.

The GSC geophysical series consists of a number of sub-series as follows:

1. Geophysical series (Aeromagnetic)

   # 1 - 6999; 8200-
   Generally issued in scale of 1:63,360 or 1:50,000
   (1" to 1 mi. or approx.)

2. Geophysical four-mile series (Aeromagnetic)

   # 7000 - 8192 ...
   Issued in scale of 1:253,440 or 1:250,000
   (1" to 4 mi. or approx.)

3. Geophysical series (Airborne gamma-ray spectrometric)

   # 35,000 -
   36,000 -
   Scale 1:250,000; some recent numbers issued in scale of 1:50,000.
   Issued in microfiche; paper copies exist for earlier numbers.

4. Geophysical series (Electromagnetic)

   # 25,000 -
   Scale 1:50,000

5.(a) Geophysical series (High resolution aeromagnetic <u>total field</u>)

   # 20,000 - Scale 1:25,000 (Some experimental colour maps issued in this sub-series at scale 1:50,000)
   30,000 - Scale 1:125,000

(b) Geophysical series (High resolution aeromagnetic <u>vertical gradient</u>)

40,000 - Scale 1:25,000 (Some experimental colour maps issued in this sub-series at scale of 1:50,000)
45,000 - Scale 1:125,000

The numbers given above are not exact but only indicative of the block of numbers in which each sub-series falls.

Notes

The 'G' series maps began publication in 1948; they were originally called GSC geophysics papers.

The mapping is done by NTS quadrangles.

Numbers 1-6, published at a scale of 1" to 1000', are ground magnetic surveys, compiled by G. Shaw and D. McCallum.

Numbers 1-6, 17-20, 22-23 also published as GSC preliminary papers #48-13 to 48-16, 49-1, 49-11, 50-30 to 50-33, 50-38 and 51-2 respectively.

On several early maps, magnetic data has been superimposed on Department of National Defence topographic maps.

Colour experimental maps are issued in sub-series 4, 5a & b (listed above). These have a 'C' preceding the map no. (e.g. C30,009G) and are issued in scales of 1:50,000 and 1:125,000.

Radioactivity data for the Airborne gamma-ray spectrometric sub-series was collected formerly under the Federal-Provincial Uranium Reconnaissance Program and more recently under the Federal-Provincial Co-operative Mineral Program.

Indexes

1. #304G Canada aeromagnetic coverage to 1955 : index map and lists of published aeromagnetic maps.

   -indexes #7 to #296
   -includes map (scale 1:5,068,800) showing areas in Canada covered by aeromagnetic surveys, as well as lists by map number, province and NTS number, and sheet name

2. Index sheets exist for all but the Airborne gamma-ray spectrometric sub-series. Most recent sheets index information to May 30, 1980. These are available free of charge from:

   Publications Office
   Geological Survey of Canada
   601 Booth St.
   Ottawa, Ont.
   Canada K1A 0E8

   Tel. (613) 995-4342

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GREAT LAKES CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCE CENTRE

In April 1983, the Senate of the University of Western Ontario approved creation of the Cartographic Resource Centre for the Great Lakes Region. The project is financed by a grant from the University of Western Ontario Academic Development Fund. The Centre is structured as an integral part of the Map Library, Department of Geography, and is headed by S.A. Sauer, Map Curator.

The New Centre is founded on an extensive cartographic collection, consisting of maps, atlases, and air photographs, relevant to the Great Lakes basin. However, no single map library in the region--academic or governmental--has as yet managed to assemble total or near-total coverage of the area. Therefore the initial task of the Centre is to establish contacts with Canadian and U.S. map-makers and to conclude depository agreements and acquisition arrangements in order to expand and complete present holdings.

The completion of the development stage is planned for 1985. Resources of the Centre are available to all interested parties--private and public. Close co-operation is sought with all neighbouring map collections and map producers, in order to make the Centre a truly regional facility.

* * *

GEOGRAPHY VAX HANDLES SPACE DATA

This item was excerpted from the University of Waterloo Gazette (November 2, 1983).

VAX is vital, according to University of Waterloo geography professor Dr. Ellsworth LeDrew.

A Digital Equipment Corporation of Canada Ltd. (DEC) computer with its Dipex image analysis system began operating in his department last January. Since then about eight environmental studies faculty members, including LeDrew, have used the VAX 11/780 for their research.

Its main use is as an interpreter for both remote sensing and computer cartography. Satellites high above the earth take pictures of the earth's surface and beam images down to receiving stations--Prince Albert in Canada--where they are put on computer tape.

Researchers can then buy tapes and replay the images on a colour monitor at UW that works with the help of the computer. They can discern the type of vegetation, even the type of crop in a field or the kind of trees covering a particular area. And they can see things like water pollution through the remote sensing image.

But the satellite picture becomes more valuable, LeDrew points out, when traditional information from regular hydrological, geological and census maps is added. A complete picture can be drawn of an area 185 kilometres (115 miles) square. Researchers would need "thousands" of aerial photographs to cover the same area, LeDrew says, and that would be an expensive proposition.

His particular research interest is studying changes in Arctic sea ice and its impact on weather development. He is also studying land use on the outskirts of Paris with geography professor Dr. Chris Bryant. And LeDrew has a number of contracts to combine satellite and geographical information.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited has hired him to draw computerized contour and landcover maps based on Landsat imagery. In the future the agency will use the maps for groundwater studies. And he has two contracts with Agriculture Canada to make a data base and atlas of climatic data. This information is valuable for the agricultural community, LeDrew says.

He mentions that planning professor Dr. Larry Martin is using the VAX/Dipex system for a study of land use changes in Toronto's outlying areas. And UW geography professor Dr. Ronald Bullock is studying land use in Kenya.

A University of Guelph professor has made use of the VAX/Dipex as well, for his agricultural studies of southern Ontario. He will probably request more time in the future, according to LeDrew.

Since no other Ontario university has UW's facilities, the Environmental Studies faculty is happy to co-operate with researchers at other institutions, he says. And the Waterloo regional government has expressed an interest in using the UW system for land use studies, he adds.

