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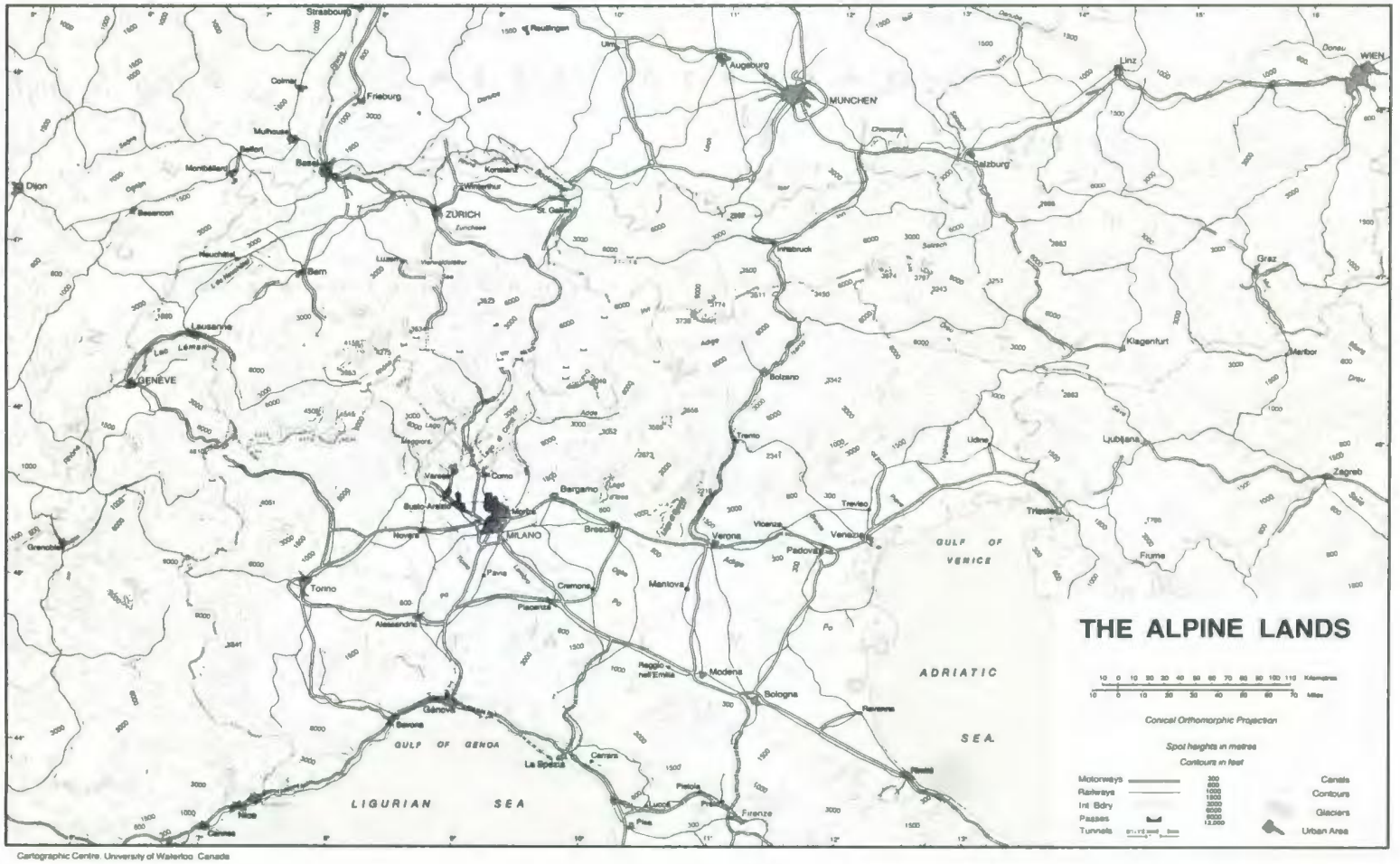
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES



NUMBER 50/MARCH 1984 – NUMERO 50/MARS 1984

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
1st Vice President	Ronald Whistance-Smith	University of Alberta
2nd Vice President	Timothy Ross	Provincial Archives of Manitoba
Past-President	Thomas L. Nagy	Public Archives of Canada
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A.C.M.L. MAILING ADDRESS

Association of Canadian Map Libraries
c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Canada K1A ON3

(Office address: 395 Wellington St., Ottawa)

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

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

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

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:

Président	William R. MacKinnon	Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
1er Vice-président	Ronald Whistance-Smith	University of Alberta
2e Vice-président	Timothy Ross	Provincial Archives of Manitoba
Président sortant	Thomas L. Nagy	Archives publiques du Canada
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A.C.M.L. ADRESSE D'AFFAIRES

Association des cartothèques canadiennes
a/s Collection nationale de cartes et plans
Archives publiques du Canada
Ottawa, Canada K1A ON3

(395, rue Wellington, Ottawa)

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

A.C.M.L. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Association of Canada Map Libraries are as follows:

1. To promote interest and knowledge of its members;
2. To further the professional knowledge of its members;
3. To encourage high standards in every phase of the organization, administration and development of map libraries by:
   a) providing for discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings and /or publications;
   b) exchanging information on experiences, ideas and methods;
   c) establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.

COVER

The Alpine Lands. Prepared by the Cartographic Centre, Faculty of Environmental Studies, University of Waterloo, 1984. Original size and scale: 17 x 26 cm; 1:3,437,500.

This map will be available in late 1984 as part of the Centre's Outline Map Series, "A" series (8 1/2 x 11"), in two colours (black and blue). Send inquiries to: Faculty of Environmental Studies, Cartographic Centre, Room 165, ES2, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1.

CONTENTS / MATIERES

BULLETIN STAFF/COLLABORATEURS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

With thanks to Joan Winearls and the University of Toronto Map Library, the A.C.M.L. Board of Directors held a two day meeting in late February, all members of the executive being present.

An item of major concern was the resignation of Serge Sauer as Chairman of the Historical Maps Committee, after many years of effort on behalf of the Association. The resignation was accepted with regret and the search for a new chairperson is underway. In the interim, Ed Dahl, who has been active in the work of the committee, has agreed to oversee the printing of those facsimile maps already scheduled for publication in the spring of 1984.

With respect to other publications, a delay in the printing of the second edition of the Guide for Small Map Collections, which has become an A.C.M.L. "best seller," will defer distribution until late spring. As well, revisions to the Directory of Canadian Map Collections are expected by late spring or early summer. The manuscript for the Sauer-Nicholson project Essays on Cartology is currently nearing completion.

As an insert in the December Bulletin, members received a new brochure outlining the Association's publications. This issue contains a copy of our Letters Patent, which highlight the "objects of the Corporation." In the future, these aims and objectives of the Association will appear regularly on the verso cover of the Bulletin. Also appearing in this Bulletin for the information of members is a list of active A.C.M.L. committees, with names of chairpersons and committee members.

The Board has again been investigating the possibility of obtaining funding for the Association through the Social Science and Humanities Research Council (S.S.H.R.C.). Preliminary negotiations have been positive and a grant application for 1985 is being prepared.

Reports were received from the reactivated Awards Committee with proposed guidelines for a "Certificate of Service" and a "Publications Award." A final report of the committee will be available at the June meeting.

Reports were also received from both the 1984 and 1985 Conference Committees. Dates have been confirmed for the 19th Annual Conference at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, 16-20 June 1985. Tim Ross and Hugh Larimer will be coordinating the meetings, which have been scheduled to follow the SLA Conference. A preliminary program will be distributed in Fredericton. The various committee reports printed in this Bulletin will be discussed at the Annual Business meeting there; members are also reminded that the afternoon of June 19 has been set aside for pre-conference committee meetings.

Once again, a special "merci" to Mireille Boudreau for translation of this report.

Bill MacKinnon
A.C.M.L. President

NEW SEISMIC ZONING MAPS FOR CANADA

P. W. Basham
Head, Seismicity, Seismic Hazards
and Applications Section
Earth Physics Branch, EMR
Ottawa, Ontario

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

Third World areas are regularly devastated by earthquakes, and during these calamities poorly designed houses add to the death tolls. Closer to home, in North American cities, severe earthquakes sometimes wreak death and destruction. For instance, when San Fernando, California, suffered an earthquake 12 years ago, 64 people were killed and one billion dollars lost in property damage.

To help prevent some of this damage by designing earthquake-resistant buildings, engineers and architects need an estimate of the seismic shaking a building is likely to experience during its lifetime. Then they can create appropriate designs and construct buildings with safeguards to prevent major loss of life. Seismic zoning maps provide the information needed for this task.

The seismic zoning map (Figure 1) in the 1970 edition of Canada's National Building Code was the first to present probability estimates of seismic ground motion for the whole of Canada. This map provided the basic reference for both earthquake risk and criteria for earthquake-resistant design that is used in the current 1980 edition of the code.

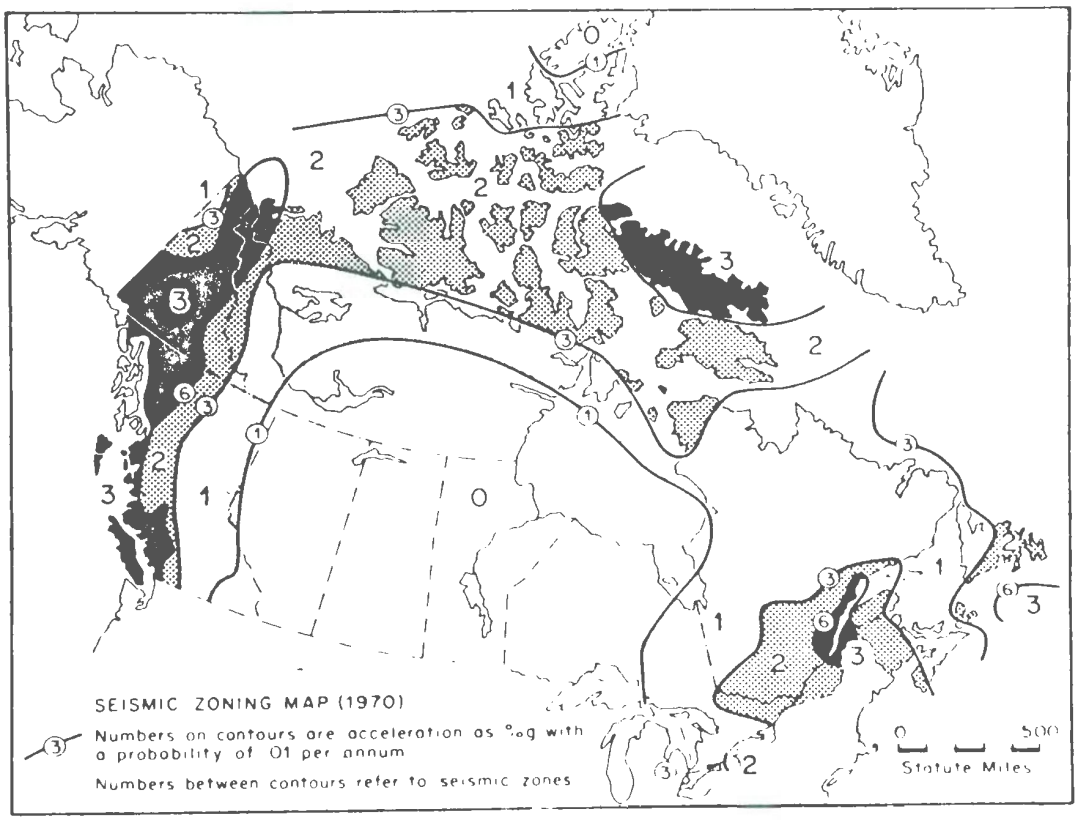


Figure 1 : Seismic zoning map (1970).

Over the past two years, however, EMR seismologists have incorporated new information into two new seismic zoning maps (Figures 2a and 2b). These maps present a refined estimate of seismic risk, developed from research on Canadian earthquakes and the characteristics of strong seismic ground motion compiled since the 1970 zoning map was prepared. There are a number of important differences between these two new seismic zoning maps and the 1970 map. The new maps display two strong seismic ground motion parameters, peak horizontal acceleration (Figure 2a) and peak horizontal velocity (Figure 2b) whereas the 1970 map gave only acceleration values.

These two elements give independent seismic design references, because acceleration and velocity affect different types of buildings. Earthquakes transmit waves which are felt as vibrations. These ground motion vibrations were separated on the maps into two dominant ranges, near 5 Hertz, or cycles per second, for acceleration, and 1 Hertz for velocity. When strong ground vibrations reach a frequency of 1 Hertz, large structures such as highrise buildings begin to resonate and are damaged, whereas a frequency near 5 Hertz damages small or rigid structures. Knowing the seismic ground motion to expect at different frequencies, as well as its probability for a building site, provides designers with the information they need to create earthquake-proof buildings.

The seismic zoning maps are based on estimates derived from Canada's relatively short documentated history of earthquakes and express a probability that a larger-than-estimated ground motion will occur within a given time period. For the new maps, there is a 10 percent chance that seismic ground motion greater than the value assigned to its zone will occur over a 50 year period, whereas the 1970 map involves a 40 percent probability. The lower probability is more finely tuned to the design criteria in the building code provisions, although the seismic forces that buildings must be able to withstand do not vary greatly from the 1970 map. The new maps, with seven seismic zones, provide more detailed zoning in moderate risk areas of the country.

The Canadian National Committee on Earthquake Engineering has recommended that the new seismic zoning maps, along with associated changes in seismic design provisions, be incorporated in the building code by 1985. The National Building Code has always included provisions for earthquake-resistant design and construction of buildings. The seismic provisions of the code's first edition in 1941 were based on the United States building code, which was derived from California earthquake experience. EMR and National Research Council officials met the need for specifically Canadian earthquake information by preparing our first seismic zoning map for the 1953 edition of the building code. The criteria for earthquake-resistant structures developed from this map allowed for variations in earthquake severity in different geographical areas of Canada.

Builders naturally expect the National Building Code design standards to remain constant for at least a decade, and they do. But as estimates of earthquake risk are modified and engineering techniques for earthquake-resistant design improved, the building code's seismic provisions need to be updated. Since 1970, seismic risk research has accelerated in many countries. For example, in the United States, the 1971 San Fernando earthquake provided seismic data close to the epicentre of a destructive earthquake which, combined with data from more recent

earthquakes, helped researchers to develop predictions of strong ground shaking as a function of distance from earthquakes of different magnitudes.

In the past 15 years, EMR's seismograph networks, which were set up during the 1960s and 1970s, have delineated seismic distribution quite clearly, detecting and locating all Canadian earthquakes of magnitude 3.5 or greater. In urban and industrial areas of western and eastern Canada, closely spaced seismograph stations give continuous monitoring of much smaller earthquakes--helping us understand the distribution, rates and characteristics of our earthquakes. Tectonic research has also helped to define the extent of the active zones.

All this information has been incorporated into the new seismic zoning maps. There have been four main elements to this research. First, we developed a model of expected earthquakes in Canada and in adjacent active areas. This model contains 32 earthquake source zones, each with specific geographic limits and rates of expected earthquakes of varying magnitude. Second, we developed mathematical relationships that predict seismic ground motion as a function of the magnitude and distance from the earthquakes. The distance that seismic ground motion can travel varies in different geological settings. For instance, the Western Cordillera absorbs shock waves quickly whereas the Canadian Shield resonates for much greater distances from the epicentre of earthquakes of equal magnitude. Relationships for seismic ground motion were, therefore, developed separately for two regions.

Third, we chose an analytical technique based on the first two steps to estimate the probability that a particular site could experience a certain level of ground motion within a specified time period, such as a building's lifetime. The calculations were made for a grid of sites throughout the country and the results were contoured to produce the seismic zoning maps. And finally, the Canadian National Committee on Earthquake Engineering developed criteria to translate the seismic ground motion displayed on the zoning maps into forces that buildings must be designed to withstand.

There are important limitations to the new zoning maps. First, a structure built in Zone 6--the region of highest risk, including parts of the St. Lawrence River, Baffin Bay and the north-central Yukon, as well as the continental slope off Newfoundland and most of the west coast--is expecting during its lifetime to be near a large earthquake. Therefore, depending on the nature of the structure, we may need specific investigations to determine the potential for, and the effects of, a significant nearby earthquake.

Second, while the engineering and design criteria derived from these maps are adequate for homes and office buildings, other structures may need more detailed seismological investigations. Nuclear power plants, radioactive waste repositories, pipelines, offshore petroleum exploration and production facilities, liquefied natural gas storage facilities, high dams and certain military installations are all critical structures which require a more comprehensive assessment of earthquake risk than that used to draw up zoning maps. Regulators usually impose more severe design requirements on high risk facilties, since earthquake damage would mean great loss of life as well as environmental, economic and strategic losses. The zoning maps provide information for preliminary design

considerations of critical structures as well as for comparisons of the relative severity of earthquake effects from one region to another. But the maps do not provide the detailed description needed to protect such structures from the effects of a low-probability but severe earthquake. Special standards for two critical facilities have been set up by the Canadian Standards Association to describe detailed requirements for seismic qualification of CANDU nuclear power plants and for the production, storage and handling of liquefied natural gas.

We should not be deceived into believing that we now have the perfect protection against earthquakes in Canada. What we now have are the current best estimates of earthquake risks and effects for building code purposes. However given the nature of earthquakes, it is not possible to define their future size, location and effects accurately. We are continuing research on all aspects of the subject and will make improvements gradually as we gain more knowledge.

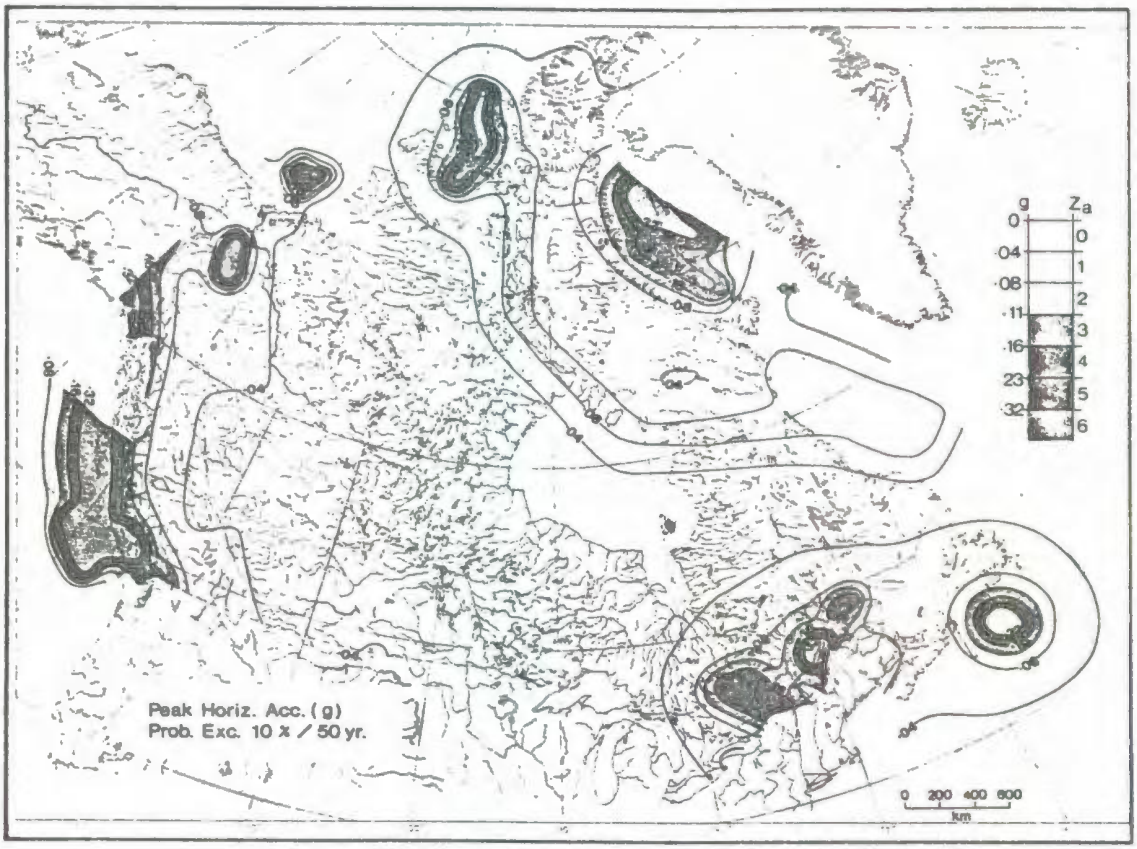


Figure 2a : New seismic zoning map--peak horizontal acceleration. Small or rigid structures are affected near 5 Hertz.

