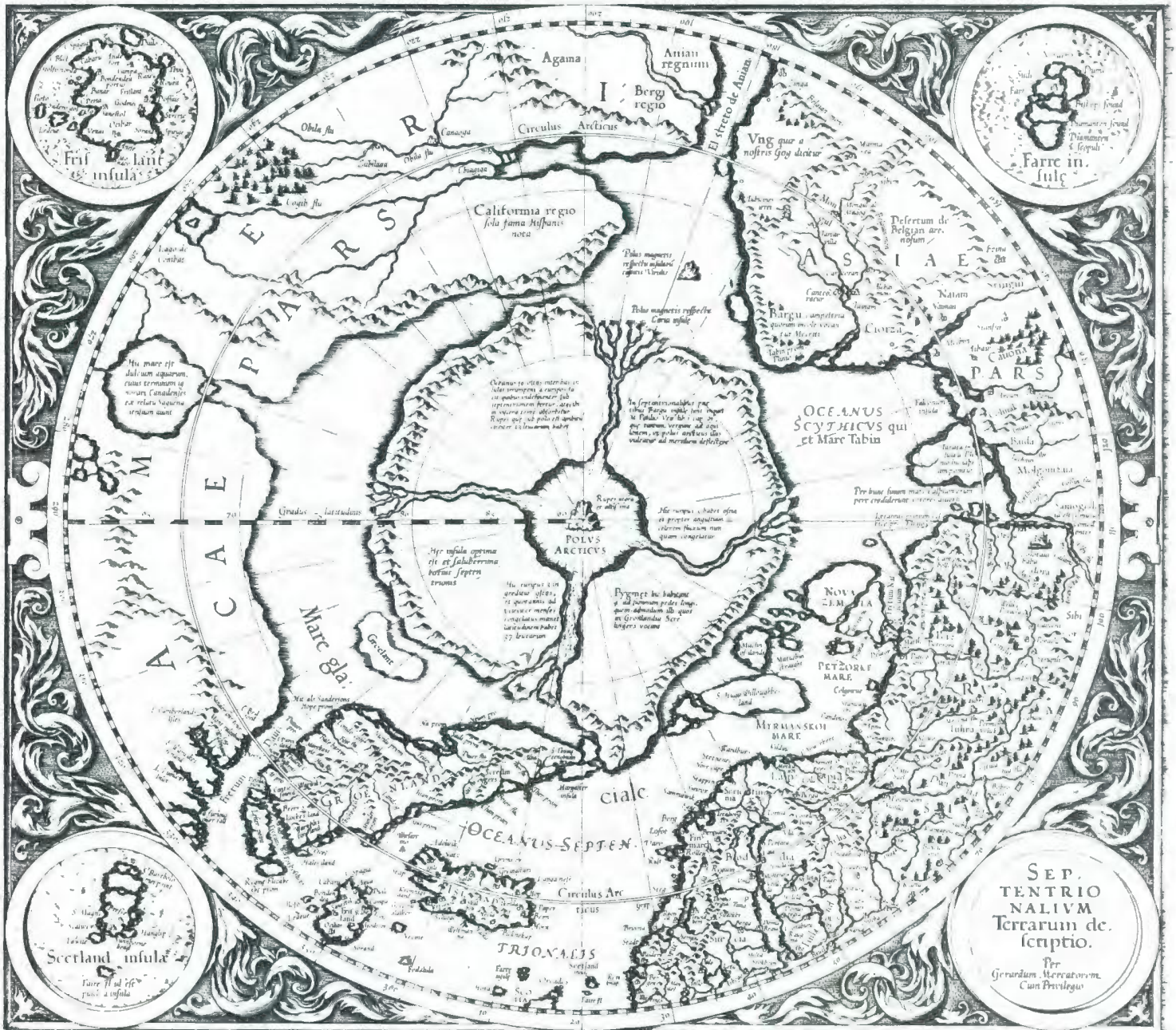


ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

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ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES

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

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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;
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2. Accroître les connaissances professionnelles de ses membres.
3. Préconiser l'adoption de normes élevées dans toutes les étapes de l'organisation, l'administration et le développement des collections de cartes.

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COVER: *Septentrionalium Terrarum descriptio* Gerard Mercator. [Duisburg, 1595]. This map, the original of which is in the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, Public Archives of Canada (NMC 29431), has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 109 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: *Septentrionalium Terrarum descriptio* Gerard Mercator. [Duisburg, 1595]. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve à la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales, Archives publiques du Canada (NMC 29431), a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC no. 109 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk...

With the appearance of this issue, we once again have a change of editors. I am planning to look after this responsibility for the next year. As you can see, the format of the *ACML Bulletin* is similar to that of the last two issues, reflecting changes initiated after discussions about the format at last year's annual conference in Kingston. However, the layout is significantly different. What do you think of this new layout? Please send your comments to me, or to the Board of Directors. I have listed the people who contributed to this issue at the front with their addresses and telephone numbers. Although these individuals played a major role in this issue, we rely on all of you to send material to us. Please contact us with any news or comments. I thank everyone who helped me with this issue, but of course I take responsibility for any errors or omissions.

Lorraine Dubreuil
Editor

Letters to the editor

Editor, *ACML Bulletin*
February 16, 1987

Dear Madam:

It was interesting to read the review by Michael Coulson of the Prentice-Hall atlas *Canada and the World*, *ACML Bulletin*/Number 60. I thank him for his comments, although some of them are inaccurate to varying degrees. "Biogeoclimatic units" (not "bioclimatic") are indeed explained in a few words below the map in question. I do not feel that the names Dorval or Mirabel (not Mirabelle) are ambiguously placed on p. 72. Mirabel is against the smaller circle, and Dorval above the larger, each circle being centered on its respective symbol. Colour is not missing against the suicides graph on p. 67. Two colours are used in the graph itself, and it should be apparent that the smaller legend blocks at top right (which carry no colour) are simply intended to depict the stacking of the years 1961, 1971, 1981.

He is correct in pointing out the error on p. 107 with respect to the 1982 victory of Grant Notley for the NDP in Alberta. This provincial election plate is being continually updated, and in fact only four maps remain unchanged from the first printing. This error has been corrected. Seven provinces, including Alberta, now show results for the years 1985-86. It is not possible to reflect by-election changes in this format.

Mr. Coulson's comments on Federal election results refer to the statistics section and not to the map. It would have been kind of him to have pointed this out. Any inconsistencies in the statistics are regrettable, but are doubtless reflected in the Public Archives which is one

of the sources quoted for this particular table (p. 176).

Unfortunately he uses this statistical inconsistency to suggest that "this raises doubts about the accuracy of the rest of the atlas". However, his admission that he has not made an exhaustive search does not lend weight to his conclusion. The atlas has yet to be published which does not contain a single error. When one considers the million decisions that are required to produce a work of this complexity it is remarkable how few errors do exist. The publisher and myself stand behind this volume as a highly accurate thematic atlas which is meeting with great approval in the Canadian studies market for which it was specifically designed.

The atlas was conceived as a Canadian study and the proportions of the contents reflect this. The "empty and disappointing" world section was included at the publisher's request as a simple reference source for the world thematic maps. Detailed relief and superfluous names were never intended; these can easily be found in any conventional atlas. With "*Canada and the World*" we have attempted to go beyond the conventional, to use up-to-date statistics in a thought-provoking way, and to accommodate the course requirements of the students for whom it was intended. I feel we have been remarkably successful.

G. Matthews
Cartographer, Toronto

April 10, 1987

Dear Madam,

The review by Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba of the *International directory of map dealers* which appeared in *ACML Bulletin* no. 61, December 1986 was accurate and timely. The review may remind map curators and map librarians to suggest to map dealers that they submit their names for the next edition of the directory and thus enhance its value.

Having just spent two years working in an Africana collection in South Africa, I was disappointed with the solitary entry for that country. One of my tasks was to acquire early maps for the Don Africana Library (Durban Municipal Library) and I can assure you that in those two years we got very few maps from Clark's Bookshop, which is listed in the directory. Far more material was obtained from other dealers including Africana Book Collectors (Pretoria), Jeffrey Sharpe Rare Books and Maps (Johannesburg), and Visser Antiques (Cape Town). Volks auction house in Pretoria was also a gold mine for maps, but auction houses are beyond the scope of the directory.

So, with more international contributions to the directory, perhaps a better balance will become evident and the United Kingdom will not appear to have such a large piece of the market.

Vivien Cartmell
Memorial University of Newfoundland

A CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY (WITH LOCATIONS OF COPIES) OF THE ARROWSMITH/STANFORD NORTH POLE MAP, 1818-1937

**Francis Herbert,
Map Room, Royal Geographical Society, London**

Dans leurs atlas..., les géographes relèguent les pays qui échappent à leur connaissance aux extrémités de leurs cartes et inscrivent à côté de certains d'entre eux: 'au delà, il n'y a que sables arides, infestés de betes fauves', ou bien 'de sombres marais', ou 'la Scythie glacée', ou 'une mer gelée'.

(Plutarch, ca. 99 AD)

Such geographical ignorance or vagueness persisted throughout the centuries—even to the present—as regards certain areas of the world such as the interiors of Africa, Australia, and the Polar regions. Commercial interests increased considerably the knowledge and sketchy delineation of some 'real' Arctic lands from the late sixteenth to the seventeenth centuries; thereafter interest largely lapsed as European nations concentrated on more accessible—hence profitable—temperate and tropical lands. However, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, with the warmer regions sufficiently charted and open to trade, changes began: "The nineteenth century was the century of exploration and the birth of modern technology.... Every achievement in the field of science and exploration was of commercial importance economically, culturally and politically." (Jaatinen, 1981)

As far as exploration—for exploitation—of the Arctic regions was concerned, impetus to the British nation, especially, to actively revive the idea of searching for short-cut routes across the north polar region—and for a North-west Passage in particular—was given by the issuing in 1818 of at least nine maps of the Arctic by London publishers (see 'Appendix'). One of the publishers was Aaron Arrowsmith Sr. (1750-1823) whose *Map of the Countries round the North Pole* shows very clearly the vast expanse of unknown or uncertain area—even compared to a state issued in 1853. Unlike the geographers/cartographers of the eleventh century (or earlier)—and also unlike some of his eighteenth and nineteenth-century contemporaries—Arrowsmith took more trouble over engraving, as far as possible, only what he judged was reasonably correct according to the best information sources available. If uncertain or contradictory facts were presented he indicated such by quoting the authority, e.g. "Coast seen by Capn. Scoresby Janr. 1817." off northeast Greenland.

Next to commercial interests (whether carried on in

times of peace or of war) and major wars, microcosms of human tragedy frequently lead to discoveries which benefit humanity on a wider sphere. The unknown fate of Sir John Franklin's Expedition of 1845-47 was an example of the latter, and the information accumulated both by governmental and private search parties during the 1850s enlarged considerably the known area of land and sea in northern Canada. Cornelis Koeman has remarked: "At this point it is good to reflect a while on that most remarkable period of 1850-1900. Hardly a month passed without news about another geographical discovery, by sea or by land. But even more remarkable is the relative emptiness of the period after 1900." (Koeman, 1981). This would not apply exactly, though, to polar regions. Such was the 'attraction' of the frozen north and the impact of the loss of the Franklin Expedition that even story-tellers were inspired. Jules Verne (who was usually motivated to research scientific facts before publishing works of fiction) wrote: "Cette disparition détermina les nombreuses recherches qui ont amenés la découverte du passage [du nord-ouest], et la reconnaissance de ces continents polaires si profondément déliquetés; les plus intrépides marins de l'Angleterre, de la France, des Etats-Unis, s'élancèrent vers ces terribles parages, et, grâce à leurs efforts, la carte si tourmentée, si difficile de ce pays, put figurer enfin aux archives de la Société royale géographique de Londres." (Verne, 1863). Apart from his obvious general scientific and geographic interests—presumably shared by most of his readers—which are reflected in his writings, Verne was also a keen sailor and interested in maps and charts. Further on in his story—set, at this point, in May 1860—he writes: "Hatteras déplia sur la table l'une de ces excellentes cartes publiées, en 1859, par ordre de l'Amirauté [britannique]." Again, another reference: "Le docteur étala sur la table l'une de ces excellentes cartes publiées par ordre de l'Amirauté, et qui contenait les découvertes les plus modernes faites dans les régions arctiques...." (Verne, 1864). What a pity that Verne chose his characters not to use John Arrowsmith's map! The author, in his article in *The Map Collector* (September 1985), has suggested a cartobibliography comparable to this present one for the series of Admiralty North Pole charts (Herbert, 1985).

Following John Arrowsmith's death on 2 May 1873 it took over a year before Edward Stanford was able to acquire at public auction (on 14 July 1874) the copper plate of the Arctic map; at the end of July 1874, too, Stanford had to start removing from 6-8 Charing Cross to no. 55. This move was completed by the week ending 13 March 1875. In March 1875 Clements Markham had

published his *The Arctic Navy List*... This was a small part of the proceedings leading up to a significant national event: the departure (on 29 May) of the British Arctic Expedition 1875-76 commanded by Capt. G.S. Nares FRGS. Stanford, like John Arrowsmith before him, also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, with business-like acumen, must have thought keenly of the opportunity offered by the swelling public interest in the Arctic Expedition. As has been pointed out elsewhere in the literature of the history of cartography, lithography opened up previously unknown possibilities and opportunities for map-makers. Stanford quickly made a lithographic transfer of the geographical outline of Arrowsmith's map. To suit his immediate purpose, as well as thinking of the future needs of his publishing activities, he added to and adapted this 'base-map'. Perhaps his most revolutionary and eye-catching addition was of a separate red overprint of the routes and dates of 'Arctic Worthies' from 1497 to 1873; this was produced with an imprint date of 19 April 1875—well in time to 'cash in' on the coming events. Unfortunately, this first issue of the Arctic map by Stanford was produced too hastily: there are at least five states (states 15-18 and 20 below) with identical imprint date of 19 April. Apart from the evident alterations (corrections of facts) on the 'Arctic Worthies' overprint, the colour of the ocean area—which, according to a note on the map itself, was supposed to be printed in dark blue—progresses from grey/green or grey to blue at about state 17. (Indications that the preparation of these states was lacking 'quality control'!) For these reasons an identification table has been drawn up in the cartobibliography. In connection with these 1875 states, state 18 captioned 'The countries round the North Pole as known in 1875 (By permission from the contemporary chart published by Edward Stanford)' was used as a black-and-white photographic illustration in the centre of p.899 of Traill & Mann's *Social England* (1904); but, as it shows the area from only 65°N, is taken from a dissected copy, and is reduced to a nearly illegible size of about 9.5 x 9 cm, it has been excluded from this cartobibliographical list. Both from the earlier examples of Arrowsmith and later of Stanford it will be seen that it is not possible—or, rather, not accurate—to identify states of maps or editions of atlases by putting one's trust in the imprint or title-page date. This is where, regrettably, Coolie Verner erred most notably in the introduction to his 1972 work on maps of the Canadian Arctic, where he notes the same states from 1818 to 1875 that he was to use later (Verner, 1979).

In the next few years the Arctic map was also used for two books, but Edward Stanford Jr. (who took over control in 1882) was beginning to plan a new version of John Arrowsmith's *London atlas of universal geography* (Herbert, 1985/88). In *Stanford's London atlas*

of universal geography...Folio edition (London: printed for private circulation, November 1884) there is noted on the 'Contents' leaf against plate no. 4 *North Polar Chart* "(In Engraver's Hands.)". This is probably the reason why, when the first edition for public sale was issued in 1887, plate 4 has information up to only "HOLM 1884-85". Of course, it was also the work involved in the redesign of the map which may have contributed to the delay: in addition to a clearer colour scheme and the excision of the two hernia-like excrescences which had marred the aesthetic appearance of the map since 1818, there was a major re-orientation of the map with North America at the bottom. The complete atlas featured prominently on the whole of page 102 in Stanford's *A Catalogue of maps, atlases, books...* of 1890, where prices are given for plates available separately (also mounted and folded).

During the 1890s Nansen's testing of the theory of Arctic Ocean drift caught the public's imagination so Stanford was careful to keep the red overprint up-to-date annually from 1893 to 1896 (this overprint was newly engraved three times completely—in 1887, 1895, and 1925) to show Nansen's route. But, as one correspondent complained to him of errors in April 1894, he could not have been revising the 'base-map' stone! Perhaps it is of interest to mention that Jules Verne was ahead of his time in writing another story about the North Pole in particular: in 1894 an English publisher headed a publicity leaflet "Dr. Nansen anticipated!" in advertising Verne's *The purchase of the North Pole* (1889; 1891). The geographical attainment of the North Pole brings to light a unique state—and the third to be used as a book illustration. In the original North American editions of Peary's *The North Pole* (1910) a map by Gilbert Grosvenor is used; in the London edition it is a revised state (no.33) of the Stanford map—but printed in a typical North American style. The explanation so far eludes the compiler. Finally it ought to be explained that, in a similar way in which there may yet be discovered the 'missing' states (first suggested by Verner in 1979) of the Arrowsmith era, there probably will be unearthed one day the certain last state of 1937. Such a state or printing is noted in a copy of the *List of maps and books...* of Stanford in 1939; as with Arrowsmith states the compiler has surmised features which might be expected to appear on it. Information regarding corrections, etc. will be welcomed.

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Verne, Jules, *Le Desert de Glace* (Paris, 1864). Both

these Verne items were published first in serial form before being combined in a book as *Voyages et aventures du Capitaine Hatteras* (Paris, 1866).

Verne, Jules, *Sans dessus dessous* (Paris, 1889).

Verne, Jules, *The purchase of the North Pole* (London, 1891). An English translation of Verne (1889).

Verner, Coolie, and Stuart-Stubbs, Basil, *The northpart of America* ([Toronto:] Academic Press Canada, 1979), especially Map no. 34 which is a reduced reproduction of state 16. In his 'Appendix. Carto-bibliography' (p.267-69) where Verner listed the eight states identified by him, it is correctly noted at the beginning that the copy reproduced (of his state 8) is that one in the Verner Collection; but incorrectly noted under the entry for state 8 itself that the copy is in the "British Museum" [sic] under call-mark 982(69): this map is in fact state 18.

Verner, Coolie, and Woodward, Frances, *Explorers' maps of the Canadian Arctic 1818-1860* (Toronto: B.V. Gutsell, Dept of Geogr., York University, 1972) [*Cartographica*; Monograph no.6], p.4.

Appendix

List of maps of the Arctic regions published in London in 1818

(Note: This list augments and slightly amends that printed as Reference no 3 in Herbert (1985) and a 'Letter to the Editor' in *TMC* of December 1985.)

1 February: 'Map of the countries round the North Pole' (engraved by Sidney Hall, published by A. Arrowsmith Sr.)

14 February: ['Chart of the north polar seas'] (Capt. T. Hurd, Hydrographic Office, Admiralty)

2 March: 'Map of the countries round the North Pole...' (engraved by J. Smith, for the new edition of *The possibility of approaching the North Pole asserted by D. Barrington*, published by T. & J. Allman)

24 March: 'A map of the north polar regions...' (engraved by Neele & Son, for the compiler and publisher Lt. H.M. Leake)

13 April: 'Map of the countries around the North Pole' (engraved by [?W.R.] Gardner, published by C. Smith)

1 May: 'The lands round the North Pole, shewing the intended track's [sic] of H.M. Ships, to discover a N.W. Passage to the Pacific Ocean' (engraved by J. Walker, for *A brief description of Nova Scotia...* by A. Lockwood, sold by Cadell & Davies)

15 May: 'Sketch of the North Pole. 1817.' (engraved by J.C. Russell, for *Greenland, the adjacent seas, and the north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean...* by Bernard O'Reilly, published by Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, 1818)

20 May: 'Map of the countries round the North Pole' (drawn by J. Wyld, lithographed in the Quarter Master General's Office; with 6 pages of accompanying text *Voyages that have been attempted to discover a northern passage to the Pacific Ocean*)

20 October: 'Map of the Arctic regions' (engraved by J. Walker, for *A chronological history of voyages into the Arctic regions undertaken chiefly for the purpose of discovering a north-east, north-west, or polar passage between the Atlantic and Pacific...* by J. Barrow, published by J. Murray)

Cartobibliography

The cartobibliography is ordered chronologically with, as an aid to quick checking, the variant titles displayed across the page. The date following the state number is, for the Arrowsmith era maps, taken from the map imprint; for those of the Stanford era the date is derived from one of several sources: (a) the map imprint, (b) the 'Preface' of a book or atlas, (c) the title-page of an atlas, (d) internal evidence of the map (whether of the base-map or, preferably, of the overprint), or (e) from interpretation of the numeric date-code to be found below lower map border (usually at left, otherwise in centre). Stanford's numeric date-code appears for the first time on the Arctic map at state 30, in the form "15.V.03" (i.e. 15 May 1903); thereafter a code composed of a string of Arabic only numerals is used, e.g. "181107" (i.e. 18 November 1907) for state 31, and "1828" (i.e. 1 August 1928) for state 37. It may be of more general interest to note that Stanford was employing differing forms of numeric date-codes on his maps at least as early as June 1889. With several of the Arrowsmiths' states there occurs the problem of the cartographic detail having been revised but the imprint date having remained unaltered—thus producing more than one '1850' or '1859' state for example. It has been thought wiser to assume in the numbering states for which, at present, no location has been added (e.g., 1819, and the 'genuine' 1824): this not only draws attention to lacunae or to doubtful states, but allows of their possible eventual discovery and incorporation into the general scheme. The five Stanford states of 19 April 1875— apart, perhaps, from the first (state 15)—require the use of the accompanying identification table.