The Ontario government's Board of Industrial Leadership and Development gave UW a grant to buy the hardware but did not provide the extra $75,000 needed annually to set up the computer and maintain it. However, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council provided a $26,000 grant to cover some operating costs from March 1983 to March 1984. The remaining $50,000 came from contract money and the Dean's office funds.

The image system is easy to learn, according to the UW geographer. Normally a technician works with a researcher to get him or her accustomed to the computer. No programming skills are needed; the user simply selects topics from a set of questions called a menu. The menu is like the selection process for the Telidon terminals on campus, LeDrew says.

A new certificate programme in remote sensing has been set up by UW's geography department for students, federal and provincial government employees and people from industry, LeDrew says. The week-long course includes applying satellite data to land use, forestry, geology, and water resources as well as "hands on" experience with image analysis.

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ALBERTA ARCHIVES ACQUIRES DLS FIELD NOTEBOOKS

The Provincial Archives of Alberta has recently acquired notebooks of the Dominion Land Survey containing information on surveys of trails, roads, etc. in the area that is now Alberta; these notebooks date from the early 1880s to the early 1920s. These books complement the DLS diaries transferred to the Provincial Archives from the PAC in 1979.

Merrily Aubrey, map archivist, reports that the 1882 Deane map of the settlement of Edmonton was compiled from one of these notebooks. Because the physical condition of this particular notebook is fairly poor, the Archives plans to make to scale black and white photographs of the contents for research and reference purposes. They also hope that in the coming budget year they will be able to send the book out for restoration work. Merrily also reports that the notebook for the St. Albert settlement was unearthed as well.

* * *

CANADA MAP OFFICE REVISES ITS DEPOSITORY PROGRAM

The chief of the Canada Map Office, P.K. Andrews, advises in a letter to Elizabeth Hamilton (University of New Brunswick) dated 16 November 1983 that in August 1982 the Map Office:

> ....ceased the automatic distribution of the 1:50,000 N.T.S. monochrome maps falling in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to full depositories. [It was] felt many of the monochromes would be of limited use for study purposes and did not justify the additional mailing costs incurred. Should a map depository require the monochromes of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, [the Map Office] requests that the new and revised map list be returned .... with the required monochromes marked in red. The maps will be forwarded .... immediately. The distribution of other topographical, geographical and thematic maps remains unchanged.

* * *

NINTH CANADIAN SYMPOSIUM ON REMOTE SENSING

The Ninth Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing sponsored by the Canadian Remote Sensing Society, will be held in St. John's, Newfoundland, from August 13-17, 1984. This symposium is the largest of its kind in Canada and attracts members of the scientific community from around the world.

The general theme will be remote sensing in the development and management of frontier areas, with emphasis on the oceans, the North, the forests and other wilderness areas. The symposium will consist of plenary sessions with invited and contributed papers, poster sessions, and technical sessions for presentations on advances in instrumentation and systems.

The technical and scientific program committee invites authors to submit proposals for papers, posters, or technical session contributions. These proposals should be in the form of a 600-word abstract and should be sent by February 29, 1984, to the following address:

Dr. Denes Bajzak
Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada A1B 3X5

Following a review of the abstracts, authors will be notified. Instruction for preparation of the final manuscripts for publication will be mailed in April 1984, together with advance program information and registration forms.

For more information regarding the symposium, please contact the chairmen of the Scientific and Technical Committee or of the Organizing Committee in St. John's, care of the above address. Co-chairmen of the former committee are:

Dr. Denes Bajzak
Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada A1B 3X5
Telex No.: 016 4101

Dr. Susan M. Till
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
2464 Sheffield Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y7
Telex No.: 053-3777

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NEUVIÈME SYMPOSIUM CANADIEN SUR LA TÉLÉDÉTECTION

Le neuvième Symposium canadien sur la télédétection aura lieu à St. Jean, Terre-Neuve, du 13 au 17 août, 1984. Ce symposium est le plus grand de ce genre au Canada et attire des membres de la communauté scientifique du mode entier.

Le thème général sera la télédétection dans le développement et la gestion des régions frontières, avec l'accent sur les océans, le nord, les forêts, et autres régions sauvages. Le symposium comprendra des sessions plénières avec des communications invitées et contribuées, des sessions d'affichage, et des sessions techniques consacrées aux progrès récents dans le domaine de l'instrumentation et des systèmes.

Le Comité du programme technique et scientifique invite les auteurs à soumettre des propositions pour des articles, des affiches ou des contributions aux sessions techniques. Ces propositions devraient prendre la forme d'un résumeé de 600 mots et être envoyées, avant le 29 février, 1984, à l'adresse suivante:

Dr. Denes Bajzak
Faculté de génie et des sciences appliquées
Université Mémoriale de Terre-Neuve
St. Jean, Terre-Neuve
Canada A1B 3X5
Telex: 016-4101

Suivant la revue des résumés, les auteurs des communications proposées seront avertis. Les instructions pour la préparation des textes finals pour publication, ainsi que des renseignements préliminaires sur le

programme et des formulaires d'incription, seront envoyés au mois d'avril, 1984.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec les Présidents du Comité scientifique et technique, ou du Comité responsable de l'organisation à St. Jean, au soin de l'adresse ci-dessus. Co-présidents du Comité scientifique et technique:

Dr. Denes Bajzak
Faculté de génie et des sciences appliquées
Université Mémoriale de Terre-Neuve
St. Jean, Terre-Neuve
Canada A1B 3X4
Telex: 016-4101

Dr. Susan Till
Centre canadien de télédétection
2464, rue Sheffield
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0Y7
Telex: 053-3777

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ANTIQUE MAP CALENDAR 1984

The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, has produced its third antique map calendar. The maps in the 1984 edition, compiled by Edward H. Dahl, date from 1550 to 1903 and include the following, among others:

i) J.-N. Bellin's map of Louisbourg (1764)
ii) the Americas by Jodocus Hondius (ca. 1606)
iii) a bird's-eye view of Dawson by H. Epting (1903)
iv) Edward Wells' map of North America (1700)

The calendar was published by Rosseau Publishing Corp. Ltd., 6126 Yonge St., Willowdale, in co-operation with the National Map Collection. Copies of this beautiful calendar may be obtained from Firefly Books (3520 Pharmacy Ave., Scarborough, Ontario M1W 2T8), from Supply and Services Canada (catalogue number SA2-119/1984), and from bookstores across the country.

