

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
DU CANADA



ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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

ACML OBJECTIVES

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

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

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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

Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps).....	\$25.00
Membres associés (tous les intéressés).....	\$25.00
Institutions.....	\$30.00

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

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

OBJECTIFS de l'ACC

1. Susciter l'intérêt pour les cartes et développer la connaissance de la documentation cartographique.
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: America Jodocus Hondius Amsterdam. This map, the original of which is in the collection of Leonard Vis has been reproduced in the ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 106 (ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE : America Jodocus Hondius Amsterdam. Cette carte dont l'original se trouve dans la collection de Leonard Vis a été reproduit dans la Série cartes facsimilé de l'ACC no. 106 (ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk...

As this is the last issue before the ACML Annual Conference I have included in this issue some information on the conference program. Also included are the Committee Reports for the Annual General Meeting. These reports are a good indication of the ACML's activities over the last year. For a small group of people, I think that our contributions to map librarianship over the past year have been significant.

The rest of this issue is made up of the columns which you have all come to expect to find in each issue. The appearance of these columns on a regular basis is a lot of work for those who have agreed to contribute them. However, this material has helped to make the *Bulletin* a publication that map librarians can count on to give them valuable information.

I have listed the people who contributed to this issue at the front with their addresses and telephone numbers. I encourage the rest of the ACML members to consider writing small one-page articles in order to share useful information with colleagues. You will notice that we have used the new name of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives but in the style of the IFL (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) we should keep our old acronym and so we are still the ACML.

I would like to thank Ed Dahl for sending the Andrew David article and selecting the cover map, and Louise Johnston in particular. I look forward to receiving your contributions for future issues. The deadline for the June issue will be June 1.

Lorraine Dubreuil
Editor

JAMES COOK'S SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA (INCLUDING PRESENT-DAY NEW BRUNSWICK), NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER : A PRELIMINARY STUDY

by Andrew C. F. David
(Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defence,
Taunton, United Kingdom)

From about 1750 Masters of HM Ships in the British Admiralty were required by the Admiralty to keep "remark books" in which to write details of the coasts they sailed along and any ports they visited. Details were entered under seven standard headings:

1. Place and time of observations.
2. Descriptions for sailing into and out of ports with soundings, marks for particular rocks, shoals etc. with latitudes and longitudes, tides and variations of the compass.
3. Marks for anchoring.
4. Of wooding and watering.
5. Of provisions and refreshment.
6. Descriptions of fortifications and landing places.
7. Further descriptions in regard to trade, shipping, etc.

Andrew David, a retired Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Navy is now employed by the Hydrographic Department writing Admiralty sailing directions. He carried out this study to establish the relationship between two of James Cook's manuscript sailing directions held in the archives of the Hydrographic Department with those held by other institutions. It is not an exhaustive study; a more detailed study of all Cook's manuscript sailing directions listed here, together with sailing directions written on his manuscript charts as well as his various printed sailing directions would doubtless prove fruitful. This preliminary study is offered in the hope that it will provide a suitable starting point for such a study.

The first two headings normally occupied the left-hand side of the page, with the bulk of the description under the second heading; the remaining five headings occupied the right-hand page, often with no entries at all. James Cook followed this pattern when serving in HMS *Pembroke* and HMS *Northumberland* on the North American Station from 1758 to 1762.

(Note: Printed instructions for the rendering of remark books are held in the Public Record Office (ADM1/3522. These date from the period when Alexander Dalrymple was Hydrographer to the Admiralty, listing the seven headings given above with the addition of an eighth, "Inhabitants".)

A. REMARK BOOKS BY JAMES COOK

1. Remark books lacking title page, but with running headings describing the coasts of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island and Newfoundland (1758-1762).

The following copies are known:

(a) A copy in Cook's own hand is held in the Australian National Library (ANL MS 5). It consists of an index page, 11 left-hand pages numbered 1 to 11, but with only 7 right-hand pages. However, collation with the complete copy described below shows that no descriptive matter is missing. Two manuscript surveys are associated with this copy:

- (i) "A Sketch of Harbour Grace and Carbonere in Newfoundland By Ja^s Cook 1762."

- (ii) An untitled manuscript survey of part of the Saint John River, New Brunswick, which is outside the area covered by the remarks.

(Note: This has been printed in the *Report of the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the Year 1958* (Halifax, N.S., 1959). A facsimile copy with hand-coloured charts is in the National Archives of Canada, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division [NMC FC 2025.2 C67 fol.].)

(b) A copy, presumably in the hand of Nathaniel Bateman, is held in the Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defence, Taunton. This copy is on permanent loan from the Naval Historical Library, Ministry of Defence, London; it is Book 3 (from HMS *Northumberland*) extracted from a disbound volume (MSS 20), containing a collection of 18 remark books from various HM ships. It consists of an index page and 11 left-hand pages numbered 1 to 11, with 11 corresponding right-hand pages. It is signed "Nath Bateman" and countersigned "Jas Cook". The contents of each page are identical to the copy in the Australian National Library. Five charts and a sheet of views are associated with this copy:

- (i) "A Plan of the Harbour of Halifax in Nova Scotia."

(ii) "A plan of the Road and Harbour of Placentia in Newfoundland by James Cook [signed] Master of His Maj. Ship *Northumberland*."

Insets:

- "A Plan of the Fort on Castle Hill."
- "Section of the Channel going into the Harbour drawn through AB."

(iii) "A Plan of the Bay of Bulls and Harbour of St Johns in Newfoundland by James Cook [signed] Master of His Majestys Ship *Northumberland*."

(iv) "A Sketch of the Sea Coast of Newfoundland between Cape Spear and Cape St Francis by James Cook." A view at the head of the chart is titled "Thus appears the Land between Cape Spear and Cape St Francis when at point A."

(v) "Plan of Carbonere Harbour and Harbour Grace in Conception Bay in Newfoundland, Surveyed by Order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Colvill By James Cook [signed]", with sailing directions for both harbours and a dedication to Lord Colvill[e] below the title. (See Figure 1.)

- (vi) Two views on one sheet entitled:
- "Thus appears the Mountain of the Red Hat, when it bears NNW dis: 4 Leagues." (See Figure 2.)
 - "The Island of Maguelon and St Peters as they appear when you sail along the So side of them."

(c) The National Maritime Museum holds a manuscript book of sailing directions for North America (RUSI NM/96) compiled, from internal evidence, in 1771 at the earliest. It was noted in 1967 by R.A. Skelton that the sections in this MS for Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island and SE Newfoundland present the text as items (a) and (b) above.

2. "Directions For sailing from the Harbour of Louisbourg to Quebec Describing the Coast, Capes, Headlands, Islands, Bays, Roads & Harbours together with an account of the Rocks, Sands, Depths of Water, Anchoring Places, Watering Places, Bearings and Distances from place to place by the Mariners Compass; The Latitude & Longitude of places, setting & Flowing of the Tides & the Variation of the Compass By James Cook Master of his Majestys ship *Northumberland*."

The following copies are known:

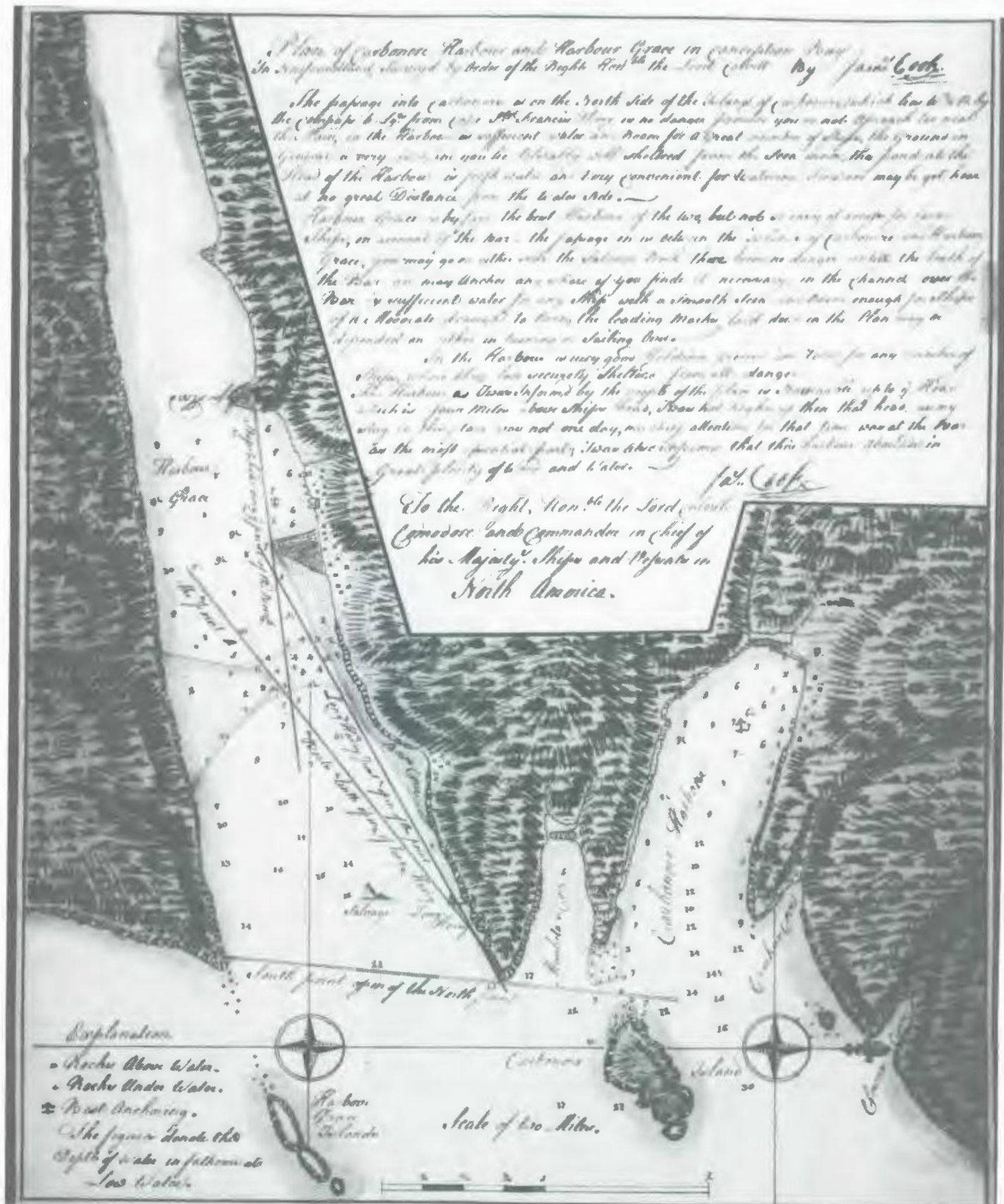


Figure 1 "Plan of Carbonere Harbour and Harbour Grace..." by James Cook, 1762; Hydrographic Department, MSS 20. (Discussed under A.1.b(v).) (Reproduced with the permission of the Hydrographer of the Navy, Taunton, U.K.)

