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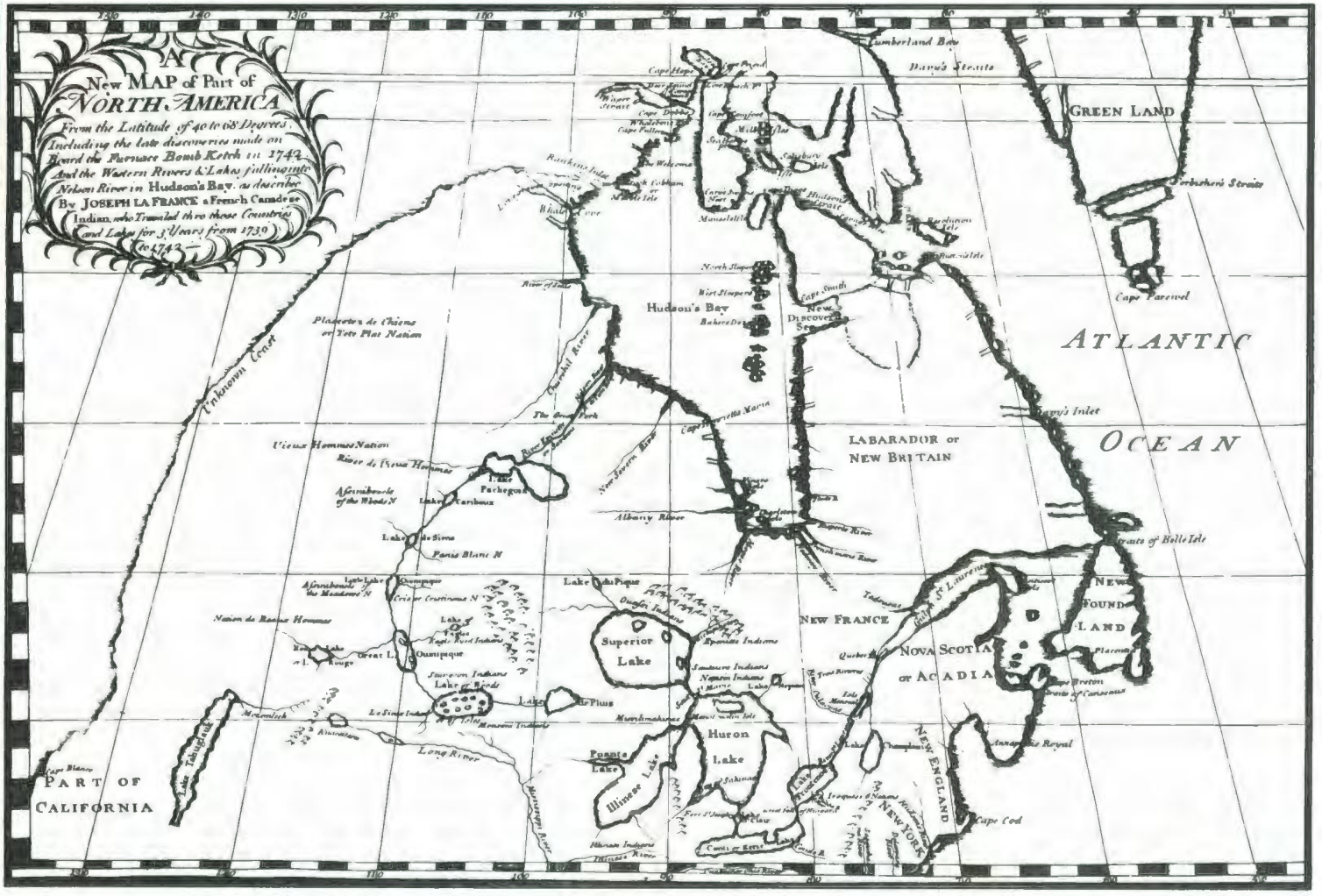

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

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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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A New Map of Part of North America.... [Arthur Dobbs] and Joseph La France. [London, 1744]. This map, the original of which belongs to Tony Baron, Toronto, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 110 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE

A New Map of Part of North America.... [Arthur Dobbs] et Joseph La France. [Londres, 1744]. Cette carte, dont l'original appartient à Tony Baron (Toronto), a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC n° 110 (ISSN 0827-8024).

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THE ROLE OF THE MAP LIBRARIAN IN CARTOGRAPHIC EDUCATION

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A map librarian may be able to serve an important role in cartographic education, both on a formal and informal basis through educating map users. While this aspect of librarianship has been briefly mentioned by numerous authors, very little detailed discussion was found during a recent survey of the literature. Some authors cover the education of map users obliquely while describing reference service and a few do cover specific types of map library user instruction. This paper presents in detail, with reference to relevant literature and examples, the specific ways that a map librarian can participate in or facilitate the process of the education of map users.

The most commonly engaged-in activity is the general introductory orientation of beginning cartography courses or other geography classes to the map library and its resources. While this general introduction may not be lengthy or in great depth, the goal should be as noted by Euler, "to introduce as many underclassmen as possible to the use of maps with the idea that early understanding of maps would mean increased usage as students advanced into upper level courses and graduate school" (Euler, 1972, p. 46). Another writer notes that they will "take the knowledge of the contents and services" (Whistance-Smith, 1981, p. 34) of the Map Library with them. It has also been observed that "students seem to be less hesitant to ask for further assistance once they have been oriented to library material in their field of study" (Lamprecht, 1974, p. 33).

The coverage offered by a general tour during the length of a standard class period should enable the map librarian to provide information about hours of service and rules for using material, related reference books to use with maps, general and thematic world atlases, the broad extent of the holdings of the map library with examples of topographic and thematic maps including maps of local interest, and aerial photographs. The general orientation should include time at the end for the students to ask questions as well as to browse among the material displayed (Lamprecht, 1974, p. 33).

A similar introductory orientation can also be done for classes in other disciplines where maps are useful sources of information, such as history, geology, economics, archaeology, landscape architecture, etc. The exposure to the wide variety of maps which are available for use is the first step in the educational process. Especially as Bergen points out: "The student in geography classes as well as in other classes should see more than outdated and traditional wall maps, albeit he [or she] may increasingly benefit from magnificent German cartography" (Bergen, 1972, p. 314). This philosophy is

Paper presented at the International Cartographical Association Conference, Perth, Australia, 1985, and included in the published proceedings.

also evident to some extent in the goals of the University of Toronto Map Library which include the "objective of providing orientation to groups that could use maps but may not think of doing so, of reaching students in advance of their needs (generally in groups to save staff time), and of teaching the methodology of map use" (Winearls, 1974, p. 26).

Some authors do not feel that a general orientation is the most satisfactory method. Joan Winearls indicates that she finds that they have "very poor response to general orientations to the Map Library" (Winearls, 1974, p. 26). However, she does qualify this by remarking that some of the poor response may "reflect the lack of emphasis on map usage in geography courses at the University of Toronto" (Winearls, 1974, p. 26). Despite this drawback she also points out that "maps have a stronger visual impact than books and so do map libraries compared with book libraries" (Winearls, 1974, p. 26). Orientations which must be done in a classroom away from the Map Library are also not given high marks and are usually done when it is the only way to have the opportunity to reach the class. As Winearls aptly puts it, "the most effective orientation to a Map Library can only be done if the students can see where it is, how it is arranged and what it holds" (Winearls, 1974, p. 26).

An enterprising map librarian may be able to present formal or semi-formal lectures in the map library discussing specific maps and atlases useful to a particular class. Winearls, for example, feels that this "semi-seminar situation...is the most effective" (Winearls, 1974, p. 19) user-instruction device. She sets up such sessions for individual courses through the orientation librarian of the University of Toronto Library or directly with a professor. Usually she asks the professor for course outlines and lists of essay topics, lab units, etc., and discusses the Map Library resources which are appropriate for these. She advises professors that orientations are most effective when they are carried out after class assignments have been handed out and when they are focused on the topics of the assignment. Her seminars are generally half an hour in length because students have to stand, and because she feels the attention span seems to be about that length of time. The sequence of presentation begins with showing appropriate maps and atlases, pertinent reference sources and bibliographies including relevant in-house bibliographies. Her main emphasis is on appropriate maps (and atlases) as she feels most students appear to be totally unaware of the level of detail as well as most of the types of maps that might even be available. She notes, for example, that they are often unfamiliar with topographic maps, and need to be informed of the existence of such material as large-scale building maps of Toronto, plans of parks with contours, and maps of census tracts at large and small scales instead of simply being told how to go about finding these types of maps in her particular library. She feels that once students have absorbed information on sources it is fairly simple to teach them how to find the material in the Map Library. So, the next step in her seminar is to demonstrate the use of the catalogue, indicating suitable headings. She also describes the use of map indexes and locational guides. Associated services in their library which are relevant to students are also pointed out such as base map files, other vertical files, and pertinent equipment including the photocopier, enlarger-reducer and light tables. Her seminar concludes with a description of hours of service and policies on loans and use of materials. She indicates that they average from fifteen to twenty

seminars per year and the classes have come from the departments of Geography, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, Geology, Sociology, Political Science, Library Science, Anthropology, Architecture and Forestry (Winearls, 1974, p. 26-27).

Other map librarians indicate giving class lectures on particular topics. For example, Whistance-Smith gives presentations on the history of topographic mapping in Canada to introductory cartography students (Whistance-Smith, 1981, p. 34). Also, Marshall mentions giving lectures on aspects of historical cartography (Marshall, 1972, p. 44). These are just two illustrations of what Barbara Tiberio feels are "endless opportunities on a university campus for the map librarian to offer specialized orientations in the map room or specialized classes in the map room or classroom" (Tiberio, 1977, p. 52). She also notes that such activities do require the expenditure of a "great deal of time and effort...if they are to attract patrons to the use of information in the cartographic form" (Tiberio: 1977, p. 52).

Self-instructional education programs, such as slide/tape programs or video taped productions are other educational tools which may be used in educating map library users. One example of the use of video tape productions in map libraries was found in the literature. Woods mentions supplying map information as a reference service at the University by, among other ways, "a twenty-five minute television demonstration" (Woods, 1954, p. 106). Some of the twenty-three map libraries at Canadian universities surveyed in 1971 by Bob Batchelder mentioned using "a slide/tape presentation, lecture with slides [and] lecture with transparencies" as optional methods of orienting users to the map library (Batchelder, 1981, p. 31). Larsgaard mentions the use of media as well (Larsgaard, 1978, p. 195). Gillespie gives detailed information about the preparation and presentation of a slide/tape production at the University of Minnesota Map Library between October 8, 1981 and April 6, 1982 (Gillespie, 1983, p. 9). The conclusions reached by all these people are that these productions cost a great deal in time and money to prepare; must be brief; require clear, specially prepared graphics, not simply reproductions of library cards, for example, to present information; and should not be the only method used in teaching patrons to use the map library and its resources.

The foregoing discussion reflects ways in which map librarians may contribute to cartographic education by providing introductions, either in general or in depth, to the resources of the map library and how to use them. Map librarians may also participate in the process of educating map users by using traditional academic avenues such as in-depth courses or a series of lectures. Marshall, while at the University of Michigan's William L. Clements Library, taught a lecture course on the history of cartography, as well as a seminar which used the Clements Library map room as the focus for studying the American Revolutionary War (Marshall, 1972, p. 44). Woodward has taught since 1971 at the Newberry Library where a summer session on the history of cartography offered for regular university credit the equivalent of three courses for graduate students from eleven major midwest universities. His outline is given below. The program continues yet today though the format is a bit modified.

1. Introduction to the basic concepts of maps and mapping;
2. The forms of manuscript and printed cartography;
3. The history of surveying and the gathering of spatially distributed information;

4. The structure of maps: scale, generalization, the history of map projections, the cartographic representation of terrain, settlement, communications, and other features;
5. The history of map engraving;
6. The history of map printing and publishing, including a survey of the development of map publishing centres in Europe and America;
7. The identification and description of maps: introduction to the methods of dating and identification, such as paper, ink, watermarks, paleography, heraldry, changing configurations of historical and geographical features, bibliographical evidence, etc.

(Center for the History of Cartography, 1971, p. 49)

Winearls has also done an in-depth history of cartography course which she describes as "research orientation in a small way in lectures on the use of early maps as sources, with particular emphasis on Ontario" (Winearls, 1974, p. 27). Her course entitled "Maps Through The Ages" was taught through the University of Toronto School of Continuing Studies, and was a non-credit course which drew twenty-eight students. Her outline is as follows:

1. Introduction to the maps, primitive maps, tour of Map Library;
2. Greek geographical concepts, Roman surveying, mediaeval maps and concepts;
3. Portolan charts, rediscovery of Ptolemy, late medieval mappemondes;
4. Discovery of America, the Vinland maps, Columbus, Cabot display;
5. Map printing and atlas production 16th- and 17th-century examples;
6. Canada and the Arctic--mid-16th century mapping to Champlain;
7. Map collecting: techniques for buying and identifying: Canada and the Arctic ca. 1635-1750: French mapping;
8. British mapping of Canada 1750 on and examples of the detailed mapping of the 19th century (Ontario as an example); Modern Canadian topographic and thematic mapping.

(Winearls, 1974, p. 29).

These examples from the literature all centre upon educating people in the history of cartography. One example of a more general nature was found, however, that described the offering of an experimental course entitled "Maps as an Information Source" by Muriel Strickland at San Diego State University (SDSU). She did not "attempt to teach map reading in any formal way--nor was it a prerequisite--but a great deal was included coincidentally. Instead, [she] concentrated on demonstrating by 'show and tell' the wealth of different maps that are available, while at the same time indicating some of the ways they could be used and emphasizing suitability or disadvantages" (Strickland, 1982, p. 7). In her ten sessions she covered: (1) basic introductory presentation and organization of the SDSU Map Collection; (2) general, all-purpose maps; (3) subject, i.e., thematic maps; (4) United States maps; (5) foreign maps; (6) local maps; (7) historical maps; (8) air photos and satellite imagery; (9) map design and map making, including simplified techniques for producing one's own illustrative maps; and (10) where to acquire maps for yourself (Strickland, 1982, p. 7-8).

Two of the previously cited authors also gave suggestions for future activities. Winearls would like "to develop units on how to use maps in

research including the correlation of data on different maps, aerial photos, and so on, and simple aspects of making maps such as the choice of the appropriate base, scale and symbols, and plotting data" (Winearls, 1974, p. 28). Strickland wanted to condense her material into two or three sessions or an all-day workshop to perhaps be titled "Using Maps to Answer Your Questions" (Strickland, 1982, p. 9).

Batchelder, in his survey of orientation activities of Canadian University map libraries, received the following pertinent comments among the responses to his request for observations to pass along to others:

1. "Don't overkill; on first visit, students can only absorb about seven points; so choose these wisely; never explain the NTS system in detail at first encounter; be welcoming; rely on them coming back often to get the rest of your message; map librarianship is labour intensive; develop a course outline to cover each possible level of encounter and materials to illustrate your points; with these you can avoid last minute searches and flaps; never more than fifteen at a time;
2. Make time to do it and it will save you many problems later on; show how much information even the simplest map can supply and how much easier and faster to grasp an idea or situation through map use than reading pages of description;
3. Plenty of concrete material is essential (maps, photos from the collection, show handouts, indexes, use slides/transparencies); anything to make the explanation of the NTS numbering system less tedious;
4. Have plenty of examples of the material; try to limit the group size to less than ten; use a walk around tour as a major part of the session;
5. Map displays on different topics each month arouse interest; better still, select interesting maps (geared to the class) and have them covering the tops of the map cabinets, during orientation talks, describe them briefly to the class and allow time for browsing at the end".

(Batchelder, 1981, p. 33)

The use of the map library as a source of materials for class assignments provides further opportunity for the map librarian to assist in the education of map users. It has been mentioned already that some map librarians feel that orientation sessions will be most effective if geared around topics covered by previously distributed class assignments. The instances of using the map library as a class assignment materials source may also provide the opportunity for individualized instruction in the use of maps, especially where faculty have an exercise designed to acquaint students more thoroughly with the map library and its materials. Two of the papers presented during a "Session on the Introductory Cartography Course" at the 1978 meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association include explicit references to just such situations. One of these papers was Farrell's description of Carleton's course in which she noted that the seventh unit on "presenting a theme: collecting, processing and symbolizing data [and] the importance of purpose" included a visit to the Map Library and an exercise on "planning, layout and referencing" using as techniques "data sources, map sources [and] sketches and layout design" (Farrell, 1980, p. 38). The other paper was Hughes's discussion of the introductory cartography course at Brock University in which he gives an exercise which students work on in their own time and which overlaps with their next two exercises. "It takes place in the University Map

Library and is designed to acquaint the students with the holdings and organization of the Library, the structure of topographic map systems (especially the NTS) and the characteristics of air photo coverage" (Hughes, 1980, p. 51). In her survey of map library users, Treude found that the "primary users are undergraduate students (68%) working on course assignments, using primarily topographic maps of the United States and Minnesota" (Treude, 1981, p. 460). She felt that the "high percentage of undergraduate users may be explained by high enrollment figures in the introductory geography courses, which are traditionally taught with maps and with map assignments in the map library" (Treude, 1981, p. 460). She also notes that the "students' learning experience includes information from many sources, ranging from such basic tools as printed explanations of map symbols to frequent reference questions directed to the library staff... [ranging] from questions about hachure marks representing elevations and depressions to inquiries about the 'white areas' on topographic maps" (Treude, 1981, p. 462).

It may be possible to view the map library as a "special laboratory of instructional materials" (Bergen, 1970, p. 18) to be used in the education of map users. Bergen conceptualized this use for "training advanced graduate students primarily interested in college teaching" (Bergen, 1970, p. 18). Tiberio suggests that "if no map reading course is offered within the university, the map librarian might perform this function [or if] one is being offered, the map room might be used as the laboratory for this course" (Tiberio, 1977, p. 51). Treude felt that the University of Minnesota Map Library seemed "to have functioned as a laboratory for assigned work" (Treude, 1972, p. 35) between 1962 and 1968.

Special exhibits may be mounted or maps and related materials may be gathered to assist students in doing assignments requiring the use of map library materials. One aspect of this is operating a "reserve" system for the numerous copies necessary for an assignment on interpreting topographic maps. The symbol explanation sheet for the topographic maps can be mounted on the map library wall near tables which students will be using while doing such an assignment. Having maps at various scales of the straits of Gibraltar, the Gulf of Hormuz and the Dardanelles, as well as world maps showing shipping routes and international boundaries, available for browsing through to select appropriate ones to use in doing a map compilation assignment on "strategic waterways" generated more than the usual interest and industry among members of an introductory geography class this past year at MUN. This result seems to go along with Bergen's contention that geography students should be exposed to more than the school atlas and topographic map exercises in terms of a formal introduction to maps (Bergen, 1972, p. 314).

In addition to the class assignments, which provide the map librarian with opportunities for the individualized instruction of map users, any activities that promote situations of informal instruction on map use and interpretation are valuable. A question asked out of curiosity caused by an eye catching display is one example. Most map library related literature includes mention of display or exhibit preparation; e.g., Larsgaard (1978, p. 192-194), Tiberio (1977, p. 51) and Woods (1954, p. 106). The map librarian may serve as an interface between the map producer and the map user by making the user aware of what maps are available, which at least a couple of authors feel is a major

justification of map librarianship (Tessier, 1974, p. 12, and Kidd and Cardinal, 1977, p. 15). Tessier views the map library as the best place for continuous exposure to map production, and questions how it is possible to have sound cartographic education "without intense use of maps as teaching tools and research materials" (Tessier, 1974, p. 12).

In the informal and individualized situations it may often be necessary to educate the user in map interpretation before needed information may be obtained from cartographic materials. In the literature dealing with reference work with maps the experiences of such situations is described by Bergen (1974, p. 355-356), Collins (1977, p. 18), Dahl (1974, p. 10), Farrell and Desbarats (1981, p. 67 and p. 76), Kidd and Cardinal (1977, p. 14), Lamprecht (1977, p. 14), Larsgaard (1978, p. 100), Rauchle and Alonso (1974, p. 35-36), Spellman (1970, p. 24-26), Thatcher (1978, p. 83), Treude (1975, p. 26), White (1970, p. 234) and Winearls (1974, p. 17). While this may not be an exhaustive list, the material reflects a consistent view. Treude, for example, notes that "with the unsophisticated map user, the following steps may be necessary: interview, location of materials within the room, explanation or interpretation of materials, searching, answering the question" (Treude, 1975, p. 26). Kidd and Cardinal state that "many researchers are completely lost when they encounter a map. Unfamiliar with the media, they may be unable to read or properly interpret the data shown" (Kidd and Cardinal, 1977, p. 14). Collins indicates that "the problems encountered in making the information comprehensible to the patron are definitely more complex than when dealing with books and they require the map librarian to give far greater personal assistance to the user" (Collins, 1977, p. 14). In her list of the objectives to achieve her goal of providing superior reference service, Lamprecht includes acting "in a consulting role for those patrons and map librarians in need of specialized in-depth assistance" (Lamprecht, 1977, p. 14). Rauchle and Alonso in their five point listing of the reference functions of map library staff describe the fourth one, information provision, as demanding "map interpretation, analysis of data, knowledge of cartography", and point out that the "patron may still need help interpreting the map or applying its data to his research" (Rauchle and Alonso, 1974, p. 35). Winearls illustrates her discussion by noting that "if the heights of airports in thirty Canadian cities are required, the librarian should find the best aeronautical series and show [the patron] how to use it" (Winearls, 1974, p. 17). If the map librarian has the time, these informal situations involving individualized instruction in map use and interpretations can be very effective in supplementing and/or clarifying previously presented classroom instruction. As Treude observes: "The student also depends heavily on the librarian's suggestions for other sources of information, recommendations of other maps and explanations of why there is no vegetation map of one state when one exists for another" (Treude, 1981, p. 462).

Besides the group and individual educational activities, a map librarian may assist in the educational process by contacts with the faculty. Lamprecht advocates maintaining "close ties with the Geography Department to assure that the University Library Map Room is fulfilling their student and faculty needs and that materials acquired complement academic programs" (Lamprecht, 1977, p. 14). Similarly, Winearls feels that the map librarian should consider doing acquisitions lists of new materials accompanied by "information on new services, map series, etc., as in Cartologica, the excellent bulletin put out by the Laval Map Library" (Winearls, 1974, p. 19). "Maps held in the collection especially suitable for illustrating courses in different fields

can be pulled and a list circulated to the departments involved" (Rugg, 1967, p. 126). Such activities would enable the map librarian to keep faculty informed of new acquisitions which could be of use to them in the classroom or for student projects. Map librarians may also keep faculty informed of problems encountered by students in using cartographic materials for class assignments or in doing cartographic projects. Sometimes these may be simple matters, such as not having enough copies of the required maps to go around or instructions not being clear enough. Sometimes the problem may be more difficult, such as locating the proper map to use with an aerial photography when insufficient information was given as to the location of the photographed area.

Many libraries, including MUN's, have systems whereby faculty members are encouraged to let the library know of specific books required to support the needs of various courses, within the general framework of an acquisitions policy usually. The same system can be used to encourage faculty to suggest the acquisition of cartographic materials to support curriculum needs.

While the information presented in the preceding pages emphasizes the education of college or university students to map use, many of the same principles may be applied to other users of a map library. Stoneman, for example, lists thirteen suggestions that map librarians could follow to increase "map use and appreciation" (Stoneman, 1955). Orientations or lecture series relating to specific topics are effective with other users as well. Tiberio recommends holding seminars on particular areas of cartographic application such as "'The Map and the Environmental Impact Statement'...[as] a timely subject which should appeal to a broad spectrum of patrons in the physical, earth, life, and the social sciences" (Tiberio, 1977, p. 51). A number of authors remind us not to leave out other librarians (Batchelder, 1981, p. 33; Euler, 1972, p. 46; Larsgaard, 1978, p. 195; Schwartz, 1976). Some of the sessions noted are extensive, such as the seminars at the Milwaukee Public Library described by Schwartz, and may get into more technical detail than those for students by describing the complex series and sheet key numbering system of DMA maps and Canadian NTS topographic maps as well as explaining scale and surveying map bibliographies (Schwartz, 1976, p. 3-5). The classes described by Winearls and Strickland attracted and were designed for others in addition to college or university students (Winearls, 1977, p. 26 and Strickland, 1982, p. 9).