Attention has already been drawn to the fact that the title-page of *Stanford's London atlas of universal geo-*

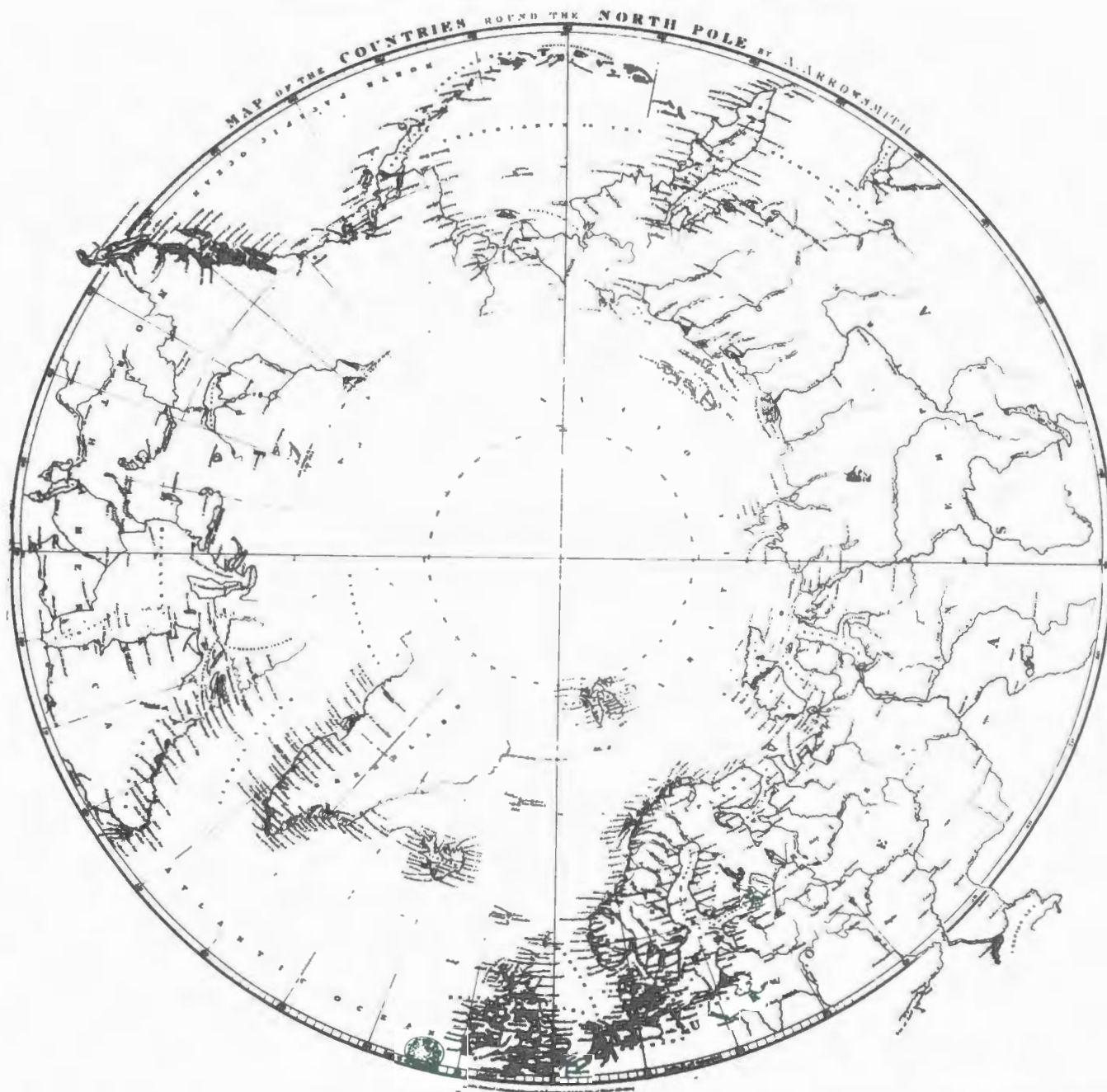
graphy...folio edition from 1896 onwards—and, most notably, that of 1904—will not indicate with certainty which state of the Arctic map is contained (Herbert 1985/88). Hence the necessary and, hopefully, helpful interpolations of the compiler. This feature is also intended to be a useful guide for those readers interested in *other* plates of the Stanford atlas.

The left-hand column gives various elements of cartobibliographic information (and references, if known), but does not repeat this information if identical with the previous state. It will be noticed that only state 1 has watermarked paper; the hand-colouring was apparently standardized by John Arrowsmith for his issues (states 7 to 14). The compiler earnestly hopes that the listing of copies located (over a course of four years) will prove of especial value to both historians of Arctic discovery as well as to map collectors and curators. Even though all North American users will turn to the *NUC* for locating copies of states 19, 23, and (possibly) 33, the compiler warns that books become mis-shelved, lost, stolen, pulped, or transferred to microform—with or without the accompanying map. For the record *NUC* gives 14 locations for state 19, 12 for state 23, and only 1 for state 33; few of these have been checked, but time may allow this to be done for a 'Corrigenda and Addenda' note in the future.

The right-hand column contains descriptive notes only for identifying or distinguishing one state from another; this is especially important for states with identical imprint dates, states with date-less imprints, or for those which are separate maps from atlases or books. This, for many states, is by no means exhaustive; but it is also intended to be sufficient for identification of damaged or incomplete copies of maps and to give the latest information about discovery or exploration useful for comparison with a similar state. Stanford seems to have used two different base-map lithographic transfers in the 1890s concurrently, so that the 'Arctic Worthies' red overprint has been the criterion for dating information given.

Only statements within quotation marks are transcribed as from the original (but not always reproducing the superscript lower case letters). Abbreviations used in whatever part of this work are spelled out under the section 'Abbreviations'.

PART A: THE ARROWSMITH ERA (1818-1860)



(By courtesy of The British Library)

TITLE	MAP of the COUNTRIES round the NORTH POLE by A. ARROWSMITH.
ENGRAVED	<i>Engraved by Sidney Hall.</i>
SCALE	[ca 1:14 700 000] (based on 10° of meridian of Greenwich)
IMPRINT	<i>London. Published 1. Feb. 1818, by A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 10 Soho Square.</i>
SIZE	60 cm diam; plate size 64 x 64 cm
LATITUDE RANGE	From 0° to 50° N; bleeding edges to allow extensions to Azof and Astrakhan, and to Admiralty Inlet in Juan de Fuca Strait
WATERMARK	Variants used by firm of James Whatman at the Turkey Mill, near Maidstone, Kent
COLOURING	Hand-coloured by continent: Europe, pink; North America, lime; Asia (i.e. USSR), yellow. Oceans are uncoloured

State 1: 1 Feb. 1818

This is Verner (1979) no.1; also Javorski (1983) map no.9 (Verner copy)

Watermarks: J WHATMAN 1816 (NHL; RGS)
J WHATMAN/1817 (BL; LSL)
J WHATMAN/TURKEY MILL/1817 (UBC)
J WHATMAN TURKEY MILL (Bod.; NLS)

Locations of copies: Bod.; BL: 2 copies (b&w and col.); DCL: diss. and mounted on canvas; LSL; NHL: b&w, with MS.(pen & ink and watercol.) additions; NLS (Wordie Coll.); RGS: diss., with MS.(pencil) additions by G.B. Greenough, and green watercol.; UBC (Verner Coll.)

Comments: Circular map oriented with the British Isles at bottom centre; this remains until re-design for its issue in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography... Folio ed.* from 1887. Up to state 6 (1838): "Countries" and "North Pole" in title are decoratively infilled; at bottom right corner outside map border "Engraved by Sidney Hall." At ca 145° E are "Atrakanskoi or / Liachovskoi I." with "Maly I" to NW.

State 2: [?1 Feb.] 1819

This is Verner (1979) no.2

Locations of copies: None discovered

Comments: Below imprint is added "Additions to 1819". Probably shows results of Parry's explorations of 1819.

State 3: 1 Feb. 1824

Imprint amended to read "Hydrographer to His Majesty" [?]

Locations of copies: None discovered

Comments: Below imprint: "Additions to 1819. 1824.". Off NE of Melville Peninsula is shown "Iglolik I. where Capt. Parry wintered in 1822." [?The Polar Circle is added].

State 4: 1 Feb. 1824 [i.e. ca Oct. 1827]

This is Verner (1979) no.3

Locations of copies: BL

Colouring: Europe, pink; North America, blue; Asia, light orange

Comments: Shows explorations of Franklin & Back (to W) and of Richardson (to E) along coasts from Mackenzie delta (July to Sept. 1826; return to Liverpool 26 Sept. 1827).

State 5: [?1 Feb.] 1835

Imprint amended to read "S. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to His Majesty" [?] This is Verner (1979) no.4

Locations of copies: None discovered

Comments: Incomplete erasure from plate of "Additions to 1819. 1824." below imprint to state 14 (1860?) at least.

State 6: 1 Feb. 1838 [sic?] Imprint reads "Published by S. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to His [sic] Majesty, 10 Soho Square"

Locations of copies: RGS: diss., with MS.(pencil) additions by G.B. Greenough, and blue watercol.

Comments: King William IV died 20 June 1837, succeeded by Queen Victoria. At ca 70° N, 100° W is misspelt "C. Adeliade" until state 8. Shows information from Back (1836-37), and from Dease & Simpson (June to August 1837): news in London early April 1838(?).

State 7: 1 Feb. 1850

Title amended as above. Imprint now reads "Published by J. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to Her Majesty, 10 Soho Square." This is Verner (1979) no.5

Locations of copies: BL; BN: diss.; DCL: diss.; RGS: fold. & creased; SBPK [missing]

Colouring: Europe, light orange; North America, pink; Asia, yellow

Comments: All words in title now have hatched infilling. Along 180° meridian each degree is marked off by short lines. Between Icy Cape and Pt. Barrow is "Packed Ice 1849.". To W of the Aleutians is added "BLIJNIE Is.". Shows "PARRY ISLANDS/Discd. 1819" instead of "North Georgia Islands" as on state 6. Off E coast of Novaya Zemlya is "Pachtussoff I." which is "Pakhtussov I." from state 15 (1875) onwards. At ca 142° E are now "Liaghoff/I." (to state 27 of 1895) and "Little I." to NW (to state 36 of 1925).

State 8: 1 Feb. 1850 [i.e. ca Nov. 1851]

Locations of copies: HBC: diss. & fold.; NMC (ex-Verner Coll.): with MS. (pen & ink) "Sir John Franklin's Supposed Track" and watercol. (for routes) additions

Comments: In space above 80° N between 70° & 110° W is note "Coasts examined by the Expeditions of 1850-1./in search of Sir John Franklin"; the relevant areas coloured in red. In NW Greenland is added "Esquimaux", and "Parry Is." is again amended (cf earlier states). Addition of fictitious (and controversial) "Sr. Jn. Barrow's Monument" at ca 77° N, 96° W (Penny's "discovery" of May & July 1851: news in London ca 20 Sept.). Jones Sound is now U-shaped bay (Austin's exploraton of August 1851: news in London after 27 Sept.). Wollaston Land (S coast of Victoria Land) extended 110° to 117° W (Rae's exploration of May 1851: news in London ca 10 Nov.).

State 9: [?1 Feb. 1852]

Locations of copies: HBC (G.4/18a):lacks imprint due to creasing and subsequent loss of margin

Comments: Removal of "C. Adeliade" [sic] (cf states 6-8), with amendments to Magnetic Pole and Victoria

Land. Prince of Wales Land now named and added to, with "Omman/ney Inl." to E (*cf* state 10).

State 10: 1 Feb. 1852 [i.e. *ca* Nov. 1852]

This is Verner (1979) no.6

Locations of copies: HBC (G.4/18b)

Comments: Smith Sound area now shown opened up to *ca* 79° 30' N with "L. Napoleon I." (Inglefield's exploration of August 1852: news in London mid-Oct.): shown up to state 12 (1854). Jones Sound opened to W. At N of Victoria Strait "Omman/ney Inl." now removed (*cf* state 9).

State 11: 1 Feb. 1853 [i.e. *ca* Oct. 1853]

Locations of copies: RGS: diss., with MS.(pencil) additions of coastlines in Smith Sound to *ca* 82° N

Comments: Note now reads "Coasts examined by the Expeditions of 1850-1-2-3/in search of Sir John Franklin." The previous short coastline of "Banks Id." is now complete "Baring Island" (McClure's explorations of Oct. 1850 to Sept. 1851: news in London 7 Oct 1853). "Part of the Polar Sea" now replaced by "Parry Sound". Bathurst Land & Melville Island tentatively delineated: latter has in NW "Prs. Royal Id." ("Pr[ince] Patrick I[sland]" on state 12).

State 12: 1 Feb. 1854

Locations of copies: NLS: bound in between *Contents* and plate 1 of Arrowsmith's *London atlas of universal geography* of 1840 [i.e. *ca* 1855]

Comments: Now has "Banks or Baring Id.". The "Parry Is." (and earlier variations) now removed, with Pr[ince] Patrick I[sland]", Melville Island & Bathurst Land completely delineated, with new discoveries (by Belcher etc.) to N. To NW of N Devon Island is re-drawing of coast with N. Kent and Victoria Islands added. In Alaska many river systems added (e.g., Peel, Pelly, & Porcupine) SE to British Columbia and Alberta; Edmonton marked and named.

State 13: 1 Feb. 1859

This is Verner (1979) no.7

Locations of copies: BL

Comments: Has note "Coasts examined by the Expeditions of 1850" (remainder of note—*cf* states 8 to 12—incompletely erased from plate) and red colour added where relevant. Coasts of Smith Sound revised ("L. Napoleon I." of states 10 to 12 removed) and tentatively extended to *ca* 82° N showing "C. Parry" & "Franklin I." as farthest points. Comment "(no existence)" is added to Plover I. and to "Ms. seen by the/Herald" off N Chukchi coast.

State 14: 1 Feb. 1859 [i.e. *ca* Nov. 1861?]

Locations of copies: NPI: diss. & fold. with MS.(pen & ink) inscription "Dr. Rae/with/J. Arrowsmith's

Comp[limen]ts."; RGS: fold. & creased (donated by John Arrowsmith, 23 January 1865)

Comments: Smith Sound coastline now fully delineated with names to 82° N: result of sledge journey along "Kennedy Chanl." of I.I. Hayes of 18 May 1861 (returned to Boston 23 October 1861); farthest points renamed "Mt. Sir E. Parry" and "C. Independence & Franklin I.". In NW Greenland is added "Rensselaer Har. Advance Wintd. 1853.4.5.". Cornwallis Island now shown completely separated from Bathurst Land by the channel "Macdoug. B." [*sic*].

Geographical area

“Arctic Worthies” red overprint

State number

15 16 17 18 20

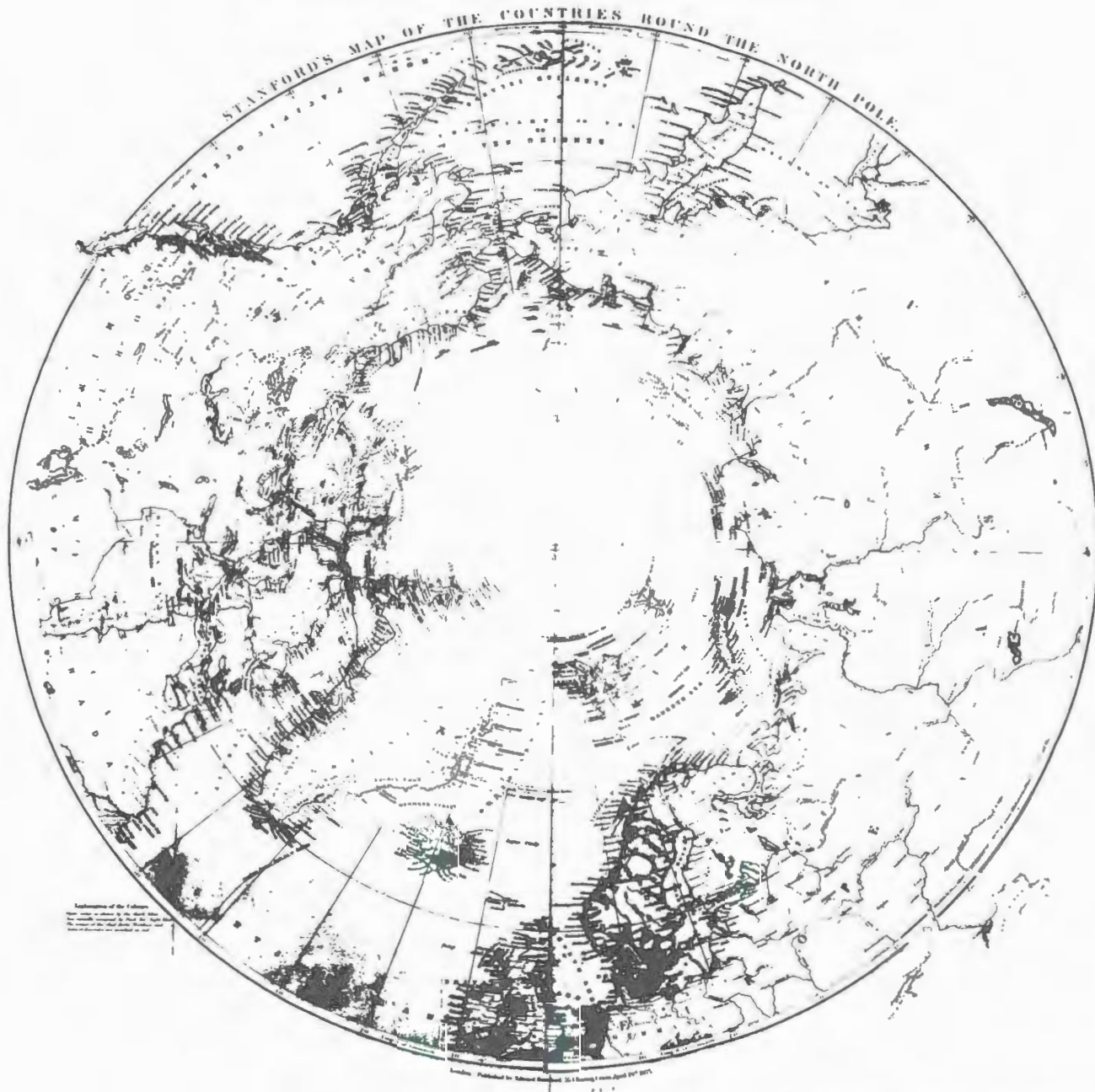
Francis Joseph Land, SW of	PAYER 1871	X					
Francis Joseph Land, SE of	PAYER 1873	X					
Pr. ince of Wales I., W	YOUNG/1859	X					
Mc.Clintock Chan.	YOUNG/1859	X					
Victoria Land, S coast	DEASE & SIMPSON 1838/COLLINSON	X	X				
Bathurst's Inlet, land E of	DEASE & SIMPSON/1838 9	X	X				
Jones Sd	OMMANNEY 1851/& OSBORN	X	X				
Wager Inlet, land W of	ROSS 1830	X	X	X			
P. rince Regents Inl., W	Mc.CLINTOCK 18589	X	X	X			
Pr. ince of Wales I., W	ALLEN YOUNG/1859		X	X	X	X	
Mc.Clintock Chan.	ALLEN YOUNG/1859		X	X	X	X	
King Frederick Vith. Coast	ALLEN YOUNG 1860		X	X	X	X	
Francis Joseph Land, SW of	WEYPRECHT & PAYER 1871		X	X	X	X	
Francis Joseph Land, SE of	WEYPRECHT & PAYER 1873		X	X	X	X	
Spitzbergen, N.E. Land	LEIGH SMITH/1871 &/1873		X	X	X	X	
Bathurst's Inlet, land E of	DEASE & SIMPSON/1839			X			
Victoria Land, S coast	DEASE & SIMPSON 1839/COLLINSON			X			
N Alaska coast	FRANKLIN 1826			X	X	X	
N Alaska coast, W	DEASE & SIMPSON/1837			X	X	X	
Jones Sd	OSBORN 1851			X	X	X	
Novaya Zemlia, NE coast	Pakhtussov I. <u>underlined</u>				X	X	
Novaya Zemlia, SE coast	ROSMYSLOV/1768				X	X	
P. rince Regents Inl., W	PARRY 1819				X	X	
Franklin B., land S of	RICHARSON 1826				X	X	
NW Alaska coast	BEECHY/1826				X	X	
Boothia G.	ROSS 1830				X	X	
Bathurst's Inlet, land E of	DEASE & SIMPSON 1839				X	X	
Victoria Land, S coast	RAE 1851 & DEASE &/SIMPSON 1839 & RAE 1851				X	X	
Yenisei B., N of	NORDENSKJOLD 1875					X	

8

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Table for identifying and distinguishing five states of *Stanford's map of the countries round the North Pole* with identical imprint dated 'April 19th 1875.'. The forms of the names and/or spellings (except, e.g., 'SW of') are those on the maps; the 'x' denotes that a feature listed is present on the relevant states(s)

PART B: THE STANFORD ERA, 1 (1875-78)



(By courtesy of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, U.K.)

TITLE	STANFORD'S MAP OF THE COUNTRIES ROUND THE NORTH POLE.
ENGRAVED	[Lithographed by Stanford's Geographical Establishment]
SCALE	[ca 1:14 500 000] (based on 10° of meridian of Greenwich)
IMPRINT	London. Published by Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, April 19th. 1875.
SIZE	60.5 cm diam
LATITUDE RANGE	From 0° to 50° N; bleeding edges to allow extensions to Azof and Astrakhan, and to Admiralty Inlet in Juan de Fuca Strait
COLOURING	Continents and constituent countries are hand-coloured politically; ocean areas are lithographically coloured: open sea in dark blue, pack-ice areas in light blue; lithographic overprint in red for names and dates of explorers

STANFORD'S MAP OF THE COUNTRIES ROUND THE NORTH POLE.

State 15: 19 April 1875

Locations of copies: Bod. (M 1(105)); DCL: diss. & fold. with label

Comments: Title in black lettering. Along 0° and 180° meridians and from 80° to 90° E & W of North Pole are added to 1° ticks. Pecked lines added to denote "Northern Limit of Trees" and "Southern Limit of Drift Ice or Icebergs". Bottom left outside border is "Explanation of the Colours. [...] The names of the chief 'Arctic Worthies' and the dates of discovery are marked in red.". Franklin's routes of 1845-47 from Disco Island are shown in red too (until state 21). The phrase "Unexplored Polar Region" runs in one line across N Greenland to between 160° & 170° E: this remains on states 15 to 24 and reappears on state 29. Land discoveries by USA shown in Smith Sound to 85° N; these are removed on state 21 (1876). Spelling of "Pakhtussov I." (off Novaya Zemlya) revised from states 7 to 14. The largely fictitious "Kellet Land" with "Mt. Long/extinct vol./2840" at S and erroneous coastline to N shown (to state 23 of 1878); from 1887 becomes Wrangel Island.