* * *

PROPOSED SATELLITE THEMATIC MAPPING PROGRAM

Readers may be interested to learn that a new satellite thematic mapping program has been proposed for Ontario under the direction of the Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing. Dr. J.H. O'Donnell, Surveyor General and Director of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, reports that it is currently possible, using advanced remote sensing technology, to provide satellite thematic maps at scales of

1:50,000 and smaller covering the entire provice within a fraction of the time and cost of conventional airphoto-based mapping techniques.

The Ministry has engaged Dr. L.W. Morley of Teledetection International and a former director of the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing to assess the need for this proposed program by conducting a survey of potential users of the maps across the province. Dr. Morley may be reached at the Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing, 880 Bay Street, 3rd floor, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1Z8.

Printed below is a brief description of the proposed mapping program and the technique by which it would be accomplished.

It is proposed that the Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing produce for publication a new series of satellite thematic maps for the whole Province of Ontario in full colour. They would be produced at three different scales, as required: 1:250,000, 1:100,000 and, for the more populated areas, 1:50,000. Depending on the scales selected, there would be between 400 and 600 maps for province-wide coverage.

Up to sixteen classes would be mapped on each sheet, selected according to the emphasis of the region; i.e., greater detail in the use of the land within agricultural areas in Southern Ontario but less detail in forests and wetlands in Northern Ontario.

The total cost of the project is estimated at $500,000 per year over three years, for a total of $1.5 million. The published maps could be sold to the public for $1.50 per sheet. It is Landsat satellite data and automated mapping technology which make this speed of production and low cost possible. By traditional airphoto interpretation and manual methods, the project would cost well over $15 million and would take 10 to 20 years to complete. In fact, because of the cost and time factors, the project would no longer be worth doing by conventional methods.

Function of Satellite Thematic Mapping

To obtain a basic understanding of vegetation cover, terrain surface, and current land use over an area is the first step in:

- engineering route and site selection;
- engineering project planning;
- assessment of environmental impact.

Such general thematic information is also essential in resource inventory and monitoring; for example:

- assessing forest depletion from fire, disease and infestation;
- planning and monitoring of forest cutting;
- wildlife habitat mapping;
- land use planning.

Educational institutions need this basic data to give students a true understanding of their environment as well as to conduct resource-related research.

Status of Land Cover Mapping in Ontario

No current, comprehensive land cover/land use maps exist for the Province of Ontario. The most recent comprehensive maps were published by the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs in 1971, at scales of 1:250,000 for Southern Ontario and 1:1,000,000 for Northern Ontario. One 1:250,000-scale map (of the Kitchener area) was published in 1975 by the Canada Land Inventory, based on airphotos dating from 1960 to 1967. From the user's point of view, these maps are generally too small in scale and are now out-of-date.

For specific planning, management, and engineering purposes, preliminary land cover information is now obtained, on an ad hoc basis, by interpreting aerial photography taken specially for the purpose. The cost of photography, interpretation and manual map-making restricts most studies to the smallest possible area. Whatever maps are made do not usually become generally available to others interested in the same area. Needless to say, there is no consistency in the format or scale of the maps.

This situation persists despite the fact that with new satellite remote sensing technology, highly accurate thematic mapping of the entire province could be completed over a 3-year period, for less than one-tenth the cost of the conventional airphoto method.

The Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing (OCRS), an organization within the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources, has developed a cost-effective automated method for producing maps from the computer analysis of data recorded by scanners in satellites of the U.S. Landsat series.

New Mapping Technology

The new mapping technology is based on the following principles. The electronically-recorded satellite data represents the characteristic way in which both the visible and invisible wavelengths in sunlight are reflected back from each type of vegetation cover or terrain on the Earth's surface. This information is produced in the form of magnetic tapes of digital data. Once the range of reflectance values is determined within known occurrences of a specific land cover type (e.g., deciduous forest, agricultural fields, exposed bedrock, or wetland), a computer is used to search out and colour-code this same reflectance range wherever it occurs across an extensive area. Control of the analysis results is provided by knowledgeable visual interpretation of satellite images and existing aerial photography, and by spot-checking in the field.

Once the analysis is complete, a colour-coded map is produced immediately using a computerized ink-jet printer. This instrument can be instructed to print thematic maps in a wide range of colours, on large sheets of ordinary paper stock, at any selected scale. Costly and time-consuming map drafting is thus avoided.

The Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing has directed the development of programs which print a standard map format, complete with longitude and latitude references, UTM grid lines, annotation and legend. While it takes from a couple of hours to a full working day to adapt the image analysis results for use on the computerized colour printer, the actual printing of a map takes only fifteen minutes. Colour separation masters are then

produced, which considerably reduce the cost of map publication. It is estimated that this automated printing technique can produce in five days what would take a cartographer five years to produce by hand.

It is also estimated that the cost of producing the final, publication-ready maps would be the same as the cost of just the first step in conventional mapping--the acquisition of current aerial photography.

The satellite-based mapping technique permits quick and inexpensive updating of maps. The Landsat satellite orbits in such a way as to produce new data over every point on the Earth's surface once about every two weeks. To update a map, the areas where change has occurred are isolated and digital analysis is performed on new satellite data for these areas. The results are automatically integrated with map areas where no change has occurred, and the new map is ready for printing. In the traditional land cover mapping process, however, to update a map is to perform the mapping from the very beginning a second time.

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DUPLICATES AVAILABLE FROM YORK UNIVERSITY MAP LIBRARY

Atlas du Survey National = Atlas van de nationale survey (Belgium) : Recensement de la population de 1970 ; Volkstelling van 1970/ Administration de l'urbanisme et de l'amenagement du territoire; Bestuur van de Stedebour en de ruimtelijke ordening
61 pp. of census maps plus foreword.