The opportunities for individualized and informal education sessions occasioned by a particular need of a general user will also be numerous. "An editor may request advice on the compilation and presentation of map data for a text, catalogue, or advertisement" is one example (Rauchle and Alonso, 1974, p. 36). Treude notes that in the case of genealogical researchers "reference assistance and user education are interwined in an effort to inform the user and to create user self-reliance as much as possible. The user is taken step by step from the use of gazetteers to the location of maps, utilization of map indexes, retrieval of maps and, finally, to the location of photocopiers. (All genealogy map use seems to end in photocopying!)" (Treude, 1981, p. 466).

To reiterate in closing, the map librarian can participate in or facilitate the process of the education of map users through formal and informal means. The methods include general and specific orientation of users to the map library and maps, as well as the teaching of the map use or interpretation on an individual basis.

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THE SASKATCHEWAN ARCHIVES MAP COLLECTION

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My topic today moves away slightly from the theme of this year's Association of Canadian Map Libraries conference theme, "Mapping the Prairies", to focus in on one repository and its map collection. Saskatchewan has long been concerned with the preservation of its heritage, and I will begin my paper by outlining for you the development of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, its two offices and its map collection.

The concern over the care and disposal of public documents of the Province of Saskatchewan began in 1897 with the ordinance which created the Department of the Territorial Secretary. The Secretary was to be "the keeper of all registers and archives of the territories",[1] and this responsibility was incorporated in later acts governing the Provincial Secretary's Department. The Secretary's Department did not immediately become the archives agency of the Government as a whole; this came to pass many years later.

1920 saw the first statute passed defining public records and terms of their retention and eventual disposition, and the Preservation of Public Documents Act remained in force until 1945. During this time there was no space set aside for an archives to hold valuable non-current records until 1936 when Dr. Arthur Silver Morton, then Head of the Department of History at the University of Saskatchewan, encouraged the University to offer archival facilities to the Government. The offer was accepted and in 1937 the Board of Governors of the University established the Historical Public Records Office and appointed Dr. Morton as Archivist. An informal committee, struck to advise on archives matters, was comprised of representatives from the Provincial Government, University and Legislative Library. New legislation resulted in the passing of The Archives Act on March 30, 1945. The Act established two repositories for non-current records: in an archives office at the University of Saskatchewan, and at the Legislative Library. The Saskatchewan Archives Board was created for general supervision of archives administration and, following the example of the earlier committee, the Board was, and is, made up of five members: two appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, two by the Board of Governors of the University, and the Legislative Librarian. The Provincial Archivist serves as Secretary of the Board.

In 1947 changes were made to the terms of the Statute to broaden its scope with the term "public document" revised to include correspondence, maps and photographs. Also in 1947, the Legislative Librarian set up an Archives Division of the Legislative Library to receive and administer records transferred to the Library under the terms of The Archives Act. This Division was closely connected with the Archives Office at the

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University and both worked to administer The Archives Act. Archival materials likely to be referred to for some time by the administrator and materials of popular interest to the historian and political scientist were transferred to the Archives office at Saskatoon. Today, the Saskatchewan Archives continues to maintain two offices, in Saskatoon at the University of Saskatchewan and in Regina in a building located near the new campus of the University of Regina. In terms of acquisitions, the southern part of Saskatchewan, from township 64 (or 55 degrees) down to the American border, has been divided in two with a line drawn diagonally across the Province. This line was originally based upon a map of the shopping patterns of people attracted to Regina and Saskatoon, the boundaries of rural municipalities, highway patterns from Regina and Saskatoon, and attempted to avoid bisecting identifiable block settlement areas.[2] This informal arrangement guides the Archives staff in determining which office is the most appropriate repository for materials of local or regional significance. The decisions are based on consideration for the convenience of researchers; however, donors are free to specify their preference when depositing records. The map collection of the Saskatchewan Archives is unevenly divided with the major portion of the collection being housed in the Regina office. The primary difference is the large number of architectural drawings held in the Regina office. But, regardless of the location, the Saskatchewan Archives Board is dedicated to "seeking out, preserving, and encouraging the use of the documentary evidence concerning provincial history".[3] Aside from the active acquisition of records of individuals, clubs and associations and the business community, there is an active program of government records management.

Since the passing of The Archives Act in 1945 and the implementation of records management for government records in the late 1940's, the number of records schedules has risen to 251 since the first one was approved in 1950. Most of these are specific schedules initiated by the department, with encouragement from the Archives, and apply to records of that particular department or agency only. There is one general schedule applicable to all departments covering records common to them, such as cancelled cheques and purchase orders. The Provincial Archivist may select samples of these documents for transfer to the Archives. The Saskatchewan Archives follows a plan for media coordination of government records acquisitions so that information concerning records gained from individual contacts with government departments is pooled. Records schedule proposals as well as approved schedules are circulated among the various media sections for input and information. In terms of mapping, Provincial Government maps in the collection are few, being mainly thematic maps; for example, forestry and mineral resources. One of the primary potential sources of government mapping, the Department of Supply and Services, Central Survey and Mapping Agency, is currently developing a schedule which will hopefully see the start of the systematic transfer of provincial mapping. Until then transfer has, and will, only occur occasionally under the provision of The Archives Act which permits documents twenty-five years and older to be transferred without schedules.

In the Fall of 1984 the Saskatchewan Archives installed Wang professional computers in both offices. The units each have 10-megabyte Winchester hard disk drives (equal to 4000 typed pages) plus a floppy disk drive (each disk equal to 150 pages) for word processing, multiplan (electronic spreadsheet) for financial planning in Saskatoon and database management utilizing the intepretive Basic programming language. Our system is compatible with the

systems in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Library although we are not yet part of an interactive network. The clerical staff are fully conversant with the word processing and financial planning applications; however, the database management for our accessions system has not yet been implemented mainly due to lack of time available for program development. Meanwhile, finding aids, including a checklist to a large collection of architectural drawings, are being quickly produced on the terminals.

The Saskatchewan Archives map collection, housed in both offices, consists of about 45,000 items of which three-quarters is kept in Regina. There are two map archivists, one working full-time with maps in the Regina office and one working only part of his time with maps in Saskatoon. This paper will only deal with the map collection in the Regina office. The full-time position in Regina came into being in September of 1983 when I began work with the Archives. Prior to that the maps and architectural drawings had been under the care of a series of archivists, most recently, those in the government records section, and received attention when time could be spared from other duties. At that time the Saskatchewan Archives was housed on the 5th floor of the Library building on the new University of Regina campus and, as is the case with many archives, was coping with a dire shortage of space. Large rolled maps and plans were stored on end in cardboard boxes and architectural drawings lay on tables awaiting listing and placement in the horizontal map cabinets. Part of the reason for the state of upheaval of the maps and drawings was the on-again, off-again plans for the move of the Archives which hindered work throughout 1983. On September 1, 1983 it was announced that the Archives would be moving that December and suddenly my first task as map archivist was to plan for the moving of the maps and drawings. The moving of the map cabinets, packed tightly with styrofoam to keep their contents as secure as possible, and the boxes of rolled plans took only a few days. The conditions which awaited the material were far superior to the library setting. Our new stack area is completely enclosed, separate from the other sections of the Archives. There are no windows and the inner and outer doors to the stacks are buffered by airlocks which help to maintain the temperature and humidity levels inside the vault-like stack area. Entrance to the stacks can be gained only by the use of security cards issued to each staff member. These cards are numbered and their use is monitored twenty-four hours a day by a security firm downtown which is quick to notify the police if anything unusual appears on their screen. Inside, the lights are covered by ultra-violet screens and the whole area is protected by a Halon Fire Protection System. The maps are stored in horizontal drawers and all the sheets are filed in acid-free Hollinger map folders according to size--A is the smaller 61 cm x 91 cm and under, while B is 91 cm x 1.42 m and under. Rolled maps and drawings are stored in steel Storex blueprint shelving units.

The map section collects all maps of, and produced by, Saskatchewan and to date holds maps touching on many aspects of community life in the Province. Cummins Rural Directory Maps beginning in 1917 through to 1930 documenting the landowners on each quarter-section of land are heavily used by genealogists; we also have township plans, school unit maps, elevator maps, grasshopper forecast maps, electoral, highway, trails and railway maps, plus a collection of early fire insurance plans for many communities including Regina and Saskatoon. The collection also includes

some general atlases, the earliest being an 1858 Universal Atlas of Modern Geography; gazetteers, as well as a few general maps of Canada and adjacent provinces for reference purposes. The Territorial Period ending in 1905 and the early years of the Province are represented mainly by the maps and plans of the Dominion or Federal Government; for example, the Department of the Interior Dominion Lands Survey maps dating from the 1880's are well represented. Other federal mapping includes the three-mile sectional maps for the Province as well as the National Topographic Series which followed them. A major component (about 65%) of the Regina office map section is made up of the architectural drawings collections. Under an agreement between the Archives Board and the Saskatchewan Association of Architects,[4] various architectural firms have deposited drawings with the Archives. These document public buildings, homes, stores, schools, factories and memorials. Two such collections are the Storey and Van Egmond/Alan Vanstone collection, including material from the early 1900's to the 1940's, and the drawings of F. H. Portnall, 1913-1939. Another important collection transferred to the Archives by the provincial Department of Government Services, includes files on the design, construction and administration of public buildings in the Province since 1905. Most recently, the Archives has acquired the collection of the Regina City Buildings and Civic Properties Department and the collection of the late Thomas White, Architect, who was active in heritage restoration projects in the City and Province.

The Saskatchewan Archives map and architectural drawings collection, though small, is a vital one. Both offices report increased reference enquiries and the architectural drawings collection in Regina has been featured in several exhibits. I am optimistic that the advent of further records scheduling will enable us to systematically document the activities of Saskatchewan government map agencies. This will help us to ensure that Saskatchewan continues to preserve its heritage, including its mapping heritage being created today, for map users tomorrow.

NOTES

[1]First Report of the Saskatchewan Archives 1945-1946, p. 14.

[2]Saskatchewan Archives Board Staff Manual, Department Memo, September 30, 1977, 1.6.

[3]Preserving the Documentary Heritage of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Archives Board brochure.

[4]Report 1976-1980, Saskatchewan Archives Board, p. 9.

SLIDES 1 AND 2: The township plans shown here contain information not only on the terrain and vegetation but also show the locations of early settlers on the land. Some of these settlers appear later in the homestead files of the Dominion Lands Branch, Federal Department of the Interior. Volume 19, page 62: This is dated 1883, the settlers' buildings are shown in pink, the acreage and chainage is marked. Volume 24, page 8: This is dated 1902 and shows details of vegetation; woods are green, marsh is yellow, scrub or prairie and woods is mottled green, and burnt woods or windfall is orange. On

some plans the quality of soil is noted, whether class 1 or 2 or 3.

SLIDE 3: Some manuscript maps can be found in the federal Department of the Interior surveyors files. This particular plan of the Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve No. 101 shows the reserve before the boundaries were altered to release some stands of timber. This plan, dated 1906, accompanied a letter of instructions from the Surveyor-General in Ottawa to R. H. Montgomery, D.L.S., concerning the intended subdivision of a portion of land adjacent to the reserve.

SLIDE 4: The Northwest Mounted Police were headquartered in Regina after the town's establishment in 1882. This map, dated 1888, shown in part here, was drawn up by the Department of the Interior. It shows the Indian Treaty boundaries in red shading; the judicial district boundaries in black shading; the Indian reserves and the population residing on each; telegraph lines in blue; Mounted Police patrols in white and flags mark the Mounted Police stations.

SLIDE 5: Settlements followed in the wake of the railroads. One very useful railway map in our collection is the CPR Prairie and Pacific Regions subdivision chart and historical record, dated 1943 and revised to 1953. A portion of it is pictured here. The map covers the country from the Fort William terminal on Lake Superior to Vancouver and Vancouver Island. Besides district and divisional headquarters, it shows the dates each section of the original tracks opened; i.e., the section between Oak Lake, Manitoba and Broadview, Saskatchewan opened August 13, 1882.

SLIDES 6, 7 and 8: The Saskatchewan Archives map collection includes many townsite plans for both small communities and larger centres. Regina, originally known as Pile O' Bones because of the large piles of buffalo bones found near the site, was located near the point where the railway eventually crossed the creek. Initially an unprepossessing site, described as dry and miserable by eastern critics, the city now boasts many areas of parkland. Some of the first citizens devised a plan to beautify the site. In Regina, virtually every tree has been planted by hand with the first shipment of trees arriving in 1886 from a Minnesota nursery. More trees were subsequently brought in from the Qu'Appelle Valley and from Winnipeg, Manitoba. The development of the city can be traced in the foliage, as seen in the early residential areas and the parliamentary precinct which are now shaded by stands of mature trees. The plans shown here dated 1922 are by the Saskatchewan Government, Department of Public Works landscape architect, George Watt. A dam was built in 1883 (now disguised under the Albert Street Bridge) across the Wascana Creek which created the Regina Reservoir, now named Wascana Lake. The two islands were created during a relief project in 1931 when the lake was widened. Today, Wascana Centre is a geographic area of 2,300 acres of parkland of which 300 acres is water.

SLIDE 9: As mentioned earlier, the Saskatchewan Archives holds the collection of one of the most prominent architectural firms in the Province, the Storey and Van Egmond/Alan Vanstone collection. This slide shows a typical example of a presentation drawing from the collection. This house was designed for R. S. Rideout in Lakeview, now an older residential area, and was also named "Little Spanish House in the West".

SLIDE 10: This is also a Storey and Van Egmond drawing, done for J. D. Simpson, Esquire.

SLIDE 11: This last slide is a presentation drawing of the No. 1 Firehall in Regina by another prominent Regina firm, Clemesha and Portnall, active from 1909 to the 1920's. This partnership won the competition for the Winnipeg City Hall in 1913, although the design was not built, and placed second in the Manitoba Legislative Building competition in 1912.

SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHY IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON: THE ALASKA BOUNDARY

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The Public Record Office in London is the repository of the archives of British central government and the courts of law. The records in its custody are a rich source of information about mapping and surveying undertaken by or for government departments, and shed light on the mapping produced by other governments and agencies which the British government acquired for reference and other purposes. Such information is obtainable not only from the accumulations of maps transferred to the PRO from the War Office, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office and other departments, but also from policy papers, accounts, correspondence with commercial map publishers, despatches and reports which maps were drawn to illustrate. It may be augmented by instructions on printers' proofs and manuscript notations on maps used at later dates for purposes quite different from those for which they were originally produced or acquired.

By examining a particular topic--the Alaska boundary--this paper attempts to demonstrate the kind of picture which can be built up from a variety of records, not all of which would appear prima facie likely to yield material of interest to the student of the history of cartography. It is deliberately restricted to a consideration of records in the PRO, in order to emphasize their scope and variety.

At the end of the 18th century, Alaska was still relatively unknown. Vancouver's chart published in 1798 (of which there are copies among the records of both the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office) shows an unbroken mountain range running parallel to the Pacific coast and one particularly prominent peak, Mount Saint Elias.

In 1824, negotiations were entered into by Great Britain and Russia with a view to determining the limits of their respective territories in North America. These negotiations were conducted on behalf of the British government by two ambassadors to St. Petersburg, Sir Charles Bagot and, from the Autumn of 1824, Sir Stratford Canning. The surviving archives of the embassy indicate that George Canning, the Foreign Secretary in London (and a first cousin of Sir Stratford), considered "Mr. Faden's map as the most authentic".[1] This being so, it was surprising that no copy of Faden's map was described in the list of maps and plans transferred to the PRO from the Foreign Office (FO 925) or among Sir Stratford's private papers which are also in the PRO. Subsequent research led to the discovery of this map, erroneously attributed by the Foreign Office card catalogue to Aaron Arrowsmith. A tracing of Faden's map made by Mr. Pelly of the Hudson's Bay Company shows the boundary proposals of the Company and the supposed courses of hitherto uncharted straits: the latter were

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later found to be totally incorrect. The contemporary state of geographical knowledge of the area is also displayed on Arrowsmith's map of 1823.

The resultant treaty was signed on 16/28 February 1825.[2] It defined a line of demarcation in terms of geographical features as they were then believed to exist:

> la dite ligne remontera au Nord le long de la passe, dite Portland channel,... suivra la crête des montagnes situées parallelement à la coté, jusqu'au point d'intersection du 141me degré de longitude...la limite entre les possessions Britanniques et la lisière de coté...sera formée par une ligne parallele aux sinuosités de la coté....

The "point d'intersection" was generally held to be at Mount St. Elias. However, no map was annexed to the treaty, and the interpretation of this description was still to be a bone of contention eighty years later. As was remarked by a Colonial Office official in 1898, "The chain of mountains which the negotiators...had in view, as shown on the maps of the time, does not exist in that form...".[3]

As early as 1837, the Foreign Office began to assemble all its papers relating to the Alaska boundary on a series of subject files or "cases", kept among the records relating to America. Much of this material was printed at the time of its creation and circulated confidentially within government departments. Maps which had been received with despatches and memoranda were often printed as well. As a result, it is often possible to compare an original manuscript map with the confidentially printed version, as in the case of a map originally enclosed in a letter of 20 January 1886 from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Foreign Office, and subsequently photozincographed for the Intelligence Branch of the War Office. Sometimes such a map was printed, with variations, for Parliament or for general publication. In such cases, copies of the printed maps have often found their way into map libraries and learned institutions, but the manuscript drawing is unique to the PRO.

Maps of this area made between 1825 and 1867--the year in which the United States purchased the territory of Alaska--show only a very imprecise boundary. Two typical examples are shown, one Canadian--Bouchette's survey of 1831--and a Russian map of 1859, the author of which has not been identified. Following the cessation of Alaska to the United States, the British ambassador in St. Petersburg, Andrew Buchanan, transmitted to the Foreign Office a Russian chart of 1864 on which the Russian interpretation of the land boundary of the ceded territory was marked. A week later, on 30 October 1867, he reported a conversation with the Russian minister, Prince Gortchacoff (sic), in which Buchanan expressed surprise that no map had been annexed to the 1825 treaty. He said he thought "Governments generally attached Maps to Treaties in cases like the present...". The Russian replied that "such a measure had not been considered necessary".[4]

On 14 October 1872, the Governor-General of Canada recommended that the boundary should be officially determined and marked out.[5] Although a Bill for the purpose was introduced into the House of Representatives in Washington, nothing came of it.[6] Three years later, Major Charles Wilson of the Royal Engineers (later to become Director-General of the Ordnance Survey and head of the Topographical Department of the War Office) submitted a memorandum on the

best mode of marking the boundary. He took the view that "it would be a great waste of money to attempt to mark the boundary throughout and...all that is necessary could be completed in one season".[7] To illustrate his optimism he enclosed a tracing of the United States Coast Survey map of 1869. But in spite of all these initiatives, it was not until the discovery of gold resulted in a greatly increased population, disputes over customs dues, problems of policing and nationalistic dreams of avarice, that the question came to be regarded with a real sense of urgency on all sides.

By this time, the problems of trying to lay down a boundary in accordance with the letter of 1825 treaty were fully recognized. In September 1888, the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey wrote, "It is obvious that except as to a portion of the frontier line which is coincident with the Meridian line of the 141st degree of West longitude, it would be impossible for a survey to definitely and authoritatively locate the boundary as frontier line".[8] And in 1902, when the 141st meridian itself was a matter of controversy, Arthur Raikes, the British ambassador in Washington, wrote of Mount St. Elias--hitherto regarded as the pivot of the 1825 description--"Recent explorations have developed the fact that...Mount Saint Elias is not, in fact a 'convenient visible landmark' whereby the initial portion of the meridian may be established".[9]

These problems led to a succession of diplomatic attempts to establish a boundary commission. The story of these attempts is too lengthy and complex to pursue here. It is worth noting, however, that as news of a proposed commission became known, the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office received a number of unsolicited applications for appointment as commissioners. These letters of application generally provide much information about the careers and experience of individual surveyors, and the minutes filed with them sometimes shed light on the regard or lack of regard in which they were held by officialdom.[10] As a general point, it may be said that much can often be learnt about the activities of cartographers who were employed by government, not only from such applications, but also from reports on their work, warrants for payments and (sometimes) pensions, as well, of course, as from the maps they drew.

It was not only diplomacy which deferred the work of demarcation. The line along the 141st meridian had generally been regarded as the less contentious part of the boundary, and it was therefore considered desirable to set up a commission to determine "a surveyed and marked line in place of the astronomical line established by the existing treaty".[11] But before the Convention providing for the location of points along the 141st meridian was signed by Great Britain and the United States on 31 January 1897,[12] the Director of Military Intelligence was questioning the practicability of determining a meridian boundary at all, preferring to follow "great natural features"![13] The Foreign Office responded somewhat acidly (and probably wearily) that "any attempt to fix a natural boundary instead of the meridian line...would indefinitely postpone a settlement of the treaty".[14]

In the meantime, a Joint Survey Commission had been established in 1892 to consider the question of the boundary south of Mount St. Elias. It reported in 1895, but the maps illustrating its report were not received

in London until the Spring of 1898. The Colonial Office, provoked by the maps' failure to arrive and the Commission's failure to "establish the Boundary line...",[15] proposed that the question of the southern boundary should be referred to arbitration. The Foreign Office, however, reacted guardedly. Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary, observed with some justification, "The great bane of Arbitration is delay. The more you refer, the more delay you will have...". Such a proposal was, he considered, "very unwise".[16] Still the matter remained unresolved, and certain stretches of the boundary were the scenes of fighting between rival groups of miners and prospectors, and of arguments between border officials and travellers. A case in point was the dispute about the precise position of the boundary at the head of the Lynn Canal. The views of the Canadian government were printed for the British Cabinet: this printed paper was illustrated by a map which had been produced by the Intelligence Branch of the War Office specifically for the purpose.[17] An exchange of notes on 20 October 1899 provided for the establishment of a provisional boundary at the head of the canal. This demarcation was based largely on the status quo and was not regulated by any interpretation of the 1825 treaty. The work of demarcating the provisional boundary on the ground is described in some detail in a report received by the Foreign Office. This work was presumably not helped by the maps in use at the time: one, showing the provisional lines proposed by Canada and the United States, bears a manuscript note stating that "the marking of Boulder Creek and Porcupine Creek is incorrect".[18] As well as providing a description of the boundary posts and a table of geographical positions, the report relates how the survey was

> based on a traverse made up the valley beginning from certain triangulation stations near Klukwan which had been occupied by Asst. J. F. Pratt, of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1894. The measurements of this traverse...were mostly made with micrometer and are not absolutely accurate, though sufficiently so for descriptive purposes.[19]

The maps illustrating this report were forwarded to the Colonial Office by the Governor of Canada on 22 March 1901. A Canadian map of mining divisions published in the same year shows an "approximate but undefined provisional boundary".[20]

It was in 1901, also, that both sides finally agreed to arbitration. Work on preparing the British case revealed that questions as basic as "Which channel is 'Portland Channel'"? were still being asked.[21] Feelings in Whitehall were still running high. An accusation that a certain inlet had been "erroneously designated on the U.S. Coast Survey chart as Portland Canal" met the tart rejoinder, "It is so styled also on the Canadian map".[22] Another minor uproar was caused by the production of a chart on which a number of storehouses were not shown where they ought to have been. The omission was subsequently explained as "an oversight of the draughtsman".[23] And then there was the question whether Canadian officials had "surreptitiously removed or destroyed ancient landmarks said to have been erected by the Russian Government to mark the international boundary".[24] It all helped to delay the proceedings for another year or two. Such indications of the importance attached to maps by British government departments and of the consternation caused by apparent discrepancies or inaccuracies could be multiplied many times.