State 16: 19 April 1875 [i.e. mid-May?]

This is Verner (1979) no.8

Locations of copies: NLS (Wordie Coll. 437): diss. & fold. with label; NMC (ex-Verner Coll.—reproduced in Verner, 1979)

State 17: 19 April 1875 [i.e. early June?]

Locations of copies: CUL (Maps. c.17.87.3): diss. & fold. with label; P.2: diss. & fold. with label

State 18: 19 April 1875 [i.e. late June?]

Locations of copies: Bod. (M 1(107)); BL: CUL (Maps. d.17.87.1): diss. & fold. with label; NLS; P.2: diss. & fold. with label, with MS. (pencil) additions

A MAP OF THE NORTH POLAR REGION

State 19: [ca December 1875] Stanford's Geographical Estab., 55 Charing Cross. London: Chatto & Windus One of two folding maps in *Yachting in the Arctic seas...* by James Lamont FGS, FRGS, edited and illustrated by W. Livesay (London: Chatto & Windus, 1876), the 'Preface' dated December 1875

Locations of copies: BL; BM(NH)Z; LC; LCL; NHL; NLC: with MS. (pen & ink) addition of "Wager Island"; NLS; NLS (Wordie Coll. 925); NMC; NMM; NSWSL; RGS (2 copies); TCD; UA

Comments: This map—like state 33 of [ca August 1910]—is based on the area from 60° N only, hence diameter is reduced to 46 cm. The colouring for this state (as also for state 23 of 1878) is light blue for seas, stippled light blue for areas of pack-ice, white for the land masses. The red overprint of the "Arctic Worthies" is equivalent to state 18.

STANFORD'S MAP OF THE COUNTRIES ROUND THE NORTH POLE.

State 20a: 19 April 1875 [i.e. Jan. 1876?] Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross

Locations of copies: RGS: diss. & fold.

State 20b: 19 April 1875

Locations of copies: UBC: diss. & fold.

Comments: Information content as for state 20a, but with two notable incomplete erasures of the red overprint: to N of Bathurst's Inlet is repeat of date in "FRANKLIN 1820-21", and to N of Taimyr Peninsula is realignment of "PRONCHISHCHEF &/CHELYUSKIN 1735" with "SH" clearly visible above "HIS" of complete name.

State 21: 6 Nov. 1876

Locations of copies: CUL: diss. & fold. with label; NMC: diss. & fold. with label; RGS

Comments: Light blue colouring for pack-ice now extended N to 85° around Greenland: together with "NARES SEA/Sea of Ancient Ice", "MARKHAM & PARR/NARES, 1875-76" and flag symbol with "Farthest/1875-76", these replace supposed lands shown on 1875 states (states 15 to 20). In red is added route of "NARES, Alert & Discovery 1875-76" to those of Franklin's. In Kara Sea is added "NORDENSKJOLD 1875" as on states 20a & 20b (but not state 19).

THE COUNTRIES ROUND THE NORTH POLE

State 22: 2 Dec. 1878

Published by Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross

This is Javorski (1983) map no.14

Locations of copies: AGS; GM: diss. & fold. with label; SPRI

Comments: The two sets of routes in red (i.e. those of Franklin 1845-47, and of Nares 1875-76) are now removed. Shows "DUTCH EXPEDN./1878" to NW of Novaya Zemlya. To N of Taimyr Peninsula and of Lena Delta are "NORDENSKJOLD 1878" and "NORDENSKJOLD/1878".

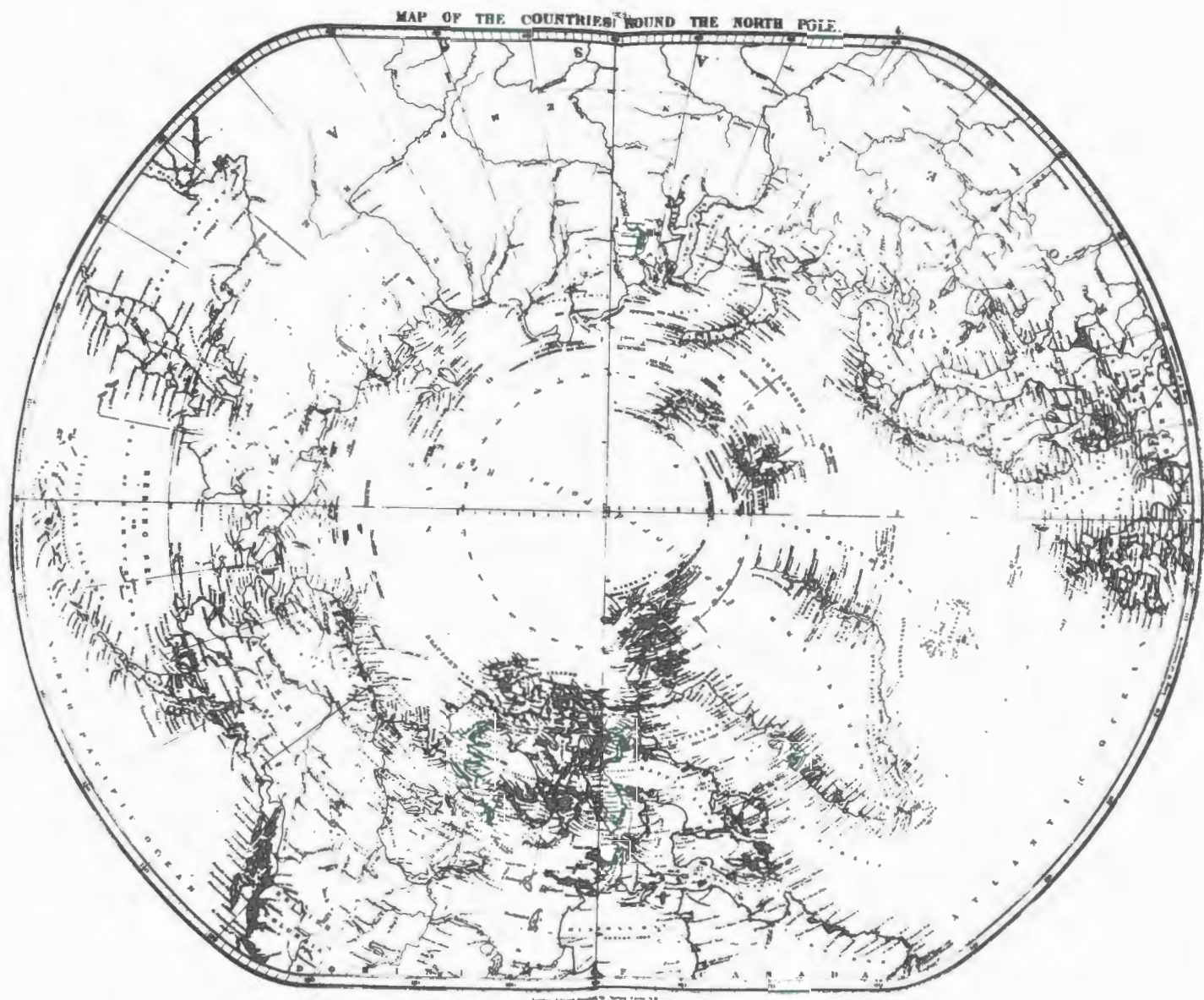
State 23: 2 Dec. 1878

One of two maps folded into pockets in *The two voyages in the 'Pandora' in 1875 and 1876* by Allen Young FRGS (London: Stanford, 1879)

Locations of copies: Bod.; BL; BM(NH)M; CUL (Maps.c.17.87.1); KB; LC (Geogr. & Map Div.); NHL; NLS; NLS (Wordie Coll. 1238); NMM; NYPL; P.6; RGS; SPRI; TCD; UA

Comments: As with state 19 the colouring is light blue for seas, stippled light blue for ice-packs, and white for landmasses. The four tracks (outward and homeward) of the ship 'Pandora' are added in red.

PART C: THE STANFORD ERA, 2 (1887-1937)



(By courtesy of the British Library)

- TITLE** MAP OF THE COUNTRIES ROUND THE NORTH POLE.
ENGRAVED Lithographed by Stanford's Geographical Establishment
SCALE [ca 1:14 600 000] (based on 10° meridian of Greenwich)
IMPRINT London; Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; S.W.
SIZE 50.5 x 61 cm
LATITUDE RANGE From 0° to 50° N at 0° & 180° E/W; from 0° to 57° N at 90° E & W
COLOURING Continents and constituent countries are hand-coloured politically; all ocean areas hand-coloured in light blue; lithographic overprint in red of names and dates of explorers

MAP OF THE COUNTRIES ROUND THE NORTH POLE.

State 24: [1887]

Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross SW
Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition* (London: Stanford, 1887), the 'Preface' dated May 1887

Locations of copies: AGS: separate copy with MS. (pencil, and col. & black pen & ink) notes by J. Rae; ATL (ex-GAL); Bod.; BGS; BL; BM(NH); BN; BPL; CUL; ES; GP; LC; LCL; MLG; NLA; NLI; NLS; P.1; RGS; UB(G); UM(G); VSL

Comments: Map is now re-oriented with Canada at the bottom, and re-shaped with flattened top and bottom; the colouring for all ocean areas is now light blue only. The red over-printing of the "Arctic Worthies" and dates of discovery is now re-engraved on a new stone. The "Explanation of Colours" is omitted, but plate no. "4" appears both to right of title and on recto of folded plate. In the North Atlantic is added by black dotted line from Liverpool "Proposed Steamer route England to Manitoba during summer": this remains to state 37 of 1928! Most recent exploration shown is "HOLM 1884-85" in SE Greenland. To N of "Liakhov Is. or New Siberia" is added "Bennett I.". Now shows Wrangel Island containing "Mt. Berry/2500" instead of largely fictitious "Kellet Land" as on states of 1875-78.

State 25: [1893]

Stanford's Geographical Estab. London. London Atlas Series. Edward Stanford, 26 & 27 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross SW

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Second issue, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1894), the 'Preface' dated November 1893

Locations of copies: ATL(ex-GAL); Bod.; BL; BM(NH)T; CUL; GP; JRULM(MGS); NLS; P.1; P.4; P.5; RGS; TCD; UB; USR

Comments: The phrase "Unexplored/North Polar Region" replaces up to state 28 of 1896) previous one-line phrase. In the Bering Sea are added two groups of notes "Sea fishing Forbidden from 1st. May to 31st. July inclusive" and "Seal fishing forbidden within/this Area"; the boundaries of these are shown by red-hachured lines plus "+.+.+" (latter lacking on first from 50° to 60°). In red dashed line is marked "Probable drift of Nansen 1894" (with arrow above, pointing W) and (off Samoyed Peninsula) "NANSEN 1893" (with arrow pointing E) and track from Varanger Fd.—White I.—Taimyr Gulf.

State 26: [1894]

Locations of copies: NMC: diss. & fold. with label; NMM: diss. & fold. with label

Comments: In Francis Joseph Land is added "JACKSON+/1894".

State 27: [1895]

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Second issue, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1896[early issue])

Locations of copies: GL; JRULM; LC; LL; P.4; SPRI: separate copy with MS. (pen & ink) additions by Dr. F.H.H. Guillemard

Comments: Re-engraved note "Probable drift of Nansen 1894-96". Shows "PEARY 1894-95" in NW Greenland. In New Siberia former "Liaghoff/I." (states 7 of 1850 to 27 of 1895) is changed to "Liakhov/I."

State 28: [1896]

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Second issue, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1896 [late issue])

Locations of copies: BM(NH): separate copy; FLP: diss. & fold. with label; NHL; NLS

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Second issue, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1898)

Locations of copies: BNC(R); LC; LCL; NMC: separate copy (ex-Verner Coll.); P.3

Comments: "DRIFT OF THE 'FRAM' 1894-95" and "DRIFT OF THE 'FRAM' 1896" now shown in solid line. Also shows "Nansen's farthest North/April 1895" with subsequent sledge journey. In Franz Josef Land is now "JACKSON 1894-97".

State 29: [1901]

Edward Stanford, 12,13, & 14 Long Acre WC

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Second issue, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1901), with t.p. describing Stanford as "Geographer to Her Majesty" [!]

Locations of copies: GP(ES)

Comments: The phrase across centre of map is again (cf states of 1875 to 1887) "Unexplored Polar Region" (until state 31 of 1907). To N of Ferroe Islands is added "Meridian of Greenwich". Shows in Franz Josef Islands "WELLMAN 1898-99", in SE of Grinnell Land "PEARY 1898-99", in NE of Grinnell Land "PEARY 1900", and at 86° 33' 49" N is marked "DUC D'ABRUZZI 1900+". Now in lower-case black lettering is "Drift of the Fram, 1896". Queen Victoria died 22 January 1901.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS

State 30: 15 May 1903

Stanford's Geographical Estab. London. London Atlas Series. Edward Stanford, 12,13, & 14 Long Acre WC. 15.V.03.

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Third edition, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1904), the 'Preface' dated January 1904.

Locations of copies: Bod.; BL; BM(NH); BN(?); BPL; CUL; DSB: separate copy; GP; JB; P.7; RGS; SML 1904 [i.e. 1904(middle)issue]: VSL
1904 [i.e. 1905(early) issue]: BL(IOLR); GP(ES)
1904 [i.e. 1905(late) issue]: JRULM; US
1904 [i.e. 1906(middle) issue]: JRULM(UM); UL
1904 [i.e. 1907(early) issue]: RGS

Comments: A scale statement of 1:14 636 160 (with 2 scale-bars) now appears outside bottom right border. Off E Greenland is added "BAADEN 1900". Off Clavering Land (E Greenland) coast "Griper Roads" now erased and replaced by "AMDRUP 1900". Amended "DUC D'ABRUZZI 1900 + CAGNI". Shows "PEARY 1901" off Cape Columbia. At SW of newly-added Axel Heiberg Island is "SVERDRUP/1898-1902", and in W of Grinnell Land "SVERDRUP/1900". To N of Liakhov Is. are "BARON TOLL 1902" and "SANNIKOF 1903".

State 31: 18 November 1907

181107

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Third edition, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1904 [i.e. 1908])

Locations of copies: LC; NL; P.4; RGS: separate copy with MS. (pencil, pen & col. ink) additions

Comments: At ca 87°N 52°W is shown "+ / PEARY / 1906".

State 32: 10 March 1909

10309

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Third edition, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1904 [i.e. 1909])

Locations of copies: NHL

Comments: The phrase "Unexplored Polar Region" across centre of map is now removed. Shows track (by dashed line) of "Probable drift of Amundsen in the 'Fram' →" from Pt. Barrow to NW of Spitsbergen (also on state 34). In N Greenland is added "MYLIUS ERICHSEN/1906-1908", and off NE coast "Germania/Land" has "Land" underlined in red.

MAP OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS SHEWING COMMANDER PEARY'S ROUTE TO THE NORTH POLE

State 33: [ca August 1910]

Stanford's Geogl. Estab., London

London: Hodder & Stoughton

Folding map between p.[316] & 317 in *The North Pole* by Robert E. Peary (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1910), the 'Foreword' dated 30 August 1910

Locations of copies: Bod.; BL; BM(NH); BM(NH)T; CUL; DKB; LL; NLC; NLS (Wordie Coll. 1250); NMM; RGS (1983 reproduction); SML; SPRI; TCD; UL

Comments: This map—like state 19 of [1875]—is based on the area from 60° N only, hence diameter is reduced to 45.5cm and, like pre-1887 states, is circular in shape. All ocean areas are in screen-lined blue, all landmasses in screen-lined orange (as distinct from political colouring). From S of Davis Strait (at edge of map) is Peary's route and, at the Pole, "PEARY/1909" in green. At North Pole too (in black) is "PEARY/April 6 & 7 1909"; along E side of route dots mark where Goodsell, Borup, Marvin, and Bartlett turned back, and along W side six fathom-soundings.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS

State 34: 17 October 1910

Stanford's Geographical Estab. London

London Atlas Series. Edward Stanford, 12,13 & 14 Long Acre WC. 171010

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Third edition, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1904 [i.e. 1910])

Locations of copies: LSL

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Third edition, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1904 [i.e. 1912])

Locations of copies: BM(NH): diss.; LC: separate copy

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Third edition, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1904 [i.e. 1914])

Locations of copies: P.1

Comments: Appearance of map reverts to that of states 30-32. Both "PEARY/April 6 & 7 1909" at the North Pole and track in dots from C. Columbia are in red; the black dots locating the six fathom-soundings remain from state 33.

State 35: 1 July 1914

Edward Stanford Ltd., 12,13 & 14 Long Acre WC. 1714

Plate 4 in *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography...Folio edition*, "Third edition, revised and enlarged" (London: Stanford, 1904 [i.e. 1916])

Locations of copies: DCL: diss. & fold. with label; LCL

Comments: In Greenland (from NE to S) are shown "MIKKELSEN 1912", "RASMUSSEN 1912", "KOCH 1913", and "DE QUERVAIN 1912". Off Pt. Barrow is "BARTLETT/1914"

State 36: 1 January 1925

Stanford's Geographical Estab., London. London Atlas Series. Edward Stanford, 12,13, & 14 Long Acre WC. 1125

Locations of copies: Bod.; CUL; LC; RGS

Comments: Now printed in bathymetric tints with note and hypsometric table outside bottom left border: "CONTOURS SHOWING DEPTH IN FATHOMS...". The phrase "Unexplored/Polar region" (cf states of 1875 to 1887 and of 1901 to 1907) re-appears, whilst the "Seal fishing forbidden..." notes (re-engraved) now has symbol of "+.+.+" only

State 37: 1 August 1928

Edward Stanford Ltd, 12,13, & 14 Long Acre WC. BCM/STANFORDMAPS. Printed in Gt Britain. 1828

Locations of copies: DSB; LC; SPRI

Comments: Shows "CAPT. WILKINS' FLIGHT 1928" from Pt. Barrow via Cape Columbia to Ice Sound. Still shown is "Proposed Steamer route..." from Liverpool as on state 24 of 1887!

State 38: 1937

[?BCM/STANFORD]

Locations of copies: None discovered

Comments: [?Shows routes of airships 'Italia' (1928) and 'Graf Zeppelin' (1931), with addition of Wiese and of Schmidt Islands (between Novaya Zemlya and Severnaya Zemlya)]

Abbreviations used

B.	Bay	G.	Gulf
b&w	black & white	I.;	Id.; Is. Island(s)
C.	Cape	i.e.	<i>id est</i> (that is to say)
ca	<i>circa</i> (about)	Inl.	Inlet
Capt.	Captain	Ld.	Land
cf	<i>confer</i> (compare)	Ms.	Mountains
Ch.	Channel	MS.	manuscript
cm	centimeter(s)	Mt	Mountain
col.	colour; colouring	N	North
Coll.	Collection	NE	Northeast
diam.	diameter	NW	Northwest
diss.	dissected	no.	<i>numero</i> (number)
Dr.	Doctor	Pt	Point
E	East	S	South
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> (for example)	Sd	Sound
ed.	edition	SE	Southeast
Estabt.	Establishment	SW	Southwest
Expedn.	Expedition	USA	United States of America
FGS	Fellow of the Geological Society [of London]	W	West
FRGS	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society	watercol.	watercolour
fold.	folded		

Location symbols with institution's full name

AGS	American Geographical Society, Milwaukee
ATL	Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington
Bod.	Bodleian Library, Oxford
BGS	British Geological Survey
BL	British Library, London
BL(IOLR)	India Office Library & Records, London
BM(NH)	British Museum of Natural History, London
BM(NH)M	British Museum of Natural History, Mineralogy Department
BM(NH)P	British Museum of Natural History, Palaeontology Department
BM(NH)T	British Museum of Natural History, Tring (Hertfordshire)
BM(NH)Z	British Museum of Natural History, Zoology Department
BN	Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris
BNC(R)	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Rome
BPL	Birmingham (England) Public Library
CUL	Cambridge University Library
DCL	Dartmouth College Library, Hanover
DKB	Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen
DSB	Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, East Berlin
ES	Edward Stanford Ltd, London
FLP	Free Library of Philadelphia
GAL	General Assembly Library, Wellington
GL	Guildhall Library, London
GM	Glenbow Museum, Calgary
GP	George Philip & Son Ltd, London
HBC	Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg
JB	John Bartholomew & Son Ltd, Edinburgh
JRULM	John Rylands University Library of Manchester
KB	Kungliga Biblioteket, Stockholm
LC	Library of Congress, Washington DC
LCL	Liverpool City Library
LL	The London Library
LSL	Lenin State Library, Moscow
MGS	Manchester Geographical Society
MLG	Mitchell Library, Glasgow
NHL	Naval Historical Library, London
NL	Newberry Library, Chicago
NLA	National Library of Australia, Canberra
NLC	National Library of Canada, Ottawa
NLI	National Library of Ireland, Dublin
NLS	National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh
NMC	National Map Collection, Ottawa
NMM	National Maritime Museum, Greenwich
NPI	Norsk Polarinstitutt, Oslo
NSWSL	State Library of New South Wales, Sydney
NYPL	New York Public Library
P	Private Collection
RGS	Royal Geographical Society
SML	Science Museum Library, London
SPBK	Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, West Berlin
SPRI	Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge
TCD	Trinity College, Dublin
UA	University of Alaska, Fairbanks
UB	University of Birmingham, England
UB(G)	University of Birmingham, England: Geography Department
UBC	University of British Columbia, Vancouver
UL	University of London
UM	University of Manchester
UM(G)	University of Manchester: Geography Department
US	University of Sheffield
USR	Uppingham School, Rutland
VSL	State Library of Victoria, Melbourne

Acknowledgements

No attempt at a comparative cartobibliography such as this could have been compiled from the international sources listed without the help of the relevant librarians, map librarians, academic colleagues, map dealers, and private individuals; some, either out of politeness or anxiety to know when the compiler would be likely to stop pestering them, have even expressed interest beyond their professional duty! As far as the Arctic map of the Arrowsmiths and the states issued in the Stanford *London atlas* are concerned (as distinct from another study on the latter) especial mention should be made of John H. Andrews, Christopher Baruth, Judith H. Beattie, John F. Berthelsen, O.A. Diakonova, Marvin W. Falk, Betty D. Fathers, Valerie J. Galpin, Len Gottselig, Sigurd Helle, Nancy A. Kandoian, Robert W. Karrow, Harry King, Monique Pelletier, Jerry B. Post, Judith M. Scurfield, Ann Shirley, John A. Wolter, Frances Woodward, and Peter J. Wordie. Other individuals who have contributed aid towards the Stanford *London atlas* study in particular will be acknowledged in the published version of the compiler's paper previously presented at the 11th International Conference on the History of Cartography (Ottawa) to appear in *Imago Mundi*, 40 (1988). The locations noted and listed do not by any means represent the total number of institutions or libraries approached—by mail, telephone, or personal visit—but only that percentage with positive replies. The separate copy of state 30, for example, once in the Library of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow, was sold several years ago; the 1850 state listed as item no. 140 in the auction sale catalog of the Ritter Library (1861) could be the same copy at present noted as 'missing' in the SBPK, West Berlin. It is gratifying to place on record, too, that in 1983 Gunter Schilder kindly circulated my letter of inquiry to Dirk de Vries (Leiden University Map Room) and to Jan Werner (Amsterdam University Library Map Room), without being asked to do so. On the other hand, the compiler regretfully has to record that, in spite of two or three applications, several individuals did not reply to my inquiries. Without Ed Dahl's interest and enthusiasm much less would have been achieved: credit for any value to be found in this cartobibliography is also due to him.