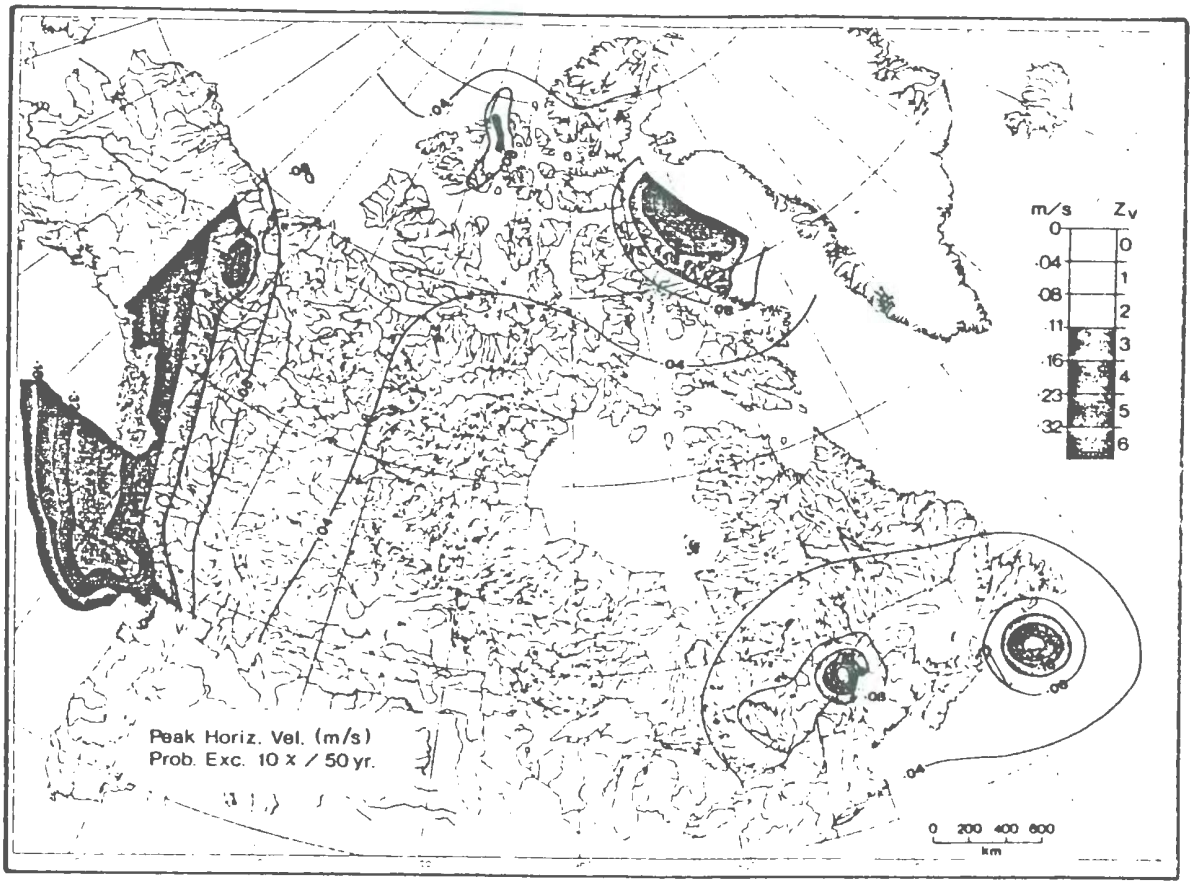


Figure 2b : New seismic zoning map--peak horizontal velocity. Large structures such as highrises are affected near 1 Hertz.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE

The orientation flyer reproduced on the following two pages was prepared by the staff of the University of British Columbia Library, Map Division, in July 1983.

The Bulletin will highlight the literature of a different institution in each future issue, 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.

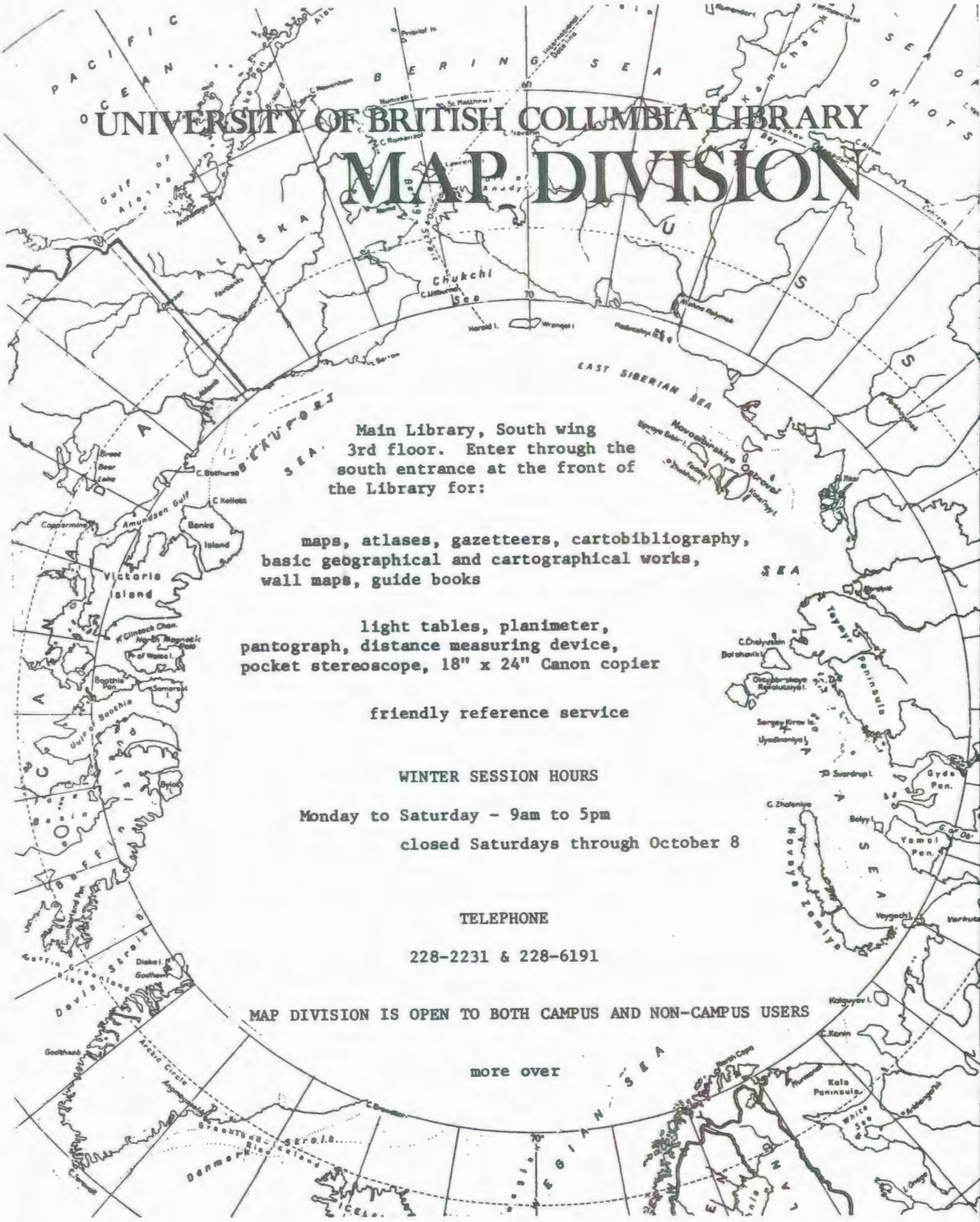
The following institutions have been featured in previous issues of the Bulletin:

Université Laval (No. 46)
Brock University (No. 47)
Guelph University (No. 49)

The editor would appreciate receiving copies of flyers and brochures from other map libraries and archives. These may be sent to R. Pinnell, Editor, A.C.M.L. Bulletin, University Map and Design Library, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY

MAP DIVISION



Main Library, South wing
3rd floor. Enter through the
south entrance at the front of
the Library for:

maps, atlases, gazetteers, cartobibliography,
basic geographical and cartographical works,
wall maps, guide books

light tables, planimeter,
pantograph, distance measuring device,
pocket stereoscope, 18" x 24" Canon copier

friendly reference service

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Monday to Saturday - 9am to 5pm

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MAP DIVISION IS OPEN TO BOTH CAMPUS AND NON-CAMPUS USERS

more over

The Map Division has 126,000 modern maps (mostly post 1900), 3,400 atlases, and a reference collection of 4,000 gazetteers, guide books, cartobibliographies, and basic geographical and cartographical works. Maps, atlases, and reference books are generally for use in the library. Specially backed wall maps may be borrowed, however, for use in seminars or for teaching on campus, and exceptions are made occasionally for other maps, provided they are not among those which are heavily used. There is also a newspaper clipping file of current events, geographical and cartographical changes and developments, and a file of tourist literature. We also collect early Baedecker Guide Books and have an Ogg collection of British town guides from the 1960's and 1970's.

For historical maps, see Special Collections Division.

CATALOGUES

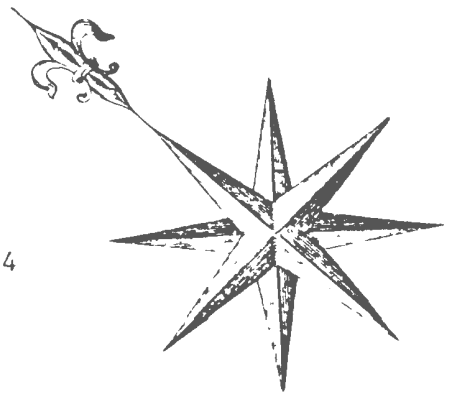
The maps in the collection are listed in two separate catalogues located in the Map Division. One file is arranged by geographical name; the other is a subject file. Subject cards referring the user to the Map Division are filed in the Main Catalogue. Atlases and other books are listed in the Main Library catalogues, although the Map Division has a catalogue for them as well.

MAP COLLECTIONS

The collection is divided into three sections: hydrographic charts, topographic series, and thematic maps. UBC is a depository for Canadian *hydrographic* charts and has most current charts of the U.S. Pacific and Alaska coast, plus a growing collection of charts of other parts of the world under the Defense Mapping Agency depository scheme. *Topographic* maps at many scales include complete depository coverage for Canada, most of the western United States (again on deposit), Australia (on deposit), the 1:1,000,000 International Map of the World, and many map series for Latin America, the Pacific, Europe, Australia, Africa, and Asia. Because of UBC's interest in the Pacific area, we have attempted to cover this as thoroughly as availability and funds allow. *Thematic* maps on many subjects include depository copies of Canadian Geological Survey maps and of U.S. Geological Survey maps from 1967 on. An attempt is made to collect all maps published for British Columbia, with particular attention to the Greater Vancouver area, and as many as possible published maps of Canada as a whole. Types of maps include road maps, maps of urban areas, land use, ethnic groups, soils, minerals, etc. It is impossible to list all areas and subjects included in the collection.

REFERENCE SERVICE

If you need help with maps, please don't hesitate to ask for it at the information desk in the Map Division. The staff are trained to help people find maps and atlases, and will gladly show you how to use the catalogues and the map indexes and give assistance in interpreting maps if necessary. There are also reference books available on map interpretation and gazetteers to help locate places, as well as guide books, bibliographies, and dictionaries of map terms. Please ask and we will show you.



OTHER SERVICES AND SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

A study area with large tables is provided on the Mezzanine floor and there are two light tables, a planimeter, a pantograph, a distance measuring device and a pocket stereoscope available for use. A staff-operated Canon copier for making photocopies up to 18 x 24 inches is also located in the Map Division.

Revised 7/83

GEODESY FOR MAP LIBRARIANS, PART III
THE MERCATOR PROJECTION

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

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

This series of articles is designed to encourage the use of pocket calculators and office computers by the staff of map libraries in the working out of (relatively) simple map calculations. An investigation of the inner workings of the Mercator projection provides a good exercise in the use of the calculator, particularly the logarithmic facilities of the instrument. To borrow a line from a popular afternoon television show, we could say that "This program is brought to you by the $\log_{10}$ and ln x buttons and the letter e."

Mercator (Gerhard Kremer the Merchant, 1512-94) designed his famous projection to faciliate navigation on long ocean voyages. What he searched for was a map projection on which a straight line drawn from the starting position of a ship to its destination would provide the ship's navigator with a uniform compass heading for the whole voyage. Before the publication of Mercator's projection, a navigator could obtain the starting bearing of his great-circle course (shortest route) by consulting a globe, but to follow such a course the ship's heading had to be changed with a change in longitude (unless one was steering due east, west, south, or north). In Mercator's day there was no way of reading longitude at sea, so after a few weeks at sea a ship's course was often nothing more than an approximate heading in the general direction of the destination. Mercator knew that a course of constant heading (called a rhumb line or loxodrome) was not the shortest route, but he also knew that the ease of holding a constant compass heading would more than compensate for the slightly longer track, especially when the propulsive energy (the wind) was free.

Unfortunately Mercator did not leave us a memoir stating exactly how he went about designing the projection, but it is not difficult to make a shrewd guess regarding his line of reasoning. Obviously, if the course line is to provide a constant heading it must cut all meridians at the same angle; and if the course line is to be straight, the meridians must be parallel straight lines at right angles to the equator. Hence the projection must be cylindrical with the cylinder tangent to the sphere (and later the spheroid) at the equator. The real problem lies in the spacing of the parallels of latitude.

Some historians of cartography believe that Mercator gathered data from the more experienced ocean navigators of his day, who had made successful trans-Atlantic voyages on more-or-less intuitive constant compass headings. With this information Mercator may have adjusted his parallels to fit the land-falls achieved by these seamen. A more ingenious solution, suggested by Professor A.R. Grime in his booklet on map projections, is given at the end of this article.

One thing that is certain is that Mercator did not develop the rigorous mathematical solution for the spacing of parallels that is used today. Such a solution was first devised by the English mathematician, Edward Wright, who, during his work with Napier's logarithms, noticed that the measurements between Mercator's parallels resembled a logarithmic growth as the latitudes increased. The actual relationship between latitude and parallel spacing is, as will be seen, rather complicated. The final proof by calculus was not achieved until the 18th century. Nevertheless, Wright in his 1599 publication Certaine Errors in Navigation provided a correct method for constructing the projection.

It is more convenient for us to use the formula developed by calculus than to go back to Wright's method, and therefore the formula we will use is:

$$D = R \log_e \tan (45° + \frac{\phi}{2})$$

or its alternative form:

$$D = \frac{R}{2} \log_e \left(\frac{1 + \sin \phi}{1 - \sin \phi}\right)$$

where D is the distance of the parallel in question from the equator
R is the radius of the earth at the equator
$\log_e$ is the natural logarithm of the expression following it
ϕ is the latitude of the parallel in question

The proof of this equation requires some calculus, and as this may not be of interest to some of the readers of this article, it has not been included here. Should anyone want this proof, it may be obtained by writing to the editor of the Bulletin. The use of the pocket calculator in the working of the formula will be of more general interest and will now be explained.

Natural (base e) and Common (base 10) Logarithms

It will be noted that the formula uses natural logarithms (i.e. logarithms to the base e). This was the original system of logarithms developed by John Napier and used by Edward Wright. Because most of the so-called scientific pocket calculators have a $\log_e$ button (sometimes marked "ln x") there is no need to go into the derivation of e. If there is no $\log_e$ (ln x) button, you can use the common log button and then divide the answer by 0.434,294,481. This constant is called the modulus of common logarithms. As an interesting exercise in the use of the pocket calculator it can be generated as follows: enter 1, then push the button marked e^x. This produces the numerical value of e which is 2.718281828. Now push the common log button for the modulus 0.434,294,481. Actually, it is easy to remember the value for e, which is "two point seven, eighteen, twenty-eight, eighteen, twenty-eight...

Warm up Exercise

Q 1. Find the $\log_e$ of 25 (Enter 25 and push the $\log_e$ button)
A 1. 3.218875825
Q 2. Find the log of 25 (Enter 25 and push the log button)
A 2. 1.397940009

Q 3. Find the $\log_e$ of 25 without using the $\log_e$ button (Divide log 25 by .4342944819)

A 3. 3.218875825

Q 4. Calculate the radius of the earth at the equator following the rules given in the first article of this series (Number 48, September 1983):

- As there are 60 nautical miles in one degree of longitude at the equator, this gives an equatorial circumference of 60 x 360 = 21,600 nautical miles.
- One nautical mile is 1852m in length, so the circumference is 1852 x 21,600 = 40,003,200m.
- The radius is therefore 40,003,200 / 2π

A 4. 6,366,707m

Construction of a Mercator Graticule

Let us presume that a student comes into the map library and requests help in constructing a map of the world on the Mercator projection. In the "reference interview" (also, I understand, called the "query negotiation") it is determined that he wants a map about one metre wide. It is pointed out to him that the equatorial circumference of the earth is 40,003,200 metres and that an equatorial scale of 1:40 million is what he wants. It is suggested that if he calculates and draws a 20-degree graticule (i.e. parallels and meridians spaced at 20 degrees) he can then sketch in the ocean coastlines, prominent seas and lakes, etc. from data obtained from maps in a world atlas. As he probably wants to put Canada near the centre of his map, he is instructed to draw a horizontal line near the centre of his chart paper, divide it into 18 divisions each 5.55cm long (100 divided by 18) and number the dividing ticks in multiples of 20 starting with 100°W longitude in the centre. Vertical lines (the meridians) are drawn at each of the 19 ticks marked out on the equator. The meridian lines at the extreme east and west sides of the map will both be marked 80°E longitude, and will form the east and west neatlines of the map.

Now you should help the student through one calculation of a parallel distance from the equator. After one such demonstration he should be able to do the rest himself.

Problem: Find the distance in millimetres from the equator to the parallels of 20°, 40°, 60°, and 80° (north and south) on a map at a scale of 1:40 million drawn on the Mercator projection, presuming the earth to be a sphere of radius 6,366,707 metres.

Formula: $D = R \log_e \tan \left(45^\circ + \frac{\phi}{2}\right)$

Scale: The scale length of the radius is 6,366,707 divided by 40,000,000 which equals .159m or 159 millimetres.

Routine: Enter latitude, divide by 2, add 45, press tan, press ln x, then multiply by 159.