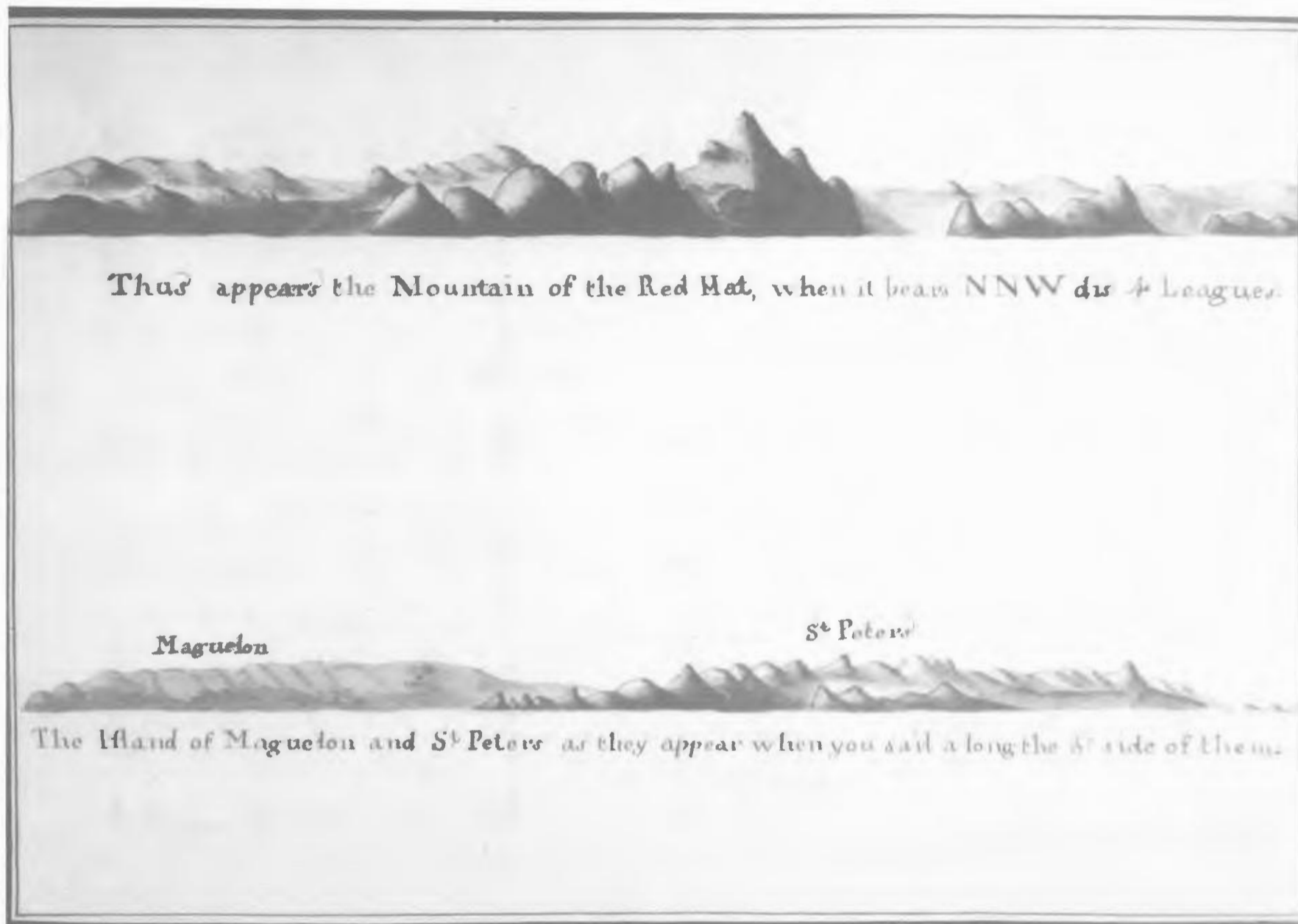


Figure 2 View of the "Mountain of the Red Hat" (Chapeau Rouge, Burin Peninsula) and the Islands of "Maguelon and St. Peters" (Miguelon and St. Pierre) by James Cook, 1762; Hydrographic Department, MSS20. (Discussed under A.1.b.(vi).) (Reproduced with the permission of the Hydrographer of the Navy, Taunton, U.K.)

(a) A complete copy in a clerk's hand is held in the Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defence, Taunton (OD 791). It consists of 25 pages, written from the first two headings of the original remark book. This remark book is undated and the dates normally present under heading one in similar remark books have been omitted. However an entry on page 11 refers to HMS *Alcide* hitting an unknown rock in the vicinity of Ile du Bic in October 1760; this remark book was therefore written after that date. The rock was subsequently named Alcide Rock, a name which is still in current use. A microfilm of this copy is held by the National Archives of Canada (MG 40 I 1, Microfilm Reel A-423).

(b) The original remark book, in Cook's hand, appears to have been in the possession of Mrs. Cook, who apparently presented portions of it to various people. The following surviving pages are known:

(i) Left-hand page 1 (un-numbered), with headings one and two is held in the Houghton Library, Harvard University (FMS Can 63(28) J. Cook). The entry under heading one reads "Harbour of Louisbourg in Cape Breton 175-." The final figure in the date has gone, but the full date is probably 1758. There are several references in this manuscript to the wreck of the French ship *Prudent*, which was stranded and burnt during the operations which led to the capture of Louisbourg by the British in 1758. See also J.C. Beaglehole *The Life of Captain James Cook* (London, 1974), p. 39.

(ii) Left-hand page 4 (un-numbered), with headings one and two is held in private hands, but in 1979 was on exhibition in the Dorman Museum, Middlesbrough. It carries the following note: "This is a leaf from the Log Book of the late Captain Cook given by his Widow Mrs Cook to Mary Carter of Redcar (daughter of Mrs Carter niece of Captain Cook) on the occasion to her Marriage to Captain Joseph

Webb Gurr November 23rd 1828." The entries under heading one read, from top to bottom, "Birds Islands 1758.59.60", "Brion Isle 1758.59.60" and "Soundings".

(iii) Left-hand pages 5 and 6 (un-numbered) together with corresponding right hand pages are held in the Australian National Library (ANL MS 1627). The entries under heading one of page 5 read, from top to bottom, "Cape Gaspey and Cape Rosier 1758", "Island of Bonaventura 1758" and "Flat Island 1758". There are no entries under heading one of page 6, but under heading two there are entries under "Remarks upon the Soundings off Gaspey...", which includes a reference to Captain M^r [blank] of HMS *Norwich*, and "Remarks on Currents". The Taunton manuscript has the full name Captain M^r Clevery, who was in command of the *Norwich* between 1760 and 1762. These pages were therefore written no earlier than 1760, though they appear to contain the original remarks, without subsequent alterations, compiled during Wolfe's raid on Gaspé carried out in August 1758, when Cook was Master of HMS *Pembroke*. Judging from the length of the Taunton manuscript it seems that between 13 and 15 further pages of Cook's original remark book are not accounted for.

3. "Directions for Sailing from the harbour of Halifax to Quebec Describing the Coasts, Capes, Headlands, Islands, Bays, Roads and Harbours: Together with an account of the Rocks, Sands, Depths of Water, Latitudes, Longitudes, Bearings and Distances from place to place by the Mariners Compass; The Setting and Flowing of the Tides and the Variation of the Compass by James Cook Master of his Majestys Ship Northumberland."

The only copy known, in Cook's own hand, is held in the Library of University College London (MS Angl 7). It consists of 31 pages written from the first two headings of a remark book, page 31 ending with "Finis"; an additional page, signed "Jas Cook", gives the latitude and longitude of 17 places, including some

outside the area covered by these directions. A final page is a list of names encountered in the Pacific on Cook's first and second voyages.

This manuscript completely covers, but does not duplicate, the directions from Louisbourg to Quebec in the Taunton manuscript (2(a), above). The wording is often the same, but sometimes there are considerable differences. A detailed study may show which is the earlier document. This manuscript however contains a reference to the rock hit by HMS *Alcide* in October 1760.

4. "Directions for Sailing from the Island of Scaterie to Quebec Describing the Coasts, Capes, Headlands, Islands, Bays, Roads, & Harbours. Together with an Account of the Rocks, Sands, Depths of Water, Lattitudes, Bearings and Distances from place to place by the Mariner's Compass; the Setting and Flowing of the Tides and the Variation of the Compass by James Cook." (See Figure 3.)

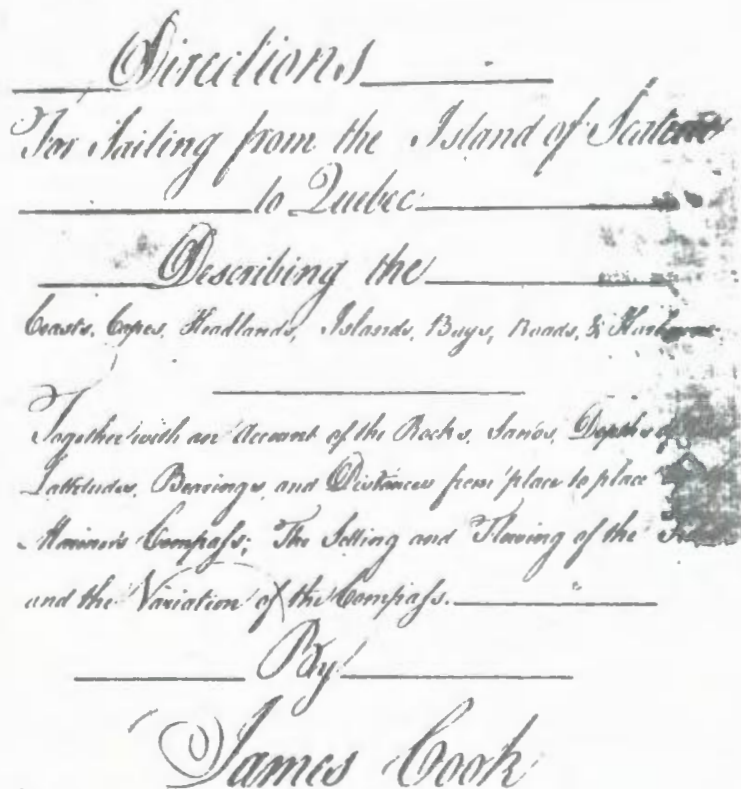


Figure 3 Title page of a set of sailing directions signed by James Cook, discussed as number 4 in this particle (National Archives of Canada, MG 18 M, Series 3, Vol. 15.)