THE DIRECTION OF MECCA

L.M. Sebert
Ottawa, Ontario

Followers of the Muslim religion pray facing Mecca. In doing so they obtain a great feeling of unity and comfort knowing that all others of their faith do the same no matter where in the world they are living. The direction of Mecca from any point on earth is along the great circle between the two points. The great circle line on a sphere is the shortest distance between two points, and can be visualised as the position taken by a string held taut between the two points.

Map librarians are often asked for the bearing of a straight line from their city to Mecca. An approximate answer can be given for the direction from, say, Toronto to Mecca by taking a globe, holding a string on the surface of the globe between the two cities, and measuring off with a protractor the clockwise angle between the meridian of Toronto and the line of the string.

A more precise answer can be obtained by spherical trigonometry. Consider Figure 1 which shows the spherical triangle on the surface of the earth formed by the lines drawn from the north pole to the two cities and a third line drawn between the two cities. All three lines are great circles. The angles are lettered P (north pole), T (Toronto), and M (Mecca). Using the convention of trigonometry, the sides opposite each angle is lettered by the small letter of the angle (small t is opposite angle T, etc.).

The geographical coordinates of Toronto are:
43° 39' N 79° 20' W

The geographical coordinates of Mecca are:
21° 30' N 39° 54' E

Therefore in Figure 1,

$$P = 79^\circ 20' \text{ plus } 39^\circ 54' = 119^\circ 14'$$

$$m = \text{the co-latitude of Toronto} \\ = 90^\circ \text{ minus } 43^\circ 39' = 46^\circ 21'$$

$$t = \text{the co-latitude of Mecca} \\ = 90^\circ \text{ minus } 21^\circ 30' = 68^\circ 30'$$

To work out the bearing of the line from Toronto to Mecca, the Cosine formula is used twice; first to find the distance in great circle degrees between the two cities, and then to work out the required bearing.

Those not accustomed to working with spherical triangles may find it unusual to have the sides of triangles measured in angles. The degrees and minutes are simply great circle measures and can be converted to nautical miles on the earth by remembering that a great circle minute is one nautical mile. Because of the dis-

tance around the world of Mecca from Canada, the angle P is always over 90°, and therefore its cosign is always negative. The distance p is also over 90° and also has a negative cosign. Otherwise the working of the formulae is straight forward.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos p &= [(\cos m) \times (\cos t)] + [(\sin m) \times (\sin t) \times (\cos P)] \\ &= [(\cos 46.35) \times (\cos 68.5)] + \\ &\quad [(\sin 46.35) \times (\sin 68.5) \times (\cos 119.23)] \\ &= .0757676 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $p = 94.345328^\circ$
(Which is 5661 nautical miles or 10,484 km)
Toronto to Mecca.

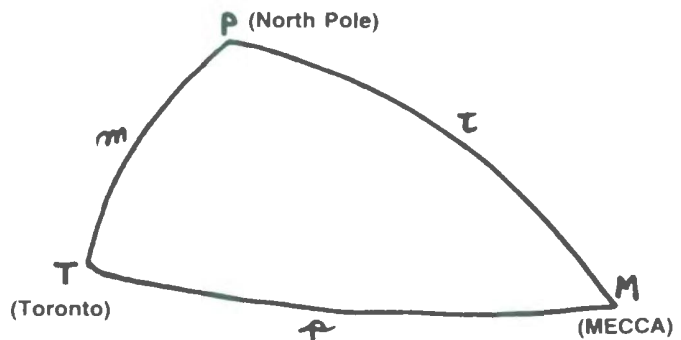
$$\begin{aligned} \cos T &= \frac{\cos t - [(\cos m) \times (\cos p)]}{\sin m \times \sin p} \\ &= \frac{.366501226 + .05229771}{.723569779 \times .997125605} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos T = .580464059$$

Therefore $T = 54.516811$
 $= 54^\circ 31'$

As a check on the arithmetic, the sine rule can be employed:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin t}{\sin T} &= \frac{\sin p}{\sin P} \\ \frac{\sin 68.5^\circ}{\sin 54.52^\circ} &= \frac{\sin 94.35^\circ}{\sin 119.23^\circ} \\ 1.1426 &= 1.1426 \end{aligned}$$



THE PROCUPINE MAP

W.K. Morrison, *Cartographer Emeritus*
College of Geographic Sciences
Lawrencetown, N.S.

Sometimes the plates in 18th century English news-magazines contain puzzling combinations of illustrative material. One outstanding example is the Halifax map in *The Gentleman's Magazine* Feb. 1750. (Although February's index calls for it, instructions to the binder place it in July.) This is the map reproduced opposite p. 102 in Morley's, *Canadian Local Histories to 1950*, Vol.1.) Not only does the plate contain a map of the new town established in June 1749, but it is also crammed full of other seemingly unrelated illustrations: insects, armorial escutcheons and a so-called porcupine, bearing slight resemblance to reality.

The prominent porcupine, was borrowed from Henry Ellis', *A Voyage to Hudson's Bay by the Dobbs Galley and California*, London, 1747 and illustrates an article in the Feb. 1750 magazine, but about Hudson's Bay's porcupines, also "borrowed" from Ellis.

Three copies of Moses Harris's Chebucto map manuscript were printed in 1750: the Porcupine map; Thomas Jefferys' Chebucto (A.C.M.L. facsimile No. 17) and John Rocque's, "Carte du Havre de Chebucto..." The first two follow Harris's toponomy very closely but both take identical liberties with the shapes of "Sandwich River" (Northwest Arm), "Cornwallis Island" (McNab's) and "Bedford Bay". It's not surprising since both maps were produced in the same shop, "at the Corner of St. Martin's Lane", in other words, Jefferys' establishment at 487 Strand, four doors from the corner of St. Martin's Lane in Charing Cross, London. (see J.B. Harley, *Imago Mundi*, v. XX, p. 31.) Rocque's copy is almost a caricature, showing great distortions and little detail.

The insects are explained somewhat in a note on the Contents page of the February magazine:

N.B. The Nova Scotia PLANTS, FRUITS and ANIMAL represented the plates of this month, may be seen properly colour'd at the print shop at the corner of St. Martin's Lane in the Strand; where also may be seen the real butterflies brought from new Halifax; and we have some dozens colour'd in order to send one to each of our correspondents who shall desire it.

Plates plural refer to both the map and another plate of seven plant drawings captioned, "Drawn from the Life of Halifax in Nova Scotia/July 15, 1749, by M. Harris." Accompanying the plant engraving is a short article titled, "EXPLANATION of the Plate of Nova Scotia Plants, by a Person that drew them on the spot; illus-

trated by a very eminent English Botanist." A close reading of the article reveals that the last phrase refers to the "Explanation" not the drawings as each printed description is followed in italics by a brief botanical comparison with English plants. Ignoring the semi-colon has led some to conclude Moses Harris, surveyor, was also the "Eminent English Botanist." To confuse the issue, there was a botanist Moses Harris, fl. 1766-1785, but he was born in 1731 and would be only 18 at this time. (*Dictionary of National Biography*, compact ed., v.1, p.903.) Harris is listed with a wife on the passenger list of the ship *Winchelsea* as a sawyer but that's easily confused with surveyor in 18th century handwriting. However Harris seems to have produced only two surveys, then left the Colony, probably back to England. After all someone had to take back his manuscripts, drawings and the butterflies. His "Plan of the Town of Halifax..." was published in London Oct. 23, 1749 by E. Ryland, so little time was wasted in travelling or arranging for engraving and printing, if he did indeed return to England.

The last puzzling elements are the seven coats of arms in the lower left corner. These people were obviously Baronets of Nova Scotia but there were 242 others. What was the criteria dictating the selection of only seven? The explanation awaits the patient reader four years later in the yearly supplement printed at the end of the 1754 volume:

In the plate, containing a Plan of the Harbour of Chebucto, and Town of Halifax in Nova Scotia, published in our Magazine for Feb. 1750, we gave the Arms of such Nova-Scotia Baronets, as are of English Families, and resident in England: the Blazon of which here follows; together with some account of that order.

The Scots were evidently still viewed with some suspicion so soon after the battle of Culloden.

The last engraving needs less explanation. "The Ensign of Nova Scotia" is easily recognized as similar to the present-day coat of arms of our province except this is the version used by designers to three thistles and a salmon (looking more like a codfish.) Originally, the design was based on the arms of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, first proprietor of the region he called, "New Scotland."

These items listed here were circulated by the map producers at the Meeting of the ACML Map Users Committee, April 10, 1987.

Canada. Agriculture Canada. Research Branch. *Index: Soil Surveys* Ottawa: Agriculture Canada, 1985.

Includes indexes to Canada Federal and Provincial Soil Surveys.

Available from: Canada Soil Information System, Land Resource Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

Ontario Institute of Pedology. *Soils of the Pukaskwa National Park, Ontario*. Scale 1:100 000 Ottawa: Agriculture Canada, 1985.

1 map, col., in folder 8 1/2 X 11 inch. Soil Survey Report 53.

Available from: Communications Branch, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B2

Huffman, E. and Dumanski, J. *Agricultural Land Use Systems of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton* Ottawa: Agriculture Canada, 1983.

23 pp. and 4 maps, col. LRRRI Contribution No. 82-07.

Available from: LRRRI, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0C6

Hender, F. *Soils of the Terra Nova Agriculture Development Area, Newfoundland* Ottawa: Agriculture Canada. Research Branch, 1986.

35 pp. and 1 map. 0-662-14895-9. Report No. 13, Newfoundland Soil Survey. Land Research Centre Publication 84-62.

Available from: LRRRI, St. John's West Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Box 7098, St. John's West, Newfoundland, A1E 3Y3

Canada. Lands Directorate. *Terrestrial Ecozones of Canada*. Ottawa: Environment Canada, 1986.

26 pp., 0-662-14761-0. Ecological Land Classification Series, No. 19. Catalogue No. En 73-3/19E.

Available from: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9

Canada Committee on Ecological Land Classification. *Canada's Wetlands*. Scale 1:7 500 000. Ottawa: Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1986.

2 maps col. 115 x 80 cm. and 91 x 80 cm. and Fact Sheet 86-4.

0-660-12101-8. Maps are sheets MCR 4107 and MCR 4108 from the *National Atlas of Canada*, 5th edition

Available from: Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa K1A 0N6

Kjearsgaard, J. et al. *Soil Survey of the County of Warner, Alberta* Ottawa: Agriculture Canada. Research Branch, 1984.

108 pp. and 8 maps. 0-662-14897-5. Alberta Institute of Pedology Report No. S-84-46.

Available from: Agriculture Canada Soil Survey, Terrace Plaza, Calgary Trail South, Edmonton, Alberta T6H 5R7

Canada Hydrographic Service. *Catalogue of Geoscientific Publications* Ottawa: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 1987.

Forthcoming Publication. Draft dated April 1987. Indexes to Bathymetric and other Geoscientific Series published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

Available from: Hydrographic Chart Distribution Office, P.O. Box 8080, Ottawa, Canada K1G 3H6

Canadian Hydrographic Service. *Small Craft Guide Trent-Severn Waterway* 6th ed. Ottawa: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 1986.

124 pp. 0-660-12093-3. Updates charts 2031, 2021-2029, 2015. Index included. (5th edition, 1984 is superseded)

Available from: Hydrographic Chart Distribution Office

Dredge, L. A., Nixon, F.M. and Richardson, R.J. *Quaternary Geology and Geomorphology of Northwestern Manitoba* Ottawa: Geological Survey of Canada, 1986.

38 pp. 0-660-12163-8. GSC Memoir 418. Map 1609A, 1:500 000. \$10.00

Available from: GSC, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa K1A 0E8

Geological Survey of Canada. *Standards and Specifications for the preparation of geological maps* Rev. ed. Ottawa: Geological Survey of Canada, 1984.

48 pp. English and French. 0-660-52729-4. Misc. Report 34.

Available from: Canadian Government Publishing Centre

Pelletier, B.R. (ed.) *Marine Science Atlas of the Beaufort Sea: Sediments* Ottawa: Geological Survey of Canada, 1984.

Map Folio, 27 pp. Spiral bound. 0-660-52681-6. GSC Miscellaneous Report 38. \$30.00

Available from: Canadian Government Publishing Centre

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. *Gazetteer of Canada: Saskatchewan* 3rd ed. Ottawa: Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1985.

110 pp. 0-660-53048-1. \$8.00

Available from: Canadian Government Publishing Centre

Saskatchewan Soil Survey. *The Soils of Indian Head Rural Municipality No. 156, Saskatchewan* Saskatchewan Institute of Pedology, 1986.

Map folio, 460 x 310 cm. Saskatchewan Institute of Pedology Publication S202. Extension Publication 494.

Available from: Saskatchewan Institute of Pedology, John Mitchell Building, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0

Schorr, Alan Edward. *Alaska place names*. Third edition. Juneau, Alaska: The Denali Press, 1986. 144 p., index. ISBN 0-938737-11-2. \$15.95(U.S.).

Out of the North there rang a cry of Gold! (Tom MacInnes, 'Lonesome Bar,' 1908)

In the past two decades there has been a growing interest in history, including local history. Many stories can be found in the origins of names, whether they be personal names, or names of geographic features. People and events in the history of an area are reflected and preserved in its place names. Alan Edward Schorr's third edition of his *Alaska Place Names* provides the most up-to-date coverage of decisions on Alaskan names since January 1966, supplementing the third geographic dictionary of Alaska.

In the early 1890s the United States Board on Geographic Names began studying the geographic names in Alaska, with a committee composed of Marcus Baker of the Geological Survey and H.G. Ogden of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The discovery of gold brought swarms of prospectors, explorers and surveyors with many more names to add to the list. The Geological Survey found that a dictionary was urgently needed. Baker was assigned to complete it, and the *Geographic Dictionary of Alaska* was published in 1902 as Bulletin 187. The dictionary includes obsolete as well as current names, and shows the origin, history, modes of spelling and application of each name, plus the meaning of Indian, Eskimo and foreign names. Rejected, doubtful and obsolete forms of names are shown in italics. The 6300 names and 2800 cross-references are preceded by a lengthy introduction with an extensive list of 'authorities' including the Russian, Spanish, English, French and American explorers.

The first edition of this dictionary was so popular it was soon out of print, and a second edition, prepared by James McCormick, was published as Bulletin 299 in 1906, with 3000 names and 500 cross-references added. Sources not used in the first edition were consulted for the second. Principles adopted for the first edition were continued. These two editions remained the authority for Alaska place names for many years.

A new *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, compiled by Donald J. Orth, was published in 1967 as Geological Survey Professional Paper 567, celebrating the centennial of the American purchase of Alaska, and generally following the principles set by Baker. Orth, in his introduction, explains the parts of the entries. The first paragraph in each entry gives the name, using the accepted modern spelling, its designation, population (1960 census) or elevation, description, geographical

coordinates, Board on Geographical Names decisions, U.S. Geological Survey map number, and variant names. The second paragraph gives the origin, meaning and documentation for the name. Obsolete or doubtful names are in the alphabetical list of names with appropriate cross-references. The organization of information in a set order, and in two paragraphs, makes the entries easier to read quickly than Baker's arrangement which resulted in entries ranging from one cohesive paragraph to eight paragraphs, each one sentence long.

Orth includes notes on the transliteration of Russian names, and the transcription of Eskimo, Aleut and Indian names, the origin of names, the sources of names, glossaries, and a selected bibliography. In addition, there are twelve maps and nineteen figures showing the location of features, population, language groups, etc., and including reproduction of some early maps.

Comparing the entries on the various features named "Alaska", the two editions of Baker are identical. Orth has re-worded and amended Baker's entries. In the years following the publication of Orth's *Dictionary* there were many new or revived place names recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

In an attempt to cope with all the decisions of the Board since Orth's *Dictionary* was published, Alan Edward Schorr of the University of Alaska's Elmer E. Rasmuson Library compiled a supplement to Orth's work, which included: (1) new names; (2) new names representing a change in an earlier decision or historical reference; (3) previously established names with revised descriptions; and (4) references from previous decisions and variant spellings to the approved name. Schorr's entries give approved name, geographic designation, elevation or population, description, and geographical coordinates. Unapproved previous decisions, variant spellings, and former decisions no longer in force are all noted. Historical references and decision dates are given for each approved name.

Schorr's first supplement, *Alaska Place Names*, was published in 1974 as The Elmer E. Rasmuson Library Occasional Papers no. 2, and contained thirty-two pages covering Board decisions from January 1966 to March 1973. This supplement was expanded in 1980 to include decisions to the end of June 1979, and comprising approximately 750 place names recognized by the Board. The second edition was published by the University Library in 1980 as Library Occasional Papers no. 1. The format of the entries was retained, but the layout was altered to a two-column style, with the left-hand column containing the place names (accepted names in upper case), and the right-hand column containing the text and cross-references.

As interest in Alaska place names continues, it was decided to publish a twenty-year cumulation of all decisions of the Board on Geographic Names made from January 1966 through December 1985, covering approximately 1100 place names. The format and layout are the same as the second edition. An index has been added for personal names, corporate bodies, vessels and other significant information contained in the body of the entry. The index is unusual in that it gives the place name rather than a page or number reference.

Alaska Place Names, third edition, is certainly a useful cumulation, but rather confusing in places. The entries on Butterfly Lake, East Butterfly Lake and West Butterfly Lake, for instance, contain descriptions followed by cross-references which seem contradictory. One must remember that this work is not intended to stand alone, but as a supplement to Orth's *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*. Anyone who has a copy of Orth should definitely have a copy of this supplement. The two are indispensable for anyone with an interest in Alaska place names or Alaska history or geography. Unfortunately, although Orth's *Dictionary* was reprinted in 1971, it is once again out of print.

Perhaps Schorr's third supplement will promote enough interest to persuade the U.S.G.S. to reprint Orth, or perhaps for the 125th anniversary of the Alaska purchase in 1992 a new combined edition of Orth and Schorr will be issued.

Frances M. Woodward
Historical Maps and Cartographic Archives
University of British Columbia Library

Ristow, Walter W. *American Maps and Mapmakers: Commercial Cartography in the Nineteenth Century*. Detroit Wayne State University Press, 1985. 488p., illus., maps. ISBN 0-8143-1768-5. \$60.00 US.

This book is in essence a summation of Walter Ristow's long career of research in the history of late 18th century cartography in the United States. Taking the form of a collection of essays on various different types of maps, map-makers and map-making techniques in that period, the work draws on many of Ristow's earlier publications in the field.

Approximately half the chapters are based on this earlier research although all of them are revised and en-

larged. Chapter 18 for instance, though based on an earlier article on the early lithographer William Pendleton, contains more information on the latter as well as much important data on other early map lithographers. Much of this is very useful to those researching early Canadian maps since many of these lithographers, such as Nathaniel Currier, Miller's Lith., Prosper Desobry, Julius Bien and Pendleton himself, produced maps of Canada. The chapter on Henry Walling, known mainly in Canada as a county map-maker, is also considerably enlarged. Walling's later work with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the surveying and drafting of topographical maps provides an interesting parallel with the topographical emphasis of his county maps in the period when he was in private business. The chapter on Robert Pearsall Smith and his anastatic or transfer printing technique, an important part of the development of lithography, has also been enlarged. It relates well to some of the newer chapters involving printing techniques.

Two of these new chapters (13 and 19) discuss three of the most important atlas and map publisher-printers of the mid-19th century: Henry S. Tanner and S.A. Mitchell and J.H. Colton. The evolution from copper engraving to lithographic transfer is discussed with reference to Tanner and the role of steel engraving and lithographic transfers is discussed with reference to Mitchell and Colton. Since Ristow's contribution on lithography to *Five Centuries of Map Printing* (Chicago 1975), (oddly enough not cited here) he has obviously done more work on printing techniques and with his excellent groundwork the stage is now set for some definitive answers about main trends in printing techniques and the role of lithographic transfers per se.

Many of the chapters fill in gaps in Ristow's earlier research such as those completing his survey of early state atlases and those rounding out the topics of publishers in the engraving period and county maps. Some of the new chapters cover such topics as early maps of the colonies, nautical charting, urban plans, the county atlas, the mapping of the West, and Rand McNally and Company. Of these, the one on urban maps gives a good general overview of types of urban mapping while county atlases summarizes much of his general earlier research on commercial cartography. The article on Rand McNally provides interesting information on the early years of the company's work and seems to point the way towards the need for more 20th century research. Oddly enough the references for these chapters do not footnote important recent work, such as that by Michael Conzen on county maps and atlases, and the several articles including those on Alfred Andreas and Rand McNally in *Chicago Mapmakers* (Chicago, 1984).

