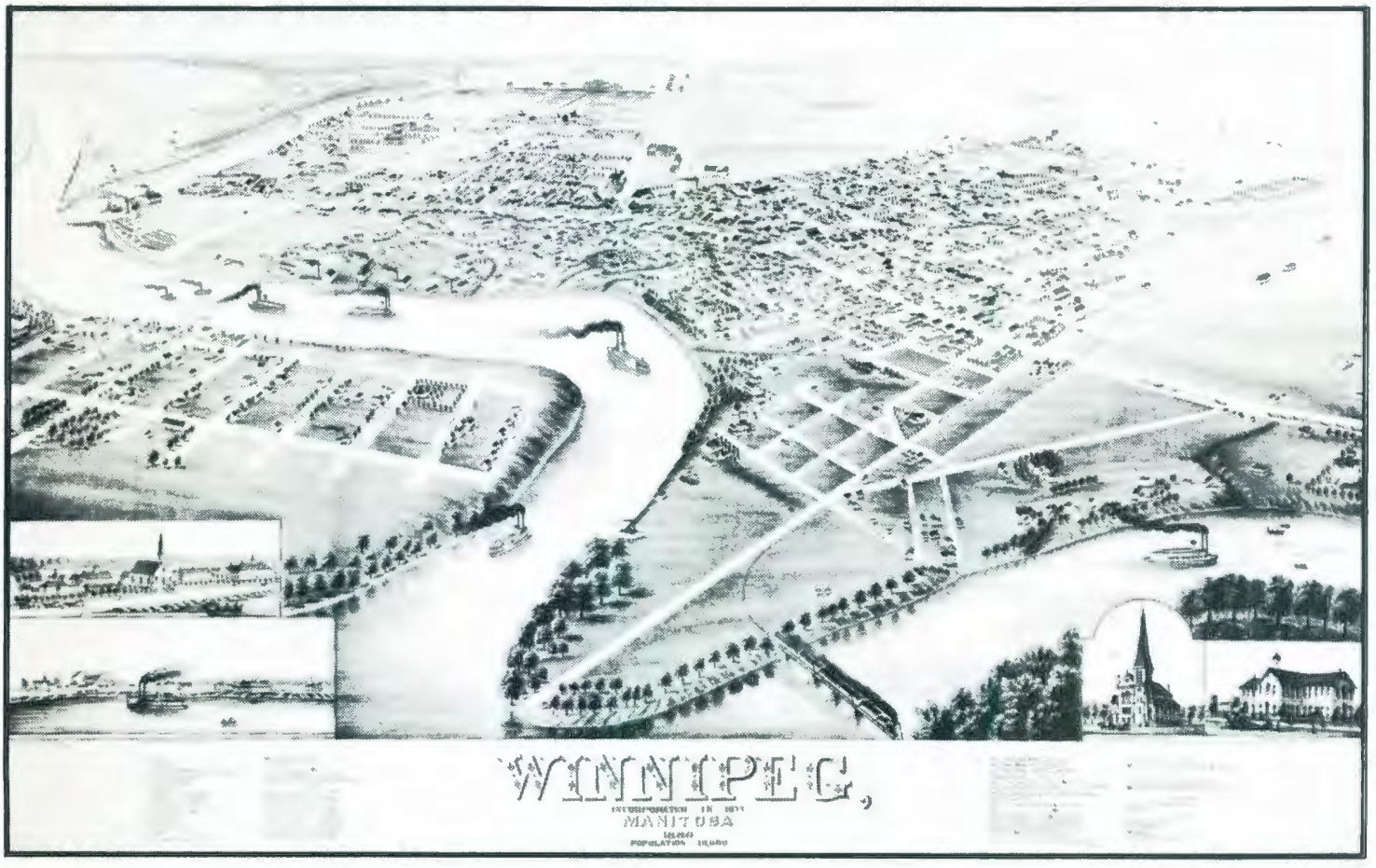
ISSN 0318-2851

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES



Winnipeg 105 years ago. Site of the 19th Annual Conference of the ACML
From the National Map Collection (C48898)

NUMBER 54/MARCH 1985 NUMÉRO 54/MARS 1985

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)	$25.00
Associate (anyone interested)	$25.00
Institutional	$30.00

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

OFFICERS of the Association for 1984/85 are:

President	Elizabeth Hamilton	University of New Brunswick
1st Vice President	Bob Batchelder	University of Calgary
2nd Vice President	Timothy Ross	Provincial Archives of Manitoba
Past-President	Thomas L. Nagy	Public Archives of Canada
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c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3

(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)	$25.00
Membres associés (tous les intéressées)	$25.00
Institutions	$30.00

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

Les MEMBRES UD BUREAU de l'Association, pour l'année 1984/85 sont:

Président	Elizabeth Hamilton	University of New Brunswick
1er Vice-président	Bob Batchelder	University of Calgary
2e Vice-président	Timothy Ross	Provincial Archives of Manitoba
Président sortant	Thomas L. Nagy	Archives publiques du Canada
Trésorier	Velma Parker	Archives publiques du Canada
Secrétaire	Karen Young	University of Ottawa

A.C.M.L. ADDRESSE D'AFFAIRES

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

(395, rue Wellington, Ottawa)

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

A.C.M.L. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Association of Canadian 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.

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EDITORIAL

Now that this March issue of the *Bulletin* is almost ready for printing, the timetable as established for the *Bulletin* -- March, June, September, December -- is now back on schedule. We hope that in the future this timetable can be maintained, so that you, the readers, will have information about our association and activities in our field in a timely manner. The future of the *Bulletin* is still uncertain in that no volunteers have come forward to fill the editor's role. The Publications Committee has included with this issue a questionnaire concerning the future direction of the *Bulletin*. Please spend some time considering various options for the future. Let the Publications Committee know your feelings as soon as possible, either in writing or at the annual conference in Winnipeg.

As interim editors, we would sincerely like to thank Ed and Liisa Laine for their contributions. Without them, the last three issues could not have been produced.

Tom Nagy _____ *Betty Kidd*

BOOKS NEEDING REVIEWERS AS OF APRIL 1985

Falk, Marvin W. *Alaskan Maps: A Cartobibliography of Alaska to 1900.* New York & London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1983. xvii, 245 p. 6 maps. (Garland reference Library of the Humanities, vol 409). $62.00 (ISBN 0-8240-9132-9; LC 82-49265)

Fillmore, Stanley and Sandilands, R. W. *The Chartmakers: The History of Nautical Surveying in Canada.* Toronto: NC Press Ltd., 1983; Ottawa: Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1983. vii, 255 p. $34.95 (ISBN 0-919601-92; C 83-098779-7)

Ettlinger, John R.T., and O'Neil, Patrick B. (eds.) *A Checklist of Canadian Copyright Deposits in the British Museum, 1895-1923. Vol. 1-Maps.* Halifax, N.S.: School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, 1984. xvii, 96 p. $11.50 (ISBN 0-7703-0179-7)

Fitch, Jennifer M. (consultant ed.) *Earth and Astronomical Sciences Research Centres; a World Directory of Organizations and Programmes.* Harlow, Essex, UK: Longman Group Ltd., 1984. viii, 742 p. (Reference on Research) $200.00 (ISBN 0-582-90020-4) (Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by the Gale Research Company)

Great Plains Quarterly, vol. 4, nos. 1, 2, & 3 (Summer, Spring and Winter 1984). These issues contain papers from the symposium "Mapping the North American Plains."

Farrell, Barbara, and Desbarats, Aileen. *Guide for a Small Map Collection.* 2d ed. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 1984. 101 p., includes bibliogs. $16.00, prepayment required. (ISBN 0-9690682-3-9; C 84-090142-9)

Stommel, Henry. *Lost Islands: The Story of Islands That Have Vanished From Nautical Charts.* xxi, 146 p. $37.50 (30.50 U.S.). (ISBN 0-7748-0210-3; C 84-091402-4)

Merrett, Christopher E. *Map Classification: A Comparison of Schemes, With Special Reference to the Continent of Africa*. Champaign: Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois, 1982. 31 p. (Occasional Papers no. 154, June 1982) $3.00

The Map Room and Its Services. Edinburgh: National Library of Scotland, 1984. 36 p. (ISBN 0-902220-61-6)

Willett, B.M. (ed.) *The Methuen Atlas of Canada and the World*. Toronto: Methuen, 1983. 48 p., 44 col. maps, 5 p. of index. $9.95. (ISBN 0-458-96060-8)

Metropolitan Atlas Series: St. John's. 1981 Census of Canada. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1984. 61 p. (Catalogue 99-930) $8.50 (other countries $10.20). (ISBN 0-660-51269-6)

Ansari, Mary B., and Newman, Linda P. *Nevada Directory of Maps and Aerial Photo Resources*. Santa Cruz, CA: Western Association of Map Libraries, 1984. 158 p. (Western Association of Map Libraries Occasional Paper, no. 11) $15.00. (ISBN 0-939-112-13-2 pbk,; LC 83-26068)

Rooney, John F. *This Remarkable Continent: An Atlas of United States and Canadian Society and Cultures*. College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1982. viii, 316 p. $45.00. (ISBN 0-89096-111-5; LC 80-6113) (Published for the Society for the North American Cultural Survey)

Anyone interested in reviewing any of the above, please contact the Review Editor: Alberta Auringer Wood, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's Nfld. A1B 3Y1.

ACML BULLETIN EDITOR REQUIRED

THE POSITION OF *BULLETIN* EDITOR IS CURRENTLY VACANT, AND THE BOARD IS ANXIOUS TO FILL IT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. EDITORIAL DUTIES WILL COMMENCE WITH THE JUNE 1985 ISSUE. WOULD MEMBERS INTERESTED IN ASSUMING THIS POSITION PLEASE CONTACT:

Hugh Larimer
Chairman, Publications Committee
c/o Reference Department
Dafoe Library
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2N 2T2

Phone: (204) 474-9844

PHOENIX AND CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS -- AN UPDATE*

Susili Wilson
University of New Brunswick

Our Map Librarian, Elizabeth Hamilton, has worked towards putting records for all our maps into the Phoenix data base (Phoenix is what we call our on-line catalogue). We waited till "Cartographic Materials" was published by the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials, and then decided it was time to work on our maps.

Our objective was to get all our maps into Phoenix, providing full access to them and maintaining certain cataloguing standards. With this in mind, we decided we would first input all maps for which there is suitable copy in the UTLAS data base. We would then do original cataloguing for the rest. At the same time, maps for New Brunswick were considered a priority even if there was no copy in UTLAS. Map series were low on our list of priorities.

We have not yet worked out an efficient system for searching map records in UTLAS (e.g. searching Canada or a corporate body such as the National Geographic Society will generate too many records to be helpful). Since we were working on the older maps we tried to get LC card numbers from the LC shelf list and search UTLAS with these numbers. If there is no LC card number, then sometimes a subject search (i.e. 6/ country maps) will retrieve copy for countries with small collections in the data base. Another method is to get the LC classification number for the country from the G schedule, and browse through the LC shelf list to get an LC card number for the correct record or suitable sample. Government Printing Office numbers have also been used for retrieval. Once suitable copy is obtained it is stored and a printout sent to our Map Librarian who will check the record against the map, write down all necessary corrections and provide the mathematical information.

---

* An expanded text of a presentation given at the ACML Annual Conference, June 19-22, 1984.

Meanwhile all stored records are transferred on tape to the Computing Centre where they are loaded into the Phoenix data base. The printout comes to me from the Map Librarian and I see that all corrections are coded in and conform to cataloguing standards. Finally the inputters go into Phoenix and update the records. If the record needs too many corrections or is unsuitable, I have the record dropped and do original cataloguing for the map.

We use records whether they are AA2 or ones which are prior to AA2. We prefer AA2. However, we make certain that the following are present when updating a record or putting in a new record:

1. Access points -- i.e. main and added entries.

2. Subject headings.

3. Media designation -- i.e. the word [map] in the title.

4. Fixed fields -- (for maps ff31 is e or f; ff31 translates

5. Field 034 -- Coded mathematical data.

6. Field 255 -- Mathematical data area.

7. Call no.

Printout no. 1 (see p. 4 following) gives examples of these fields. Since our system is a keyword access system the order in which words appear does not affect access.

Maps for which no copy is likely to be found are sent to the Cataloguing Department in batches of five or ten together with the mathematical data for each one. They are searched once in UTLAS and then given original cataloguing. All original cataloguing conforms with AA2 standards.

Atlases are treated like monographs. They may come to me if there is some problem. Otherwise they usually have copy and go to the copy cataloguers.

Brian Lesser of the Computing Centre has worked out a system of retrieval of maps by coordinates. Information for this system is obtained from field 035 or the Coded Mathematical Data Field. This is the same data as in the Mathematical Data area, but in a coded form. Our example (printout no. 1) displays in the 035 field $b, scale, which in this case is 500000 and $d-$g, the four coordinates for the area represented by this map.

In order to retrieve this record from our data base we have to type in maps W070 30 00, N048 00 00 (top of printout

2 on p. 5 following). These are the numbers from $d and $e. This command would produce a display of a range of coordinates for increasing areas, beginning with the coordinates input. Each line represents the four coordinates and scale for a map in our collection. The scale in the last column is used to limit the search. By typing in the word limit scale and a number from the last column, it is possible to choose the set of coordinates which would retrieve a map in the latitude and longitude required. Printout 3 (see p. 6 following) shows records displayed by the command limit scale = 500000.

A library user requiring a map of a particular area or place has two ways of accessing our collection. He could use a key word search combined with the word "map". This would retrieve all records which contain the words input in the author, title or subject heading areas. For a more exact search, retrieval by coordinates will also enable the location of maps for greater areas than that requested. This will give the user a better choice.

Map librarians will recognise that displaying coordinates for increasing areas calls for different expansions of numbers for the four quadrants of the globe, NE, NW, SE & SW. To illustrate this we input coordinates in the North East quadrant, E60 31 and N38 30 for a display of a range of coordinates (see printout 4 on p. 7 following). A comparison of this range with printout 2 (North West) will show that in the former display the numbers in the first column decrease E60-E16 and the numbers in the third column increase N38-N43. In the North West quadrant (printout 2) the numbers in the first and third columns increase W70-W171 and N48-84. There are similar adjustments for the South Western & South Eastern quadrants. Printout 4 displays coordinates for Afghanistan, Iran, Southwest Asia, and the Middle East.