Atlas historique: Provence, Comtat, Venaissin, Monaco, Orange, Comte de Nice / E. Baratier
Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, 1969
case contains 208-page book plus 323 illustrations

Four-sheet 1:250,000 scale New York State Map Gazetteer / New York State Dept. of Transportation
The Department, 1983
24 pp.

Macmillan atlas of the holocuast / Martin Gilbert
Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc., New York, 1982
256 pp. includes biblio

Maps of Indian reserves and settlements in the National Map Collection vol. I - British Columbia
National Map Collection, compiled by L. Camponi
Ottawa, Public Archives, 1980

Rand McNally Campground & Trailer Park Guide : United States/Canada/Mexico
Rand McNally & Company, New York, 1974

The view from the bridge: experience and recall of landscape / D.C.D. Pocock
Dept. of Geography, University of Durham, 1982
(Occasional Publications (new series) no. 17)

Rand McNally Road Atlas of Europe
Rand McNally & Company, Chicago, 1972

Association of Canadian Map Libraries : Bulletin
The Association, Ottawa, Canada
#28, Sept. 1978

Der Globusfreund
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift fur Globen-und instrumentenkunde, Wien
#30 (1982); #31/32 (fur 1983/84)

ITC Journal
The official quarterly publication of the International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences (ITC)
1979-3--pages 303-466; 1982-83--pages 228-374

The Cartographer
Published by the Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers
vol.2, #1 & 2; vol.3, #1 & 2, 1966; vol.4, #1 & 2, 1967

The Canadian Cartographer (and the supplmentary monographs Cartographica)
Official journal of the Canadian Cartographic Association, published by Bernard V. Gutsell, Dept. of Geography, York University
vol.6, #1 & 2, 1969; vol.7, #1 & 2, 1970; vol.15, #1, 1978;
vol.16, #1, 1979.

Cartographica (formerly the Canadian Cartographer and Cartographica Monographs) International Publications on Cartography, founder & editor: B.V. Gutsell, U. of T. Press
vol.18, #3 & 4, 1981; vol.19, #1, 1982

Send requests to Janet Allin, Map Library, Scott Library, York University, Downsview, Ontario.

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CLI DISCARDS

The University of Toronto Map Library has recently weeded its folded collection of Canada Land Inventory Land Capability maps in the following series:

Land capability for forestry	1:250,000
Land capability for wildlife - waterfowl	1:250,000
Land capability for wildlife - ungulates	1:250,000
Land capability for recreation	1:250,000
Soil capability for agriculture	1:250,000

There is not a complete set available in any series but, if any of these discards are wanted, please request the series and all the discards for that series will be sent. Please do not request individual sheets as there are too many discards to sort through. Send requests to:

Mary Armstrong
University of Toronto
Map Library
130 St. George
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A5

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SLA MAP DIRECTORY BEING REVISED

The Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association is revising its 1978 publication Map Collections in the United States and Canada. This will be the fourth edition of this well-known map directory.

To obtain up-to-date information on United States and Canadian map collections, the Directory Revision Committee is sending questionnaires to those university, public, and special libraries believed to have a map collection or map library. For map collections included in the previous edition, the committee is enclosing a copy of the entry.

If you did not receive a questionnaire and you wish to have your collection included in this directory, please write to Richard W. Stephenson, co-chairman of the Directory Revision Committee, Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. 20540

* * *

MAGERT CALL FOR PAPERS

The American Library Association will be meeting in Dallas, June 13-28, 1984. The Map & Geography Round Table (MAGERT) welcomes papers in the following themes: map preservation; map library administration/employee training; exploration and mapping of Texas; new mapping technologies; and maps as geographic tools or information sources.

Spoken presentations should be planned for no more than 20 minutes, although papers may well be lengthy. Please send a title and brief description or outline by November 15, 1983. Paper selection will be made by December 1, 1983. Papers accepted for presentation will be considered for publication at a later date. Contact: James A. Coombs, Map Collection, Meyer Library, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri 65804.

Jim Coombs
Chair, MAGERT

* * *

C.I.A. MAPS

According to a recently printed notice from C.I.A. Public Affairs, their publicly-available maps (and other publications) may be obtained as follows.

To obtain individual publications and selected maps, full or tailored subscriptions (for documents published after 1 February 1979):

National Technical Information Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
Telephone: NTIS Order Desk 703-487-4650;
Subscription Desk 703-487-4630

- Hard copy, microfiche, or microfilm service
- Use NTIS document number when ordering
- Subscription and Deposit Account service offered
- American Express, VISA, MasterCard, check or money order accepted
- Rush handling available

To obtain individual current publications as well as those published before February 1979:

Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service
Washington, D.C. 20540
Telephone: 202-287-5650

- Xeroxed copies, microfiche, or microfilm service
- Use Title of Document when ordering
- Check or money order accepted

To subscribe to all CIA publications:

Document Expediting Project (DOCEX)
Exchange and Gifts Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
Telephone: 202-287-9527

- Annual fee is $225 for subscription service

To obtain selected Maps and Atlases:

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington D.C. 20402
Telephone 202-783-3238

- MasterCard, VISA, check or money order accepted
- Use GPO stock number when ordering

Bob Batchelder has been in touch recently with NTIS and has discovered that they are considering accepting standing orders for new and revised C.I.A. maps. These maps are listed in Government Reports Announcements. If you are interested in lending encouragement to this proposal, please contact Ms. Sandy Kane at NTIS in Springfield, Virginia, or phone her at (703) 487-4931.

* * *

J.B. POST LEAVES MAP LIBRARY

Mr. Steven J. Mayover, Chief, Central Public Services Division, Free Library of Philadelphia, announces that Mr. Jerry B. Post is leaving the Map Collection to take up the position of Library Coordinator I in the Office of Work with Adults and Young Adults. This move is effective Monday, December 12, 1983. Mr. Post states that he hopes to stay in the map field as an amateur--in the most exact meaning of that term. He also notes that as of December 19, no one has yet been appointed to succeed him in the Map Collection.

