

CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

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CONTRIBUTORS of topical news or major articles may submit manuscripts directly to the editor, to any of the officers of the Association or to the Association, care of the address listed below. Manuscripts should be typed double space on 8 1/2" by 11" sheets without paragraph indentations and with triple spacing between paragraphs. Footnotes, numbered consecutively, should be typed at the end of the manuscript together with bibliographic material. Maps and other illustrations should be drawn in ink or scribed and should be at scale of publication or suitable for reduction to the size of the 8 1/2" by 11" page.

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES/
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component. Similarly, geographers associated with the Arctic Institute of North America have made very significant contributions to the study of the Arctic and to fostering interdisciplinary co-operation and communication in this vitally important area of Canada. The Institute has developed one of the best Arctic libraries in the world. It publishes one of the few journals, *Arctic*, that is focused on the polar region; produces the *Arctic Bibliography*, a major reference series, and sponsors a variety of other publications on the North that are of interest to people in many fields of research. The Commission urges universities to encourage and support such efforts to enhance interdisciplinary co-operation between geographers and scholars in other fields. Such co-operative activities will, amongst their own advantages, help to draw increasing numbers of students to study the geography of Canada and to heighten their awareness of the importance of such study to an understanding of this country.

The Commission believes that geography needs to be developed in the curriculum, and to be a part of the curriculum, at more universities. The country needs more people trained as geographers, in a variety of specialties, and more people with a knowledge of Canadian geography, to help our society to deal constructively with the vastness and complexity of its inheritance.

FOOTNOTES

²⁵ Gerald Fremlin, ed., *The National Atlas of Canada* (Ottawa, 1974).

²⁶ *Map Collections in the United States and Canada*, Special Libraries Association (New York, 1970).

²⁷ J.G. Nelson, R.C. Scace, and R. Kouri, eds. *Canadian Public Land Use in Perspective* (Ottawa, 1974), p.315.

²⁸ Paul M. Koroscil and Brian F. Phillips, "Geography" A Canadian Bibliographical Assessment," a paper presented to the National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, the University of British Columbia, 22-24 May 1974.

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PRACTICAL COURSE IN MAP CURATORSHIP

*Jack McIntyre,
Toponymy Section,
Surveys and Mapping Branch,
B.C. Department of Environment.*

A Practical Course in Map Curatorship was held in Edinburgh from Wednesday 31 March to Saturday 3 April, 1976. It was organized by Miss Margaret Wilkes, Assistant Keeper in charge of the Map Section of the National Library of Scotland, and Mr. David Ferro, Assistant Librarian in charge of the Map Area of the Edinburgh University Library, in liaison with the British Cartographic Society. A total of twenty participants (there were twice as many applicants) were housed in the Pollock Halls of Residence of the University. The participants were librarians, archivists and cartographers, mainly from Scotland and England, two from Wales and myself alone from overseas.

On Wednesday evening there was registration, a short introductory talk on the course, and a few glasses of wine all around while everyone got acquainted.

Classes proper started on Thursday morning at the National Library of Scotland Annexe. The first was on the evaluation of MSs and early printed maps. The speaker, Dr. J. T. Stone of the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, gave a talk on 'The development and provenance of the early map from the original ground survey to the MSs and its publication in printed form'. This was illustrated by the Pont and Gordon MSs maps of Scotland held in the National Library, and their subsequent use by the Blaeu family of Amsterdam in Volume V of their atlas of 1654. The talk was followed by coffee and a practical class, in which we chose to study one of two problems: the relative use of place names by Pont, Gordon and Blaeu, and the cartographic distortion of a Blaeu printed map in relation to a modern Ordnance Survey map of the same area. This gave us some insight into the purposes of a user of a map collection.

In the afternoon we visited the Edinburgh University Library, and Mr. David Ferro spoke on 'The planning and establishing of a map collection based on the experience in the University Library'. This was followed by a tour of the library in general, the examination of a display on acquisition, cataloguing and enquiries in the Map Area, and a visit to an exhibition entitled, 'The development of the mapping of Scotland from the Fifteenth Century to the present day'.