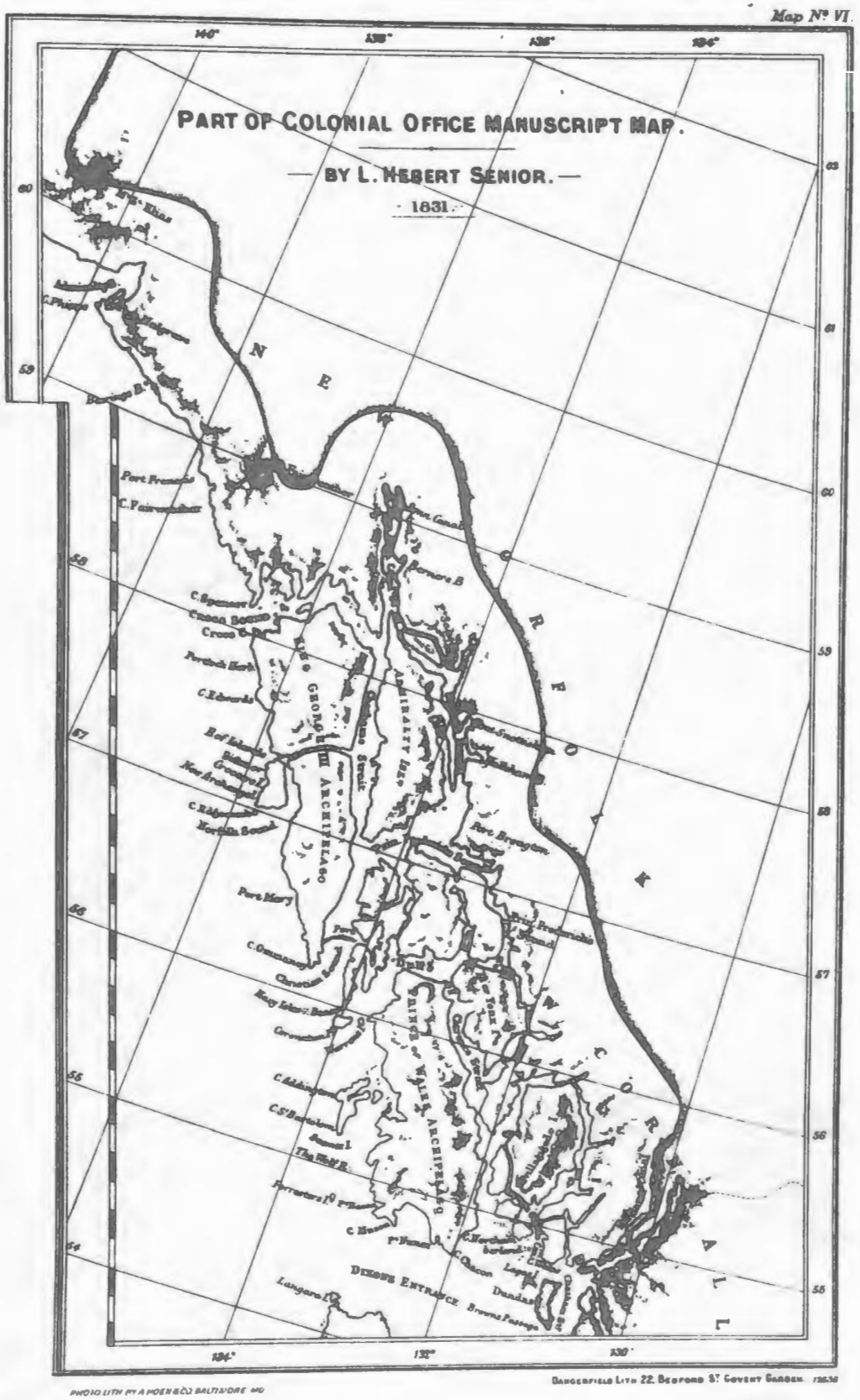
Sets of the maps prepared by both sides for the Arbitration Tribunal are in the PRO. The maps for the British/Canadian case were printed by Waterlow & Sons in London and by Mortimer and the Public Printing & Stationery Department in Ottawa. Waterlow submitted an account for §282.12s.6d., Mortimer one for $268.32. The work undertaken by the Public Printing & Stationery Department cost $2,940.91. A "map expert", James White, was employed by the tribunal for just over four months for the then princely fee of $2,357.26. These figures are all taken from Foreign Office papers,[25] but much more detailed information about the expenses of the tribunal, including the cost of supplying the apparently inexhaustible quantities of maps (3,000 copies of a map of the coast strip, for example), can be obtained from the records of the Treasury.[26] Correspondence between the Foreign Office and His Majesty's Stationery Office sheds light on the organisation which lay behind the provision of such numbers of maps.

After the tribunal had completed its work, 100 copies of the maps forming the British case were printed by the London firm of Stanford's. The Foreign Office and the Colonial Office received a stream of requests from libraries and learned institutions at home and abroad to be favoured with a set of the maps. These requests seem to have been met in a spirit of liberality astonishing in these days of public expenditure cuts. An examination of the "Miscellaneous" correspondence of both departments can be a useful indication of where such maps may be found today.

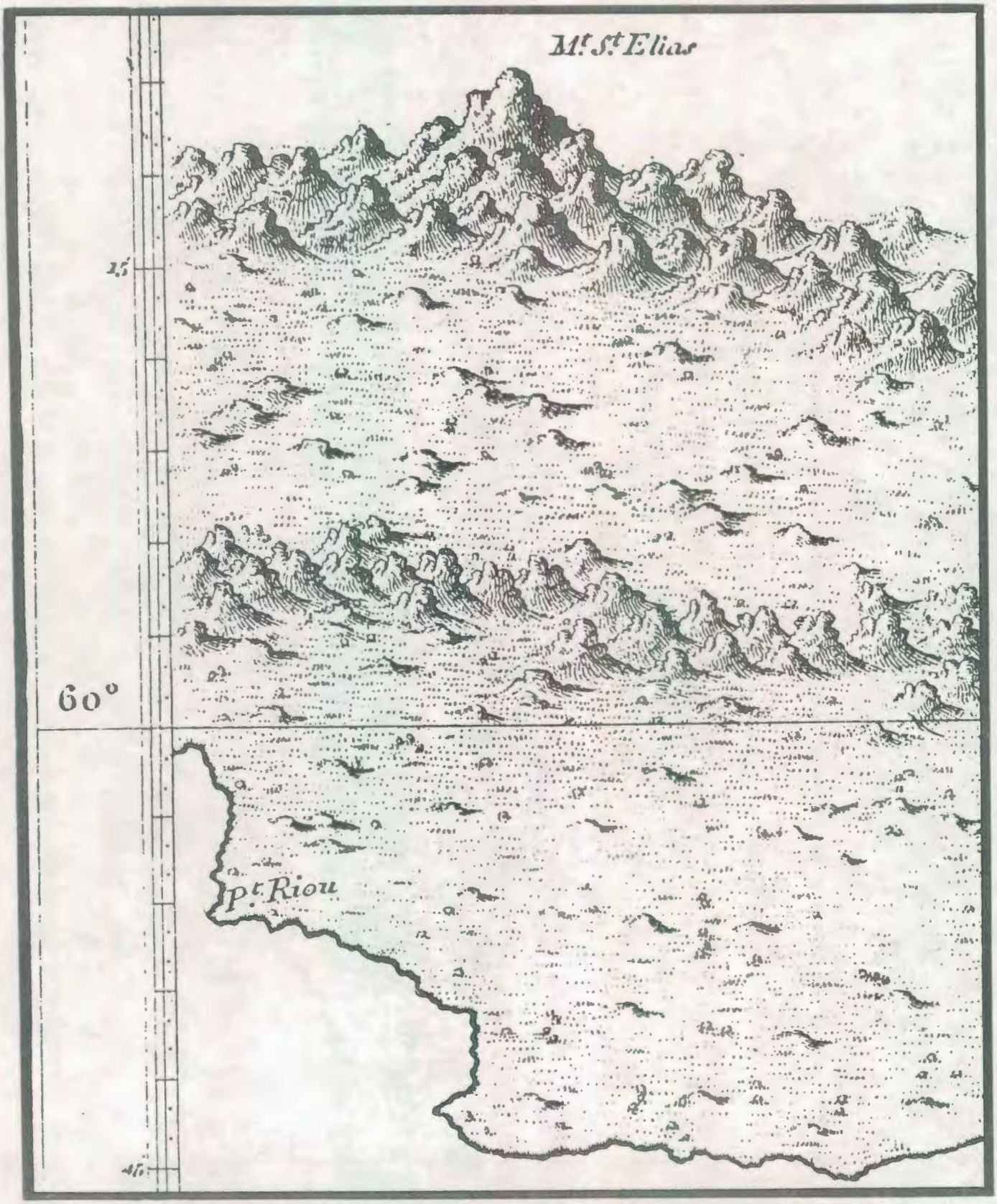
In 1904, it was ordered that the papers, including the maps, submitted to the tribunal by the British Government should be printed for Parliament: this was duly done. The War Office Intelligence Department was soon writing to the Foreign Office to complain about discrepancies between lines on the map printed for Parliament and lines on the maps submitted to the tribunal. The Canadian Government was consulted, since they had supplied the printed map reproduced for Parliament. They replied that the map had been correct in its original form but that an error had "escaped notice in the proof". The matter was not considered disastrous because "it is obvious that errors in the lines shewing the claims are of less importance than a mistake in the line shewing the Award of the Tribunal...".[27] This example, and the case of the non-appearance of the storehouses already mentioned, demonstrate that even an officially published map cannot always be regarded as accurate or definitive. The moral almost seems to be: never trust a map without examining the records of the creating or commissioning department.

The saga of the Alaska boundary illustrates problems which have arisen as a result of the non-production of maps. In 1892, it was stated that not a single land survey of Alaska or of its boundaries with Canada had been made since Vancouver's map of 1798.[28] And that despite the fact that four governments had been at pains to establish their precise territorial rights in the area. It is tempting to speculate on what course events would have taken had the British and Russian government appended even a rough map to the 1825 treaty. One suspects, however, that such a map would not have made as much difference as some 19th-century commentators were wont to suggest.

The obvious point to be made in conclusion is that many documents other than maps may be used to write the history of cartography. Many other

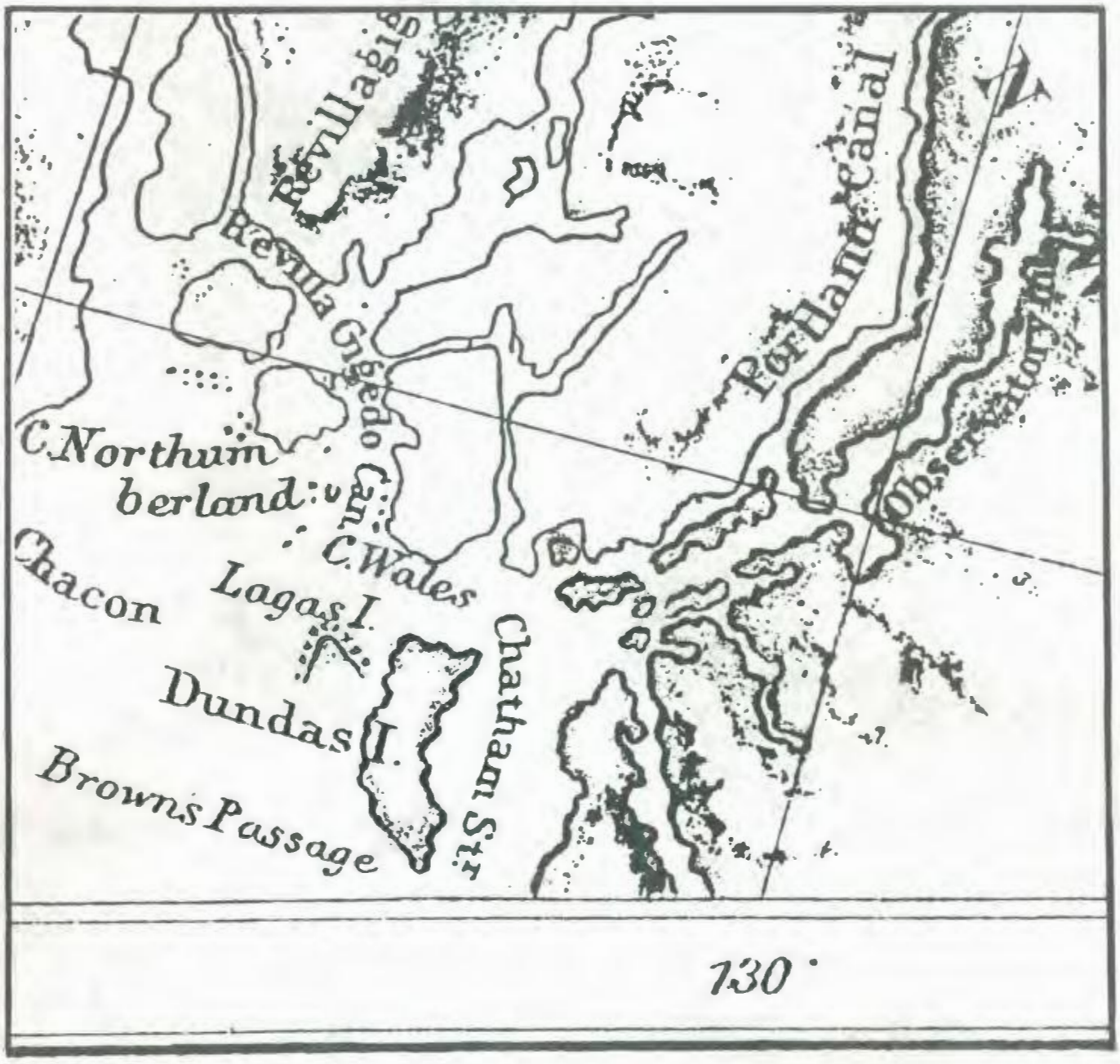


Part of L. Hebert's map of 1831 as printed for inclusion in the atlas accompanying the British Case presented to the Alaska Boundary Arbitration Tribunal in 1903 (PRO reference: CO 700 Canada 165 [no. 13]). Hebert's original manuscript map is also in the PRO (CO 700 Canada 85). (Copy reproduced above is from the National Map Collection, NMC 40459 [no. 13].)



The crux of the problem: Mount Saint Elias, here shown on Captain George Vancouver's A Chart Shewing part of the Coast of N. W. America..., no. 12 in the atlas accompanying Vancouver's Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, published in 1798 (PRO reference: FO 925/1386 [12]). (Copy reproduced above is from the National Map Collection, NMC 18928 [no. 12].)

aspects of Canadian cartography--early exploration, Anglo-French rivalry, colonial administration, Indian territories, military expeditions, fortifications, communications, coastal surveys, urban development, provincial and national boundaries--might be studied in similar fashion among the holdings of the Public Record Office. The published catalogue Maps and Plans in the Public Record Office 2. America and West Indies (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1974) describes only a fraction of the maps of Canada in our custody. Hundreds--perhaps thousands--remain unidentified among volumes of correspondence and registered files and are consequently uncatalogued. Such a rich source for the history of Canadian cartography deserves to be more widely exploited by all who have an interest in the subject.



Detail of southern portion of Hebert's 1831 map reproduced on page 23.

REFERENCES

1 FO 181/58 20 January 1824

2 FO 93/81/28

3 FO 5/2384 f. 195

4 FO 5/1638 f. 291

5 CO 42/708

6 FO 5/1639 f. 19

7 FO 5/1639 f. 206

8 FO 5/2133 f. 165

9 FO 5/2510 f. 193

10 e.g., FO 5/1971 & CO 42/789

11 FO 5/2600 f. 345

12 FO 93/8/85

13 FO 5/2383 30 April 1896

14 FO 5/2383 f. 74

15 FO 5/2383

16 FO 5/2383 f. 247

17 CAB 37/50

18 MPK 305 (ex FO 5/2415)

19 FO 5/2479 f. 220

20 MPKK 29 (ex FO 5/2479)

21 FO 5/2510 f. 4

22 FO 5/2510 f. 16

23 FO 5/2510 f. 47

24 FO 5/2510 f. 82

25 FO 5/2600 f. 413

26 T 1/10045B

27 FO 5/2600 f. 289

28 FO 5/2416 f. 51

The following items were used to illustrate this paper:

FO 925/1386 no 12; FO 925/4353 part I; MFQ 541 (ex FO 181/58); FO 925/1201 part 2; FO 93/81/28; FO 925/1672; FO 925/1673; CO 700 Canada 87A; FO 925/2751; FO 925/4489; MFQ 540 (2) (ex FO 5/1639); CO 700 Canada 155; MPK 305 (ex FO 5/2415); MPKK 29 (ex FO 5/2479); ZHC 1/6790; CO 700 Canada 165 no 37; MFQ 542 (ex CO 42/899).

THE MAPPING OF MANITOBA AT THE ONE MILLION SCALE
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, MANITOBA
1984/85

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With the aid of slides this paper presents the production of the 1:1,000,000 base map of Manitoba. This base map has been used to identify a wide variety of boundaries including land titles, electoral, municipalities and local government districts as well as air facility maps and a relief map, to list a few. The procedures used are not necessarily the normal steps taken in all small scale base map production, but similar steps would usually be followed. First, we will deal with the main source of the hydrographic and cultural information and how it was modified, then with the materials used to make up the various overlays, the combinations made for printing plate negatives and last, a little about process and special colours.

It is common practice to use existing mapping that is reliable and preferably at the same scale or larger. The decision was made to use the 1:250,000 scale "National Topographic Series", which could easily be reduced to 25 percent or 1:1,000,000 scale. Because of the rather large reduction factor, each of the fifty-four map sheets had to be enhanced, with a pen by hand, to aid readability at the reduced scale. This mainly involved hydrographic information. Cartographic license or good judgement had to be used as to when to eliminate islands, peninsulas, bays, creeks, etc. Outdated map sheets were corrected later at the new scale mainly with respect to roads, towns and railroads.

Before we look at the various overlays needed to make up the base map, I would like to discuss the types of overlays and typical materials used. All maps are made up of three basic types of overlays.

1) Lines, i.e., hydrographic lines, roads, boundaries, etc., were done on a material called scribe coat; this has a latex paint-like surface which is "married" to a clear plastic base that is very stable. This paint-like surface was scribed away, or removed, with an instrument called a scriber. A number of different points were individually inserted to provide a variety of line widths, as well as two or three parallel lines, etc.

2) Areas used to show percentage screens of colour; for example, 30 percent blue for lake areas or 10 percent green for area outside Manitoba, etc. These open window overlays were produced using a material called peel coat which has a thin photosensitive nylon skin lightly glued to a clear stable plastic base. After exposure of selected lines, i.e., lake shore lines, to this material and development, these hydrographic lines are etched into the nylon surface. Now simply peel away, with ordinary tweezers, the areas that you desire to have in one particular hue of colour, our example being the screened blue interior for lakes.

Presented at the 1985 ACML Conference, Winnipeg

3) Lettering and or symbols, i.e., lake or town names, highway numbers, etc. Geographical names and legends were done with the aid of a photo-typesetter which produced a negative of your lettering in the size and style selected from the many available. The negative of this type was then exposed to a thin photosensitized film called strip film, which, after wax was applied to the reverse side, was then cut out either as a word or by individual letters and applied onto a clear mylar overlay in the desired position.

There are over twenty overlays used in the makeup for the initial printing of the 1:1,000,000 with an additional forty plus used for overprinting of this base with information such as the various boundary maps previously mentioned. The procedure for keeping all these overlays in crucial registration began with the original base information which must be punched with at least two holes on one long side; in our case a "ternes" four-hole punch was used. All remaining overlays including photographic duplicates or reversals were punched and registered before exposure and before scribing or stripping film was layed, all to the original master base. This ensures that town names remain next to town symbols as originally placed and lake screen colour remains within shore lines, etc.

Upon the return of the reduced camera negatives, work at the 1:1,000,000 scale was begun. The first step was to determine the best map projection and coordinates for desired points of latitude and longitude, etc. The computations and data section supplied us with coordinates for the selected modified polyconic map projection. A coordinatograph capable of plotting accuracy to one-thousandth of an inch was used for plotting the geographic coordinates matching the NTS map sheet corners. In our case, point "x" represented a north/south value and "y" represented an east/west value. In addition, the theoretical and surveyed township systems were also plotted in the following manner. A mylar was taped to the illuminated glass bed, and when the correct coordinates appeared in the digital display a tiny pinhole was then punched into the mylar. These pinholes were highlighted and appropriately identified. The centre line seen on the mylar is the principal meridian which divides our provincial township system. Note, this mylar was the first to be punched to start our system of multiple overlay registration. During this stage consideration had to be given to printing paper size and image size as well as to the placement of the provincial borders within the overall image size. In addition, the registration holes were to be made parallel and close enough to the image to insure the most economical use of materials, most importantly, the expensive photographic materials. The latitude, longitude and provincial boundaries were then scribed into the latex paint-like surface of the first scribe coat overlay being registered to the coordinate mylar. On two additional overlays, the surveyed and theoretical townships were scribed for the purpose of separation in preparation for lithography.

The reduced 1:250,000 negatives were taped individually to a clear mylar registered to the geographic grid mylar produced on the coordinatograph earlier. A duplicate negative was produced in the lab of the delicately taped negatives for ease in handling. This duplicate negative was used as the master base from which all other information was derived and registered to. Updated information was added to the appropriate scribed overlay such as recent additions or deletions to the railroads or towns

which had to be extensively checked before this particular scribe could be produced. The major road scribe followed the same procedure. The highway number and shields as well as the town names were produced later, beginning with typeset and stripping film overlays. The final line overlay was the hydrographic or water feature line scribe, again, fairdrawn from the reduced 1:250,000 NTS master negative; note the open square in Ontario where the title and legend was placed. Next the ruby-coloured peel coat was produced in our photographic lab with all river and lake shore lines etched into the nylon surface. The peel coat was then painted with ordinary latex paint to, photographically speaking, remove all river and lake shore lines. These lines could still be seen on a light table as an aid to recognition of the lakes for the peeling process. The tweezers helped the cartographer in picking up the edge of the material for peeling it away. This was the completed lake peel overlay which was screened later at 30 percent. Quality control was carried out at various stages to check registration and errors, etc. Indian reserve and urban area peels were done separately to facilitate separation in the colours: reserves in red and urban areas on screened black. The final peel or open window overlay was for the light green to be used for all areas outside Manitoba; note, all lake areas were removed from this overlay, as we did not want the green to go over the blue lakes. At this point, all lines and open window overlays had been completed. The next step was the addition of all the lettering for the map. This involved the placement of some 600 water feature names and around 300 village and town names, etc. A combined mylar was produced of all the scribe and peel coat overlays as an aid in the placement of these geographic names, etc. A quality control check was done first to add or remove any information from the various line scribes. This line positive helps the cartographer avoid, where possible, the placement of a town or river name, so as not to overlap a road, a river, etc. making names difficult to read on the printed map. This is most important, for example, with the blue colour used on lake and river names, which could not be read at all through an interfering black line.

Our "morisawa" photo-typesetter was used to produce all our geographical names in addition to the title, legend, etc. We had twenty-five different fonts (letter styles) to choose from as well as eighteen choices in point size or letter height. After stripping film was made from the negative produced in the typesetter, the time consuming process of laying in all the place names was begun. Using the registered combined line positive mentioned earlier as a guide, the town names were placed and, then, on a new overlay the hydrographic names were applied, being printed in blue. Once these lettering overlays were complete, a check was made for names missed or incorrectly spelled or placed. Two additional strip film overlays were needed, one being highway symbols because of the red colour for roads, and two the title and legend both printed in black.

Then negatives or reversals were made in our photolab of each strip film overlay including Indian Reserves numbers and highway sumbols being printed in black and red, respectively. The dot pattern used on the park boundaries originally to be printed in black had to be changed to a new overlay to allow for a later decision that it would be printed in green. With all the various overlays completed, the process of applying the desired screens and combining all the overlays to be printed in the same colour were then produced in the photographic lab. Ths was a very critical step that demanded intensive quality control to check that the combinations and the desired percentage screens were correct for each colour. The four plate ready negatives were

completed as needed in preparation for lithography; in this case, they were black, red, green and cyan. Two of these are referred to as process colours, i.e., black which is actually a deep charcoal-like colour used solid or screened as an aid to creating darker tints in other colours, and cyan which is a transparent blue. These colours used by themselves or in combination with the other two commonly used process colours yellow and magenta provide an almost endless selection of tints to choose from. One of the special colours used was red as opposed to process magenta because of strength of the colour as the Indian Reserves and also because roads were relatively small areas and narrow lines, respectively. The other special colour was green which could have been created using process colours yellow and cyan, but in the case of the park boundaries, correct registration to create the desired hue would have been almost impossible.