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ICA INVITATION FOR PAPERS

The International Cartographic Association will be holding its 7th General Assembly and 12th International Conference in Perth, Western Australia, on August 4-13, 1984.

Authors are invited to submit abstracts for papers based on the conference themes. All abstracts should be submitted to the Canadian National Committee for ICA '84 by November 30, 1983. There will be three types of papers: (i) invited papers which will be recommended by Executive of ICA; (ii) presented papers; (iii) tabled papers. Abstracts of less than two hundred words should be typed single spaced under the paper's title and should include author's name, address, and telephone.

Conference themes are as follows:

1. The role of cartography in management and planning: Cartography as a management tool/Land information systems/Data banks/Thematic maps/Special applications of these topics to developing countries.

2. Coastal Zone Mapping: The particular problems of shore line mapping/The mapping of rivers and all waterways.

3. Computer assisted cartography: The role of the cartographer versus others/Current needs/Future trends/Computer graphics in mapping.

4. Cartographic education: The Professional cartographer/Is there a model course for cartography/Education of map users/Maps for educational purposes/Education for developing countries.

5. Topographic map revision: The use of satellite imagery/The costs of revision/Management and map revision/The need for topographic maps.

6. The history of cartography: The discovery of Australia through maps/The maps and explorations of the Portugese, Dutch, French, and the British.

7. The mapping of natural resources: Geology, forestry, land use, vegetation, soils, the environment/The use of satellite imagery in mapping of natural resources/The preparation of atlases.

Subjects to be covered by invited papers will be: Tactual mapping--a new and challenging technology/Geography and cartography--the need to retain close relationships.

Roger M. Defoe
Chairman
Canadian National Committee for ICA '84
615 Booth St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9
(613) 995-5042

* * *

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Newsletter 29 of the Australian Map Circle reports that Mrs. Dorothy Prescott has resigned her position as Map Curator in the National Library of Australia and that she has since become a consultant in map and information services; she remains the president of the Map Circle. One of the principal reasons for her decision was the recent downgrading of the map library and its facilities. In a letter to the editor of the Canberra Times (7 February 1983) two faculty members from A.N.U. in Acton make the following comment expressing their concern regarding the outcome of the attitude of senior government management towards Australia's premier map collection:

> Over a long period these facilities have deteriorated. During the past few weeks they have been reduced even further due to a move to cramped space in a basement. As a result the bench space available for readers to use map indexes and to study maps has been more than halved. In other words, too, services have been reduced.....A national map collection is as important as a national book collection. [Signed by Dr. J.N. Jennings and Dr. G.J.R. Linge].

* * *

GREENWICH MERIDIAN CENTENARY

In a press notice from the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, Ursula S. Mason reports that in 1984 it will be 100 years since the world's adoption of the Greenwich Meridian--the line of longitude passing through Greenwich--as the Prime Meridian dividing East and West. Subsequently, it became the basis for the world's time zones via Greenwich Mean Time.

Centenary plans include a set of four special stamps to be issued by the Post Office and a special Meridian Day on Tuesday, June 26, when it is hoped there will be bonfires and fireworks, music and dancing, fairs and fetes and "fun" activities along the line of 0° through England.

In 1884, the Washington Conference adopted the Greenwich Meridian, mainly because at the time 65 percent of the world's shipping was using charts based on Greenwich. Additionally, the United States had just adopted a time-zone system based on Greenwich time duly adjusted.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE

IFLA's 50th Council and General Conference will take place August 19-25, 1984, in Nairobi, Kenya. In Newsletter 19 of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries it is noted that the official conference theme "The Basis of Library and Information Services for National Development" has been divided into three separate sub-themes, the third of which, entitled "Library and Information Systems and Services," might be most applicable to the Section's work. Registrants must return their registration form to the IFLA Local Organizing Committee, P.O. Box 46031, Nairobi, before 15 May 1984.

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IFLA DIVISION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Irwin H. Pizer (Chicago, Illinois) and Hugo Stibbe (NMC, Ottawa) were re-elected as chairman and secretary respectively of the Division of Special Libraries for the period 1983/85. The Section of Geography and Map Libraries is a section of the Division of Special Libraries.

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IFLA REPORT

The following is the report of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries' program in Munich in August 1983. The report was submitted by Hugo Stibbe, the Section's chairman.

During the conference week the Section convened two professional paper sessions, two meetings of the Standing Committee and three ad hoc meetings of Section working groups. In addition, members, guests, and accompanying persons participated in a full day of visits and tours of local mapping agencies and libraries arranged specially for the Section.

At the Section's professional paper sessions, held Wednesday, August 24, at the Ludwig-Maximiliansuniversitat, three of the invited speakers elaborated on the theme "Map Collections in a Technological World." The fourth contributed paper described the history, development, and current status of one of the most important collections of globes in the world.

The seminar, moderated by the Section's chairman, Hugo Stibbe, Public Archives of Canada, opened with Dr. Helen M. Wallis, Map Librarian at the British Library, presenting a paper entitled "British Map Collections: Cooperative Planning and Projects." Dr. Wallis began by citing the very important contributions made to map librarianship by the British Committee for Map Information and Catalogue Systems (BCMICS), noting specifically the committee's efforts in developing proposals for the cartographic interpretation of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition (AACR 2), and in creating the UK MARC format for maps. Dr. Wallis pointed out that this latter project has implications beyond those arising from the obvious benefits of having cartobibliographic data in machine-readable form to include the potential for developing a critically needed British

Dr. Wallis went on to describe the characteristics of MAPLIB and GEOSYSTEMS, the two fully automated cartographic information retrieval and documentation data base systems now operational in the United Kingdom. Drawing attention to the very productive liaison that exists in the U.K. between the map library community and the map producing agencies, Dr. Wallis observed that maintenance of this link is absolutely necessary in light of the rapid progress being made in the application of computers and other advanced technologies to map compilation and production.