In the evening we visited the main building of the National Library of Scotland for a glass of Madeira, a humorous and informative talk on the history and layout of, and what it's like to work in the National Library, and a short tour.

On Friday morning we assembled in the National Library of Scotland Annexe (which houses the Map Collection) to hear a talk on 'The scope, functions and role of a major copyright map collection', given by Miss Margaret Wilkes, the map curator. This was followed by a tour of the Collection's storage area, in which we saw the types of cabinets used, the strong-room, etc., and their methods of retrieval and return. After coffee, we were given a demonstration and discussion of Reader Services in the Reading Room, that is to say, how public enquiries are answered and the kinds of enquiries received.

In the afternoon, Mr. David Ferro gave us a talk on cataloguing methods and we studied a display on these methods and various cataloguing problems in the Reading Room. That evening, Brigadier E. P. J. Williams, former Director of Map Publication with the Ordnance Survey, gave a talk on 'The evaluation of modern maps', the gist of which was that one must always look very carefully into the pedigree of a map, that is, investigate the sources from which it was compiled and thereby assess the reliability and age of its information.

On Saturday morning, we had a long and very thorough lecture on 'Bibliographical problems in antiquarian maps', using early Scottish mapping for examples and given by Mr. D. G. Moir, Secretary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. After coffee, he illustrated with slides of early maps the problems which he had raised in his lecture.

In the afternoon, Mr. R. G. Bonnington, of the Scottish Record Office, spoke on 'Aspects of map conservation', displayed examples of maps in decay and disrepair and suggested methods of restoration and proper handling.

After tea, we the participants tossed bouquets and brickbats at the organizers and suggested alterations and additions to the course.

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NEW QUARTERS FOR THE UNIVERSITY MAP COLLECTION

*R. Whistance-Smith,
Department of Geography,
University of Alberta.*

Hugo Stibbe left the University of Alberta to take up his present position as Registrar of Canadian Map Resources at the National Map Collection in August of 1973. He left behind him an arrangement whereby the University of Alberta Map Collection was to occupy space in the basement of the Tory Building. This is the same building which houses the Department of Geography and in which the Map Collection has dwelt since its inception in 1966.

The old quarters were both overcrowded and in danger of exceeding maximum permissible floor loadings. There are more friendly ways of dropping in on ones' colleagues!

The area to be occupied consisted of four classrooms and three hallways in a sub-basement beneath a tiled breezeway. Entrance to the area was via two stairways from the basement to the North and South hallways, or by stairs or elevator from the breezeway. The elevator also serves the second and third floors and is the only paraplegic entrance to the building.

We identified one bearing wall and a number of support columns which could not be removed and decided to leave one other wall in place, that which screened the stairway and elevator leading to the breezeway. This West hallway was divided into two rooms designated for shipping and receiving and cataloguing. East of the bearing wall and between the stairways lay a room which could not be opened into the main area except at great expense. We divided this space into two rooms, one to be the Map Curator's office and the other to be archives space.

At this point, we had not obtained consent to move the air photos downstairs with us. Nominally the air photo collection belongs to the Department of Geography. This permission was obtained and the archives space became the home of the air photo collection. We are negotiating for an adjacent classroom to relieve the pressure of space attendant upon having the air photos with us.

The walls to be removed were either brickwork or wallboard and therefore came out easily. It seemed that, as we had been told, the job could be completed in three months. We were scheduled to move in December, 1974, but work was delayed. It seems that all the workmen were tied up in frivolous projects such as refineries, apartments and shopping malls.

In January 1975, things got rolling again and we were told we could move in in April. Gradually, things took shape. The walls were painted peach. When they dried it was discovered that the cracks in the North and South Walls had opened up again. After another try, Physical Plant abandoned the idea of painting and obtained heavy vinyl wall covering, slightly darker but still very pleasant. That did the trick. Low walls were installed between the open area and the North hallway and faced with blue high-density cork wall covering. This has given us a large display space within the Map Collection.