A final check was then made, in the form of a combined proof, before the plate negatives were released to the printer. With lithography complete, the preparation was initiated for overprinting in other special colours for the various boundaries such as municipal, electoral, land titles offices and many more.

REVIEWS

Falk, Marvin W. Alaskan Maps: A Cartobibliography of Alaska to 1900. New York and London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1983. xvii, [7], 245 p., 6 maps, ill. (Garland Reference Library of the Humanities, v. 409.) ISBN 0-8240-9132-9; LC 82-49265 U.S. $62.00

Who has not read Treasure Island and dreamt of finding lost treasure? Of finding the map to untold riches and being the one to decipher its secrets? Here we have not one map, but a bibliography full of maps from the fabled Quivira to the famed Klondike gold fields!

This bibliography has been compiled by Marvin Falk, Curator of Rare Books and Associate Professor of Library Science at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, and former Arctic Bibliographer at that institution. In his introduction, Falk declares his purpose in producing this bibliography is "to provide a guide to the location of map images, not an exhaustive bibliographic description of each map". He lists only published maps, including published facsimiles of manuscript maps. Each entry consists of eight elements: item number (composed of the year followed by an arbitrary number assigned to each map published that year); map title and maker; place and date of publication; and comments on the map. Falk's "guiding principle is access to at least a copy of the map", so the most commonly available reproductions are cited.

A short, preliminary "History of Alaskan Cartography" divides pre-1900 cartography into four major periods each of which differs in methodology, geographic theory, production and dissemination of maps: pre-discovery, ca. 1300-1700; reconnaissance 1700-1770's; systematic survey 1770's-1867; American era 1867-1900. Falk includes world and other maps which show no North America let alone Alaska, and describes five concepts of the geography of this area. In "Emerging Alaska map types" he briefly discusses "Anian" and "Quivira", Russian surveys and the Tebienkov atlas of 1852, and American surveys from the Klondike to the United States Geological Survey.

Under the heading "Abbreviations" are listed the four reference bibliographies most frequently cited in this work: Arctic Bibliography, Lada-Mocarski, Phillips and Wagner. Six maps are reproduced, including a Japanese map of the Pacific, a French map of western North America accompanying a report on the Klondike gold rush, and a map of the Atlin area of British Columbia. The nine-page "Selective Bibliography" follows the "Carto-Bibliography of Alaska to 1900". The remaining forty-three pages are an index. For some reason the bibliography is omitted from the table of contents. "Cartobibliography" is one word on the title-page, but it is hyphenated on page three where it actually begins.

Alaskan Maps describes about 1500 maps ranging in date from 1300 to 1900. It is rather disconcerting to find a number of maps included which show nothing of Alaska. Falk has explained this further in his reply to a review in the Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin, (V. 16, No. 1, November 1984, pp. 94-95). This cartobibliography is interesting and useful whether or not one agrees with the compiler's criteria.

The major criticisms of this work are related to its technical production. Such computer-generated idiosyncracies as the item number appearing isolated

at the bottom of the page preceding the rest of the entry are understandable. The large number of typographical errors is not. A little more proof-reading would have been well worth the effort. In addition to the numerous mistakes in spelling, and misprints in item numbers in the index, there are a number of other peculiarities. Some names in the index are given in full, others such as Diderot and Sarychev have only surnames, although the full names are readily available. There is no consistency in the arrangement of names with prefixes in the index. "DeFuca" and "DeFonte" appear in the "Fs" but "DeWindt" is in the "Ds". There are seventeen variations of "Jesso" under that heading in the index, but "Iesso, Stretto de" is under "Iesso" only. Three Alaska-less maps are listed under "No North America".

No attempt has been made to give any locations for maps listed. Some locations may be found by following up the references to other bibliographies, since Wagner gives at least one location, and Phillips lists maps in the Library of Congress's Geography and Map Division. If there is no reference to a bibliography, nor to a reproduction, one may have a lengthy search to locate a desired map. The index lists Admiralty charts and U.S.G.S. charts by chart number, which might be useful.

No bibliography is ever complete. Despite its faults, this work is a very valuable single starting point for anyone interested in maps of the Pacific Northwest and the North Pacific Ocean as well as Alaska proper. There should be a copy of Alaskan Maps in every collection with an interest in early cartography, particularly of North America or the "Pacific Rim".

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Weir, Thomas R., ed. Atlas of Manitoba. Winnipeg: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Manitoba Dept. of Natural Resources, 1983. v, 157 p. of col. maps. ISBN 0-7711-0001-9; C83-097300-1 $51.00.

From the blue and gold cover to the detailed maps which it contains, this atlas is an excellent piece of work. The atlas measures 40 x 30 centimetres and is printed on good quality paper. The Atlas of Manitoba contains 317 maps covering the province in 157 pages and five sections: the physical and biological environment (24 pages), the people of the province (54 pages), primary economic activity (54 pages), secondary and tertiary economic activity (20 pages) and reference maps (6 pages). The bulk of the atlas is devoted to providing information about the people of Manitoba, population distribution, density and composition, and the

resources of the province, chiefly agriculture, but including mining, forestry, fishing and power development.

The editor of this atlas, Professor Thomas R. Weir, was also responsible for producing the Economic Atlas of Manitoba which was published in 1960. The editor has not been content with a mere updated version of the old atlas; the Atlas of Manitoba is a fresh, new look at the prairie province. It is easy to agree with and endorse the editor's statement that this "... is not merely a version of the old [atlas] ...". The text that was a prominent feature of the old atlas, each map being accompanied by a page of text, has vanished. The new atlas provides almost twice as many maps as the old atlas and relies on the graphic presentation of information rather than the textual.

The atlas could serve as an exemplar of graphic presentation because the information which it contains is presented in a clear and attractive manner by means of a wide variety of graphic techniques. Among the methods of displaying information which the editor has chosen are the following: dot distribution, pie charts, histograms, graduated circles, three-dimensional block diagrams and proportional arrows. The atlas uses a number of different maps of Manitoba, some covering the entire province while others deal with southern Manitoba. Occasionally, an inset of northern Manitoba, at a different scale, extends coverage to the whole province. The information in the atlas is usually shown by census divisions which allows the user to compare different regions of the province with ease. The vast majority of population and agricultural data is shown at the census subdivision level. Professor Weir has used a number of different scales to highlight the province in as effective a manner as possible.

It should be pointed out that the Atlas of Manitoba does have some minor flaws. A few maps run over the binding fold in the folio sheet. In most cases this causes no problems, but in a few maps there is a slight loss of detail because the pages have been bound too tightly. Perhaps the worst example of this is provided by the aerial mosaic of Winnipeg where several meanders of the Red River have been cut off in midstream, as it were. This brings up another minor complaint. The Atlas of Manitoba does not deal with urban areas within the province in a specific manner. It would have been useful if the atlas had included some detailed analysis of the major urban areas of the province. The omission of maps dealing specifically with urban information is not a serious flaw because an atlas is already available which deals with Winnipeg: Atlas of Winnipeg, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1978).

The Atlas of Manitoba is an excellent volume of maps which deserves to be in every library in the country and many more beyond our shores. It will be an invaluable aid for those who seek information about Manitoba. Professor Weir deserves our congratulations for producing this work of sound scholarship which should enjoy a very wide distribution. I urge everyone to acquire this atlas which is well worth every cent of the purchase price.

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Fillmore, Stanley, and Sandilands, R. W. The Chartmakers: The History of Nautical Surveying in Canada. Toronto: NC Press Limited; Ottawa: Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1983. vii, 255 p. ISBN 0-919601-92-8; C83-098779-7 $34.95.

The Chartmakers was written to honour the work of the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) on the occasion of its 100th anniversary. This clearly written and beautifully illustrated book provides insight to those who survey and chart Canadian waters, and in fact all of the world's navigable waterways. The authors have skillfully combined the historical, technical and personal aspects of hydrographic surveying and nautical cartography resulting in a delightfully readable and very informative book.

Each chapter is devoted to a separate aspect of the topic: history, basic tools, making charts, ships and people. Beginning with the early history of the explorers who discovered the new world and concluding with the hydrographers and cartographers who work at CHS today, The Chartmakers thoroughly documents the methods and dedication of those men and women who continue to play a critical role in the safety of navigation. The reader is often reminded that "hydrography's task is the prevention of maritime disasters, its greatest success occurs when no ships sink, no lives are lost at sea and no oil spills occur".

The authors do an excellent job of defining terms such as chart and sailing directions. Additionally, the generous inclusion of short quotations, photographs and illustrations contributes to the information content of the book. The usefulness of this book for reference is enhanced by a comprehensive index and bibliography.

The book is well designed using large type and beautiful photographs. The nautical charts are particularly well reproduced. Overall, the book has a very attractive appearance and is easy to read.

As a nautical cartographer, I found the book factual and thoroughly enjoyable. Because it covers the full spectrum of hydrographic surveying and nautical cartography, The Chartmakers serves as an excellent introduction to both professions. It notably presents the nautical chart as a distinct cartographic product which is rarely discussed in the literature. This book is an important contribution to the field and is a must for every map library.

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Unno, Kazutaka. Chizu No Shiwa = Creases of Map or Essays on the History of Cartography. Tokyo: Ushodo Press, 1985. xii, 338 p., illus. ISBN 4-8419-0009-8 Y3,500.00.

This is a collection of thirty-three research papers and essays written by the author on various occasions. They all deal with the history of antique maps and cartography under the following four headings: (1) Maps and Man; (2) Japanese Culture and Maps; (3) Geographical Views of Asian Peoples; and (4) Intercourse between the East and West. Although the title Chizu no Shiwa means "Creases of Maps" in English, the author tells us that it could be interpreted as "History of Mapmaking" or "Random Thoughts about Maps". The work contains 159 illustrations, each with an English caption. The author intends that the English captions will help Western readers to understand the Japanese illustrations. Many of the articles, such as "Early Japanese Maps and Views", "Printed Maps of Japan" and "History of Japanese Cartography", are gems which make the book well worth reading.

Amid these, the author stresses one particular point. He states that land maps and sea maps differ greatly in their accuracy. Land maps need not be accurate all the time, but sea maps always require great accuracy, because on the ocean there are few visible objects to provide direction. The life and death of seamen depend entirely upon their maps. Japan is an island country surrounded by water. In the history of Japanese mapmaking, the author found that there are two noteworthy viewpoints. In the first case, the map maker takes all his measurements on land, and in the other case he observes the land and the approaches to it from offshore. He further points out that it is a rewarding subject to study when and how these two points of view merged into one. In fact, some of the maps of Japan as early as the seventeenth century reflect such principles.

The author, Kazutaka Unno, is a Professor Emeritus of Osaka University and one of the foremost map specialists in Japan. Professor Unno was invited to Canada by the Special Collections Division of the University of British Columbia Main Library, which contains a world-famous collection of early Japanese maps which date from the Edo period (1600-1868). This is called the Beans Collection after the American map collector who commissioned it, George H. Beans. Professor Unno visited the University of British Columbia with the support of the Japan Foundation to authenticate and re-catalogue about nine hundred early Japanese maps. He has kindly donated copies of this book to the Asian Studies Library as well as to the Special Collections Division of the Main Library.

Although the text is in Japanese, the preliminary pages (table of contents and list of plates) are in English as well as Japanese which, with the captions in English, make it a useful little book. The illustrations are not great, being so reduced and in black and white rather than colour, but are not bad for $10-$15.00. Some have not been reproduced before.

This book may not be of great interest to most map collections, but it should certainly be in any institution with any interest in the Far East.

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Beattie, Judith, et al. Directory of Canadian Archives. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Archivists, 1981. xiii, 130 p., index. ISBN 0-9690797-1-0 $5.00 (members), $8.00 (non-members).

To a researcher, knowing where to find sources of information is of primary importance. A great deal of contact is made by written correspondence. This enables the researchers to correspond with a particular institution and to receive in reply lists of documentation available.

The Directory of Canadian Archives, published by the Association of Canadian Archivists & Association des archivistes du Québec, fills a great need for such researchers. On many occasions I have been able to direct researchers to the particular institution in another part of the country which held relevant records.

A tremendous migration has occurred within Canada, carrying people from one province to another, thus setting up records far removed from the province of origin. With the Directory it is possible to trace these records with ease.

The genealogist, who has become a primary user of archives in the past several years, has great use for the Directory. It goes without saying that regional inter-relationships in the past have created similar records in several disparate areas. The existence of archival institutions throughout the country ensure the survival of these records and their use by interested researchers.

The Directory is a source book, a tool which can be used by our profession to aid us in helping our researchers. To that end it is an essential handbook.

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(N.B. See note on page 98 concerning the 1986 edition.)

The Discovery of the World: Maps of the Earth and the Cosmos. Montreal: David M. Stewart Museum, 1985. Distributed by the University of Chicago Press. 87 p., illus., indexed. ISBN 0-9690951-8-x $25.00.

Publication of this most attractive catalogue coincided with the first exhibition in Montreal during 1985 of rare maps from the David M. Stewart Collection. It was previously shown in Summer 1984 in St. Malo to celebrate the 450th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's discovery of Canada, and thereafter at the Canadian Cultural Centre in Paris. The exhibition has travelled to the Vancouver Maritime Museum where it will be seen from April 22 until June 1, 1986.

In the preface Mrs. Stewart describes the collection as including "...a wealth of rare maps, globes and navigational instruments which illustrate and illuminate man's gradual discovery of the earth and the universe from the invention of printing in the mid-15th century up to the end of the French regime in Canada".

The catalogue illustrates only the maps exhibited, sixty-six in all, including twenty-four in excellent colour reproduction. Unfortunately, the black and white reproductions lack contrast. The catalogue brings to life again what is certainly the most beautiful map exhibition that I have ever seen. Some of the maps have been exhibited frequently in North America; e.g., Gastaldi's woodcut of Nuova Francia illustrating Ramusio's Delle navigationi et viaggi and Champlain's elegant map of Nouvelle France of 1632. Not only are they old favourites, but obviously they are landmark maps as well. Many more of the items exhibited are rarely seen, including a number of sea charts, cartographical curiosities of which one of the most unusual is a world map in the shape of a fool's cap, seen on posters and pamphlets advertising the show, and some extremely decorative maps, spectacularly coloured.

The annotations, short bibliography and index of cartographers by Elizabeth Hale of the David M. Stewart Library and the brief articles by Yves Berger, French historian and writer, Mlle. Monique Pelletier of the Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris and Helen Wallis of the British Library make this catalogue a useful reference work.

Available in both French and English, very reasonably priced at $25.00 and $2.00 postage per copy, the catalogue may be ordered from the David M. Stewart Museum, P.O. Box 1024, Station A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 2W9.

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Lépine, Pierre, and Berthelette, Josée. Documents cartographiques depuis la découverte de l'Amérique jusqu'à 1820: inventaire sommaire. Montréal: Ministère des affaires culturelles, Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1985. xiii, 383 p., maps. ISBN 2-551-06545-3; LC 86-106791; A32B52A13/D63-1985.

Approximately three percent of the cartographic holdings of the Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec are described in this cartobibliography. Specifically, this bibliography lists those atlases and maps in the library's map collection dating from the discovery of America until 1820. There are no specific limits on the geographic coverage of this listing although the predominant number of entries (based on a survey of the geographic index) describe maps of North America, Canada, New France, Québec (province) and localities (towns, seigneuries and rivers) within the province. However, the geographic coverage is not limited to these areas, because there are entries in the index for the world (73 entries), the United States (40 entries), and specific colonies, states and localities within the United States, such as Louisiana and New Orleans (35 entries) or New York, including New York City, Lake George and Lake Champlain (51 entries). There are also scattered entries for South American and European localities.

This publication is organized into four sections. The first lists forty-one pre-1820 atlases, while the second section lists 1,173 pre-1820 maps. In both sections the entries are arranged alphabetically by the name of principal author/compiler. In the second section, there are cross references for individuals whose maps are part of composite atlases listed in the first section and for name variations. The third section provides an index to place names, primarily as mentioned in the titles listed in parts one and two. The fourth and shortest section is a chronological listing of the atlases.

The bibliographical descriptions for individual atlases and maps are based on Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2d. ed., and include the Library of Congress classification number and the Public Archives of Canada microfiche number, where appropriate. The atlas descriptions include author, shortened title, publisher and place and date of publication, collation and a listing of shortened map titles for those individual maps pertaining to North America. In the second section, the individual map descriptions include author, shortened title, publisher, and place and date of publication, physical medium, source and date of original if copy in hand is a reproduction or facsimile, and listing of designated geographical index terms. This abbreviated format is particularly useful for locating maps of specific places or for a general survey of the holdings, but it may limit more detailed bibliographic research.

As a guide to one institution's cartographic holdings, this publication might be expected to have a limited audience. However, it will have a wider audience than just the immediate clientele of the Bibliothèque Nationale, because the library has pursued an aggressive policy of acquiring microfiche from the Public Archives of Canada and facsimiles from various sources. Consequently, this publication will be of interest to most map libraries in Canada and the United States as a bibliography of maps of North America, Canada and Québec. The use of facsimiles and microfiche for building a reference collection, as suggested by Nadia

Kazymyra-Dzioba in "Building a Map Collection: A Look at Transcripts and Printed Reproductions", Archivaria, No. 13, Winter 1981-82, pp. 67-88, is certainly evident in this collection. Of the forty-one atlases listed, nineteen (or almost fifty percent) are facsimiles. There appears to be an even higher percentage of reproductions in the single map listing, with seventy-five to eighty percent designated as facsimiles or microfiche in the one portion that I surveyed. Regrettably, there are no comments about the library's acquisition policy, which would indicate the extent or completeness of the microfiche and facsimile collections.

This is an attractively produced publication. Although it has a paper cover, the cover reproduces in colour Henricus Hondius's 1641 map of America. This is certainly an improvement over the physical appearance of the "special lists" with drab green covers produced by the U.S. National Archives in the 1960's and 1970's. Rather, its appearance compares favourably with the latest cartobibliographies produced by the Library of Congress (Panoramic Maps of Cities in the United States and Canada, 1984) and the Public Archives of Canada (Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection 1980-81). Unfortunately, it does not include an English translation of the French introductory material as do the publications produced by Canada's National Map Collection. This publication concludes with twenty black and white reproductions, providing a sampling of the maps described in the bibliographic section. Although this is a commendable number of reproductions for an institutional cartobibliography, the selection is not totally representative of the bibliography's primary geographical coverages. As expected, there are maps of North America, Canada and New France, but there are also maps of Fort Ticonderoga (New York), the Cherokee Nation (southeastern U.S.) and New Orleans (Louisiana). On the other hand, there are no maps of Québec City (only an inset) or the French seigneuries. Despite these minor shortcomings, this is a fine example of an institutional cartobibliography, and it will be a useful research tool for map librarians and cartographic researchers interested in early maps of North America, Canada and Québec.

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Manual of Photogrammetry, 4th ed. Editor-in-chief, Chester C. Slama; associate editors, Charles Theurer, Soren C. Henriksen. Falls Church, Va. American Society of Photogrammetry, 1980. xvi, 1056 p., 866 illustrations, index. ISBN 0-937294-01-2; LC 80-21514 $U.S. 44.95 (members), $U.S. 34.95 (students), $U.S. 59.95 (non-members).

The American Society of Photogrammetry's Manual of Photogrammetry has a lengthy history. It first came out in 1944, basically as a compendium of articles of "especially lasting interest" (2nd ed., p. ix) from the Society's journal Photogrammetric Engineering. The need for speedy publication to aid the war effort precluded proper coordination and editing, so there were

inevitably gaps in coverage, stylistic inconsistencies and overlaps between chapters. These deficiencies were remedied in the second edition, published in 1952 after five years of preparation. The third edition, issued in two volumes, followed in 1966, and we now have the fourth edition, a hefty, 1056-page tome distilling the essence of almost everything there is to be known about modern photogrammetry.

The ASP's definition of photogrammetry extends beyond the traditional meaning of the term (i.e., measurement on photographs, especially measurement on aerial photographs with a view to topographic mapping) to include airphoto interpretation and remote sensing. However, these fields are excluded from the Manual, basically because they are major topics in their own right and are more than adequately covered in companion volumes previously published by the society: the Manual of Photointerpretation (1960), the Manual of Color Aerial Photography (1968) and the Manual of Remote Sensing (1983). Further, they are fields in which the geometric aspects of imagery, and of photographic imagery in particular--which constitute the thrust of the present Manual--are generally not of primary concern. [Though the ASP has also published a Handbook of Non Topographic Photogrammetry (1979), this branch of the discipline is covered in the Manual, presumably because it has enough of a geometric/photographic orientation.]

It is instructive to compare the contents of this new edition of the Manual with the two previous editions to see how the concerns of photogrammetry have changed over the years. Many topics appear in all three, examples being elements of optics, basic mathematics, photographic cameras, films and processing, project planning, field surveys, stereoscopy, mosaics, rectification, aerotriangulation and stereocompilation, though in most cases the treatment naturally differs appreciably from one edition to another. Other topics have fallen out of favour, and new ones have taken their place. The second edition devoted almost eight pages to just one stereoplotter, the multiplex, reflecting its dominance in American photogrammetry at that time, but in the fourth edition it is just one instrument among many. The third edition saw the appearance of automation and analytical photogrammetry, which became predictable only with the coming of the computer, and chapters on terrestrial photogrammetry (since subsumed under the more general heading of non-topographic photogrammetry) and "Photogrammetry in the Space Age" (which despite its grandiose title is chiefly noteworthy for demonstrating how little progress had been made by 1966). These topics are further developed in the fourth edition, but this edition contains nothing about mapping from oblique airphotos, which had merited separate chapters in the previous editions.

These differences reflect the far-reaching changes that have taken place in photogrammetry over the last quarter century, changes which have come partly from within (e.g., the relegation of oblique photos to minor status) and partly from developments in related fields (e.g., increasing knowledge of the physics of light, the chemistry of photography and the mathematics of adjustment theory, not to mention the advent of the computer and automation). The publication of three new editions of the Manual since wartime, each of them a major project in its own right, is testimony to the vitality of photogrammetry, as a discipline.

It goes without saying that the present Manual is probably the most comprehensive and authoritative publication on photogrammetry available in any language. Each chapter is the work of one author-editor and up to thirteen contributing authors, all of them experts in their field, and the treatment of most topics is rigorous, exhaustive and detailed. As a reference book for practitioners of photogrammetry the Manual is without a doubt indispensable.

But what of map librarians? How much of the book is directly relevant to them? The answer is not much, at least not in the general course of their work. The photogrammetric needs of the average map library customer can be completely satisfied by sources much less sophisticated than this one. But this is not to say that there is nothing of interest to map librarians in the Manual. While the advanced treatment of certain topics denies access to all but those with specialist knowledge, many sections can be read to advantage by anyone having a basic acquaintance with the field. Examples include the discussions of aerial photography in Chapter 5, stereoscopy in Chapter 10, mosaics and orthophotomaps in Chapter 15, and the history of satellite photogrammetry in Chapter 17. The history of photogrammetry in general in Chapter 1 is less useful, since it is organized by country and reads rather disjointedly.

Chapter 19, a list of photogrammetric terms with their definitions, is also of interest (though the "contesimal system" explained on page 1008 should really come three pages earlier under "centesimal system"), as is Chapter 17 on non-topographic photogrammetry. Indeed, it is in this chapter that we find some of the most fascinating applications of photogrammetry; for example, in architecture (the term "photogrammetry" was apparently first coined by an architect in 1867), biomedicine, industry and even criminology. This is where we read of such exotic techniques as hologrammetry, stereoradiographs and Moiré topography, evidence that the horizons of modern photogrammetry extend far beyond its traditional preoccupation with topographic mapping from airphotos.

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Sebert, Louis M. Map Reading. Toronto: Renouf Publishing (Ontario) Ltd., 1984. 143 p. ISBN 0-92-0133-00-2 $11.95.

_____. Mapping with Simple Instruments. Ramsey, Isle of Man and Mississauga, Ont.: Round Table Books Ltd., 1985. 38 p. ISBN 0-947883-00-2 $8.00.

Lou Sebert is well known in Canadian map library circles, both as co-author with Norman Nicholson of the definitive work on Canadian mapping, The Maps of Canada, and as one who for several years has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. Though he retired from the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1981, the publication of these two

paperbacks shows that his interest and involvement in the mapping field remain at a high level.