The chapter on nautical charts is not as successful as others in that it attempts to cover the whole period from the late 17th century to the 19th century, a time span

somewhat out of place in a book on the 19th century. In addition errors have crept in, for instance the references to the dates and details of the British charting of the Great Lakes are erroneous as Bayfield working as a Lieutenant (not an Admiral) began surveying in 1816 (not 1828, the year the first charts were published) and completed the work in 1825 not 1835.

Ristow's work is heavily bio-bibliographical but as such provides an enormous amount of information on individuals and particular maps (the latter often described in great detail). Many of the people mentioned produced maps of Canada and this gives the Canadian researcher an opportunity to see where the fit in the spectrum of their own publishing world and to suggest possible business arrangements across the border. The smallish index picks up most of these mapmakers although partnerships are not cross-referenced, while subjects and map titles are not covered. In an important source-book such as this, the index could well have been more comprehensive.

Most of the 250 illustrations are maps. All photographs are in black and white and generally very useful, although as usual often reduced too much to be examined in detail. Most illustrations are of the whole or of a half of a map and all are well identified. In some cases an enlargement of detail would have illustrated the text better, particularly when printing techniques are being discussed.

This book is an incredibly important source on 19th century American cartography and a must for every library or archive with these maps or materials on the history of cartography. In many ways, with so many individual maps and atlases cited, it is a tribute to the riches of the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, where Dr. Ristow served for so long. It is also a fitting summary to the excellent research use that he made of this vital map collection.

Joan Winearls
University of Toronto Library
Toronto, Ontario

Garver, John B. and John F. Shape (ed.). *Atlas of North America: Space Age Portrait of a Continent*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1985. 266 pages, ISBN 0-87-04460-53. US\$39.95 (deluxe edition), US\$29.95 (regular edition).

This is not just a collection of maps of North America nor is it just a collection of Landsat images of parts of North America. It is a very interesting assembly of the many ways now possible to view the earth from a variety of satellite based remote sensing systems. There is also a collection of maps to supplement these images and assist in their interpretation. North America here also includes Middle America.

The first section gives an overview of North America commencing with a Geos image followed by physical and political maps (scale 1:15 000 000). This section also contains maps showing geology (bedrock geology; tectonics; drifting continents); climate (maps for each season showing temperature, precipitation, fog, haze, fronts, and jet stream); energy resources (oil; coal; natural gas; nuclear, solar and hydroelectric); minerals; population, land use and abuse (including a map showing environmental stresses); and transportation. The next section introduces the United States with a physical, and political map followed by thematic maps showing national parks and wild and scenic rivers; and federal lands.

The interesting material follows. Most of the satellite images are in the regional section as illustrated by this listing of Canadian images:

- a Landsat 4 Thematic Mapper thermal-infrared image of the Lake Ontario - Lake Erie region
- a Landsat 4 Thematic Mapper bands 2, 3, 4 image of the Windsor-Detroit area
- a Nimbus 5 Electrically Scanning Microwave Radiometer image colour coded for temperature covering all of Canada (September 1976)
- Nimbus 7 Coastal Zone Colour Scanner images of the Great Lakes region and the Great Lakes-Hudson's Bay region-a NOAA 6 Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (bands 4, 2, 1) image of the west coast region
- a NOAA 7 Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (bands 4, 5) thermal image showing the Atlantic coastal region
- Large Format Camera pictures of the Montreal - Quebec region and the region northwest of Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba and Saskatchewan
- a Space Shuttle 9 Hasselblad camera photograph of Manicouagan Reservoir in Quebec
- a Landsat Multispectral Scanner image co-registered with a political map produced by Dipix Systems of the Ottawa region
- Landsat Multispectral Scanner images of the Avalon Peninsula in Newfoundland; Akimiski Island in James Bay; the Alberta - Montana border region; White and Yukon Rivers in the Yukon.
- a Side-Looking Airborne Radar X Band image of the Pacific Northwest including part of Vancouver Island
- a Skylab 3 Multispectral Photographic Camera System (visible and infrared bands) of the Windsor-Detroit area

The section on Canada also includes a general map (1:9 240 000) and Canada East; Canada Central (two maps, 1:2 980 000) and Canada West (1:5 252 000). A tourism two-page spread showing parks, natural area, historic sites, and significant regional events, and including addresses for further information and drawings of Canadian plants and wildlife. There is also another

double-page spread with textual descriptions of the provinces and territories (this also includes Greenland and St. Pierre and Miquelon which are not highlighted elsewhere).

There are similar sections for regions in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii), and also for Middle America.

The final portion of this atlas contains maps and photographs of North American metropolitan areas, the major parks in North America, "maps and images from other sources", and a gazetteer for place names shown on included maps. It does include a complete description of images used and where copies can be obtained. A list of further readings is also included along with a listing of contributors and consultants with their institutional affiliations.

All of the images included have been enhanced by computer enhancement techniques. Most of the images are in colour. All of the publically available satellite sensors have been included. There is even an image from a U.S. Defense Meteorological Satellite (Operational Linescan System - visible band) showing urban North America during the night (urban areas are white while rural areas are dark).

This is a very interesting collection of satellite images with accompanying maps and text to round it out. The quality of all the images is very impressive and the included documentation is appreciated. It is interesting to see how the images from the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing compare with those of commercial operations in the United States.

This atlas should already be in the library of anyone who is interested in our physical world. The images are exciting and lead the reader into wanting to learn more about the new ways of exploring this world on which we live.

Bob Batchelder
University of Calgary Library,
Calgary, Alberta

Charbonnier, D. and S. Garcia. *Atlas of the Fisheries of the Western and Central Mediterranean*. Rome: United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, 1985. 80 p., 26 colour maps, 1 index map, editorial notes, annex with tables, legends. ISBN 92-5-002198-4; (no price given).

In true Jekyll and Hyde fashion, this atlas has its good side and its bad side. Its good side provides a useful contribution to the growing cartographic bibliography on marine resources, and represents an important exercise in international co-operation. Its bad side illustrates flaws in cartographic design and production inconsistencies that limit the value of the atlas to general users.

On the positive aspects, this atlas results from co-operation between eight countries that share the marine environment of the western and central Mediterranean, including the Adriatic. The maps are essentially of two types, depicting information on pelagic and demersal fishery resources and are drawn at scales appropriate for the information portrayed. Pelagic resources, such as sardine and mackerel, are mapped according to areal distribution, catches, species caught, fishing effort and level of exploitation. Demersals, such as hake and deep water shrimp, are mapped according to catches, fishing effort, and levels of exploitation for both lagoons and open sea.

The editors' notes (provided in French, Spanish, and English) present a useful outline of the information depicted in the maps, especially as the maps themselves are in French only. It is particularly refreshing that they have not tried to cover up the limitations of their data.

The negative aspects of this atlas primarily concern the maps themselves. The severely chromatic production truly makes this atlas a sight for sore eyes. Bright blues, yellows, greens, and reds bombard the reader from every map, reducing some maps to a confusing mass of colour. Appropriate use of screening is all that is required to make these maps tolerable, and it is surprising that this was not employed. Also, the fact that the maps were clearly hand-drawn does not excuse some of the inconsistencies in pen-line thickness, alignments, and shading densities that are evident throughout.

In addition, given the trilingual cover titles and editorial notes, it is disappointing that the map legends are in French only. This limits the general usefulness of the atlas for non-francophones. The editors justify this by arguing that most of the scientists working in the western Mediterranean speak French, and that to translate legends would clutter the maps. However, the usefulness and value of the atlas for research and education would be enhanced considerably by providing such a translation. The problem could have been overcome without cluttering the maps as there is plenty of space on the general legend pages for trilingual explanation of the general legend and the common map legends. It would not have been necessary to provide repetitive translations on the maps themselves.

There is no doubt that this atlas will be very useful for scientists and resource managers in the Mediterranean region. Unfortunately, the cartographic standards and the lack of translation of the map legends limit the usefulness of the atlas as a general resource and education tool. Perhaps the promised second edition will solve these problems.

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Fitch, Jennifer M., ed. *Earth and Astronomical Sciences Research Centre: a World Directory of Organizations and Programmes*. Harlow, England: Longman (distributed in the United States and Canada by Gale Research Co., Detroit), 1984, vii, 742 p., index. ISBN 0-582-90020-4. \$200.00(U.S.).

Earth and Astronomical Sciences Research Centres "lists research centres, industrial r&d laboratories, academic laboratories, national survey and meteorology teams, consultancies, and societies who are carrying out, funding or promoting research and development activity." It is "intended to be a reference for administrators, market researchers, technical consultants and scientists working in the fields of geology, cartography and surveying, ocean studies, meteorology and climatology, planetary and galactic observations, geochemistry, mineralogy and petrology, mining studies and earthquake control".

The 3500 entries include the full title, in English, of the organization, its acronym, address, telephone and telex number, an indication of type of body, products, affiliation, director, sections, number of research staff, annual expenditure, publications, and liaison with other firms or organizations. Information for the directory was solicited through a questionnaire. A significant number of entries are incomplete because a reply was not received in time for publication. The incomplete entries are identified by an asterisk indicating that the data was taken from other published sources. The directory contains an international section for organizations with interests in, or projects funded by, more than one country, followed by alphabetically arranged chapters for each of 130 countries. Organization entries appear in alphabetical order within each country chapter.

The directory contains a comprehensive subject index including entries under aerial photography, cartography, remote sensing, surveying and topography. There is also a detailed "Titles of Establishments" index which includes acronyms. The use in these indexes of country abbreviations rather than page numbers to locate entries can cause difficulties if the country abbreviation is not immediately recognizable. There is a wealth of valuable information in the directory, but it is difficult to determine why some organizations appear and others do not. For example, Agriculture Quebec and the Saskatchewan Research Council are included but the Alberta Research Council and its subsidiaries the Alberta Geological Survey and the Atmospheric Sciences Department, are not; the National Research Council appears, but not the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council; there is an entry for Laurentian University, but none for McGill University or the Centre for Earth Resources Research at Memorial University. It appears that many entries of peripheral interest to the earth sciences were imported directly from Longman's previously published *Agricultural Research Centres:a*

World Directory of Organizations and Programmes while some significant earth and astronomical sciences organizations have been omitted. If the coverage of the rest of the world is as inconsistent as that for Canada, then this directory will not be as useful as its title implies. It contains more information about each organization than is included in the USGS *Worldwide Directory of National Earth-Science Agencies and Related International Organizations*, and includes organizations not found in the USGS publication, but it is by no means comprehensive, and with a price of \$200.00 (U.S.), it is out of the reach of most Canadian libraries.

Marjorie (Midge) King
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Perrotte, Roland (ed.). *A Review of Coastal Zone Mapping*. Cartographica Monograph No. 34-35. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986. 136 p., 24 col. plates. ISBN 0-919870-35-X; \$17.00.

Coastal zone mapping is a rather new form of thematic cartography. It differs from both topographic and bathymetric mapping in that it displays the spacial distribution of phenomena existing along the sea coast and the shores of large lakes. In particular, it emphasizes the interaction of the land and sea elements of this environment. In the past 20 years the importance of coastal zone research has become apparent. Not too many months pass without news of a massive oil spill, or some other disaster, making an assault on the coastlines of the world. Methods of preventing such disasters, or at least limiting their impact, are under very intense investigation. Coastal zone management is a new profession, or a rather a profession newly defined, and the literature, both professional and scientific, is building rapidly. For these reasons it is both appropriate and timely to have this review of the mapping of coastal environments.

The monograph opens with an introduction to coastal zone mapping that includes a description of some of the uses of this form of cartography. This is followed by an analysis of the symbolization and mapping techniques used in seven countries. This analysis is splendidly illustrated by 24 full-page sections from coastal zone maps published by agencies in the seven countries. These sample maps are the heart of the work. Among other uses, they provided map librarians with an excellent means of showing clients of their libraries how effective this type of mapping can be.

The second part of the monograph is composed of five papers presented at a seminar held at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in April, 1985. The titles are:

An Interactive Micro-Computer Database System for Oil Spill Response.

Computer Plotting of Auto-generated Coastline and Depth Contours.

Physical Shore-zone Mapping in Canada.

Whither Coastal and Marine Resource Mapping?

Problems of Developing a Regional Marine Thematic Atlas.

All of these papers bear directly on the production and use of coastal zone mapping, and they bring the review in the first part of the monograph right up to the present. The monograph is strongly recommended for all map libraries.

L.M. Sebert
Ottawa, Ontario

Magocsi, Paul Robert. *Ukraine: A Historical Atlas*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986. 52 p., 25 maps, biblio. ISBN 0-8020-3428-4 (cloth), 0-8020-3429-2 (paper). \$35.00 (cloth), \$16.95 (paper).

It is well known that a substantial number of Canadians of Ukrainian descent are interested in the background to Ukrainian national identity. They will find in this atlas one of the interpretations of Slavic history. The cartography of Geoffrey J. Matthews illustrates this interpretation with great clarity. One must not assume, however, that either Matthews or the publisher, the University of Toronto Press, is thereby endorsing the nationalist view of Ukrainian history as necessarily the correct or only interpretation of a complex topic. Perhaps a small note, printed on the first leaf, to the effect that "...publication of this volume was made possible through the generosity of ..." an individual benefactor, is a sufficient disclaimer.

The title of the atlas is somewhat misleading. This is not a historical atlas in the usual sense, but rather one dealing with some of the political and administrative issues and boundaries. The author indeed does not claim otherwise, as he prudently states in the preface that his work "...does not pretend to fulfill the need for a comprehensive atlas of Ukrainian history..."

The sources for the map content are not altogether clear. Of the sixteen sources listed, four are encyclopedias, three are history books, and the rest other atlases and miscellaneous map supplements. Since not all of these publications would agree fully with author's understanding of Ukrainian history, one is led to conclude that he has drawn on these sources in a subjectively selective manner.¹ It is not therefore certain how much of the result displayed in the atlas is original research and what part is re-cycled material presented under more glamorous packaging.

The issue of sources is a significant one because of the controversies that arise over Ukrainian boundary

questions. For example, one of the pioneer studies of the boundaries of Ukraine by G.W. Simpson² appears at variance with the present atlas. The complexity of the international setting of the region is dealt with by Aldo Dami in a well-known monograph³. But neither of these is listed among Magocsi's sources.

The ethnolinguistic boundaries are no less a problem. The *Historical Atlas of Ukraine*⁴ presents a different outline of Ukrainian territories from those in the University of Toronto Press publication. While both atlases appear to lay claim to huge tracts of neighbouring Soviet republics (Byelorussian, Russian, Moldavian) and surrounding countries (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania), Magocsi does indicate that at least some of the territories currently within the boundaries of the Ukrainian SSR are outside the ethnolinguistic limits of Ukraine.

Considerable confusion and lack of consistency appear with respect to place-names: some are merely transliterated from Ukrainian, while others appear sometimes in their anglicized rendition and at other times in their 'native' versions, including diacritics. Unfortunately, this atlas does not follow the sensible approach used by Matthews in his *Canada and the World: an Atlas Resource*⁵, where both the local and the English designations are shown in many cases.

At the Third United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names (Athens, 1977) the problem of exonyms and other related questions were covered at length.⁶ It would seem obvious that the proliferation of generally unrecognizable names, especially in publications presumably prepared for students, is counterproductive. It may well stimulate an ethnic community's sense of being "different", but it will not lead toward a greater understanding of the factual material presented, nor will it be helpful in situations (such as in map libraries) where numerous sources are being used simultaneously and in an interrelated way.

The shortcomings of this publication are regrettable, because there is a need for atlases dealing with regions and topics heretofore poorly or superficially covered by cartographic media. Numerous reviewers have dealt on these pages with publications which have illustrated important topics by inadequate maps. The atlas being reviewed demonstrates yet another point—well executed maps do not necessarily a good atlas make.

1. *Atlas Ostliches Mitteleuropa* (1959) is an example of such selective use of sources. *Statistical Atlas of Poland* [1945], *Atlas Narodov Mira* (1964), *Tortenelemi Atlasz* (1967) - all have relevant information, which could have led to a different map content. Martin Gilbert's atlases of Russia and Soviet Union list some 150 sources, many directly concerned with segments of the history of Ukraine.
2. *Ukraine: an Atlas of its History and Geography*, by

G.W. Simpson, Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1941.

3. *Les Frontieres Europeennes de 1900 a 1975. Histoire territoriale de d'Europe*, by Aldo Dami, l'Universite de Geneve, Edition Medicine et Hygiene, Geneve, 1976.
4. *Historical Atlas of Ukraine*, by Ivan Tesla and Evhen Tiut'ko, Ukrainian Historical Association, New York, 1980.
5. *Canada and the World: an Atlas Resource*, by Geoffrey J. Matthews and Robert Morrow Jr., Prentice-Hall, Scarborough, 1985.
6. *Canada: Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, Ottawa, 1978.

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1984 Huron County Historical Atlas. Goderich: Corporation of the Country of Huron, 1984. 350 p., 27 maps, illustrations, index. ISBN 0-9692120-0-3.

To Canadian map curators, the term 'county atlas' is synonymous with the late nineteenth century and with publishers such as Belden and Meacham. The production of 'county atlases', which are invaluable historical sources for local historians and genealogists, was unfortunately not continued at regular time intervals for counties or groups of counties in Canada. This is not the case for some states within the United States of America, as demonstrated by Mai Treude's 1980 bibliography of Minnesota county atlases, entitled *Windows to the Past*, in which 93% of the atlases listed were twentieth century. The descendants of current Huron County citizens and the local historians a hundred years hence will be among the fortunate few who will have a twentieth century 'county atlas' available. A similar county atlas was prepared for Perth county in 1982. 'County atlas' projects in other counties should be encouraged, not only as future records of the past but also as methods of demonstrating pride in the present. The 1984 *Huron County Historical Atlas*, produced to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the settling of the county, is introduced in a foreward by the Warden of Huron County, Thomas J. Cunningham, in which he writes:

This Huron Atlas is more than an atlas; it is, as well, a series of narratives related by those who responded to an invitation published across the county to tell, in their own words, the story of

families, of organizations, of municipalities, churches and of business and industry in Huron...it was intended to follow the style of *The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Huron* published by H. Belden & Co. in 1879.

The maps in the atlas are clear and legible. The township maps, mostly double page, contain names of residents. According to information provided, the municipal clerks were responsible for providing the "township map detail", the base maps being provided by Christian R. Kiar Limited, Surveyors. Incidentally, a historical sketch 'Surveying in Huron began in 1827' prepared by Mr. Kiar appears on page 157. Maps of the municipalities shown as insets to the township maps and as larger full-page maps were provided by the County of Huron Department of Planning and Development.

Stylistic similarities to the 1879 Belden atlas include a patrons' list (pp. 240-347), and historical sketches of townships, families, etc. A valuable addition is a list of 'Small Lot Holders' (pp. 316-339), for those owning 40 acres or less, compiled by the municipal clerks. Most of the numerous photographs included are clear reproductions; a number of farm descriptions include low level aerial photographs. In several instances, the illustration from the Belden atlas has been reproduced, sometimes accompanied by a modern photograph or modern sketch in the Belden style. Overall, the atlas provides an excellent snapshot in time of a specific geographic location. Its value to libraries and residents of Huron County is undeniable. For Canadian map collections with a responsibility for Ontario and Canadian history, the atlas should be on the 'must acquire' list. For other map collections, its value is nebulous; those who consider acquiring the atlas may do so as an example of a modern county atlas.

Betty Kidd
Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division
Public Archives of Canada

RECENT CATALOGUING RECORDS

Renée Schleussing

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CANADA: Non-series maps

Canada [CIA] 800611. Scale [ca. 1:32 000 000] Washington : Central Intelligence Agency, 1986.
1 map : col. ; 20 x 17 cm.

Shows provincial boundaries and capitals and national capital.

Includes portions of bordering countries.

NTIS: PB86-928324.

UCL*

Canada - 1: 5 000 000 / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:5 000 000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W 141°—W 50°/N 90°—N 40°) Ottawa : Energy Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1985.

1 map : col. ; 111 x 127 cm. (Canada base map series)

5 classes of boundaries ; pop. key ; rivers & lakes ; in Eng./Fre. ; map used in the preparation of the 5th edition of the National Atlas of Canada.

UTL*

Canada - 1: 5 000 000 [relief] / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Scale 1:5 000 000 ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W 141°—W 50°/N 90°—N 40°) Ottawa : Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Geographical Services Division, 1985.

1 map : col. ; 111 x 127 cm. (Canada base map series)

Shaded relief ; 5 classes of boundaries; pop. key; rivers & lakes; MCR 126; map used in the preparation of the 5th edition of the National Atlas of Canada.

UTL*

F-Isodynamic chart, Canada (lines of total magnetic intensity and equal annual change) Scales vary ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W 141°—W 52°/N 90°—N 41°) [Ottawa] : Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Dominion Observatories Branch, Div. of Geomagnetism, 19—

map : col. ; 84 x 92 cm. ea. or smaller

F series; later sheets entitled: Total intensity chart.
UTL*

H-Isodynamic chart, Canada (lines of equal horizontal magnetic intensity and equal annual change) Scales differ ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W 141°—W 52°/N 90°—N 41°) [Ottawa] : Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Dominion Observatories Branch, Div. Geomagnetism, 19—

1 map : col. ; 84 x 92 cm. ea. or smaller

H-series; later sheets entitled: Horizontal intensity chart.

UTL*

Isoclinic chart, Canada (lines of equal magnetic dip and equal change) Scales differ ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W 141°—W 52°/N 90°—N 41°) [Ottawa] : Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Dominion Observatories Branch, Div. of Geomagnetism, 19—

1 map : col. ; 84 x 92 cm. ea. or smaller

I series; later sheets entitled: Magnetic inclination chart.