Carpeting had been chosen on the basis of what was in stock to keep costs down. We had only been allotted slightly more than half the sum originally estimated as necessary to do the job.

April came and so did the carpet. But when it was laid down, it proved to be from different dye lots. So away went the carpet and new rolls were ordered. The day of promised delivery came and went. Our carpet had disappeared. About one week later, it was located in a warehouse in the city and finally delivered.

A moving firm was hired to carry out the move. They moved 220 map cabinets, complete with maps, a large collection of government documents, 12 atlas cabinets and a collection of about half a million air photos in two days!

Everything was in place and we were open for business again in one week.

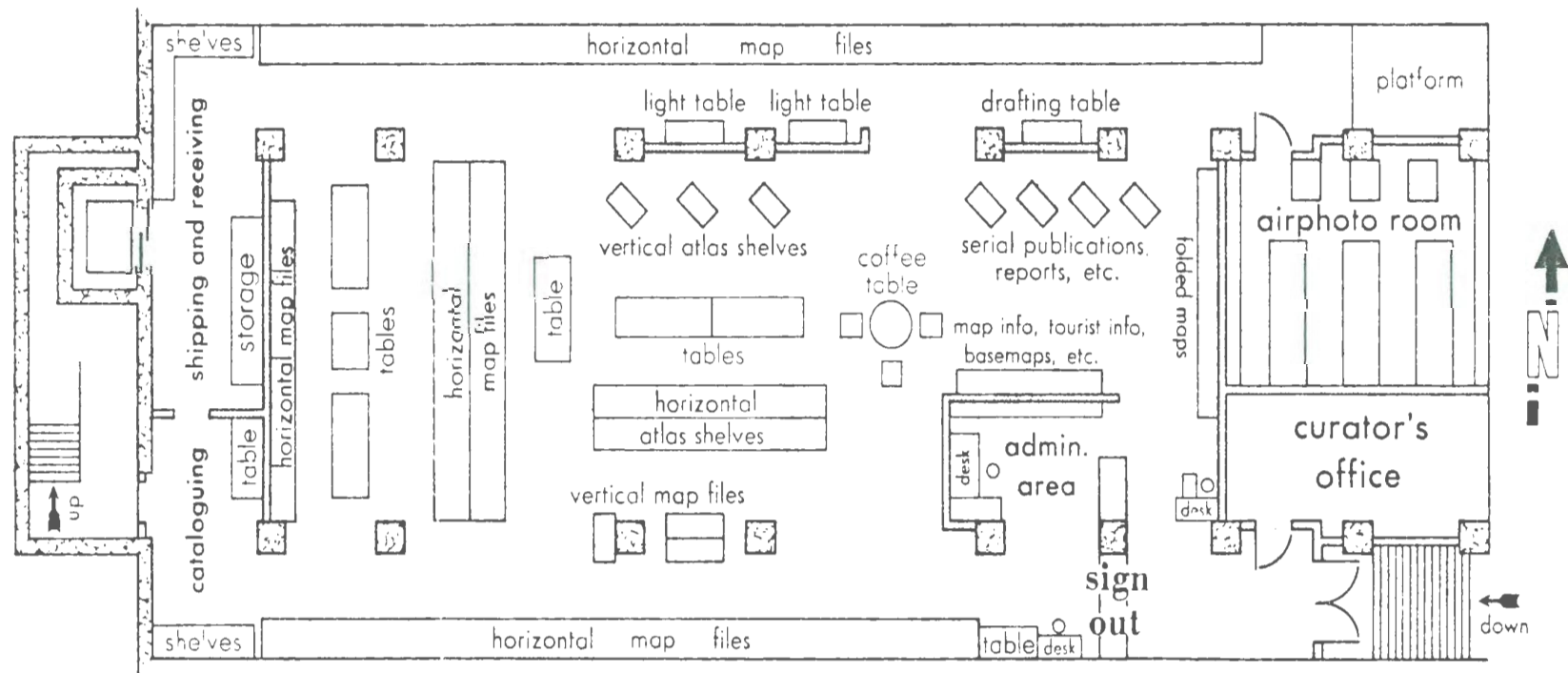
Attached is a plan of the collection as we presently have it arranged. The book shelving is angled in such a way that staff can see into the stack area. The only map cabinets hidden from view are those in the North hallway behind the display boards. These cabinets are housing maps of Asia, Africa and are seldom browsed.