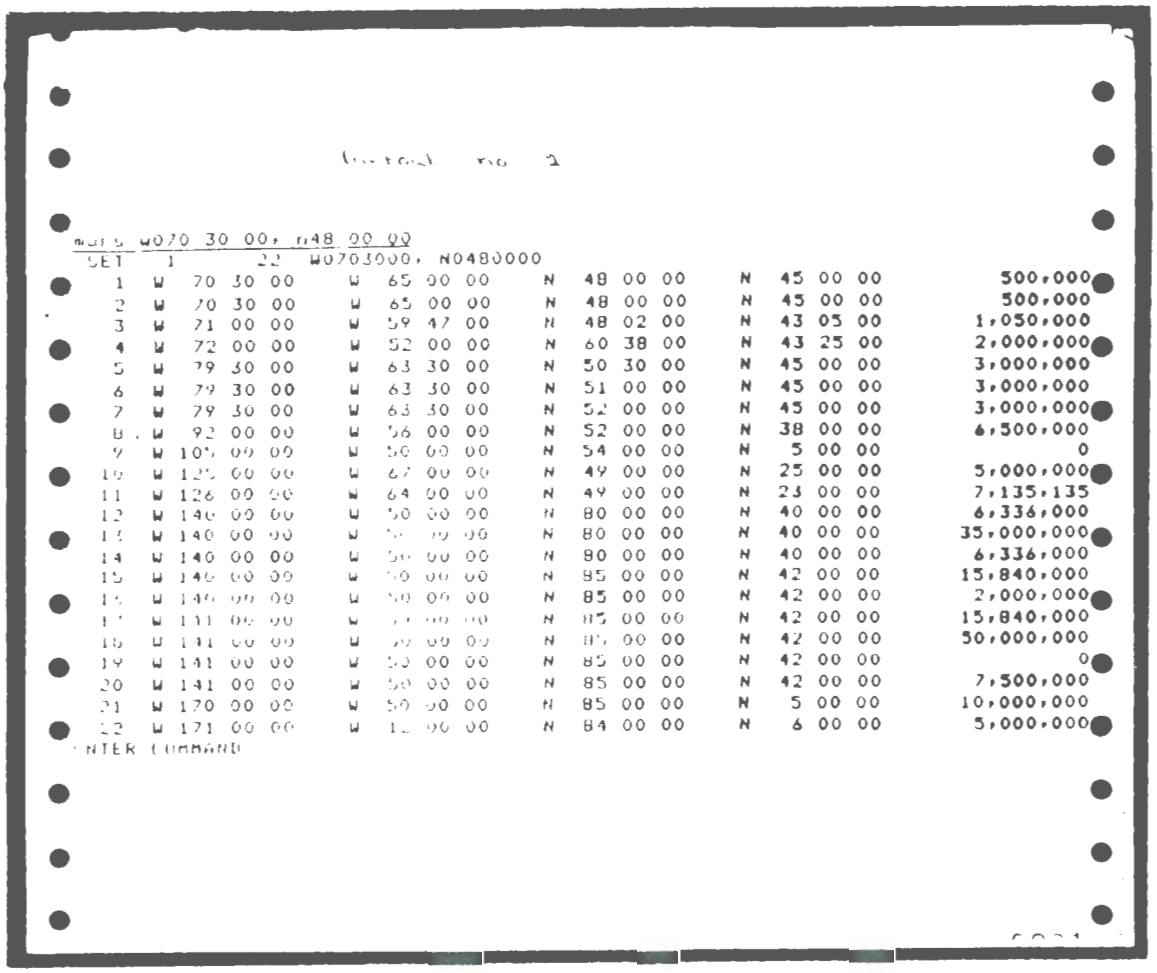
Printout no. 1

2231

```
~v247355x

SET: VIEW, ITEM:      1 OF      1, RECORD #:  247355
034: $aa$b500000$dW0703000$eW0650000$fN0480000$gN0450000
036: $a1976$bonc$fm$se
090: $aG3432.S3C815 1976.C3$kMap Room$fnolabel
110: $aCanada.$bInland Water Directorate.
245: $aInternational Saint John river basin, Canada - United States, map showin
     g climatological stations$h[map] /$cprepared by The Inland Waters Director
    ate, Dept. of the Environment, Canada, for the Task Force of The Internati
     onal Saint John River Basin Project. --
255: $aScale 1: 500 000$c(W 70 30'--W 65 00'/N 48 00'--N 45 00'). --
260: $a[Ottawa] :$bThe Directorate,$c1976.
300: $a1 map :$bcol. ; 86 x 67 cm.
500: $aRelief shown by contours and spot heights.
500: $aAt head of title: World Meteorological Organization, World Weather Watc
      (Experimental Project).
650: $aClimatology.
650: $aWorld Weather Watch.
651: $aSt. John River Basin (Me. and N.B.)$xMaps.
710: $aTask Force of The International St. John River Basin Project.
710: $aWorld Meteorological Organization.
ENTER COMMAND
```

Printout 1



W070 30 00, N48 00 00

SET	1	22	W0703000, N0480000			
1	W 70 30 00	W 65 00 00	N 48 00 00	N 45 00 00		500,000
2	W 70 30 00	W 65 00 00	N 48 00 00	N 45 00 00		500,000
3	W 71 00 00	W 59 47 00	N 48 02 00	N 43 05 00		1,050,000
4	W 72 00 00	W 52 00 00	N 60 38 00	N 43 25 00		2,000,000
5	W 79 30 00	W 63 30 00	N 50 30 00	N 45 00 00		3,000,000
6	W 79 30 00	W 63 30 00	N 51 00 00	N 45 00 00		3,000,000
7	W 79 30 00	W 63 30 00	N 52 00 00	N 45 00 00		3,000,000
8	W 92 00 00	W 56 00 00	N 52 00 00	N 38 00 00		6,500,000
9	W 105 09 09	W 56 00 00	N 54 00 00	N 5 00 00		0
10	W 125 00 00	W 67 00 00	N 49 00 00	N 25 00 00		5,000,000
11	W 126 00 00	W 64 00 00	N 49 00 00	N 23 00 00		7,135,135
12	W 140 00 00	W 50 00 00	N 80 00 00	N 40 00 00		6,336,000
13	W 140 00 00	W 50 00 00	N 80 00 00	N 40 00 00		35,000,000
14	W 140 00 00	W 50 00 00	N 80 00 00	N 40 00 00		6,336,000
15	W 140 00 00	W 50 00 00	N 85 00 00	N 42 00 00		15,840,000
16	W 140 00 00	W 50 00 00	N 85 00 00	N 42 00 00		2,000,000
17	W 141 00 00	W 50 00 00	N 85 00 00	N 42 00 00		15,840,000
18	W 141 00 00	W 50 00 00	N 85 00 00	N 42 00 00		50,000,000
19	W 141 00 00	W 50 00 00	N 85 00 00	N 42 00 00		0
20	W 141 00 00	W 50 00 00	N 85 00 00	N 42 00 00		7,500,000
21	W 170 00 00	W 50 00 00	N 85 00 00	N 5 00 00		10,000,000
22	W 171 00 00	W 12 00 00	N 84 00 00	N 6 00 00		5,000,000

ENTER COMMAND

Printout 2

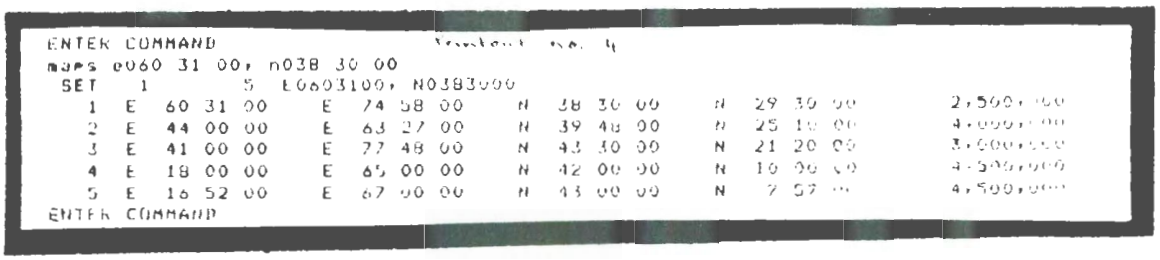
```
Printout no. 3

limit scale = 500000
ENTER COMMAND
dl

SET:     1, ITEM:     20 OF     22, RECORD #:  247355
LOCATION:  Map Room
CALL #:    G3432.S3C815 1976.C3
AUTHOR:    Canada. Inland Water Directorate.
TITLE:     International Saint John river basin, Canada - United States, map s
           howing climatological stations (map) / prepared by The Inland Water
            Directorate, Dept. of the Environment, Canada, for the Task Force o
           f The International Saint John River Basin Project. --
MAP DATA:  Scale 1: 500 000 (W 70 30'--W 65 00'/N 48 00'--N 45 00'). --
IMPRINT:   (Ottawa) : The Directorate, 1976.
COLLATION: 1 map : col. ; 86 x 67 cm.
NOTES:     Relief shown by contours and spot heights.
NOTES:     At head of title: World Meteorological Organization, World Weather
           Watch (Experimental Project).
SUBJECTS:  Climatology.
SUBJECTS:  World Weather Watch.
SUBJECTS:  St. John River Basin (Me. and N.B.) Maps.
OTHER:     Task Force of the International St. John River Basin Project.
OTHER:     World Meteorological Organization.

SET:     1, ITEM:     21 OF     22, RECORD #:  247356
LOCATION:  Map Room
CALL #:    G3432.S3C88 1976.C3
AUTHOR:    Canada. Inland Waters Directorate.
TITLE:     International Saint John river basin, Canada - United States, map s
           howing gauging stations (map) / prepared by The Inland Waters Direct
           orate, Dept. of the Environment, Canada, for the Task Force of the I
           nternational Saint John River Basin Project. --
MAP DATA:  Scale 1:500 000 (W 70 30'--W 65 00'/N 48 00'--N 45 00'). --
IMPRINT:   (Ottawa) : The Directorate, 1976.
COLLATION: 1 map : col. ; 86 x 67 cm.
NOTES:     Relief shown by contours and spot heights.
NOTES:     At head of title: World Meteorological Organization, World Weather
           Watch (Experimental Project).
SUBJECTS:  Precipitation (Meteorology).
SUBJECTS:  St. John River Basin (Me. and N.B.) Maps.
OTHER:     Task Force of the International St. John River Basin Project.
OTHER:     World Meteorological Organization.
ENTER COMMAND
```

Printout 3



```
ENTER COMMAND
maps e060 31 00, n038 30 00
 SET   1          5  E0603100, N0383000
   1  E  60 31 00     E  74 58 00     N  38 30 00     N  29 30 00        2,500,000
   2  E  44 00 00     E  63 27 00     N  39 48 00     N  25 12 00        4,000,000
   3  E  41 00 00     E  77 48 00     N  43 30 00     N  21 20 00        3,000,000
   4  E  18 00 00     E  65 00 00     N  42 00 00     N  10 00 00        4,500,000
   5  E  16 52 00     E  67 00 00     N  43 00 00     N   7 57 00        4,500,000
ENTER COMMAND
```

Printout 4

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Compiled by
Beth Ray
Carleton University Map Library
D299 Loeb Building
Ottawa, Ontario

Contributors:

CU -- Carleton University Map Library
DU -- Dalhousie University Map Library
GSC -- Geological Survey of Canada Map Library
MU -- Memorial University Map Library
OOU -- University of Ottawa Map Library
UA -- University of Alberta Map Collection
UBC -- University of British Columbia Map Library
UT -- University of Toronto Map Library

MAPS

NORTH AMERICA -- Maps

GSC Map showing recomputed hypocenters of earthquakes in the eastern and central United States and adjacent Canada, 1925-1980. - Scale / 1:2,500,000. - Reston, Va. : United States Geological Survey, 1984. (Miscellaneous field studies maps ; MF-1699). Accompanied by explanatory pamphlet.

MU Products pipeline map of the United States and Canada. - Scale / 1:3,600,000. - Tulsa, Okla. : PennWell Pub. Co., 1983.
$50.00 U.S.

CANADA

CU
OOU Carte commémorative voyages de Jacques Cartier en Canada 1534-1984 / Service hydrographique du Canada, Région du Québec. - Echelle 1:1,500,000. - Ottawa : [Bureau de distribution des cartes marines], 1984.
Disponible en anglais "Commemorative chart Voyages of Jacques Cartier to Canada 1534-1984."
$3.00

OOU Facilities of the Correctional Service of Canada = Service correctionnel du Canada- installations. - Scale [ca. 1:7,500,000]. - [Ottawa] : Correctional Service Canada, 1984.

GSC
UBC Juan de Fuca ridge atlas: preliminary seabeam bathymetry. - Scale 1:50,000. - Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Earth Physics Branch, 1984.
(Open file ; OF 84-6).

CU
MU National Film Board Canada map education kit. - Scale 1:1,500,000. - Montreal : National Film Board Canada Map, 1984.
$175.00

Atlantic Provinces

DU
GSC
MU
OOU Bouguer gravity anomaly map of Atlantic Canada / Harold Williams and R. T. Haworth. - Scale 1:2,000,000. - St. John's : Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1984.
(Memorial University of Newfoundland map ; n. 6).

DU
GSC
MU
OOU Magnetic anomaly map of Atlantic Canada / Harold Williams and R. T. Haworth. - Scale 1:200,000. - St. John's : Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1984.
(Memorial University of Newfoundland map ; n. 5).

Alberta

UBC Edmonton area, 1984. - Scale 1:30,000. - Edmonton : City Transportation Dept., 1984.

UBC Population by district, 1978-1983, city of Edmonton. - Not to scale. - Edmonton : City Planning Dept., 1983.

British Columbia

UBC Geothermal heat flux. - Scale 1:2,000,000. - Sidney, B.C. : Pacific Geoscience Centre, Earth Physics Branch, 1983.
(Juan de Fuca plate map ; JFP - 10).

UBC Landscape setbacks and building lines plan, city of Vancouver, B.C. - Scale ca. 1:22,500. - Vancouver : City Planning Dept., 1983.

UBC Principal thoroughfares, city of Vancouver, British Columbia (MD 135). - Scale ca. 1:48,000. - Vancouver : City Planning Dept., 1984.

UBC University Endowment Lands forest trails..... - Scale ca. 1:20,500. - Vancouver : Endowment Lands Regional Park Committee, 1984.

New Brunswick

UBC Bay of Fundy, the guide for fishing, hunting, vacationing. - Scale 1:250,000. - Centreville, N.B. : Institute for Map Publishing, 1983.

UBC Map of Fredericton. - No scale given. - Fredericton : Visitors and Convention Bureau, 1983.

UBC The "Picture Province" of Canada. - Scale ca. 1:880,000. - Fredericton : New Brunswick Dept of Tourism, 1983.

UT Saint John, Canada's first city = Saint John, la premiere ville au Canada. - Scale 1:15,000. - Amherst, N.S. : Maritime Resource Management Service, [1984?].

Nova Scotia

UT City of Halifax. - Rev. [ed.]. - Scale [1:7,200]. - [Halifax] : Dept. of Engineering and Works, 1983. Ozalid print.

UT City of Halifax. - Rev. [ed.]. - Scale [ca. 1:14,400]. - [Halifax] : Dept. of Engineering and Works, 1983. Ozalid print.

Ontario

UBC Algonquin Provincial Park, canoe routes. - Scale 1:126,720. - Whitney, Ont. : Friends of Algonquin Park, 1984.

UT The corporation of the city of Toronto, province of Ontario. - Scale [1:10,000]. - [Toronto] : [Toronto] Dept. of Public Works, 1984.
Ozalid print.