Both books are concerned with fundamentals. Map Reading deals with such matters as the measurement of distances and directions, the determination of elevations and the use of grids--what might be called the nitty-gritty of topographic map use--while Mapping with Simple Instruments describes elementary methods of field surveying involving a minimum of equipment. In each case the author assumes no previous knowledge on the part of the reader. What in effect we have are two primers on the reading and making of topographic maps.

Map Reading provides all the background knowledge necessary to get the most out of topographic maps. The first three chapters review various basic topics such as scale, symbolization, and distance and area measurement. Chapter Four deals with directions, both the underlying principles and practical matters like map orientation, compass use and direction measurement on maps. Relief representation (with special reference to contours) is the subject of Chapter Five, and this is followed by a chapter on locational systems, specifically geographical coordinates and the UTM grid system. The latter is not the easiest topic to deal with, and Sebert does a very creditable job of explaining not only how to give grid references but also the structure of the UTM system. The final two chapters are a brief introduction to aerial photographs and photomaps, and touch upon such things as photo scale, stereoscopic viewing and photointerpretation.

Map Reading gives every indication of being written by someone who knows maps and who cares about communicating his knowledge to others. Though underlying principles are explained where necessary, it is first and foremost a "how-to" book, full of useful tips on using topographic maps to maximum advantage. The author's explanations are painstakingly clear; he gives step-by-step procedures for performing numerous map tasks, and there are many illustrative examples and diagrams.

Furthermore, this is a book meant for Canadians. The references are almost all to Canadian (usually NTS) maps, and the appendices include an overview of the National Topographic System, extracts from Canadian topographic maps, sample symbol sheets and addresses from which Canadian maps and airphotos can be obtained. The book concludes with a glossary of terms, and one's only criticism is that this is probably redundant in a book of this length.

Map Reading will be useful to anyone who has occasion to use topographic maps, and should be particularly valuable to those such as hunters, canoeists and naturalists whose use is just that--occasional. Geography teachers will have many uses for it, inside and outside the classroom, and professors will find it a convenient ancillary to introductory university courses. Hard-pressed map librarians also will wish to have a copy at hand, if only as a reference to which they can direct those first-time map users who expect a complete run-down on topographic maps before they use them! In short, as an introduction to topographic maps, Map Reading is highly recommended.

Lou Sebert's second book, Mapping with Simple Instruments, is aimed at those who wish to produce their own planimetric or topographic maps but lack the means to acquire expensive equipment. Most of the mapping methods he describes require little more than a tape, plane table and level, and of these only the tape need be purchased, for the author provides instructions on how to make one's own plane table (plus the necessary tripod and alidade) and level for less than $40 at 1984 prices.

There is inevitably a certain amount of overlap with Map Reading for subjects such as map scale and symbolization, dealt with in Chapter One, are relevant whether one is using or making a map. Chapter Two is an exceptionally clear exposition of the basic procedures of plane tabling, assuming a Survey of India type of table and a simple alidade with open sights. Chapter Three explains the principle of differential levelling and shows how the principle can be applied to the survey of contours. Chapter Four, called Tricks of the Trade and Special Techniques, is a miscellany of odds and ends--how to link plane table sheets together for maps of large areas, how to fix points by methods other than intersection, and how to derive detail from existing maps and aerial photographs. The construction of equipment is dealt with in Chapter Five, and the book ends with two appendices on marginal information on maps and simple forms of compass surveying.

Mapping with Simple Instruments displays the same practical emphasis, the same clarity of explanation and the same feeling that the author is drawing from personal experience as Map Reading does, but in some respects it is a less satisfactory book. The method of plane tabling advocated in Chapter Two, involving angular intersection as the means of fixing points and the extensive use of pickets to mark ill-defined features, is inconvenient for anything but small areas, a point that is not made sufficiently clear. The same problem affects the methods of contour surveying by level considered in Chapter Three; these are extremely time-consuming and become impracticable as the survey area expands. The alternative would be to use resection for locations and the Indian Clinometer for elevations. Unfortunately resection is more difficult to master than intersection and the Indian Clinometer is less easily constructed than the level, so one can understand the author's choices.

The diagrams are many and neatly drawn, but some contain errors or give the wrong impression. The fully-divided scale on page six has the zero mis-labelled as one. Figures 5A and 5B show a baseline which apparently crosses two fences and a stream, which hardly seems to meet the requirement that it should be on "open and level ground". The intersections by which traverse points C, D, E and F are fixed in Figure 6 are far from the ideal 90° stated in the accompanying paragraphs. The end views in Figures 14 and 15 are apparently reversed, and in the case of Figure 15 do not make clear how the three levelling screws form a tripod.

One might also criticize the claim that plane tabling is "still the basic topographic mapping method in many countries" (page five), the redefinition of traversing to include points surveyed by intersection (pages 17 & 18), the statement that the contour interval "is always constant on a given map" (page 20), the inclusion of a column for intermediate sights in the levelling booking sheet without any explanation in the text (page 22), and the mixing of metric and Imperial units in the description of how to construct a plane table and tripod (page 28). The absence of any account of the procedure for

baseline measurement when the distance exceeds the length of the tape is a further drawback.

These defects, most of which could be easily remedied in a second edition, are unfortunate. However, they are neither so numerous nor so serious that the book cannot be recommended. The bulk of Mapping with Simple Instruments is very solid indeed, and it constitutes an excellent guide for would-be map makers. How many will take up the challenge and construct their own surveying equipment is uncertain--this book lacks the obvious market of Map Reading--but those who do have no excuse for not meeting Sebert's aim of producing "maps of the highest quality".

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The Map Room and Its Services. Edinburgh: National Library of Scotland, 1984. 36 p., ill., maps. ISBN 0-902220-616 (no price given).

The Map Room is both the restrained title of this concise publication and the designation of the third largest map collection in the British Isles. Part of the National Library of Scotland, the Map Room is an integral part of its mandate to provide a comprehensive history of Scotland and stands second only to the map collection at the British Library in accessibility and depth of material. The booklet describing the map collection arose out of the National Library's first map exhibition, entitled "I'd Like a Map", mounted in 1984. Compiled by Miss J. M. Wilkes, Superintendent of the Map Room, it encompasses the history, materials, services and organization of a world-class collection, all within thirty-six succinct pages.

The Map Room is now in its second location, having outgrown the original room in 1972. It is housed in a renovated biscuit factory but is finding these premises restricted as well. Plans are being prepared for a third Map Room which is expected to open in 1987, and a detailed floor plan of the new facilities is included. This floor plan highlights the Map Room's commitment to both services and collections as it includes ample study space and makes provision for maps in all types of electronic and traditional formats. One interesting innovation, already in use, consists of electrically-operated mobile plan chests which can be easily moved when a rearrangement of space proves necessary.

Such innovations are necessary when the collection includes 1.4 million printed sheets, 4,000 manuscript maps and plans, 14,000 atlases and 5,000 planning maps. The Map Room's mandate is a complete record of all Scottish mapping in variant editions, with a secondary emphasis on other world areas published by Scottish map producers. The Map Room also maintains a comprehensive reference collection and a representative collection of all major forms of cartography. Most of their manuscript

and early maps are available for consultation, and the Library's holdings are noted in Imago Mundi Supplement IV: Mappenmondes A.D. 1200-1500 (edited by Marcel Destombes, Amsterdam, 1964) and the Royal Scottish Geographical Society's Early Maps of Scotland to 1850 (Vol. ii, Edinburgh, 1983). These collections include sea charts, early town plans and maps portraying those parts of the world accepting Scottish emigrants.

Modern maps include a wide range of international series and a very full historical coverage of Scottish Ordnance Survey maps. Special collections contain alpine/mountaineering maps, maps connected with the Royal House of Stuart, road guides of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries and the Bartholomew Map Archives.

Supplementary material is also collected with reference books and periodicals well represented. Most of these materials are in open storage as service is highlighted in all aspects of the Library's activities. The Map Room caters to a wide diversity of users, both by mail and in person. All material is indexed or catalogued and copying facilities are available in many formats.

Besides the above interesting information, The Map Room includes essential information such as opening hours and restrictions. It does not include cost of duplicating services, but gives necessary addresses to write for additional information. A lot of information has been neatly condensed and, while this brevity restricts the information given, it is off-set by references to other documentation available. For those libraries collecting guides of major map collections, this booklet is a welcome addition, and although no price is given, I doubt the cost exceeds several pounds. It would be of use to any library whose public might be planning an excursion to Scotland and want information about cartographic sources while there. The Map Room fulfills perfectly the time-honoured reference expectation of not giving exact information but indicating where it may be found, and, as such, is a useful little publication.

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Gentilcore, R. Louis, and Head, Grant C. Ontario's History in Maps. With a cartobibliographical essay by Joan Winearls. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984. xiii, 284 p. (Ontario Historical Studies Series, ISSN 0380-9188) ISBN 0-8020-3400-4; C84-098161-9 $65.00, regular ed.; $400.00, Bicentennial limited ed.

Ontario has done it again! "The Ontario outlook is a compound of aggressiveness, conservatism, and the conviction that its values should be a model for the rest of Canada", say the editors of the Ontario Historical Studies Series in their introduction to this atlas, which should indeed be a model for all the other provinces. It is a great pity that this magnificent opus cannot be made more widely available, but it seems the publishers

underestimated the desirability of this book and it was virtually out-of-print a few short months after its release!

The Series editors state that the object of the Board of Trustees has been "to describe and analyse the historical development of Ontario as a distinct region within Canada". In this volume a pair of historical geographers have used maps to illustrate the developing relationship between the people and their physical environment since the advent of Europeans into the region. The cartobibliographical information, including an essay on sources for early maps of Ontario, has been provided by one of the founding members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries, Joan Winearls, Head of the University of Toronto's Map Library.

Ontario's History in Maps is one of a series of volumes on the history of Ontario sponsored by the Ontario Historical Studies Board, a body established by the Government of Ontario for this purpose. Work began on this atlas in 1974. Professors Louis Gentilcore of McMaster University and Grant Head of Wilfrid Laurier University studied maps of Ontario in the major repositories in Ontario and England, as well as a number of regional collections in Ontario. Professor Head reported on the status of their preliminary research during the Association of Canadian Map Libraries' Conference in London, Ontario, in 1976. Both of these professors are geographers well known to Canadian map librarians, especially those in Ontario. Professor Gentilcore has written several books and articles on the historical geography of Ontario, including Land Surveys of Southern Ontario with Kate Donkin in, 1973, and Canada's Changing Geography in 1967. Grant Head has also produced the Atlas of Inuit Land Use and Eighteenth Century Newfoundland: A Geographer's Perspective.

This history has been divided into seven major topics. Each chapter has two to four pages of text followed by a number of maps, each of which has a bibliographical and textual note. The first four chapters cover the exploring and "civilizing" of the land by European settlers. "The Land Revealed" covers the period 1616-1740 with twenty maps. "The Making of a Province" illustrates the political evolution from 1682 to 1915 including military operations, delimitation of boundaries and organization of territory. The first attempts at regional planning are described in "The Grand Design", with the continued development of survey and settlement in "Taking up the Land", which also includes a few pages on native Indian lands. The last three chapters are thematic. "Geology and Forests" begins with general resource mapping, focusses on geological maps, mining and forestry, and culminates with resource mapping by satellite. "Circulation" looks at the development of transportation by road, water, railway and air. The last chapter looks at "Urban Places", including settlement location and function, and town planning, focussing on Kingston, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Toronto, with emphasis on the last.

This is an interesting history, made notable by the number of maps (286) it includes, the judicious selection and effective use of maps, and the quality of their reproduction. The maps are all properly identified, and the location of an original is given for each reproduction.

Ontario's History in Maps is indeed "a fitting tribute to those who laide the foundations of [Ontario] two centuries ago and to their successors, many of whose aspirations and achievements are recorded in maps".

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Cruse, Larry, ed., with the assistance of Sylvia B. Warren. Microcartography: Applications for Archives and Libraries. Santa Cruz, Cal.: Western Association of Map Libraries, 1981. 199 p., microfiche, illus., bibliog. (WAML Occasional Paper no. 8) ISBN 0-939112-07-8; LC 81-19718 $20.00.

Like cartography itself, the subject of microcartography is a complex amalgam of ideas originating from many sources, and the term microcartography hints both at the complexity of the medium and its potential for use. We are accustomed to microscope, microchip and microwave as words connoting tools of efficiency and power. This book, Microcartography: Applications for Archives and Libraries, contains a series of papers by people looking to microcartography as a means of increasing the efficiency of storage and use of the maps in their custody through reducing the bulk of their holdings to a manageable yet readily expandable size. Many of these papers were presented to a meeting held by the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) at the University of San Diego (UCSD), October 6-7, 1977. The rest of the papers were added because it was believed they were particularly germane to the topic. The title suggests that the main reason for the book is to show how microcartography can be used in archives and libraries. However, it provides a range of points of view on the question of maps on microfilm including those of representatives from companies selling microfilm and precision instruments. Therefore, this book can be consulted by anyone trying to cope with the size, bulk, fragility and precision of maps, no matter where they are housed.

The editor defines the term microcartography at the outset as referring to "all cartographic related materials registered on film in such a way as to require magnification or enhancement for their full utilization". The technology involved in microreproduction of cartographic materials is sophisticated, yet it is still evolving. The decision to commit funds and time to microfilming maps raises the question of what, out of all that is available, would best meet your particular needs. The papers outline a variety of needs and a wide range of products tried. Many basic problems are identified for those attempting to select a system including the scarcity of good quality, reasonably priced reader/printers and the general dissatisfaction with colour reproduction. This is the most important feature of the book. It does not tell you whether 105 mm film is best or which camera is most useful. What it does is present the problems as discovered by the various authors and recounts their experiences and insights for the benefit of the reader. The book offers no easy universal solution but it may help someone avoid costly mistakes. The publication clearly points out that it is

the individuality of the demands for mapped information in each office that ultimately influences the choice of film and equipment.

The second most important feature of the book is the thirty-two page annotated bibliography and the three-page index to the bibliography complementing the "hands-on" experiences. The 233 entries provide a comprehensive reading list for anyone interested in learning more about the subject. Such a bibliography is particularly relevant when trying to understand this specialized field. However, as the book was released in 1981, the major drawback to the usefulness of the bibliography now is the passage of time. The latest entry is dated 1979 and more has certainly been written on the topic since then. Nevertheless, it is an excellent foundation.

This is a useful book for anyone interested in the microfilming of cartographic materials. The general tone is that of willingness to share information and this, together with its useful bibliography, should earn it a place on the bookshelves of those working daily with maps.

Margaret M. Hutchison
Saskatchewan Archives Board
University of Regina
Regina, Saskatchewan

Rand McNally Images of the World: An Atlas of Satellite Imagery and Maps. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company, 1983. 160 p., illus., col. maps, col. photos. ISBN 528-63002-4; LC 83-60038 U.S. $24.95.

Satellite images have become a part of most North American map collections. The space programs have put out so many images that commercial map producers now sell satellite images along with their regular mapping products. The earlier ones, such as Le Québec vu par satellite 1:2 5000 000 (Québec: Ministère des Terres et Forêts, 1978) and Chesapeake Bay and vicinity, winter 1976-77, 1:500 000 (USGS, 1978) reached many North American map collections, and we now have Nepal Landcover, 1980 1:500 000 2 sheets (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1981), Satellite image map of Hungary 1:500 000 (Budapest: Cartographia, 1982), and even Satellite photomap of New Mexico 1:1 000 000 (Socorro: New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, 1983), to name just a few. Also, the German aerial and satellite picture calendar Flying Camera has found its way to the walls of many North American map collections and has drawn attention to this kind of photography.

As a general overview, this atlas is very attractive. The cartographic standard is very good. The style of presentation is appealing--a satellite image is placed next to a map showing details of the same geographical region. The map helps the eye to identify unfamiliar features on the satellite image. The infrared photography from NASA's Landsat satellites has been altered from the conventional false colours (forests in red, cities in grey and water in black) into more "natural"

colours, and so the lowlands are green, the mountains are brown and the snow is white.

This book is not college level, but falls more into the popular picture book market. Even the price is suggestive of this! The text provides only brief explanations and interpretations of the photos. The maps and images do not always cover the same area, nor is the relationship between the two explicit, such as on pages 120 and 151. The quality of the photos is not always good, such as on pages 38 and 112 where the mosaic lines show, and on page 31 where the example has too much cloud cover. The photos selected do not represent the best available, but are probably adequate for the secondary school student who is not yet familiar with satellite imagery. A more advanced book aimed at the college student would be a welcome sequel.

Lorraine Dubreuil
Map & Air Photo Library
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec

Editor's Note: Originally published in German under the title Diercke Weltraumbild-Atlas (Braunschweig: Georg Westerman Verlag, 1981).

RECENT CATALOGUING RECORDS OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

Compiled by

Renée Schleussing
Bibliographic Services
MacKimmie Library, University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

Objectives: To provide and share cataloguing records of recent acquisitions of many Canadian Map Libraries.

Scope:

a) Thematic and general maps either covering any part of Canada and/or being produced in Canada, maps with Canadian content and maps from Government Departments, e.g., Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Hydrographic Service.

b) Thematic and general maps of the world or major regions likely to be received by Canadian map collections, e.g., maps from National Geographic, Central Intelligence Agency.

Contributors for this issue:

(Acronyms used are based on UTLAS "WHO Institutions and Source Codes")

ALB	:	University of Alberta Library
UBC	:	University of British Columbia Library
UCL	:	University of Calgary Library
UTL	:	University of Toronto Library
*	:	Indicates originating library of cataloguing record used

If you wish to contribute to this section, or to share your comments on this section, please contact the compiler.

Index

** some entries cover more than one province

CANADA

Non-series maps

Canada / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society. Scale 1:6,929,000. 1 cm. = 69 km. or 1 in. = 109 mi. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49° and 77°. Washington : Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 54 x 83 cm.

"Supplement to the National Geographic, November 1985, Page 630A, Vol.168, No.5".
Shows roads, railroads, airports and the national park system.
Relief shown by hypsometric tints, shading and spot heights.
Insets: Population density. Scale [ca. 1:55,400,000] -- Canada's high Arctic islands. Scale 1:6,929,000.
On verso: 9 maps, ill. and text ; with title: Canada's vacationlands.

UCL*

Canada : mineral commodity flows / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000. 1 cm. = 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N and Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 85 cm. (The National atlas of Canada, 5th ed.)

Does not show petroleum or petroleum products nor finished products made from minerals.
English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
French title: Canada : mouvements des marchandises minérales.
Data for 1979.

Includes sources, key to traffic zones and mineral commodities.
MCR 4081, MCR 4081F.

UCL*

Canada-1:7 500 000 / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000 or 1 cm. = 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N and Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 85 cm. (Canada base map series)

Shows populated places as of 1981 and boundaries.
Shows all of Greenland and portion of the United States and U.S.S.R.
English and French.
Base map used in preparing the 5th ed. of the National atlas of Canada.
MCR 130.

UCL* UTL

Canada-1:7 500 000 [shaded relief] / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000 or 1 cm. = 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N and Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Geographical Services Division, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 85 cm. (Canada base map series)

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
Shows populated places as of 1981 and boundaries.
Shows all of Greenland and portion of United States and U.S.S.R.
Shaded relief.
Base map used in preparing the 5th ed. of the National atlas of Canada.
MCR 128, MCR 128F.

UCL* UTL

Canada : the 1st Parliament / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:7,500,000. 1 cm. = 75 km. ; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N and Modified polyconic proj., north of latitude 80°. Ottawa : Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 85 cm. (The National atlas of Canada, 5th ed.)

Shows results of the 1st federal election, July 1867.
English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)
French title: Canada : le 1er parlement.
Includes text and sources.
Includes tables: The Senate (members/political affiliation), The House of Commons (electoral districts/candidates elected/distribution of votes)
MCR 4093, MCR 4093F.

UCL*

Canadian pipeline map, 1985-86 / artwork and drafting: Alexander Graphics Ltd.
Scale [ca. 1:4,333,333] Calgary : Maclean-Hunter, 1986.
1 map : col. ; 55 x 67 cm.

"Supplement to Oilweek, March 3, 1986", [v.37, no.5 issue]
Shows existing oil lines, proposed oil lines, existing gas lines, proposed gas lines, product lines, LPG lines, proposed LPG lines.
Includes commercial advertisements.
Ancillary map: Alberta. Scale [ca. 1:2,450,980]

UCL*

Major Canadian processing plants / Stearns Catalytic Ltd. Scale [ca. 1:6,250,000] Calgary : Maclean-Hunter, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 61 x 79 cm.

Shows refineries, oil sands plants, petrochemical plants and potash plants.
"Supplement to Oilweek June 17, 1985".
Includes col. ill. and a key to companies, plant location, type of plant and/or principle product, and capacity.

UCL*

CANADA

Map series/serials

Preliminary magnetic anomaly map (residual total field) = Carte des anomalies magnétiques preliminaire (champ résiduel total) / Geological Survey of Canada.
Scale 1:1,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, 1982?
maps : col. ; 45 x 64 cm. or smaller (National earth science series)

English and French.
Covers the Canadian Precambrian Shield only.
"After removal of DGRF the maps will be issued in their final form".
Map sheets plotted on the International map of the world bases and numbered according to IMW system.
Includes index maps.

NK-NL-21-22-M	NN-12-M	NO-20-M
NL-16-17-M	NN-13-M	NP-19-20-M
NL-18-M	NN-15-M	
NL-19-M	NN-16-M	
NM-15-M	NN-17-M	
NM-16-M	NN-18-M	
NM-17-M	NN-19-M	
NM-18-M	NN-20-M	
NM-19-M	NN-21-M	
NM-20-M	NO-19-M	

UCL*

Magnetic anomaly map (residual total field) = Carte des anomalies magnétiques (champ résiduel total) / Geological Survey of Canada.
Scale 1:1,000,000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, 1982?
maps : col. ; 45 x 78 cm. or smaller

English and French.
Map sheets covering the Canadian Precambrian Shield originally issued in preliminary form under title: Preliminary magnetic anomaly map (residual total field) = Carte des anomalies magnétiques préliminaire (champ residuel total) / Geological Survey of Canada. (National earth science series)
Map sheets NP-12-13, NP-13-14, NO-13, NO-14 published in 1981 as: "A" series (Geological Survey of Canada) map nos. 1566A-1569A.
Maps plotted on International map of the world bases and numbered according to IMW system.
Includes index maps.

NP-11-12-M
NP-15-16-M
NQ-15-16-17-M

UBC UCL*

Canadian nautical chart series. Scales differ. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, n.d.-
maps ; sheets 132 x 132 cm. or smaller + 1 booklet

Title also in French: Les Cartes marines canadiennes.
This series also known as: Canadian Hydrographic Service nautical chart series or Canadian hydrographic charts.
Issued by the Canadian Hydrographic Service.
Some charts show Decca and/or Loran-C lines of position, magnetic declination.
Description of individual charts based on latest edition held by ... Library.
Charts to be used in conjunction with the Canadian notices to mariners.
"Symbols and abbreviations used on Canadian nautical charts" see chart 1 of this series.

UBC UCL*

Symbols and abbreviations used on Canadian nautical charts = Signes conventionnels et abréviations utilisés sur les cartes marines canadiennes.
New ed., Oct.1984. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1984.
v, 34 p. : col. ill. ; 30 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 1)

English and French.
"The symbols and abbreviations shown in this publication are used on navigation charts published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service".

