

each applying to one region or sector of glaciation, the Committee reached sufficient agreement on the probable correlation of the drifts to adopt a single generalised legend. Although there will be differences of opinion concerning some of the correlations, and Professor Flint admits that increased knowledge may involve alterations, this bold step is welcome—particularly to the student who is anxious to obtain the best available opinion without being obliged to consult a vast literature and then, unguided, to form his own conclusions.

Professor Flint's explanatory notes provide a carefully worded and concise guide to the interpretation of the glacial features shown on the map, and to their reliability. There is, for example, a clear explanation of what may be inferred from the four grades of line which have been used to indicate the relative reliability of the boundaries between areal colours. The explanatory notes are accompanied by an extensive bibliography of those references which the Committee considered to be the most helpful and significant.

The compilation of this map has not only summarised a great amount of research, but in this very process the Committee has made significant additions to previous knowledge and has made available a great deal of information which had not been previously published. Further, the map is invaluable as a stimulus and guide for future research by indicating what is not known as well as what is known.

The inclusion of the British Isles with only the coastline plotted is surely a diplomatic invitation to British geologists and geographers to attempt a similar glacial map of their own country, but within the areas which have been covered the need for more detailed study, especially in the Canadian Arctic and in Greenland, is clearly shown by the paucity of field observations.

The Committee which has produced this map, and the National Research Council in Washington which sponsored it, are to be congratulated on an outstanding contribution to our knowledge of the glaciation of North America. The results represent most successful collaboration on the part of many organisations and scientists in the United States and Canada.

W. L. S. FLEMING

PHOTOGRAPHS AND NOTES ON ALASKAN GLACIERS

[Note by François E. Matthes from the *Geographical Review*, Vol. 37, No. 1, January 1947, p. 159.]

The Research Committee on Glaciers of the Section of Hydrology of the American Geophysical Union, of which François E. Matthes is the chairman, has transferred its collection of photographs of Alaskan glaciers and accompanying maps and notebooks from the Library of Congress, where it has been on deposit since 1932, to the American Geographical Society of New York. This collection, which comprises more than five thousand dated photographs, has great value as a visual record of the changes in length and volume of the glaciers as the result of climatic fluctuations in the past fifty years. The material has been brought together largely through the efforts of William O. Field, Jr., a member of the staff of the American Geographical Society and the vice-chairman of the

Research Committee on Glaciers. Mr Field is custodian of the collection and is responsible for its orderly arrangement and the systematic labelling of the individual photographs.

The collection consists in large part of photographs and notes taken by members of expeditions and by individual explorers and scientists. Much of it was received in the form of donations. From the late Dr C. Hart Merriam the Committee received the collection of photographs of the Harriman Alaska Expedition of 1899. From the late Dr Harry Fielding Reid it received the photographs and glass negatives of his work in Glacier Bay in 1890 and 1892, and subsequently from Mrs Reid the rest of his photographs and field notebooks. Dr William S. Cooper has contributed the photographs he took in Glacier Bay in 1916, 1921, 1929 and 1935. From Colonel Lawrence Martin have come more than three thousand photographs of glaciers along the coast of Alaska partly taken by him and his associates at different times between 1904 and 1913 and partly collected from other sources. Mr Field has contributed his own collection of photographs, taken by him and his associates on visits to the Alaskan coast in 1926, 1927, 1931, 1935 and 1941. Important photographs have also been received from Bradford Washburn and C. W. Wright. In process of being assembled and correlated are the numerous photographs and notes on the glaciers of south-eastern Alaska which were taken in the summer of 1946 by Douglas Brown, Maynard Miller and William Latady. The complete list of all those who have made contributions is too long to be given here.

In addition to the foregoing, the Committee is indebted for many valuable photographs to the United States Geological Survey, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the International Boundary Survey. Instructive aerial photographs have been made available by the United States Navy, and plans are under way to acquire many of the aerial trimetrogon photographs taken by the Army Air Forces in 1941 and 1943.

It is hoped that those who have photographs and unpublished notes and manuscripts pertaining to glacier observations in Alaska will send them to the Committee for inclusion in this collection.

THE TERMS "GLACIERISED" AND "GLACIATED"

The *Journal of Glaciology* (Vol. 1, No. 2, 1947, pp. 63-65) has reproduced two drawings which were made by Dr R. Streiff-Becker to show the relationship between a glaciated area and the living glacier which moulded it. An accompanying note calls attention to a distinction in nomenclature originally made by C. S. Wright and R. E. Priestley in their classic *Terra Nova* Expedition report on Glaciology. As suggested, the term "glacierised" should be used for a district covered by existing glaciers and the term "glaciated" for an area from which the ice has retreated. The nouns corresponding to these terms are "glacierisation", meaning glacier covered, and "glaciation", meaning formerly covered by glaciers. It would avoid considerable confusion if this terminology could be generally adopted.