Results: Distance in mm from equator: latitude 20° - 56.7mm
40° - 121.3mm
60° - 209.4mm
80° - 387.4mm

In this article, up to this point, the earth has been considered to be a perfect sphere. This is of course not so, and as the Mercator projection is often used for charts at large scale, the flattening of the earth at the poles must be taken into account when calculating the spacing of the parallels. A convenient formula for doing this is as follows:

$$D = a \log_e \tan\left(45° + \frac{\phi}{2}\right) - aE^2 \sin\phi - \frac{aE^4 \sin^3\phi}{3}$$

where a is the major semi-axis of the earth (i.e. the equatorial radius)
b is the minor semi-axis of the earth (i.e. the polar radius)

E is the earth's minor eccentricity equalling $\frac{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}{a}$
ϕ is the latitude of the parallel in question

(It must be pointed out that "E" here has nothing to do with the e used previously, which was the base for natural logarithms and which has a value of 2.718281828. The E of the formula above has a different value for each spheroid.)

To illustrate the working of the above formula, let us consider a second reference interview. This time a student from the Coast Guard School of Navigation arrives at the library seeking help with his homework. His assignment is to prepare a chart of Halifax Harbour at a scale of 1:250,000. The chart must cover the area from latitudes 44° to 45° and longitudes from 63° to 64°. He claims that if he can get help in drawing a 15-minute graticule of this area he can complete the assignment. When asked, he says that his instructor said that the Clarke 1866 spheroid should be used.

Your first action should be to send the student to the spheroidal tables published in the June 1982 issue of the Canadian Surveyor (pages 191-196). There the following constants for the Clarke 1866 will be found:

a = 6,378,206.4
b = 6,356,583.8

From these values the value for E and E^2 can be calculated, which are:

E = 0.082,551,710
E^2 = 0.006,814,785

The student knows that on the Mercator projection meridians and parallels are straight lines at right angles to one another. He also knows that the meridians are spaced at their equatorial distances, so the spacing of meridians is handled first.

The equatorial circumference of the Clarke 1866 spheroid is $2\pi a$. At the scale of 1:250,000 the circumference measures $\frac{2\pi a}{250,000}$ which equals 160.302 metres. Fifteen minutes of longitude are therefore $\frac{160.302}{360 \times 4}$ m amounting to .1113m or 111.3mm.

For the parallel spacing, the student uses the formula to work out the distance in millimetres from the equator to the five parallels needed for his graticule. The calculations are shown on the attached table.

The student leaves the map library convinced that map librarians are indeed helpful people.

Postscript for Purists

The preceding spheroid formula is convenient for working on a pocket calculator. It is not, however, an exact formula. For precise value for D the following formula should be used.

$$D = \frac{a}{2} \log_e \left| \left(\frac{1+\sin\phi}{1-\sin\phi}\right) - E \log_e \left(\frac{1+E\sin\phi}{1-E\sin\phi}\right) \right|$$

For most cartographic application the approximate formula can be used without lowering the standard of the work.

TABLE 1

Calculations for the Spacing of Parallels on a 1:250,000 Chart

Formula: $D = a \log_e \tan (45° + \frac{\phi}{2}) - aE^2 \sin\phi - \frac{aE^4 \sin^3\phi}{3}$

Constants for the calculation:

$$a \text{ (at 1:250,000)} = \frac{6,378,206.4}{250,000} = 25,512.6\text{mm}$$

$E^2 = .006,814$
$E^4 = .0000464$

Latitude	1st term	2nd term	3rd term	Distance	Space
44.0°	21861.8	120.8	0.1	21740.9mm	
					154.6mm
44.25°	22016.9	121.3	0.1	21895.5	
					155.2
44.5°	22172.6	121.8	0.1	22050.7	
					155.8
44.75°	22329.0	122.4	0.1	22206.5	
					156.6
45.0°	22486.1	122.9	0.1	22363.1	

The above tabulation has been left in its expanded form to show the working of the formula. The first term calculates the distance from the equator to the parallel in question on the sphere. The second term reduces this distance to fit the spheroid. The third term makes a final (and minor) adjustment to the spheroidal distance.

APPENDIX 1

The Spacing of Mercator Parallel:

The following is a suggested graphical solution to the spacing of Mercator parallels taken with permission from Map Projections: Map Concepts and Skills, General Series No. 4, by Alexander R. Grime, published by Longview

House, Bath, Ontario.

AB and CD are 2 meridians which converge polewards.

If they are made parallel, as in EB and FD point X is moved to Y, which lies in a different direction from B.

If the line from B to X is extended to Z the original direction is preserved. The parallel IJ is then moved to become KL.

Thus the spacing between the parallel GH and the parallel IJ is increased by becoming the space between GH and KL.

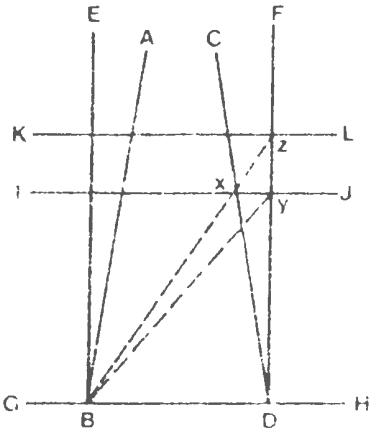


Figure 1 : How Mercator spaced his parallels.

* * *

WAML SPRING MEETING

The Western Association of Map Libraries met at the University of Washington Libraries, April 6 and 7, 1984.

The program consisted of the following papers and panel discussions:

- Intergovernmental Cooperation in the Dissemination of Cartographic Information (panel discussion)
- Trends in Computer Cartography and Digital Mapping (Tom Parker, Simon Fraser University)
- Computer Cartographics Offered by the Academic Computing Center, University of Washington (Larry Gales)
- Computer Cartography: Microcomputer Applications (Paul Gibson, Morgan Fairchild Graphics)
- Recent Developments in Mapping for the Visually Impaired (John Sherman, Geography Department, University of Washington)
- Computer Cartography and Map Production (R. Bradford Harvey, Northwest Cartography)

* * *

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

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

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

NORTH AMERICA - Maps

CANADA

UT Canada, public fish hatcheries / produced by the Geographical Services Directorate, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources; prepared in Association with Fisheries and Oceans Canada. - Scale 1:7,500,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W141°W52°/N83°--N41°). - Ottawa : Geographical Services Directorate, 1983.
(National atlas of Canada. - 5th ed. ; MCR 4024).

UT Canada - coal / produced by the Geographical Services Directorate, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources ; prepared in collaboration with J.A. Aylsworth. - Scale 1:7,500,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W141°--W52°/N83°--N41°). - Ottawa : Geographical Services Directorate, 1982.
(National atlas of Canada. - 5th ed. ; MCR 4053).

OOU [Map of Canada showing the major airports of the country]. - Scale 1:6,705,390. - Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources, [1983].
1 map with separate legend; computer listing of the licensed (and some unlicensed) sites in Canada; amendment notice to Airport Classification System.

Northern Canada

GSC [Economic Geology Series]. - Scales vary. - Yellowknife, NWT, 19- . EGS 1984-4 Geology of the Rankin Inlet Area, District of Keewatin, NWT NTS 55 K/16 and parts of 55 J/13, K/9. - Scale 1:15,600 and 1:63,360, 1983.
1 map in 4 sheets + report.

UT Magnetic chart of the Canadian Arctic, 1980 = Carte magnétique de l'Arctique canadien 1980. - New ed. - Scale 1:7,500,000 (W160°--W10°/N85°--N52°). - Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1980.

Alberta

GSC Designated oil and gas fields and oil sand deposits, main pipelines, refineries and gas processing plants as at 31 December 1982, Alberta, Canada. - Scale ca. 1:2,500,000. - Calgary, [1983].

OOU Geological highway map of Alberta. - Scale [1:1,584,000]. - Calgary : Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, 1981.
$5.00

British Columbia

GSC Energy resources of British Columbia / L. Skoda and M. Balodis. -
MU Scale 1:2,000,000. - Victoria : Dept. of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1983.
$15.00

OOU Map of the gold regions in British Columbia / compiled from
MU sketches and information by his excellency James Douglas ... by
UT Gust. Epner. - Scale [ca. 1:1,400,000]. - [Victoria?] : Historical Map Society of British Columbia, 1981.
1 map : facsim.
(Facsimile/Historical Map Society of British Columbia ; no. 1).

OOU Vegetation of Southwestern Fraser Lowland, 1858-1880 / M.E.A. North, M.W. Dunn and J.M. Teversham. - Scale 1:50,000. - Vancouver : Lands Directorate, Environment Canada, 1979.
In A.C.M.L. Bulletin No. 48, Sept. 1983.

New Brunswick

UT Flood risk map, Sussex area, New Brunswick = Carte du risque d'inondation, Région de Sussex, Nouveau Brunswick / réalisation conjointe du Ministère de l'Environnement du Nouveau Brunswick et Environnement Canada. - Scale 1:25,000. - [Fredericton : N.B.] : Water Resources Branch ; [Ottawa] : Inland Water, 1982.

Ontario

UT Claremont Conservation Area / fieldwork : Ted de St. Croix. - Scale 1:10,000. - Willowdale : Orienteering Ontario, 1982.

UT Kitchener - Waterloo, Kitchener Transit's get around guide. - Scale [ca. 1:20,000]. - [Kitchener] : Kitchener Transit, 1980.

OOU Algonquin Provincial Park canoe routes. - Toronto : Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1983.
$0.93

OOU Industrial minerals of Ontario / D.G. Minnes. - Toronto : Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1983.
$1.00

OOU Regional municipality of Ottawa-Carleton proposed transitway construction 1984-1988. - Ottawa : Transportation Dept., 1983.

OOU
UT West Patricia land use plan. - Scale 1:1,250,000 (W95°--W86°/N55°--N49°45'). - [Toronto] : Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1980?

Quebec

OOU [Limites des régions agricoles du Québec]. Echelle 1:1,000,000. - Québec : Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec, 1983.

OOU Municipalites du Québec. - Echelle 1:500,000. - Québec : Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources, 1983.
2 sheets.

UNITED STATES

MU The Catskill Region / Catskill Center for Conservation and Development. - Scale 1:190,000. - Cornwallville, N.Y. : Hope Farm Press & Bookshop, 1981.
$5.95 U.S.

UT Geothermal gradient map of the conterminous United States / by Andrea Kron and Grant Heiken. - Scale 1:5,000,000 (W125°--W67°/N48°30'--N25°). - Los Alamos, N.M. : University of California, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, 1980.

MU Grand Canyon fron LANDSAT satellite. - Albuquerque, N.M. : University of New Mexico, n.d.
$6.50 U.S.

OOU Map of the conterminous United States showing routes of the principal explorers from 1501 to 1844 whose work had an important bearing on the settlement of the country and the fixing of its successsive boundaries / Frank Bond. - Reston, Va. : U.S. Geological Survey, 1983.

MU Petroleum basin map of the United States. - Scale 1:6,800,000 - Tulsa : Penn Well Publ. Co., 1982.
$20.00

MU Map of Thorium Provinces in the conterminous United States / M. H. Staatz and T.J. Armbrustmacher. - Scale 1:5,000,000. - Denver, Co. : U.S. Geological Survey, 1982.
$6.00 U.S.

MU Trail map and guide to the White Mountain National Forest. - Freeport, ME : DeLorme Pub. Co., n.d.
$3.95 U.S.

Alaska

GSC Oil and gas basins map of Alaska / compiled by Arlen Ehm. - Scale 1:2,500,000. - [Anchorage] : Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, 1983.
(Special report ; 32).

Arizona

UT Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona 1:50,000 / produced by the United States Geological Survey. - Scale 1:50,000 ; Universal Transverse Mercator proj. (W109°55'--W109° 40'/N35°11'--34°46'). - Reston, Va. : U.S. Geological Survey, 1982.
(National Park Series Topographic).

Maine

MU Illustrated map of the Maine Coast, Kittery to Bar Harbor. - Freeport, ME : DeLorme Pub. Co., n.d.
$1.95 U.S.

Montana

GSC Geologic maps / Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology. - Butte : Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1959.
GM-32 Satellite photomap of the northern Rocky Mountains and Great Plains, Montana, Wyoming and adjacent areas. - Scale 1:1,000,000, 1983.

MEXICO

GSC Cartas sedimentologicas y fisiograficas de la Laguna de Sabancuy, Campeche / by Mario Gutierez-Estrada ... [et al.]. - Scale [ca. 1:40,000]. - Mexico : Instituto de geologia, 1981.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA - Maps

UT Carte des gisements minéraux des pays Andins / compilée par Jorge Oyarzun Munoz. - Echelle 1:5,000,000 (W82°--W55°/N12°--S60°). - Concepcion : Universidad de Concepcion, 1980.

MU Central America. - Scale 1:5,000,000. - Bern : Kummerly & Frey, 1981.
$7.95 U.S.

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

ARGENTINA

UT Rio, cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Estado do Rio de Janeiro. - 15ª ed. - Scale 1:27,000. - Rio de Janeiro : Editora Presidente Ltda., 1983.

CHILE

GSC Mapa geologico de Chile. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - [Santiago], 1982.

COLOMBIA

UT Mapa metalogénico de Colombia = Metallogenic map of Colombia / por Dario Barrero Lozano con la colaboracion de Taissir Kassem B. - Scale 1:5,000,000 (W79°--W65°/N12°--S4°). - [Bogota?] : Colombia, Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones geologica Mineras, 1976.

COSTA RICA

MU Costa Rica, mapa fisico-politico. - Scale 1:500,000. - San Jose : Instituto Geografico Nacional, 1979.
$1.50 U.S.

JAMAICA

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

PANAMA

GSC Mapa geologico. - Panama. Direccion General de Recursos Minerales. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - [Panama], 1976.

VENEZUELA

UT Mapa metalogenico de Venezuela / compilado por Alirio Bellizzia G. ... [et al.]. - Scale [ca. 1:4,000,000] (W74° --W58°/N13°--N0°45'). - [Caracas?] : Ministerio de Energia y Minas, Direccion de Geologia, 1980.

EUROPE - Maps

MU Metamorphic map of the Alps. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Paris : UNESCO, 1978.
F.Fr. 40

BULGARIA

UT Bulgaria putna karta / proektirane i pechat: Kompleksen institut za prouchvane i proektirane po kartografiia; otg. redaktor: Nenka Ilieva. - Scale 1:800,000. - Sofia : Glavno upr. po geodeziia, kartografiia i kadastur, 1982.

FRANCE

UT Plan de la ville de Nice. - Echelle [ca. 1:18,750]. - Nice : Office de Tourisme, [1980].

GREAT BRITAIN

OOU [Historical town maps from John Tallis and Company atlas] ; Bath, Dublin, London, - London : Whitehall Press Ltd., n.d.

MU Maritime England. - Scale 1:625,000. - Southampton : Ordnance Survey, 1982.
£1.50

UT Oxford city map / made and published by the Ordnance Survey. - [ed.] A. rev. - Scale 1:10,000. - Southampton : Ordnance Survey, 1982.

MU Routemaster maps. - Edition B. - Scale 1:250,000. - Southampton : Ordnance Survey, 1982.
Sheets 1, 3-8.

MU Scotland - local government and parliamentary constituency boundaries. - Scale 1:250,000. - Southampton : Ordnance Survey, n.d.

MU Town Map: London Central. - Scale 1:10,000. - Edition B. - Southampton : Ordnance Survey, 1982.

ITALY

MU Italy - Switzerland. - 4th ed. - Paris : Manufacture française des pneumatiques Michelin, 1981.
9.80 DM

SPAIN

MU Mapa tectonico de la Peninsula Iberica y Baleares. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Madrid : Instituto Geologico y Minero, 1980.
26.80 DM

SWITZERLAND

OOU Relief der Schweiz = Relief de la Suisse / Eduard Imhof. - Scale 1:300,000. - Wabern : Office fédéral de topographie, 1982.

MEDITERRANEAN AREA

MU International bathymetric chart of the Mediterranean /
OOU Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Moscow : Dept. of Navigation & Oceanography, 1981.
10 sheets.
$55.00

AFRICA - Maps

MOROCCO

MU Morocco. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Bern : Kummerly and Frey, 1982.
10.80 DM

ASIA - Maps

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

INDONESIA

GSC Peta geologi Jawa don Madura = Geological map of Java and Madura. - 2nd ed. - Scale 1:500,000. - Bandung, 1977.

LEBANON

OOU Lebanon. - Scale 1:250,000. - Washington, D.C. : U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Central Intelligence Agency, 1983.

PHILIPPINES

MU Philippines. - Scale 1:1,500,000. - Washington, D.C. : Defense Mapping Agency, 1981.
15.80 DM

SOVIET UNION

MU Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. - Scale 1:8,000,000. - Moscow : Main Administration of Geodesy, 1978.
6.00 DM

TURKEY

GSC Geomorphological map of Turkey. - Scale 1:200,000. - Ankara : Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enstitusu, 1982.

OCEANIA - Maps

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

OOU Carte géomorphologique de la Péninsule de Huon, Papouasie Nouvelle Guinée / Richard Maire. - Echelle 1:250,000. - Nice : Laboratoire de cartographie de l'université de Nice, [1983].
In "Revue de géomorphologie dynamique" Vol. 32, No. 2, 1983.

MU Oblique map of Rabaul, Papua New Guinea / T.R. Alpha, S.A. Moore, W.A. Austin. - Reston, VA. : U.S. Geological Survey, 1983.
$2.50 U.S.

VANUATU (NEW HEBRIDES)

MU Oblique map of the Republic of Vanuatu, Southwest Pacific / T.R. Alpha, W.A. Austin, J.M. Morley. - Denver, CO. : U.S. Geological Survey, 1982.
$2.50 U.S.

OCEANS - Maps

MU Physiographic diagram of the World Ocean's seafloor topography / T.E. Chase, S.A. Seakins, J.D. Young. - Denver, CO. : U.S. Geological Survey, 1982.
$8.50 U.S.

ARCTIC - Maps

OOU Prospective maritime jurisdictions in the Polar Seas / Richard L. Price and Marc E. Vaucher. - Woods Hole : Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, 1983.
In "Annals of the Association of American Geographers" Vol. 73, No. 4, 1983.

PACIFIC - Maps

OOU Pacific Islands / Pacific Publications. - Sydney : Pacific Publications, 1983.
In "Australian Foreign Affairs Record" Vol. 54, No. 8, 1983.

WORLD - Maps

OOU [Earthshapes] What if the earth were ... / Litton Systems Inc. - North Hollywood : Western Periodicals Co., 1969.
12 projections prints.

UT Maritime production and transportation of petroleum, [world]. - Scale 1:38,000,000 at the equator ; Miller cylindrical proj. (W180°--E180°/N85°--S70°). - [Washington] : Office of the Geographer, [1981].

OOU USA high risk nuclear zones. - Scale 1:3,168,000. - Washington, D.C. : Dept. of Civil Defense, safe zones, n.d.
$6.00 U.S.

NORTH AMERICA - Atlases

UNITED STATES

MU Industrialization of U.S. agriculture : an interpretive atlas / Howard F. Gregor. - Boulder, Colo. ; Westview Press, 1982.
(Westview Special Studies in Agriculture/Aquaculture Science and Policy).

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA - Atlases

BELIZE

OOU Atlas of Belize. - 7th ed., June 1982. - Belize : Cubola Productions, 1982.

EUROPE - Atlases

OOU Atlas of Medieval Europe / Donald Matthew. - Oxford : Phaidon, 1983.

MU An electoral atlas of Europe 1968-1981 : a political geographic compendium including 76 maps / John Sallnow and Anna John ; cartography by Sarah K. Webber. - London : Toronto : Butterworth Scientific, 1982.
(Butterworths European studies).

BELGIUM

OOU Atlas économique de la Belgique / Christian Vandermotten. - Bruxelles : Société royale belge de géographie, 1983.

OOU Atlas historique Meuse-Moselle. - Namur : Centre d'étude et de recherches universitaire de Namur, 1975.

ASIA - Atlases

OOU Atlas enthnologique et linguistique de la République Populaire de Mongolie. - Oulan-Bator : Académie des sciences du RPM, 1979.