A complete copy in a clerk's hand is held in the National Archives of Canada (MG 18 M, Series 3, Vol. 15, Microfilm Reel C-369). It consists of 24 pages, written from the first two headings of an unknown remark book. It is signed by Cook. It also includes several additions in pencil and six lines in ink, apparently in Cook's hand.

This copy was bought on 27 June 1923 at a sale of Sotheby's by Sir Leicester Harmsworth and presented by him with other material to the National Archives of Canada in honour of his brother to form the Northcliffe Collection.

This manuscript covers much the same ground as that in the University College London and the similar manuscript in Taunton (OD 791). However, the wording is very different. This manuscript is probably the earlier of the three since it does not contain the reference to the rock hit by HMS *Alcide* in October 1760.

B. SAILING DIRECTIONS ON MANUSCRIPT CHARTS

From the time of Cook's return to Newfoundland in 1762, lengthy sailing directions were written on his manuscript charts. Detail of these is outside the scope of this article, but the following examples have been noted:

1. "Remarks on the Coast of Labradore from Shecatica to Chateaux."

These remarks are on "A chart of Part of the Coast of Labradore from Shecatica to Chateaux... by Michael Lane in the year 1769... & by James Cook in the year 1764.", held in the Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defence, Taunton (C54/2 on 14B). (Photographic copy in the National Archives of Canada, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, NMC 104714.)

2. "Description of the coast of Newfoundland from the Bay of Despair to the Harbours of St Lawrence."

These remarks are on "A Chart of the Seacoast, Bays, Harbours and Islands in Newfoundland

between the Bay of Despair; and the Harbours of St Lawrence... by James Cook 1765.", held in the Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defence, Taunton (C58 on 71). (Photographic copy in the National Archives of Canada, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, NMC 103838.)

C. PRINTED SAILING DIRECTIONS

Sailing directions relating to surveys by Cook and other officers on the North American Station were published in various forms from 1760 onwards; for details of these sailing directions see R.A. Skelton and R.V. Tooley *The Marine Surveys of James Cook in North America 1758-1768*, (The Map Collectors' Circle, No. 37, 1967; reprinted in R.V. Tooley, ed., *The Mapping of America* [Holland Press Cartographica, vol. 2, 1980]). See also Jeannette D. Black with R.A. Skelton "Too Many Cooks" in *The Map Collector*, ,

Issue No. 34 (March 1986), and a letter to the editor in Issue No. 35 of the same journal (p. 51), for details of a chart of Halifax Harbour published in 1766 with accompanying sailing directions by another James Cook, Master of HMS *Mars*. A copy of this particular James Cook's printed sailing directions is also held in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia in Halifax (VF Vol. 9, #21).

Acknowledgements

I am grateful for the help given me by Sarah Tyacke, David Langmead, Denny Saunders, Edward Dahl, Bruce Wilson, W.A. Smeaton and Carmel McInery and the various institutions to which they belong. I am particularly grateful to Cliff Thornton who drew my attention to the leaf from Cook's remark book which at one time was on loan to the Dorman Museum, Middlesbrough, and for providing me with a copy of it.

THE GENERAL BATHYMETRIC CHART OF THE OCEANS (GEBCO)

by L.M. Sebert

The Fifth Edition of the GEBCO Charts has been produced by the Geoscience Mapping Unit of the Canadian Hydrographic Service under the joint auspices of the International Hydrographic Organization and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO. This series provides global coverage on 16 sheets covering from 72° N to 72° S at a scale of 1:10 000 000 on a Mercator Projection, two polar sheets at 1:6 000 000 on a Polar Stereographic Projection, and a world map at 1:35 000 000. Individual sheets of this very useful chart can be purchased for \$6.00 or a boxed set which includes the 19 maps and a supporting volume of documentation for \$105.00.

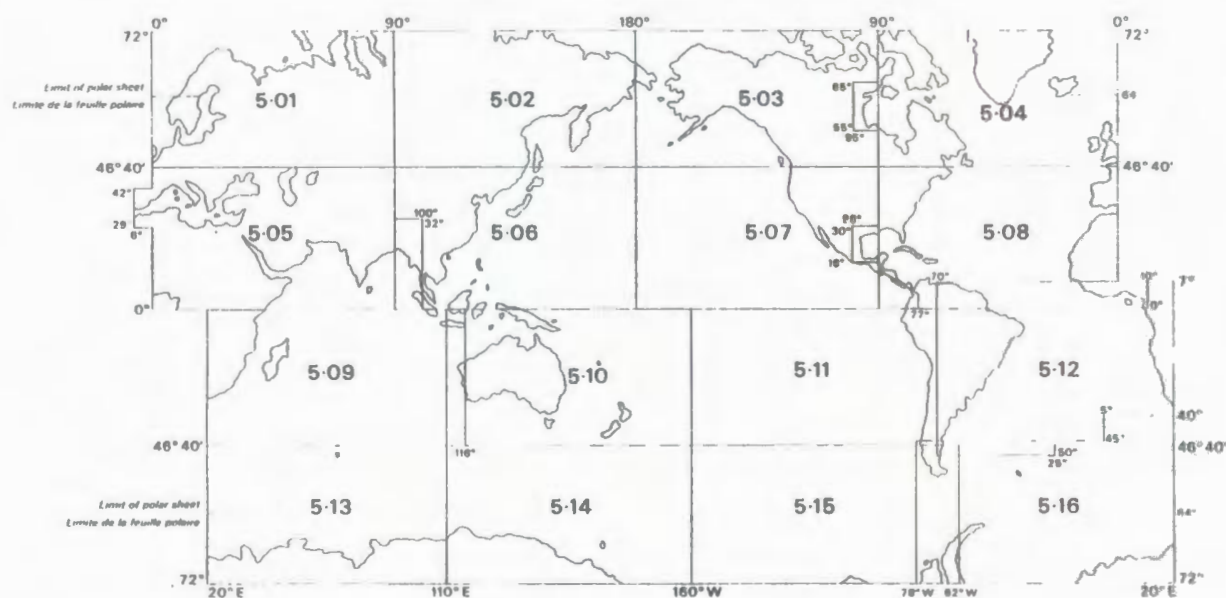
The production of GEBCO was first suggested at the Seventh International Geographic Congress in Berlin in 1899. Prince Albert of Monaco volunteered to organize and finance the series, and work was commenced in 1903. A second edition was

published between 1912 and 1930. With the invention of the echo sounder the flood of data on ocean depths became so great that the second edition quickly became obsolete. The International Hydrographic Bureau was asked to assume the project and produce a third edition. Work was begun in 1935 and 21 sheets were published. A fourth edition was started but only two sheets appeared, one in 1958 and the other in 1961.

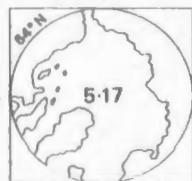
In 1975 the Canadian government volunteered to produce and distribute the fifth edition. A contoured form of presentation was decided upon, with the data compiled and interpreted by an international group of scientific authorities. The project was started in 1975 and the last sheet was published in 1984.

Sheets may be purchased from the Hydrographic Chart Distribution Office, 1675 Russell Road, P.O. Box 8080, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H6, Canada.

ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM FOR THE GENERAL BATHYMETRIC CHART OF THE OCEANS (GEBCO) 5th EDITION
TABLEAU D'ASSEMBLAGE DE LA CARTE GÉNÉRALE BATHYMETRIQUE DES OcéANS (GEBCO) (5^e ÉDITION)



5-00 is a world map at a scale of 1:35 000 000 on a Mercator Projection /
5-00 est une carte mondiale à une échelle de 1:35 000 000 dans une pro-
jection de Mercator.



NOTE
Sheets 5-01 to 5-16 are on the Mercator
Projection, Scale 1:10 000 000 at the equator.
Sheets 5-17 and 5-18 are on the Polar Stereo-
graphic Projection, Scale 1:6 000 000 at 75°.

NOTA
Les feuilles 5-01 à 5-16 sont sur la projection de
Mercator, échelle de 1:10 000 000 à l'équateur.
Les feuilles 5-17 et 5-18 sont sur la projection
stéréographique polaire, échelle de 1:6 000 000
à 75°.



"The Veriest Rubbish": An Example of Cartographic Records Management at the Royal Engineers Office, Kingston, 1862.

by Edward H. Dahl

(Early Cartography Specialist, National Archives of Canada)

In the summer of 1862, Captain William Hatt Noble, Royal Engineers, at Kingston wrote to the Commanding Royal Engineer for Canada a letter headed "Destruction of Certain Plans Requested." (Original in National Archives of Canada, RG 8, I, "C" Series, vol. 1612, pp. 130-47; microfilm reel C3831). The destruction of several hundred early documents approved by this seemingly insignificant letter is so disquieting that it bears publication for closer examination. It reads as follows:

Sir

I have the honor to request you will permit me to destroy a number of useless plans now kept in this office & whose only use appears to take up room & litter the plan case.

The reasons for which their destruction are requested are

- 1st Many be obsolete
- 2nd A large number are duplicates
- 3rd Tattered state of plans
- 4th Buildings no longer exist
- 5th Ground altered so as to render it impossible to define the sections
- 6th Progress plans of work since completed
- 7th Unfinished and differently carried out plans

A number of plans are the veriest rubbish that ever were entered in a R[oyal] E[ngineer] drawing room.

L^t Storer & myself have been carefully over the whole of the plans & we have retained all of any use & many of lands & projects which may be of use.

I propose sending to your office certain

property plans & some very old plans of Kingston which are more curious than useful.

List No 1 shows the plans proposed to be destroyed.