UCL*

1985-86 New charts: Eastern Canada:

Approches à Rivière Koksoak, Baie d'Ungava, Canada = Approaches to Rivière Koksoak, Ungava Bay, Canada. Scale 1:60,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, Mar. 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 111 x 69 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 5376)
UCL*

Cape Pine to Renews Harbour, southeast coast, Newfoundland, Canada = Cape Pine à Renews Harbour, côte sud-est, Terre-Neuve, Canada. Scale 1:60,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, Feb.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 75 x 110 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4844)
UCL*

Cobourg Harbour : harbours in Lake Ontario, Lake Ontario, Canada = ports dans le Lac Ontario, Lac Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:5,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 78°10'19"--W 78°09'19"/N 43°57'37"--N 43°56'40") New chart, May 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 35 x 27 cm. on sheet 42 x 60 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2054)
UCL*

Oshawa Harbour : harbours in Lake Ontario, Lake Ontario, Canada = ports dans le Lac Ontario, Lac Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:5,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 78°49'54"--W 78°48'52"/N 43°52'19"--N 43°51'22") New chart, May 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 35 x 28 cm. on sheet 42 x 60 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2050)
UCL*

Québec à Donnacona, Fleuve Saint-Laurent, Québec, Canada = Québec to Donnacona, St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Canada. Scale 1:40,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 71°45'12"--W 71°11'00"/N 46°51'30"--N 46°35'30") New chart, July 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 75 x 110 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 1315)
UCL*

Whitby Harbour : harbours in Lake Ontario, Lake Ontario, Canada = ports dans le Lac Ontario, Lac Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:5,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 78°56'27"--W 78°55'19"/N 43°51'33"--N 43°50'36") New chart, May 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 35 x 31 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2049)
UCL*

1985-86 New charts: Western Canada:

Approaches to Vancouver Harbour, Strait of Georgia-Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, Canada = Approches à Vancouver Harbour, Strait of Georgia-Burrard Inlet, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Mercator proj.
(W 123°22'00"--W 123°00'36"/N 49°23'48"--N 49°13'18") New chart, Jan.1986. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1986.
1 map : col. ; 78 x 104 cm., folded to 29 x 21 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 1986)
UCL*

Juan de Fuca Strait to Strait of Georgia, British Columbia, Canada = Juan de Fuca Strait à Strait of Georgia, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:80,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, July 1984. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 75 x 95 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3462)
UCL*

Okisollo Channel, British Columbia, Canada = Okisollo Channel, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:20,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 125°24'42"--W 125°06'18"/N 50°20'06"--N 50°12'00") New chart, Sept.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 76 x 110 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3537)
UCL*

Plans, Prince Rupert Harbour : British Columbia, Canada = Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scales differ ; Mercator proj. New chart, Feb.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
3 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 75 x 63 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3955)
UCL*

Vancouver Harbour, central portion, Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, Canada = Vancouver Harbour, partie centrale, Burrard Inlet, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:10,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, Feb.1984. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 73 x 100 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3494)
UCL*

1985-86 New charts: Northern Canada:

Lancaster Sound and Admiralty Inlet, Parry Channel, Northwest Territories, Canada = Lancaster Sound et Admiralty Inlet, Parry Channel, Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Canada. Scale 1:300,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, July 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 110 x 75 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 7568)
UCL*

Resolute Passage, Cornwallis Island : Northwest Territories, Canada = Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Canada. Scale 1:50,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, July 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 75 x 110 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 7511)
UCL*

Strathcona Sound and Adams Sound, Baffin Island, Northwest Territories, Canada = Strathcona Sound et Adams Sound, Ile de Baffin, Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Canada. Scale 1:80,000 ; Mercator proj. New chart, July 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 75 x 110 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 7512)
UCL*

1985 New editions: Eastern Canada:

Approches à Rivière George, Baie d'Ungava, Canada = Approaches to Rivière George, Ungava Bay, Canada. Scale 1:60,000 ; Mercator proj.

New ed., Feb. 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 75 x 111 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 5373)
UCL*

Approaches to St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. Scale 1:37,500 ; Mercator proj. New ed., Feb.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 99 x 72 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4574)
UCL*

Argentia Harbour, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, Canada. Scale 1:7,500 ; Mercator proj. New ed., Jan.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 80 x 122 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4614)
UCL*

Cape George to Pictou, Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada. Scale 1:75,957 ; Mercator proj. (W 62°49'--W 61°52'/N 46°04'--N 45°36') New ed., July 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 69 x 98 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4404)
UCL*

East Point to Cape Bear, Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada. Scale 1:75,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 62°35'--W 61°40'/N 46°29'--N 46°00') New ed., June 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 71 x 95 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4403)
UCL*

Hamilton Harbour : Lake Ontario, Canada = Lac Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:12,000 ; Polyconic proj. (W 79°53'36"--W 79°45'21"/N 43°19'15"--N 43°15'30") New ed., Nov.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 58 x 94 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2067)
UCL*

Ile Saint-Pierre (France), south coast, Newfoundland, Canada = Ile Saint-Pierre (France), côte sud, Terre-Neuve, Canada. Scale 1:15,000 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., May 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 75 x 97 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4643)
UCL*

LaHave River, Conquerall Bank to Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, Canada. Scale 1:6,000 ; Gnomonic proj. New ed., Jan.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 62 x 98 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4391)
UCL*

Liscomb and Marie Joseph Harbours, Nova Scotia, southeast coast, Canada. Scale 1:24,300. New ed., Oct.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map ; 63 x 95 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4356)
UCL*

Little Hope Island to Lockeport Harbour, Nova Scotia-southeast coast, Canada. Scale 1:37,500 ; Mercator proj. (W 65°09'00"--W 64°42'54"/N 43°48'54"-- N 43°34'30") New ed., Oct.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 71 x 94 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4213)
UCL*

Napatalik Island to Iglosiatik Island, Newfoundland-Labrador, Canada. Scale 1:100,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 61°26'--W 59°50'/N 56°15'--N 55°35') New ed., Dec.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 100 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 5153)
UCL*

Oshawa to Toronto, Lake Ontario, Canada = Oshawa à Toronto, Lac Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:72,900 ; Polyconic proj. (W 79°35'--W 78°49'/N 43°55'--N 43°33') New ed., June 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 57 x 86 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2062)
UCL*

Port Hope Harbour : harbours in Lake Ontario, Lake Ontario, Canada = ports dans le Lac Ontario, Lac Ontario, Canada. Scale 1:5,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 78°17'56"--W 78°17'08"/N 43°56'57"--N 43°56'00") New ed., May 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 35 x 22 cm. on sheet 42 x 60 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2053)
UCL*

Port of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, Canada = Port of Thunder Bay, Lac Superieur, Canada. Scale 1:20,000 ; Polyconic proj. (W 89°18'30"--W 89°05'00"/N 48°30'00"--N 48°19'00") New ed., July 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 103 x 78 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2314)
UCL*

Prescott to McDonald Point, St. Lawrence Seaway, Canada = Prescott à McDonald Point, Voie maritime du Saint-Laurent, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Polyconic proj. (W 75°45'24"--W 75°29'24"/N 44°43'00"--N 44°32'00") New ed., Sept.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 82 x 85 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 1417)
UCL*

Pubnico to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia-southwest coast, Canada. Scale 1:63,400. (W 66°32'--W 65°45'/N 43°54'--N 43°32') New ed., Aug.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : 63 x 96 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4326)
UCL*

St. George's Bay, Nova Scotia, Canada. Scale 1:75,200 ; Mercator proj. (W 62°00'--W 61°20'/N 46°14'--N 45°55') New ed., June 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 97 x 69 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4462)
UCL*

St. Ignace Island to Passage Island, Lake Superior, Canada = St. Ignace Island à Passage Island, Lac Superieur, Canada. Scale 1:72,968 ; Polyconic proj. (W 88°29'--W 87°38'/N 48°48'--N 48°11') New ed., Aug.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 97 x 71 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 2302)
UCL*

Strait of Belle Isle, Newfoundland, Canada. Scale 1:150,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 57°10'--W 55°00'/N 52°15'--N 51°10') New ed., Aug.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 81 x 102 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 4020)
UCL*

1985 New editions: Western Canada:

Bonilla Island to Edye Passage, Hecate Strait, British Columbia, Canada = Bonilla Island à Edye Passage, Hecate Strait, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:77,800 ; Mercator proj. (W 131°00'--W 130°05'/N 54°09'--N 53°28') New ed., Apr.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 97 x 79 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3927)
UCL*

Broken Group, Vancouver Island-Barkley Sound, British Columbia, Canada = Broken Group, Ile de Vancouver-Barkley Sound, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:20,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 125°24'48"--W 125°11'42"/N 49°02'42"-- N 48°50'48") New ed., Mar.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 110 x 75 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3670)
UCL*

Esquimalt Harbour and approaches, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada = Esquimalt Harbour et les approches, Ile de Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:8,000 ; Polyconic proj. New ed., Mar.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 100 x 75 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3417)
UCL*

Fraser River, Sand Heads to Douglas Island, British Columbia, Canada = Fleuve Fraser, Sand Heads à Douglas Island, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:20,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. New ed., July 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
2 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 50 x 110 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3490)
UCL*

Grenville Channel, Baker Inlet to Ogden Channel, British Columbia, Canada = Grenville Channel, Baker Inlet à Ogden Channel, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:36,517 ; Polyconic proj. (W 130°21'00"--W 129°56'00"/N 54°00'00"-- N 53°47'48") New ed., Apr.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 62 x 75 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3773)
UCL*

Nanaimo Harbour and Departure Bay, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada = Nanaimo Harbour et Departure Bay, I de Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:8,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. New ed., Mar.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 110 x 75 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3457)
UCL*

Prince Rupert Harbour, British Columbia, Canada = Prince Rupert Harbour, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:18,000 ; Polyconic proj. (W 54°22'00"--W 53°11'30"/N 130°26'00"--N 129°13'42") New ed., Mar.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 98 x 74 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3701)
UCL*

Vancouver Harbour, eastern portion, Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, Canada = Vancouver Harbour, partie est, Burrard Inlet, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:10,000 ; Mercator proj. New ed., Mar.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 75 x 109 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3495)
UCL*

Vancouver Harbour, western portion, Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, Canada = Vancouver Harbour, partie ouest, Burrard Inlet, Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Scale 1:10,000 ; Universal transverse Mercator proj. New ed., Apr.1984. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 73 x 100 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 3482)
UCL*

1985 New editions: Northern Canada:

Bathurst Inlet, Northwest Territories, Canada = Bathurst Inlet, Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Canada. Scale 1:150,000 ; Mercator proj. (W 68°05'--W 66°41'/ N 109°45'--N 107°00') New ed., Mar.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 98 x 75 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 7628)
UCL*

Bylot Island and adjacent channels, Baffin Island, Northwest Territories, Canada. Scale 1:250,000 ; Mercator proj. New ed., Jan.1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 98 x 76 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 7212)
UCL*

Crozier Strait and Pullen Strait, McDougall Sound, Northwest Territories, Canada = Crozier Strait et Pullen Strait, McDougall Sound, Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Canada. Scale 1:100,000 ; Polar stereographic proj. (W 98°10'--W 95°38'/ N 75°46'--N 74°47') New ed., June 1985. Ottawa : Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 111 x 75 cm. (Canadian nautical chart series ; 7935)
UCL*

NOVA SCOTIA

Non-series maps

Halifax [Nova Scotia] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 63°41'00"--W 63°28'00"/N 44°42'25"--N 44°35'40") Ed. 5. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 50 x 69 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 301)

Shows cities of Halifax and Dartmouth.
Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1982.
Spot elevations in metres.
English and French.
Clarke 1866 spheroid.
Includes street index on verso and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing administrative boundaries, and NTS index chart.

UCL* UTL

NEW BRUNSWICK

Non-series maps

Fredericton [New Brunswick] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 66°44'00"--W 66°26'30"/N 45°59'30"--N 45°49'30") Ed. 3. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1983.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 91 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 323)

Shows city of Fredericton and town of Oromocto.
Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1981.
Spot elevations in feet.
English and French.
Clarke 1866 spheroid.
Includes street index and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing administrative boundaries, and NTS index chart.

UCL* UTL

QUEBEC

Non-series maps

Montréal [Québec] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 74°00'00"--W 73°15'00"/N 45°43'10"--N 45°23'20") Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1983.

4 maps : col. ; 104 x 117 cm. or smaller (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 304-305) (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 321-322)

Shows city of Montreal and surrounding cities, towns and villages.
Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1980.
Spot elevations in feet.
French and English.
PARTS: [1] Nord-north, Ed. 7. -- [2] Sud-south, Ed. 7. -- [3] Ouest-west, Ed. 4. -- [4] Est-east, Ed. 4.
Each part includes a street index and glossary.
Each part includes an ancillary map showing administrative boundaries, and an NTS index chart.

UCL*

ONTARIO

Non-series maps

Cambridge [Ontario] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 80°22'30"--W 80°15'00"/N 43°28'30"--N 43°20'00") Ed. 2. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 63 x 41 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 336)

Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1982.
Spot elevations in metres.
English and French.
Clarke 1866 spheroid.
Includes street index and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing administrative boundaries, and NTS index chart.

UCL*

Guelph [Ontario] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 80°22'30"--W 80°10'00"/N 43°36'00"--N 43°28'00") Ed. 2. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 56 x 68 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 337)

Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1981.
Spot elevations in metres.
English and French.
Clarke 1866 spheroid.
Includes street index and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing administrative boundaries, and NTS index chart.

UCL* UTL

Kitchener-Waterloo [Ontario] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 80°34'00"--W 80°22'30"/N 43°30'00"--N 43°23'00") Ed. 5. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 45 x 62 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 318)

Information current as of 1982.
Spot elevations in metres.
English and French.
Clarke 1866 spheroid.
Includes street index on verso and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing administrative boundaries, and NTS index chart.

UCL*

London [Ontario] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 81°21'00"--W 81°08'20"/N 43°02'30"--N 42°55'45") Ed. 4. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 50 x 69 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 311)

Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1982.
Spot elevations in metres.
English and French.
Clarke 1866 spheroid.
Includes street index on verso and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing administrative boundaries, and NTS index chart.

UCL* UTL

Oshawa [Ontario] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 79°07'50"--W 78°46'40"/N 43°56'45"--N 43°46'45") Ed. 2. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 114 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 332)

Shows city of Oshawa and towns of Whitby, Ajax, Pickering and Newcastle.
Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1982.
Spot elevations in metres.
English and French.
Clarke 1866 spheroid.
Includes street index on verso and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing administrative boundaries, and NTS index chart.

UCL*

Sarnia [Ontario] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 82°28'30"--W 82°17'30"/N 43°02'00"--N 42°52'30") Ed. 2. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 71 x 60 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 338)

Shows Port Huron, Michigan and Sarnia, Ontario.
Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1982 ; USA information current as of 1958.
Spot elevations in metres.
English and French.
Clarke 1866 spheroid.
Includes street index and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing boundaries, and NTS index chart.

UCL* UTL

Thunder Bay [Ontario] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 89°21'00"--W 89°09'00"/N 48°29'00"--N 48°19'00") Ed. 3. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 60 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 319)

Shows city of Thunder Bay and Fort William Indian Reserve 52.
Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1981.
Spot elevations in metres.
English and French.
Includes street index and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing administrative boundaries, and NTS index chart.

UCL*

Toronto [Ontario] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. Ed. 5. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1983-1984.
2 maps : col. ; 115 x 114 cm. or smaller (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 307-308)

Shows metropolitan Toronto and portions of Brampton, Mississauga, Oakville and Vaughn.
Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1980.
Spot elevations in feet.
English and French.
PARTS: [1] West-ouest. (W 79°42'30"--W 79°29'00"/N 43°46'45"--N 43°31'15") --[2] East-est. (W 79°29'00"--W 79°07'50"/N 43°46'45"--N 43°37'00")
Each part includes a street index on verso and glossary.
Each part includes an ancillary map showing boundaries and an NTS index chart.

UCL*

Windsor [Ontario] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 83°06'35"--W 82°54'05"/N 42°20'35"--N 42°13'50") Ed. 5. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 50 x 69 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 312)

Shows all of Windsor, Ont., and portion of Detroit, Mich.
Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1982 ; USA information current as of 1968.
Spot elevations in metres.
English and French.
Clarke 1866 spheroid.
Includes street index and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing boundaries, and NTS index chart.

ALB UCL* UTL

SASKATCHEWAN

Non-series maps

R.M. of Carmichael no.109, [Saskatchewan] Scale [ca. 1:75,000] Regina, Sask. : Marcan Mapping, 1986.
1 map ; 42 x 45 cm.

Shows occupied farms, part-time farms, vacant farms, churches, halls, railroads, bridges, creeks, pipelines, oil wells, roads (classified by surface), private farm lanes, grazing leases, Sask. land bank leases and occupant other than owner.

UCL*

ALBERTA

Non-series maps

Banff, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks, 1:200 000 = Parcs nationaux Banff, Kootenay et Yoho, 1:200 000 / produced by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:200,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 117°20'--W 114°54'/N 52°17'--N 51°30') Ed.1. Ottawa : Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 100 x 86 cm., folded to 27 x 15 cm. (National parks of Canada)
Shows Banff, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks and surrounding areas.
Shows roads, trails, railways, bridges, tunnels, airfields, boundaries, hydrographic features, settlements, built-up areas and buildings.
Compiled in 1984 from NTS 1:250,000 and 1:50,000 series maps and information supplied by Parks Canada.
Relief shown by contours, spot heights and hill shading.
English and French.
Panel title.
Includes location map and NTS grid map.
MCR 220.

UCL*

Calgary [Alberta] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, Canada. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 114°13'30"--W 113°55'30"/N 51°08'45"--N 50°54'00") Ed. 4. Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1983.
1 map : col. ; 110 x 85 cm. (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 315)

Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1979.
Spot elevations in feet.
Clarke 1866 spheroid.
Includes street index on verso and glossary.
Includes ancillary map showing boundaries, and NTS index chart.

UCL*

Calgary downtown, 1985-1986 / the City of Calgary, Planning & Building Department. Scale [ca. 1:3,900] Calgary : City of Calgary, Planning & Building Department, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 68 x 98 cm.

Shows LRT, Plus 15 system, parking, parks, open spaces, malls, plazas, public buildings, residential areas, apartments, commercial/hotel/warehouse sites, and provincially designated heritage sites.

UCL*

City of Edmonton--land use 1983 / City of Edmonton Planning Department. Scale 1:30,000. Edmonton : City of Edmonton Planning Department, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 122 x 104 cm.

Shows general land use areas: single/two-unit dwellings, multiple family dwellings, apartments, commercial, institutional, industrial/utilities, transportation, recreation, vacant and agricultural.
Base map courtesy of: Mapping and Graphics, Engineering Division, Transportation Department, City of Edmonton, and Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping.
Inset: The city of Edmonton-regional setting.

UCL*

City of Red Deer / prepared by: Engineering Department. Scale 1:7,500. Red Deer, Alta. : City of Red Deer, Engineering Dept., 1984.
1 map : photocopy ; 155 x 108 cm.

Shows street names.
Blueline print.

UCL*

Jasper National Park, 1:200 000 = Parc national Jasper, 1:200 000 / produced by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:200,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 119°30'--W 116°30'/N 53°30'-- N 52°00') Ed.1. Ottawa : Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 78 x 109 cm., folded to 27 x 15 cm. (National parks of Canada)

Shows Jasper National Park and surrounding areas.
Shows roads, trails, railways, bridges, airfields, hydrographic features, settlements, built-up areas and buildings.
Compiled in 1984 from NTS 1:250,000 and 1:50,000 series maps and information supplied by Parks Canada.
English and French.
Panel title.
Includes location map and NTS grid map.
MCR 221.

UCL*

Municipal District of Fairview no.136, Fairview, Alberta, 1985 / produced by Stewart, Weir & Co. Scale [ca. 1:100,000] Edmonton : Stewart, Weir & Co. 1985.
1 map : col. ; on sheet 48 x 62 cm.

Shows landowners.
Shows electoral division boundaries.
Shows airfields, roads and highways.
Includes key map.

UCL*

Municipal District of Westlock no.92, Westlock, Alberta, 1985 / produced by Stewart, Weir & Co. Scale [ca. 1:90,000] Edmonton : Stewart, Weir & Co. 1985.
1 map : col. ; 84 x 74 cm.

Shows landowners, electoral division boundaries, roads (classified by surface), buildings, campgrounds and cultural features.
Inset: Location map.

UCL*

Oil sands and heavy oil areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan / Delta Projects Limited. Scale [ca. 1:1,250,000] Calgary : Maclean-Hunter, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 72 x 54 cm.

Shows Alberta and western portion of Saskatchewan.
Shows in situ projects, synthetic crude oil plants, oil sands areas and heavy oil sands areas.
Artwork by Alexander Graphics Ltd.
"Supplement to Oilweek - July 1, 1985".
Includes col. ill. and a key to leaseholders.
Includes ancillary map: Area map [of Athabasca-Battrum region]

UCL*

138 kV substations & transmission lines, 1986 revisions, [Calgary] / the City of Calgary Electric System. Scale [ca. 1:52,000] Rev. Nov 85 / G. Hanslip. Calgary : City of Calgary Electric System, 1985.
1 plan : photocopy ; 69 x 71 cm.

Original plan approved March 1979 by J.P. Cavar.
Blueline print.
File no.500-0048-001.
... Library's copy stamped with name and address of plan supplier.

UCL*

Provincial electoral divisions, 1985, [Alberta] : as defined by the Electoral Divisions Act 1985 / produced by the Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping. Scale [ca. 1:2,500,000] Edmonton : Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 51 x 31 cm.

Shows electoral division boundaries in red.
Overprinting of base map of Alberta.

UCL*

69 kV substations & transmission lines, 1986 revisions, [Calgary] / the City of Calgary Electric System. Scale [ca. 1:52,000]
Rev. Nov.85 / G. Hanslip. Calgary : City of Calgary Electric System, 1985.
1 plan : photocopy ; 61 x 71 cm.

Original plan approved March 1979 by J.P. Cavar.
Blueline print.
File no.500-0049-001.
... Library's copy stamped with name and address of plan supplier.

UCL*

Sour gas map of Alberta and British Columbia / artwork and drafting by Alexander Graphics Ltd. ; map editor-Greg Gilbertson. Scale [ca. 1:1,400,000] Calgary : Maclean-Hunter, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 85 x 63 cm.

Shows percentage of sour gas of drilled wells and gas processing plants with sulphur recovery.
Supplement to Oilweek, November 25, 1985, [v.36, no.43 issue]
Includes index of single wells, sour gas range and location.
Includes text on the hazards of H2S.
Includes corporate advertisements.

UCL*

Statutory boundaries of regional planning areas, 1985, [Alberta] / produced by the Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping.
Scale [ca. 1:2,500,000] Edmonton : Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 51 x 31 cm.

Shows regional planning districts in colour.
Shows municipal districts, counties, improvement districts and special areas.
At head of title: Alberta Municipal Affairs.
Overprinting of base map of Alberta.

UCL*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Non-series maps

Vancouver [B.C.] / produced by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence. Scale 1:25,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj. (W 123°18'30"--W 122°30'00"/N 49°22'00"--N 49°00'00") Ed. 2.

Ottawa : Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, 1984.
4 maps : col. ; 100 x 110 cm. or smaller (Military city map 1:25,000 : series A902 ; MCE 349-352)

Shows Vancouver metropolitan area.
Shows cultural features.
Information current as of 1982.
Spot heights in metres.
English and French.
PARTS: [1] West-ouest -- [2] East-est -- [3] Delta -- [4] Coquitlam.
Each part includes street index on verso and glossary.
Each part includes ancillary map showing administrative boundaries, and NTS index chart.

ALB UBC UCL*

South Moresby wilderness proposal : overview study / E.L.U.C. Secretariat, Province of British Columbia. Scale [1:126,720] Victoria : E.L.U.C. Secretariat, 1978.
11 maps : photocopy ; 124 x 108 cm. + text (22 leaves : map ; 28 cm.)

Blueline print.
Includes sources.
PARTS: 1. Land status -- 2. Forestry--logging history and proposed logging -- 3. Forestry--operability -- 4. Salmon streams -- 5. Commercial marine resources -- 6. Mineral potential and existing claims -- 7. Birds & marine mammals -- 8. Historical & archaeological features -- 9. Recreation -- 10. Existing & proposed ecological reserves -- 11. Parks branch areas of interest.
Accompanying text published as: South Moresby Island wilderness proposal : an overview study. 1979.

UCL*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES/YUKON TERRITORY

Non-series maps

Arctic Island exploration agreements ; Mackenzie/Beaufort Sea/ N.W.T./Yukon exploration agreements / artwork and drafting: Alexander Graphics Ltd. ; map editor: Greg Gilbertson. Scale [ca. 1:2,500,000] Calgary : Maclean-Hunter, 1985.
2 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 54 x 45 cm., sheet 97 x 64 cm.