UTL*

Z-Isodynamic chart, Canada (lines of equal vertical magnetic intensity and equal annual change) Scales differ ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W 141°—W 52°/N 90°—N 41°) [Ottawa] : Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Dominion Observatories Branch, Div. of Geomagnetism, 19—

1 map : col. ; 84 x 92 cm. ea. or smaller

Z series ; later sheets entitled: Vertical intensity chart.

UTL*

Lines of equal magnetic declination and equal annual change in Canada. Scales differ ; Lambert conformal conic proj. (W 141°—W 52°/N 90°—N 41°) [Ottawa] : Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Dominion Observatories Branch, Division of Geomagnetism, 19—

1 map : col. ; 84 x 92 cm. or smaller

D series; later sheets entitled: Magnetic declination chart.

UTL*

Results of the 33rd federal election, September 4, 1984 / produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Ottawa. Scale 1: 7 500 000 or 1 in. = 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, 1985.

1 map : col. ; 74 x 74 cm.

English and French language eds. (Description based on English ed.)

French title: Résultats de la 33e élection fédérale, le 4 septembre 1984.

Shows political parties.

Includes list of candidates elected by federal electoral division.

Ancillary maps: 20 maps of Canadian cities.

NTIS:

UCL*

NOVA SCOTIA: Non-series maps

Thesis study locations in Nova Scotia / compiled by D.B.

Hopper, D.R. MacDonald, and D.A. Wilkinson. Scale 1:500 000 ; transverse Mercator proj. (W 66° 30'— W 59°45'/N 47°00'— N 43°25') Halifax : N.S. Dept. of Mines and Energy, 1985.

1 map ; 85 x 112 cm. + legend sheet (OFM 85-01)

Orzolid print; index to thesis written on the geo-science of Nova Scotia; accompanied by: "Thesis study locations: stratigraphic legend" (1 sheet)

UTL*

Ecum Secum area, Nova Scotia : geology / geology by J.R. Henderson 1984 ... ; geological cartography by I.A. Coulthart and F.J. Heney. Scale 1:50 000 ; Universal transverse Mercator proj. (W 62°30' —W 61°58'/N 45 °18'—N 44°45') Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, 1986.

1 map : col. ; 125 x 85 cm. ("A" series (Geological Survey of Canada) ; map 1648A)

Also shows mine workings and mineral occurrences. Relief shown by contour lines, spot heights and shading.

Base map from parts of maps published at same scale by Surveys and Mapping Branch 1982.

In bottom margin: Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy.

Includes interpretive notes, bibliographies, index map and NTS reference/index chart.

UCL*

ONTARIO: Non-series maps

[Maps for selected mother tongue groups, Ontario, 1981] / produced by the City of Toronto Planning & Development Department. Scale [ca. 1:7 000 000] Toronto : Ontario. Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1984.

17 maps : photocopies ; on sheets 22 x 37 cm. (Ethnocultural data base materials ; series II - Population data)

Data from Statistics Canada; date presented by 1981 census divisions; 5 percentage classes per language group; xeroxed from text in GOVT. CA2 ON C15 pol.

UTL*

Ontario intercity guide / produced by the Cartography Section, Surveys and Plans Office, Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Not drawn to scale. Downsview : Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 1985.

1 map : col. ; 45 x 60 cm., folded to 16 x 11 cm.

Title on verso: Ontario intercity transportation guide ; air, bus & rail service ; airports ; index to additional place names served by bus/rail ; inset ; Toronto and surrounding area ; on verso: Public transportation directory ; travel time/distance table.

UTL*

Nipigon canoe routes. Rev. [ed.] Scale [ca. 1:380 000] Toronto : Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, [1986?]

1 map : col. ; 37 x 38 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm.

Panel title: Nipigon canoe country ; canoe routes ; railroad ; inset: [South of Lake Nipigon] ; text on verso.

UTL*

Kolapore Uplands wilderness ski trails. 7th ed. Scale 1:20 000. [Toronto] : University of Toronto Outing Club, 1985.

1 map : col. ; 41 x 35 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm.

Contours (V.I. 25'); trail rating; 3 classes of roads; trail descriptions; text on verso.

UTL*

MANITOBA: Non-series maps

Northeastern Manitoba : surficial geology / geology by L.A. Dredge and F.M. Nixon, 1978 ; geological cartography by F.J. Heney. Scale 1:500 000 ; transverse Mercator proj. (W 96°00'—W 92°00'/N 60°00'—N 57°00') Ottawa : Geological Survey of Canada, 1986.

1 map : col. ; 70 x 52 cm. ("A" series (Geological Survey of Canada) ; map 1617A)

Relief shown by spot heights.

Base map assembled by Geological Survey of Canada from maps published at same scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1975, 1977.

Includes legend, index map and NTS reference/index chart.

Inset: Peatlands. Scale [ca. 1:1 600 000]

UCL*

ALBERTA: Non-series maps

Natural regions of Alberta / prepared by: Graphs, Professional and Technical Services Branch, Design and Implementation Division. Scale [ca. 1:5 000 000] [Edmonton] : Graphs, Professional and Technical Services, Design and Implementation Division, 1985. 1 map : col. ; 27 x 19 cm.

Shows grasslands, parklands, foothills, boreal forest, Rocky Mountains and Canadian Shield.

UCL*

Natural regions of Alberta / prepared by: Graphs, Professional and Technical Services, Design and Implementation Division. scale 1:1 000 000. [Edmonton] : Graphs, Professional and Technical Services, Design and Implementation Division, 1986. 1 map : col. ; 122 x 66 cm.

Shows grasslands, parklands, foothills, boreal forest, Rocky Mountains and Canadian Shield.

UCL*

Alberta recreation and parks / produced by: Technical Services Section, Design and Implementation, Alberta Recreation and Parks. Scale 1:1 000 000. [Edmonton] : Alberta Recreation and Parks, Technical Services Section, Design and Implementation, 1985. 1 map : col. ; 129 x 74 cm.

Shows provincial parks regional headquarters, provincial parks, provincial parks regional boundaries, provincial recreation areas, cities, towns, villages, wilderness areas, Kananaskis Country, highways (classified by surface), Rocky Mountain forest reserve and national parks.

Base map constructed by: Cartographic Services Section, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources.

Includes portions of bordering provinces.

UCL*

Brazeau-Pembina planning area / Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division. Scale 1:100 000 (W 116°35'—W 115°00' / N 53°12'—N 52°42') Edmonton : Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, 1986.

1 map ; 81 x 137 cm. + text (xi, 80 p. : maps ; 29 cm.) (ENR technical report ; no. T/1-no.9)

Shows refined Eastern Slopes zones, patent lands, ecologically significant areas and green area/white area boundaries.

"BP-1".

"April 1986".

Includes NTS grid location map.

Accompanying text entitled: Brazeau-Pembina sub-

regional integrated resource plan.

UCL*

Kananaskis Country integrated resource plan / Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division. Scale 1:100 000 (W 115°30'—W 114°20' / N 51°08'—N 50°10') Edmonton : Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, 1986.

1 map ; 93 x 127 cm. + text (ix, 98 p. : maps (some fold., some col.) ; 28 cm.) (ENR technical report ; no. T/1-no.11)

Shows the 8 refined Eastern Slopes policy zones and 5 resource management areas.

"April 1986".

Includes location map and ancillary map of resource management areas, scale 1:500 000.

Accompanying text entitled: Kananaskis Country sub-regional integrated resource plan.

UCL*

Castle River sub-regional integrated resource plan / Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division. Scale 1:100 000 (W 114° 45'—W 114°30' / N 49°40'—N 49°00') Edmonton : Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, 1985.

1 map ; 74 x 91 cm. + text (x, 113 p. : maps (some fold., some col.) ; 28 cm.) (ENR technical report ; no. T/1-no.12)

Shows the 5 resource management areas and 8 refined Eastern Slopes zones.

"Approved June, 1985".

Includes key map showing location of study area.

UCL*

Nordegg-Red Deer River planning area / Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division. Scale 1:100 000 ; Universal transverse Mercator proj. (W 117°00'—W 114°35' / N 52°54'—N 51°30') Edmonton : Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, 1986.

3 maps ; 124 x 119 cm. or smaller + text (xi, 162 p. : maps (some fold.) ; 28 cm.) (ENR technical report ; no. T/1-no.10)

Shows Eastern Slopes zones, green/white area boundaries, patent lands, access control areas and ecologically significant areas.

"Approved ... March 4, 1986"—text.

"Derived from the one inch to two miles access series".

PARTS: [1] Red Deer-James map sheet—[2] Ram-Clearwater map sheet—[3] Chungo-Cline-Nordegg map sheet.

Each sheet includes a provincial location key map and

regional location map.

Accompanying text entitled: Nordegg-Red Deer River sub-regional integrated resource plan.

UCL*

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Non-series maps

Geology of the Mount Forster map area / geology by S. Bennett. Scale 1:25 000 (W 116°30'—W 116°09' / N 50°52'—N 50°33') Victoria, B.C. : Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1986.

1 map : photocopy ; 143 x 100 cm. (Preliminary map (British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) ; 62)

Also shows mineral occurrences.

Relief shown by contour lines.

Blueline print.

Includes location map.

Map sheet 1 accompanied by: Cross sections, sheet 2 / geology by S. Bennett. Scale 1:25 000. 62 x 111 cm. ; and, notes entitled: The geology of the Mount Forster map-area, Purcell Mountains, southeastern British Columbia/by Simon M.H. Bennett. (5 leaves ; 28 cm.)

UCL*

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Map series/serials

Open file map (British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) Scales differ. Victoria, B.C. : Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1986-

maps : photocopy ; 108 x 110 cm. or smaller.

Irregular.

1986-1-

Some maps issued by the Geological Survey Branch, Mineral Resources Division, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Blueline print.

UCL*

Geology of the Hozameen Fault area between Boston Bar and the Coquihalla River, southwest British Columbia (92H) / geologically mapped by G.E. Ray ; assisted by P. Desjardins. Scale [ca. 1:20 000] (W 121°28'—W 121°10' / N 49°52'—N 49°23') Victoria, B.C. : Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1986.

4 maps : photocopy ; 75 x 80 cm. or smaller (Open file map (British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) ; 1986-1A-1986-ID)

Relief shown by contours.

“Released January 1986”.

Blueline print.

Overprinting of map “Hope 92H, edition 2”.

Each map has index map, scale [ca. 1:300 000]

UCL*

Geology of the Hozameen Fault between Spider Peak and the Coquihalla River (92H/6,11) / geologically mapped by G.E. Ray ; assisted by P. Desjardins. Scale [ca. 1:6 000] (W 121°20'—W 121°14' / N 49°34' —N 49°28') Victoria, B.C. : Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1986.

2 maps : photocopy ; 93 x 79 cm. and 83 x 78 cm. (Open file map (British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) ; 1986-1E-1986-1F)

Relief shown by contours.

“Released January 1986”.

Blueline print.

Each map has index map, scale [ca. 1:300 000]

UCL*

Geology of the Kitsault River area, NTS 103P / geology by D.J. Alldrick ... [et al.] ; compilation and drafting by G.L. Dawson. Scale 1:50 000 (W 129°42'—W 129°13' / N 55°46'—N 55°24') Victoria, B.C. : Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1986.

1 map : photocopy ; 92 x 67 cm. (Open file map (British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) ; 1986-2)

Relief shown by contours.

Includes geology from reports by N.C. Carter ... [et al] “This map is a contribution to the Canada/British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement”.

Blueline print.

Includes key to mineral occurrences by name and min-file number.

Includes location map.

UCL*

Geology of the Klappan coalfield in northwest British Columbia (104 H/2,3,6,7) ; mapped by: Jahak Koo ; geological assistants: K. Foellmer, L. Rowan, and D. Thompson. Scale 1:50 000 (W 129°19'—W 128°37' / N 57°27'—N 57°04') Victoria, B.C. : Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1986.

1 map : photocopy ; 86 x 84 cm. (Open file map (British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) ; 1986-3)

Blueline print.

UCL*

Geology and lithochemistry of the Chilko-Taseko Lakes area (92O/4,5 ; 92J/13 ; 92K/16 ; 92N/1) / by G.P. McLaren. Scale [ca. 1:50 000] (W 124°00'—W 123°30' / N 51°25'—N 50°56') Victoria, B.C. : Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1986.

2 maps : photocopy ; each 108 x 82 cm. + notes ([9] p. ; 28cm.) (Open file map (British Columbia. Minis-

try of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) ; 1986-4)

Relief shown by contours.

"This map is a contribution to the Canada/British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement"—accompanying notes t.p.

Blueline print.

PARTS: Map 1. Geology—Map 2. Lithochemical sample location.

Map 1 only includes location map and legends.

Accompanying notes issued by Geological Branch, Mineral Resources Division, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

UCL*

Geology of the Vavenby area, NTS 82M/5,11,12 / geology by Paul Schiarizza, 1985. Scale 1:50 000 (W 120° 00'—W 119°25'/N 51°45'—N 51°25') Victoria, B.C. : Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1986.

1 map : photocopy ; 75 x 82 cm. (Open file map (British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) ; 1986-5)

Relief shown by contours.

Incorporates data from assessment reports 3430, 6878 and 7119 ; geology in vicinity of Foghorn Creek modified from B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources preliminary map 56.

"Released January 1986".

"This map is a contribution to the Canada/British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement".

Blueline print.

Overprinting of map 82 M/12 of Canada 1:50 000 series, ed.2.

Includes location map and key to mineral occurrences by name and minfile number.

UCL*

Stream sediment geochemistry of the Chilko-Taseko Lakes area (92O/4,5 ; 92J/13 ; 92K/16 ; 92N/1) / by G.P. McLaren. Scale [ca. 1:50 000] (W 124°00'—W 123° 30'/N 51°25'— N 50°56') Victoria, B.C. : Mineral Resources Division, Geological Survey Branch, 1986.

15 maps : photocopy ; 83 x 110 cm. + notes ([9] p. ; 28 cm.) (Open file map (British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) ; 1986-6)

"This project is a contribution to the Canada-British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement, 1985-1990".

Blueline print.

PARTS: 1. Sample locations—2. Gold (ppb)—3. Arsenic (ppm)—4. Barium (ppm)—5. Cobalt (ppm)—6. Chromium (ppm)—7. Copper (ppm)—8. Iron (%)—9. Mercury (ppb)—10. Manganese (ppm)—11. Nickel (ppm)—12. Zinc (ppm)—13. Strontium (ppm)—14.

Titanium (%)—15. Vanadium (ppm)

Maps 2-15 include graphs.

UCL*

Platinum group element occurrences in British Columbia / compiled by V.J. Rublee. Scale 1:2 000 000 (W 140°—W115°/N 61°—N48°) Victoria, B.C. : Mineral Resources Division, Geological Survey Branch, 1986. 1 map : photocopy ; 77 x 91 cm. + text (94 p. : ill. ; 28cm.) (Open file map (British Columbia. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) ; 1986-7)

Also covers portions of Yukon and states of Washington and Idaho.

Also shows geology and occurrences of chromite and nickel.

"Legend and geology modified from Geological Survey of Canada Map 1050A, 1981 ..."

"This project is a contribution to the Canada-British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement, 1985-1990".

Blueline print.

Overprinting of base map.

Includes key to lodes and placers.

Accompanying text entitled: Occurrence and distribution of platinum-group elements in British Columbia.

UCL*

Outdoor recreation maps of British Columbia / research, compilation and recreation cartography by the Outdoor Recreation Council of B.C. Scale 1:100 000. 1 cm. = 1 km. ; Universal transverse Mercator proj. Vancouver, B.C. : Outdoor Recreation Council of British Columbia, n.d.-

maps : col. ; 56 x 73 cm. or smaller, folded to 23 x 11 cm.

Panel title.

Base maps compiled and produced by Map Production, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Environment, B.C.

Relief shown by contours.

UTM grid.

Description based on: [no.]12-13 (1985)

North Okanagan region. Scale 1:100 000. 1 cm. = 1 km. ; Universal transverse Mercator proj. (W 120° 00'—W 119°00'/N 50°30'—N 50°00') Vancouver, B.C. : Outdoor Recreation Council of British Columbia, 1985. 1 map : col. ; 56 x 72 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. (Outdoor recreation maps of British Columbia ; 12)

Shows roads, boundaries, cultural and physical features, trails, recreational boundaries and features, recreational facilities and services.

Includes index map.

On verso: Includes tables, ancillary map of Silver Star recreation area (scale 1:50 000), area description, text,

on summer/winter activities, recreation ethics and safety, and recreational use of Crown lands.

South Okanagan region. Scale 1:100 000. 1 cm. + 1 km. ; Universal transverse Mercator proj. (W 120° 00' —W 119°00'/N 49°30'—N 49°00') Vancouver, B.C. : Outdoor Recreation Council of British Columbia, 1985.

1 map : col. ; 56 x 73 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. (Outdoor recreation maps of British Columbia ; 13)

Shows roads, boundaries, cultural and physical features, trails, recreational boundaries and features, recreational facilities and services.

Includes index map.

On verso: Includes tables, area description, text on summer/winter activities, recreational use of Crown land, recreation ethics and safety.

UCL*

SAVE IT! CONSERVATION/PRESERVATION NEWS
Carol Marley

To laminate or encapsulate, that is the question.

A study comparing the processes of lamination and encapsulation and their relative effectiveness for protecting heavily used materials was published by Judith L. Rieke, Suzanne Gyeszly and Leslie Steele in an article titled "Preservation of sheet maps, lamination or encapsulation: a durability study in Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division (Bethesda) *Bulletin*, No. 138, December 1984, pp. 2-10." The conclusion was that heavily used items are better protected with encapsulation even though costs are higher. Lamination is an attractive option if costs are a major consideration and the materials are easily replaced. This article is a must for anyone who is weighing the pros and cons or preserving maps by these processes. It has already been routed to the McGill Geography Department to guide them in deciding how best to preserve course material.

* * * * *

Or, is the question to deacidify or encapsulate?

A recently completed study conducted by the Library of Congress Preservation Research and Testing Office addresses the question of whether it is most desirable to deacidify paper items before their encapsulation. Conclusions are as follows:

1) Air holes in all four corners of the polyester envelope do not slow down the faster rate of degradation of

encapsulated paper which is acidic or neutral.

2) The acceleration in the decline of the physical properties of acidic paper upon encapsulation can be eliminated by enclosing another sheet of paper containing an alkaline reserve in the same envelope.

3) The rates of aging of paper samples are identical inside polyester and polypropylene envelopes. The best solution remains the deacidification of paper before encapsulation. However, each item must be considered individually. Even if the item is not deacidified, it may be preferable that it be encapsulated to provide for its physical protection. A more detailed presentation of the subject is available in the Library of Congress's newsletter, *National Preservation News*, No.4, April 1986, p. 19. Do you have a policy at your institution for the protection of maps, either by encapsulation, lamination, microfilming, use of facsimiles, or whatever? Please let us know to share with our readers.

* * * * *

How much light? When is light too bright?

The Canadian Conservation Institute has developed a light damage calculator to assist museum personnel in determining appropriate illumination for the diversity of light sensitive materials found in collections. The calculator could be used by curators to select artifacts which may be safely displayed under various lighting levels and to determine for how long they should be displayed, and by conservators advising on illumination problems. As of early fall the estimated cost of this device was to be \$10 per item (to help cover production costs). It was anticipated that the calculators would be available in the spring. The Canadian Conservation Institute's address is: 1030 Innes road, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0M8.

* * * * *

Everyone should be familiar with A.D. Baynes-Cope's valuable work on the study and conservation of globes. It has been published in *Der Globus freund: Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift für Globen und Instrumentenkunde*, No. 33/34, Wien, 1985. The eighty page article is mostly in English and includes diagrams and photographs. It is also listed in a recent publications list from the *Map Collector*, titled, "The Study of Old Globes". It costs 6.50 sterling.

* * * * *

Search for the impossible at the University of Toronto—Joan Winearls has discovered a satisfactory edge-binder machine. Joan reports as follows:

After years of problems with various

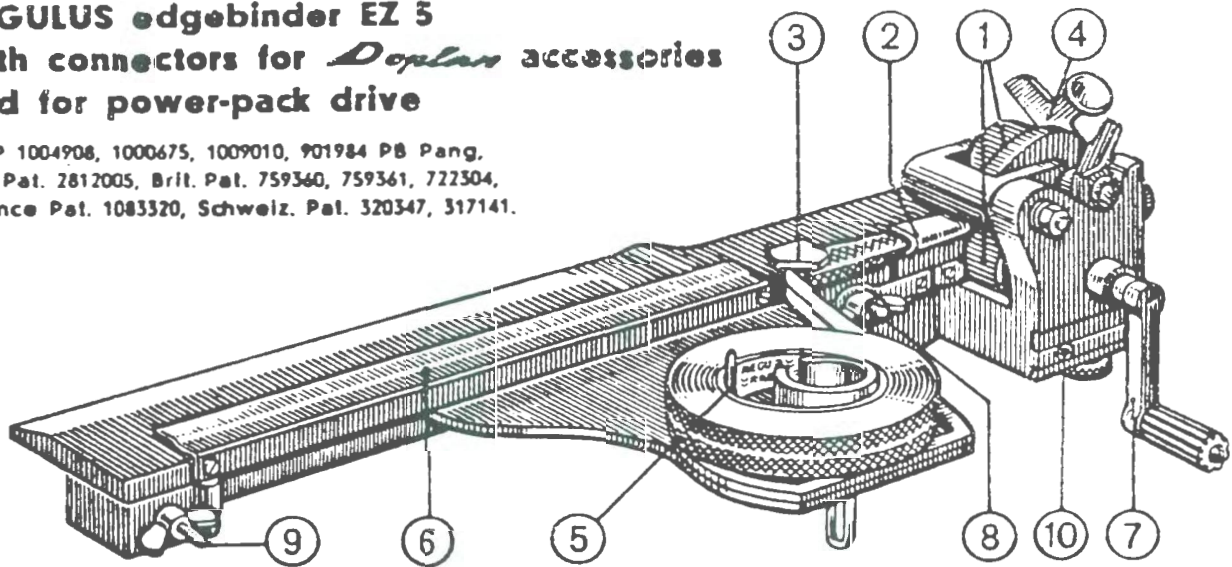
edging machines which were always breaking down and could never be serviced I would like to report that we have finally found a very satisfactory model. It is the Regulus EZ-5 Edgebinder for drawings (see illustration) available from Western Technical Supply Co. Ltd., 845 West 15th St. North Vancouver, B.C. V7P 1M5. The price was \$325.00 in late 1985. The machine is all metal and very solid in construction and the design is very similar to the old 3-M model that we used so effectively for years.