UT Kingston. - Scale [ca. 1:22,500]. - [Kingston] : Kingston District Chamber of Commerce, [1983].

UA Military city map, series A902 = Carte militaire de
UBC la ville, série A902. - Scale 1:25,000. - Ottawa :
UT Mapping and Charting Establishment, Dept. of National Defence.
MCE 336 - Cambridge, military city map, 2d ed. 1984.
MCE 337 - Guelph, military city map, 1984.
MCE 318 - Kitchener-Waterloo, military city map, 1984.
MCE 332 - Oshawa, military city map, 1984.
MCE 319 - Thunder Bay, military city map, 1984.

CU Socially assisted housing in Ottawa-Carleton, 1984 /
OOU Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Planning Department. - Scale 1:35,000. - Ottawa : Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, 1984.

Quebec

CU Agglomération de Québec = Greater Québec = Quebéc y
UBC suburbios / dresse par la Division de la cartographie
UT du Service des relevés techniques, de la Direction génèrale du Génie, ministère des Transports du Québec. - Scale [ca. 1:25,000]. - Quebec : Ministère des Transports du Québec et la Communauté Urbaine de Québec, 1984.

OOU Authentic plan of the river St. Lawrence from Sillery to the fall of Montmorenci, with the operations of the Siege of Quebec ...1759. / T. Jefferys. - Quebec : Archives de la ville de Québec, 1984.
Facsimile.

OOU City of Quebec 1830. - Quebec : Archives de la ville de Québec, 1984.
Facsimile.

CU Gatineau Park. - Scale 1:75,000. - Ottawa : National
UBC Capital Commission, [1984].

CU Climatological charts of the St. Lawrence (River and
UBC Gulf). - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Quebec : Atmospheric Environment Services, Climatological Services, 1984.

Saskatchewan

UBC Saskatchewan, grid road map, 1984. - Scale ca. 1:1,000,000. - Regina : Saskatchewan Rural Development, 1984.

Yukon Territory

GSC Geology Laberge and Carmacks, Yukon Territory / D. J.
OOU Tempelman-Kluit. - Scale 1:250,000. - Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, [1984].
(Open file ; 1101).
Four sheets and 1 report.

GSC Gold-silver deposits and occurrence in Yukon Territory - Scale 1:2,000,000. - Whitehorse : Northern Affairs Program (Canada), Exploration and Geological Services Divisions, 1984.
(Open files).
Accompanied by explanatory text.

UNITED STATES

UBC Commercial nuclear power stations in the United States - operable, under construction or ordered - August 1, 1984. - No scale given. - La Grange Park, Ill. : Nuclear News, 1984.

UBC Composite magnetic anomaly map of the United States: part A, conterminous United States; part B, Alaska and Hawaii. - Scale 1:2,500,000. - Reston, Va. : United States Geological Survey, 1984.
(GP) 954).
Three maps on 4 sheets.

CU Northern Great Plains region. - Scale ca. 1:1,900,800.
GSC - Tulsa, Okla. : American Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1984.
(Geological highway maps ; n. 12).
$7.95

Arkansas

MU Arkansas: population distribution, with shaded relief features of the physical landscape / Borden D. Dent. - Stone Mountain, Ga. : Stone Mountain Map Studio, 1984.
$6.95 U.S.

Florida

GSC Wetlands in Florida. - Scale ca. 1:2,000,000. - Tallahassee : Florida Bureau of Geology, 1984. (Map series ; MS-109).

Illinois

GSC Illinois landslide inventory map. - Scale 1:500,000. - Reston, Va. : United States Geological Survey, 1984.
(Miscellaneous field studies maps ; MF-1691).

New York

OOU Land reserves by the Indians according to the treaty made with them in ... 1797 [north-western New York State]. - Scale [1:633,600]. - Fredonia, N.Y. : Holland Land Co., 1984.

Wisconsin

MU Bedrock geologic map of Wisconsin / M. G. Mudrey, B. A. Brown Jr., J. K. Greenberg. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Madison : M.A.P.S., Wisconsin Geol. and Natural History Survey, 1984.
$7.75 U.S.

CENTRAL AMERICA - Maps

OOU Bathymetry of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea / William & Heintz Map Corporation. - Scale 1:3,289,263. - Tulsa, Oklahoma : American Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1984.

EUROPE - Maps

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GSC Geologicke zajimavosti Ceskoslovenska = Geological curiosities in Czechoslovakia. - Scale not given. - Prague : Ustredni ustav geologicky, 1983.

GREAT BRITAIN

MU Administrative areas diagram- Scotland. - Scale 1:250,000. - Southampton : Ordnance Survey, 1984. $5.60

UBC Londinium, descriptive map and guide to Roman London. - Scale 1:25,000. - Southampton : Ordnance Survey, 1983.
Includes some text and illustrations.

UBC Soil map of England and Wales. - Scale 1:250,000. - Harpenden, Herts. : Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983.
Six sheets.

GREECE

GSC Geological map of Greece / redaction: John Bornovas and Th. Rondogianni-Tsiambaou. - 2d ed. - Scale 1:500,000. - Athens: Inst. of Geol. and Mineral Exploration, Div. of Gen. Geol. and Economic Geology, 1983.
Two sheets.

ICELAND

UT Island ferdakort = touring map = carte touristique = touristenkarte. - 2d ed. - Scale 1:500,000 (N23° 30' - W14° 30'/N66° 40' - N63° 20'). - Reykjavik : Landmaelingar Islands, 1983.

POLAND

GSC Geological map of Poland and adjoining countries without Cenozoic, Mesozoic and Permian formations. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Warsaw : Wydawnictwa Geologiczne, 1984.
Four sheets accompanied by explanatory text.

UBC Mapa samochodowa Polski. - Scale 1:1,000,000. - Warszawa : Panstwowe Przedsiebiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych, 1983.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

UA A traveler's map of Spain and Portugal. - Scale
UBC 1:1,850,000. - Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, 1984.

SWITZERLAND

UBC Schweiz, offizielle Strassenkarte des Automobil-Club der Schweiz. - Scale 1:250,000. - Bern : Kummerley and Frey, 1984.

YUGOSLAVIA

UA Yugoszlavia autoterkepe. - Scale 1:850,000. - Budapest : Cartographia, 1983.

ASIA - Maps

UBC Middle East road map. - Scale 1:5,000,000. - Bern : Kummerley and Frey, 1984.

CHINA

CU China's coal mining industry. - Scale ca. 1:5,650,000.
UBC - Hong Kong : Asian Research Service, 1984.
$25.00 U.S.

CU China's hydrocarbon potential. - Scale ca. 1:9,000,000.
UBC - Hong Kong : Asian Research Service, 1984.
$25.00 U.S.

CU China's water power development. - Scale ca.
UBC 1:9,000,000. - Hong Kong : Asian Research Service, 1984.
$25.00 U.S.

UBC The marine and continental tectonic map of China and environs. - Scale 1:5,000,000. - Beijing : Science Press, 1983.
Six sheets.

ISRAEL

UA Israel [road map]. - Scale 1:400,000. - Tel Aviv : Ramco Maps, 1983.

MALAYSIA

UT Malaysia and Singapore. - Scales differ (E94° - E154° / N22° - S15°). - Edinburgh : John Bartholomew and Son, 1983.
Four maps on one sheet.

NEPAL

UBC Apa maps Nepal. - Scale 1:500,000. - Munchen: Nelles Verlag, [1983].

AFRICA - Maps

OOU [Afrique]: réseau des grandes routes à vocation internationale = [Africa]: main international road network / Fédération routiere internationale. - Echelle [1:12,000,000]. - Clermont-Ferrand : Michelin, 1983.

CU Carte de vegetation de l'Afrique = Vegetation map of
MU Africa / compiled by F. White; UNESCO/AETFAT/UNSO;
UT cartographic work: Oxford University Press. - Scale 1:5,000,000 (W18° - E52°/N36° - S28°). - Paris : UNESCO, 1983.
One map on 3 sheets, accompanied by legend and text.
$99.75

TUNISIA

UBC [Tunesien, strassenkarte mit Sehenswurdigkeiten =
UT Tunisie, carte routière avec sites touristiques]. - 3 aufl. - Scale 1:1,00000. - Bern : Kummerly and Frey, 1983.
ISBN: 3259011633

OCEANIA - Maps

AUSTRALIA

DU
UBC Metamorphic map of Australia. - Scale 1:5,000,000. - Canberra : Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, 1983.

UT A complete map of the southern continent / surveyed by Abel Tasman; E. Bowen, sculp. - Scale indeterminable. - [Canberra] : National Library of Australia, 1983.
Facsimile.
$12.00

NEW ZEALAND

UT Late quaternary tectonic map of New Zealand / drawn by Heather M. Keen and Shirley A. Rodgers. - 2ed. - Scale 1:2,000,000; Lambert conformal conic proj. (E165° - E179°/S34° - S48°). - Wellington : New Zealand Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1983.
(Miscellaneous series/New Zealand Geological Survey ; Map 12).

WORLD - Maps

MU
OOU Un monde en développement = A developing world / Agence canadienne de développement international = Canadian International Development Agency. - Echelle [1: 37,000,000]. - Hull, Quebec : ACDI, 1984.

CU
MU
OOU World map. - Echelle 1:28,000,000. - Stockholm : Esselte Map Service, 1984.
$20.00

EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL - Maps

GSC Topographic and shaded relief maps of Venus. - Scale 1:50,000,000. - Reston, Va. : United States Geological Survey, 1984.
(Miscellaneous investigation series ; I-1562).
Two sheets.

ATLASES

NORTH AMERICA - Atlases

CANADA

CU
OOU
UBC
Supplement to ice atlas: Canadian Arctic waterways / W. E. Markham. - Ottawa : Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1984.
Catalogue No. EN56-54/1981-1
$15.00

British Columbia

UBC
Eastern Vancouver Island coastal and marine data atlas. - Victoria, B.C. : Province of British Columbia, 1984.

UNITED STATES

CU
MU
Northwest, north central and Alaska wind atlas / Dean DeHarpporte. - New York : Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1983.
ISBN: 0442218249

Maine

CU
The Maine atlas and gazetteer. - 9th ed. - Freeport, Me. : DeLorme Publishing Co., 1984.
ISBN: 0899330355
$8.95 U.S.

EUROPE - Atlases

AUSTRIA

CU
Historischer atlas zur zweiten Tuerkenbelagerung: Wein 1683 / Peter Broucek. - Wien : Deuticke, 1983.
ISBN: 3700544723
$30.00

GREAT BRITAIN

CU Atlas of cancer mortality in England and Wales, 1968-1978 / M. J. Gardner. - Chichester, [West Sussex] : Wiley, 1983.
ISBN: 0471900427
$68.00

ASIA - Atlases

CU The Arab- Israeli conflict: its history in maps / Martin Gilbert. - 4th ed. - London : Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1984.
ISBN: 0297783319
$20.00

UBC Carta's historical atlas of Jerusalem / Dan Bahat. - Rev. ed. - Jerusalem : Carta, 1983.

WORLD - Atlases

UT Collins atlas of the world. - London : Collins, 1983.
ISBN: 0004470400

MU Historical atlas of world mythology / Joseph Campbell. - [New York] : A. van der Marck Editions ; San Francisco : Distributed by Harper and Row, 1983.

UA The New state of the world atlas / Michael Kidron and Ronald Segal. - 2d ed. - London : Heineman Educ., 1984.
ISBN: 0435354949
$20.00

BOOKS

GENERAL BOOKS

CU Cartographic education for the future. - London : British Cartographic Society , 1984.
Papers presented at the special meeting of the British Cartographic Society held on 18th October 1983 at the Royal Society.
(British Cartographic Society. Special publication ; N. 3).
ISBN: 0904482065
$3.00

GSC The Geological map: an anatomy of the landscape / Eric Edmonds .... [et al.]. - London : Institute of Geological Sciences, 1983.

CU Mapping and topographic drafting / John D. Bies and Robert A. Long. - Cincinnati : South-Western Pub. Co., 1983.
ISBN: 0538333308
$28.00

CU Principles of thematic map design / Borden D. Dent. - Reading, Mass. : Addison-Wesley, 1985.
ISBN: 0201113341

REFERENCE BOOKS

MU Directory of map catalogers in the United States, 1983 / compiled by William E. Meneely and Dorothy McGarry. - New York : Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, 1984.
(Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division. Special publication ; N.2).

MU The map collections / India Office Library and Records. - London : British Library, Reference Division, 1984.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

CU Country atlases of the British Isles: published after
UA 1703 / Donald Hodson. - Tewin, Hertfordshire : Tewin Press, 1984.
ISBN: 0950914908
$30.00

CU The mapping of the world: early printed world maps, 1472-1700 / Rodney W. Shirley. - London : Holland Press, 1983.
ISBN: 0946323038
$83.00

GAZETTEERS AND PLACE NAME BOOKS

UT Guide toponymique à l'intention des editeurs et des rédacteurs de manuels scolaires. - [Quebec] : Gouvernement du Québec, Commission de toponymie, [1983].
ISBN: 2551052904

MU Place name reference list = Liste de référence des noms de localité. - Ottawa : Statistics Canada = Statistique Canada, 1983.
Three volumes: E-482, Atlantic provinces; E-483, Quebec and Ontario; E-484, Western provinces and the territories.
ISBN: 066051561X

CU Minority toponyms on maps: the rendering of linguistic minority toponyms on topographic maps of Western Europe / Ormeling, F. J. - Utrecht : Dept. of Geography, University of Utrecht, 1983.
(Utrechtse geografische studies, 0376-4001 ; 30).
Translated from Dutch.
ISBN: 9062660428
$10.00

CU Webster's new geographical dictionary. - Rev. ed. - Springfield, Mass. : Merriam, 1984.
ISBN: 0877794464

ACML COMMITTEE REPORTS

STATUS OF A.C.M.L. COMMITTEES

March 1985

Ad hoc Committee on Accreditation: Elizabeth Hamilton (chair), Bob Batchelder, Margaret Hutchison

Awards: Alberta Auringer Wood (chair), Donna Porter

Canadian Committee for Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials: Bob Batchelder (chair), Alberta Auringer Wood, Velma Parker, Hugo Stibbe, Joan Winearls, Pierre Lépine, Aileen Desbarats, David Chamberlin

Conference 1985: Hugh Larimer and Tim Ross (co-chair), Judy Beattie

Conservation: Carol Marley (chair from February 1985)

Copyright: Gilles Langelier (chair), Aileen Desbarats, Carol Marley

Directory of Canadian Map Collections: Lorraine Dubreuil (chair)

Historical Maps: Ed Dahl (chair)

Map User Advisory: Maureen Wilson (chair)

Membership: Flora Francis (chair)

Nominations and Elections 1985: Lorraine Dubreuil (chair), Serge Sauer, Jack Corse

Publications: Hugh Larimer (chair), Frances Woodward
Ex-officio members: Elizabeth Hamilton, Tim Ross, Tom Nagy, Betty Kidd, Carol White (Publications officer)

Union List of Atlases for the Atlantic Provinces: Brad Fay (chair), Margaret Chang, Elizabeth Hamilton, Bill MacKinnon, Garry Shutlak

Committee reports not received by the cut-off date for this issue of the *Bulletin* are:

Conference 1985
Copyright
Map User Advisory
Publications
Union List of Atlases for the Atlantic Provinces

AWARDS COMMITTEE

The guidelines for the ACML Honours Award and the ACML Papers Award were distributed by the ACML Executive Committee for comments from the members at large. As no comments were forthcoming, the Awards Committee is proceeding to implement both guidelines as soon as possible.