List No 2 those to be sent to Montreal.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient
humble servant
W^m Hatt Noble Captain
Royal Engineers.

The first of the two lists gives a plan-by plan listing of more than 260 items, dated principally 1820 to 1860, recommended for destruction. The documents relate to Kingston (with the highest number of plans: 240), Kingston Mills, Prescott, Gananoque, Brockville, and the Rideau Canal, with a miscellaneous category of 6 plans. The list provides a plan number, date, "station," description, and reason for destruction.

One cannot of course prove that the plans were not "the veriest rubbish", but given the high quality of the Royal Engineers' map- and plan-producing skills, it is likely that a wealth of information was found on each, even on those whose physical condition was described with such terms as "indifferent" and "dilapidated."

The titles give some indication of the types of items being recommended for destruction. The first five on the list, for example, are the following: "Survey of the extent of 4000 yds. in the vicinity of Kingston," 1829; "Plan of Kingston & Vicinity," n.d.; "Plan of ground around No. 5 Blockhouse shewing lots belonging to the late Mr. Ferguson," 1831; "Section through No. 5 Blockhouse Mill," n.d.; and "Plan of Fort Frederick, shewing drainage," 1847. One must resist the

temptation to seek out titles that make this destruction seem even more of a crime — titles such as "Reconnoitering sketch of country between Kingston and Perth," 1842.

Of the various categories of which the list is composed, that titled "Reason for destruction" is of most interest here, and so a summary of the different reasons given is provided below. They are the following:

Obsolete, & of no value; ground quite changed; no longer W[ar] D[epartment] property; W.D. boundaries changed; rough and obsolete; useless — better plan retained; project abandoned; quite obsolete; date & signature torn off; ground built over; building altered; not carried out; building pulled down; useful only to an Antiquary; not distinguishable; old project — not carried out; house sold; building does not exist; working drawing — now useless; incorrect & useless; carried out differently; house surrendered to owner; works since demolished; pencil sketch — almost obliterated; progress plan — now useless; pattern obsolete; incorrect; house abandoned; perfectly useless.

The second list includes a mere 32 maps and plans to be sent to the Montreal office of the Royal Engineers. The principal reasons given are "not required at Kingston; not in Kingston District; no longer W.D. property." A glimpse of the possible archival value of one single document is seen in the reason given for the transfer of a plan of Kingston: it is "Fit only for a Record Office." (It is regrettable that this reason was not considered "fit" for the approximately 260 plans recommended for destruction.)

The request was "Approved by order Richard Warren Capt. - R.E. — 1st August 1862," and then "Acted on accordingly W Hatt Noble Captain R E 5 August 1862." We can only assume that the destruction actually took place, though it is tempting to hope that someone — perhaps some "antiquary" — actually acquired them and that somehow, somewhere, part or perhaps even all of this valuable cartographic legacy survives.

One hopes that the plans transferred to Montreal are included among those now found in various archival collections. Further research should be able to confirm this in the near future.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Barbara Farrell

Above the Holy Land: Israel from the air. Baron Wolman. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1987. ISBN 0877014094. U.S.\$35.00.

An atlas of mortality in Scotland: including the geography of selected socio-economic characteristics. Owen Lloyd, ed. London: New York: Croom Helm, 1987c. ISBN 0709941226. 191 p. £65.00.

Athens county: a physical and cultural atlas. Rev. ed. Frank J. Kenney. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1987. ISBN 0821408763. U.S.\$12.95.

Atlas geograficzny dla klasy IV. [opracowanie PPWK, Oddział Wrocław]. Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw. Warszawa: Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw, 1987. ISBN 8370000363. 25 p.

Atlas of American history. Robert H. Ferrell and Richard Natkiel. New York: Facts on File, 1987. ISBN 0816010285. 192 p. U.S.\$29.95.

Atlas of the Christian church. Henry Chadwick and Gillian Evans. New York: Facts on File, 1987. ISBN 0816016437. U.S.\$40.00.

Atlas of Vermont. Chelsea, Vermont: John F. Berthelsen, 1987. U.S.\$12.00.

Atlas of World Affairs. 8th ed. Andrew Boyd. London: Methuen, 1987. ISBN 0146011721. £16.95.

Bibliography of Delaware and New Jersey maps and atlases. Jefferson M. Haak, comp. Philadelphia, PA: Chestnut Hill Almanac, 1987. \$25.00.

Big atlas of town plans. London: Automobile Association, 1987. ISBN 0861456033. £4.95.

Cartography of North America: 1500-1800. Franco Knirsch. New York: Facts on File, 1987. ISBN

0816019864. U.S.\$60.00.

Cartographical innovations: an international handbook of mapping terms to 1900. Helen M. Wallis and Arthur H. Robinson, eds. Hertfordshire, England: Map Collector Pubs., 1987. ISBN 0906430046. 353 p. £42.06.

Dictionary of Imaginary places. Expanded edition. Alberto Manguel and Gianni Gaudalupi. Toronto: Lester and Orpen Dennys, 1987. ISBN 0886191688. 454 p. \$19.95.

Ethnic atlas of the United States. Albert J. Fritche. New York: Facts on File, 1987. ISBN 0816012350. 224 p. U.S.\$75.00.

Gazetteer of undersea feature names, 1987 = Repertoire des noms sous-marines, 1987. Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Ottawa: Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 1987. ISBN 0660538105. 155 p. \$14.95 in Canada; \$17.95 others. Distributed by: Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9, Canada.

Glossary of generic terms in Canada's geographical names = Glossaire des generiques en usage dans les noms geographiques du Canada. Ottawa: Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, 1987 Bulletin de terminologie (Canada. Translation Bureau. Terminology and Linguistic Services Branch). No. 176. ISBN 0660537648. 311 p. \$9.95 in Canada; \$11.00 others. Distributed by: Canadian Government Publishing Centre.

Greater Vancouver from the air. Hajo Hadeler. Sechart, B.C.: Cariaga Pub. House, 1987. ISBN 0921136005. \$14.95.

The Harper atlas of the Bible. New York: Harper and

Row, 1987c. ISBN 0061818836. 254 p. \$49.95.

Historical atlas of political parties in the United States Congress, 1789-1987. Kenneth Martis. New York: Macmillan, 1987. ISBN 0029201705.

The History of Cartography. Vol. 1. J.B. Harley and David Woodward, eds. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. ISBN 0226316335. 692 p. U.S.\$100.00.

Historical atlas of Britain. Rev. ed. Malcolm Falkus and John Gillingham, eds. London: Kingfisher Books, 1987. ISBN 0862722942. £9.95.

Integrated environmental cartography: a tool for research and land-use planning. Andre Journaux, ed. Paris: Unesco, 1987. (MAB Technical Notes, No. 16) ISBN 9231023470. 53 p.

ISBD(CM): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. London: IFLA Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC Programme, 1987. ISBN 0903043475. 56 p.

La Perouse: explorateur du Pacifique. John Dunmore. Touchard, France: Payard, 1986. ISBN 2228140600. 130.00 FF

Land of the Cossacks. Bohdan Kordan. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, 1987. ISBN 0921741006. 56 p. \$8.00.

Map projections: a working manual. John Parr Snyder. Washington: U.S.G.P.O., 1987. (U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 1395) 383 p.

Map workshop: proceedings of the meetings at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, March 15, 1984. Barbara Shupe, Ed. Stony Brook, N.Y.: Long Island Library Resources Council, 1986. ISBN 0938435000. 76 p. \$15.00.

Mapping early Toronto: a preliminary historical atlas, 1793-1871. Alan M. Craig. Toronto: s.n., 1987.

50 p.

The Mapping of the American Southwest. Dennis Reinhartz and Charles C. Colley, eds. College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1987. ISBN 0890962375. 83 p. U.S.\$24.50.

Michigan road atlas of France. New York: Crown Publishing, 1987. ISBN 0517565366. U.S.\$35.00.

Michelin atlas and gazetteer. Delorme Mapping Company. Freeport, Maine: Delorme, 1987. ISBN 0899332218. 120 p. U.S.\$12.95. (10% discount to libraries)

Montana wind energy atlas, 1987. Geo Research Inc. Helena, MT: Energy Division, Dept. of Natural Resources and Conservation, [1987]. 335 p. U.S.\$40.00.

Motor carriers road atlas. Rand McNally and Company. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1987c. ISBN 0528897128. 150 p.

Multi-spectral Landsat images of Antarctica. Baerbel K. Lucchitta et al. Washington: U.S.G.P.O., 1987. (U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 1696) 21 p. Distributed by: Books and Open-File Reports Section, U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Center, Box 25425, Denver, CO 80225.

The National Trust atlas. The National Trust and the National Trust for Scotland. London: National Trust, 1987. ISBN 0540055263. 224 p. £14.95.

Nelson Canadian atlas. Geoffrey J. Matthews. Scarborough: Nelson Canada, 1988. ISBN 017602672X. \$10.95.

New York State atlas and gazetteer. Delorme Mapping Company. Freeport, Maine: Delorme, 1987. ISBN 0899332307. 104 p. U.S.\$12.95. (10% discount to libraries)

New York Times atlas of the world. (in collaboration with the Times of London) 2nd ed. New York: Times Books, 1987. ISBN 0723002789. This publication is also known as the *Times Concise Atlas of the World*.

Ohio atlas and gazetteer. Delorme Mapping Company. Freeport, Maine: Delorme, 1987. ISBN 0899332331. 88 p. U.S.\$12.95. (10% discount to libraries)

Ordnance Survey motoring atlas of Great Britain. 4th ed. Southampton: Ordnance Survey, 1987. 128 p. £4.95.

Pennsylvanian atlas. Delorme Mapping Company. Freeport, Maine: Delorme, 1987. ISBN 0899332366. 96 p. U.S.\$12.95. (10% discount to libraries)

Polska kontynenty, swiat: atlas geograficzny dla klas VI - VIII. Panstwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych. Warszawa: Panstwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych, 1987. ISBN 8370000150. 23 p.

The Population atlas of China. Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 1987. ISBN 0195840925. 217 p. U.S.\$195.00.

Repertoire cartobibliographique sur la region de l'est-du-Québec. Yves Michaud and Mario Cote. Rimouski, Québec: Université du Québec à Rimouski, 1988. 336 p. \$15.00. Distributed by: La Cartothèque, Université du Québec à Rimouski.

Repertoire toponymique du Québec. Québec: Commission de toponymie, 1987. 1900 p.