Although it appears to be set up for tapes with a small core there is a wooden adapter for 3 inch core tapes and we are able to continue using the 3-M no. 750 (acetate fibre white) and 810 (transparent) tapes. We edge virtually all of our new map acquisitions (except U.S. topos at 1:24 000), as well as older items being catalogued from time to time. The machine has therefore been in fairly steady use now for over a year and we have had no problems with it.

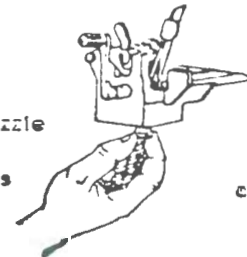
Joan has provided an illustration of the edger for those of us who think that seeing is believing.

**REGULUS edgebinder EZ 5
with connectors for *Doplan* accessories
and for power-pack drive**

DBP 1004908, 1000675, 1009010, 901984 PB Pang,
US Pat. 2812005, Brit. Pat. 759360, 759361, 722304,
France Pat. 1083320, Schweiz. Pat. 320347, 317141.



- ① Knurled wheels, adjustable tension
- ② Interchangeable guide nozzles
- ③ Guide post for the tape
- ④ Guillotine blade
- ⑤ Tape deck with tensioner
- ⑥ Guide lip
- ⑦ Handle
- ⑧ Clamp for guide nozzle
- ⑨ Mount for DOPLAN attachments
- ⑩ Mount for GMA 72



adjust the wheel
tension here!

ATLANTIC REGION

Memorial University

The little bastion of cartographica at Memorial is surviving despite exceptional snowfalls this winter and the absence on sabbatical leave of Alberta Auringer Wood. Vivien Cartmell emerged from the depths of South Africa to hold the fort during Ms. Wood's sabbatical (Sept 1, 1986-1987). The major project being undertaken in the Map Library at this time is the cataloguing. Copy cataloguing of records derived from UTLAS has been on-going since 1983. This work is forging ahead (CIA maps add nauseum!) as is original cataloguing of Newfoundland maps. In the latter category some of the golden oldies (pre-1900 maps) from the Centre for Newfoundland Studies (CNS) are being added to the data base, but the emphasis is on the post-1900 collection which is housed in the Map Library.

The challenge of the maps in the Queen Elizabeth II Library has caught the interest of the Cataloguing Department. One of the senior cataloguers from that Department is spending a few hours a week in the Map Library discovering the fascination of maps.

A scoop for CNS is a \$10 000 grant from the SHRCC under its Special Research Collections programme. The grant is to be used over a three year period for the purchase of historic Newfoundland maps. (The Map Library is green with envy!)

On the local PR scene maps have made an appearance twice since September 1986 in display cases in the foyer of the Queen Elizabeth II Library. Emphasis was on the visual appeal rather than mounting displays requiring in-depth research. Reproductions of early maps selected from books on the history of cartography drew attention to that aspect of the Map Library collection in the first exhibit. And the Map Library starred during December with some bird's-eye views of biblical towns and cities along with appropriate display case decorations: simple, natural and definitely NOT modern commercial.

Another PR event for the Map Library was the official visit in late December by the University President, Dr. Leslie Harris, who was particularly interested in the Newfoundland material showing his neck of the woods: St. Joseph's, Placentia Bay.

An exciting project is underway in the Cartographic Laboratory, Geography Department, Memorial University. Under the direction of Mr. Jean Gosselin, students in a third year cartography course are involved in designing plates for the production of an atlas of Newfoundland and Labrador for use in local junior high and high schools. There is a dearth of this kind of information for school teachers and it is hoped that the atlas project will fill that gap. Three plates have recently been print

ed showing population, agriculture, and petroleum. If the Provincial government agrees to purchase the atlas for Newfoundland schools, the project will steam ahead: already there are two publishers interested in the work.

Provincial Archives of Newfoundland

Ed Tompkins of the Provincial Archives provided excellent PR for maps of this province in an exhibition at the Museum in St. John's last summer. The exhibition, "Newfoundland's interior explored", covered the history of exploration and was profusely illustrated with maps.

A major activity in the Provincial Archives is the constant pursuit of material. Later this year a substantial quantity of Crown Lands documents is to be transferred to the Archives.

NOVA SCOTIA

Walter K. Morrison is working on a Des Barres exhibit for the Annapolis Valley Macdonald Museum in Middleton. It will be showing from April 12 to May 31, 1987, and will emphasize the early maps in "The Sea Coasts of Nova Scotia", the predecessor to the *Atlantic Neptune*. Some artifacts, including surveying instruments and copperplates (courtesy of PAC), together with explanations of the projection, latitude, etc., will fill out the presentation.

ONTARIO

National Map Collection?

As of April 1, 1987, the official name of the National Map Collection is changed to the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division. Some changes have also been made to department, branch, and division names.

Thus we are no longer: National Map Collection
Archives Branch
Public Archives of Canada

We are now: Cartographic and Architectural
Archives Division
Historical Resources Branch
Public Archives of Canada

Or: Division des archives cartographiques
et architecturales
Archives Publiques du Canada

Betty Kidd, Director
Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division

QUEBEC

McGill University

A new telephone system was introduced at McGill University effective April 21, 1987. Please note the following changes:

Lorraine Dubreuil, Map & Air Photo Library
398-4937
Map and Air Photo Library, General Information
398-4675
Carol Marley, Dept of Rare Books & Special
Collections 398-4707

Rencontre des carto-thécaires du Québec, 30-31 octobre 1986

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
Edifice Marie-Claire Daveluy
Salle Gérard-Martin
125 Sherbrooke Ouest
Montréal

Mot de bienvenue de Monsieur Marcel Fontaine,
directeur de la Diffusion des ressources documentaires
à la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

Pierre Lépine présente les objectifs de la rencontre:
- Apprendre à mieux se connaître afin de faciliter les
échanges entre les carto-thèques.
- Prendre connaissance des projets en cours et partager
des expériences de travail.

Pierre Lépine invite les participant(e)s à se présenter:

Archives nationales du Québec (Montréal)	Jean-Marc Garant
Archives nationales du Québec (Québec)	Antoine Gagnon
Archives publiques du Canada	Louis Cardinal
Archives publiques du Canada	Gilles Langelier
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec	Pierre Lépine
Concordia University	Vivian Janes
Ecole polytechnique	Mona Kachaami
Hydro-Québec	Louise Emond
I.N.R.S. Urbanisation	Christiane Desmarais
Université de Montréal	Cecile Fugulin
Université de Sherbrooke	Diane Quirion Turcotte
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	Francoise Lange
Université du Québec à Montréal	Léon-Pierre Sciamma
Université du Québec à Montréal	Pierre Roy
Université du Québec à Rimouski	Yves Michaud
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	Marie Lefebvre
Université Laval	Yves Tessier
Université McGill - Collections spéciales	Carol Marley
Université McGill - Map & Air Photo Library	Lorraine Dubreuil

Ordre du jour modifié et accepté

Jeudi 30 octobre

1. Les politiques d'accessibilité des collections.
2. Les cartes de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.
3. L'Association des carto-thèques canadiennes.
4. Visite de carto-thèque: Map and Air Photo Library,

Université McGill.

5. Visite de carto-thèque: Map Collection, Department
of Rare Books & Special Collections, Université McGill.

Vendredi 31 octobre

6. L'utilisation du micro-ordinateur pour le contrôle de
nos collection cartographiques.
7. La collection nationale des cartes et plans, Archives
nationales du Canada.
8. Echange sur divers sujets:
 - 8.1. Les inventaires de photographies aériennes
 - 8.2. N.C.I.P.: L'évaluation des collections en Améri-
que du Nord; ou la détermination des secteurs
d'excellence en vue d'une meilleure coordination
des acquisitions de chacun.
 - 8.3 Les répertoires régionaux; et comment financer
ces projets.

Distribution de cartes (doubles de la Bibliothèque na-
tionale du Québec).

1. Les politiques d'accessibilité des collections

Léon Pierre Sciamma s'interroge sur les politiques
d'accessibilité des autres carto-thèques pour les étu-
diants de l'U.Q.U.A.M..

Après un tour de table, tous les responsables men-
tionnent que leurs carto-thèques sont accessibles pour
tous. Les restrictions se situent au niveau des heures
d'ouverture de chacune des carto-thèques des carto-
thèques et de la disponibilité du personnel. Ces ren-
seignements seront indiqués dans le prochain
Repertoire des collections des cartes canadiennes
compile par Lorraine Dubreuil.

2. Les cartes de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

Pierre Lépine nous présente la section des cartes et
plans de la B.N.Q. La Bibliothèque nationale con-
serve 40 000 cartes. Le dépôt légal pour les cartes
est en vigueur depuis 1980. Pierre Lépine nous sig-
nale la difficulté de rejoindre tous les éditeurs au Qué-
bec et aussi la difficulté de faire comprendre à certains
éditeurs le bien fondé du dépôt légal. Il insiste sur
l'importance de la collaboration de tous les respos-
ables de carto-thèques pour faire connaître les éditeurs
régionaux à la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

La **Bibliographie du Québec** signale les documents
dans les numéros suivants:

Volume 15, no 12
Volume 16, nos 3, 6, 9, 12
Volume 17, nos 3, 5, 9, 12

Volume 18, nos 3, 6, 9, 12

Volume 19, no 3.

En 1987, un numéro special sera publié sur les cartes déjà topographiques du Québec.

3. L'Association des cartotheques canadiennes

Lorraine Dubreuil donne les renseignements suivants:

- L'abonnement à l'Association des cartotheques canadiennes permet de recevoir le *Bulletin* qui est publié quatre (4) fois par année.

- Lorraine Dubreuil assume la coordination de la publication du *Bulletin* pour les quatre (4) prochains numeros. Yves Tessier accepté d'être le redacteur région a pour le Québec.

- Le *Répertoire des cartotheques canadiennes* sera publie d'ici peu.

- Pour l'année 1985-1986, un comite de l'A.C.C. à decerné trois (3) prix à Theodore E. Layng, Betty Kidd et Kate Donkin pour leur support continu et leur participation active à l'organisation et au développement de l'A.C.C. Un prix à egalement été accordé à Carol Marley et John Kohler pour 'ACML 19th Annual Conference Conservation Workshop' publié dans le *Bulletin* no 55.

- Prochain congrès de l'A.C.C. aura lieu à Charlot-tetown (I.-P.-E.) du 16 au 20 juin 1987.

- Brève description de la cartotheque de McGill.

4. Visite de cartotheque

Map and Air Photo Library, Université McGill (Lorraine Dubreuil).

5. Visite de cartotheque

Map Collection, Department of Rare Books & Special Collections, Université McGill (Carol Marley).

La visite se termine par un apertif.

* * * * *

Vendredi 31 octobre

6. L'utilisation du micro-ordinateur pour le contrôle de nos collections cartographiques

Yves Tessier dresse un bilan de sa réflexion sur l'implantation et l'utilisation du micro-ordinateur pour le contrôle des collections cartographiques. Il nous remet le plan de son exposé intitulé: 'La micro-informatique documentaire et les cartotheques: état de la relexion en cours à la cartotheque de l'Université Laval' (2 p.). Yves Tessier nous remet, au cours de son exposé, les documents suivants: 'Documents cartographiques: liste d'éléments d'information pour la création de bases de données documentaires, en compatibilité avec la norme internationale ISBD (CM)' (4 p.); 'Bordereau documentaire: documents

cartographiques' (1 p.).

Jean-Guy Ratelle, de la firme Inform II, nous présente les avantages du progiciel Edibase.

Documentation recue:

- Edibase: gérez vos bases de données textuelles avec Edibase (4 p.)

- Edibase: la recherche documentaires en texte intégral sur votre micro-ordinateur (1 p.)

- Edibase: Version 1.0 (août 1985) (4 p.)

- Edibase 2.0 (1 p.)

- Exemples des possibilités de sortie des informations (4 p.).

Démonstration des possibilités du progiciel.

Suite de la démonstration, cette fois avec des exemples d'interrogation sur une base de données de quelques documents cartographiques.

Prix du progiciel Edibase:

2700\$ incluant une mise à jour pour l'année, gratuitement, support téléphonique gratuit pour 1 an, session de formation 350\$/jour, module supplémentaire offert à moitié prix.

Informations: Inform II,

5175 de Maisonneuve Ouest,
bureau 302,

Montréal (Québec) H4A 1Z3

Tél.: (514) 481-9380

7. Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives nationales du Canada.

Gilles Langelier nous parle brièvement:

- de quelques changements administratifs survenus aux Archives.

- de la procédure de commande de microfiches: actuellement, les Archives ne peuvent répondre qu'aux commandes inférieures à trente (30) microfiches. La procédure d'achat est inchangée pour le moment. Le requérant doit dresser la liste de ses besoins, le personnel des Archives fait l'évaluation du nombre de microfiches nécessaires, le requérant doit payer à l'avance.

- de la redistribution de cartes: il existe une liste sommaire des documents à redistribuer. Procédure: demander cette list sommaire, identifier les boîtes qui contiennent des documents pouvant nous intéresser, aviser les Archives de ces numéros de boîtes, se rendre à Ottawa pour faire le choix de documents.

- des nouvelles publications: *Collection de guides généraux 1983* et *Cartes topographiques étrangères*.

- que 70% des cartes inscrites au Catalogue des Archives sont disponibles sur microfiches.

8. Echange sur divers sujets

8.1 Les inventaires de photographies aériennes

- Maire Lefebvre explique la procedure qui à été

utilisée pour compiler l'inventaire des photographies aériennes qui est publié dans le *Répertoire des documents cartographiques sur la région de Trois Rivières (04)*.

Diane Quirion-Turcotte trouve cet inventaire pratique. Si chaque cartothèque possédait un tel inventaire cela nous permettrait de connaître le potentiel des ressources photographiques disponibles et cela faciliterait le prêt entre cartothèques.

Discussion.

Pour certaines cartothèques, U.Q.A.M. et A.N.Q. (Mtl), cet inventaire serait trop long à compiler. Aucune proposition formulée, mais il est suggéré que les cartothécaires essaient de produire leur inventaire photographiques.

- Yves Tessier nous informe qu'il conserve une couverture de mosaïques non-contrôlées (1924-1029) provenant de la Compagnie aérienne franco-canadienne. Cette collection couvre tout le territoire à l'est de la rivière Chaudière, une partie de la Haute-Mauricie et du Lac Saint-Jean. Il conserve également une collection de cartes planimétriques et cadastrales (1928) à l'échelle de 1:15 000 pour tout le territoire à l'est de la rivière Chaudière. Ces documents peuvent être consultés à la cartothèque de l'Université Laval.

- Jean-Marc Garant nous informe qu'il conserve plus de 200 bobines de négatifs de photographies aériennes (Photographic Surveys Inc.) couvrant principalement la région de Montréal. L'inventaire n'est pas fait.

8.2 N.C.I.P.: l'évaluation des collections en Amérique du Nord;

ou la détermination des secteurs d'excellence en vue d'une meilleure coordination des acquisitions de chacun.

Carol Marley nous expose le rôle du Projet national d'inventaire des collections. Ce projet vise à évaluer, comparativement, la qualité des collections afin:

- de localiser les centres de documentation où se trouvent les meilleurs acquis dans les divers domaines

- d'assurer une meilleure coordination dans le développement des collections. Carol Marley nous remet un texte résumant brièvement la méthodologie utilisée pour décrire et comparer les collections (4 p., 3 annexes).

8.3 Les répertoires régionaux; comment financer ces projets d'inventaires

Les répertoires régionaux

Pierre Lépine fait circuler les répertoires déjà publiés région 03, Région 04, Charlevoix, Biblio-

thèque nationale du Québec, Archives publiques du Canada).

Yves Tessier nous parle du 'dernier-né' le *Répertoire cartobibliographique de Charlevoix*/Daniel Dufour, distribué par la Société d'histoire de Charlevoix.

Comment les financer

Certains collègues désiraient connaître le mode de financement des répertoires déjà publiés.

- Région 04: pour le personnel, Marie Lefebvre a demandé une subvention au programme d'emploi d'été Défi 1985 de Emploi et Immigration Canada. Les frais de publication ont été assumés par l'U.Q.T.R. (Decanat des études avancées et de la recherche et Rectorat).

- Région 02: pour le personnel, programme Chantier Québec (1983) de ministère de la Main d'oeuvre du Québec (réf.: préface du document, p. ii).

- Région 03: pour la publication, Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada (réf.: préface du document).

- Yves Tessier nous signale que l'Institut québécois de recherche sur la culture (I.Q.R.C.), peut produire et faire produire des instruments de recherche.

- Jean-Marc Garant nous signale qu'il existe aussi un programme d'emploi provincial: 'Déclit'.

- Carol Marley nous remet les circulaires du programme fédéral Défi 1986 et du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada.

La réunion se termine par une séance de distribution de cartes (doubles de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec).

Marie Lefebvre,
cartothécaire

Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan Supply and Services, the department in which the Central Survey and Mapping Agency (CSMA) is found, is changing its name to Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation. Many changes are underway in the government, but at this moment the functions and name of CSMA remain the same.

REPORTS FROM ACML DELEGATES

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN MEETING ON CATALOGUING MEETING, FEBRUARY 6, 1987.

The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC) met for a one day session in Hull, Quebec on February 6, 1987. New members were introduced and the transfer of the chairmanship from Jean Weihs to Ralph Manning was made official. Mrs. Weihs will continue as chair of the Joint Steering Committee of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition (AACR2) until the publication of the consolidation edition. All members and observers joined in a vote of appreciation for her dedication over the past six years.

The National Library is investigating the possibility of entering Canadian subject headings directly into the Library of Congress *Subject headings* (LCSH) in those cases where there is no conflict. *Canadian subject headings* (CSH) would still be published to provide for uniquely Canadian headings.

The Library of Congress hopes to publish the eleventh edition of LCSH in mid-1988. The project to put LCSH on-line is almost complete.

The National Library has issued a revision of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) area notation for Canada. Most of the changes were accepted by the editors of DDC, the major exception being 713 (Ontario). Only one phoenix revision is allowed at a time and since 711 (British Columbia) has also undergone a phoenix revision the one for Ontario was rejected. The National Library is collecting protests so that they may petition the editors to allow this much-needed revision.

The CCC spent some time discussing certain aspects of the format of the consolidation edition of AACR2. It will be loose-leaf and will be issued with a binder. A bound edition for schools may be produced as well.

Tom Delsey of the National Library reported on the recently completed program evaluation of the cataloguing component of the National Library. The results indicated that the products and services provided meet the broad range of needs; that, on the whole, the objectives of timeliness and comprehensiveness are being met; that the level of detail of cataloguing is cost-effective; and that cataloguing cooperative ventures are viable and can be cost-effective. The study, however, did not show them what they really wanted to know: that is, where they could cut back with the least impact. Copies of the report are available in the Library Documentation Centre, National Library of Canada.

Over the next few months, the CCC will re-examine its terms of reference. Comments may be sent to Ralph Manning at the National Library of Canada.

The draft of Chapter 9 (Computer software) will be available in May from the Canadian Library Association. Note that it is not the final version of the text, but is merely intended to bridge the gap between the present guidelines and the consolidation edition of AACR2.

ACML responded to questions raised by a Library of Congress (LC) document. We agreed with their proposal to delete the last paragraph of 3.5B1 and add to 3.0A the following:

For items falling within the scope of other chapters (e.g., wall charts or playing cards) but presenting cartographic information, the rules in this chapter should be consulted in conjunction with the particular chapter appropriate to the item. In such cases, the physical description area of the record may be derived from the other chapter, rather than from rule 3.5.

LC pointed out that the introduction of examples in 3.3 illustrating the use of spaces in numbers of 4 or more digits would require the revision of Appendix C. Rather than undertake this for the consolidation, those countries using this practice, such as Canada and Australia, could handle the matter by policy statements which indeed they have been doing for some time. The Library of Congress also proposed making statements of extent in the pattern of "1 map on 6 sheets" optional. ACML disagreed with this on the grounds that this information is useful to the user, and that if such information is optional in chapter 3 then it must be made optional in all chapters.

The CCC will meet next in the fall.

Velma Parker
ACML Representative

REPORT OF THE IFLA CONFERENCE AUGUST 24-29, 1986, TOKYO, JAPAN

The 52nd General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions was held at Aoyama Gakuin University from August 24-29, 1986. The theme of this conference was "New Horizons of librarianship Towards the 21st Century". Total Conference registration was 1900, with about 1300 of that number coming from the host country. The Canadian representation numbered 32. As you can imagine, the program choice at such a conference is very rich. Upon opening the Conference bag, one finds an 80 page program - some of it in English, some of it in Japanese!

Most conference registrants attend as delegates of one of the 32 sections, and therefore are expected to attend the Standing Committee meetings and papers given by their section. Each section belongs to one of eight divi-

sions. I am a delegate to the Geography and Map Section of the Special Libraries Division. On Sunday the 24th of August, registration took place in the morning and standing committee meetings took place in the afternoon. In the evening the official opening of the exhibitions took place. Attending receptions such as this one is one of the few ways of meeting people outside of one's own standing committee. The two daytime events took place at the Aoyama Gakuin University, but the evening event took place at the New Otani Hotel, about 3 kms away. Part of the fun at an IFLA conference is finding one's way around a strange city!

On Monday 25th of August the Division of Special Libraries offered papers in the morning, one of which was "Project Emperor -I: China's treasure revealed via videodisc technology" by Ching-chih Chen. In the afternoon, the Opening Ceremony and Plenary Sessions took place at the National Theatre of Japan, which is about 4 kms from the morning's paper sessions at the University. The Opening Ceremony included some Japanese dancing by the Music Department of the Imperial Household, and also Official Welcomes by the organizing committee of the conference, the Crown Prince of Japan and the Governor of Tokyo. These were followed by three papers which addressed the theme of the conference. In the evening, the Governor of Tokyo held a reception at the New Otani Hotel.