MU Atlas of the Islamic World since 1500 / by Francis Robinson. - New York, N.Y. : Facts on File, [1982].

INDIA

OOU [India] Census atlas : national volume: Census of India 1971, series 1, Part IX / Direction, B.K. Rox, general director R.B. Chari. - New Delhi : Office of the Registrar General, 1977.

ARCTIC REGIONS - Atlases

MU Sea ice atlas of northern Baffin Bay / Hajime Ito. - Zurich : Dept. of Geography, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, 1982.

WORLD - Atlases

MU Peoples and places of the past : the National Geographic illustrated cultural atlas of the ancient world. - Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, 1983.

BOOKS

GENERAL BOOKS

MU British county maps : reference and price guide / Yasha Beresiner. - Woodbridge : Antique Collectors' Club, 1983.

OOU Computer assisted cartography and geographic information processing : hope and realism / editors : David H. Douglas & A. Raymond Boyle. - Ottawa : Canadian Cartographic Association, Dept. of Geography, University of Ottawa, 1982.

OOU Computers in cartography / ed. by David Rhind and Tim Adams. - London : British Cartographic Society, 1982.
(British Cartographic Society Special Publication ; no. 2).

OOU Directory of world seismograph stations / by Barbara B. Poppe. - Boulder, Colo. : World Data Center A for Solid Earth Geophysics, 1980.

OOU Everything you've always wanted to know about reading a road map - but were afraid to ask / by Rosalind Schilder. - Rev. ed. - Plymouth Meeting, PA (P.O. Box 153, Plymouth Meeting 19462-0153) : R. Schilder, 1982, c1980.

OOU Manual of remote sensing. - 2nd ed. - Falls Church, Va. : American Society of Photogrammetry, 1983.

OOU Map of mainland Asia by treaties / John Robert Victor Prescott. - Melbourne University Press, 1975.
$50.00

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

OOU ODYSSEY user's reference manual. - Cambridge : Harvard University, Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis, 1982.

OOU State atlases: an annotated bibliography / David A. Cobb & Peter B. Ives. - Chicago : Council of Planning Librarians, 1983.

OOU Understanding the structure of scientific and technical literature: a case-study approach / Raymond V. Turley. - London : Bingley, 1983.

OOU Visual display of quantitative information / Edward R. Tufte. - Cheshire : Graphics Press, 1983.
$32.00 U.S.

OOU World environment handbook: a directory of government natural resource agencies in 144 countries / compiled by Suzanna Andrews ... [et al.]. - N.Y. : World Environment Center, 1983.
$10.00 U.S.

TRAVEL BOOKS

OOU Canada's national parks / Marylee Stephenson. - Scarborough, Ont. : Prentice-Hall, 1983.
$15.95

OOU Channel islands: an archaeological guide / David E. Johnston. - Chichester, Sussex : Phillimore, 1981.
£9.95

OOU Guide-nature de l'ocean Indien: Madagascar, Comores, Seychelles, Maurice, Réunion / Thierry Robyns de Schneidauer. - [Benbloux, Belgique] : Duculot, 1982.

OOU A guide to Anglo-Saxon sites / Nigel and Mary Kerr. - London ; New York : Granada, 1982.

OOU Penguin book of orienteering / Roger Smith. - N.Y. : Penguin Books, 1983.
$4.95

OOU Rivières et lacs canotables du Québec / Fédération québécoise du canot-camping. - Montréal : Edition de l'Homme, 1982.
$13.95

OOU Traveller's guide to Jewish landmarks in Europe / by Bernard Postal and S.N. Abramson. - N.Y. : Fleet, 1971.
$15.00 U.S.

DICTIONARIES AND GAZETTEERS

OOU Definitions of surveying & associated terms / prepared by Joint Committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping. - [New York] : American Congress on Surveying & Mapping, 1972.
(Manuals & reports on engineering practice no. 34).

MU Gazetteer of Ethiopia : names approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names / prepared and published by the Defense Mapping Agency. - Washington, D.C. : The Agency, 1982.

MU Gazetteer of Indonesia : names approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names / prepared by William R. Garren, Boyd D. Peterson and Carl R. Page. - 3rd ed., Sept. 1982. - Washington, D.C. : Defense Mapping Agency, 1982.

HISTORY

MU Early printed maps of the British Isles : a bibliography, 1477-1650 / by Rodney W. Shirley. - Rev. ed. - London : Holland Press, 1980.
(Holland Press cartographica ; 5).

ADDENDUM

ISRAEL

GSC Regional stratigraphy of Israel: a guide for geological mapping / by Y. Bartov ... [et al.]. - [Jerusalem], 1981.

* * *

A.C.M.L. IFLA REPRESENTATION

It has been brought to the attention of the Board of Directors that Hugo Stibbe, who has been representing our Association at IFLA meetings for the past several years, will be resigning as representative in 1985. Any A.C.M.L. members interested in assuming this responsibility are asked to respond in writing to the Secretary, c/o University of Ottawa Map Library, Morisset Library, 65 Hastey Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 9A5, before the Annual Business meeting in Fredericton in June. Please indicate the amount of financial support available from your respective institutions.

* * *

ETHICS AND THE MAP CUSTODIAN

With regard to the session on "Ethics and the Map Custodian" at the 1983 Vancouver conference, it should be noted that the report which appeared in Bulletin No. 48, September 1983, was a verbatim account of questions posed during the session. The last one, in the form of a joke submitted by a married couple who were in the relationship in question, was intended to offend no one.

Bill MacKinnon

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

MUNICIPALITES REGIONALES DE COMTE, QUEBEC

La loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme a établi le cadre d'élaboration et d'application de régles relatives à l'aménagement du territoire et a confié à des municipalités d'élaborer un schéma d'aménagement.

Cette responsabilité implique l'utilisation de nombreuses données à référence spatiale et nécessite donc des bases de travail appropriées. A cette fin, le ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources, en collaboration avec le ministère des Affaires municipales et le Secrétariat à l'aménagement et à la décentralisation, a réalisé des bases cartographiques pour chacun des territoires des municipalités régionales de comté.

On doit, pour conserver un format manipulable, utiliser différentes échelles: 1:20,000; 1:50,000; 1:125,000; 1:250,000; 1:500,000. Aussi le Service de la cartographie a réalisé, à l'échelle 1:1,250,000, la carte illustrant les 94 municipalités régionales de comté de même que les municipalités et territoires non organisés les constituant (3,50$/carte).

La version topographique (contient la planimétrie, la topographie, les limites de la M.R.C.) est lithographiée sur un support papier (1,50$/carte). La version cadastrale comprend l'information de la version topographique à laquelle s'ajoutent les limites et numéros de lots; cette version est reproduite par procédé diazo (3,50$/carte).

Ecrivez à l'adresse suivante pour une liste des M.R.C. (nom et code):

La Photocartothèque québécoise
Service de la cartographie
Ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources
1995 ouest, boulevard Charest
Sainte Foy, Québec G1N 4H9

* * *

COMMISSION DE TOPONYMIE

Ces diverses publications (voir ci-dessous) produites par la Commission de toponymie témoignent de son travail assidu et de son souci d'informer la population et les publics pour lesquels elle oeuvre. Pour obtenir les publications gratuites, il suffit d'en faire la demande à:

Commission de toponymie
220, Grande-Allée Est, bureau 160
Québec, Québec G1R 2J1

Les autres publications sont en vente dans les libraries de l'Editeur officiel du Québec ou par commande postale à:

Ministère des Communications
Diffusion des publications
Case postale 1005
Québec, Québec G1K 7B5

Guides

Guide toponymique du Québec, édition provisoire, juin 1979; gratuit
Guide des raisons sociales, 1982; 1,25$

Guide à l'intention des éditeurs et des redacteurs de manuals scolaires; 1,95$
Guide à l'usage des cartographes; à paraître

Répertoire toponymique et ses suppléments
Répertoire toponymique du Québec, 1978; 15$
Gazette officielle du Québec, 1er supplément, 1980; 2$
Gazette officielle du Québec, 2e supplément, 1981; 2$
Gazette officielle du Québec, 3e supplément, 1982; 4$

Etudes et recherches toponymiques
Origine et formation de la toponymie de l'archipel de Mingan, 1981; 12,95$
Itinéraire toponymique du chemin du Roy Québec-Montréal, 1981; 12,95$
Regards sur les noms de lieux, 1982; 19,95$

Dossiers toponymiques
D.t. du Bas-Saint-Laurent-Gaspésie, 1981; 1,25$
D.t. du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, 1981; 1,25$
D.t. de la région de Québec, 1981; 1,25$
D.t. de la region de Trois-Rivières, 1981; 1,25$
D.t. de l'Estrie (Cantons-de-l'Est), 1981; 1,25$
D.t. de la région de Montréal, 1980, 2,75$
D.t. de l'Outaouais, 1981; 1,25$
D.t. de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, 1981; 1,25$
D.t. de la Côte-Nord, 1981; 1,25$
D.t. du Nouveau-Québec, 1982; 1,50$
D.t. du Nouveau-Québec, version inuktitut, 1982; gratuit
Actes du mini-colloque sur la recherche toponymique par les organismes gouvernementaux, 1981; gratuit
Répertoire de gentilés (noms des habitants) du Québec, 1981; 1,95$
La toponymie au Gouvernement du Québec depuis 1977, 1982; 3,95$
Les noms de personnes employés dans la designation des entités administratives du Québec, 1982; 1,95$
La toponymie du Québec, partie intégrante et miroir de son folklore, 1982; 1,95$

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NOUVELLE PUBLICATION

La Commission de toponymie vient de publier le "Guide à l'intention des éditeurs et des rédacteurs de manuels scolaires."

On retrouve dans cette brochure les différentes normes qui doivent être appliquées dans le traitement des noms géographiques utilisés dans les ouvrages destinés au milieu de l'enseignement.

Cette publication est en vente dans les librairies de l'Editeur officiel du Québec au coût de 1,95$ l'exemplaire.

Si vous désirez des renseignements supplémentaires, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec nous au numéro de téléphone 418/643-9705.

Commande postale:
Ministère des Communications
Diffusion des publications
Case postale 1005
Québec, Quebéc G1K 7B5
Paiement par chèque ou mandat-poste à l'ordre de "Les publications du Québec."

* * *

LRIS MAPPING INDEX

The following publication by the Land Registration and Information Service (LRIS) is available from The Service at P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1:

1983 Index to Property Mapping = Guides des cartes cadastrales. 94p. 1983 (price information not provided).

* * *

ONTARIO'S HISTORY IN MAPS

This volume by R. Louis Gentilcore and C. Grant Head, with a cartobibliographic essay by Joan Winearls, is a publication of the Ontario Historical Studies series. Published by the University of Toronto Press (1984), Ontario's History in Maps consists of 304 pages with 264 map reproductions, and costs $64.00. A special Bicentennial (limited) edition is available for $400.

Ontario's History in Maps treats virtually every theme in the history of Ontario that has left maps as documentary evidence. Through the map is presented the discovery and exploration, the transfers of land from natives to Europeans, the process of surveying, evaluation of resources, settlement and exploitation. Major sections are devoted to the fine watercolour cartography of the late eighteenth century, to the development of routes of circulation and to the design and evolution of urban places.

There are seven chapters plus Ms. Winearls' essay, "Sources for Early Maps of Ontario." The chapters are: Making a Province, The Grand Design, Taking up the Land, Geology and Forests, Circulation, and Urban Places. The second-last chapter deals with the movement of people, goods and service by road, water, railway, transmission line, and air.

Canadian and U.S. orders may be sent to the University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T8. For further information please consult the brochure accompanying this issue of the A.C.M.L. Bulletin.

* * *

INVENTORY OF MAPS AND PHOTOS

Ontario Hydro has published an inventory of topographic maps and aerial photography of Ontario for the period 1900-1950. Prepared by Paul Campbell, an historical research and planning consultant in Toronto, for the Route and Site Selection Division of Ontario Hydro (Report No. 83124, December 1982), the inventory lists the map holdings of the Archives of Ontario Map Library, the Public Archives of Canada Map Library, and the University of Toronto Map Library. Additionally, it inventories the aerial photography holdings of NAPL, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Air Photo Library, Archives of Ontario Photo Collection, and the University of Toronto Aerial Photo Collection.

Accompanying this publication are four index maps depicting the extent of aerial photography coverage held by NAPL and the Ontario Archives.

For further information contact R.N. Pierce, Route and Site Selection Division, Ontario Hydro, 700 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1X6.

* * *

AVAILABLE SOIL MAPS FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Maps for counties not listed are out of print and new preliminary maps have not as yet been completed.

Reprints
These are available for $2.00 per map from the Communications Branch, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 801 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B2

Scale 1:126,720: Durham, Elgin, Kent, Welland

Scale 1:63,360: Bruce, Dufferin, Dundas, Durham, Essex, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville, Grey, Halton, Hastings, Huron, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds, Lennox-Addington, Lincoln, Manitoulin Island, Northumberland, Ontario, Oxford, Peel, Perth, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Russell-Prescott, Simcoe, Stormont, Victoria, Wellington, Wentworth, York.

Others: Ottawa Urban Fringe 1:25,000 ($9.00) and Regional Municipality of Waterloo 1:20,000 ($4.00)

Preliminary maps (re-surveys)
Available for $1.75 per map from Mrs. J. Cook, Ontario Institute of Pedology, Guelph Agriculture Centre, P.O. Box 1030, Guelph, Ontario N1H 6N1; 519/823-5700 ext. 314.

Haldimand Norfolk R.M. 1:25,000; 18 map sheets
Niagara R.M. 1:25,000; 2 map sheets available
Ottawa-Carleton R.M. 1:50,000; 3 map sheets

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AVAILABLE SOIL MAPS, NORTHERN ONTARIO

Whiteprint, preliminary soil maps at 1:250,000 may be purchased from the Ontario Institute of Pedology at a cost of $1.50 per map (for 3 or more) for the following NTS map areas: 31L, 31M, 41J, 41K, 41P, 42G, 42H, 52C, 52D, 52E, 52F, 52L. Send orders to:

Mrs. J. Cook
Ontario Institute of Pedology
Guelph Agriculture Centre
P.O. Box 1030
Guelph, Ontario N1H 6N1
519/823-5700 ext. 314

Published, coloured maps at 1:250,000 may be purchased for $2.00 per map from Communications Branch, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 801 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B2 for the following NTS map areas: 32D, 41I, 42A, 52A.

For further information, contact the Ontario Institute of Pedology. Many of the field maps for these same NTS areas are available as published or preliminary map editions at 1:50,000.

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NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION DIRECTORY 1983

This 194-page publication is available from:

Distribution Services
Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping
Alberta Energy and Natural Resources
2nd Floor, North Tower, Petroleum Plaza
9945-108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6

The purpose of the directory, most recently revised in 1983, is to provide natural resource and land related information for Alberta. There are four information categories based upon format:

1. Legislative Statutes
2. Maps
3. Reports and Bibliographies
4. Natural Resources and Land Related Data Bases and Files.

For each map or map series, the following information is provided: general description, file size (number of sheets), first date of publication, publisher's name, availability (name and address), individual title and scale and sheet number. Index maps portray the extent of map coverage.

* * *

GLENBOW MAP REPRODUCTION

The Glenbow-Alberta Institute has recently published a facsimile of "A

General Map of the Routes in British North America explored by the Expedition under Captain Palliser during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860." This Palliser expedition reproduction was produced for Glenbow by Rolph-McNally of Toronto. It is being sold through the Glenbow Museum Shop for $5.00: 9th Avenue and 1st Street S.E., Calgary, Alberta T2G 0P3.

Merrily Aubrey

* * *

NEW MAPS OF ALBERTA

New editions of maps published by Alberta Bureau of Survey

1:750,000 [General base map], 2 sheets, 1982
Municipalities, 2 sheets, 1982
Provincial Electoral Divisions, 2 sheets, 1982

1:1,000,000 Forest Management Unit, 1983
Forest Classification (with or without NTS overprint), 1983
Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas, (Proposed and established), 1983

1:500,000 Forest fire control zones and air operations, 3 sheets, 1982
Air Operations, 3 sheets (paper or Kimdura), 1982
Provincial base map (topographic), 4 sheets, 1982
Provincial base map (access), 4 sheets, 1982
Ranger Districts, 3 sheets, 1982

Other maps of Alberta

Alberta, statutory boundaries of Regional Planning Areas. 1:2,500,000. Alberta Municipal Affairs, 1983

Alberta (access) topographic edition. 1:250,000. Alberta, ENR, 1982; 19 sheets

[Alberta] Potential Coal Development Areas. Dec. 1982, 1:750,000. Calgary: Energy Resources Conservation Board, 1982

[Alberta] Provincial Electoral Division[s]. 130 x 92 cm and smaller. Edmonton: Chief Electoral Officer, Sept. 1982; 87 sheets (ozalid repros.)

[Alberta] Provincial Electoral Division[s]. 43.5 x 28 cm. Edmonton: Chief Electoral Officer, Sept. 1982; 206 sheets

Bedrock topography of the Sand River maps area, NTS 73L. 1:250,000. Edmonton: Alberta Research Council, 1983.

Alberta, Forest Cover Series. 1:100,000. Edmonton: Alberta, ENR, 1981; 130 sheets

Alberta, priority agricultural lands. 1:1,000,000. Edmonton: Alberta Agriculture, 1983

Address requests for this map to: (See bottom of page 31)
Leon Marciak
Land Use Branch
Resource Planning Division, Alberta Agriculture
J.G. O'Donoghue Bldg.
7000 113 St., Edmonton, Alta.
T6H 5T6

Edmonton [base map with city boundary] 1:30,000. Edmonton: City Engineering, 1982

Edmonton, Provincial Electoral Divisions. 1:25,000. Edmonton: Alberta ENR, 1982; [ozalid repros.]

Ronald Whistance-Smith

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NATIONAL FILM BOARD MAP OF CANADA

Governor General Edward Schreyer today (2 February 1984) unveiled a new map of Canada produced by the National Film Board of Canada. The large, rectangular-shaped map measuring 480 cm x 80 cm (16 ft x 32 inches) is a computer-generated outline of Canada, hand-painted to provide a bird's-eye view of the country in late summer, mounted on vinyl material.

Addressing some 100 MPs, cartographers, geographers, educators, and federal government representatives who attended the unveiling at Rideau Hall in Ottawa, the Governor General called the map "an awe-inspiring image of our nation that will lead to a better understanding of Canada's size, resources and geo-physical features."

Unlike conventional maps which emphasize borders, cities and highways, the multi-coloured NFB Canada Map depicts only the landforms, bodies of water and vegetation of the country. Locations of major cities are indicated by reddish-brown spots--as they would appear if seen from far out in space.

The idea for the NFB Canada Map came from Geoff Goodship, a teacher with the Campbell River School District in B.C., who felt educators needed a teaching tool that would graphically illustrate to students that Canada, covering almost 10 million square kilometres, is the second-largest country in the world. Goodship envisioned a map that would provide a satellite view of Canada. He brought his idea to the NFB because of its experience in providing educators with support material and because he felt the map would be an ideal complement to NFB films and multi-media productions already widely used in schools.

The map outline was done by Dr. T.K. Poiker of Simon Fraser University, an authority on computerized cartography techniques, and Wayne Luscombe, a former graduate student in geography at SFU, currently working with the cartography branch of the World Bank in Washington, D.C.