Topographical sketches of Tasmania, 1845 and 1847 lagoons. James Calder. Adelaide: Sullivan's Cove, 1987. A\$55.00.

Vegetation mapping. August Wilhelm Kuchler. 1988. 630 p. 500.00 DFL. Distributed by: Rudolf Muller, Amsterdam.

Zwischen oder und riesengebirge, Schlesische karten aus funf jahrhunderten. (Five centuries of Schlesien maps) Klaus Lindner, ed. Berlin: Anton H. Konrad Verlag, 1987. ISBN 387437257X. 225 p. 84.00 DFL. Distributed by: Rudolf Muller, Amsterdam.

REVIEWS

Jeffrey Murray

Boudreau, Claude. *L'analyse de la carte ancienne, essai méthodologique, la carte du Bas-Canada de 1831 de Joseph Bouchette*. [Québec] : Celat, 1986. vi, 169 p., ill., cartes, tableaux, biblio. (Rapports et Mémoire de recherche du Celat, no. 7, décembre 1986). ISBN 2-920576-10-0. 10,00\$

Dans un récent numéro du *Canadian Surveyor*, Richard Ruggles présentait le bilan le plus exhaustif jamais préparé de la littérature en histoire de la cartographie au Canada. Son bilan a mis en évidence les nombreux développements qui se sont produits en ce domaine particulièrement au cours des années récentes mais il a en même temps fait apparaître certains vides. Ainsi, les historiens de la cartographie canadienne ont à peu près totalement ignoré l'étude de l'arpentage et de la cartographie du Québec à la fin du 18^e siècle et au 19^e siècle sauf pour ce qui est des travaux des ingénieurs militaires britanniques venus au Canada après la Conquête. Mais la situation est en voie de changer radicalement. La publication de l'ouvrage de Claude Boudreau: *L'analyse de la carte ancienne* comble une sérieuse lacune et tout laisse prévoir qu'elle sera suivie d'autres publications puisque Claude Boudreau poursuit ses recherches sur la période 1760-1850.

Cet ouvrage, qui est consacré entièrement non seulement à un seul homme, l'arpenteur-général Joseph Bouchette mais à une seule carte, *la carte du Bas-Canada de 1831* publiée par l'arpenteur-général, propose avant tout une méthode consiste à étudier le document cartographique en relation avec les sources documentaires qui en sont contemporaines à partir d'une grille d'analyse des éléments apparaissant sur la carte. Le livre se divise en quatre parties. La première consiste en la biographie de Joseph Bouchette. La deuxième est une description complète de tous les éléments qui composent la carte. La troisième a pour objectif d'en évaluer la valeur scientifique. L'ouvrage

se termine par un bref chapitre sur la situation de cette carte dans l'histoire de la cartographie.

Des biographies de Joseph Bouchette il en existait déjà un bon nombre, mais toutes à peu près sans exception se limitaient à quelques lignes sur ses oeuvres cartographiques. Elles étaient toutes passablement répétitives sur la vie du personnage lui-même. Boudreau a le mérite d'enrichir les connaissances qu'on a de l'arpenteur-général en ayant puisé dans des sources d'archives que d'autres avaient négligées précédemment ce qui donne la biographie la plus complète et la plus approfondie jamais écrite jusqu'à date sur cette figure dominante de l'histoire de la cartographie canadienne. Grâce à ces sources, il apporte de nombreux éléments nouveaux surtout au niveau du fonctionnement du Bureau de l'arpenteur-général qui est indissociable de la carrière de Bouchette puisqu'il en a été le patron pendant près de quarante ans.

C'est bien entendu au niveau de l'approche méthodologique de l'étude de la carte de 1831 que Boudreau innove en consacrant un chapitre complet à en décrire le contenu de façon systématique ce qui fait que cette carte qu'on a pourtant examinée à maintes reprises, ne peut plus être perçue de la même façon par la suite. Car l'auteur s'attarde à en décrire un à un tous les éléments regroupés sous quatre grands thèmes: la facture de la carte, les limites administratives, les éléments anthropiques et les éléments naturels. Que ce soit en quelques lignes ou en quelques paragraphes, chaque élément est couvert dévoilant progressivement les qualités et les faiblesses du document. A la lecture de ce chapitre, on découvre que, faute d'espace ou par choix personnel, Bouchette a été très sélectif dans la transposition des données sur sa carte, malgré l'abondance des renseignements qu'on y puise.

Dans la troisième partie, Boudreau examine la

valeur scientifique de la carte de Bouchette de 1831, ce qui n'avait à peu près pas été abordé jusqu'à date. Sa démarche consiste à vérifier l'information contenue dans la carte et à en faire une évaluation qualitative en se servant d'autres sources documentaires, dont le Dictionnaire topographique publié en 1832 et les recensements. Son analyse est accompagnée d'un très grand nombre d'hypothèses. A titre d'exemple, sous la rubrique relief et réseau hydrographique, son examen de l'exactitude de la représentation des différentes régions du Bas-Canada l'amène à conclure que la carte de 1831 est avant tout "un assemblage de cartes régionales, à des échelles plus ou moins constantes" plutôt qu'une carte dressée à partir d'un canevas pré-établi en y ajoutant les éléments puisés des cartes régionales, ce qui cause un certain nombre de distortions. Lorsqu'il analyse la valeur des sources documentaires utilisées par Bouchette dont les données statistiques du Dictionnaire et leur traitement sur la carte même, il fait ressortir que Bouchette selon des critères, règle générale, rationnels mais parfois personnels, a transposé de façon proportionnelle sur la carte les données statistiques avec cependant de nombreuses variantes régionales. Ainsi le nombre de maisons représentées sur la carte n'est qu'un pourcentage des maisons qui existaient à l'époque. Sous les rubriques "La conception politique du territoire selon Bouchette" et "le développement québécois" vers 1830, il situe l'importance de la carte dans le contexte politique de l'époque.

La présentation de l'ouvrage est de grande qualité. L'insertion dans le text de reproductions des détails de la carte au fur et à mesure qu'ils sont décrits est très appropriée. L'idée de comparer les tracés de la carte de 1831 avec ceux de cartes topographiques modernes est excellente quoiqu'elle s'avère difficile à cause de l'impression un peu trop pâle des cartes modernes dans le livre.

La lecture du volume de Boudreau nous amène à voir la carte de Bouchette d'une toute autre façon. Pour les archivistes et cartothécaires qui souvent doivent aider les chercheurs dans la consultation de cette carte, c'est un outil qu'on peut presque qualifier d'obligatoire. Les historiens, spécialistes de

l'histoire de la cartographie, trouveront dans l'approche et la méthodologie de Boudreau un modèle qui pourrait être appliqué à l'étude d'autres cartes anciennes. Une première ébauche de version anglaise a été récemment préparée et est considérée pour publication éventuelle.

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The Mercator Society. *English Mapping of America, 1675-1715*. New York: The New York Public Library, 1986. Publication Number One. 22 b & w maps. \$20.00 (U.S.).

Order from: Map Division, N.Y.P.L., 5th Avenue & 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10018.

This slim volume of 22 manuscript and published maps deals with the period 1675-1715; the period during which the British colonies in North America finally ascended into the popular consciousness of England. As the empire began to grow and expand, large and small scale maps of the American colonies were in great demand. This volume presents a variety of maps from public and private collections with brief informed commentaries by the relevant archivist/curator or owner.

The volume is rather disappointing in that it does not develop a narrative essay to expand on the meaning of the maps in the context of British colonial expansion in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. A brief essay on the process of exploration and exploitation of the Atlantic east coast and in the interior during the period and how this can be demonstrated in the cartographic record would have been most useful. Rather we are given a short preface note which is intended to serve as the rationale for the publication as well as the vehicle for the historical thesis. The lack of a proper introductory essay means that the reader must read carefully the comments that accompany each of the 22 maps and develop their own sense of the logic of the presentation.

The maps are arranged chronologically and present an interesting mix of scales, ranging from the localized to the continental. However, in many cases the maps are so reduced to fit the publication format that their nomenclature and cartographic information are lost. This reduces the visual impact of the book as well as the usefulness of the maps as references. As a publication dealing with the English in America, the lack of even one map on Newfoundland and its important fishing banks is a somewhat surprising but regrettably frequent occurrence in map publications.

Books such as this can form an important addition to the existing cartographic literature and societies such as the Mercator Society can serve an important function in presenting cartographic themes to the specialist as well as the general public. Hopefully, publication number two will move in this direction.

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Reinhartz, Dennis and Charles C. Colley (eds.). *The Mapping of the American Southwest* College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 1987. 83 p., maps, cartobib., (The University of Texas at Arlington Special Collections Publication). ISBN 0-89096-237-5. \$39.50 (U.S.).

This slim, attractively bound volume consists of four well documented papers presented at a symposium held at the University of Texas at Arlington in the winter of 1983; the focus of the symposium was the mapping of the American Southwest. In the first paper, David Buisseret, director of the Herman Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, discussed the earliest period of cartographic activity in the Southwest, that of Spanish and French mapping during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Buisseret begins his paper with mention of the Pineda chart (1519) and concludes with the work of

Delisle (1703). He documents how early cartographers erred in their placement of major geographical features such as the mouth of the Mississippi River.

The next essay, by Dennis Reinhartz, associate professor of history at the University of Texas at Arlington, deals with the work of the German cartographer Herman Moll (1654?-1732), specifically his maps depicting the American Southwest. According to the author, the maps which, because of their greater detail and notes, are of particular significance in providing an understanding of Moll's view of the Southwest are his maps of the Western North America, French North America, Spanish North America, and the Gulf of Mexico. I found Reinhartz's description of the "California as an Island" issue to be especially interesting. His five-page cartobibliography of Moll's maps of the American Southwest is divided into two sections; works published by Moll and maps by Moll included in the works of others.

Robert Sidney Martin, assistant director of libraries for special collections at Louisiana State University and former director of the Cartographic History Library at the University of Texas, contributed "United States Army Mapping in Texas, 1848-50", a detailed study of the maps produced during the three-year period following the end of the American-Mexican War in 1848. It was Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi who, in 1848, was instrumental in persuading Washington to begin mapping its newly acquired territories in the Southwest. The fourth paper, "Images of the Southwest in Nineteenth-Century American Atlases", is the work of Judith Tyner, professor of geography at California State University. It is Tyner's premise that, in part, the educated American's early images of the nineteenth-century Southwest were reflected in and transmitted by atlas maps, especially those published in inexpensive, ubiquitous school atlases.