Tuesday morning August 26th, the Geography and Map Section offered four papers. The first speaker was **Takasi Morita** (Japan), who presented his paper "Generation and utilization of maps and atlases in Japan". This was an overview of the making and uses of maps and atlases in Japan. For this purpose, two types of questionnaires were sent out, one to map publishers asking them what kind of maps they make, the other to public and university libraries asking them what kind of maps they collect. As a result of these questionnaires he concluded that a comprehensive national map cataloguing system is needed to clarify the making of maps, as well as a nationwide map library (or museum) with an information center aimed at activating map utilization as one of its functions.

I was the second speaker and in my paper, "Map libraries and optical disks" stated that all library collections seem to need more space than institutions and budget can provide. Map libraries are no exception. Microfilming and the arrival of the computer in the library field have led to better sorting, handling and retrieval of the catalogue records, but have not done the same for the individual microfiche of the item described by the catalogue record. The introduction of the microcomputer to libraries offered the possibility of a station where a patron could identify a catalogue record and view the materials on the same machine. The optical disk linked to a microcomputer is well suited to do this. The uses of optical disks and the random access-

ibility available on the video disk are described. Of the optical disk applications described were in two North American agencies i.e. The National Library of Canada and The United States Library of Congress called "The National Library Videodisk Demonstration Project" (1981-1983) and "The Demand System" (of the LC Cataloguing Distribution Service, dedicated in 1982) and "The Library of Congress Optical Disk Pilot Program" (started in 1982, should be completed in 1986). I concluded that optical disk technology will play a major role in the preservation and access to library materials. The limitation in the use of optical disks in map libraries will be a matter of costs.

Sarah Tyacke (UK) in her paper "Digital maps and maps libraries" explained that the advent of remote sensing imagery and mapping in digital form had raised a number of important issues for British map libraries, many of which will be similar for libraries in other countries. She summarized these as follows: 1) the preservation of series of national geographic/cartographic datasets as an archive; 2) the monitoring of the production of datasets and the provision of records/information about them as a library service; 3) the provision of new forms of storage and information retrieval systems; 4) legal deposit and copyright law; and 5) the necessity to set up a consultative body with digital map, imagery and geographic information producers.

The final paper "Report on the Library of Congress and other Federal Agencies' optical disk development for cartography" was prepared by **Ralph E. Eherenberg** and **Gary North** (USA). In his part of the paper Ralph E. Eherenberg dealt with the optical disk developments for cartography at the United States Library of Congress. He described the "Optical Disk Pilot Program for Cartographic materials" which will offer an improved system for preserving and retrieving maps using a computer driven optical disk system. The program is to be completed in 1986. The input scanning of the maps data base has not yet begun. To test the relevance of this technology for maps three heavily used map series or sets have been selected: The United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangles for Washington, D.C., and the adjoining states Maryland and Virginia, county and city land-ownership atlases of the same areas and ADC Street Atlases for Washington D.C. metropolitan area. Maps will be scanned, stored and printed in black and white half-tone images. Display terminals are used for searching and retrieving map or text images. The searching and displaying of maps in the Optical Disk Pilot Project will be through the Library's **SCORPIO** (Subject Content Oriented Retrieval and Processing of Information Online) retrieval system. The retrieval and bibliographic requirements for maps are currently under development. The first step will be to create a document control number, which is the basic machine element required for input and retrieval, and identifier or index record for cartographic materials.

Gary North using slides discussed video disk developments at other United States agencies, especially the Geological Survey. Over 30 United States government agencies are using video disks for maps. Merging of sets is beginning to happen to enable users to acquire data, edit, store, manage, manipulate and display it graphically. Raster and vector data are integrated. In filming maps, a new technique, (a frame grapper), matches maps electronically reducing the need for overlapping.

Although only 8 members of our section were present in Tokyo, we were pleasantly surprised to have our paper session attended by 80 conference people. The papers were well received, and the discussions ran well into the lunch hour. Tuesday afternoon our section had nothing scheduled, so that I was free to attend other papers. Tuesday evening the Division of Special Libraries held a reception at the International House of Japan in the Roppongi district. It was truly an adventure to get there, but well worth the trip.

On Wednesday morning, the Standing Committee met for the second time. It is at the Standing Committee level that most of the IFLA activities took place. The main areas of discussion for the Geography & Map Section were the mid-term projects, which are as follows: (1) The manual of practical map curatorship (2) IFLA/ICA working group of cartographic documentation (3) Working group on equipment and space management (4) Working group on microcartography (5) Preparation of a handbook of examples as a guide to ISBD/Cartographic Materials (ISBD/CM). In the afternoon, the Geography & Map Section visited the National Diet Library Map Section. All of the discussions were carried through an interpreter, nevertheless it was a wonderful visit. It is reassuring to find the Map Collections around the world face similar problems. On Wednesday night, a Cultural Evening was arranged for conference delegates. However, I received a dinner invitation to a private home, and was advised that this was a privilege not to be missed. A number of North Americans, presently living in Japan, were at this party, and I found myself swamped with questions about happenings "back home".

Thursday was 'Tour Day', and I visited Keio University (one of Japan's largest private university libraries with open access to 98% of its holdings) and Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library (the largest Japanese public library with 950 000 books).

On Friday, the Closing Ceremony took place at Nippon Seinen Hall. This exhausting but exciting conference was over.

Lorraine Dubreuil
ACML Representative

REPORTS FOR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Brenton MacLeod

Awards Committee/Donna Porter

A notice about "Awards" was placed in Bulletin 161, and the committee is now awaiting replies from the membership. Any awards to be made will be announced at the conference.

Report of the Canadian Committee on Bibliographic Control for Cartographic Materials 1986-87/ Joan Winearls

Following the sessions and meetings at the annual conference in Kingston in June 1986, the Committee has had a very active year.

Velma Parker issued the first *Cartographic Cataloguer's Newsletter* in November 1986. The Newsletter included information on changes required to be made to *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2* (up to 1985) as a consequence of amendments to the AACR2 rules. There were many other interesting news notes and cataloguers are urged to respond to queries and send in questions & notes so that the next issue can be published.

Renée Schlessing of the University of Calgary continued to produce "Recent Cataloguing Records of Canadian Map Libraries" and 1 of these were included in *Bulletin* no. 58-9. Again Renée would like feedback on the section so please send your comments to her.

The chairman began work on the feasibility study for a national union catalogue of maps and consulted with Professor Donald Cook, an expert on cataloguing at the Faculty of Library and Information Science at the University of Toronto. On his advice a set of guidelines for the two interrelated tasks of investigating the production of a National Union Catalogue of maps and the National Bibliography of maps was drawn up. Further work was done on a list of tasks for the consultant and letters were drafted to the Dominion Archivist and National Librarian.

At the meeting of the committee in late October 1986, these drafts were discussed and amended. The committee agreed that we should approach the Dominion Archivist for a grant of \$10 000 to hire the consultant. Letters to Dr. Jean-Pierre Wallot and a companion letter to Ms. Marianne Scott, National Librarian (asking for their support on this project) were sent off in early February.

We look forward to positive replies from both national agencies, so that work can proceed on this important matter. The guidelines for the consultant are as follows:

A PROPOSED FEASIBILITY STUDY RE: A NATIONAL UNION OF CATALOGUE OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND A NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS INITIATED BY THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, A STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES.

A. Objectives

1. To investigate the feasibility of an automated national union catalogue of cartographic materials in Canadian collections.
2. To determine appropriate automated system for the purpose.
3. To investigate the feasibility of preparing a national bibliography of cartographic materials to be derived from the data base of the union catalogue and made available in various formats, such as paper, fiche, CD-ROM.
4. To produce a written report on the above investigations to include recommendations and estimates of costs, both initial and continuing: the report to be submitted within six months of the awarding of the contract.

B. Mandatory standing and conditions set by the CCBCCM

1. Regarding records for a National Union Catalogue of Cartographic Materials (NUCCM).
 - 1.1 All bibliographic records shall follow AACR II standards and be in MARC format.
 - 1.2 Standards for levels of cataloguing for different cartographic materials shall be determined.
 - 1.3 An authority control system for names, personal, corporate and place names, shall be investigated and should follow national standards as defined by the National Library. Procedures for establishing new headings by contributing libraries shall be determined.
 - 1.4 Subject access is critical: the widest range of system capabilities for subject access shall be investigated.
 - 1.5 Bilingual access is essential.
 - 1.6 All records shall contain an LC classification number.
 - 1.7 ISBN's and ISSN's shall be supplied when available.

1.8 The role and authority of editor for the NUCCM shall be addressed: This must include a view of the issue of duplicate records.

2. Regarding the production of a national bibliography.

- 2.1 The location, role and authority of editor for the national bibliography shall be addressed.
- 2.2 Periodicity and format shall be addressed.
- 2.3 Periodicity and format of cumulations shall be addressed.
- 2.4 Relationship with *Canadiana* shall be addressed, e.g. a separate bibliography or a section of *Canadiana*.
- 2.5 Alternate internal arrangements shall be studied and proposed, including arrangement by area, heretofore considered of special significance for cartographic materials.
- 2.6 The feasibility of the following types of indexes shall be reviewed: author; title; series; area; subject; NTS; graphic; coordinates.
- 2.7 The feasibility of a separate list of publishers and their addresses shall be considered.

3. Regarding cartographic material to be recorded in the National Bibliography of Cartographic Materials.

- 3.1 Current (post 1980) printed maps and atlases published in Canada for public distribution shall be included.
- 3.2 Current printed maps and atlases pertaining to Canada published abroad shall be included.
- 3.3 Current maps and atlases published on micro-forms for public distribution shall be included.
- 3.4 Current on-demand (dialzo) maps, single or in series, issued by federal, provincial and municipal agencies shall be included.
- 3.5 Digital cartographic data bases available for public distribution shall be included. Place of publication and content criteria apply, as in 3.1 and 3.2.
- 3.6 Printed maps of significant size and content produced to accompany texts, whether loose and folded or bound with the text, shall be included. Place of publication and content criteria apply, as in 3.1 and 3.2.
- 3.7 Cartographic materials in other forms shall be assessed for inclusion. Place of publication and content criteria apply, as in 3.1 and 3.2.
- 3.8 Ways and means to add retrospective (pre 1980) records for the cartographic materials in the preceding categories shall be addressed.

4. Regarding the role of participating map collections.

4.1 The NMC shall supply bibliographic records for cartographic materials produced by the Federal Government and materials received via the legal deposit for copyrighted publications.

4.2 The existing state of the legal deposit for cartographic materials shall be assessed.

4.3 A basic network of designated map collections to supply provincial and municipal records shall be investigated and roles defined.

4.4 The number and function of other potential contributors shall be explored.

C. Mandatory consultations required by the CCBCCM

1. With the CCBCCM or its delegate.
2. With the head of the National Map Collection and/or delegate.
3. With the National Librarian and/or delegate.
4. With the heads of potential designated map collections as defined in B.4.3. above.
5. With the heads of the main university map collections.
6. With all the provincial archives.
7. With representatives from the major bibliographic data base systems.
8. Consultant free to pursue other relevant matters as deemed necessary.

The Chairman also organized the 1/2 day Cataloguing Session for the Charlottetown Conference, in June 1987. The Committee members for the year were: Joan Winearls, Bob Batchelder, Velma Parker, Aileen Desbarats, Barbara Farrell, Hugo Stibbe, David Chamberlin, Alberta Wood and Pierre Lépine.

I want to thank all the committee members for their active participation during the year, and particularly V. Parker for her work on the Newsletter, Cheryl Woods for acting as Secretary and A. Desbarats et al in Ottawa who worked so diligently on revising the drafts of the letters and guidelines.

Conference Manual/Elizabeth Hamilton

A revised draft will be presented to the Board of Directors at their pre-conference meeting in Charlottetown.

Conservation Committee/Carol Marley

In response to a brainstorming session at last year's annual conference, a conservation column, *Save It*, has become a regular feature of the *Bulletin*. Association

members have cooperated by sending notes and are encouraged to contribute news. Members of the committee are Pamela Ross, Carleton University, and Margaret Hutchison, Saskatchewan Archives Board. Elizabeth Hamilton was responsible for naming the column.

Copyright Committee/Carol Marley

The committee distributed its comments on the report of the parliamentary Subcommittee on the Revision of Copyright, *A Charter of Rights of Creator*, 1985, to the A.C.M.L. membership at last year's annual conference. The comments were subsequently published in issue 160 at the *Bulletin*.

The committee has not met during this year. At the time this report was written new copyright legislation was not yet enacted. The legislation will probably be referred to a parliamentary committee for review. Throughout the winter, librarians and library associations, particularly the Canadian Library Association, have continued to advance library interests with respect to copyright. They have questioned the proposal to create a reprography collective and the lack of provision permitting reproduction of a single copy of a work for the purpose of research. Copyright laws in the U.S., U.K. and Australia all include single copy exemption. Progress of copyright legislation will be reported at the annual meeting this summer.

Members of the committee are Aileen Desbarats, Université d'Ottawa, and Gilles Langelier, National Map Collection.

Map Users' Advisory Committee/Maureen Wilson

After extensive consultation with Lou Sebert, as well as several other members of the ACML, it was decided to give this Committee a new format and a decidedly structured annual program. This program will start with a meeting, held in Ottawa each year in March or April, at which a selected panel of five or six map librarians will interview, in turn, representatives of the major Ottawa map producing agencies. During such interviews it is hoped that a frank and open discussion will take place on mutual problems concerning map design, map coverage, availability of maps, map needs not being met, etc.

This initiative is, to a large extent, modeled on the American Cartographic Users' Advisory Council, and in fact it was the success of that Council that prompted our move. As the ACML has no travel funds for this activity it follows that our panel will consist of Ottawa people and possibly one or two others who can find travel expense money. However, to be a success we map librarians must provide the representatives of the map producing agencies with useful information on how their maps are being used, and in some cases why their maps are not being used, from as many points as possible

across Canada. As many as possible of the ACML membership should therefore participate in this program. If you have information on map use problems, of any kind, please write to Lou Sebert at any time. All of your comments and suggestions will be carefully considered.

The agencies that will participate in this year's meeting on April 10 are: Surveys and Mapping Branch EMR, the Canadian Hydrographic Service, F&O, Directorate of Cartography DND, Geological Survey EMR, Statistics Canada and Environment Canada. It must be remembered that we have a lot of map use knowledge to "feed back" to the map designers and producers. Counting university map libraries alone, we have members in 39 of them, and in a recent poll of several it was determined that on an average between 20 and 30 questions about map use are answered by the library staff each day. However, to be a success this program needs your input. We will publish the minutes of each annual meeting in the Bulletin, so you will, in this way be able to follow the reaction to your input.

Membership Committee/Flora Francis

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP AS OF DECEMBER 1986

FULL 76

New 10

Not Renewed 3 Cancelled 2

ASSOCIATE 22

New 6

Not Renewed 3

INSTITUTION 140

New 5

Not renewed 3

Cancelled 3

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CALL FOR PAPERS

American Library Association, Map and Geography Round Table New Orleans, July 9-14, 1988

Round-table sessions will focus on the following topics:

1. Governmentally issued maps as rare items: what they are, how to handle them, etc. Papers on the U.S. serial set are especially welcome.
2. Mapping the national parks: papers presented will be published as a Round Table *Occasional paper*.
3. Technology
4. History of cartography

Send paper proposals to:

Mary Larsgaard
ALA MAGERT Program Chair
Library
Colorado School of Mines
Golden CO 80404
or call (303)273-3697. Deadline is 8/1/87.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Brent Allison (ACML Associate Member), formerly of The New York Public Library's Map Division has been appointed Head of the Map Library, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Lynne Anderson
Wilson Library
University of Minnesota

THE BRITISH LIBRARY, LONDON, U.K.

Mrs. Barbara A. Bond, British Liaison Officer (Survey), British Army Staff, Washington, D.C., working for the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency on secondment since 1985, has been appointed Map Librarian of The British Library.

DR. HELEN WALLIS

Dr. Helen Wallis, former British Library Map Librarian, was presented with an OBE by the Queen for her services.

THE *Bulletin* BOARD

1923 ATLAS AVAILABLE

The 54th edition of the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas of America*, 1923 has recently been forwarded to the National Map Collection from Alcan Canada. Since the NMC already holds this edition, Alcan Canada has requested that the atlas be donated, on their behalf to another map collection. Any map collection requiring this atlas, please contact Jeffrey Murray, Modern Cartography Section, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, K1A 0N3 - (613) 996-7637.

Maps wanted U. of O.

- 1) Re: Regional Atlas of Asia the the Far East (loose sheet atlas): Forestry Map in 6 sheets. We need to consult the legend sheet to interpret the 2 sheets we have. Does anyone else have this map?
- 2) We are looking for a copy of GSC map 1177A., now out of print. Badly needed here. We will buy or trade.

Aileen Desbarats
Map Library
University of Ottawa
65 Haste Street
Ottawa K1N 9A5

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 -

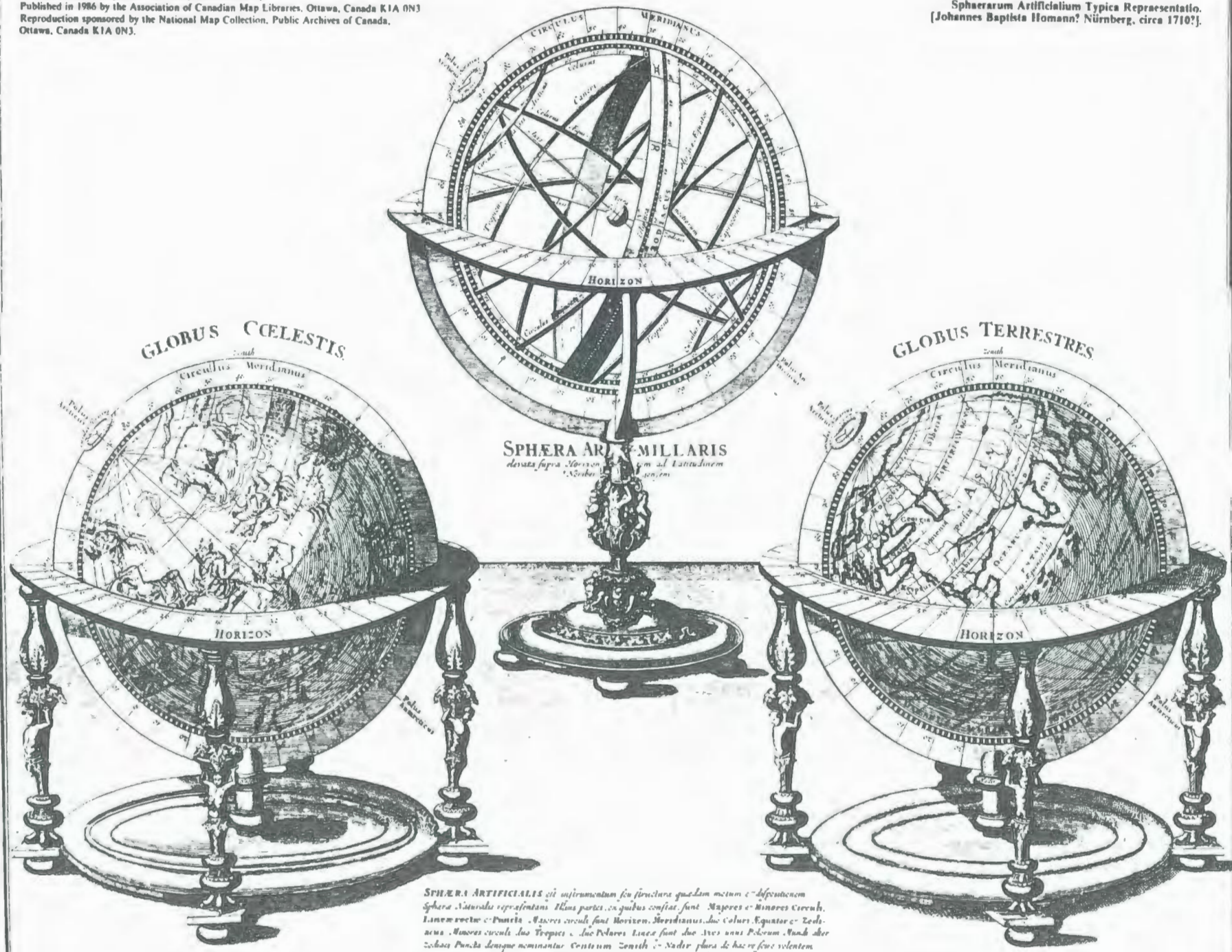
PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE (ACML)
c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3

HISTORICAL MAPS

SPHÆRARUM ARTIFICIALIUM TYPICA REPRÆSENTATIO.

ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 102 (ISSN 0827-8024).
 Published in 1986 by the Association of Canadian Map Librarians, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3
 Reproduction sponsored by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada,
 Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3.

Sphærarum Artificialium Typica Representatio.
 [Johannes Baptista Homann? Nürnberg, circa 1710?].



SPHÆRA ARTIFICIALIS
desata supra Horizonem secundum ad Latitudinem

*SPHÆRA ARTIFICIALIS est instrumentum seu structura quædam motum et dispositionem
 Sphære Naturalis representans. Illius partes, in quibus constat, sunt: Majores et Minores Circuli,
 Lineæ rectæ et Puncta. Majores circuli sunt: Horizon, Meridianus, Linea Coloris Equatoris et Zodiaca.
 Minores circuli duo Tropici, duo Polares. Lineæ rectæ sunt duo Axis unus Polorum, quatuor aliter
 dicta Puncta semper nominantur Centrum Zenith, Nadir plura de hæc se fieri volentem
 multis præstantior ipse materiam seu realium viderem aut doceret*

**Directory of
Canadian Map Collections**

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Lorraine Dubreuil

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
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1986

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BARBARA FARRELL
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