Lighting was re-arranged to parallel the former North and South hallways, thus eliminating shadows in those areas. A circular coffee table and easy chairs were introduced to add a note of informality. They have proved very popular with those wishing to browse various books and map materials. A radio is left playing most of the time and this has proved popular with our students and with faculty who drop down to review materials for class use. The music is usually of the soft variety although the 'Judy LaMarsh' programme has been a must for our people.

At present we have an L.I.P. programme under way to index more of our photos. When it winds up at the end of May, we hope to have between eighty and ninety percent of our photos indexed. We also have a temporary cataloguer and a part-time typist trying to catch up our atlas and reference cataloguing.

It's a very busy place, much too busy unfortunately to write much or to give much thought to writing. But let me put a few random ideas on paper to which you might respond. We have been trying to amass a collection of all super-ceeded Canadian topographic maps down to the 1:63,360 scale and of Western Canada (block 62 and west) at 1:50,000 and 1:25,000. We are also saving 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 for larger urban areas in Eastern Canada. Are we doing more than we need to? Are other libraries doing the same thing, either for their own province or for a larger area? If so, how complete are their collections? Who might have duplicates of early editions with whom we could trade?

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Map Library, The University of Alberta

0 10 20 feet

VISIT TO JOHN ABBOTT COLLEGE,
MONTREAL

*Vivien Cartmell,
National Map Collection.*

On April 6, I gave a two-hour talk to a class of students doing a non-book material course in the Library Technology Programme at John Abbott College, Montreal. The group wanted to know more about the following areas in the field of cartographic materials:

1. Selection and acquisition.
2. Cataloguing.
3. Classification.
4. Storage and conservation.

A modification of the kit compiled by the National Map Collection for the Archives course was used as the basis for a kit given to each student. Included were the following items:

- the official PAC brochure describing the National Map Collection.
 - classification schedule of the Canadian Section.
 - classification schedule outline of the Foreign Section plus explanatory notes.
 - sample of blank accession form.
 - three sample accession records of different kinds of material.
 - sample catalogue entry for the Canadian Section including the work sheet, main entry card, area, author, and subject cards.
 - bilingual sample main entry for a facsimile map issued by EMR.
- A copy of the facsimile accompanied each kit.
- the most recent sheet of information on reprographic services.
 - advertisement on the catalogue to be published by G.K. Hall.

A dozen slides, mainly on aspects of conservation, were also used as a visual aid.

Most of the class did not have very much knowledge of maps---it was quite a challenge to try to explain the mode of publication of topographic map series which is somewhat different from serial publications of book materials. I felt that there was one major omission on my part---I did not have samples of various kinds of maps, such as a topographic sheet and an index to a topographic map series, as well as a few thematic maps.

The interest of the students was apparent from the many questions they asked, and as a result of this interest, the session passed very quickly. One of the objectives of my visit, in addition to informing the class of the nature of cartographic materials, was to impress upon them the value of these materials in a library.

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U. S. HISTORICAL COUNTY BOUNDARY DATA FILE

*John H. Long,
Project Supervisor,
Historical County Boundary Data File.*

Work has commenced on the compilation of a United States Historical County Boundary Data File. The goal is to create a machine-readable file on all the boundary changes of counties and other governmental and administrative units for the period 1790-1970. Used with a computer-directed plotter, the data file will make it possible to produce on demand, maps of nearly any size, scale, and projection that cover any specified area (including inter-state regions) at any given date from 1790 through 1970. The project now underway covers New Jersey and Pennsylvania and is designed to demonstrate the concepts, methods, and utility of compiling such a boundary data file for the entire nation. In addition to county, state, and international boundaries, the demonstration project will include all congressional districts, samples of state electoral districts and minor civil divisions, the locations of capitals and county seats, the areas of the spatial units, pertinent names, and the shoreline and major rivers of the two selected states.