Their task, to create a satellite view of Canada within a rectangular format 480 cm x 80 cm (considered ideal for classroom display), was difficult to fulfill because Canada is almost the same size from north to

south as it is from east to west. In addition, from a fixed point in space the extemities of the country would not be visible due to the curvature of the earth. To show the full breadth of the country, Poiker and Luscombe "lifted" the eastern and western coasts and compressed the north-south dimension, allowing northern Canada to drop away toward the horizon along the entire length of the map. To produce the outline, they created a modified version of the Mollweide projection, invented by the German cartographer, Karl B. Mollweide. The NFB Canada Map projection is known as the T.K. Lusweide projection (see the illustration of this map on the last page of the "Reviews" section). They also used two sets of computer-ready data obtained from satellites which provided over 700,000 points of reference for Canada's borders, lakes, rivers and coastlines. A modified FORTRAN computer program called SUPERMAP enabled the cartographers to convert longitude and latitude points into map coordinates. The east-west scale is 1:1,500,000. The map outline was hand-painted with acrylic paints by Lorne and Ann Kask, graphic artists from Quadra Island, B.C., who spent almost a year researching and depicting Canada's landforms and vegetation.

In explaining why the NFB, traditionally a film production agency, has produced the map, Paul Fortin, Acting Chairman of the NFB's Board of Trustees, stated that the new map is intended to complement the use of NFB films and multi-media teaching aids in schools.

"Our mandate is to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other nations," he stated. "The education of Canadian children has always been a priority for the NFB and we are always seeking new ways of meeting teachers' and students' needs. We hope that the NFB Canada Map, a new vision of our country, achieved through modern technology, will add a new dimension to that education process."

Although the map is intended primarily for use in schools, the National Film Board of Canada hopes that this unconventional perspective of Canada also will be widely used by government as well as business and industry.

The NFB Canada Map, together with a comprehensive resource manual for schools, prepared in cooperation with educators from across Canada, will be available for sale in the spring of 1984 for approximately $150.00.

Contact Karen Marginson at 514/333-3422. (See also page 44)

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SELECTED PUBLICATIONS FROM SURVEYS AND MAPPING

The following publications and pamphlets are available from:

Canada Map Office
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
615 Booth St.
Ottawa, Ont.
Canada K1A 0E9

Bureau des cartes du Canada
Direction des levés et de la cartographie
Energie, Mines et Ressources Canada
615, rue Booth
Ottawa, Ont.
Canada K1A 0E9

SMP No.	Titles/Titres	Price/Prix
1001E	The Mercator and Transverse Mercator Projection	1.00
1001F	La projection de Mercator et la projection transverse de Mercator	1.00
1002E	Historical development of the National Topographic System of map numbering in Canada	1.00
1007E	The attitude of Surveys and Mapping Branch toward the Metric System	1.00
1008E	Elements of topographical mapping in Canada	1.00
1014E	Automated cartography development at the Surveys and Mapping Branch	1.50
1027E	An approach to automated cartography for topographic mapping in Canada	1.00
1030E	Dimensions and areas of maps of the National Topographic System in Canada	1.00
1033E	A study of claiming and surveying procedures in relation to mineral properties in Canada	3.00
1046E	Topographic maps of Canada in glaciological research by W.E.S. Henoch and topographic maps of glaciated areas, a cartographer's reply to W.E.S. Henoch	1.50
1049E	Survey methods on the use of maps and atlases	free?
1050E	The history of the 1:250,000 map of Canada	1.00
1052E	Photomaps as part of map series	
1053E	The possibilities and limitations of photomaps at scales of 1:250,000 and smaller	1.00
1057E	The three mile sectional maps of the Canadian West	1.00
1058E	Photomaps at 1:50,000 for Northern Canada	1.00
1082E	Air photo interpretation in the development of Canada	2.00
1084E	U.T.M. grid pamphlet	free/gratis
1090E	Geographical names of Prince Edward Island	4.00
1191E	The 1:50,000 monochrome series of the National Topographic System	1.00
1194E	Geographical names of New Brunswick	?
1223E	A guide to the accuracy of maps	.50
1223F	La précision des cartes mise à portée de tous	.50
1228E	Land titles in Newfoundland	free?
1230E	Metrication in land surveying	free?
1237B	Canada:Third U.N. Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names, Athens, 1977	5.00 Canada 6.00 outside
1276E	A guide to Landsat interpretation for revision of 1:250,000 topographic maps	free/gratis
1276F	Guide d'interprétation des images Landsat pour la révision des cartes topographiques à 1:250,000	free/gratis

The items listed below are pamphlets.

SMP No.	Titles/Titres	Price/Prix
1115E	How to Order Aerial Photographs	free/gratis
1115F	Marche à suivre pour commander des photographies aériennes	free/gratis
1129E	Canada's Geographical Names	free/gratis
1129F	Les noms géographiques du Canada	free/gratis
1130E	Everyone Should be Able to Use a Map	free/gratis
1130F	Il faut savoir utiliser une carte	free/gratis
1132E	Canada Photographed from the Air	free/gratis
1132F	Le Canada photographié du haut des airs	free/gratis

1157F	Les levés au Canada	free/gratis
1206E	How a Topographical Map is Made	free/gratis
1206F	Comment s'élabore une carte topographique	free/gratis
1218E	Map and Wilderness Canoeing	free/gratis
1218F	Les cartes et le canotage en pleine nature	free/gratis

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CATALOGUE OF INDIAN RESERVES IS REPRINTED

Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection. Volume II: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories/Cartes des réserves et agglomérations indiennes de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans. Volume II : Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba Territoire du Yukon, Territoires du Nord-Ouest has recently been reprinted and is available, free of charge, from the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada.

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LAND OWNERSHIP MAPS ON 105mm MICROFICHE

The Library of Congress Photoduplication Service in cooperation with the Geography and Map Division is pleased to announce the availability of the Library's collection of 19th-century county land ownership maps on 105mm microfiche.

The Library's holdings of pre-20th century land ownership maps include 1,449 county maps relating to 1,041 counties concentrated mainly in the Northeast and North Central States and in Virginia, California, and Texas. Approximately one-third of all United States counties are represented in the collection. The great majority of the maps were prepared between 1840 and 1900 and vary in scale from 1:3,960 to 1:600,000. A complete listing of the maps including county name and date, author and/or surveyor, publisher and place of publication, and natural scale and map size can be found in:

> United States. Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division.
> Land ownership maps, a checklist of nineteenth century United States county maps in the Library of Congress.
> Compiled by Richard W. Stephenson. Washington [for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.] 1967.
> xxv, 86p.
> Z6027.U5U54 67-60091

These county land ownership maps are invaluable to the genealogist in tracing family backgrounds, to the geographer for studying the rural landscape of a century ago, and to the local historian in reconstructing the cultural life of the mid-nineteenth century.

The land Ownership Map collection is the first offered by the Photoduplication Service in the 105mm microfiche format. A custom made camera is employed to film the maps on 148mm by 105mm microfiche, using the total

information area for one exposure. This allows large maps to be filmed at relatively low reduction ratios. The Land Ownership Maps have been filmed at one of three reduction ratios--5.5X, 8X, or 11X, depending on the size of the original. Many maps are complete on one fiche, others were filmed on two to four fiche.

The 105mm fiche format for maps effectively eliminates the problem of segmenting maps for reproduction. The low reduction ratio results in virtually no loss of detail. The maps can be viewed on conventional microfiche readers although, of course, the entire image could not be seen at once. There is equipment commercially available which does allow one to view the entire fiche at one time.

The Land Ownership Maps microfiche collection reproduces 1,269 maps on 2,010 fiche. Not included in this set are 85 maps which were in a condition rendering them unsuitable for filming and 95 maps for which the Library does not have permission to reproduce.

The complete set of Land Ownership Maps is available on 105mm positive silver halide microfiche. Each fiche is individually jacketed in an acid-free envelope and the collection is housed in 15 acid-free boxes. The price is $5,000.00, including domestic mailing.

Individual diazo microfiche copies may be purchased at a cost of $2.00 per fiche, subject to a minimum charge per order of $10.00. Orders for specific maps within any state must include county name and date and/or entry number appearing in the Checklist cited previously. By way of example, the New York State set consists of 106 maps on 202 fiche; the Michigan set, 39 maps on 80 fiche, and Washington State, 110 maps on 121 fiche. Address orders and inquiries to the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, Department C, Washington, D.C. 20540.

June 1983

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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS REVIEW: SPECIAL ISSUE

The July-August 1983 special issue of Government Publications Review (Vol. 10, No. 4) deals specifically with government mapping. In the introduction, Charles Seavey comments that: "80% of all maps are produced by government agencies." "If you are dealing with current cartographic information, you are, inevitably, dealing with a government agency." The contents of this issue are as follows:

A Survey of Cartographic Contributions of International Governmental Organizations--Linda E. Williamson

Maps for the Nation: The Current Federal Mapping Establishment--Gary W. North

Mapping Land, Sea, and Sky: Federal Cartography from 1775 to 1950--Ralph Ehrenberg

State and Local Map Publishing in the United States--Sandra K. Faull

The National Map Survey in Eighteenth-Century France--Josef W. Konvitz

Government Mapping in the Developing Countries--Christine S. Windheuser

Government Publications Review is published by Pergamon Press Ltd. and is indexed in Current Contents, Library Literature, LISA, Social Sciences Citation Index, PAIS Bulletin, and others.

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GEOLOGICAL MAP OF WISCONSIN

A new 1:1,000,000-scale, full-color bedrock geologic map of Wisconsin has recently been released by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. The map, prepared by M.G. Mudrey, Jr., B.A. Brown, and J.K. Greenberg, is the result of a renewed effort in regional geologic mapping and improvement in geophysical data. The new map subdivides the Precambrian and Phanerozoic to an equivalent stratigraphic level, whereas the approximately 20 geological maps of Wisconsin prepared since 1851 have emphasized either subdivisions of the Precambrian or of the Phanerozoic, but not both.

The principal new map information is the subdivision of the Precambrian. By correlating aeromagnetic and gravity data with rock exposures and subsurface data, extrapolation has been made into areas of few bedrock exposures. Mapping has delineated the relative ages of most units.

Distribution of principal Paleozoic units is emphasized, including major subdivision of the Ordovician clastics and carbonates. Known localities of small Paleozoic outliers are shown, as well as known localities of the Cretaceous (?) Windrow Formation.

The map may be purchased from M.A.P.S., Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, 1815 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53705 for $6.00 U.S. plus $1.75 for postage and handling. A limited mumber of maps printed on tear-proof, water-proof, plasticized stock are available for $20.00 plus the above postage and handling charges.

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FACSIMILE MAP OF NEW HOLLAND

The Australian Institute of Cartographers A.C.T. Division announces the publication of "A Draught / of the Coast of / NEW HOLLAND / and Parts Adjacent By Saml. Thornton at / the England Scotland and / Ireld. in ye Minories / London." The chart selected for facsimile reproduction is one printed from a copper plate originally engraved for hydrographer John Thornton's English Pilot, Third Book published in 1703. The map includes an inset of Sharks Bay by Capt. Dampier (1701).

Non-members in other than Australia / New Zealand should send $A23.50 to Australian Institute of Cartographers, A.C.T. Division, G.P.O. Box 1292, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, Australia (this includes postage and handling).

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REVIEWS

Blakemore, M.J., and Harley, J.B. Concepts in the History of Cartography; a Review and Perspective. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980. Cartographica, Vol. 17, No. 4, Winter 1980, Monograph 26.

The monograph, Concepts in the History of Cartography, is more than a review of, and a commentary on, the approaches to studying the history of cartography in Anglo-American literature during the last three decades. It provides a compelling argument for a change in the course of studying early maps. By way of introducing their thoughts in the ensuing discussion, the authors of this work, M.J. Blakemore and J.B. Harley, state that the literature about the history of cartography, while substantial, can be best described as an eclectic collection of writing. The study of early maps, the authors stress, lacks a unity of approach, methodology and objective. Consequently, Blakemore's and Harley's goal is to assist in the search for an identity for the history of cartography as well as "to sift traditional from innovative approaches... and to highlight those developments." But the authors do more; they suggest a framework to aid and direct research in this field.

The monograph is divided into seven sections. Quite rightly, the first deals with definitions. Blakemore and Harley state that the existing definitions of the history of cartography "fall short of providing an adequate focus." The subject should be re-examined and broadened to include "the development of a communication system in the manifold context of the human factors which are involved." The subsequent five sections arise out of these various definitions and deal with the approaches to studying early maps. The authors point out the strengths and weaknesses of each.

For example, in Section 2 Blakemore and Harley describe and analyse the most common approaches in the study of cartography; these are the chronological and spatial frameworks. The treatment of the subject has been seen principally in terms of certain time periods and geographic areas. Using the contents of the first thirty volumes of Imago Mundi, the principal journal in this field, the authors draw attention to areas of study and subjects of research. There is an obvious imbalance. Blakemore and Harley lay the blame for this "atomization of research" on the absence of "focussing concepts" in the history of cartography.

The narrowness of research due to lack of focus and direction is stressed in the subsequent sections. Section 3 deals with biographies, carto-bibliographies, and facsimile production. While Blakemore and Harley acknowledge the popularity and contribution of biographical studies, they note that these works frequently do not extend beyond the narrow confines of the life and career of the cartographer himself. We know little about the cartographer in the wider context of his profession such as his business pursuits, marketing skills, production, clientele, competition, and so on. With respect to carto-bibliographies, the authors believe that these compilations should not be merely descriptive lists, but detailed analytical studies of the printing history of the map. Facsimiles serve a limited purpose; the original is the necessary vehicle for the study of the physical form of the map.

The study of the physical form of early maps is expanded upon in the fourth section of this monograph. The authors place great importance on the study of the physical characteristics of early maps and on the equally important aspect of the production of the map; that is, the gathering and processing of the information.

The fifth section focuses on map accuracy and what is meant by it. The authors point out that research done in the history of cartography frequently does not interpret adequately the ideas and data the map embodies; this situation arises because of the researchers' understanding of and definition of "map accuracy." The authors discuss three types of accuracy: chronometric, geodetic and planimetric, and topographic.

Maps contain many symbols whose function as symbols should be studied; they are a reflection of their historical background. This is the subject of the sixth section.

It is in the seventh section and in the conclusion that the authors make a strong case for their approach to the study of the history of cartography. That study should focus on a linguistic vehicle of spatial information because it "best fits the blending of cognitive science and humanist understanding."

This monograph serves as a useful tool illustrating the many existing approaches to the study of the history of cartography and throws out the challenge to others in the field to re-examine the principles and methods pervading the study of early maps. What Blakemore and Harley have succeeded in doing in their work is to reveal the richness of the subject and the challenges that it brings to the scholar and the serious student of the history of cartography.

Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa

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Atlas of the Living Resources of the Sea. Prepared by the FAO Fisheries Department. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organisation, 1981. 76p. (FAO Fisheries series no. 15). U.S. $120.00. (Available from UNIPUB, P.O. Box 1222, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106)

I have had the opportunity to review three fisheries atlases for the A.C.M.L. in the last three or four issues of the Bulletin. Once again, experts at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography have been consulted and the long and the short of these discussions seems to be that they like the concept but have strong reservations about the data sets used and, ultimately, about just who would be able to make use of this work.

First, the bouquets. I am impressed with the general layout of the atlas and the cartographic symbology. The maps are clear and easy to decipher despite the wealth of information that is shown. The cartographers used a

relatively simple three-colour scheme with screening to broaden their range, so this atlas should be ideally suited for further updates. Rather than using abstract symbology, the cartographers chose to represent the generalized profile of a resource by pictorial means. This really is a help because there does seem to be disagreement and confusion about the definitions of species types. At least the use of these symbols helps to reduce the chance that producer and user will be talking about different things.

The atlas is divided into three main series of maps. The first series of thirteen maps illustrate the geographical distribution and state of exploitation on a world scale. The second series of eighteen maps concentrate on characteristic examples of fish migration patterns. The third series look at regional distributions, e.g. the North Atlantic, and is the largest section with forty-two maps.

Obviously, a detailed accounting of the reliability of each of these maps was beyond my ability even with the experts here at the Bedford Institute. Therefore I decided to look at how the western North Atlantic was portrayed, as a sample. I chose this area for two reasons: I felt that the people here at B.I.O. would have a good idea of the relative reliability of the information, and, second, the North Atlantic has been one of the best studied areas in the world.

The initial series of maps are general enough not to cause too much alarm. Maps of the general distribution patterns of phytoplankton and zooplankton are useful but, as always, one wants to know not only where but, in general, why. For example, it would be interesting to know if the general world ocean circulation had anything to do with the locations of these concentrations? The following groupings were used: demersal or bottom feeding, pelagic or free ocean swimming, crustations, and cephalopod resources.

The second set of maps on migration paths might be useful to illustrate the need for world-wide conservation methods and to point up one of the stated objectives of the atlas--i.e. the need for standards backed up by a usable treaty on the law of the sea to resolve questions, for example, on how to deal with nations that overfish a resource which may migrate hundreds or thousands of kilometers. What happens to the nations which depend on reliable seasonal migration to sustain their fishery?

It was when I started questioning the data for the North Atlantic regional maps that I began to have reservations. The introduction to the text, to be honest, raises the question of reliability of data. For example, "...potential yield figures represent very rough estimates..." and "...(the) inevitable degree of uncertainty needs to be recognized before such figures become fixed bargaining points, or items of contention."

Maps A1, A2, and A3 are centered on the North Atlantic west of Greenland. The fisheries experts at the Bedford Institute commented: "Well, this stuff is all right if you are looking at the situation fifteen or twenty years ago" or "This reflects what was understood fifteen or twenty years ago." Sometimes this is serious because areas indicated as being areas of concentration (for haddock), e.g. the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and Gulf of St. Lawrence, no longer have any substantial stock. The scallop fisheries are very important here in the Maritimes, but to look at this atlas one is given the impression that the only stocks exist in the

Newfoundland area. The Georges Bank, the premier scalloping area on the Canadian east coast, is completely omitted.

Such criticism might seem somewhat trivial but makes me wonder about areas that are less well understood. The Canadian east coast fisheries are probably among the best understood and most studied in the world. What can we expect for other areas less well-studied?

On the whole, I am realistic enough to know that most academic libraries will buy this atlas. It is probably the most complete single-volume source of fisheries information. I wonder, however, at U.S. $120 if this a good return? Who will use this book? I would advise anyone who wanted to use information in this atlas to consider it to be very general information and probably out of date; he/she should consult other sources as well. The Yearbook of Fisheries Resources, also available from UNIPUB, is a better source. If time permits, advise your patrons to make inquiries to the responsible government bodies or to international organizations such as FAO.

Kirk MacDonald
Bedford Institute of Oceanography
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

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Burton, Robert E. Travel in Oceania, Australia and New Zealand: A Guide to Information Sources. Detroit: Gale Research, 1980. xvi, 123 pages. (Geography and Travel Information Guide Series) $44. (ISBN 0-8103-1421-5, LC 80-15333).

Potential buyers of this bibliography should be aware that the manuscript was submitted to the publisher in 1978. Therefore, although the copyright date is 1980, useful books such as Australia on $15 a Day (New York: A. Frommer, 1978) and Papua New Guinea--a Travel Survival Kit (South Yarra, Victoria, Australia: Lonely Planet, 1979), which would have undoubtedly been included in a 1980 manuscript, are not included. Also worthy of note is the fact that no background books newer than 1975 are included.

Despite the publication delay, the book has some useful features. The principal travel guides are identified, some of which (such as Tony Wheeler's) may not be familiar to North American users. A number of useful periodicals, such as Pacific Islands Monthly, are suggested. The periodicals are less likely to occur to people as useful additions to their collections and are less easily identified than the background books Burton lists.