Thanks to the efforts of a visiting professor of cartography, Jean Gosselin, a French translation for the Honours Award certificate was obtained as follows:

Honours award for outstanding achievement
= certificat d'excellence pour réalisations exceptionnelles;
Chairman Awards Committee = Président du jury;
and Association President = Président de l'association.

Estimates for preparation of the final copies were obtained. After receiving approval from the ACML Executive Committee to go ahead, production of the final artwork was begun, and the certificates are now in for printing.

Margaret Chang was Chair of the committee until November 1984, when a change in employment made it impossible for her to continue serving on the committee. Donna Porter is a member of the committee. Anyone else interested in serving on the committee, please contact the Chair, Alberta Auringer Wood, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3Y1 (709/737-8892).

Alberta Auringer Wood

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

On February 18, 1985, after a decade as chairperson of the Conservation Committee, I tendered my resignation to the ACML Board of Directors. Since the duties of my present position are basically administrative in nature, I feel that it is time to have a map curator working more closely with maps on a day-to-day basis as chairperson of the committee. In this final report, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the other map curators who have served as committee members, including Lorraine Dubreuil, Carol Marley, Maurice McCauley, Anwar Qureshi and Ronald Whistance-Smith. A special acknowledgement is noted of Maurice McCauley's contribution in co-ordinating the various joint orders for acid-free folders.

Best wishes are extended to the new chairperson, Carol Marley.

Betty Kidd

CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

This committee was set up in response to a motion at the last Annual Meeting.

This committee has been asked to advise the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC) of our needs (i.e. the needs of cartographic materials) and revisions desired to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2). They plan to consolidate revisions required by 1987. The committee is also participating in a presentation at the 1985 ACML Conference on National Union Catalogues. This committee is intended to be an open committee and anyone can submit their needs. The annual meetings scheduled in conjunction with the Annual Conference will be open to all members. Please contact the Chair for further information.

Terms of reference:

1. To identify and study issues involved in shared cataloguing, retrospective cataloguing, CIP, ISBD(CM), ISSN's, and other matters pertaining to the bibliographic control of cartographic materials.

2. To liaise with the National Map Collection, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, the AACC(CM), and other bodies concerning matters involved in the implementation of bibliographic control for cartographic materials.

3. To investigate the concept of a national union catalogue, and other national listings of cartographic materials.

Membership: Chair: Bob Batchelder ; Alberta Auringer Wood (Utlas Users Group for Cartographic Materials (CM)), Velma Parker (CCC rep), Hugo Stibbe (NMC Documentation Section rep), Joan Winearls (AACM (CM)), Pierre Lépine (AACM (CM)), Aileen Desbarats, David Chamberlin.

Bob Batchelder

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ACCREDITATION

A questionnaire was sent out in December 1984, soliciting responses from ACML members on their views regarding Accreditation. The Committee is currently in the process of preparing a report for submission to the Canadian Library Association Committee on Accreditation. The report should be ready for the meeting of the Association in June, for transmittal to the CLA at their hearings in Calgary.

The committee will disband upon completion of the report.

Members: Bob Batchelder, Margaret Hutchison
Chair: Elizabeth Hamilton

Elizabeth Hamilton

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
1984

Balance as of December 31, 1984		$3,298.22
Membership fees for 1983	335.00	
Foreign exchange	81.60	
Interest on account	.57	
	417.17	417.17
Membership fees for 1984	4,887.74	
Foreign exchange	218.98	
Interest on account	9.54	
	5,176.27	5,176.27
Membership fees for 1985	2,725.00	
Foreign exchange	39.78	
	2,764.78	2,764.78
		8,298.22
Less		
Transfer to Treasurer	5,000.00	5,000.00
Balance as of December 1984		3,298.22

Flora Francis

DIRECTORY COMMITTEE

A revised *Directory* is being planned for publication in 1986. For this 5th edition, we will survey all collections in the previous editions as well as attempt to identify any significant collections not previously included. After updating the basic information which was included in the 4th edition, additional information will be collected to describe the cartographic resources of each collection.

Lorraine Dubreuil

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

The 1985 Committee consists of Serge Sauer, Jack Corse, and Lorraine Dubreuil. The ballots and biographies for those nominated were passed on to the Secretary of the Board for her to mail to the members for this year's election. The election results will be presented by the Committee at the Annual Business Meeting in Winnipeg this June.

Lorraine Dubreuil

HISTORICAL MAPS COMMITTEE

In my last report (*Bulletin* No. 51, p. 62) I mentioned a number of proposed changes which had been discussed at the Fredericton conference, where a wish by various delegates had been expressed to await feedback from the wider membership to such changes.

Awaiting such feedback, I did proceed with the ISSN question and that has been solved. I assumed it was a straightforward matter of requesting the number, but learned from the National Library's office which looks after the International Serials Data System (ISDS) that map series were not yet part of this system. In August, I sent them the English and French series title, which I checked out with various NMC staff and with Joan Winearls. ("ACML Facsimile Map Series"/"Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC"). At the end of October, I was informed that the Head of ISDS Canada had discussed this matter at the Directors' meeting in Paris and now had the go-ahead to assign ISSNs to map series (ours has been given ISSN 0827-8024, which will be printed on facsimiles beginning with Number 101).

I intend to print Numbers 101 to 105 in time for the conference in Winnipeg. The maps selected are the following:

101.	Circa 1580	- Fool's-cap map of the world
102.	Circa 1707-12	- Two globe spheres
103.	1508	- Ruysch world map
104.	1587	- Mercator world map
105.	Circa 1700	- Mortier's world map

This may seem like an overabundance of world maps, but I am trying to organize the opening selection of the portfolio

so that it goes from the general to the particular. The next maps will be Western Hemisphere and the Arctic, then the maps of North America, Canada, regions of Canada, and cities. I have about 20 negatives on hand now.

Information concerning the sponsorship of maps appeared recently in the *Bulletin*, No. 51, pp. 77-78, and is still applicable.

As I mentioned in my last report, I would like to invite individuals who wish to assist me to join the committee. The major areas in which I will require assistance will be in finding sponsors for the facsimiles, in production work in Ottawa, and in marketing the facsimiles individually, in bulk or as portfolios. Please contact me at the National Map Collection if you are interested in working on this committee.

Edward H. Dahl

REVIEWS

Atlas of Canada. [Montréal, Québec]: The Reader's Digest Association (Canada) Ltd.; [Ottawa]: Canadian Automobile Association, 1981. 220 p., col. ill., maps, diagrs., and graphs, index. (ISBN 0-88850-096-3).

Imagine, if you will, the unimaginable -- a nuclear missile en route to Toronto. A fifteen-minute warning is given, and the populace flees north. But one man remains, the Last Cartographer who determined to capture this fateful moment in history in map form -- Toronto and its hinterland moments before Armageddon. Alas, his devotion to his art is in vain, and his map is zapped before its message can be communicated to another. *Sic transit gloria mundi*.

Had the map survived, it would have looked very much like Sheet 23, Kitchener-Toronto-Orillia, in the Reader's Digest *Atlas of Canada*. Maps are powerful creators of images, and sometimes the image is not what the cartographer intended. This sheet is a basic "topographic" type map, but it presents a view of the area that is strange indeed. Within an arc extending from Burlington through Georgetown and Richmond Hill to Oshawa, the map is noticeably lacking in place names; only a few major centres are identified. But outside this arc, the map is littered with names, some of them of very insignificant settlements like trailer parks; in some areas (for example, the shores of Lake Simcoe), they swarm like flies. The map "looks" as though the population has abandoned the Lake Ontario shoreline and fled north.

A glance through the *Atlas* shows that similar "nuclear target areas" exist throughout Canada -- for example, Winnipeg and Vancouver -- indeed wherever there are concentrations of population. The explanation for them is to be found in the basis for including names on the maps in the first place. To be named, a place had to be a "populated place" as defined for the 1976 Census of Canada, that is, a recognized unit for the aggregation of enumeration data; otherwise it was ignored altogether. Since most of the municipalities in the Toronto area constitute populated places in their own right, they are named; but all other names within these municipal boundaries are omitted, which is why there is no sign of communities like Port Credit,

Streetsville and Maple. "Super-municipalities" like Metro Toronto and the Regional Municipality of Peel are left out for the same reason.

This approach to place-name selection has two advantages. First, it can be applied consistently throughout the country, thereby avoiding the thorny "when is a town?" type of question that plagues would-be mappers of Canada. Second, it permits the inclusion of a great deal of population information; six categories of population size are distinguished, and actual figures are given for places with more than 5000 persons.

Unfortunately, these advantages are offset by serious deficiencies in the representation of the more populated areas. Not only is the representation over-generalized but in some cases it is potentially highly misleading, as some examples for the Niagara region will illustrate. The Township of Lincoln, being a populated place, is identified. But the name Lincoln is written alongside a patch of built-up -area that is actually the town of Beamsville, the main settlement in the the township; and there is no mention of Beamsville, nor other discrete communities like Vineland and Jordan. The same thing occurs in nearby Pelham Township, where the town of Fonthill is identified by the township name. The The Township of West Lincoln is different. Since it is not defined as a populated place, it is not itself named, but every pokey little hamlet inside its boundaries is! In their desire for consistency, the cartographers have created what to many people will appear intolerable inconsistency.

Since the maps in question are in fact derived from the *Canada Gazetteer Atlas*, published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1980, it might seem unfair to blame the Reader's Digest Association for this. But they can be faulted for assuming that maps from one atlas are automatically suitable for another, especially when the atlases are aimed at very different markets. The *Atlas of Canada* is obviously intended for popular consumption, which makes the potential for confusion quite high.

The "Gazetteer" maps occupy almost half of the *Atlas* (two-thirds if you include the index). They have been reduced 25% from the original to conform to the new *Atlas'* smaller format, and have undergone various other changes also. Symbols have been added for minor Provincial Parks, CAA offices and National Historic Parks and Sites, and there have been various changes in colour scheme: grey built-up-areas for orange, green hill-shading for grey, and red roads for pink, for example. Combined with the reduction, these colour changes give the maps a much less attractive appearance than the originals, which are marked by a singular

sharpness and beauty. With some exceptions however (for example, Sheet 1 of Canada, on which the lettering is excruciatingly small), the maps are still perfectly readable.

The remainder of the *Atlas* falls into two sections, and it is these that give it its popular orientation. In the 16-page section entitled "Facts about Canada," one can find such diverse information as the number of schools in Newfoundland, the date of the first Canadian divorce, the diameters of confirmed meteorite craters, the birthplace of Sir Charles Tupper and the result of the 1954 Grey Cup. A mass of fascinating tid-bits, but little in the way of maps (not that this is a criticism).

The other "thematic" section contains maps galore. It comprises 27 two-page spreads devoted to a variety of topics ranging from glaciation o the economy, weather to government and exploration to energy. It is the graphic equivalent of a multi-media presentation, each spread being an amalgam of maps, graphs, diagrams, drawings, photographs and text, all printed in glorious colour. The overall impression is quite pleasing to the eye, testimony to the successful solving of some complex layout problems.

There is plenty in this section to excite the imagination, and the use of innovative maps and graphics aids the process. Occasionally, however, the cartographer-cum-graphic artist goes too far and his creations are less than successful. Sometimes this is because of over-elaborate design (for example, the "cubic" graphs on page 36 and the monstrous "Swelling Prices, Shrinking Dollar" diagram on page 43), sometimes because of an inappropriate choice of display method (for example, the dreadful cartograms of fishing catch on page 49), and sometimes because of what can only be considered a disregard for basic carographic principles (for example, the supremely unintelligible exploration map on page 31). These, however, are exceptions in what is generally a stimulating set of graphics.

All in all, despite my criticisms, I consider the *Atlas of Canada* an excellent buy for any family, and indeed for any Canadian interested in the geography of his country.

Alun Hughes
Department of Geography
Brock University
St. Catharines, Ont.

Berra, Tim. M. *An Atlas of Distribution of the Freshwater Fish Families of the World.* Lincoln, Neb., and London: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 1981. xxix, 197 p.; 3 illus., and 2 tables, col. distribution maps. (ISBN 0-8032-1411-1; ISBN 0-8032-6059-8; LC 80-24666).

The *Atlas* by Tim Berra on the distribution of freshwater fish families of the world is a significant and very useful book. The author had to make some difficult taxonomic decisions which might bother some experts, but for most of us, the *Atlas* provides welcome and easy access to information on the geographical distribution patterns of these fishes. The same base map is used for each family (157 families are covered) making for easy comparisons between families. In some instances, however, where a family has a very restricted distribution, this can make for difficulty in locating its position on the map, but this is a minor inconvenience. Associated with each map is a line drawing of a typical representative of the family. My students have found this to be a useful feature.

And, the *Atlas* is much more than just 157 distribution maps. With each map is a brief (how brief depends upon the size of the family and how much is known about it) discussion of distributional and ecological material. Equally important are numerous references to other literature. Other features include a guide to the pronunciation of family names, lists of *National Geographic* and *Scientific American* articles on fishes, a list of guide books on freshwater fishes of North America, a list of guide books on marine fishes of North America, a reading list of general texts on fishes, and lists of the principal rivers and lakes of the world. Some of this material will become dated rather rapidly, but this does not detract from the overall fine effort his book represents.

This is an atlas that should be available in every university and college library where there is an interest in fishes or in the biogeography of animals.

John M. Green
Biology Department
Memorial University of
Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland

Bryan, M. Leonard. *Remote Sensing of Earth Resources: A Guide to Information Sources.* Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research Co., 1979. xv, 188p. Geography and Travel Information Guide Series, vol. 1. $44.00. (ISBN 0-8103-1413-4; LC 79-22792).

Remote sensing is the science and art of obtaining information about an object, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in contact with the object, area, or phenomenon under investigation. Typical remote sensing devices include cameras, multispectral scanners, thermal scannners, lasers, radio frequency receivers, radar systems, sonar, seismographs, gravimeters, magnetometers, and scintillation counters. Although aerial photography has been available for more than a century, the term "remote sensing" has become popular and has been associated with the advent of space programmes. The field has been very active and has advanced rapidly in the 1960's and 1970's due in no small part to funding of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

As a result of this growth, remote sensing literature grew rapidly and is now difficult to track. This bibliography by Dr. Bryan provides a ready reference to a wide range of remote sensing literature produced during this period of rapid growth.