Dr. Wallis concluded her survey of cooperative projects on-going within the British map library community by reporting that the Map Curators' Group of the British Cartographic Society had recently compiled a directory of map collections in the United Kingdom and that a historians' guide to British maps in collections in the U.K. is being prepared in cooperation with the Royal Historical Society and the British Library.

In his paper entitled "Earth Science Products for Tomorrow's Libraries," Gary W. North, Assistant Chief of the National Mapping Division, United States Geological Survey, emphasized that the rapid advances in the technologies used to record and store earth science data will have an increasing impact on map libraries and librarians, forcing significant changes to the concept and nature of reference service in library space and equipment requirements. Mr. North pointed out that although a great deal of progress has been made, particularly in the United States, in converting maps to microfilm and microfiche, the most recent and potentially significant product change involves the recording of maps and earth science data on video and optical discs. A number of projects are now underway to place topographic maps, space images, aerial photographs, and thematic maps on video discs which will then be available for research use in libraries and information centers equipped with the newer generations of microcomputers. Mr. North contended, however, that it is the laser optical disc which appears to be the technology of the future, having, as it does, an enormous capacity for mass storage and retrieval of earth science data.

Mr. North concluded by stating that, due to these emerging technologies and other (economic) factors, libraries may well be facing their greatest challenge of all. To service these new products it is inevitable that tomorrow's map information center and earth science library will be equipped with banks of video monitors and computer terminals.

"Influence des nouveaux types de documents cartographiques sur la politique d'acquisition d'une cartothèque nationale" was the subject of the third paper, presented by Mme. Edwige Archier, Conservateur, Departement des cartes et plans, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris. Mme. Archier began by reviewing the progress realized thus far in developing and coordinating a comprehensive national policy for the acquisition of cartographic and related materials in France. As an example, due to the enormous volume of printed cartographic material, it has been determined that the Bibliothèque nationale will retain only those sheets of the national cadastral survey pertaining to Paris and its immediate vicinity.

Mme. Archier went on to note that the Institut geographique national now maintains the national collections of aerial photographs and imagery obtained from the French SPOT satellite (Satellite Probatoire pour l'observation de la Terre). Through these and other measures it is anticipated that an equitable division of responsibility for acquisition and control of cartographic materials and data can be achieved.

Mme. Archier closed by briefly reporting on the progress of several other cooperative ventures on-going within the French map library community, including the preparation of a national union catalogue of topographic maps, the publication of a directory of map libraries, and the establishment of a special Commission for Documentation in the French National Cartographic Committee which provides a forum for discussion of issues of mutual concern between the national cartographic agencies and map curators and librarians.

The final speaker, Dr. Franz Wawrik, Deputy Head, Map Collection, National Library of Austria, presented a paper entitled "History and Current Status of the Globe Museum of the Austrian National Library." Beginning with a brief history of globe making and collecting, accompanied by slides, Dr. Wawrik went on to relate the truly remarkable contributions made by Robert Haardt, a Viennese engineer and globe designer who, more than any other individual, was responsible for the systematic development and organization of the Globe Museum, now part of the Austrian National Library. It was Haardt who initiated the founding of the Coronelli Weltbund der Globesfreunde, known today as the International Society for the Study of Globes and Instruments and who made Vienna the international center for globe research.

Dr. Wawrik pointed out that the Globe Museum is unique in that practically all of the nearly 150 objects are on permament display. The globes are arranged in chronological order thus providing researchers the opportunity of observing the evolution of globe design and manufacture through the centuries. Dr. Wawrik noted that a great deal of research and effort has been directed recently to the repair and restoration of globes damaged during the Second World War. In closing, Dr. Wawrik mentioned that a project to fully catalogue and document all the globes in the collection is nearing completion and that the Globe Museum shortly will occupy new quarters which will permit more effective display of these priceless object.

The Section's Standing Committee met twice during the conference. On Saturday, August 20, the committee discussed reports of progress prepared by the chairpersons of the various Section working groups. In addition, members reviewed and assessed the Section's current financial position, began preparations for the Nairobi professional program, and held elections. Both incumbent officers, Hugo Stibbe, Public Archives of Canada, and David Carrington, Library of Congress, were re-elected, respectively, for the position of Section chairman and secretary for the 1983-85 biennium. Helen Wallis, British Library, was reappointed for another two-year term as Section Financial Officer.

At the second meeting of the Standing Committee, held Friday, August 26, members adopted "Geography and Map Library Information Systems and Services," with emphasis on national development as the theme upon which the Section's professional activities will be based for the 1984 conference in Nairobi, Kenya.

Ad hoc meetings of three Section working groups were scheduled during the week. The Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management Working Group met to comment on proposals of procedure and objectives as set out by Group Chairman H. Gunzel (FRG), review a draft questionnaire, and establish a time frame for completion of a manual which, when published, will contain recommendations and guidelines for map library equipment and space requirements.

Members of the ICA-IFLA Interassociational Working Group, led by Group Chairman H. Wallis (U.K.), first revised the agenda for the upcoming Paris Working Group meeting (November 1983) and then reviewed the status of the several collaborative projects sanctioned by the two associations. One result of the meeting of those working on the Manual for Practical Map Curatorship was the addition of a new section on micro and digital cartography to the prospectus. Other discussions focussed on text preparation, areas of responsibility, and publication make-up and lay-out.

On Tuesday, August 23, Section members, guests, and accompanying persons enjoyed a full day of visits and tours to local mapping agencies and libraries. At the Bayerisches Landesvermessungsamt (Bavarian State Survey Office), Dr. Ziegler, President, outlined the history of official surveying activities in the state of Bavaria. This was followed by a tour of the modern printing facilities and the collections of priceless original lithographic stones and copper plates which were used in the production of early topographic surveys. The tour of the central Bavarian State Archives included the opportunity to view part of the unique collection of some 400 charters and 20,000 manuscript maps. Dr. Liess, Department Director, pointed out that the Archive has material dating back to the 8th century.

The day's activities concluded with a visit to the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. At the Library's Institute for Book and Manuscript Restoration, participants observed staff conservationists as they demonstrated the latest techniques of paper cleaning and mending, leather tinting, and binding and leaf casting.