Shows drilling locations and oil and gas wells.
Supplement to Oilweek, November 11, 1985, [v.36, no.41 issue]
Includes index to petroleum companies, and corporate advertisements.
Includes inset showing Alaska's offshore drilling sites, scale [ca. 1:9,500,000]
Includes location map.

UCL*

MISCELLANEOUS (of interest to Canadian Map Libraries)

Non-series maps

Afghanistan, major insurgent groups [CIA] 705100. Scale 1:2,500,000.
Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 45 x 58 cm.

Shows provincial boundaries, provincial capitals, railroads, roads (classified by surface), trails, airfields and populated places.
Data from 1982 population estimates.
Includes portions of bordering countries.
NTIS: PB85-928040.

UCL*

Azimuthal equidistant projection centered on Cairo, Egypt, [CIA] 800354 : 30°03'N, 31°15'E. Scale 1:32,400,000 ; Azimuthal equidistant proj. Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 69 cm. diam., on sheet 74 x 74 cm.

Shows international boundaries (not necessarily authoritative) and capital cities.
NTIS: PB85-928036.

UCL*

Central America / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society. Scale 1:2,534,000. 1 cm. = 25 km. or 1 in. = 40 mi. ; Albers conical equal-area proj., standard parallels 11°20' and 28°40'. Washington : National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1986.
1 map : col. ; 50 x 78 cm.

"Supplement to the National Geographic, April 1986, Page 466A, Vol.169, No.4".
Shows roads, pipelines, air service, oil fields, ruins, sites, lakes, reefs, swamps and historical points of interest with descriptive text.
Panel title: Central America, past & present.
Shaded relief ; elevations, depth curves and soundings in metres.
Insets: Land use -- Ethnic distribution -- Population density.
Before 1500 to 1986.
On verso: Geographic and historical overview ; 5 maps, ill. and text.

UCL*

Central America and the Caribbean [CIA] 800133. Scale 1:4,250,000.
Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 83 x 107 cm.

Shows international boundaries and national capitals.
Includes portions of bordering countries.
NTIS: PB85-928031.

UCL*

Eastern Asia [CIA] 800019. Scale 1:14,500,000. (E 70°--E 180°/ N 60°--S 60°)
Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 106 x 84 cm.

Shows national and regional capitals.
NTIS: PB84-928032.

UCL*

Lebanon, population and religious affiliation [CIA] 800263. Scale 1:250,000.
Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 74 x 58 cm.

Shows population, religious affiliations, district boundaries, district centres and international boundaries.
Inset: Beirut. Scale 1:50,000.
Includes portions of bordering countries.
NTIS: PB85-928039.

UCL*

Middle America [CIA] 800146. Scale 1:6,120,000. Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 83 x 106 cm.

Shows international boundaries and national capitals.
NTIS: PB85-928035.

UCL*

Middle East [CIA] 800056. Scale 1:5,500,000. (E 6°--E 65°/N 46°--N 5°)
Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 83 x 106 cm.

Shows international boundaries and some major cities.
NTIS: PB84-928030.

UCL*

Muslim distribution [CIA] 701067. Scale 1:40,000,000. (W 20°--E 135°/N 60°--S 15°) Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1984.
1 map : col. ; 22 x 43 cm.

Scale "At the equator".
Shows Shias, Shia subsects, Sunnis and region names.
NTIS: PB84-928025.

UCL*

Political map of the world, 1 April 1985, [CIA] 800316. Scale 1:40,000,000 ; Miller cylindrical proj. Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 52 x 100 cm.

"Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative".
Shows capital cities.
NTIS: PB85-928034.

UCL*

Soviet Union [CIA] 800312. Scale 1:8,750,000. Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 83 x 106 cm.

Shows international boundaries and major cities.
Includes surrounding countries.
NTIS: PB85-928108.

UCL*

U.S. Foreign Service posts and Department of State jurisdictions, 1 January 1985 [CIA] 800229. Scale 1:40,000,000 ; Miller cylindrical proj. Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 51 x 100 cm.

Shows embassies, consulates general, consulates, special offices, consular agencies, branch of embassies, U.S. interests sections, time zones and boundaries.
Shows bureaus of African, Inter-American, East Asian and Pacific, Near Eastern and South Asian, European and Canadian affairs.
NTIS: PB83-928009.

UCL*

West Bank and vicinity, September 1984, [CIA] 800270. Scale 1:150,000 ; Transverse Mercator proj., central meridian 33° E. (E 34°50'--E 35°55'/N 32°40'--N 31°15') Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 105 x 78 cm.

Shows Israel-Jordan armistice demarcation line April 3, 25 1949, June 1967 cease-fire line and Jerusalem city limit June 28, 1967.
Shows built-up and Israeli developed areas, refugee camps, razed villages, shrines and antiquity sites.
Shows roads, railroads, airfields, mines, quarries and gravel pits.
Shaded relief ; spot elevations in metres.
UTM grid.
Gazetteer on verso.
NTIS: PB86-928302.

UCL*

MISCELLANEOUS (of interest to Canadian Map Libraries)

Map series

The Making of America / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society. Scales differ. Washington : National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1982-
17 maps : col. ; 52 x 69 cm. or smaller.

Supplements to the National Geographic.

UCL*

Ohio Valley / produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society. Scale 1:1,551,000. 1 cm. = 16 km. or 1 in. = 24 mi. ; Albers conical equal area proj., standard parallels 29°30' and 45°30'. (W 90°--W 80°/N 40°--N 34°) Washington : National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1985.
1 map : col. ; 50 x 67 cm. (The Making of America ; map 10, 1985)

"Supplement to the National Geographic, December 1985, Page 812A, Vol.16B, No.6".
Shows roads, railroads, air service and the national park system.
Points of historical interest shown with descriptive text.
On verso: 6 maps, ill. and text.

UCL*

Topical JRO map. Scales differ. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1983-1985.
23 maps : col. ; sheets 84 x 119 cm.

Issued every month except July and August.
English, German, French or Dutch.
Editor-in-chief: Ulrich Gunzert.
No.1-83-no.3-85.
Continued by: JRO topic map.
Accompanied by a reduced reproduction of map sheet with text on verso ; folded in cover with identical text.
Description based on English language ed.

UCL*

JRO topic map. Scales differ. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985-
maps : col. ; sheets 84 x 119 cm.

Issued every month except July and August.
English, German, or Dutch.
Editor-in-chief: Ulrich Gunzert.
No.4-85-
Continues: Topical JRO map.
Accompanied by a reduced reproduction of map sheet with text on verso ; folded in cover with identical text.
Description based on English language ed.

UCL*

The Green Revolution in India / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scale [ca. 1:8,800,000] English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983.
1 map : col. ; on sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.83-1)

"Fundamental features of agriculture, basic data on the economic structure, the "Green Revolution" and its consequences"--cover.
Includes graphs on India's economy and 2 ancillary maps on the monsoons.
Order no.31-387 and no.41-387.

UCL*

Sharing out the oceans : according to the - non-unanimous - resolutions of the 1982 UN Sea Law Conference / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scale [ca. 1:42,500,000 and ca. 1:53,000,000] English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983.
4 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.83-2)

"Demarcation of the oceans, world fishing grounds, mineral resources on the continental shelf, deep sea mining"--cover.

Includes graphs.
Order no.31-388 and no.41-388.

UCL*

Nigeria after the oil boom / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scale [ca. 1:3,300,000 and ca. 1:4,444,444] English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983.
3 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.83-3)

"Crude oil-the motor behind the economy, varied growth of the branches of industry, the crisis in agriculture"--cover.
Includes graphs on Nigeria's economy (1960-1980/81), location map and ancillary map, The Niger delta: crude oil centre in Nigeria. Scale [ca. 1:1,700,000]
COMPONENTS: Political structure-mineral resources -- Industry & transport -- Natural landscapes & land cultivation.
Order no.31-389 and no.41-389.

UCL*

Nuclear war--does deterrence guarantee peace? / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983.
2 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 41 x 61 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.83-4)

Shows effective areas of American/Soviet strategic weapons.
Shows sites and range of intermediate range missiles in Europe (1982)
Includes ancillary map predicting effects of nuclear attack on New York.
Includes graphs on weapon distribution by U.S. and U.S.S.R. (1982)
Order no.31-390 and no.41-390.

UCL*

Southeast Asia and Japan / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983.
4 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 36 x 48 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.83-5)

"Economic imbalance, population, foreign trade and development aid, Japan and ASEAN"--cover.
Includes graphs on comparison of Southeast Asia's and Japan's economy, and location map.
Data covers period, 1980 and 1981.
Order no.31-391 and no.41-391.

UCL*

Political conflict across Asia / editor: Ulrich Gunzert.
Scale [ca. 1:23,000,000] English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983.
1 map : col. ; on sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.83-6)

"Political boundaries, military balance of power, crisis centre"--cover.
Shows political boundaries and a selection of centres of conflict in Asia with a brief fighting history.
Includes graph on military forces in Asia in 1982, 2 tables on military forces--the Soviet Union in Asia and the United States in the Pacific.
Data covers 1947-1983.
Order no.31-392 and no.41-392.

UCL*

A Survey of the developing countries / editor: Ulrich Gunzert.
Scale [ca. 1:35,000,000 and ca. 1:60,000,000] English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983.
5 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.83-7)

"Basic data on population and economy, population explosion, low level of education, importance of agriculture, low energy consumption"--cover.
Data covers period, 1980 and 1981.
Includes tables.
Order no.31-393 and no.41-393.

UCL*

South Africa--economic power in Africa : fundamentals of the economic structure / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983.
7 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 31 x 37 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.83-8)

"South Africa between blacks and whites, the economic structure, South Africa and the West, planning for the future"--cover.
Includes graphs (data covers period 1980)
Order no.31-394 and no.41-394.

UCL*

The Future of the SAHEL zone : causes and results of desertification, using SAHEL as an example / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ.
English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983.
7 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.83-9)

"Causes of the drought disaster of 1973/74, natural features, economic potential of SAHEL, future dangers"--cover.
Includes graphs.
Order no.31-395 and no.41-395.

UCL*

Strategic minerals / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scale [ca. 1:43,000,000 and ca. 1:54,500,000] English language ed. Munich : Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1983.
2 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 49 x 74 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.83-10)

"World mining, heavy and light metals, iron and steel refining agents, special metals, regional disparity"--cover.
Shows world reserves and world production (mostly 1982)

Includes minerals table and graphs.
Order no.31-396 and no.41-396.

UCL*

Problems of Soviet agriculture / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scale [ca. 1:16,000,000 and ca. 1:28,000,000] English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1984.
5 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 29 x 44 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.84-1)

"Unfavourable geographical position, unevenly distributed rainfall, low yields, inefficient system of central planning"--cover.
Shows temperature, rainfall, soil conditions, agricultural belts and agriculture zones.
Includes graphs on the Soviet Union's agricultural conditions, tables and a location map.
Order no.31-397 and no.41-397.

UCL*

The Debts of the Third World / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1984.
3 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.84-2)

"Increased borrowing, high balance of payments deficits, worsening of the export situation, dangers for the world economy"--cover.
Based on the World Bank's development report for 1983.
Includes graphs (data for 1970-1982)
Order no.31-398 and no.41-398.

UCL*

Japan--an economic giant / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1984.
4 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.84-3)

"Japanese industry in comparison to other countries, heavy industrial concentration, heavy dependence on imported raw materials, structure of foreign trade"--cover.
Includes location map, graphs and table.
Data for 1981-1982.
Order no.31-399 and no.41-399.

UCL*

Agriculture in the USA / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1984.
6 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.84-4)

"The best in the world ..., despite unfavourable natural conditions, due to the industrialisation of farming"--cover.
Shows annual rainfall, frost-free days, land use, soil conditions, erosion and centres of production.
Includes graphs on the United States agricultural condition (1950-1981/82), tables and location map.
Data for 1960-1982.
Order no.31-400 and 41-400.

UCL*

The Continuing crisis in Central America / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1984.
6 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 36 x 50 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.84-5)

"Revolution and East-West opposition, population problems, structural weaknesses in agriculture and industry, dependence on foreign countries"--cover.
Includes graph on agricultural productivity and graph showing population growth (1950-2000)
Data for 1982-1983.
Order no.31-401 and no.41-401.

UCL*

USA--mineral deposits and energy / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scale [ca. 1:12,500,000 and ca. 1:20,000,000] English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1984.
3 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.84-6)

"Wide variety of mineral reserves, largest consumer of energy in the world, considerable dependence on imports"--cover.
Includes graphs on production and consumption of minerals and energy in the United States (1960-1982)
Includes location map and 3 ancillary maps.
Data covers 1950-1982.
Order no.31-402 and no.41-402.

UCL*

The Middle East crisis / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1984.
6 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.84-7)

"Natural features, political instability, the Strait of Hormuz-the focal point of the crisis, uncertain future"--cover.
Shows daily output of oil through the Strait of Hormuz, arable land, religious and ethnic division, level of industrialisation and East-West conflict.
Includes graphs on the oil problems of the Middle East (1973-1983)
Order no.31-403 and 41-403.

UCL*

Industry in the USA / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scale [ca. 1:9,000,000 and ca. 1:15,000,000] English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1984.
4 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.84-8)

Shows net product of industry according to regions and centres of industry (1980), structural change in industry (1958-1980), manufacturing centres and transportation network (1970's)
Includes graphs (data used varies from 1958-1982)
Order no.31-404 and no.41-404.

UCL*

Soviet Union--natural resources and energy / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1984.
6 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.84-9)

"Wide variety of raw material deposits, enormous energy reserves, future of natural gas, nuclear energy in Europe"--cover.
Includes ancillary map of the Soviet Union and graph showing area of the Soviet Union in comparison with a selective number of countries.
Includes graphs.
Order no.31-405 and no.41-405.

UCL*

Southern Africa : economy and politics / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : JRO Kartografische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1984.
7 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.84-10)

"Political and economic situation, economic structure, political and economic predominance of the Republic of South Africa, the road toward peaceful coexistence"--cover.
Shows the political and economic situation, economic structure of the region, population and economy.
Includes graphs and tables on Africa's economic conditions (1977-1980's)
Data for 1977-1984.
Order no.31-406 and 41-406.

ALB UCL*

Industry in the Soviet Union / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985.
3 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.85-1)

"Industrial centres, territorial production complexes, Baikal-Amur region, economic development"--cover.
Shows economic regions and industrial centres.
Includes graphs on the industrial production and development of the Soviet Union (1961-1983), location map (outline map of U.S. superimposed on U.S.S.R.) and an ancillary map of Baikal-Amur region. Scale [ca. 1:8,200,000]
Data covers 1976-1985.
Order no.31-407 and 41-407.

UCL*

Armament and the economy in the "Third World" / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985.
4 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 40 x 55 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.85-2)

Shows GNP per capita of developing countries (1982/83), world survey of highest expenditure for defence and education (1982/83), world survey of defence expenditures in 1983 and arms imports by the Third World (1979-83)
Includes graphs.
Order no.31-408 and no.41-408.

ALB UCL*

Third world--population growth and poverty / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ. English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985.
3 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (Topical JRO map ; no.85-3)

"Overpopulation, debts-a further source of poverty, bleak prospects"--cover.
Shows population growth and debts.
Includes graphs on comparison of debts and population growth between developing countries and industrialized countries, (1950-1983) and (1980-2050)
Data covers 1970-2000.
Order no.31-409 and 41-409.

ALB UCL*

The Crisis in Black Africa / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales [ca. 1:22,000,000 and ca. 1:41,000,000] English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985.
5 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (JRO topic map ; no.85-4)

Shows Africa south of the Sahara excluding South Africa and Namibia.
"Black Africa in crisis : the vicious circle of underdevelopment, disease and poverty"--cover.
Data coverage, 1960-1984.
Order no. 31-410 and 41-410.

ALB UCL*

Another look at Latin America / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ.
English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985.
6 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (JRO topic map ; no.85-5)

"Data on the structure of the economy, some negative development trends, hints of a more promising future"--cover.
Data coverage, 1960-1984.
Includes graphs.
Order no.31-411 and 41-411.

ALB UCL*

USA-USSR : their economies compared / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. "Maps are not drawn to scale". English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985.
6 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 29 x 49 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (JRO topic map ; no.85-6)

"The United States and the Soviet Union : their economies compared : unfavourable natural conditions, structural weaknesses, contrasts in productivity"--cover.
Data coverage, 1982-1984.
Includes graphs and ancillary map of geographic positions.
Order no.31-412 and 41-412.

UCL*

"Europe of the 12"--data on the economic structure / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scale [ca. 1:8,600,000] and [ca. 1:10,000,000] English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985.
6 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (JRO topic map ; no.85-7)

Shows Spain, Portugal and member countries of the European Economic Community.
"Agriculture, energy and industry, standard of living"--cover.
Data coverage, 1970-1985.
Includes graphs.
Order no.31-413 and 41-413.

UCL*

The Changing face of Canada / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scales differ.
English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985.
8 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (JRO topic map ; no.85-8)

"Favourable and unfavourable physical features, the shift of economic activity towards the west, from a mixed economy to a service society"--cover.
Data coverage, 1961-1984.
Includes graphs.
Order no.31-414.

UCL*

Crises in the third world / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scale [ca 1:90,000,000] English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985.
6 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; sheet 84 x 119 cm. (JRO topic map ; no.85-9)

"Dangerous symptoms, roots of the crises, failures of development policies"--cover.
Data coverage varies from 1980 to 1983.
Includes graphs.
Order no.31415.

UCL*

COMECON--economic structure / editor: Ulrich Gunzert. Scale [ca 1:10,000,000] English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1985.
2 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 26 x 33 cm., sheet 84 x 119 cm. (JRO topic map ; no.85-10)

Shows member countries of COMECON.
"Population and economic resources, agricultural and industrial problems, dependence on the Soviet Union"--cover.
Data coverage, 1980-1983.
Includes graphs and ancillary maps.
Order no.31-416.

UCL*

Regional inequality within the EEC / editor-in-chief, Ulrich Gunzert ; cartography: Adolf Bohm. Scale [ca. 1:5,850,000] and [ca. 1:8,750,000] English language ed. Munich : Suddeutscher Verlag, 1986.
4 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 57 x 42 cm. or smaller, sheet 84 x 119 cm. (JRO topic map ; no.86-1)

Shows the 10 countries of the European Economic Community (EUR 10)
Data coverage, 1975-1984.
Includes graphs and ancillary maps.

UCL*

REGIONAL REPORTS

REPORT FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

Okanagan Regional Library

The Kelowna Branch of the Okanagan Regional Library now has a functioning map collection, composed primarily of current topographic map sheets. The basis of the collection is due to the generous redistribution program run by the National Map Collection and supplemented by support from the Board of Trustees. The collection contains approximately 5,000 maps, including both federal and provincial topographic sheets of Western Canada and British Columbia, as well as city maps, road maps and thematic maps pertaining to the Okanagan area. An area in the reference section of the Kelowna Library has been set aside where these maps can be used and they have been well received by members of the library community.

University of British Columbia

Asian Studies Library: A grant of $45,000 from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) will enable the Asian Studies Library to add to its already extensive collection of Tangchich, the local histories of China. These local histories, or gazetteers as they were often called, are a basic resource for the study of Chinese history. The gazetteers have been made available through a vast reprinting program by the Ch'eng Wen Publishings Co. in Taiwan. In the 1960's, the Library purchased all of Series I and parts of Series II. Now, with the SSHRC grant, the Asian Studies Library will be able to purchase the parts of Series III most relevant to U.B.C faculty research, primarily the gazetteers of central China.

Map Division: The Centre for Continuing Education at U.B.C. gives a series of lectures on Genealogy which trains genealogists to use library resources up to an advanced level. The courses are well presented so that anyone taking them has a good basis for research. The Map Division appreciates this training as they do a considerable amount of work with genealogists. As well as the evening courses which are general in nature, day-long Saturday seminars are given on specific countries. These may vary from year to year but usually include Scotland, Ireland, England, Wales and Canada. Occasionally the United States and European countries are also featured. The Map Division arranges displays of gazetteers, guidebooks, atlases and maps; gives a brief talk on resources and answers questions before letting the students browse. Although they have only a brief time in each section of the Library, students usually return to the Map Division for further study as they are delighted to discover there are ways of finding the small places their ancestors inhabited. The large size Canon copier gets very good use from most genealogists once information is located.

University of Victoria

Map Collection: With the resignation of the Map Curator effective June 1984 coinciding with cutbacks in the Library budget, it was decided that the Map Collection should be under the jurisdiction of the Geography Department where it had always been located. Until September 1985, a series of Cooperative Study Students in Geography looked after the Collection. Priscilla Scott, head of Circulation at U. Vic. to whom the Curator formerly reported, found such an arrangement unsatisfactory and the University is investigating alternate solutions.

REPORT FROM THE MARITIMES

The Maritime Region now includes Newfoundland as members from this region are presently over-committed. If any interesting Newfoundland news comes to anybody's attention, please feel free to contact Susan Greeves at Dalhousie University.

Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute

Several interesting things have been happening at the Institute over the last little while, not least of which is the possibility that they may be changing their name. The old tag of Land Survey now reflects a minority of the studies offered, so a more appropriate name is in the works.

A GIS course was introduced in September of 1985 under the direction of Dr. Robert Maher and supported by Manpower. The course is for students of advanced standing and will help them prepare for employment once their studies are finished.

The Cartography program was expanded to a fifty-week, one-year course of studies and now includes the basics of automated cartography. Two new instructors were added: Lynne Trepannier, formerly at Algonquin College, and David Raymond from Maritime Resource Management in Amherst, Nova Scotia. W. K. Morrison retired this year but the program continues under the direction of John Belbin.

Computer hardware was upgraded during 1985/86 to support the new programs in computerized cartography. The Computer Graphics program, started in February of 1985, is now about to graduate its first class while the Scientific Computer Programming and Remote Sensing programs continue in one-year formats as they have in the past.

Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy

The Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy held its Ninth Annual Review of Activities and Open House on November 27 and 28, 1985. This year over 200 attended the Review, with representatives from consultant firms, the private industrial sector, the university research and teaching community, and other

governmental agencies. Poster displays, showing works in progress and future plans of the various divisions in the Department, of the Geological Survey of Canada in Nova Scotia and of researchers associated with Nova Scotia universities, were enthusiastically received. Generally a project worker was on hand to further explain the work. It was an excellent opportunity to see what people are actually doing, to discuss the work, to exchange information.

A few of the upcoming maps, atlas and related projects discussed in the morning talk sessions or on display included:

- a resource Atlas of Nova Scotia
- mineral resource/land use maps
- a map showing protected and limited use land in Nova Scotia at 1:500,000
- peat moss inventory maps, to be summarized on three sheets at 1:250,000, and also available in a series of maps at 1:10,000
- the Atlantic Geoscience Society, producers of the Geological highway maps for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, synopsis of a four-part documentary series for television, "The Geology of Atlantic Canada"
- Open-file map 85-01, Nova Scotia Thesis Study Area Location Map, in association with the GEOSCAN Thesis Project
- a Geochemical Atlas of Nova Scotia
- a brochure with map, titled "A Walking Tour of Rocks, Minerals and Building Stones in Downtown Halifax"
- the Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute's display work from their remote sensing program showing various LANDSAT 4 Thematic Mapper Enhancements, with application for geological investigation and exploration

Information about these and other projects is available in the Department's publication Programs and Summaries, Ninth Annual Open House and Review of Activities, their information Series No. 9 and in Prospectives, V. 1, No. 2, a newsletter from the Department.

School of Library Service, Dalhousie University

Elizabeth Hamilton gave a workshop to the School of Library Service on "Map Librarianship" in February of 1986 which generated a lot of interest with the students. Some topics covered in the sessions included a systems analysis of map ordering procedures, papers on cataloguing and classification problems, and seminars on GIS.

REPORT FROM ONTARIO

Lands Directorate

The production of Okanagan Fruitlands: Land Use Change Dynamics and the Impact of Federal Programs heralded the introduction of a new automated technique for colour map production employing a laser plotter. The

detailed Okanagan land use data bases are kept on the Canada Land Data System and can be selectively analyzed and plotted on interactive colour terminals. Traditionally, the production of colour maps for publication, even from this automated data, have required time-consuming and expensive manual art-work and photography.