Unfortunately, the book has a number of flaws as well. The introduction does not explain the method of compilation, a feature which would be useful for updating the bibliography and for judging its reliability. The general information sections for each country are useful background but suffer from errors and omissions. For example, Air Nauru is listed as a way to get to Fiji but not to Nauru itself. The subject index is incomplete, e.g. there is no entry for Adelaide although there is a periodical about it. This is

perhaps a minor flaw since the book is arranged by geographic area and most sections have fewer than fifty entries. Finally, it is unfortunate that the publishers have chosen to charge so much for a book that is so slight.

Joy Tillotson
Information Services Librarian
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland

* * *

Donley, Michael W., et al. Atlas of California. Culver City, CA: Pacific Book Center, 1979. v, 191p. $47.50. (0-9602544-0-4; 79-84439)

What better way to stimulate discussion and promote those dormant travel dreams in St. John's, Newfoundland, on a cold February day--while pack ice fills the harbor--than to have a wine and cheese party and leave the Atlas of California out on the coffee table. California--almost everyone has a mental map and an opinion. Most of these may be substantiated or refuted by this atlas.

The authors have organized logically the volume into four sections: The Human Imprint, Economic Patterns, The Physical Environment, and a reference section with a gazetteer and index. There is a possibilistic-humanistic approach that is reinforced in this format by introducing California through a "Human Imprint" rather than starting with the physical landscape. The authors write that "most of the maps are shown on the Lambert Conformal Conic projection" (p. 2), unlike their distorted, obviously biased introductory maps, which give an egocentric view of California at the expense of the rest of the world.

The historical theme progresses from maps of indigenous Indians to the Mexican land grants, the 1849 gold rush, and into the demographic surges of the last half century. Consistency and change in urban land use is illustrated by large-scale maps of San Francisco and Los Angeles from the late 1800s to 1978.

The atlas answered most of my questions about California. I only wish that 1980 census material could have been included. I found that my old 16th Signal Corps Army base at San Luis Obispo is listed as inactive, but there is no mention of Camp Cook, near Lompoc, where I marched in the sand. Perhaps, like old soldiers, it just faded away. Other questions it answered concerned daily newspapers and their ownership, electric service companies and their jurisdictions, agricultural output statistics, retail shopping areas, and employment figures.

The physical environment section provides an adequate coverage of topography, geology, precipitation, and hydrology. This section includes information about natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides and flooding, and lightning fires. It also maps human pollutant concentrations in specific locations.

The Atlas of California will be a welcome and interesting addition to all

libraries. It is one of those timeless volumes that people will use and enjoy owning.

W.H. Allderdice
Memorial University of Newfoundland
Department of Geography
St. John's, Newfoundland

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Nicholson, Norman, and Sebert, Louis M. The Maps of Canada: A Guide to Official Canadian Maps, Charts, Atlases and Gazetteers. Folkestone, Kent: Dawson; Hamden, Conn.: Archon, 1981. x, 251 p., ill., maps. U.S. $32.50. (ISBN 0-7129-0911-7, Dawson; 0-208-01782-8, Archon; LC 79041118)

The mapping of Canada remains an incredible task. We owe a great deal to those who undertook it and are still undertaking it, though the conditions under wnich they work have changed considerably. The variety of topography, the inaccessibility of much of the terrain, the sheer size of the country, and the small, concentrated population in a relatively little section of it, make the problems of mapping quite different from those of a small, densely populated country such as Great Britain. The authors of this book have undertaken and, in the view of the reviewer, performed extremely well the task of elucidating the ways in which the government, with its map-making agencies, has attempted to solve these problems. They have succeeded in making intelligible the relationship between the various series of official maps and the rationale behind the decisions made, besides describing in detail the characteristics of the series themselves.

After a brief outline of mapping in Canada, followed by a chapter on systematic mapping before 1890, seven chapters are devoted to describing the more important series of maps by scale. Each chapter gives a history of the series, a detailed explanation of why the scale was chosen, and the specifications of each series, e.g. style, colour, and symbols, accompanied by useful black and white illustrations. Within each chapter other useful information is included. For instance, in the chapter on the three-mile sectional map of the Canadian West, there is a clear explanation of the Dominion Lands System and a list of the three-mile sectional maps with year of edition and final style for each sheet. There is also an explanation of the relationship between the three agencies recording the topography of Canada in the early years of official mapping.

Chapter 10 discusses the maps produced by the Chief Geographer's Office and Chapters 11-14 discuss "Hydrographic charts," "Federal thematic maps," "Important provincial map series," and "Atlases," respectively. Of these, the chapter on hydrographic charts is concise, but somewhat brief--but then the history of hydrographic mapping could probably constitute a book in itself. I felt that the provincial map series were dealt with somewhat too briefly. For instance, although the "Degree Sheet" series is mentioned in the chapter on the two-mile and 1:125,000 series, no mention is made of the related topographic series or "Pre-emptor" map series, both of which are

historically important for British Columbia mapping. Frances Woodward, in her review in Imago Mundi 34 (1982), p. 111-2, lists other omissions pertaining to British Columbia. However, the intent of the authors seems to have been to list current or semi-current series, and a history of mapping in the provinces would in fact require another book.

Chapter 15 is on "Projections, spheroids, datums and reference systems" and contains an excellent explanation of the UTM grid. Chapter 16 is on "Map printing methods and map accuracies" and Chapter 17, "Geographical names on Canadian maps," contains an explanation of how names are chosen and describes the gazetteers produced for the provinces.

The Appendices contain, among other things, a list of significant dates, the minimum dimension of features for inclusion on topographic maps, and addresses of map producing agencies.

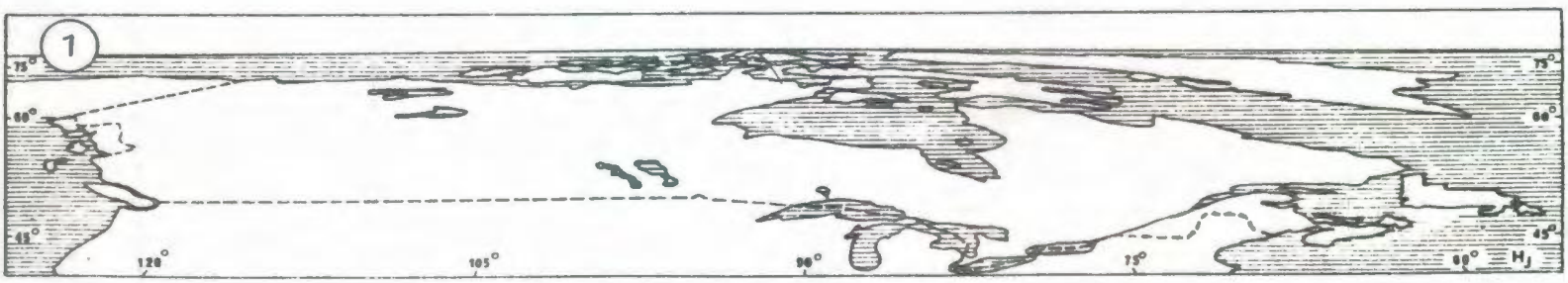
To any map librarian struggling with the complexities of the various Canadian topographic series, whether as a cataloguer or as a reference librarian, it has long been obvious that such a book was needed. There is so much information in it that will answer questions which are directed daily towards those working with Canadian maps. The volume is a monumental effort; much praise is due to the authors, who have worked so well together to produce a book which will be of value to historians, geographers, librarians, and researchers. Despite the technical information, it will also be of great interest to the general public.

Maureen F. Wilson
Head, Map Division
University of British Columbia Library
Vancouver, B.C.

* * *

NATIONAL FILM BOARD MAP

The illustration reproduced below is a mini version of the computer-generated National Film Board Canada Map outline. The actual map, which measures 480cm X 80cm, is a multi-coloured, bird's-eye view of Canada, hand-painted to depict the diverse landforms, bodies of water, and vegetation of the country in late summer. For more information, see the NFB item in the "New Publications" section.



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NEWS AND COMMUNICATIONS

MAP MARKETING SYMPOSIUM AT QUEEN'S

Queen's University at Kingston (Ontario) will host a symposium on the marketing of cartographic information, 14-17 May 1984. The symposium is sponsored by the School of Graduate Studies and Research (Queen's), Renouf Publishing Co., and EMR Surveys and Mapping Branch.

The five sessions are: Researching the Market, Developing the Market, Distributing the Products, Pricing the Products, and The Changing Market. There will be speakers from Donnelley Cartographic Services (Chicago), Canadian Hydrographic Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Central Mapping Authority (New South Wales), Ordnance Survey (U.K.), Carleton University School of Business, and so on.

For more information contact Professor Gerald McGrath, Department of Geography, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6.

* * *

CANADIAN MAP EXHIBIT AT IGU

The Canadian Cartographic Association Newsletter reports that the following 30 maps and 17 atlases were selected recently as Canada's exhibit at the 1984 International Geographical Congress to be held in Paris in August 1984.

Map Exhibit

1. Bouguer Gravity Anomaly Map of the Appalachian Orogen
2. Structural Map of the Appalachian Orogen in Canada
3. Alaska Highway--Fort Nelson to Northway VFR Navigation Chart
4. Canada--Territorial Evolution
5. Canada--Heating Degree Days
6. Ottawa 31 G/5 1:50,000 ed. 9
7. Rowley River IMW NR-17/18/19/20
8. Energy Resources of British Columbia
9. Vancouver Cityscape: A Map of Downtown Vancouver
10. Quarternary Geology--Ile Banks Island
11. Québec carte touristique et routière
12. Town of Lindsay Street Map
13. Deaths Caused by Earthquakes
14. Chinatown--Toronto
15. Bas-Saint-Laurent carte de tourisme et de plein air
16. Duplessis Cote-Nord carte de tourisme et de plein air
17. Charlevoix Carte de tourisme et de plein air
18. Pays-de-L'Erable Cote-du-Saint Laurent Beauce Appalaches carte de tourisme et de plein air
19. Calgary--City Centre
20. Reconstitution cartographique d'un paysage romanesque: une experience pedagogique
21. Le Confort Climatique Estival Québec Meridional
22. Columbia Ice Field
23. Alberta--Priority Agricultural Lands

24. Computer-assisted Collection Maps 1986 Census of Canada
25. Alberta--Orthophoto/Cadastral/Contour Base 1:5,000
26. Alberta--Cadastral/Contour Base 1:5,000
27. Alberta--Cadastral Base 1:1,000
28. Manitoba Relief 1:1,000,000
29. Munroe Lake Vegetative Cover 1:250,000
30. Geological Highway Map of Nova Scotia

Atlas Exhibit

1. Mortality Atlas of Canada Vol. 1: Cancer
2. Mortality Atlas of Canada Vol. 2: General Mortality
3. Atlas de Geographie Historique du Canada
4. Canada's Forest Inventory 1981 / Inventaire des forêts du Canada 1981
5. Thinking About Ontario
6. A Key to Thinking About Ontario
7. Ontario's History in Maps
8. A Profile of Canadian Agriculture 1981
9. British Columbia Hydro--Preliminary Environmental and Social Assessment of the Stiking/Iskut Transmission System (5 vols.)
10. Metropolitan Atlases, 1981 Census of Canada
11. Junior Atlas of Alberta
12. Atlas C.E.C. Monde Canada Québec
13. Images
14. Atlas of Manitoba
15. Atlas Regional du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean
16. Ice Atlas--Canadian Arctic Waterways
17. From Sea Unto Sea

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CCA PUBLICATION

Publication available from the Canadian Cartographic Association: Computer Assisted Cartography and Geographic Information Processing: Hope and Realism, edited by David H. Douglas and A. Raymond Boyle. A compendium of thoughtful papers presented at a special seminar held in Calgary, Alberta which, in the context of the resource industries, focuses on : 1) the difficulty and challenge of processing geographic data because of its multi-dimensional spatial nature, 2) opportunities and problems of system and data acquistion and exchange, and 3) important issues relating to the post secondary education of those who would enter the field for whatever reason. Authors include J.C. Davis, C. Gold, R. Groot, B.S. Wellar, J. Dangermond, R. Paduch, L.J. Cooke, J.Z. Yan, D. Marble, R.F. Tomlinson, D. Mark, J.J. Little, M. Goodchild, as well as Douglas and Boyle.

Available from the Canadian Cartographic Association, c/o Dept. of Geography, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5, for $17.50 Cdn.

David H. Douglas

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CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

The Annual Conference of the CCA will be held at the University of Western Ontario, London, from June 3-6, 1984. The conference will be hosted by the Department of Geography.

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CARTOTECHNIQUES IV

The Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers (OICC) and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario will be holding a series of joint cartographic seminars and workshops at Sir Sandford Fleming College, School of Natural Resources, Lindsay, Ontario. Cartotechniques IV is scheduled for May 28-30, 1984. Topics will include practical map production techniques, photo mechanics, urban mapping, computer mapping, geographical information systems, and remote sensing applications for mapping.

Contact Mrs. Zita Devan, Conference Centre (at the School), Box 8000, Lindsay, Ontario K9V 5E6 or telephone 705/324-9144.

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NEWS FROM MANITOBA

The recently formed Manitoba Association of Cartographers held their winter meeting adjacent to the Map and Atlas Collection of the University of Manitoba. Dr. Thomas R. Weir, Professor Emeritus of the University of Manitoba and editor of the recently published Manitoba Atlas, was the guest speaker for the evening. The title of his talk was "Problems of Atlas Presentation." The Manitoba Atlas was published in spring of 1983 by the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Province of Manitoba. Other publications that he has edited are the Atlas of Winnipeg, published by the University of Toronto Press in 1977, and Maps of the Prairie Provinces, published by Oxford University Press in 1971. Dr. Weir's new atlas has been selected as one of the atlases to be exhibited at the 1984 International Geographical Congress to be held in Paris in August.

After his interesting talk, a tour and examination of the University of Manitoba Map and Atlas Collection followed.

Hugh Larimer

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LAKE ERIE PRIZE DECISION

Who "discovered" Lake Erie was posed as a challenge to scholars a year ago through a project sponsored by the Institute for Great Lakes Research at Bowling Green State University. Announcements of the project, which included a thousand-dollar prize, were sent to scholars, journals, and

institutions in North America and Europe who were interested in the history of New France. The panel of three judges met at Bowling Green on January 28 to determine if any of the seventy-five responses qualified for the prize. The decreed that there was no winner since suitable documentary proof was not presented by the contest deadline of December 31, 1983.

Le Prix de Lac Erié stipulated that to prove pre-1650 "discovery" required seventeenth-century documentation that Europeans actually had seen Lake Erie. Champlain's map of 1632 shows the waterway connecting Lakes Ontario and Huron as a river. Early in the 1640s European maps showed the "river" beginning to assume the form of a lake. By 1650 a recognizable Lake Erie appeared on cartographer Nicholas Sanson's map of North America. These and other early maps and documents were examined by the applicants, but no new evidence came to light that would connect an individual with actual discovery.

The most knowledgable review of the Lake Erie discovery problem was presented by Jesuit historian Father Lucien Campeau, of St. Jerome, Quebec. His essay brought many historical "loose ends" together and proved conclusively that several "candidates" for discovery could not have seen the lake. Interestingly enough, his was the first submission received by the judges. Among possible discoverers discussed by Campeau and others were Brûlé, Nicolet, Chaumonot, Brébeuf, and LaRoche.

The panel of judges were Ed Dahl, Curator of Early Canadian Cartography at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Conrad E. Heidenreich, Professor of Geography, York University, Downsview, Ontario, and Richard J. Wright, Director, Institute for Great Lakes Research, Bowling Green State University. Theodore D. Wakefield, of Vermilion, Ohio, was the donor of Le Prix de Lac Erié. The prize award will revert back to the Institute for Great Lakes Research and be used for developmental purposes inasmuch as there was no winner.

C. Heidenreich

* * *

PANS MAP COLLECTION ANNUAL REPORT (1983)

Garry D. Shutlak, Map/Architecture Archivist at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, reports the following major acquisitions for the Map Collection in 1983.

1. Engineering and Works Department, City of Halifax. Twenty-four (24) wooden map cases filled with maps, survey, profiles and architectural drawings relative to proposed and actual changes in the City of Halifax.

2. Goad Fire Insurance Plan of the City of Halifax, 1914. This is in nearly mint condition and was transferred from the Halifax Relief Commission material.

3. Goad Fire Insurance Plan, Town of Lunenburg, Nov. 1884, revised to October 1888. This plan is in mint condition and the earliest original Fire Insurance Plan in our collection.

He also reports the following statistics for the period 1 January - 30 November: 904 researchers used 6544 maps and plans. During the year the map archivist received and answered 505 telephone inquiries relating to maps and plans and wrote and received 119 letters.

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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA EXCHANGE MAPS

Please send requests to Aileen Desbarats, University of Ottawa, Map Library.

Electoral atlas of the Dominion of Canada: according to the Redistribution Act of 1914 and the Amending Act of 1915 / J.E. Chalifour. - s.l. : Dept. of the Interior, 1915.

Preliminary data atlas: Lancaster Sound regional study = Atlas-données provisoires: étude régionale de Lancaster Sound. - Indian and Northern Affairs, 1980.

Physical environment of Saskatoon, Canada / E.A. Christiansen. - Ottawa : Saskatchewan Research Council ; the National Research Council of Canada, 1970.

Le climat du Québec: études climatologiques 11 = The climate of Quebec: climatological studies 11 / C.V. Wilson. - Ottawa : Service météorologique du Canada, 1971.

* * *

JOINT ORDER FOR NON-ACIDIC FOLDERS

The following is the text of a letter written to A.C.M.L. members by Maurice McCauley, A.C.M.L. Conservation Committee, in March 1984.

The Conservation Committee of the A.C.M.L. has again arranged a joint order for non-acidic folders from Conservation Resources International Inc. in Alexandria, Virginia. Your order should be forwarded before May 31, 1984 to:

Mrs. Jenny Garwig
Conservation Resources International Inc.
1111 North Royal Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
U.S.A.

with a copy for information purposes to me at the above address.

Joint ordering ensures that all of us are entitled to the lower prices quoted in this letter. The company will send your order directly to you and invoice each institution individually.

The folders, for which your orders will be accepted, are acid-free, .010 thickness, and pre-folded:

a) 30" x 20" (folded size) $ .58 each
- with fold on 30" dimension

b) 41" x 31" (folded size) $1.12 each
- with fold on 41" dimension

In calculating cost, it should be remembered that prices are F.O.B. from Alexandria and that all material is subject to 17 1/2% customs tariff. The company normally requires 2 to 3 months for delivery of orders.

* * *

ACID-FREE TISSUE

Rolls of acid-free tissue paper, .001 thickness, 30" wide x 500 yards are available at $66.30 from:

W.J. Stewart Co.
1970 Ellesmere
Scarborough, Ontario
M1H 2W5

* * *

A.C.M.L. MEMBER SEEKS EMPLOYMENT

Education: Honours Bachelor of Arts (Geography), University of Western Ontario, 1982.
Candidate for Master of Library Science, U.W.O., Spring 1984.

Awards: H.W. Wilson Award, 1984.
Canadian Association of Geographers Undergraduate Award, 1982.
Imperial Oil Higher Education Award, 1978 - 1981.

Related Employment Experience:

Software cataloguing, Environment Canada, Downsview, Ontario.
Part-time assistant, Geography Map Library, U.W.O., London, Ontario.
Cartographer and teaching assistant in Cartography, Department of Geography, U.W.O.

Special Interest Courses:

Independent Study in Map Librarianship, Special Libraries, Government Publications, Computerized Files and Applications, Microcomputers in Libraries and Information Centers.

Available for Employment: May 1, 1984.

For a full résumé please contact: (See next page)

Laurie M. Glass
6-157 Oxford St. West
London, Ontario N6H 1S3
519/673-1253

* * *

U.K. MAP CURATORS' GROUP

The Map Curators' Group was founded in 1966 to promote the professional development of map curatorship. In 1982 the Group became an organisation in liaison with the Library Association through which it is now recognised as the authoritative body on map librarianship matters in Great Britain.