The book is divided into eight chapters and five indices. The referenced works are organized by general literature, proceedings, manuals and guides, catalogues, maps (derived from remotely sensed data), bibliographies, journals, workshops, and training courses. Dr. Bryan has obtained each publication and, in general, has found them to be readily available. He has reviewed each reference and presents comments concerning each of the 378 referenced works. These comments should be very helpful to the researcher in selecting potentially useful references.

The five indices are by author, title, subject, NTIS accession number, and series index. These indices are quite complete and make the bibliography very easy to use.

Dr. Bryan's bibliography would serve as a good reference tool to researchers first entering this field, but may be less useful to the practicing professional. It is now five years old and therefore does not reference some major new publications. The referenced works deal almost entirely with imaging sensors of electromagnetic energy (cameras, multispectral scanners, radar, passive microwave) and their applications. Few references to remote sensing using force fields are included. The two weakest chapters deal with maps and catalogues. The chapter on maps provides only twelve references. The chapter on catalogues fails to list major

catalogues of the National Cartographic Information Center, EROS data center, and Department of Agriculture (ASCS). The area of workshops/university and training courses has changed considerably. Although this chapter is therefore somewhat outdated, it does provide references to some of the major sponsors of these activities.

Overall, this a very useful bibliography of literature published in the 1960's and 1970's. The concentration is on work supported by the U.S. federal government, particularly NASA, using electromagnetic sensing imaging sensors. This concentration is appropriate because this is the area of most activity and interest in remote sensing today.

Alan W. Voss
Supervisor
Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing Section
Tennessee Valley Authority
Chattanooga, TN

Feild, Lance. *Map User's Sourcebook*. London; New York: Oceana Publications, 1982. viii, 194 p. $17.50. (ISBN 0-379-20717-6; LC 81-18941).

As any map librarian or map curator can attest, there is clearly a need for this type of book. Those of us in this profession daily have need to make reference to lists of map sellers or producers, either for our own use or on behalf of our clients. What might I answer to someone who tells me he or she is going to Alaska next week and wants to buy topographic sheets for the area in which he or she will be hiking? The standard approach of giving that person the address of appropriate USGS outlets is inadequate due to the short notice.

Fortunately, Lance Feild has gathered together for us a list of "Retail Map Sources and Map Reference Libraries" for each state. It is a very good starting point. If one does not wish to suggest photocopying the needed maps, if the user does not wish to suffer the loss of information inherent in photocopying and wishes to purchase from one of the listed sources, I would suggest that one of the retailers may have the maps required by that client. Though topographic maps can be life-savers to the hiker or hunter, retailers move in and out of this business (it is only a sideline for most of

them) and any retailer could be out-of-stock on any given item. His list of "Map Reference Libraries" could also be useful to a person going into an area where such a reference library exists, but where the dealer was out-of-stock on certain sheets.

I have dealt first with what I feel to be the book's most useful section and its major strength. Other parts of the book offer: "A Brief Review of Cartography Worldwide"; "Map Facts"; a series of tables, some useful and some less-so, related to the earth and to finding one's way over its surface; a bibliography on maps, cartography, projections, and photogrammetry (of forty-seven items, only fifteen were published after 1949 and only two of these have to do with surveying and mapping -- the majority of the other thirty-one citations in this category were published before 1930 and may not be available in many map libraries); and a "Glossary: Selected Cartographic Terms." Under the chapter heading "Map Sources," there are lists of "Private Sector" suppliers (which include outdoor organizations and commercial map makers other than the retailers noted at the beginning of this review), "Public Sector" suppliers, "Federal Level Map Sources," and "International Map Sources."

Let us now turn our attention to these other sections.

In the brief review of cartography (in Chapter One), the author manages to move Brittany to England, to give the scale of USGS maps as 1:25,000 when he means 1:24,000 (time is correcting this error), to invent a physio=graphic map, to redate the establishment of the North American datum to 1929 (from 1927), to assign "Department[s]" to units within the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to attribute to Canadians a strong interest in mapping from "Trimetrigon" [*sic*] photography (something we have not done much of since the 1930's and 1940's), to note that much of Canada has been mapped at a scale of "one inch to four miles" (1:250,0000 mapping of Canada was completed in 1970), to note that "there is still very poor coverage [of Canada] at one inch to one mile, except in the St. Lawrence Valley and scattered mining areas" (obviously since since we switched to 1:50,000 in 1949, a scale which is not mentioned in relation to Canada). He names the circulation production agency for maps in Canada as the "Department of Mines and Technical Surveys" and the military agency as the "Army Survey Establishment" of the Department of National Defence. Both were changed in 1966. Mistakes are also present to a lesser degree in the review of other foreign mapping agencies such as in the reference to the "Directorate of Colonial Surveys" (whose name was changed in the late 1950's) as being responsible for mapping of countries of the "British Commonwealth of Nations exclusive of the British Isles."

Such errors, of course, cast doubt on the accuracy of all other portions of the work; thus, my suggestion to have clients phone ahead, or if time permits, write ahead to make sure the named sources are still in business. I feel that, despite the previously metioned need for this type of book, this particular one does not fill that need. I cannot recommend it for purchase. The massive amounts of erroneous information in Chapter One cause special concern. If you already have this book in your collection, use it with caution.

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

Henderson, Kathryn Luther, and Henderson, William T., (eds.). *Conserving and Preserving Library Materials*. Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 1983. 207 p., bibliographic notes. (Allerton Park Institute, number 27). $15.00. (ISBN 0-87845-067-x; LC 83-3537).

The editors of this publication have put together papers presented at the Allerton Park Institute, held 15-18 November 1981 at Urbana, Illinois. As stated in the introduction, the objective of this conference was to assess conservation and preservation of library and archival materials in the 1980's. The conference was successful in achieving this purpose. Readers will be pleased to discover that the material is presented from a wide range of perspectives by specialists in each field. Subject material includes conservation techniques used for paper and non-paper collections, overall collection management, commercial conservation services, and strategy planning for conservation in the local library.

This volume is well organized and clearly labelled. Each section within the text is introduced by a short topical title. There are notes at the end of each paper which are in fact short bibliographies. A useful feature following the notes is the discussion which took place after the presentation at the conference. Many of the responses answer possible queries which alert readers to problems covered in the foregoing presentation.

Most of the information and discussion is specifically directed toward solving conservation problems inherent with books. With a few minor exceptions the material is equally applicable for collections of maps. This volume gives an overview of conservation techniques without losing sight of the costs involved in maintaining a collection. The information is clear, well presented and useful as a basis for organizing conservation activities at your library.

Eloise Sainsbury
Map Library
Memorial University of
Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland

Imhof, Eduard. *Cartographic Relief Presentation.* Trans. and ed. by H.J. Steward. Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1982. xviii, 389 p.; maps, diags., col. plates, index and biblio. $79.95 cloth. (ISBN 3-11-006711-0 ; LC 82-5001).

Since the point of a review is to facilitate the decision "to read (or buy) or not to read (or buy)" when a new book is much in the mouth, it is obviously desirable for it to be reviewed as close to its publication date as possible. Later reviews, however, are not without their points, the most salient of which is the possibility that the reviewer has to avail himself not only of the text, but of the opinions of other reviewers as well. In this particular case, not to sue pardon for tardiness, it is a point well taken.

As must now be generally known, *Cartographic Relief Presentation* is comprised of sixteen chapters of vividly written (given the subject, especially so), smoothly translated (thanks to the efforts of H.J. Steward) and wonderfully illustrated text (222 figures and fourteen impeccably printed colour plates tucked into a pocket affixed to the back cover), distilling a half-century of relief-mapping experience into an orderly set of mapping instructions (well grounded in theory, yet never impractical), teaching precepts ("Teaching which is not

derived from personal experience in many aspects of drawing is of little value"), and deeply held opinions ("It is a mistake to believe that the quality of a map depends primarily on the expenditure of money, time and labor"). As reviewer after reviewer has attested, this book is bound to become "a handbook" and "the bible in map-production rooms." It is already "masterful," "exhaustive," "a book that belongs in every cartographic library," "complete," "a classic."

Perhaps. What is certain is that, if as Mark Twain thought, a classic is "a good book neglected by too much appreciation," *Cartographic Relief Presentation* is, and is certain to remain, a classic. The fact is that while the book does contain startlingly comprehensive treatments of contour lines, colour, spot heights, shading, hachures, rock drawing (48 pages on rock drawing), area colours and map reproduction techniques, all this is in some sense incidental to -- illustrative of -- an extended polemic which, while probably no more than admonitory when the book was originally published (1965), has today something of the sound of a call to arms:

> Everywhere the search goes on for ways and means of speeding up production of maps. This acceleration is being attempted primarily through mechanization, through improvements and innovations in the technical field. Such efforts are welcome. . . . But the key to cartographic progress lies elsewhere. It lies in the improvement of the geographical and graphical training of map-makers.

Nor does Imhof have some esoteric understanding of "geographical" or "graphical." Though readily generalizable to the whole of the cartographic domain, in the case of relief presentation "geographical" means "geomorphological knowledge," and "graphical" means "drawing." With a pencil: "God drew up the plan of creation with the stub of a pencil," Imhof says; and that "stub" is less local colour than the tip of the point: "Anyone who can draw may create all the wonders of the world with a pencil." Not with a pen. Not with a camera. Not with a computer. With the stub of a pencil. It's a way of underscoring Imhof's position, well entrenched, that the tool itself is very secondary to the hand that wields it and to the mind that forces it to sense; for drawing, for Imhof, is essentially a matter of informed vision, an instrumental talent rather than a merely productive skill, a discipline that enables, supports and facilitates understanding, that results in knowledge. And since it ends in knowledge, drawing, for Imhof, must begin in the field. Again and again he stresses the importance of field experience in the cartographer's initial and continuing

education: he still has praise for plane tabling, for instance, because "it offers the inestimable advantage of direct visual contact with the terrain." He complains that "most cartographers had insufficient opportunity to become acquainted with landforms in nature; they created their own relief concepts from the misleading base maps available to them;" and repeatedly observes that, "The value, to the cartographer, of a geomorphological understanding of landforms is continually emphasized in this book. Such knowledge, however, is not enough. One must be able to draw the natural forms."

It may not be enough, but geomorphological understanding is necessary: "Judgment as to whether the land forms in a map are natural or unnatural, requires, of course, a good talent for observation, much experience of nature and an adequate knowledge of geomorphology;" "a firm grasp of the framework of the terrain is required in every topographic and cartographic relief representation;" and:

> Good generalization, however, demands an understanding of form, how it developed (its genesis) and therefore geological and geomorphological knowledge also. Only vision guided by knowledge, only a trained eye and a well schooled hand can master the confusing interplay of large and small forms in rock masses.

The emphasis is Imhof's, but it wasn't really necessary. In an era in which cartographic education increasingly approximates that of visual designers destined for careers in advertising, the message comes across all too loudly and all too clearly. For the cartographer, visual design instruction, no matter how useful, can never substitute for a geographical education. Though it doesn't make this explicit, it would seem in some sense to be the theme of *Cartographic Relief Presentation* that if the cartographer has an analogue in the world of work it is the engineer. Deeply educated in physics or chemistry, the engineer operates under a discipline of cost-effectiveness to produce bridges or power plants, of beauty perhaps, but of human utility certainly. Deeply educated in geography, the cartographer operates under a similar discipline to bring maps into the world, beautiful maps it is to be hoped, but unquestionably useful. And just as there is no skimping on physics, or chemistry -- on fundamental science --, in the education of an engineer, so there can be none in the education of a cartographer. The key to cartographic progress, Imhof insists, lies in improvements in the education of cartographers. If the seed of this magnificent book falls only on the floor of the production lab -- instead of the

curriculum committees of the institutions in which our cartographers are educated --, it will have failed of much of its promise. It is a classic. It deserves less praise and more attentive reading.

Denis Wood
School of Design
North Carolina State
University
Raleigh, NC

Wright, John. *Ground and Air Survey For Field Scientists. (Monographs on Soil and Resource Surveys)*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1982. 327 p. £30.00, £15.00 pbk. (ISBN 0-19-857560-2, ISBN 0-19-857601-3 Pbk; LC 82-4155).

Most surveying textbooks on the market are aimed at professional surveyors or engineers, and the publication of a book geared to the needs of geographers and other field scientists is a rare occurrence. John Wright's book is such a rarity. In writing it, the author has sought in three ways to remedy what he sees as deficiencies in the existing literature. First, by giving balanced treatment to ground and aerial survey methods. Second, by bridging the gap between simple descriptive texts, containing little in the way of theory, and advanced texts, full of complex mathematics. And third, by providing a guide that will serve the field scientist at all stages in his career, whether he is carrying out simple surveys of his own or working with professional surveyors on a contractual basis.

The book falls into four parts. Part I deals with simple ground surveying techniques like chain surveying, compass traversing, spirit levelling, and plane tabling. Part 2 is concerned with more advanced techniques, based to a large measure on use of the theodolite; examples are theodolite triangulation, trignometric levelling and tacheometry. Part 3 is devoted to surveying from airphotos, and covers photogrammetric techniques ranging in sophistication from graphical radial triangulation to the use of stereoscopic plotters. Part 4 contains a chapter on published maps and also deals with map compilation, drafting, and reproduction. The book ends with a 19-page glossary of terms that doubles as an index.

The author has spent a lifetime in surveying, and his book is obviously the fruit of practical experience. He provides a good deal of sound advice on how to tackle surveying problems in the field and is at pains not only to describe techniques, but also to explain their underlying principles -- as well as the principles that govern surveys in general (e.g. the need for control and for independent checks). The author draws useful parallels between photogrammetric and ground surveying techniques, and lays great stress throughout the book on the importance of being aware of the errors that arise in survey work and their effect on map accuracy.

Unfortunately, the book also has a number of drawbacks. It is not the easiest book to read, partly because of the author's discursive style, partly because of forbiddingly long paragraphs and a dearth of sub-headings, and partly because of over-reliance on verbal rather than graphical and mathematical modes of communication. It is a very wordy book, so much so that the average earth scientist will find certain sections quite difficult to follow unless he has previous surveying knowledge. Moreover, the diagrams, though nicely drawn, are sometimes confusing (e.g. fig. 6.5) and the equations, few though they are, are sometimes wrong (e.g. the parallax equations on p. 206).

There are more serious drawbacks. Some of the procedures advocated are positively idiosyncratic and bear little relation to those normally employed by surveyors. The graphical method of traverse adjustment described on p. 36 is a case in point; it may well work, but it hardly seems to be of general application. There are also many omissions, some of them very difficult to fathom. There is nothing on how to book a chain survey, nothing on the adjustment of forward and reverse azimuths in compass traversing, nothing (apart from passing references) on any other types of level other than the tilting level, nothing on how to obtain elevations from parallax measurements, and nothing on many other things besides. In some respects, Wright's book reads like a compendium of the techniques he has become familiar with during his career; it is certainly not a complete text in surveying.