A welcome break for refreshments followed, thoughtfully provided by the staff of the map library. Then Dr. Wolff, Curator of the library's map collection, guided members and guests on a special tour of the maps, atlases, and globes on display as part of the exhibition marking the 425th anniversary of the founding of the library.

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HIGHWAY MAP OF CANADA

Mr. Dave Jago of Tourism Canada reports that a limited number of copies of the 1982 version of the Canada Highway Map are still available. Individual copies may be requested from him at the following address: Tourism Canada, Travel Information Service, 235 Queen St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H6. His office has plans to update this map in the near future.

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MINUTES OF LC "G" MEETING

The Conference on the Proposed Revision of the Library of Congress Class "G" Schedule for Maps and Atlases of Canada was held in Ottawa, February 23-25, 1983. The minutes of this meeting are available upon request from Hugo Stibbe, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
18TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

19-22 June 1984
Fredericton, New Brunswick

The 18th Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries will be held on the campus of the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton from June 19 through 22, co-sponsored by the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick and the University of New Brunswick. 1984 marks the bicentennial of the creation of the Province of New Brunswick.

Accommodation and Meals

The Lady Beaverbrook Residence, in close proximity to the Provincial Archives, has been reserved for conference delegates. Rates are $16.50/single and $12.10/double, tax included. Reservations will be handled through the Conference Committee. A block of rooms has also been reserved at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel in downtown Fredericton, a pleasant fifteen minute walk from campus for those who prefer hotel accommodation.

A dining hall is located in the residence, and a meal package for delegates will be available for approximately $45.00. The Student Union Building Cafeteria will also be open during the conference, with limited hours.

Alternate Accommodation

The Lord Beaverbrook is Fredericton's hotel. Keddy's Motor Inn, the Fredericton Motor Inn, and the Wandlyn Inn are other possibilities.

For campers, we recommend Mactaquac Provincial Park located on Route 105, twenty kilometres from Fredericton. There is a golf course in the park grounds.

Sessions

All conference sessions will be held in MacLaggan Hall, close to both the Archives and the Lady Beaverbrook Residence.

Registration

Registration will take place in the lobby of the Lady Beaverbrook Residence; pre-registration forms will be mailed in March.

Special Events

The conference will be "kicked-off" on Tuesday, June 19, with the official opening of a cartographic exhibition, jointly prepared by the Provincial Archives and the New Brunswick Museum. On Wednesday, June 20, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor G.F.G. Stanley, will host a reception at Government House. On Thursday, June 21, an excursion to God's Country (i.e. the Miramichi River Valley) will follow the morning sessions--this will include a visit to the Central New Brunswick Woodsmens' Museum in Boiestown and the Annual Banquet at the Miramichi Salmon Museum in Doaktown. An evening of "fine dining" in Fredericton will be offered on Friday evening, June 22.

Transportation

Fredericton is accessible by Air Canada, Eastern Provincial Airways, Via Rail, SMT Eastern (bus), and the Trans Canada Highway (Route 2).

The airport bus to the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel costs $4.00; taxis from the airport are $12.00. A.C.M.L. plans to meet flights on the 18th and 19th.

Fredericton Transit serves the campus but the schedule is infrequent. Fares are 75 cents. If you plan to use the bus, ask for a schedule at registration.

Taxis use a zone system and pick up other passengers as they go. If you use them, do not expect to be taken directly to your destination. No tipping.

Parking on campus is free. When you register, ask for a permit.

Local Attractions

Beaverbrook Art Gallery
York-Sunbury Museum
New Brunswick Legislative Assembly Building
Loyalist Burying Ground
Self-guided walking tour

Regional Attractions

Saint John--port city with a new shopping core, Market Square
Saint Andrews--resort village on the coast
Kings Landing--historical village
Fundy National Park
Kouchibouguac National Park

Conference Program

Tuesday, 19 June

9:00 a.m. Board of Directors meeting

2:00 p.m. UTLAS Users Group for Cartographic Materials

8:00 p.m. Exhibition opening and reception, Provincial Archives of New New Brunswick

Wednesday, 20 June

9:00 a.m. Opening Ceremonies: President, A.C.M.L.
President, U.N.B.
Mayor of Fredericton
Provincial Archivist

9:30 a.m. War/Boundary Problems (Bill MacKinnon, chairman)

Gulf of Maine Boundary Question: Susan Nichols, U.N.B. Dept. of Surveying Engineering

10:15 a.m. Coffee break

10:30 a.m. War/Boundary Problems (Betty Kidd, chairman)

New Brunswick/Maine Boundary: Ralph Ehrenberg, U.S. Library of Congress

12 noon Lunch, hosted by U.N.B.

2:00 p.m. Flood Mapping (Brenton MacLeod, chairman-tentative)

Saint John River Flood Mapping: Franklin Cardy, N.B. Dept. of the Environment, Water Resources Branch

2:30 p.m. Pest Infestation (Brenton MacLeod, chairman-tentative)

Spruce Budworm Protection Program Mapping: David MacFarlane, N.B. Dept. of Natural Resources, Forest Management Branch

3:00 p.m. Coffee break

3:15 p.m. Keynote Speaker (Edward Dahl, chairman)

Maps of the East Coast of Canada: Helen Wallis, British Library

8:00 p.m. Reception: Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick

Thursday, 21 June

9:00 a.m. Earthquakes (Ken Burke, chairman)

Seismic Mapping: John Hodgson, Consultant, Earthquake Seismology

9:30 a.m. Coffee break

9:45 a.m. Annual Business Meeting

12 noon Bus leaves for the Miramichi

6:00 p.m. Banquet: Salmon Museum, Doaktown

Friday, 22 June

9:00 a.m. Reports Session (Kate Donkin, chairman-tentative)
National Map Collection, Betty Kidd, Director
Canada Dept. of the Environment, Wendy Simpson-Lewis
Canada Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources

9:45 a.m. Disaster Planning (E. Hamilton, chairman)

Disaster Contingency Planning: Gilles Langelier, National Map Collection

10:45 a.m. Tour: U.N.B. Dept. of Surveying Engineering

12 noon Lunch, sponsored by the Province of New Brunswick

2:00 p.m. Maritime Mapping (John McLaughlin, chairman)
Maritime Resource Management Service, Brad Fay
Land Registration and Information Service, Laurence Simpson
U.N.B. Dept. of Surveying Engineering, Angus Hamilton

3:00 p.m. Coffee break

3:15 p.m. Poster Session

6:00 p.m. Fine dining/Local entertainment

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A.C.M.L. 1984 ANNUAL CONFERENCE--POSTER SESSION

A session is being planned for the 1984 A.C.M.L. Conference to encourage delegates to let others know about current projects or about on-going programmes in their collections that would be of interest to other map curators. Individuals are invited to submit their names and topics for this poster session as soon as possible.