The historical research will follow the traditional approach of searching statutes, official maps and surveyors' reports, court records, and other primary and secondary sources in order to establish a descriptive chronology of boundary changes from past to present. The cartographic compilation will commence with maps of the 1970 boundaries (i.e., the most accurate cartographic compilations will be executed at the Newberry Library, Chicago, under Project Supervisor John H. Long, formerly Assistant Editor of the Atlas of Early American History.

Cartographic compilation of the boundaries will be based upon the 1:250,000 (1"=4 mi.) Scale Map Series published by the U.S. Geological Survey. The Data File (based upon the DIME system developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) will be designed and tested and the cartographic data digitized at the University of Wisconsin Cartographic Laboratory, Madison, under the direction of Joel Morrison, Director of the Laboratory.

The Newberry Library is sponsoring the demonstration project which is under the general direction of David Woodward, Program Director of the Newberry's Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography. A grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities provides the financial support.

Interested persons --- potential users of the Data File, as well as those working in this area --- are invited to address their inquiries to John H. Long, at the Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

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HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY MEETINGS

*Francis Woodward
Special Collections
University of British Columbia*

BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY GROUP

An exploratory meeting was held at the University of British Columbia Library on March 8, 1976, largely as a result of an invitation to a meeting in Kingston, April 24 - 25. About ten people attended the Vancouver meeting, and another twelve expressed interest but were unable to attend.

The agenda followed roughly the topics outlined for the Kingston meeting. The need for some kind of an organization, and possible advantages of affiliation with a national group were discussed. It was generally agreed that the Canadian Cartographic Association would be the obvious national body, but the local meetings would be needed. It was decided to await the outcome of the Kingston meeting before setting up any formal organization, but in the meantime to plan for future local meetings, and to support the Canadian Cartographer.

Several projects were suggested, including a series of evening lectures on historical cartography for the Centre for Continuing Education at the University of British Columbia. This was a popular suggestion, and it was agreed to approach the Centre with the idea. Other proposals included a series of programmes for Channel 10 Cablevision, and some exhibitions such as for the Cook Bicentennial Conference to be sponsored by Simon Fraser University in 1978.

A number of atlases and other cartographic items were displayed for members to view, and some slides from the Special Collections Division map collection were shown.

A second meeting was held on May 7, again with ten people in attendance out of a group of 25 who have declared a positive interest, the approach of summer and holidays keeping many away. A report was made on the Kingston meeting, but it was decided to remain an informal group for the present.

The Public Affairs Programme Director from the Centre for Continuing Education, Mr. Gerald Savory, was at the meeting to assist us in planning the lecture series for the Autumn. It was suggested that the University of Victoria may want to offer the same series, to be called "The Mapping of British Columbia", with six lectures to be given by six of our members. The topics covered would be: (1) Early Coastal Mapping to 1792; by Professor Thomas Bartroli; (2) Coastal Mapping from Vancouver On; (3) The Fur Trade; by Dr. V. Hopwood; (4) The Colonial Period; by Mr. John Spittle; (5) Vancouver Island; by Dr. A. L. Farley; and (6) Boundary Surveys. Fees would provide a fund for the group of future projects, such as an exhibition.

Dr. Coolie Verner talked to the group about cartobibliography, which he defined as "the scientific method of studying maps as documents". He is attempting to do for maps what McKerrow did for books. Cartobibliography provides a method for authenticating the map/document by means of external criticism, examining the paper, ink, plate or block, and answering the question, "Is the map what

it purports to be?" Dr. Verner gave a number of examples of his methodology, answered a number of questions, and presented each member with a sample of the card which he has devised for recording all the necessary information to fully identify each individual map. Everyone left the meeting with much food for thought.

HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY IN CANADA, KINGSTON, APRIL, 1976

A meeting was held in Kingston, April 24, 1976, in the Geography Department, Queen's University, with about 30 people in attendance. Dr. R. I. Ruggles was in the chair, and Ed Dahl acted as secretary. The meeting began with everyone introducing themselves, and stating their interest and work in the field of historical cartography or the history of cartography. There was then a discussion of the work being done on the historical cartography of Canada and its various regions. It was agreed that a Canadian version of the International Directory is needed. Dr. Castner volunteered to compile one as he is already gathering information for the International Directory. The Directory is to include what we are currently doing, what inactive files we have, and what we would like to do in the future. After further discussion, it was agreed that a bibliography of both published and unpublished work is needed. Dr. Ruggles volunteered to compile this, as he has the basis of one begun for his own use. Several people volunteered to contribute information on their regions.

Dr. Ruggles mentioned the problem of maps or collections of maps important to Canadian history leaving the country. Betty Kidd mentioned the new cultural property bill and will report on it at the May meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association.

There was some discussion of the future of our group and it was decided unanimously to become the Historical Cartography Interest Group of the Canadian Cartographic Association. As some of the C.C.A. Executive were present, they were questioned about policy on membership and regional groups. C.C.A. would like to encourage regional groups and local meetings. It was thought that members of regional groups could attend C.C.A. conferences without having to join C.C.A. A few people felt that the Historical Cartography group should have its own Newsletter but the majority felt that the National Cartographic Commission's Chronicle/Chronique would meet our present needs and would reach a larger audience. A motion to support the Chronicle was passed. It was pointed out that the C.C.A. is not officially part of N.C.C. but it is believed that membership will be granted at the May meeting of the National Commission for Cartography.

It was suggested that an inventory should be made of artifacts in Canada relating to cartography. Lou Sebert mentioned that Energy, Mines and Resources have a few things, including a textbook used to teach the Hudson's Bay Company apprentices to read longitude. However, EMR have not been keeping old plates of their own maps! All present urged Lou to see that at least one full set of plates and prints of a map be retained for preservation. When the inventory is completed, the group may sponsor an exhibition.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

This issue sees the introduction of a new section - SELECTED NEW MAPS. The first section is on British Columbia and is meant to be an acquisition aid which includes prices.

The future issues of the Bulletin will feature other provincial or regional lists compiled by local people. Such lists should also facilitate quick acquisition of obscure maps and perhaps aid the National Map Collection in compiling their Canadian submission to Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale.

COVER

Carte physique des terrains les plus eleves de la partie occidentale du Canada...

By Phillippe Buache. 1754. Published in Buache's Considerations geographiques et physiques...

Although Buache is still insisting on such speculative nonsense as the "Mer de l'Ouest", this little map has a very real place in Canadian cartography. It is among the first to publicize the La Verendrye journeys into the prairies (1728-1743).

The inset at the top was modelled upon the famous Indian map drawn with charcoal on birchbark by the Cree chief, Ochagach, [and other Cree Indians] showing the waterways between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg.

Note from Canada in Maps (National Map Collection exhibition catalogue, 1969) No. 20.

the evening before the meeting, the Ruggles hosted a most enjoyable buffet social.

On Saturday, a very nice sandwich lunch was provided in the Geography department. The meeting adjourned at approximately 3:30 p.m. after a successful day's meeting. A photograph was taken earlier in the afternoon for posterity! Copies will be available to participants if it is not printed in the Chronicle. The organizers of the meeting must be congratulated on taking the initiative in getting such a group together and the Ruggles in particular must be thanked for their splendid hospitality.

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SELECTED NEW MAPS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Compiled by Map Division
University of British Columbia*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia; [Land Status Edition] 1:125,000. Victoria, Dept. of
Lands, Forests and Water Resources, 1975. \$2.00 per sheet.

92 B/NW-SW	Victoria	2nd Status edition
92 F/SW	Kennedy Lake	1st Status edition
92 G/SW	Vancouver	2nd Status edition
92 I/NW	Ashcroft	3rd Status edition

British Columbia; [Land Status Edition] 1:250,000. Victoria, Dept. of
Lands, Forests and Water Resources, 1975-76. \$2.00 per sheet.