The Group has four main aims:

to foster the provision of information nationally on map availability.

to facilitate the organised and regular interchange of information and ideas between map collections of different types and functions.

to promote co-operation between map collections in Britain for the production of union catalogues and surveys of regional map resources.

to develop the professional expertise of map curators.

Membership of the Group and participation in its activities are open to any member of the British Cartographic Society. The Group arranges lectures, as part of the Society's programme, and visits to established map collections. It organises training programmes on map librarianship and holds an Open Forum at least once each year at which members can discuss mutual problems, pool resources, and discuss future activities of the Group. The Group also produces a quarterly newsletter entitled Cartographiti.

The Group will shortly publish, under the Society's auspices, "A Directory of UK Map Collections." The publication has a two-fold purpose:

1. to serve as a simple reference source on the many map collections in this country, and;
2. to identify the collections and their interests in order to promote the arrangement of inter-library map disposal and exchange schemes.

Further information on the Group may be obtained from the Convenor, Mrs. Barbara A. Bond, 89 Kings Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT2 5JB.

* * *

A PROPOS DE CARTO-03: UNE PRECISION S'IMPOSE

Dans le numéro 49 (décembre 1983) du Bulletin de l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes/Association of Canadian Map Libraries, on retrouve un compte-rendu de CARTO-03, répertoire cartobibliographique sur la région de Québec (p. 32-35). Un passage de ce compte-rendu laisse croire que "la description technique ... des cartes est incomplète lorsqu'un niveau

détaillé est considéré. Parfois certains renseignements manquent ..." A l'appui de cette assertion, on invoque la citation de la page 103.

Or, cette citation correspond à une carte MANUSCRITE qui ne comportait aucun nom d'auteur, édition, projection, lieu de publication, éditeur ou date de publication. La description du répertoire indiquait bien qu'il s'agissait d'une carte manuscrite, par l'abréviation "ms." dans le champ des détails de decription matérielle. Cette abréviation est couramment en usage et est recommandée par le Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2, appendice H, p. 215. La description de cette carte manuscrite ne pouvait donc pas être plus complète que celle donnée dans le répertoire. Ce détail semblerait avoir échappé à l'attention de l'auteur du compte-rendu qui a conclu, en l'illustrant de ce cas précis, que la description des cartes est incomplète lorsqu'un niveau détaillé est considéré. Cette conclusion n'est pas fondée dans ce cas précis, ni pour l'ensemble de l'ouvrage. En effet, des efforts ont été déployés sans ménagement pour assurer la description la plus raisonnablement complète possible des documents répertoriés (voir par exemple aux pages 42, 49, 102, 111, 190).

On voudra bien tenir compte de cette précision dans l'appréciation globale du degré de détail de la description bibliographique dans CARTO-03. Hormis ce détail, le compte-rendu traduit fort bien la nature et les caractéristiques principales de l'ouvrage.

Yves Tessir
Compilateur de CARTO-03
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval

* * *

3RD SEMINAR ON CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES

This seminar for "newcomers" to the cartographic archives community was held at the Public Archives in Ottawa from March 7-11, 1983. It was attended by seven persons: Merrilee Aubrey, Judith Beattie, David Chamberlin, Charles Maier, Timothy Ross, Edward Tompkins, Richard Valpy.

Some of the topics dealt with included:

- acquisition of early maps
- acquisition of current maps
- descriptive cataloguing
- acquisition of government cartographic records
- custody of government cartographic records
- preventative conservation
- reproduction of maps
- public service
- publicity for a map collection
- co-operation among cartographic archives

Please see the photograph of those attending the seminar on the following page.

Third Seminar on Cartographic Archives, Public Archives of Canada.

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CONFERENCE CALENDAR

6-7 April. WAML Spring Meeting. Seattle, Washington.

22-25 April. Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers. Washington, D.C.

14-17 May. Symposium on the Marketing of Cartographic Information. Sponsored by Queen's University and others. Kingston, Ontario.

14-18 May. ANZAAS Congress. Canberra, Australia.

21-25 May. Annual General Meeting, Canadian Association of Geographers. Nanaimo, B.C. (Malaspina College).

21-25 May. Landsat '84. Third Australasian Remote Sensing Conference. Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia.

28-30 May. Cartotechniques IV. Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers seminar and workshop. Lindsay, Ontario.

3-6 June. Canadian Cartographic Association Annual Conference. London, Ontario.

7-12 June. Canadian Library Association, 39th Annual Conference. Toronto.

9-14 June. Special Libraries Association, 75th Annual Conference. Theme: Information in the Electronic Revolution. New York, N.Y.

17-29 June. 15th International Congress for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS). Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

19-22 June. 18th Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. Theme: Disaster Mapping. Fredericton, New Brunswick.

23-28 June. American Library Association Annual Conference. Dallas, Texas.

11-15 July. First International Conference on French Place Names in North America. Québec, Québec.

2-3 August. Austra-Carto One. Seminar on Computer-assisted Cartography. Perth, Australia.

4-13 August. International Cartographic Association, 12th International Cartographic Conference. Perth, Australia.

13-17 August. 9th Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing. Sponsored by the Canadian Remote Sensing Society. St. John's, Newfoundland.

19-25 August. IFLA General Conference. Theme: The Basis of Information Sciences for National Development. Nairobi, Kenya.

27-31 August. 25th International Geographical Congress and 16th General Assembly of IGU. Paris, France.

3-14 September. Third UN Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas. Buenos Aires, Argentina.

7-9 September. Annual Symposium of the British Cartographic Society. Leeds, England.

9-15 September. ASP/ACSM Fall Convention. San Antonio, Texas.

18-21 September. 10th Anniversary International Conference, Remote Sensing Society. Reading, England.

October. Symposium and exhibit at the Library of Congress. Theme: Images of the World--The Atlas through History.

1-5 October. International Symposium on Remote Sensing of the Environment. Paris, France.

29 October - 2 November. FIG International Symposium on Land Information Systems. Edmonton, Alberta.

* * *

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University of New Hampshire
Durham
New Hampshire 03824
U.S.A.

Serials Section
Baker Library
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755
U.S.A.

Columbia University Libraries
Serials Acquisitions
535 West 114th Street
New York, New York 10027
U.S.A.

New York Public Library, Div. MP
Grand Central Station
P.O. Box 2238
New York, New York 10017
U.S.A.

Syracuse University Library
Periodicals Division
Syracuse, New York 13210
U.S.A.

Serials Department
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill
Davis Library 080-A
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
U.S.A.

Cleveland Public Library
Serials Section
325 Superior Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44144
U.S.A.

Serials Records
Pattee Library
Pennsylvania State University
University Park
Pennsylvania 16802
U.S.A.

The Free Library of Philadelphia
Serials Section
Logan Square
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
U.S.A.

University of South Carolina
Serials Department
Thomas Cooper Library
Columbia, South Carolina 29208
U.S.A.

Texas A & M University
Library - Serials Records
College Station, Texas 77843
U.S.A.

Periodicals Assistant
Dallas Public Library
1515 Young St.
Dallas, Texas 75201
U.S.A.

Acquisitions Dept.
Arthur J. Morris Law Library
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901
U.S.A.

U.S. Geological Survey Library
National Centre - Mail Stop 950
Reston, Virginia 22092
U.S.A.

Janet Collins
Map Library
Western Washington University
Bellingham, Washington 98225
U.S.A.

University of Washington Libraries
Serials Division
Seattle, Washington 98195
U.S.A.

Newspaper-Periodical Unit
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
U.S.A.

Serial Department
Memorial Library
University of Wisconsin
728 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
U.S.A.

Serials Department
Library School Library
University of Wisconsin
Rm. 4207D, 600 N. Park Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
U.S.A.

American Geographical Society
Collection
Univ. of Wisconsin Library
P.O. Box 604
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201
U.S.A.

Serials Section
Milwaukee Public Library
814 Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233
U.S.A.

HONOURARY AND COMPLIMENTARY

Indicies de Revistas de Biblitec
Biblioteca Central
Univ. Nac. del Sur
Arda Alem 1253
Bahia Blanca
Argentina

Business Manager
Australian Map Curator's Circle
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Canberra ACT 2600
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Mr. T. E. Layng
Church Street
Manotick, Ontario
Canada

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K2C 2H8

Legal Deposit
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395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada
K1A 0N4

Legal Deposit
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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Dr. L. Zogner, Staatsbibliothek
Preussischer Kulturbesitz
Kartenabteilung
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Santa Cruz, California 95060
U.S.A.

Exchange and Gift Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
U.S.A.

Miss Mary Galneder
SLA Geography & Map Division
Map Library, Science Hall
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U.S.A.

ADDENDA

FULL MEMBERS

Walter K. Morrison
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B0S 1M0

Garry Shutlak
Public Archives of Nova Scotia
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 1Z9

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Library Periodicals
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio 43403
U.S.A.

[Editor's note: The preceding membership list was typed from a printout generated by the system used by A.C.M.L. to produce its address labels. Because the character set of this system includes upper case letters only, we were unable to identify French accent marks; these diacriticals have not been included in the membership list above. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.]

* * *

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

STATUS OF A.C.M.L. COMMITTEES
March 1984

AAAC (CM): Joan Winearls and Pierre Lépine (co-chair)
Awards: Margaret Chang (chair), Alberta Auringer Wood
Conference 1984: Bill MacKinnon (chair), Elizabeth Hamilton, Judy Colson
Conference 1985: Hugh Larimer and Tim Ross (co-chair), Judy Beattie
Conservation: Betty Kidd (chair), Maurice McCauley, Anwar Qureshi
Copyright: Gilles Langelier (chair)
Directory of Canadian Map Collections: Lorraine Dubreuil (chair)
Historical Maps: Ed Dahl (acting chair), Barbara Farrell, Frances Woodward
Ex officio: Bill MacKinnon. Consultants: Betty Kidd, Norman Nicholson, Richard Ruggles
Map User Advisory: Maureen Wilson (chair)
Membership: Flora Francis (chair)
Nominations and Elections, 1984: Betty Kidd (chair), Amy Chan, Frances Woodward
Publications: Hugh Larimer (chair), Frances Woodward. Ex officio: Bill MacKinnon, Tim Ross, Richard Pinnell, Bruce Weedmark
Remuneration: Kate Donkin (chair)
Union List of Atlases for the Atlantic Provinces: Brad Fay (chair), Margaret Chang, Elizabeth Hamilton, Bill MacKinnon, Garry Shutlak

Publications Not Coordinated by Committees, but Which Report Through the Publications Committee.

A.C.M.L. Bulletin: Richard Pinnell, editor
Early Canadian Topographic Map Series: Lorraine Dubreuil, compiler
Essays on Canadian Cartology: Serge Sauer and Norman Nicholson, editors
Folios of Map Library Floor Plans: Serge Sauer, coordinator
Guide for a Small Map Collection: Barbara Farrell and Aileen Desbarats, authors

Please report any errors or omissions to Tim Ross for future updating.

As of 2 April 1984, the following committee reports and publications progress reports were those received by the editor. Late reports are included in an addendum to the following section. Reports not received at time of writing (4 May 1984) are those listed below:

Awards: Margaret Chang (chair)
Copyright: Gilles Langelier (chair)
Map User Advisory: Maureen Wilson (chair)
Folios of Map Library Floor Plans: Serge Sauer (coordinator)

One committee--Remuneration, Kate Donkin (chair)--submitted a nil report.

* * *

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO REPRESENT A.C.M.L. ON THE AACC (CM) FOR 1983 AND 1984

As expected, the AACC (CM) has not been active since it achieved its primary goal of the publication of Cartographic Materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2. This manual was ably edited by Hugo Stibbe, Vivien Cartmell, and Velma Parker of the National Map Collection and published by the American Library Association, Canadian Library Association, and The Library Association in 1982. The secretariat for the committee has now passed from the National Map Collection to the Library of Congress.

In the future it is expected that the committee may concern itself with other international map cataloguing matters such as geographic names and the revision of Cartographic Materials, but until a member body asks for some discussion of one of these matters the committee will remain inactive.

Pierre Lépine
Joan Winearls
Co-Chairpersons
1 March 1984

* * *

1985 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

The 19th Annual A.C.M.L. Conference will be held June 17-20, 1985 at the University of Manitoba campus, nine kilometres south of downtown Winnipeg. It will be hosted jointly by the University of Manitoba libraries and the Provincial Archives of Manitoba.

The Special Libraries Association will be held the previous week at the Winnipeg Convention Centre, in downtown Winnipeg. No joint activities are planned.

The committee is co-chaired by Hugh Larimer and Tim Ross and also includes Judy Beattie of the Hudson's Bay Co. Archives, a division of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba.

Our preliminary program will be available at the Fredericton Conference in June 1984. The conference theme will be "Mapping the Prairies."

Tim Ross
14 March 1984

* * *

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Once, again, the major activity of the Conservation Committee is the co-ordination of a joint order of acid-free folders. Letters were mailed

to all A.C.M.L. members in March 1984. Numerous enquiries have been received from possible participants in this joint venture.

The Conservation Committee continues to submit occasional notes to the Bulletin on items of interest and to respond to enquiries from individual members of the Association on the feasibility of using certain products.

Mrs. Betty Kidd
Chairperson

* * *

DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN MAP COLLECTIONS COMMITTEE

Lorraine Dubreuil reported to the Board in March that the corrections to the 4th edition of the Directory would be completed by the end of May 1984. The corrections will be compiled into an "addenda sheet" to be printed soon after, and distributed free to members during the summer.

Tim Ross
23 March 1984

* * *

HISTORICAL MAPS COMMITTEE
An Overview

The chairman of the Historical Maps Committee has resigned during the current year, requesting that his resignation be effective as of December 31, 1983. On President W.R. MacKinnon's request, the distribution of maps continued from London during the winter 1983/1984. The transfer of maps, folios, and records to Ottawa will be completed by mid-spring 1984.

This then is an appropriate time to reflect on the history of the project over the last eight years. In this regard the following is a general review of the activities of the Historical Maps Committee, rather than a statistical account of one year's results.*

It may be worthwhile to recall that the proposal to produce facsimile prints of Canadian archival maps was presented by Ted Layng, and considered at length at the 1972 A.C.M.L. Conference. After a year of study of problems involved, it was reported that the project was not practical (great financial commitments, competitition with Public Archives of Canada, marketing problems, etc.). At the 1974 A.C.M.L. Conference the project and the committee were declared defunct. There the matter rested for two years.

In 1976, the Local Arrangements Committee for the annual A.C.M.L. Conference, held in London, Ontario, found that there was some money left in the organizational purse and decided to present to the delegates and guests a souvenir reproduction of an old map. In the course of preparing this complimentary item it was discovered that the technical problems were

not insurmountable and the costs involved were quite reasonable. To the A.C.M.L. Executive this appeared as an important revelation and it decided there and then to create a committee entrusted with the task of producing several more reproductions. Serge Sauer was appointed the chairman of the new committee.

The very first year (1976/1977), seven maps were produced. Every new printing run was met with considerable excitement, especially as it was discovered that rather than being a financial burden (as predicted by the 1972/1974 committee), the project could be operated as a fund-raising venture. Since then, the Historical Maps Committee has produced a total of 100 different maps, partly assembled in two folios, a total of over 50,000 sheets, accompanied by an array of indexes, catalogues, and newletters, and reflected in reviews, exhibits, commercial lists, and other forms of direct and indirect publicity. The sheer volume of this material is quite impressive. What follows is a brief outline of various aspects of this project and their effect on A.C.M.L. generally.

1. The proclaimed goal and the raison d'etre of the Historical Maps Committee was to "preserve and popularize the Canadian cartographic heritage." It would be fair to say that much has been accomplished in this realm. A.C.M.L. has created the largest series of facsimile maps in Canadian history (commercially available to the general public). Over 30,000 maps have been acquired by institutions and private citizens in Canada and abroad. Folios of reproductions of Canadian maps are now available in numerous libraries across this country and in other lands.

2. To the A.C.M.L., as an organization, the series brought a great deal of publicity, resulting from the Association's name being shown on every map, and from close co-operation with numerous institutions, who have supported the A.C.M.L. venture and have added their own reputation and prestige to the project. In all, 20 departments of 15 Canadian universities took part in the project, as well as 9 federal and provincial archives, 13 libraries, museums and municipal archives, plus a number of map collectors, academics, and commercial firms.

3. The financial success of the project has been the subject of much jubilation, as well on occasion for jokes and openly envious comments from members of other groups and associations. It should be remembered, however, that it has not simply happened, but has resulted from continuous efforts to reduce the costs of production, while retaining the retail prices at the level where a map is affordable to a student or a collector of modest means. Close to $60,000 already obtained from sales of maps and folios, and another $30-50,000 in maps held in stock, are a considerable achievement for a project operated by amateurs and volunteers, with no subsidies or grants from public funds: such projects often cause embarrassment or eventual downfall for many non-profit organizations. Income generated by the facsimile series has provided A.C.M.L. with funds to support other activities.

All this is not to say that there is no room for innovation, improvement, introduction of new techniques, and new methods of distribution. There remain many areas where further development of various features of the project are possible. The greatest challenge for the Historical Maps Committee and the A.C.M.L. generally lies in the fact that this is an open-ended

undertaking. It should continue its activities as long as there is a chance to contribute towards "preservation and popularization of the Canadian cartographic heritage." And that is a long road indeed.

* Map sales from A.C.M.L. London "depot" (orders directed to the A.C.M.L. Ottawa address are not included): for the period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1983--2220 maps; for the period from January 1, 1984 to March 31, 1984--2055 maps; for a total of 33,314 maps.

Serge Sauer
Chairman

* * *

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

The 1983 committee consists of Amy Chan, Frances Woodward, and Betty Kidd (chairperson). Ballots and biographies of nominees will be mailed to voting members in April. The committee's final report and election results will be presented at the Annual Business Meeting in Fredericton in June.

(Mrs) Betty Kidd
Chairperson

* * *

UNION LIST OF ATLASES FOR THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

The committee has not officially met during the year. The work of the committee members from the four Atlantic Provinces has been completed. During the year the results of the bibliographic surveys were reviewed by Ms. Peggy Campbell (Librarian, Maritime Resource Management Service) and Ms. Elizabeth Hamilton, committee member, to ensure acceptable bibliographic format for each of the entries submitted. These results are presently with the chairman and are being organized and prepared for entry into a Wang word processing system, beginning mid-April 1984. It is anticipated that the first draft will be completed and available for review and comment by committee members at the June A.C.M.L. meeting.

Committee Members:

New Brunswick	Bill MacKinnon
Newfoundland	Margaret Chang
Nova Scotia	Garry Shutlak
Prince Edward Island	vacant

Other ex-officio members and former members include: Ms. Elizabeth Hamilton, Ms. Peggy Campbell, Mrs. Peggy Landes, Mr. Kirk MacDonald, and Mr. Harry Holman.

Brad Fay
Chairman

* * *

COMMITTEE REPORTS
ADDENDA

CONFERENCE 1984

The committee is working in preparation for the conference. There will be a more detailed report in the next issue of the Bulletin.