The topics broached by Buisseret and Tyner are extremely broad in scope. However, their papers provide little more than cursory treatment, citing only the most significant or exemplary cartographic works, Buisseret for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries,

Tyner for the nineteenth century. Reinhartz and Martin have a more decided focus and are thus able to explore their subjects in much greater detail. While I do not pretend to be a student of the cartography of the American Southwest, I believe nevertheless that the editors of this publication attempted too great an enterprise with too limited means; which is to say that the 83-page volume does not adequately address the topic as set forth in its title. The complexity of the cartography of this vast region is freely admitted by Robert S. Martin and J.C. Martin in their joint preface to *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900* (University of New Mexico Press, 1984).

I was also left with the impression that the treatment of the mapping of the Southwest was not well balanced in a geographical sense. Texas, in particular, and the Gulf Coast (from Florida to northern Mexico) receive far more attention than do the other southwestern states — California, Arizona, and New Mexico. These latter two states are scarcely mentioned at all. It seems to me that the editors need not have concerned themselves with papers relating to the eastern Gulf, a territory not part of the Southwest; however, in fairness to them, they were simply publishing the papers delivered during the symposium.

The illustrations are disappointing: one of the papers includes only a single map illustration and throughout the volume the maps are poorly reproduced. Notable exceptions are the seven colour plates accompanying Buisseret's paper; these are attractive, legible map reproductions. Martin's essay includes only one map, a map of Texas by J.E. Johnston et al. (1849). With the exception of the seven colour plates, all of the maps in this publication are reproduced in two colours, black line detail with a light brown, screened overlay. While adding vitality to the maps, which might otherwise have been monochrome reproductions, the screen unfortunately has reduced the legibility of the detail. Placenames on many of these maps are impossible to read; examples of these include Figure 2-7 (Moll's 1715 map of the West Indies) and Figure 4-12 (Southern California by Matthews-Northrup Co., 1897). In addition, some of the maps have been drastically cropped. In one instance, marginal bibliographical information was partially

cropped (Figure 4-9: Farnham's map of the Californias, 1845); in another, only the right half of the cartouche was reproduced (Plate 7).

Readers who are not familiar with the geography of the American Southwest may find some of the placename references somewhat distracting. Martin's paper contains a large number of references to rather obscure — at least to me — rivers, mountains and passes. I discovered, after some initial confusion, that there is a San Diego in Texas as well as the other better known one. It would have been quite useful had the editors included a small-scale modern map of the Southwest in the introductory section. Still on the subject of placenames, I found Buisseret's discussion of the Rio de Spiritu Santo to be quite confusing; apparently, this was an early name for the lower reaches of the Mississippi River. In *Figure 1-1*, the name is referred to as "Spirito Santo"; in *Figure 1-2*, it is "Spiritu Santo". The text on page 8 indicates that Cruz's 1544 map portrays this river one hundred miles east of the mouth of the Mississippi; yet the accompanying figure depicts the river one hundred miles west of the Mississippi.

Martin and Martin, the authors of *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900*, write that there are relatively few cartographic histories of Texas and the Southwest; "most of what may be learned about that area must be gleaned from sources covering broader or peripheral topics". Quite obviously, the publication of *Maps of the American Southwest* serves to mitigate this circumstance and, therefore, the volume is recommended for purchase, particularly by American map libraries.

Canadian libraries should not automatically exclude this work from consideration because of its particular geographical focus. Many of the map illustrations include portions of Canada; territorial competition between France and Spain was fierce several hundred years ago, and each commissioned the preparation of maps which proclaimed their empires and asserted their respective land claims. These maps, several of which are shown in this volume, were drawn on a continental scale and frequently portrayed the Great Lakes region and French possessions in eastern

Canada. Herman Moll was a prolific cartographer whose output included maps of Canada in addition to those pertaining to the American Southwest. Librarians may be pleased to read that the text has been printed on acid-free paper and is encased within sturdy and attractive buckram covers.

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Luebke, Frederick, Frances W. Kaye and Gary E. Moulton (eds.). *Mapping the North American Plains: Essays in the History of Cartography*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. 252 p. ISBN 0-8061-2044-4. \$39.50 (U.S.).

This volume is a collection of essays by 10 authorities on the history of the exploration and mapping of the North American Great Plains. Nine of the 10 papers cover the gradual unfolding of the topographical knowledge of this vast region, the tenth paper, by James Richtik of the University of Winnipeg, describes the trend in the thematic mapping of the agricultural potential of the Canadian prairies from 1857 to 1953. One other Canadian paper, by Richard Ruggles of Queen's University, covers the mapping of the prairies by Hudson's Bay Company employees. In addition to the 10 papers, the volume contains a description and cartobibliography of 77 maps that were exhibited at the symposium in April, 1983, during which eight of the ten papers were presented. These same eight papers were previously published in *Great Plains Quarterly* (vol.4, no. 1, 2 and 3, 1984).

Generally speaking, this is a valuable addition to the literature on the mapping of the Great Plains. There are 101 maps illustrating the cartography as it developed from early explorers' sketches and Indian pictographs to the detailed mapping produced by the United States General Land Office in the 1870's. For the reader interested in the technical side of exploratory mapping, however, there is a strange absence of any mention of the mathematical aspects of the cartography. No comment is made on the choice of projec-

tions used by any of the cartographers whose works are described. There are, from time to time, little hints about the accuracy of some of the surveyors. (For example Captain Randolph Marcy's map of 1849 is described as being "both accurate and informative".) But nothing is said about how precise the astro-fix positions were, or what methods were used to establish them. This contrasts with the detailed examination that has been given to David Thompson's work in W.M. Stewart's essay in the 1936 volume of *Canadian Historical Review* (pp. 289-303) where a number of Thompson's astro-fixes were compared with modern map positions, with accompanying scrutiny and appraisal.

The paper by Silvio Bedini, Keeper of Rare Books at the Smithsonian Institution, and an expert on the use of old scientific instruments, describes the instruments carried by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, but as the leaders of this expedition were inexperienced observers (they let their chronometer run down on occasion) the use of their instruments is not worth serious consideration. Perhaps a study of later surveys would have been more to the point. There are a number mentioned in Bedini's text that may have been more appropriate, for instance Zebulon Pike's mapping of 1806, Marcy's in 1849 or Warren's in 1853. The field survey techniques of the officers of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, had they been described in the text, would have improved the comprehension of the reader on the developing precision of the topographic mapping of the wilderness areas during the decade preceeding the American Civil War.

Despite the lack of technical data, this book is recommended for libraries collecting works on the history of exploration and mapping. Persons with an interest that focuses more narrowly on Canadian cartography are advised to examine a library copy to see if it fills a need in their personal collection.

L.M. Sebert
Ottawa, Ontario

Doncker, Hendrick. *De Zee-Atlas Ofte Water-Waereld*. [Canberra] : National Library of Australia, 1987. 1 atlas (4 microfiches) : col. maps + 1 text (16 p.). ISBN 0-642-10421-2 : \$100 Aust. (Available from: Sales Section, National Library of Australia, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia.)

A Portolan Atlas of the Mediterranean Sea and Western European Waters (with a World Map) / Attributed to Juan Oliva ; facsimile edition with an introduction by John A. Wolter. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1987. 1 atlas (12 p., [12] p. of plates) : col. maps. ISBN 0-8444-0572-8 : \$15.95 US. (Available from: Information Office, Box A, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, USA.)

Almost simultaneously, facsimiles of two unique early atlases have appeared, and though in very different forms, the two are equally welcome.

The Doncker sea atlas, published originally in Amsterdam in 1659, was a special pleasure to see since it confirmed the existence of this first edition of an atlas that was assumed not to have survived. Cor Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici* (vol. 4, p. 158, "Don 1") had cited this edition of this atlas, but based on an entry for it in an 1875 Frederik Muller sale catalogue. Koeman was unable to locate the original, despite his thorough search for all editions of all Dutch atlases known. It is cheering to know that the atlas is intact, in what is described as "good physical condition", and now in good hands.

And what's more, the holders of the original (the National Library of Australia) have prepared an excellent colour reproduction of the maps on four microfiches — almost the next best thing to owning them. The fiches are found in pockets at the back of a

small handsome booklet that recounts the fascinating story of the acquisition of the atlas by the Library, gives some background to the production of the atlas, and provides a title listing of the eighteen maps, followed by a sentence or two about each.

With six maps reproduced per fiche, each map is reduced approximately to the size it would appear on a 35-millimetre slide. To decipher all the delicately engraved placenames in a microfiche reader, a quite high magnification (24x or 48x), is needed, but this is probably generally available in most libraries.

The second atlas facsimile is the Library of Congress' full-colour reproduction of its circa 1590 portolan atlas attributed to Juan Oliva or his brother Francesco. The four charts on vellum and the world map on paper are beautifully done. The unusually attractive binding ("a heavy cream-colored paper stamped with a gold design based on the original and covered with a textured paper book jacket", to quote the press release accompanying the review copy) complements the highly decorated charts. Included as well is a fine, five-page scholarly essay by John Wolter discussing early nautical charts and atlases in general and the specific research carried out on this atlas.

The facsimiles of these two atlases are inexpensive enough that map libraries wanting a sampling of early works should consider acquiring them. In fact, the Library of Congress facsimile is such good value for money that it would make a nice gift book, and could easily hold its own amongst much higher-priced volumes on the coffee table.

Edward H. Dahl
Early Cartography Specialist
National Archives of Canada

SAVE IT!

CONSERVATION / PRESERVATION NEWS

Carol Marley

Workshops

Two promising conservation symposia will be held in Ottawa this year. The first, Conservation Archives: Current Dimensions and Future Developments, hosted by the National Archives of Canada in conjunction with the International Council of Archives, is scheduled for May 10-12, 1988. This international symposium is intended primarily for conservation managers working in planning, designing and implementing conservation programs as well as for heads of laboratories. A day will be devoted to each of the following areas: parchment and paper, photographic materials and future technologies. Sessions cover topics such as the history and preservation of parchment, deacidification of paper, fixing inks and colours upon paper, storage of paper, properties of polyester film and film bases preceding it, stability of black-and-white and colour photographic images, conservation of film, television and sound records, stability and preservation of magnetic tape, optical digital data recording systems, ADISS project, disaster planning, conservation planning and programs. A final day, May 13 will be devoted to tours of the National Archives of Canada and the Canadian Conservation Institute. Registration fee is \$300 Canadian. For more information contact: Ms. Gerry Long, Symposium Coordinator, International Conservation Symposium, P.O. Box 3162, Station "D",

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 6H7.