Finally, there are some extraordinary statements which cannot go unchallenged. On p. 111 he says "No one in their senses uses an instrument with four screws", which will come as a rude shock to the thousands of surveyors in North America who use the transit. They are unlikely to be mollified by the remark on p. 113 that "in several developing countries" vernier instruments "are still used by the lower grades". Photo-interpreters won't take kindly to the claim

that "it is a basic axiom . . . that there is no profession of photographic interpreter" (p. 202), and neither will operators of the Kelsh Plotter when they read that projection-type instruments are "now almost obsolete" (p. 211).

There is much that is useful about Mr. Wright's book, but given its drawbacks it has to be read with caution. The definitive surveying text for field scientists has yet to be written.

Alun Hughes
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St. Catharines, Ont.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CARTOGRAPHITI

The Map Curators' Group of The British Cartographic Society is publishing a quarterly newsletter, named *Cartographiti*. Annual subscription for non-members is 2.50. The address noted in the March 1985 (No. 9) issue is 9 Kiln Lane, Hadfield, Hyde, Cheshire SK14 7AU, and Chris Perkins is noted as the MCG Convenor.

NEWS AND COMMENTS

CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING REPORT

The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC) meeting was held January 20 and 21, 1985 in Hull, Quebec. This report contains a brief summary of those items and discussions which are thought to be of interest to ACML members.

There was some discussion on the minimal level record for MARC coding. It was pointed out that NMC does not record information for tags 010 (LC card no.), 015 (National bibliography no.), or 016 (NLC bibliographic record control no.) even though these are marked E (essential if present) in the minimum level. After some discussion the CCC decided to leave the designation as it is to encourage the recording of this information.

The National Library has revised its guidelines for including pamphlets in *Canadiana*. Inclusion will not be based on the number of pages but rather on format, subject matter and its usefullness as a reference source.

The proposed rule revision to 3.1D1 for partially parallel titles was dropped, after consultation, as existing rules seem to cover the problems.

A number of matters concerning AACR2 were discussed. A 1984 printing is now available which includes the corrections of typographic errors. However, a consolidation including all typographic corrections, all revisions, as well as chapters on cataloguing microcomputer software, videodiscs, and compact sound discs is being planned. The date for this consolidation may be as early as 1987. The ACML will be working in conjunction with members of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials on revisions to chapter 3 to bring it more into line with the manual. The format of the consolidation has not yet been decided. Jean Weihs, the current Chairperson of CCC and of JSC, is doing an unofficial survey on user preference. The survey will be published in a variety of journals including those of the National Library. The package containing the 1983-1984 rule revisions will be published around the middle of the year.

During discussion on area 5, (physical description) in AACR2, the lack of conformity among the various chapters was debated. This will be mentioned to the editors of AACR2 for consideration for the upcoming consolidation.

The second edition of the *Canadian Subject Headings* is almost ready for publication and should be available sometime in April for about $18.35. The first supplement which links the old and new editions has been prepared. In process is an appendix on geographic names which should be ready sometime in the fall. It will be sold separately.

Revisions and changes to the FC Canadian history classification schedule will be published before April in the National Library's *BiblioTech*. All revisions and changes to date will be included.

The provincial ministers of education have set up a task force for compiling a data base on information concerning computer software suitable for education purposes. The database is to include bibliographic information as well as statements of approval or disapproval.

Don Cook prepared a compilation of rule interpretations and policies which will be published in 2 binders by CLA. It will be available in February.

Velma Parker
National Map Collection

ALBERTA AURINGER WOOD
ELECTED SURVEYING/MAPPING SOCIETY OFFICER

The following is a news release dated February 28, 1985 from the ACSM:

FALLS CHURCH, VA -- Alberta Auringer Wood, a St. John's cartographer, has been elected Vice President of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping.

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping is a national professional society with more than 10,000 members in surveying and mapping science. Its members are in private practice, government service and academic instruction.

Ms. Wood is a Map Librarian with the University Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's Newfoundland, Canada. She is a native of Detroit, MI, and received a bachelors and two Masters degrees from the University of Michigan.

Ms. Wood has been an active ACSM member, having previously served on the Board of Directors. She has served in the map libraries of the Library of Congress, World Bank and other institutions before her present assignment.

Ms. Wood will take office at the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping national convention March 11-15 at the Washington Hilton Hotel in the Nation's Capital.

RICHARCH PINNELL WINS GEO CENTER QUIZ

Richard Pinnell, University of Waterloo, reports that he has won second prize in Geo Center's recent quiz. His prize was a copy of the *Times Atlas of the World* (comprehensive, 1983).

TOPO MAPS AVAILABLE ON FICHE

C.M.I.C. Inc. of Beauport, Quebec is producing Canadian 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 topographic maps, Canadian nautical charts, and military city maps on black and white microfiche. They issue a twenty-four page list of available maps and will send samples. The company also produces on fiche a wide assortment of book materials on military and survival topics. The company's address is C.M.I.C. Inc., Rainer W. Stahlberg, P.O. Box 5122, Beauport, Quebec G1E 6B5 (418) 663-6780 and Mr. Stahlberg is very interested in receiving feedback from map librarians and map users.

Thanks to Susan Greaves, Map Librarian at Dalhousie University for providing this information.

ICA EXECUTIVE, COMMISSIONS AND WORKING GROUPS

Reproduced below is a letter from D.T. Pearce, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Cartographic Association, dated 10 September 1984, together with the information which he requested to be transmitted to the ACML membership concerning ICA Executive Members, 1984-1987, and Commissions and Working Groups, 1984-87.

International Cartographic Association — *Association Cartographique Internationale*

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516 National Center
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U.S.A.
Tel: (703) 860 6791
Telex: 248 418

D T Pearce
24 Strickland Road
Mt Pleasant
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Tel: (09) 364 5380
Telex: AA 95791

Ref: ICA:84-87-006

TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

The 7th General Assembly and 12th International Conference of the ICA have recently concluded in Perth, Western Australia. At the 7th General Assembly meetings, a new Executive Committee was elected for the period 1984-87 and the names and addresses of the new members are attached.

A new conference period of three years was decided upon to avoid the current heavy clash of conferences in the even four year cycle.

The next conference will be held in Morelia, Mexico and it is expected that a four year cycle will resume in 1991.

Important changes were made to the ICA Commissions and Working Groups and are contained in the attached folios.

Would you kindly make the above information known through your journal when space permits.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

D T PEARCE
SECRETARY/TREASURER
September 10 1984

ICA EXECUTIVE MEMBERS
1984–1987

1. Dr. JOEL L. MORRISON (President)	SENIOR SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR, GEOGRAPHY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY NATIONAL MAPPING DIVISION 516 NATIONAL CENTER RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 (703) 860–6793 TELEX : 248418
2. D.T. PEARCE (Secretary)	24 STRICKLAND ROAD MT PLEASANT 6153 WESTERN AUSTRALIA TEL (09) 364 5380 TELEX : AA 97591
3. Maj. Gen. G.C. AGARWAL	SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA SURVEY OF INDIA DEHRADUN (U.P.) INDIA
4. Prof. Dr. E.P. ARZHANOV	VICE-DIRECTOR OF MAPPING AGENCY "CARTOGRAPHY" PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CARTOGRAPHES OF THE USSR 2 KORPUS, 14 UL. KRZHIZHANOVSKOGO, 117601 MOSCOW, USSR TEL: 124 38 11
5. NESTOR DUCH GARY	DIRECCION GENERAL DE GEOGRAFIA SAN ANTONIO ABAD 124 06820 MEXICO D.F. MEXICO TEL : 5783462 TELEX : 1772206
6. Prof. Dr. F.J. ORMELING	MEIJERINKSWEG 9 LONNEKER THE NETHERLANDS TEL : (53) 355 963
7. Prof. Dr. D.W. RHIND	DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, BIRKBECK COLLEGE, 7–15 GRESSE STREET, LONDON W1P 1PA, UK PHONE 01 580 6622 X 475 (WORK) 013 871 5350 (HOME)
8. Prof. Dr. D.R.F. TAYLOR	FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES CARLETON UNIVERSITY OTTAWA, CANADA K1S5B6 PHONE 613 231 6319 (0) 613 224 6133 (H)
9. Prof. HU YUJU	WUHAN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING 23 LOYU ROAD WUHAN P.R. CHINA

COMMISSIONS AND WORKING GROUPS	CHAIRMEN
1984-1987	
Standing Commissions	
- Training and education in cartography	Dr K H Meine - FRG
- Map production technology	K Burmester - Denmark
- Advanced technology	L Starr - USA
- The history of cartography	Dr H Wallis - UK
Ad-Hoc Commissions	
- Thematic mapping from satellite imagery	J Denegre - France
- Urban cartography	Dr Y Masai - Japan
- Tactual Mapping	Dr J Wiedel - USA
- Marine cartography	R Linton - UK
- Population cartography	R Marx - USA
Working Groups	
- The cartographic enterprise	G McGrath - Netherlands (ITC)
- Concepts and methodology in cartography	Dr U Freitag - Berlin
- Map use	Dr C Board - UK
Joint Inter-Association Working Groups	
- IGU/ICA environmental maps and atlases	Dr D Bickmore - UK
- IFLA/ICA on documentation in cartography	Dr J Neumann - FRG

COMMISSION ON TRAINING AND EDUCATION IN CARTOGRAPHY

Terms of Reference - 1984 - 1987

1. To produce an "Exercise Manual" to accompany the ICA "Basic Cartography for Students and Technicians".

Terms of Reference - Long term

1. To conceptualize, design and assist in the implementation of workshops and seminars for the purpose of technology transfer, integration and updating.

COMMISSION ON MAP PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Terms of Reference - 1984-1987

1. To revise and publish the second edition of the ICA publication "Colour Proofing Systems in Cartography".
2. To elaborate and publish a "Compendium of Cartographic Technology".
3. To study and report on planning and control of map production and reproduction.
4. To support the "Twenty-four Language Dictionary of European Topographic Terms and Abbreviations" (EURTOP) which is to be published under the auspices of the commission.

Terms of Reference - Long term

1. To report on manual cartographic production and reproduction at the research and development level.

2. To report on the application of proven computer technology in map production.

COMMISSION ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

Terms of Reference - 1984-1987

1. Continue the research and development report with plans for another issue coincident with the 8th ICA General Assembly.

2. Establish international collaboration and review of published national digital cartographic data standards, to facilitate the international exchange of cartographic information and data.

3. Actively participate in the organization and facilitation of technology transfer symposia for any ICA member country (particularly developing countries) at their invitation.

Terms of Reference - 1987 -

1. Establish international standards for the exchanged digital cartographic data.

2. Establish a cooperative effort to develop a small geographic information system that can be used on an internationally available microcomputer.

COMMISSION ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

Terms of Reference - 1984-1987

1. Publication in 1985 of "Cartographical Innovations. An International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900", a glossary prepared by former Commission F.

2. Encouragement of the production of translations of the Handbook in other languages.

Terms of Reference - Long term

1. To obtain from member countries bio-bibliographical records of their cartographers, to be compiled into an international dictionary of modern cartographers up to the 1950's.

2. Complementary to this project, to establish and maintain an international archive of personal reflections in the developing history of 20th century cartography.

AD-HOC COMMISSION ON THEMATIC MAPPING FROM SATELLITE IMAGERY

Terms of Reference -

1. To promote the use of space imagery in thematic cartography.

2. To collect, analyse and evaluate documents and information concerning remote sensing data acquisition, analyse and display cartographic information particularly that related to thematic mapping.

3. To collect material for a guide book (technical manual) presenting different techniques of elaboration of thematic maps based on remotely sensed data.

4. To organize a seminar on thematic mapping using remote sensing and spatial imagery in 1986.

AD-HOC COMMISSION ON URBAN CARTOGRAPHY

Terms of Reference - 1984-1987

1. Inventorize, classify, define and make recommendations for urban maps and atlases - content and features, through a compilation and cataloguing of bibliographic citations and inventory of urban maps and atlases.

2. Create an inventory of urban cartographic features and design symbols and recommend internationally acceptable contents for urban maps and atlases.

Terms of Reference - 1987 -

1. Design, develop and implement a pilot project and training program for urban cartographic systems in developing countries. Provide a team of experts and a resource system to support continuing development and training efforts for urban cartographic systems.

AD-HOC COMMISSION ON TACTUAL MAPPING

Terms of Reference -

1. To disseminate information on tactual and large print map design and production for the blind and visually impaired to ICA member countries to ensure the availability of cartographic products to all persons regardless of visual handicaps.

2. To develop a technical exchange procedure between the members of the Commission at the Research and Development project level to ensure that the Commission stays abreast of state-of-the-art technology in mapping for the blind and visually impaired.

4. To maintain and arrange for distribution a recently prepared (April 1984) bibliography on mapping for the blind and visually impaired to ensure the availability of current research materials for ICA member countries.

AD-HOC COMMISSION ON MARINE CARTOGRAPHY

Terms of Reference - 1984-1988

1. Consider the design and content of the new style ocean maps which would be based on data a magnitude more complex than has been available in the past. (e.g. side scan sonar data, digital bathymetry, data from SEASAT, SAR, ocean current and wave data).

2. Review of the design and content of yachting and small craft charts in coastal waters and estuaries.

AD-HOC COMMISSION ON POPULATION CARTOGRAPHY

Terms of Reference -

1. To compile an inventory of maps used in conducting the collection of data on population in various countries, and to suggest an optimal methodology and design for the production of these maps.

2. To analyse existing population maps of metropolitan regions, to suggest methods, design and content, criteria for basic population maps (population density, change, and fertility maps), and to prepare a set of population maps using suggested criteria for a selected metropolitan area in a Third World country.

WORKING GROUP ON THE CARTOGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE

Terms of Reference - 1984-1987

1. Enlist the participation of a variety of cartographers actively involved in the public, private and educational sectors of the cartographic enterprise in a variety of countries, to -

   (a) Define market demands for cartographic information in both analogue and digital forms.

   (b) Define the types of management information needed to meet the demands for cartographic information.

   (c) Investigate the relationships between the definition of policy on the cartographic enterprise and its effects on the market for cartographic information.

2. To publish a special ICA publication in 1988 on the findings.

WORKING GROUP ON CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY IN CARTOGRAPHY

Terms of Reference - 1984-1987

1. Compilation of a bibliography on the various concepts which were developed in and adapted to cartography over the last decades. Based on the work of the Commission on Communication the new commission should try to evaluate and systematically arrange the publication of the last decades in ways that clearly show the preference of specific concepts in various language regions.

2. Establishment of a new framework for the international cartographic bibliography which reflects the newly developed, the established, and the acknowledged concepts and methods in cartography.

3. Working out of a conceptual frame for the research work and need in experimental and empirical cartography and putting it for discussion to other ICA commissions. The frame could serve as a stimulus for the coordination of cartographic research in various member countries of the ICA.

4. The commission should closely observe the development of concepts and methodology in cartography and regularly report on it to the ICA conferences.