The solution to this problem recently adopted comes close to completely automating this process while keeping costs and turnaround to a minimum. The output device used for generating the coloured map areas is a laser scanner/plotter (an Optronics Model X4040). Although this device is primarily designed for input, i.e., to scan documents for data capture, it also can output binary images in raster form with adjustable pixel resolution from 25 to 200 microns. The adopted process first uses software to rasterize the colour-fill areas of the output map directly from the CLDS data base. This raster grid is then assigned the ultimate printing colours by the user as chosen from a master colour chart (of 4096 colours). These colour assignments are then used to reformat the grid by applying various dot patterns to three separate files representing the three primary colours (cyan, magenta and yellow). Registered full size negatives are then exposed directly on film using the Optronics scanner. An intermediate step is usually used to produce an approximate colour-proof map on a large format ink-jet plotter for final approval or colour reselection by the user.

Annotation and any necessary black linework on the map are produced through a commercial interactive map drawing package called GIMMS, which provides a wide range of fonts, borders, north arrows, scale bars, etc. This output is previewed interactively, test plotted in ink on a drum plotter and finally plotted directly on film using a photohead attachment to the plotter. The four negatives then can be applied directly to make the three colour plates and one black printing plate.

The resulting maps are of high quality and do not have a "computer" look to them. The technique is now being used routinely by the Lands Directorate to produce land use change maps around Canada's urban centres.

For further information about the laser maps, contact Dr. Ian Crain, Lands Directorate, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7. Telephone: (819)997-2510.

(Reprinted from: Land, V. 6, No. 3, December 1985)

Topographical Survey of Canada

In December 1985, the Topographical Survey of Canada published the 10,000th sheet of the 1:50,000 series. By coincidence, this sheet fell on Eskimo Pt., which is the geographical centre of Canada. Since the publication of Eskimo Pt., 245 additional topographic maps have been published in this series.

Ontario Council of University Librarians (OCUL)

The OCUL Map Group held its annual meeting, Friday, November 15, 1985 in the Scott Library at York University. Some of the items discussed during the meeting included:

- inability to find a firm manufacturing a reliable map edger
- OCUL Map group projects (map exchanges; ILL Handbook; Membership List)
- Joint storage of NTS maps/ ILL
- Resource sharing
- exchange of map cataloguing records
- Map Sources Directory
- Defence mapping agency depository
- Ontario basic mapping series
- Government map catalogues

University of Ottawa

Karen Young will soon be leaving Ottawa to reside in Toronto. She will be resigning her post at the University of Ottawa Map Library effective the end of July.

REPORT FROM QUEBEC

Yves Tessier of the Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval has kindly agreed to be the Regional Editor for Québec. If you have any information to submit, please contact him at the following address:

Yves Tessier
Chef Carthothèque
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval
Pavillon Bonenfant
Québec

La cartobibliographie a été très active au Québec ces derniers temps. Mentionnons d'abord la très utile compilation de Pierre Lépine et de Josée Berthelette intitulée Documents cartographiques depuis la découverte de l'Amérique jusqu'à 1820: inventaire sommaire (Montréal: Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1985). Cet inventaire décrit plus de 1500 documents cartographiques antérieurs à 1820 et se rapportant surtout à l'Amérique du Nord, la Nouvelle-France, le Canada, le Québec. Tous les documents décrits sonts conservés à la Section des cartes et plans de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

La cartobibliographie régionale du Québec se poursuit. Marie Lefebvre a publié l'automne dernier son Répertoire des documents cartographiques et photographiques sur la région de Trois-Rivières (Trois-Rivières: Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Cartothèque, 1985). Cet inventaire

décrit les cartes des séries nationales, les cartes régionales, les photographies aériennes, les atlas se rapportant à cette région. Dans la même série des répertoires régionaux produits par les cartothèques universitaires du Québec, on retrouve le Répertoire cartobibliographique sur la région 02 (Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean) et Moyen Nord (Chicoutimi: Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Cartothèque, 1983) et le Carto-03: répertoire cartobibliographique sur la région de Québec (Québec: Université Laval, Cartothèque, 1983). Ces trois répertoires ont la caractéristique commune d'inclure la reproduction d'un fragment représentatif de chaque carte décrite. Une série unique au Canada qui mériterait elle aussi un compte rendu dans le Bulletin...! La cartobibliographie est une fonction importante dans le transfert de l'information géographique auprès des utilisateurs!

REPORT FROM SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan Archives Board

University of Regina: Maps are being drawn at the University of Regina, Department of Geography, for a forthcoming publication in the Saskatchewan Archives Board Reference Series. This publication will deal with the federal, territorial and provincial elections held in the old North-West Territories and in the Province of Saskatchewan in the period 1880-1986.

Saskatoon: In the Saskatoon Office of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, Maureen Fox has been appointed Archivist I and given responsibility for the maps and architectural drawings.

University of Saskatchewan Library

In September, 1985, the Federal depository for the NTS was transferred from the Geography Department map collection to the Library. This move has improved public access to the NTS collection.

PUBLICATIONS

World Directory of Map Collections (IFLA 31)

This greatly expanded second edition of the IFLA World Directory of Map Collections covers map collections in sixty-five countries. Based on information derived from a worldwide questionnaire survey, the Directory features important collections of all kinds including national libraries and archives, principal geographical, cartographical and historical society and institute collections, the collections of military and geographical institutes and departments, and all other map collections, archives or libraries of special significance. All collections of more than 1,000 maps are included where information is available as are smaller collections of special significance.

Each entry lists name of collection, address, telephone and telex numbers, date of founding and collection history, size and format of collection (including roll maps and microforms for the first time), classifications and cataloguing systems, reader facilities, reference services, conservation procedures and storage equipment. Details on staff, reproduction services and policies, and inter-library loans are also included.

A bibliography of publications on the services and holdings of various map collections and an index of collections and collection directors are also included.

World Directory of Map Collections. Second Edition. John A. Wolter, Ronald E. Grim and David K. Carrington, Editors; IFLA Section of Geography and Map Libraries, Compiler. Series: IFLA Volume 31. xliii, 405 pages. 3-598-20374-8. $36.00

Published by KG Saur Verlag, KG, Munich. Distributed in North and South America by K. G. Saur, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, NY, NY 10010.

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The National Atlas of Canada. Fifth edition.

Since 1906, successive editions of the National Atlas of Canada have been published in their final form as conventional bound volumes, each volume representing a geographical overview of the nation at a specific time and providing an inventory of our resources, people and natural heritage. The new National Atlas of Canada differs from its predecessors in that it aims at being more responsive to the reality of change and evolution, not only in the geography of Canada, but also in the rapidly expanding fields of information technology and communication. In keeping with this aim, the fifth edition is planned as a continuing serial publication of separate but related maps, collectively dealing with all aspects of Canada. When comprehensive coverage of more than two hundred map subjects is eventually

reached, revision of the original maps will also be underway. The production of revised versions of each map will depend on the national importance of the subject, the state of scientific and scholarly knowledge in the field, and the public demand for such information.

While the atlas is conceived primarily as a series of paper maps, which can be acquired separately for storage individually or accumulated in specially designed boxed, other aspects of the National Atlas program will increase public access to the research information and geographical knowledge which was used to create the published maps. A digital National Atlas Data Base is being created to satisfy those users who have the means to independently manipulate information and create their own computerized displays using combinations of digital geographical information from the National Atlas Data Base. Special publications incorporating National Atlas maps will focus on subjects of public interest and concern. Eventually a National Atlas Information System, employing new technology, tapping new sources of knowledge and providing dynamic displays, will give new meaning and relevance to traditional Geography. In addition to an increased potential for the effective processing of geographic information, the National Atlas Information System will also assist in the production of the graphic components of the National Atlas Data Base, by facilitating more rapid cartographic production.

Currently Available Maps--May 1986

This list includes the subject matter realms or major categories of information which will be used to classify maps published in the 5th edition of the National Atlas of Canada. The list also indicates all 5th edition National Atlas maps currently available. Where no map title is shown within a realm this indicates that no atlas maps within that category of information have yet been published. Copies of any map shown on this list can be ordered from:

Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0E9

Each map costs $5.00 (Canadian) plus local sales tax in Canada. Add in Canadian funds, $1.00 (CANADA), $2.00 (U.S.A.), $3.00 (OTHER COUNTRIES) for handling on each order. To order, specify the order number, map title and whether folded or flat sheets are required. A handsome blue and silver case containing a special selection of twenty-five maps (marked by asterisks * in the list) is available. Cases may be used to store future maps. This initial boxed set can be purchased for $142.50 (Canadian) plus provincial sales tax. For addresses in the U.S.A., add $10.00 (Canadian) and for overseas addresses, add $20.00 (Canadian). Prices subject to change. Cheques and money orders should be made payable to: RECEIVER GENERAL FOR CANADA.

REALM	Map Title	Order Number
1. GEOPHYSICS		
2. GEOLOGY		
3. GEOMORPHOLOGY		
3.1	Canada-Relief	MCR 4097
4. CLIMATOLOGY		
* 4.1	Canada-Frost-Free Period	MCR 4037
* 4.2	Canada-Heating Degree Days	MCR 4033
* 4.3	Canada-Growing Degree Days	MCR 4034
* 4.4	Canada-Last Frost in Spring	MCR 4035
* 4.5	Canada-First Frost in Autumn	MCR 4036
4.6	Canada-Temperature-January and July	MCR 4058
4.7	Canada-Temperature-April and October	MCR 4059
4.8	Canada-Solar Radiation-Annual	MCR 4076
4.9	Canada-Solar Radiation-December and June	MCR 4077
4.10	Canada-Solar Radiation-April and October	MCR 4078
5. HYDROLOGY		
* 5.1	Canada-Drainage Basins	MCR 4055
5.2	Canada-Glaciers	MCR 4080
6. PEDOLOGY		
7. PHYTOGEOGRAPHY		
8. ZOOGEOGRAPHY		
9. ECOLOGY		
10. ENVIRONMENT		
11. EXPLORATION		
12. SETTLEMENT		
13. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY		
13.1	Canada-The 31st Parliament	MCR 4020
13.2	Canada-Results of the 32nd Federal Election	MCR 4021
* 13.3	Canada	MCR 4032
* 13.4	Canada-Confederation	MCR 4051
* 13.5	Canada-Territorial Evolution	MCR 4060
13.6	Canada-The 32nd Parliament	MCR 4045
* 13.7	Canada-The 1st Parliament	MCR 4093
14. POPULATION		
14.1	Canada-Population Distribution 1976	MCR 4046
14.2	Canada-Population Density 1976	MCR 4064
15. ETHNOGRAPHY		
* 15.1	Canada-Indian and Inuit Communities and Languages	MCR 4001
* 15.2	Canada-Indian and Inuit Population Distribution	MCR 4031
16. LANGUAGES		
17. MIGRATIONS		
18. VITAL STATISTICS		
19. HEALTH AND WELFARE		
20. JUSTICE AND LAW		
21. CULTURE		
22. RELIGION		
23. EDUCATION		
24. AGRICULTURE		
* 24.1	Canada-Agricultural Lands	MCR 4022
* 24.2	Canada-Soil Capability for Agriculture	MCR 4023
* 24.3	Canada-Farm Operators	MCR 4047

REALM	Map Title	Order Number
25. FORESTRY		
26. FISHERIES		
* 26.1	Canada-Public Fish Hatcheries	MCR 4024
27. MINING		
* 27.1	Canada-Coal	MCR 4053
* 27.2	Canada-Mineral Commodity Flows	MCR 4081
28. ENERGY		
28.1	Canada-Energy	MCR 4002
28.2	Canada-Electricity Generation and Transmission	MCR 4069
* 28.3	Canada-Oil Pipelines	MCR 4048
* 28.4	Canada-Natural Gas Pipelines	MCR 4049
29. MANUFACTURING		
30. CONSTRUCTION		
31. TRANSPORTATION		
* 31.1	Canada-Road Transportation Network	MCR 4050
* 31.2	Canada-Railway Transportation Network	MCR 4070
* 31.3	Canada-Air Transportation Network	MCR 4102
31.4	Canada-Water Transportation Infrastructure	MCR 4112
32. COMMUNICATIONS		
33. FINANCE		
34. COMMERCE		
35. TOURISM		
36. EMPLOYMENT		
37. INCOME		
38. LEISURE		
39. URBAN CANADA		
40. REGIONS OF CANADA		
41. ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY		
* 41.1	Canada-Energy and Minerals	MCR 4103
42. DEFENCE		
43. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GEOSTATISTICAL AREAS		
43.1	Canada-Census Divisions and Subdivisions 1971 Divisions et Subdivisions de Recensement 1971	MCR 4000
* 43.2	Canada-Standard Time Zones	MCR 4056
44. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS		

NOTES AND COMMUNICATIONS

First Among Equals

Last Spring, when our local MP introduced a private member's bill to prevent "Nova Scotia" being translated into other languages, I started picking over the illustrations of early maps of Northeastern North America to see what precedents exist.

Nova Scotia, as we all know, was named by Sir William Alexander, the Earl of Stirling, but curiously, on his map first published in 1624, he used the name "New Scot Lande". Indeed, whenever he wrote in English, he always used this term.[1] "Nova Scotia" appears only because the royal charter was written in Latin.

The first maps to contain the place name "Nova Scotia" appear to be: AMERICAE/ sive/ INDIAE OCCIDENTALIS/ Tabula Generalis / and NOVA ANGLIA,/ NOVVM BELGIVM/ ET VIRGINIA/ published in 1630 by Joannes de Laet in Leyden.[2] All the place names on these maps are latinized. Is this the first appearance of "Nova Scotia" on a map? (I am indebted to Ed Dahl, PAC, for producing copies of, first, de Laet, 1640, then the 1630.)

New Scotland in Sir Robert Dudley's Carta Seconda Generale/ del'America/, 1647,[3] becomes "Nuova Scozzia" and Pierre du Val's reissue of the Champlain 1616 map adds, "Accadie ou Nle Escosse" in 1654,[4] possibly the first appearance of the French form. This form continued to be used by many cartographers such as Mortier, 1700; Abbe du Fresnoy, 1716; Seutter, c. 1725 and Bellin, 1744; to name but a few.

I haven't yet found the English map makers using "Nova Scotia" earlier than the French version of 1653. Perhaps someone with better access to early maps than I have will come up with one. (A curse on halftone reproductions, so unreadable when enlarged.)

The grip of Sir William's "New Scotland" was not easily shaken for it continued to be used by Visscher, 1670?; Thornton, in the English Pilot, 4th Book, 1689 and Moll, who is consistent in its use on all his maps of this area, large or small.

I am sure the story of our Province's name has not yet been exhausted. For instance, Homann translated it as "New SCHotland" in the title of one of his four maps published in 1716 although using the English version on the maps.[5]

It seems that translating "New Scotland" is an ancient and honourable tradition in our history and "Nova Scotia" is only first among equals.

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1 W. I. Morse, Acadiensis Nova, Vol. 1, pp. 73-74.

2 J. de Laet, Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien, Leyden, 1630.

3 K. Nebenzahl, The Compass, Number 36:21, Illus.

4 J. Armstrong, From Sea Unto Sea, Map 8, Illus.

5 Russborough, Catalogue number three 1979-80, 10, Illus.

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Forthcoming Exhibition: "The City in Maps: Urban Mapping to 1900"

Say "city map" and most people will think of the ubiquitous "A-Z" essential to today's urban dwellers. But, as the new British Library exhibition shows, cities have been interpreted and represented in many different ways by individual mapmakers over the years. The City in Maps: Urban Mapping to 1900 illustrates the development of urban cartography over twenty-two centuries with examples chosen from cities all around the world. Most of the seventy-five items are on display to the public for the first time so The City in Maps offers the visitor a unique opportunity to see the changing and varied face of urban mapping. It opens to the public free of charge on June 4, 1986 in the British Library Map Gallery.

From a clay tablet of the city of Tuba in the 4th century BC to the first mass-produced commercial maps of the 19th century, items on display reflect the growth of the city. Notable exhibits include the map of Chichester, used as the basis for the exhibition poster. This 1766 pocket-size map by Andrew Dury is an excellent example of the "quintessential" city--self-contained within city walls, with North, South, East and West streets, churches, a town hall and a river. Bird's-eye views of Winnipeg (1900) and Amsterdam (1544) show the graphic differences of 300 years. Ratzer's plan of New York (1776) and the Ordnance town plan of Huddersfield (1890) are other examples of widely differing portrayals.

Thematic mapping is also featured in the exhibition. As well as military and siege operations, cholera outbreaks and fire insurance, a sophisticated thematic work on show is Charles Booth's London map of 1891. This shows London poverty with areas colour-coded to show social character, ranging from the "vicious semi-criminal" element of Bethnal Green to the "upper middle and upper classes, wealthy" of Belgravia and, perhaps surprisingly, Brixton.

The exhibition will run until December 31, 1987. Colour and black and white prints together with a complete list of exhibits are available on request from

Jane Bishop at the Press and Public Relations Office, 2 Sheraton Street, London W1V 4BH. Tel: 01-636-1544 X 383.

Further details are available from Jim Elliot, The British Library Humanities and Social Sciences, Map Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, Tel: 01-636-1544 X 609.

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF MAP LIBRARIES

FALL MEETING - 1986

Thursday September 11

12:45-1:15	Registration
1:30-1:45	Welcome: George Shipman, University Librarian; Rosanna Miller, WAML President
1:45-2:15	"Lane County, Oregon - An Overview with slides", Susan Trevitt-Clark, UO Map Library
2:15-3:00	"The Maps of Shakespeare Studies, or, Adrift off the Seacoast of Bohemia", Harold Otness, Southern Oregon State College, Ashland
3:00-3:30	Break
3:30-4:45	"Aerial Photography: The Contractors View", Jody Bristow, Western Aerial Contractors, Eugene
5:00-6:00	Map Library Tour (Optional)

Friday September 12

9:00-10:00	Business Meeting
10:00-10:30	Break
10:30-11:30	"Richard Edes Harrisons' Fortune Maps of the War Years, 1941-1945", Joanne Perry, OSU Map Library
11:30-1:30	Lunch
1:30-2:30	Sounding Board
2:30-3:30	"Valsetz, Oregon: The Rise and Fall of a Company Town", Joe Searl, Lane Community College
3:30-4:00	Break
4:00-5:00	"Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920", William Dollarhide
6:00-7:00	Pre-banquet gathering with the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, Carson Hall (optional)
7:00-9:30	APCG Presidential Banquet (optional)

For further information, please contact Peter Stark, Map Library, 165 Cordon Hall, University of Oregon, OR 97403 - Phone 503/686-3051.

CONSERVATION UP-DATE

The Library Preservation Program: Models, Priorities, Possibilities. Edited by Jan Merrill-Oldham and Merrily Smith. Chicago, American Library Association, 1985. ISBN 0-8389-3315-7.

To heighten professional awareness on preservation, the Library of Congress and American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division jointly sponsored a national conference focussing on preservation issues. Meeting at the Library of Congress on April 29, 1983 were sixteen top-level library managers who made presentations relevant to the goal of the conference which was to draw more libraries into the preservation community and to strengthen support for existing programs. The conference papers, published by ALA in 1985, are grouped around three main topics: the history of the development of local preservation programs, assessment of needs and establishment of priorities and fiscal support. This is a basic reference work which should be in all university libraries, and also useful for archives, although the thrust of the papers is to the library environment.

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Also pitched to the library community was the CLA seminar, Preservation Techniques for Libraries, held at the McGill Graduate School of Library and Information Studies on March 14-15, 1986. Designed to provide the library community with up-to-date information on preventative conservation techniques for books, paper and microforms, to outline procedures for disaster planning, to indicate successful preservation programs, it also covered mass deacidification and the work of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproduction. Speakers included Joyce Banks of the National Library, John Barton of the Archives of Ontario, Murray Waddington of the Canadian Centre for Architecture, Denise Pelissier of the Service des Archives, Universitē de Montréal and Louise Genest-Cote, book binder and conservator. Eleanor MacLean, member CACUL Preservation Committee and McGill Biological Sciences Librarian, was keynote speaker. There were hands-on workshops on paper, binding, storage and enclosures plus a tour of conservation facilities at the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

A similar seminar was held in Edmonton earlier this winter. I know of no more projected for the near future.

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Barton, John P., and Weldheiser, Johanna. An Ounce of Prevention: A Handbook on Disaster Contingency Planning for Archives, Libraries and Records Centres. Toronto, Toronto Area Archivists Group Educational Foundation, 1985. 192 p.

Available from CLA. All Canadian libraries and archives should have a copy.

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Interesting serials in the field are:

Library Conservation News. London, Conservation Branch of the British Library Reference Division, 1983-.

Quarterly, free.

National Preservation News. Washington, D.C., Library of Congress Preservation Office, 1985-.

Quarterly, free.

(Serials information taken from a bibliography distributed at CLA seminar at McGill).

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Should you wish to contribute information on what's going on in the conservation field, please let us know, so that we can share the information with ACML members.

Carol Marley
Chairperson
Conservation Committee
Department of Rare Books
and Special Collections
McGill University Libraries
Montreal, P.Q.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

Awards Committee
Annual Report

Prepared by Alberta Auringer Wood, May 27, 1986

The ACML Awards Committee for 1985-86 consisted of Alberta Auringer Wood (Chair), Donna Porter and Margaret Hutchison. The Committee came to unanimous agreement regarding the ACML Honours Award recipients for this year. We chose three recipients: Theodore E. Layng, Betty Kidd and Kate Donkin. The Committee will be providing more detailed information regarding these choices in conjunction with the actual presentation. However, the basic reason in each case was continued, long-term support of the Association from its founding through active participation in its organization and continuing growth. In the case of the first two recipients, the support of their institutional body, which they were responsible for, was also felt to be very significant.

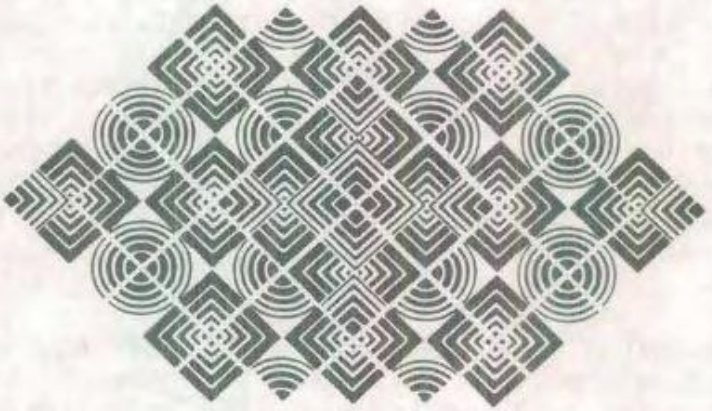
In addition, after a couple of months of deliberations regarding the ACML Papers Award, the Committee decided to make an award. We considered the papers which appeared in the Bulletins for 1985, specifically issues 54, 55, 56 and 57. Following the award guidelines we sought oral and written evaluation from outside the committee. As a result of deliberations and evaluations, the Awards Committee came to the unanimous decision to choose Carol Marley and John Kohler as joint recipients of the award for "ACML 19th Annual Conference Conservation Workshop" in issue No. 55.

The recipients of the awards have been notified. It is planned to have presentations during the annual meeting in Kingston. Written reports with more detail concerning the Honours Awards recipients will be prepared for submission to the ACML Bulletin. A draft of an announcement concerning the Papers Award was prepared and sent to the ACML Bulletin Coordinator.

Donna Porter has agreed to serve as the Chair of the Awards Committee for the next year, while Margaret Hutchison and Alberta Auringer Wood remain as committee members. Another committee member would be welcomed.

Directory of Canadian Archives

Annuaire des dépôts d'archives canadiens



The Directory of Canadian Archives has been revised. The 1986 edition provides a description of 540 archival repositories. The work can be used by the Archivist who wishes to maintain contact with other archives and also by the researcher who wishes to plan individual research, either by geographical location or by type of archives.

The work includes an institutional index, arranged alphabetically, as well as a thematic index.

Copies of the Directory may be ordered from:

Brian Owens, Secretary, A.C.A.
The City of Calgary Archives, City Clerk's Department
City Hall, P.O. Box 2100, Station "M"
Calgary, Alberta T2P 2M5

Cost: $10.00 ($6.00 for A.C.A. Members)

Cheque or money order may be made payable to the Association of Canadian Archivists.

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