83 D (and part of C)	McNaughton Lake	2nd Status edition
94 A	Fort St. John (1976)	2nd Status edition
94 H	Beaton River	1st Status edition
94 I	Fontas River	1st Status edition
94 J	Fort Nelson	1st Status edition
94 K	Tuchodi Lakes	1st Status edition
94 N	Toad River	1st Status edition
94 O	Maxhamish Lake	1st Status edition
94 P	Petitot River	1st Status edition

British Columbia. 1:2,000,000. Victoria, Dept. of Lands, Forests and Water
Resources, 1975. (Map No. 1J). Insets: [Saanich Peninsula]; [Lower Fraser
Valley] ca 1:420,000. Lists of Post Offices. \$1.00

British Columbia; administrative boundaries for wildlife. 1:2,000,000.
Victoria, Dept. of Recreation & Conservation, Fish and Wildlife Branch, 1975.
(Map No. 1JFW) Insets: [Saanich Peninsula]; [Lower Fraser Valley] ca
1:420,000. \$1.00

FRASER RIVER

Fraser River Estuary - Habitat Classification. 1:50,000. Victoria,
Fish and Wildlife Branch, 1975. FREE

GREATER VANCOUVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

Bowen Island. 1:6,000. Vancouver, [Greater Vancouver Regional District],
1975. In 9 sheets. Original maps produced by Dept. of Highways District
Office, North Vancouver. Rev. 1975 by Greater Vancouver Regional District.
Shows lots with their numbers. \$9.00

Brunswick Beach; legal map]. 1:4,800. Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District, 1972. \$1.00

Greater Vancouver. 1:253,440. [Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District], [197?-] Shows network of streets. FREE

Greater Vancouver Regional District Electoral Area B, zoning maps]. Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District, [1972]: \$1.00 each

Map 1: Overall electoral area
(Howe Sound to Pitt Lake) 1:63,360.

Map 2: Former Community Planning Area 13
(Anmore, Ioco, Belcarra, Bedwell Bay and Farrer Cove)
1:12,000.

Map 3: Brunswick Beach
1:4,800.

Map of Greater Vancouver Water District with particular reference to water supply sources and systems. ca 1:200,000. [Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Water District], 1972. FREE

Municipalities of the Greater Vancouver Regional District. 1:190,000. [Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District], [197-?] FREE

MOUNT SEYMOUR PARK

Mount Seymour Park. Rev. ed. ca 1:50,000. Victoria, Department of Recreation and Conservation, Provincial Parks Branch, 1975. (P.B.I. 12)
Inset: High use area, Mt. Seymour Park ca 1:7,200. FREE

VANCOUVER

Vancouver schools; 1975/76. No scale given. Vancouver, Vancouver School Board, 1975. Has administrative directory of Vancouver schools attached. FREE

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REVIEWS

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD by
Isma'īl Rāḡīal Fārūqī and David E. Sopher,
New York, Macmillan, 1974. i-xviii, 346 p.

Reviewed by David B. Knight/Carleton University

The academic study of the geography of religions, as a distinct aspect of human geography, arose from great geographic traditions, namely from French *geographie humaine*, German *Kulturgeographie*, and American cultural geography. Major scholars include Pierre Deffontaine, Erich Isaac, and David Sopher. Geographers of religion focus on four main problems: the areal aspect, or where and why of religion; religion as systems of communication and integration; religion as a value system and an explicit guide to behaviour which fosters and inhibits human activity; and religion as manifest in the landscape. Put another way, the geographer of religions focusses on the religious aspects of cultural man in interaction with the complex earth environment, and the patterns of spatial interaction within and among different culture groups. The geographer does not deal with the personal religious experience but he does examine religious systems and culturally moulded, institutionalized religious behaviour. In Kantian terms, the geographer does not examine the internal side of religion that deals with worship (the "visible" church) and which is evident in spatial and man/land relationships.

All of the above thoughts involve, for the cultural geographer, four inter-related themes: culture area, culture history, cultural landscape, and cultural ecology. The first two of these intertwined themes are especially open to cartographic expression on broad time-space scales.