Symposium '88, to be held in Ottawa, October 3-7, 1988, allows for your participation. Original papers are being sought on the care and preservation of historic and artistic works (deadline for receipt of abstracts is March 31, 1988). Topics relevant to the concerns of the conservator, scientist, curator or archivist will be emphasized in formal presentations and poster sessions. These could include case histories, conservation treatments, materials and artists' techniques. Conservation facilities in the National Capital Region will be toured as part of the symposium.

Microfilming Projects

The Northeast Document Conservation Centre and the Association of Research Libraries have collaborated on a new publication, Preservation Microfilming: A Guide for Librarians and Archivists. Funded by the Andrew Mellon Foundation and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, it provides a manual to assist in planning and implementing microfilming projects, covering selection and preparation of materials, bibliographic control and storage and care of master negatives. ISBN 0-0389-04181-5, 212 p. \$40 U.S. pbk. Available from: Publishing Services Order Department, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

REGIONAL NEWS

Margaret Hutchison

ALBERTA

From October 23-25, 1987, I attended the conference *Sa' Gwits'i' Di Du'Guya' - Time of Change 1867-1887*, in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. It was billed as a conference and map display hosted by the YHMA (Yukon Historical and Museums Association) with the assistance of the Bancroft Library - University of California (Berkeley), National Archives of Canada, Yukon Archives, Yukon Foundation, Yukon Lotteries Commission and the Yukon Department of Tourism.

The main feature of the map display was the large Kohklux map, drawn in 1869 by Chief Kohklux of Klukwan and three of his wives, showing the route over which he led his people to Fort Selkirk, where they burned the trading fort, and the return route in 1852. The map was drawn for George Davidson, professor of Astronomy at Berkeley at that time, who calculated that Klukwan was the best place from which to observe the solar eclipse of 1869. He traded his knowledge of the coming eclipse to Kohklux in return for the map. The first version of the map, which some of us have in our collections as a result of its publication in *Mazama*, presented Kohklux with great difficulty since the small size of the paper at hand caused the chief to curl his route back on itself. Professor Davidson brought one of his ships hydrographic charts ashore and it was on the back of this that the large map was drawn. As with some other reports of aboriginal maps, this map has been demonstrated as being drawn to scale, although two different scales have been used here, one for the area most frequently travelled and another for the more northerly regions. The map was on loan to the Yukon Archives from the Bancroft Library.

The list of speakers was almost equally balanced between a veritable whos-who of academics with research interests in the Yukon and native elders. It was the elders' tales which most impressed me.

These are the story tellers, the keepers of the oral history, and in that sense the real historians of the area.

Speaker after speaker referred to the large Kohklux map in such moving and reverential tones that it was clear to me and to others that it had given rise to a spiritual experience for them. The map was in a way a totem, a container of the spirit of this long dead chief.

As I write this I am returning from England where, among other things, I viewed the Hereford Mappamundi and many illustrations and writings by Matthew Paris, parts of the exhibition "Age of Chivalry" at the National Gallery. I was moved by them but not to the same extent as my native friends. I feel that the conference was a growth experience for me as a person as well as in the way of knowledge of Yukon history.

I should mention that ACML's good friend Angus Hamilton, there to visit his son and Elizabeth's brother, delivered a paper on the survey instruments available to the members of the Yukon expedition.

Perhaps ACML should consider holding a conference in Whitehorse sometime. We now have contacts in the Archives, in the YHMA, at the College and in the Government.

A poster, which reproduces the large Kohklux map at 50 x 30 cm, is available from the Yukon Archives at a cost of \$5.00, plus postage and handling. Try \$6.00!

In September 1987, the University Map Collection at the University of Alberta was renamed the William C. Wonders Map Collection in honour of this retiring University Professor and founder of the Geography Department.

Maps Alberta lingers on but the Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping has been renamed Land Information Services Division of the Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife. Addresses have

not changed. A 1987-88 catalogue is available from Maps Alberta, 2nd floor, North Tower, Petroleum Plaza, 9945 - 108 Street. Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2G6.

Ron Whistance-Smith
William C. Wonders Map Collection
University of Alberta

NEWFOUNDLAND

After a superb summer and autumn, Newfoundland is battenning down for another brisk winter. Fortunately, to date, the weather has not been a carbon copy of that of the 1986-87 season. In the area of cartographic materials, the Province continues to progress. Alberta Wood, Memorial University of Newfoundland, has been honoured for her work in the map library field this year. Her most recent award is the Honors Award from the Geography and Map Division, Special Libraries Association for her outstanding contributions to the map library field (see *Bulletin* 64).

Ms Wood resumed her responsibilities in the Map Library in September and she is kept exceptionally busy squeezing in frequent business trips associated with her presidency of the ACSM. This year the Map Library has three full time employees, Ms Wood and two library assistants. During the evenings and at weekends the Map Library offers a low-key service: student assistants keep the collection open thus providing a study space as well as a retrieval service for patrons.

Vivien Cartmell has migrated to the Cataloguing Division in the Queen Elizabeth II Library where her main task is to catalogue material for the Centre for Newfoundland Studies. During her first contract in the Library she catalogued all the original maps in the Centre for Newfoundland Studies. She is now gradually tackling the facsimilies, photographic copies, etc., which are fewer in number than original maps in that collection. During her year in the Map Library she was able to catalogue a few hundred Newfoundland maps in the post 1900 collection.

Anne Hart of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies is trying hard to spend the money the Centre has been granted by the SSHRC to purchase maps. A

recent acquisition is a fine copy of a Vincenzo Coronelli sheet of four maps from one of the editions of his *Corso geografico universale, o sia la terre divisa nelle use parti, e subdistinta ne' suoi gran regni* The sheet, 50 x 71 cm, has maps entitled Le Bermude...; Isola di Mayen, scoperta l'anno 1614...; Frislandia, scoperta da Nicolo Zeno...; Isola di Terra Nuova, scoperta da Gio. Cabota...

In the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland, Ed Tompkins reports that they have acquired the Crown Lands collection which covers the period from after the St. John's fire of 1892 to the present day. It is unfortunate that many records were destroyed in the conflagration. However, this major collection has some significant items including plans of the west coast communities dating from 1904. In 1904 Newfoundland agreed with a British plan to swap French Shore rights in Newfoundland for concessions in colonial Africa. Thus the ban on settling the bays and coasts of half of Newfoundland was ended. Until 1904 Newfoundland fishermen were denied access to their own coastal territories and fishing grounds.

In the Crown Lands collection there are also maps showing railways in Newfoundland, land grants, as well as some geological maps. Mr. Tompkins stated that this collection was the last major provincial government cartographic holding to be transferred to the Archives.

Vivien Cartmell
Cataloguing Division
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University of Newfoundland

ONTARIO

Joan Winearls, Map Librarian at University of Toronto Library, has received a research grant from Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council under the Canadian Studies Research Tools Programme to finalize her bibliography of maps of Upper Canada 1780-1867 for publication. She will be on research leave from the Library from April 1st to September 30th, 1988.

CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING MEETING FEBRUARY 19, 1988.

Velma Parker

The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC) met in Hull, Quebec on February 19, 1988. A new draft of the terms of reference was approved with only minor corrections and changes. In it, CCC has expanded its mandate to include not only bibliographic control but also subject analysis and classification.

The National Library of Canada (NL) presented a number of rule interpretations for AACR2, chapter 11 - microforms. These should be published soon in *Bibliotech*. There have been many problems of inconsistency concerning the title of the work as recorded on the header or title frame, on the reproduced title page of the original, and in the microform publishers' catalogues. The title in the title frame is often not the same as that of the original work; however, the microform publishers use the title of the original work in their catalogues and not the title in the title frame of their product. Then too, in some cases, the microform publisher does not have a title frame or header. In both of these cases then, where there is no title frame, or "the information on the title frame is insufficient or is presented in such a way so as to cast doubt as to its reliability or accuracy" treat the rest of the item as the chief source of information. Since this includes the title page of the original, one is then free to use that title. Of course, the publication, etc., information is still that of the microform and not of the original. In

11.3 B, one is given the choice of recording either the numeric/chronological, etc., designation of the serial microform or of the serial reproduced. NL has opted for the second choice as this is most helpful to users.

NL's rule interpretations for certain AACR2 (as yet to be published) rule revisions are in the January 1988 issue of *Bibliotech*. These were also discussed and approved.

The final text of AACR2 is still not ready, but there is still hope that it will be published late this year. The format is still not certain. At one point it was decided to have a very durable but expensive looseleaf format along with a cheaper paper edition. One of the author bodies has since reneged on the decision. One bright spot is that there has at least been agreement on the title which is: *Anglo-American cataloguing rules*, second edition, revised.

At the last meeting and this, the CCA discussed a submission made to it on the formulation of a subject heading code. The goal would be to have this code applied to the Library of Congress (LC) subject headings. Since the accomplishment of this goal rests entirely with LC it is not a very realistic one. CCC will explore ways of providing a forum for Canadians interested in subject heading formulation and revision, and in finding ways of having Canadian interest represented to LC.

REPORTS FOR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(June 9, 1988)

AWARDS COMMITTEE

Donna Porter

A report of the Honours Award presentation made to Joan Winearls during the Charlottetown conference was published in *Bulletin* 65. A call for nominations for the 1988 Honours and Paper Awards were also prepared and appeared in *Bulletin* 65, and also in this issue.

CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL FOR CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS (CCBCCM) 1987-88

Joan Winearls

The committee was not as active as the year before as they were awaiting the decision of the National Archivist re the funding of \$10 000.00 for a consultant to investigate ways and means of starting a National Union Catalogue national bibliography of maps. The Association had heard first from Dr. Wallot on February 19, 1987 and then on November 20, 1987 he wrote to say that he was unable to provide the funding but would present our request to the Canadian Council of Archives in the winter of 1988. Although the Committee was disappointed with this outcome it felt that it would be worthwhile to pursue the matter with the Canadian Council of Archives. Accordingly the chairman, Joan Winearls and Hugo Stibbe appeared before the Executive Committee on February 26th. At the time of writing the CCA has not yet given us their decision. Dr. Wallot also commented in his letter about the National Archives' role in participating in union lists and catalogues and indicated that the issue would be given serious consideration in the coming year.