The presentations should not exceed fifteen minutes, although special requests for more time will be considered. The Planning Committee cannot guarantee that every proposal will be given time but will endeavour to ensure that equal consideration is given to every proposal submitted by that date.

Please send your name and proposed topic to the Planning Committee at the following address:

A.C.M.L. Conference 1984
c/o Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5L4

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A.C.M.L. BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1983/84

On pages iii and iv of Bulletin 48 (September 1983) this list of the Board of Directors was only partially reproduced; the names of the treasurer, secretary, and past president were omitted accidentally. Here follows the complete set of names.

President: William R. MacKinnon
Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
(506) 453-2637

1st Vice President: Ronald Whistance-Smith
University of Alberta, Map Library

Home address: 14520-84th Ave.,
Edmonton, Alberta
T5R 3X2
(403) 432-4760

2nd Vice President: Timothy Ross
Provincial Archives of Manitoba
200 Vaughan St.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8
(204) 944-3971

Treasurer: Velma Parker
National Map Collection
395 Wellington St.,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3
(613) 995-9481

Secretary: Karen Young
University of Ottawa
Map Library, Morisset Library
65 Hastey St.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 9A5
(613) 231-6830

Past President: Thomas L. Nagy
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3
(613) 995-1077

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MAP SOURCES DIRECTORY--3RD REVISION

The 3rd set of revised sections for the Map Sources Directory (compiled by Janet Allin and originally published by the Office of Library Coordination, Council of Ontario Universities in 1978) is now available and includes updated listings for the following sections: 1, 9, 17 and index, plus two new sections added to the directory--no. 21 (Automobile, Motorist, and Touring Associations) and no. 22 (Orienteering Associations).

The 2nd revision, consisting of sections 11, 14, 15, and 18 (issued in January 1982) is still available and can be purchased along with the 3rd revision.

A few copies of those sections in Revision 1 (dated October 1980) which have not since been revised (i.e. sections 2, 4, 5, 12) are still available.

The Map Sources Directory, originally published in 1978, has been reprinted several times. All revisions noted above are included in the directory now being sold. The directory currently contains approximately 1,600 addresses. Sections in the directory are listed below with the latest revision date in brackets.

International Sources
1. Commercial map suppliers (10/83)
2. International organizations (10/80)
3. Embassies, high commisions (78)
4. Government agencies (excluding Canada and U.S.) (10/80)
5. National tourist and information bureaux (10/80)
6. Tourist services (78)
7. Municipal departments (78)

Canadian Sources
8. Federal government departments, agencies (78)
9. Provincial government departments, universities (10/83)
10. Provincial travel bureaux (78)
11. Municipal departments (1/82)
12. Ontario conservation authorities (10/82)
13. Ontario hiking trail associations (78)

U.S. Sources
14. Federal government departments, agencies (1/82)
15. State government departments, universities (1/82)
16. State travel bureaux (78)
17. Municipal organizations (10/83)

Miscellaneous
18. Journals of interest to map librarians (1/82)
19. Canadian university map libraries (78)
20. Canadian university campus plans (78)
21. Automobile, motorist, and touring associations (10/83)
22. Orienteering associations (10/83)
23. Index (10/83)

The original directory and revised sections have all been published in loose-leaf format to fit into a 3-ring binder, allowing for future page changes as sections are updated.

The price of the directory is as follows.

	Canada	U.S.A.	Overseas	
			Air	Surface
Map Sources Directory (incl. 3 revisions)	$11.50*	$13.50*	-	$15.50
3rd Revision	5.50	6.00	10.00	8.50
2nd and 3rd Revision (combined)	7.00	7.50	11.00	9.50
1st Revision	2.00	2.25	3.00	-

Prices are in Canadian dollars. Asterisked items are mailed at parcel post rates. Send orders to: Map Library
Room 115 Scott Library
York University
4700 Keele Street
Downsview, Ontario, Canada
M3J 2R2

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CHERYL A. DESJARDINE, MLS

U.W.O. MAP LIBRARY ATLAS COLLECTION

Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario
Geographical Papers, Publication No. 51, 1983.
ISSN 0706-487X ISBN 0-7714-0462-X

i-xi, 160 pp., hard-cover three-ring binder.
$10, including postage.

This publication presents the latest atlas holdings of the University of Western Ontario Map Library (1400 titles, 1600 volumes). An individual entry is represented by basically the same information components as those used by the Union List of Atlases in Ontario Universities (Council of Ontario Universities, 1976): title; author; publisher; place of publication; date of publication; edition; number of volumes. The most important new feature is that the listing is computerized (CYBER-170/835, and the DEC10, using DFL and RUNOFF). Since the previous editions of this list were widely used as check-lists and acquisitions aids, this latest edition was printed in the Geographical Papers series and is made available at cost to all interested map librarians.

Orders are to be sent to: Map Library
Department of Geography
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada
N6A 5C2

CARTES HISTORIQUES

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES

HISTORICAL MAPS
CANADA
CARTES HISTORIQUES

51 - 100

1982

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries has published 100 reproductions of historical maps of Canada. Individual copies may be obtained by writing to the ACML Publications Officer at the Business Address indicated on the inside of the front cover.

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 -

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE (ACML)
c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

HISTORICAL MAPS