WORKING GROUP ON MAP USE

Terms of Reference - 1984-1987

1. Investigate the methods of map use with the intent to (a) advance cartographic theory, (b) improve the standard of map use, and (c) improve the effectiveness of map design.

2. Detail how different types of readers use maps differently and catalogue such methods in a series of reports.

ICA/IGU JOINT WORKING GROUP ON ENVIRONMENTAL MAPS AND ATLASES

Terms of Reference - 1984-1988

1. Prepare a detailed design study (with examples) for a Digital World Base Map for Environmental Science.

2. Present the plans at international meetings of associated disciplines.

3. Present a final report to both ICA and IGU at their next congresses.

ICA/IFLA JOINT WORKING GROUP ON DOCUMENTATION IN CARTOGRAPHY

Terms of Reference - 1984-1987

1. To provide a standard for marginal information on cartographic materials.

2. To undertake a feasibility study for an international standard cartographic code, including the use of ISBN's and bar codes for maps.

Terms of Reference - Long

1. To collaborate in the design of a standard for the exchange of cartographic information in digital form.

2. To investigate and report on the implications of the new developments in cartographic information systems (geodata, cartographic data and remote sensing) for documentation and library records.

TACTILE MAPPING

Blindfolded teachers Jocelyn Cools (left) and Linda Mamer learn what it feels like to rely on touch. They are using a tactile Globe at the W. Ross Macdonald School in Brantford. The Globe is a learning aid for blind and visually impaired students. The course is just one of many special education and other courses being taken by 1,800 teachers from the UWO Faculty of Education.

The above has been reproduced, with permission, from *Western News*, July 26, 1984, (London: University of Western Ontario). Photographer: Les Ste. Marie, Faculty of Education, University of Western Ontario.

THE 1983 NEBENZAHL LECTURES: "MAPS IN THE MAKING"

About one hundred people attended the Seventh Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, which were held from 27-29 October, 1983 at the Newberry Library in Chicago. The theme was "Maps in the Making: The Various Sources of Printed Maps." As the founder of the lecture series, Kenneth Nebenzahl noted this was the first time that the question of map sources was directly addressed, although earlier lecture series on the history of map printing, art, and cartography, as well as the mapping of regions such as the Great Lakes and events such as mapping the American Revolutionary war, have touched on issues of map sources. Seven speakers looked at the problem of sources for a wide variety of maps and periods.

Sarah Tyacke of the British Library led off with a paper titled "English Overseas Chartmaking ca. 1560-1640: The Chartmakers' Sources," based on her continuing research on the surviving manuscript charts produced by the English in this period. She stressed that the sources and processes in the preparation of these manuscript charts are the same as those for the preparation of printed maps although she noted that since such a small percentage have survived it is difficult to make generalizations. Tyacke noted that the sources for the final maps were sketches made on board ship, plotted draughts, fair copies, historical sources and, only later, other maps.

David Buisseret, Director of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, spoke on the sources of the printed maps of France by Christophe (formerly known as Nicholas) Tassin. A rich body of manuscript source maps in several libraries including the Bibliotheque Nationale and the British Library is available and he demonstrated that most of the printed maps were copies of the Bibliotheque Nationale versions though somewhat generalized. His paper introduced the problem of the relationship and dating of manuscript fair copies where more than one is available. Jeffrey Stone of the University of Aberdeen looked at the problem of changes in the process of engraving the map for publication. Using as his example the manuscript maps of Timothy Pont and Robert Gordon for the Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, he pointed out the types of changes that appeared in the engraved version: errors in the transcription of place names, and reduction and generalization of information such as the deletion of names of rivers. However, in a correlation analysis of places and distances between them as shown on the manuscript and the printed map against a modern topographic map, he noted that in general the engraved map followed the manuscript map very closely.

Helen Tanner of the Newberry Library, in her wide-ranging talk on the Indian contribution to the mapping of the Great Lakes, pointed out that Indians possessed an enormous amount of mental topographical information of the North American continent because of the very long trips that they often made for economic, diplomatic, and military purposes. She also noted that by the mid-nineteenth century, many were employed on survey crews.

Theodore Foss in his paper on the Jesuit mapping of China outlined the history of their contribution to Western and Chinese knowledge of the country and then described the production of a European edition of this work early in the eighteenth century. He stressed the importance of the role of the cartographic editor in sifting and using the varied sources of Jesuit triangulation plots and measurements, map drafts, and Chinese maps, and the care with which this editor (D'Anville) was chosen. As another aspect of the sources question he also noted that, in this case, the atlas was a "translation" of Chinese sources into a product for the Western market.

Anne Godlewska of Clark University discussed part of her doctoral research on the Napoleonic mapping of Egypt. She emphasized that the study of sources is as essential to the history of cartography as the study of origins is to history. She also emphasized the importance of looking at the processes by which the many sources are transformed into the final product and noted that the key to this seems to have been trial compilation maps repeated several times until judged satisfactory. She showed the results of a cluster analysis of vectors of location of places to reveal which sources had been relied on most heavily in various regions. Not surprisingly, this showed that plane table surveys were preferred over reconnaissance surveys and that the personal judgement of the cartographic editor was frequently relied upon in selecting the better survey.

Norman Thrower of the University of California at Los Angeles ended the lecture series with a paper on the mapping of the American Southwest Borderlands by Lt. Wm. Emory in 1846. After describing the history of the mapping of this arid area he indicated that by 1846 this was the last area to be explored and mapped in the Southwest. He noted that Emory made measurements of latitude, longitude, distance by use of an odometer, and elevation, and that in his final map he filled in detail only for areas surveyed, i.e., those that were adjacent to his route. Emory's expedition report described his methods and included information on the area.

The lectures concluded with a two-hour informal seminar chaired by Brian Harley in which questions were asked of the

speakers. The session clarified issues raised and pulled together many of the diverse threads of the various papers. It is expected that the papers will be edited for publication.

Joan Winearls
University of Toronto
Library

REPRINTS OF INTEREST

The following information sheet on the "Library Services -- Map and Atlas Collection -- UM Libraries" has been reprinted here courtesy of the University of Manitoba Libraries.

UM LIBRARIES

Library Services

MAP AND ATLAS COLLECTION

The Map and Atlas collection of the University of Manitoba is located in the Reference Section of the Elizabeth Dafoe Library. The collection is comprised of over 72,000 maps, 1100 atlases and a working collection of gazetteers. This collection serves the students and the faculty of the University as well as the general public in the Winnipeg area.

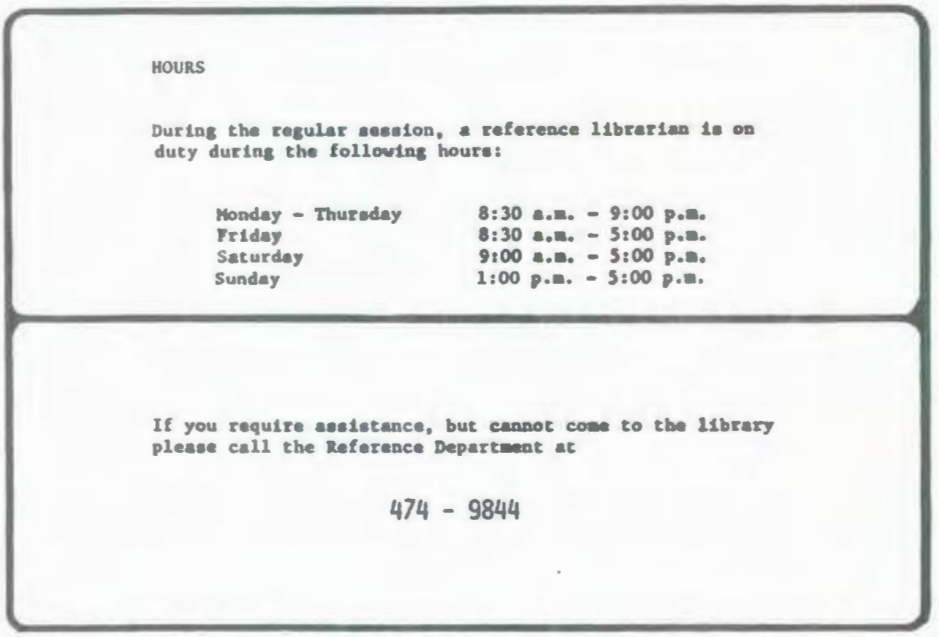
Most areas of the world are represented by a national atlas of their country, and many countries are also represented by topographic maps for more detailed information. The Library is a despository for all topographical maps in all scales published by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada as well as a depository for all topographic maps in all scales published by the United States Geological Survey. In addition to the topographic maps of the different countries, one may find wall maps; road maps; historical maps; soil maps; climatic maps; economic maps and a large variety of atlases dealing with many different subjects and countries.

All atlases are listed in the main card catalogue under the appropriate entry. Since the maps are not listed in the main catalogue, assistance should be obtained in locating specific items. Reference Librarians can help you with this. Hugh Larimer, the Map Librarian, will be happy to help you with any special problems.

As with most reference items, atlases and maps do not circulate. However, photocopying of both is permitted. The hours of service for the Map and Atlas collection are the same as the Reference Department.

IF YOU CANNOT FIND A CERTAIN MAP OR ATLAS--PLEASE ASK.

AUGUST 1979



HOURS

During the regular session, a reference librarian is on duty during the following hours:

Monday - Thursday	8:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Friday	8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday	1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

If you require assistance, but cannot come to the library please call the Reference Department at