Velma Parker produced the 2nd *Cartographic*

Cataloguers Newsletter in October 1987, and the 3rd in March 1988.

Renée Schleussing resigned as editor of the Recent Cataloguing Records column in the *Bulletin* and the Committee expressed gratitude for all the work she had done.

Committee members for the year were Joan Winearls (Chair), Bob Batchelder, Velma Parker, Aileen Desbarats, Barbara Farrell, Hugo Stibbe, Alberta Wood, Pierre Lépine.

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Carol Marley

The major activity for this committee this year has been to publish a regular column in the *Bulletin* called *Save It!*

COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE

Carol Marley

The Copyright Committee met this year to draft ACML's recommendations for changes to Bill C-60 (published in *Bulletin* 64). We have been informed that our suggestions vis à vis maps and exhibition rights have been accepted. Meanwhile we are waiting for the second package of amendments to be introduced this spring, so that we can assess their impact on map libraries and archives. The Committee has planned a panel discussion on copyright for the annual conference which we hope will be both provocative and informative. I would like to thank both Aileen Desbarats and Gilles Langelier for their contributions to this committee.

FACSIMILE MAP SERIES

Ed Dahl

This report will be presented at the AGM.

**MAP USERS' ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**
Maureen Wilson

In April 1987 the first meeting of MUAC was held in Ottawa (see *Bulletin* 63, pp. 35-42). This was a very successful interface between map users and map producers, and it was agreed that it should set the pattern for future meetings.

It was thought that the next encounter should be with the map producers of a province, and with this in mind it was decided that Toronto should be the venue of the second meeting. To facilitate planning the Map Division of the Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL) was asked to carry out the necessary administrative arrangements. OCUL has therefore arranged for a planning session to be held at the time of their spring meeting, scheduled for April 29, 1988. This will be in preparation for a MUAC session with Toronto map producers to be held in the autumn.

The long term plan for MUAC meetings is to have one or two more provincial encounters before again interviewing federal mapping agencies in Ottawa. ACML members who are interested in having a map-user-map-producer "confrontation" in their province should get in touch with the Chairperson of MUAC.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
Norma Mousaw

Current Membership (March 1988) as follows:

Full members.....	100 (8 new)
Associate members.....	28 (2 new)
Institutional members...	148 (6 new)
Honorary members.....	3
Exchange members.....	11

Total	262
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PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE
Aileen Desbarats

Regarding the publication *Explorations in the history of Canadian mapping: a collection of essays*: the material is in the very last stages of preparation but a shortage of funds may delay the actual printing of the work. At the time of writing discussions are underway with CCA, CIS and CGS to explore alternative ways of financing the printing. Another suggestion has been made that *Explorations* be published as a double issue of the *Bulletin*. This would be considered as a last resort.

Lorraine Dubreuil's study, Early Canadian Topographical Map Series is nearly ready for publication. However because of our shortage of funds, this will be published as four smaller publications, instead of one large publication. Funds are being made available for the first of these in view of formal commitments made to obtain a SSHRC research grant for the project. This publication will be the first in the new ACML series. Name and format for the series are being submitted to the Board for approval.

A flyer was printed announcing the forthcoming *Exploration* and the recent publications in the Facsimile Map Series. It was sent out in the September issue of the *Bulletin*. An ACML colleague has been approached to prepare a ten year index to the *Bulletin* for publication in 1989.

The ACML publications programme is central to the intellectual and financial health of the ACML yet, at present, it is in difficulty and requires serious attention. As I suggested in the report of this Committee last year, I believe that there are flaws in the present statements of responsibility and reporting structure for the various positions associated with publications which impede progress. As well, the marketing of publications must be reviewed. After considerable discussion on these topics with local colleagues, I have submitted a request to the President that he arrange a meeting at the annual conference of present and forthcoming Board members, the Publications Committee and any interested members to address these urgent matters.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
22nd Annual Conference
Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario
June 7 - 11, 1988

Conference Theme - Map Libraries and Archives:
Technological Possibilities

Summary of Programme

June 7

11 AM - 5 PM Registration
1:30 PM Vendors exhibits and demonstrations
6:30 PM Welcome Reception

June 8

8:15 AM Late Registration
9 AM Welcoming speeches
9:30 AM GIS Technology
 "Geographical Information Systems: Provincial Municipal Pilot Projects of Ontario" Gabriella Zillmer, Geographical Information Services, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
 "Woodstock / Oxford LRIS Pilot Project" Elizabeth Ottaway, Deputy Planning Commissioner, Oxford County, Ontario
11 AM Optical Disk Technology: NTS Topographic Maps on Optical Disk" Ben Low, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Canada Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
1:30 PM Microcomputers as Management Tools
 "Using a Microcomputer in a Special Library" Marte Misiek, Library, Faculty of Library and Information Science, University of Toronto
 "Applications in Map Libraries", Discussion leader: Cathy Moulder; INMAGIC Demonstration, M.E. Phipps & Associates, Guelph, Ontario
3:30 PM The Online Catalogue and Maps
 Demonstrations: (1) University of Toronto's "Felix", Utlas International, Tandem-based T/Series 50: Patricia Bellamy, University of Toronto Library

(2) GEAC online system at the University of Waterloo
8PM Map Reviewing Workshop (1) L.M. Sebert and (2) Prof. Alan G. Brunger, Dept. of Geography, Trent University

June 9

9 AM Aspects of Collection Development in the 1980's
 "The Status of Current Acquisition of Topographic Series in Canada", Aileen Desbarats, University of Ottawa
 "Non-traditional formats in the Map Library (microforms, computer tapes etc.)", Maureen Wilson, University of British Columbia
11 AM The Canadian Copyright Legislation: Its Impact on Map Producers and Users (1) Bruce Couchman, Canada Dept. of Consumer and Corporate Affairs (2) Shelley Swallow, Tapestry Graphics Inc., Collingwood, Ontario (3) Gilles Langelier, National Archives of Canada
1:30 PM Annual General Meeting
7 PM Banquet

June 10

9AM Computers in Archives
 "The Application of INMAGIC in a University Archives", Bernadine Dodge, Trent University Archives
 "The Arrangement and Description of Architectural Plans Using INMAGIC" Jane Nokes, Corporate Archivist, Bank of Nova Scotia
10:30 Am "Using System 36 For a Microfiche Register and Material Tracking System", Tom Nagy, National Archives of Canada
 "Computer Cataloguing with specific reference to Archival Cartographic Material" Velma

Parker, National Archives of Canada

1:30 PM Collecting Remote Sensing Imagery

“The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing: Its Services and Products”, Jean Game, User Assistance, CCRS

“Remote Sensing Imagery in Canadian Map Collections”, several ACML members will discuss their experiences associated with the acquisition, indexing/control, and storage of remote sensing imagery
3:30 PM ACML Committee Reports and Discussion, Reports from other Associations (WAML, ALA, SLA, etc)

June 11

Study/tour of School of Natural Resources, Frost Campus, Sir Sandford Fleming College, Lindsay, Ontario

Presentation of GIS Software: GEOVISION; TYDAC; ESRI; PAMAP; DIPIX

For further information please contact Barbara Znamrowski, Map Section, Bata Library, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8

THE *BULLETIN* BOARD

CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION / ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE CARTO- GRAPHIE

The Canadian Cartographic Association and the Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers are holding a joint annual conference *Cartotechniques VIII*. The conference will be held May 25-27, 1988 at York University, Toronto, Ontario. For further information please contact Shelley Laskin, Chairman, 608 Millwood Road, Toronto, Ontario M4S 1K8. Tel: 416/481-9513.

LABRADOR STRAITS STUDIES CONFER- ENCE

The Labrador Straits Studies Conference will be held at Forteau, Labrador, 15-17 September 1988. The theme of this conference will be Aboriginal/European settlement and cross-cultural contact in the Labrador Straits region. Ed Dahl, National Archives of Canada and Ed Tompkins, Provincial Archives of Newfoundland are planning an exhibition and presentation on the cartography of the Strait of Belle Isle for the conference. For additional information please contact Carol Brice-Bennett, Co-ordinator, Labrador Straits Studies Conference, Labrador Institute of Northern Studies, P.O. Box 490, Station B, Happy Valley, Labrador, Newfoundland A0P 1E0. Tel: 709/896-2978/9.

THE LAND OF NORUMBEGA

The Land of Norumbega: A Multidisciplinary Conference on the Exploration and Settlement of Maine and the Northeast. The conference will be of interest to Historians, Geographers, Cartographers, Anthropolo-

gists, and Art Historians. Abstracts are being accepted for consideration. For more information, contact The Maine Humanities Council, P.O. Box 7202, Portland, Maine 04112, U.S.A. Tel: 207/773-5051.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF DIS- COVERIES

The Society for the History of Discoveries announces its first annual prize essay contest. Essays may deal with voyages, travel, biography, history, cartography, techniques and technology, or other aspects of discovery. The essay shall be original and unpublished, in the English language, and of no more than 6 000 words. A reasonable amount of illustrative and tabular material will be welcome. The essay shall be submitted in typescript, double-spaced and printed on one side of the paper. To be eligible, a person must be under the age of 28 and have not received a doctoral degree before March 2, 1988. Essays must be postmarked on or before 1 June 1988, and addressed to: Jonathan T. Lanman, Chair, SHD Prize Essay Contest, 9120 Burdette Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20817, U.S.A.

NORTH AMERICA: THEMATIC TECTONIC MAPS (POST CARDS)

These colour post card formats are taken from maps prepared by the Memorial University Cartographic Laboratory. The map titles are as follows: (1) Tectonic elements; (2) Time of last formation; (3) Time of first deformation; (4) Miogeoclines and terranes; (5) Sutures and terrane boundaries; and (6) Time of accretion. The set of six post cards is available for \$5.00 (prepaid to Appalachian Research Fund) from: H. Williams, Dept. of Earth Sciences, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF, A1B 3X5.

GUIDE FOR A SMALL MAP COLLECTION

Second Edition

BARBARA FARRELL
AILEEN DESBARATS

Association of
Canadian Map Libraries

Copies of **A Guide for a Small Map Collection** are available at a cost of \$16.00 from:

Association of Canadian Map Libraries
c/o National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3