Bill MacKinnon

* * *

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

On 11 April 1984, Flora Frances reported the following statistics:

Membership to date	
Full	84
Associate	26
Institutional	123
Honorary	2
Exchange	12
	247

New members	
Full	1
Institutional	3
	4

* * *

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

As indicated in the Publications Guidelines Committee's "Final Report" dated June 1983, a Standing Committee on Publications has been formed. The membership of this committee with their affilations is as follows:

Hugh Larimer, Chairman (University of Manitoba)
Frances Woodward, Member-at-large (University of British Columbia)
Tim Ross, 2nd Vice President (Provincial Archives of Manitoba)
Richard Pinnell, Bulletin Editor (University of Waterloo)
Bruce Weedmark, Publications Officer (Public Archives of Canada)
Bill MacKinnon, President (ex officio) Provincial Archives of New Brunswick)

Since this is the first year for our committee, we are still feeling our way and exploring our terms of reference. The committee will meet for the first time as a group in June in Fredericton. If the membership have ideas, proposals, or suggestions for future publications, please address them to the chairman of the committee or one of its members.

Copies of the Publications Guidelines Committee's "Final Report" dated June 1983 may be obtained by writing to the chairman. In addition, an extensive background manual for the Publications Committee prepared by Elizabeth Hamilton will be available for examination by interested parties at the Annual Meeting.Progress reports have been received for the following publications: A.C.M.L. Bulletin, Early Canadian Topographic Map Series, Essays on Cartology, and Guide for a Small Map Collection. These reports are reproduced below.

Hugh C. Larimer

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
PUBLICATIONS PROGRESS REPORTS

A.C.M.L. BULLETIN

Since 1 January 1983, four issues of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries Bulletin have been published and distributed to the membership:

Bulletin 46 (March 1983)	94 pages
Bulletin 47 (June 1983)	112 pages
Bulletin 48 (September 1983)	90 pages
Bulletin 49 (December 1983)	64 pages

Printing and word processing costs for the first three issues were as follows:

	Printing	Word processing	Total
Bulletin 46	$936.29	$456	$1392.29
Bulletin 47	990.88	520	1510.88
Bulletin 48	851.67	244	1095.67

Not all the bills for word processing Bulletin 48 have yet been received and none of the costs of Bulletin 49 are known as yet. Working with the data on hand, it is possible to determine the average cost for each issue over the year; this figure is $3.81, based on a total printing run of 1050 copies.

During 1983, a new regular feature titled "Educational Literature" was introduced and the first two installments of a new series of articles--Geodesy for Map Librarians--were printed. The objectives of the former are: to reproduce examples of a variety of education documents for the benefit of those who contemplate preparing or revising their own and to provide interesting, useful information on the nature (i.e. size, strengths, loan policy, etc.) of map-oriented institutions and collections. The map collections at the universities of Laval, Brock, and Guelph were highlighted in 1983.

Lou Sebert submitted two extremely informative and practical articles dealing with the subject of geodesy, specifically with problems involving the determination of distance between two locations on the earth's surface and the bearing from one to the other. These were written with great clarity and were well illustrated.

Midway through the calendar year the practice of reproducing A.C.M.L. historical facsimile maps on the front cover of each issue was abandoned in favour of reproductions of current Canadian maps. Historical facsimile maps have appeared continuously on the front cover of the Bulletin since 1977, beginning with the October 1977 issue; this has served the very useful purpose of promoting the sales of the association's own publications. However, it was decided that with the successful completion of the second folio of facsimile maps (numbers 51-100) and in order to reflect more closely the diverse mapping interests of the association's members, the Bulletin would begin to feature the products of modern Canadian cartography. Further on the subject of the cover, the theme colour selected for the printing of the front and rear covers of Bulletin 46-49 was a bright, bold red.

The production aspects of the Bulletin remained very satisfactory, as in the preceding year. The manuscript and typescript material from various contributing sources is keyboarded on a Philips Micom word processor in the Graphic Services Department of the University of Waterloo. Camera-ready copy is generated on a letter-quality printer driven by the Micom. This copy is then delivered to the Print Room, part of the Graphic Services operation. All camera work, plate making, and printing is accomplished in this location. Collated copies of the Bulletin are sent to Lehmann, a Waterloo bookbinder, for "perfect" binding. Bound copies are then transported via I.U.T.S. to the University of Guelph for distribution from that point.

There are, however, several problems which need attention. First and foremost is the editor's concern that he has insufficient time to do adequate justice to the task of soliciting original material, chiefly articles, for the Bulletin. His time is spent proofreading and copyediting submitted material, proofing word-processed output, organizing the material on a page by page basis (i.e. layout), making all graphics ready for publication, planning the covers, superintending the Bulletin through printing and binding, and sometimes assisting with distribution. Previous editors of the Bulletin have made similar comments and, undoubtedly, future ones will do likewise. Rising postage costs are another concern. There are two factors which have contributed to this problem: the association's decision in 1982 to mail all copies by first-class mail (previously, distribution was by third-class mail) and two recent postal rate increases. In 1983 it cost $5.72 in postage to mail four issues of the Bulletin to each Canadian destination (except addresses which could be reached by I.U.T.S.); this represents more than 33 percent of the full membership fee. Needless to say, the cost of mailing to American and overseas destinations was much higher. To keep costs down it is essential that all members in Ontario and Quebec who can be reached by I.U.T.S. or PEBUQUILL provide institutional addresses for receipt of the Bulletin.

Distribution of the Bulletin is also problematic. Flora Francis has done yeoman service managing this very tedious and time-consuming task. However, on those occasions when she is unavailable at the time when the Bulletin is to be distributed, then the editor must become involved. There is a great need for others to assist with this responsibility.

Special thanks are very much in order to Alberta Auringer Wood and Karen Young. Neither contributor has failed to meet a deadline nor submitted anything less than high-quality material. Others who have been of great assistance include: Lou Sebert, Serge Sauer, Elizabeth Hamilton, Merrily Aubrey, and the staff of the National Map Collection (too many to name individually).

Richard Hugh Pinnell
Editor, A.C.M.L. Bulletin
11 March 1984

* * *

EARLY CANADIAN TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SERIES

Lorraine Dubreuil reported to the Board in March that the "Early Canadian Topographic Map Series" project was approximately one year behind its completion date. She now expects the finished product to be ready for printing at year end.

20 March 1984

* * *

ESSAYS ON CARTOLOGY

Several papers were received, after being corrected and up-dated by the authors. The editors are currently engaged in the selection of suitable illustrations since most papers were published with ut any graphics. Three copies of the manuscript will be sent to Hugh Larimer, chairman of the Publications Committee.

Norman L. Nicholson
Serge A. Sauer

* * *

GUIDE FOR A SMALL MAP COLLECTION

Work on the revised edition of the Guide for a Small Map Collection is nearly complete. It is hoped that it will be available in time for the Annual Meeting in Fredericton in June 1984.

Barbara Farrell
15 March 1984

* * *

[SONGBOOK COMMITTEE]

The committee is busy revising the A.C.M.L. Songbook. This work will be unveiled at the conference in Fredericton.

Elizabeth Hamilton

* * *

CANADIAN CATALOGUING COMMITTEE MEETING (continued from page 84)

The National Map Collection, on behalf of the A.C.M.L., was responsible for a thorough commentary on the ISBD(CM) which was submitted and discussed in the CCC meeting. An annotated copy of the ISBD(CM) draft as well as a short text of general comments have been sent to the review committee for cartographic material.

The next meeting of the CCC will be held in the late spring or early summer of this year.

Vivien Cartmell

C A N A D A

LETTERS PATENT

WHEREAS an application has been filed to incorporate a corporation under the name

THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

THEREFORE the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs by virtue of the power vested in him by the Canada Corporations Act, constitutes the applicants and such persons as may hereafter become members in the corporation hereby created, a body corporate and politic in accordance with the provisions of the said Act. A copy of the said application is attached hereto and forms part hereof.

Date of Letters Patent - September 23, 1977

GIVEN under the seal of office of the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

(signature)
for the Minister of Consumer
and Corporate Affairs

RECORDED 10th November, 1977

Film 422 Document 396

L. McCann (signature)
Deputy Registrar General of Canada

TO: THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS OF CANADA

The undersigned hereby apply to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs for the grant of a Charter by Letters Patent under the provisions of Part II of The Canada Corporations Act, constituting the undersigned, and such others as may become members of the Corporation thereby created, a body corporate and politic under the name of:-
The Association of Canadian Map Libraries/Association des cartotheques canadiennes

The undersigned have satisfied themselves and are assured that the proposed name under which incorporation is sought is not the same or similar to the name under which any other company, society, association or firm in existence is carrying on business in Canada or is incorporated under the laws of Canada or any province thereof or so nearly resembles the same as to be calculated to deceive, except that of the unincorporated Association known as The Association of Canadian Map Libraries whose consent to the use of the said name by the proposed corporation is annexed as Appendix "A" to the Declaration of Bona Fides of Kenneth James Gorman and that it is not a name which is otherwise on public grounds objectionable.

The applicants are individuals of the full age of twenty-one years with power under law to contract. The name, the place of residence and the calling of each of the applicants are as follows:-

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
Kenneth James Gorman	2-662 Chapel Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 7Z9	Solicitor
Kenneth Sune Anderson	2-373 Echo Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 1N3	Solicitor
Peter Richard Hughes	5-68 Somerset Street West, Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 0H3	Solicitor

The said Kenneth James Gorman, Kenneth Sune Anderson, and Peter Richard Hughes will be the first directors of the corporation.

The objects of the Corporation are of a professional or special interest nature more particularly:-

1. To promote interest and knowledge of its members;

2. To further the professional knowledge of its members;

3. To encourage high standards in every phase of the organization, administration and development of map libraries by:-

   a) providing for discussion of mutual problems and interests through meetings and/or publications;
   b) exchanging information on experiences, ideas and methods;
   c) establishing and improving standards of professional service in this field.

The operations of the Corporation may be carried on throughout Canada and elsewhere.

The place within Canada where the head office of the Corporation is to be situated is Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

The by-laws of the Corporation shall be those filed with the application for Letters Patent until repealed, amended, altered or added to.

The Corporation is to carry on its operations without pecuniary gain to its members and any profits or other accretions to the Corporation are to be used in promoting its objects.

Upon the dissolution of the corporation or surrender of its Charter, any assets remaining after payment of all debts and obligations shall be distributed to one (1) or more organizations in Canada, having cognate or similar objects.

DATED at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this 28th day of October, 1977.

* * *

REPORTS

AUTO-CARTO SIX

Le sixième symposium international de cartographie informatisée, Auto-Carto Six, s'est tenu au Palais des Congrés de Hull du 16 au 21 octobre 1983.

C'était la première fois que ce congrès avait lieu à l'extérieur des Etats-Unis, et le comité organisateur, sous la présidence de Fraser Taylor, de l'université Carleton, avait choisi de mettre en relief autant que possible les réalisations et projets canadiens dans le champ de la cartographie informatisée. On faisait également place à une grande participation de l'étranger.

Il y eut au-delà de 900 inscriptions en provenance de vingt-cinq pays, représentant différents niveaux de gouvernement, les universités, l'industrie privée. Plusieurs jeunes étudiants et étudiantes en cartographie étaient aussi présents.

"La cartographie automatisée: perspective internationale sur les réalisations et les défis" était le thème du symposium, que reflétait bien le programme. Et quel programme qui touchait tous les aspects du domaine, en regroupant par sujet les communications. Ce programme permettait de faire le point sur ce qui s'est fait en cartographie assistée par ordinateur depuis le grand essor de cette technique dans les années soixante, jusqu'à la situation actuelle, et s'efforcait de comprendre l'avenir prochain et lointain. Les orateurs venaient surtout du Canada, mais aussi de seize autres pays dont quelques-uns, comme le Nigéria et le Sénégal, sont des pays du Tiers-Monde qui font des efforts extrêmement intéressants pour prendre part au développement technologique de pointe en cartographie.

Le programme comprenait des séances simultanées et aussi, parfois, des séances plénières. Les séances simultanées confrontaient au problème de toujours, à savoir quoi donc laisser tomber! Le choix était souvent difficile à faire tant la qualité et la variété des présentations nous sollicitaient. Enumérons quelques-uns des sujets abordés: les systèmes intégrés de cartographie numérique; les systèms interactifs et leurs possibilités; les programmes nationaux de cartographie topographique et la cartographie informatisée; les applications pratiques de la cartographie informatisée; les microordinateurs; développement dans le Tiers-Monde; méthodes, algorithmes et techniques informatiques en cartographie; les bases de données; les systèmes intégrés de cartographie dans les administrations municipales et régionales; la cartographie informatisée et le monde de l'éducation; les atlas et leur fabrication; cartographie et télédétection; la cartographie informatisée en tant qu'outil de gestion; les applications de la cartographie informatisée. On pourrait longtemps continuer la liste. Le plus important c'est que la majorité des exposés avaient une bonne valeur et que dans la plupart des cas le spécialiste aussi bien que le profane y trouvaient leur compte.

Si je devais isoler la séance que j'ai préférée, je choisirais celle du lundi après-midi où l'on parlait des expériences et perspectives de la cartographie topographique informatisée, et en particulier la communication de monsieur Lowell E. Starr qui expliquait le travail fait au United States Geological Survey dans le but de développer et de normaliser les systèmes utilisés dans les agences cartographiques gouvernementales, et pour créer une base nationale de données cartographiques. Cette communication, et la discussion qui suivit, montraient la situation actuelle où tout est en

devenir très rapide, et soulignaient l'obligation où sont les grands organismes nationaux d'établir et contrôler des normes valables pour le plus grand nombre d'agences et compagnies de plus petite taille. Mais l'évolution multiforme et la quantité des systèmes disponibles rend les tentatives d'uniformisation très difficiles. Plusieurs des communications illustraient l'immense diversité actuelle de tous les aspects de la cartographie informatisée.

Le programme comprenait aussi des visites techniques de quatorze organismes de le région de la capitale nationale.

Auto-Carto Six accueillait également plus de cinquante exposants d'Amérique, d'Europe et d'Asie: agences cartographiques, fabricants de software et de hardware, associations de cartothéques, centres de télédétection, maisons d'enseignement de la cartographie. L'exposition était une partie essentielle du symposium, et non pas une simple suite de stands que l'on visite lors des pauses café. Les démonstrations d'appareils et de logiciel étaient captivantes, et, elles aussi, extrêmement variées. C'était en soi un salon de l'avant-garde technologique.

L'organisation de main de maître du symposium rendait possible tout au long de la semaine des rencontres avec des spécialistes, des échanges fructueux, des contacts professionnels profitables.

Auto-Carto Six s'adressait directement aux cartographes, gestionnaires, analystes de données, spécialistes de télédétection, planificateurs, urbanistes, éditeurs cartographiques, l'industrie minière, pédologues. Jusqu'à derniérement les cartothécaires étaient peu impliqués dans le développement des techniques informatiques de production des cartes, et il leur était donc un peu difficile de s'y retrouver pleinement au milieu de toutes ces communications extrêmement techniques dont plusieurs ne pouvaient être comprises que par les initiés. Cependant cette situation change et peu à peu les cartothèques développeront leurs fonds de banques de données, et les cartothécaires devront apprendre à utiliser les cartes électroniques, et même à en créer à partir des données stockées. C'est en ce sens que je crois qu'un symposium comme celui-là est très utile aux cartothécaires pour les aider à comprendre les changements qui surviendront dans leur profession ces prochaines années, et préparer la transition entre la cartothèque traditionnelle et celle du futur.

A ceux et celles qui voudraient en savoir davantage au sujet d'Auto-Carto Six, les Actes du symposium seront un excellent ouvrange de consultation. Les Actes contiennent le texte original des communications, ou bien un résumé detaillé. On peut se les procurer en écrivant à:

M. Barry Wellar
Département de géographie
Université d'Ottawa
165, rue Waller
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6N5
tél.: 613/231-4045

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

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CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION DIRECTORY

A.C.M.L. members are aware of the wide variety of maps and charts published by the various departments and agencies of the Government of Canada and that the Monthly List of Publications issued by the Canada Map Office includes only those items published by the EMR Surveys and Mapping Branch with the addition of some items distributed on behalf of other departments.

Concern has been expressed regarding the lack of consolidated listing of all published maps and charts, presumably because map librarians may not be aware of the existence of some material.

Sometime ago, the editor of the A.C.M.L. Bulletin inquired about the feasibility of a consolidated listing with a view to including it in the Bulletin as a service to members. After making inquiries, I find that this would be a difficult and time-consuming task.

The facts of the matter are these:

- most "published" (i.e. printed and available for distribution) maps and charts are printed by EMR with the known exceptions being: aeromagnetic maps printed on contract for the Geological Survey of Canada, military city maps printed by the Department of National Defence (but available from Canada Map Office), some hydrographic charts printed by the Canadian Hydrographic Service in their Atlantic and Pacific regions, and flood risk maps printed in cooperation with the Provinces by the Minister of the Environment.

- other government departments wishing to publish special maps invariably request EMR to arrange for the cartography and printing, and usually distribution through the Canada Map Office.

- there is other material available which can be defined as "unpublished," e.g. Territorial Resource Base Maps which are photomosaics prepared by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, reproduced in small quantities by continuous tone and available to users in the Territories, and Statistics Canada Maps.

- free issues to depositories by the Canada Map Office can be extended only to material published by EMR Surveys and Mapping, and to material distributed by the Canada Map Office on behalf of other departments (and with the permission of that department--not always forthcoming).

The above neglects the entire areas of cartographic information on "open file" and alternative means of presenting information, such as videodisc, which are likely to have a profound effect on mapping and charting and, no doubt, on map librarians.

It seems to me that the Government of Canada needs a directory of the cartographic information available in whatever form--published or open file, graphical or digital. Not only would this be useful within the government, but it would be invaluable to a wide group of users in other sectors--including map librarians.

I visualize the annual publication of a directory which describes the map series (or file or whatever) in terms of the purpose and other pertinent attributes, and indicates the source of supply or accessibility. An example of what I mean is contained in the Natural Resources Information Directory, published by Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, in the Map Section (a copy of the 1983 edition has been provided to the Editor).

The preparation of a "Cartographic Information Directory" would require the cooperation of many departments and the dedication of a permanent person-year--a commitment that I am in no position to make at present. However, it would seem logical that the Canada Map Office, as the major distributor of cartographic information for the Government of Canada, should be the lead agency in such an endeavour. Therefore, I am exploring the idea with my colleagues in the Branch, and elsewhere.

The other action which I propose is the issue of an improved Monthly List of Publications, which most A.C.M.L. members receive and which is available to all. It will contain all items printed by EMR and an indication of the source of supply if this is not the Canada Map Office. This improvement will be concurrent with the development of our new computerized system which will be completed about mid-summer. I trust that it will be useful to map librarians in that they will at least be aware of all new and revised maps and charts.

John McArthur
Director, Reproduction & Distribution
Surveys and Mapping Branch
14 February 1984.

[Editor's note: Mr. McArthur has indicated his willingness to start a dialogue with A.C.M.L. members regarding his suggestion for the "Cartographic Information Directory" or alternatives. Mr. McArthur can be reached in his office--Surveys and Mapping Branch, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, K1A 0E9--or by calling 613/995-4696. The publication titled Natural Resources Information Directory, to which Mr. McArthur refers in his report, is described in more detail in the New Publication section of this issue.]

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CANADIAN CATALOGUING COMMITTEE MEETING
26-27 January 1984

The Canadian Cataloguing Committee (CCC) met in Hull, Quebec, on January 26 and 27, 1984. The agenda comprised business from the previous meeting (May 30-31, 1983), quite a substantial quantity of business arising from the 1983 Joint Steering Committee (JSC) meeting, as well as new business.

The business arising from the 1983 JSC meeting included items on materials for the visually handicapped which the CCC has been obliged to rework or enhance prior to resubmission to the JSC. The only rule in this package that effects cartographic material is 3.5B1, which has in fact been totally reworked in Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for AACR2. If the suggested addition to 3.5B1 is accepted by the JSC, some consideration will have to be given to establishing a mechanism for updating the manual. (concluded on page 78)

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

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