474 - 9844

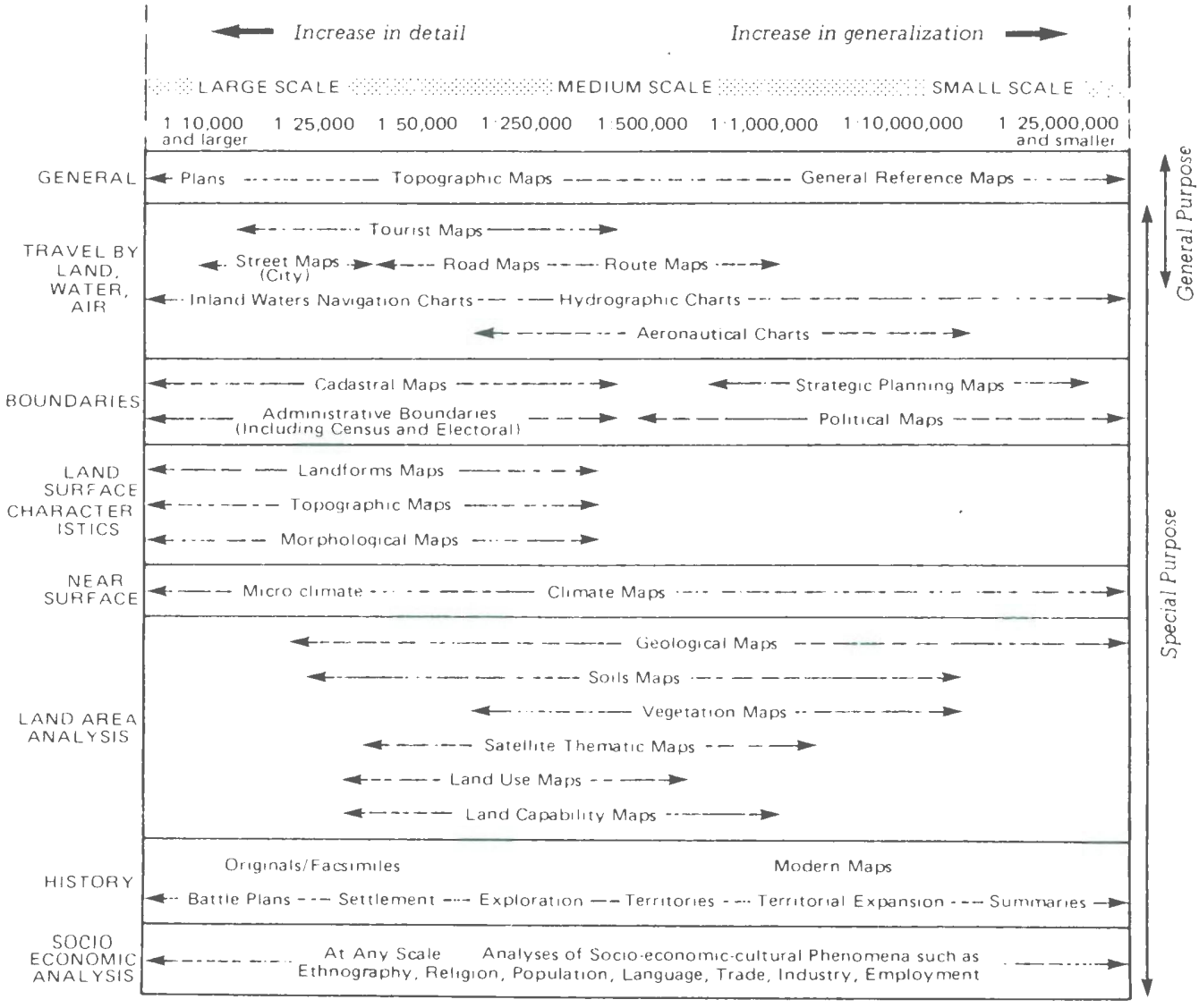
* * *

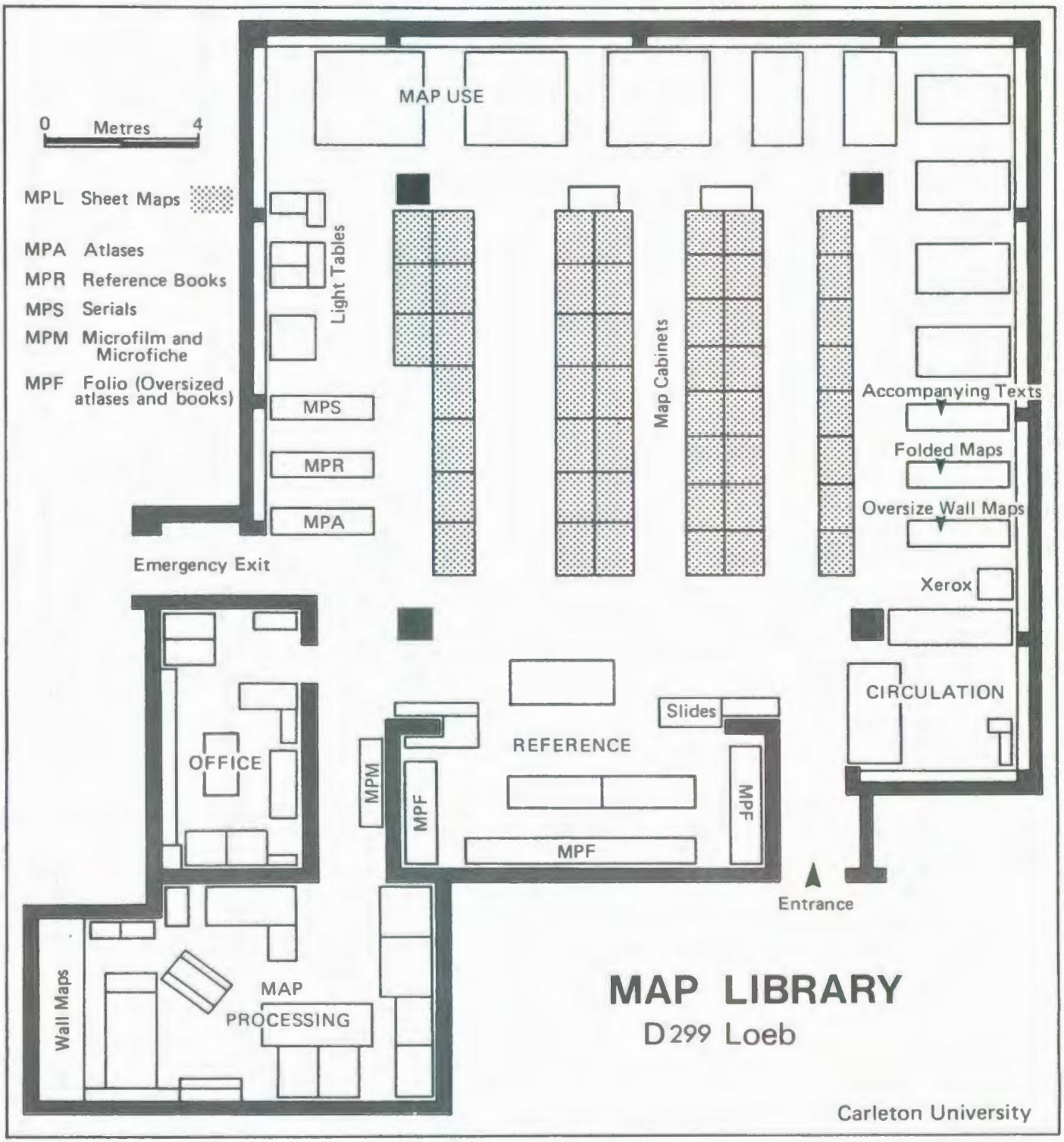
The following article first appeared in Carleton University Library *Advent* v. 4 No. 1. December 1982. (*Advent* is the library's current events publication for internal circulation). Diagrams are reproduced with permission from Farrell, Barbara, and Aileen Desbarats *Guide for a Small Map Collection*, 2nd edition. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries, 1984.

INTRODUCTION TO CARLETON UNIVERSITY MAP LIBRARY

If you do not frequent the Loeb building you may not know that the Map Library is here. It is tucked into D tower on the second floor in one of the most pleasant rooms in the building.

The purpose of the map collection is to serve the teaching, study and research needs of the Carleton University community for any information produced in cartographic form. We deal with all published (and some unpublished) materials which portray graphically all, or part of, the earth's surface, or some physical, cultural, social, historical, economic, psychological phenomenon, condition, or activity which is distributed over its surface. We have maps in all forms - on globes, on flat sheets, folded, rolled and mounted, or bound into atlases. We buy, store, loan, use, draw and copy maps, and borrow maps from other map collections. The diagram below will give you an idea of some of the topics covered by maps in the collection, and perhaps provide a guide to how they relate to your own studies or research.



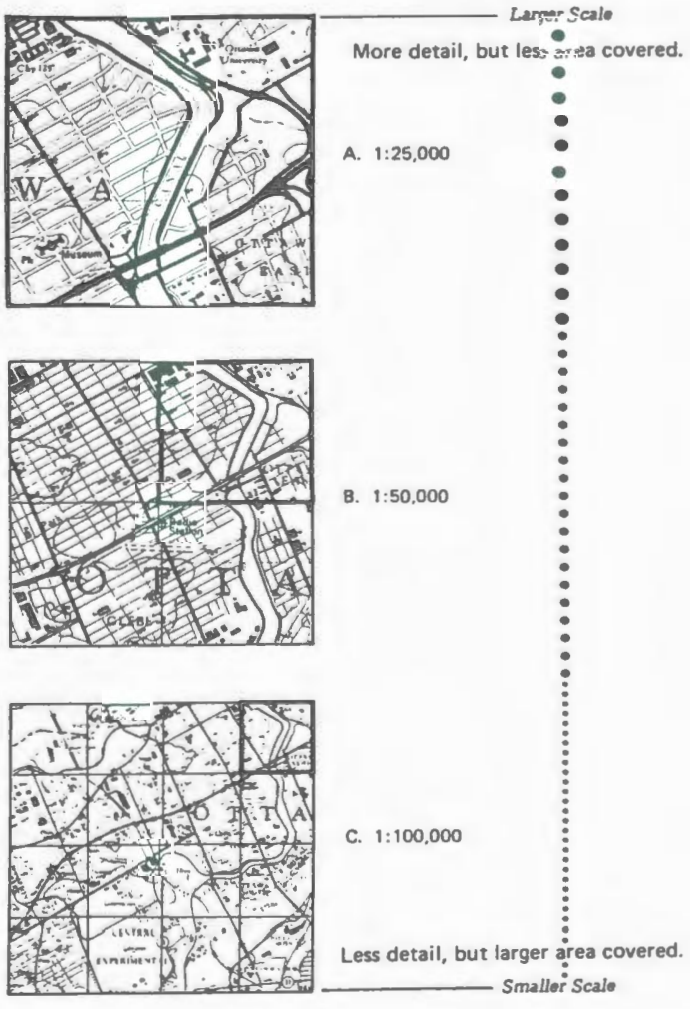

0 Metres 4
MPL Sheet Maps
MPA Atlases
MPR Reference Books
MPS Serials
MPM Microfilm and Microfiche
MPF Folio (Oversized atlases and books)
MAP USE
Light Tables
Map Cabinets
MPS
MPR
MPA
Emergency Exit
Accompanying Texts
Folded Maps
Oversize Wall Maps
Xerox
CIRCULATION
OFFICE
MPM
MPF
REFERENCE
Slides
MPF
MPF
Entrance
Wall Maps
MAP PROCESSING
MAP LIBRARY
D299 Loeb
Carleton University

HOW TO DECIDE WHAT KIND OF MAP YOU NEED

Maps are produced in many different published forms, for many different purposes, and at many different scales and sheet sizes. The first question that you should ask yourself is: for what purpose is the map needed? Do you want information about locations of places, about distances, about routes for travel? Do you need the maps as source material to help compile other maps - for a report, an essay or a thesis? Do you want to extract detailed information about a limited area as part of an analysis on a topic related to an area? Do you need outlines of buildings and land lots as part of a planning exercise? These and other similar questions will provide guidance on:

(a) the kind of cartographic material you need: reference books, gazetteers, atlases, sheet maps, air photos, or teaching materials such as maps or slides, overhead transparencies or wall maps.

(b) the general scale range in which you are interested. The Map Library contains maps which range from a scale of 1:50,000,000 - a map of the world on a small sheet of paper, to 1:1,000 - a large scale plan of a limited segment of the city of Ottawa.



ATLASES

If you want information aggregated to world, major regions, or even national or provincial levels, the information you need will often be found in an atlas. Almost all major countries of the world have produced a national atlas and most are of excellent quality. 900 atlases provide a wide range of areas and topics from which to choose.

MAP SERIES

At larger scales sheet maps will be required. These are often produced by a national or provincial agency as a map series. A map series may comprise from as few as two, to as many as thousands of individual sheets.

	Area (Km^2)	Scale	No. of Sheets	Scale Range
WORLD	510,900,000	1:50,000,000	1	*Smaller Scale*
WORLD	510,900,000	1:25,000,000	1	
WORLD:IGN[1]	510,900,000	1:10,000,000	12	
WORLD:AMS[2]	510,900,000	1:5,000,000	28	
WORLD:KM[3]	510,900,000	1:2,500,000	234	
WORLD:IMW[4]	510,900,000	1:1,000,000	935	
CANADA	9,976,000	1:250,000	918	
UK	243,977	1:250,000	17	
CANADA	9,976,000	1:50,000	13,150	
UK	243,977	1:50,000	204	
UK	243,977	1:25,000	1,420	*Larger Scale*

Even series have many different purposes:

GENERAL REFERENCE SERIES show as much information as can be depicted on a map of relatively small scale, (approximately 1:1,000,000 or smaller).

TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES show the physical and man made environments in more detail at larger scales, (roughly 1:25,000 - 1:1,000,000).

PLANIMETRIC or CADASTRAL SERIES at even larger scales, (1:25,000 and larger), often do not show the height and shape of the land but do include individual buildings and various levels of boundaries indicating land division and/or ownership.

THEMATIC SERIES are special subject series covering a wide range of topics such as geology, soils, vegetation, land use or evaluation, as well as navigation charts such as hydrographic or aeronautical charts.

If you need assistance in formulating your requirements, please ask for help at this stage. The staff of the Map Library is specially trained to assist users and has detailed knowledge of the kinds of maps we have available. "I need of map of ... for ..." will usually get you what you want and will often save you time. If you want to proceed on your own, here is an outline of the way in which the atlases and maps are organized in this collection.

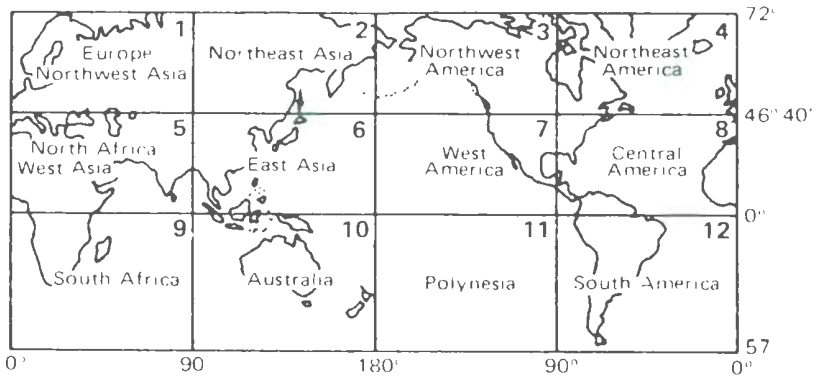
HOW TO FIND WHAT YOU WANT

ATLASES AND REFERENCE BOOKS

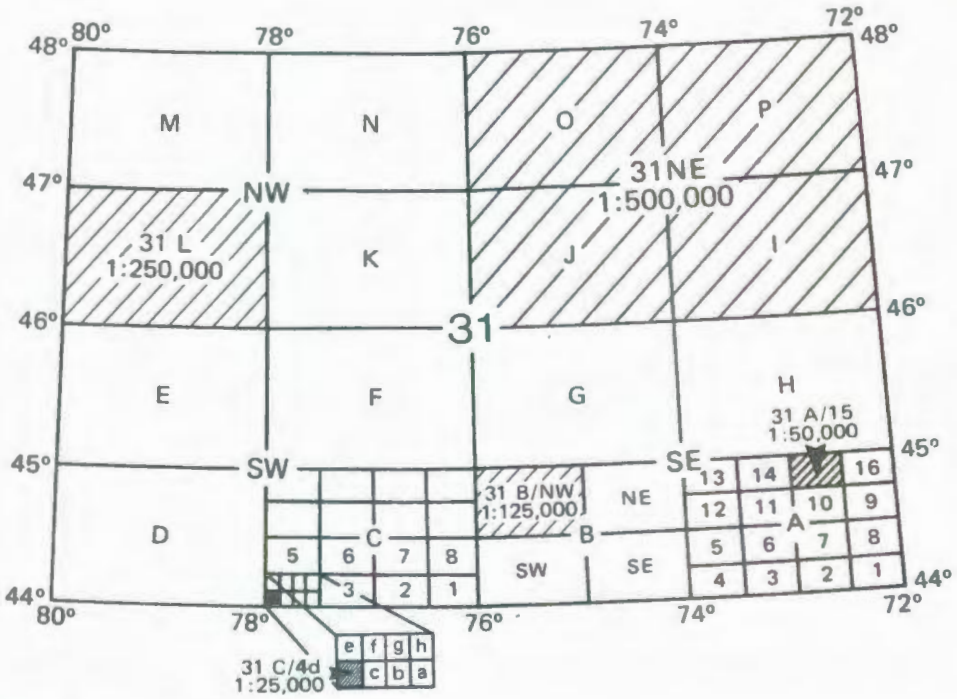
All atlases and reference books, like the books in the main library, are classified and catalogued according to the LC (Library of Congress) system. The majority are within the G sequence. The call number may be found from the author/title or subject fiche catalogue located at the front of the Map Library. Items held in the Map Library are also recorded in the Main Library fiche and on-line catalogue. The catalogue record of such items contains the letters MPL, MPA, MPR, MPS, MPM or MPF on the last line to indicate location in the Map Library. See Map Library layout plan for details.

MAPS

The sheets of each map series are stored together in as many drawers as are required to hold the complete series. The first drawer for each new series contains a graphic map index which shows the layout, names, and/or numbers of individual sheets. If you know the map series you want but not the individual sheet, ask to see the map index for that series. No two indexes are quite the same. They may be simple, as in the case of the Carte Génerale du Monde, 1:10,000,000, produced by the Institut Géographique National of France, below:



The index of the National Topographic System of Canada, for example, is more complex but because the index is a visual key to an area, you will soon master the index for the area in which you are interested.



MAPS: AREA CLASSIFICATION

All sheet maps within the collection are identified and stored according to an area classification. They are stored in two sequences (a) topographic maps (scales 1:25,000 - 1:1,000,000), (b) general purpose and thematic maps (all other maps). The rows of map cabinets are labelled and numbered, and the drawers are labelled and colour coded. The classification system and colour codes are posted over the atlas catalogue, and a map index to the classification is located on top of cabinet 4 in row 1. The classification comprises a four digit number in which the first digit represents a continent, the second a major region, the third a country, and the fourth the map type.

7000 = AFRICA

7600 = EAST AFRICA

7670 = KENYA

7677 = TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES OF KENYA

An alphabetical subject classification is used to subdivide the thematic maps.

You may still need help in finding special items. Four specialist staff are here to help, so please consult us. Maps may be used in the room, and some may be borrowed for a period of up to two weeks. If you wish to borrow maps, please read the guidelines for care of maps, and sign the borrower's card. Maps we do not have can often be obtained from other map collections on interlibrary loan. Student proctors are on duty to provide assigned course readings for some Social Sciences courses which are held in the Map Library.

COLLECTION SUMMARY

Hours: Monday - Thursday 9 a.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Friday - 9 a.m. - 5:50 p.m.
As posted during vacations
Reference Service to 5 p.m.

Staff: Barbara Farrell, Map Librarian
Beth Ray - Pamela Ross- Monica Mueller

Collections:

Maps	108,000
Atlases	980
Reference Materials	600
Air Photos	6,050
Wall Maps	300

Globes, maps on microfilm, 35 mm slides, overhead transparencies

Barbara Farrell
Map Librarian
4392

CARTES HISTORIQUES

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

HISTORICAL MAPS
CANADA
CARTES HISTORIQUES

51 - 100

1982

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

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

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

HISTORICAL MAPS