A recent contribution to the ever growing literature on the geography of religions is the Historical Atlas of the Religions of the World. Professor Fārūqī, the editor, claims that the volume "is a venture of a new kind" since it includes "old materials that have been mapped before [and] contains new materials that have arisen out of fresh research" (p. v). To a large extent, this claim is valid.

The atlas contains two types of information: sixty-five maps, and twenty essays. Many of the essays are by established, internationally known students of religion. For the beginning reader, many of the essays represent useful introductions to the various religions, whether the latter be "of the past" or "of the present". Numerous photographs illustrate the essays and chronologies for the various religions appear in an appendix.

Since a claim is made at the outset that the book is a contribution to the geography of religions, this reviewer is puzzled over why the many geographical themes implicit in the essays are left undeveloped. In truth, as they stand, most of the essays cannot be called essays in the geography of religions. Perhaps the one geographer involved with the project (Professor David Sopher, the map editor) should also have been involved with directing the contributing authors of the essays. But mention of this point brings forth another. The atlas is really not a unified volume.

There are the essays and there are the maps and they do not always relate. Indeed, the reader of the total volume is left with a somewhat schizoid feeling after working through the book.

The dichotomous character of the volume is illustrated in many ways. For example, there is no clear relationship between many of the maps and the text of the chapters within which they are placed. Astonishingly, the names on the maps are not included in the index. Different spellings appear, as with Kanyā Kumāri, Somnāth (both on Map 10) and Turquinii (on Map 5), and, in the text, Kanyākumārī, Somanāth, and Turquinia. Other examples of spelling differences could be cited although these differences do not detract from the general usefulness of the volume.

Each essay has a brief bibliographical list for further reading. Five of the twenty essays are by Professor Fārūqī. Fārūqī writes from an orthodox Muslim and Arab nationalist position which ignores non-Arab or non-Muslim sources for Islam. By claiming an early Arabization of the ancient Near Eastern civilizations and by usurping Jewish and Christian texts, Fārūqī's essays ignore historical facts and thus his views and interpretations will mislead the novice and anger the expert (see Erich Isaac in The Professional Geographer, Vol. XXVIII, no. 1 (February, 1976), pp. 125-126). Authors of other chapters generally are more "objective" in their writing.

Sixty-five maps are in the volume: two general world maps, six maps relating to religions of the past, twenty-two to ethnic religions of the present (but thirteen of these are for Judaism), and thirty-five to universal religions of the present (but seventeen of these are for Islam and thirteen are for Christianity). The maps are quite uneven in coverage of the different religions since forty-three of the sixty-five maps in the volume are on aspects of Islam, Christianity, and Judaism. In part, the emphasis relates to data availability but also presumably to difficulties of mapping mythic worlds, even when fundamental myths of a religion have a "real world" setting.

Some emphasis is given in the maps to dynamic processes rather than static distributional time slices. Even though not all efforts at achieving this have succeeded (for some maps are cluttered) some fascinating data are presented in ways that provoke the mind into doing some contortions --- the data rightly are not presented for passive understanding.

A few problems exist with the maps. The screen for Christianity on the general map on religions of the world is not of constant value --- and this led one of my students to conclude that New Zealand was an Islamic state! On Map 50, the symbol for caravan routes is omitted from the key, and on Map 45, two of the symbols are not clearly differentiated. The small scale of some maps (for example, Maps 5 on cult sites in the Ancient Greek world, and 13 on places of religious importance in Japan) precluded the inclusion of important additional information. On this latter point, the reader is left wondering what the justification was for including some of the cult sites and excluding others. The lack of written explanation again highlights the earlier noted division between maps and text.

Overall, the atlas is useful and is to be welcomed even though the volume seems to have resulted from two somewhat separate ventures of compilation being brought together within the covers of one book. The essays generally

offer stimulating introductions to the various religions and should help to guide students of the geography of religion as they seek to make explicit many of the themes that remain only implicit in the volume. The maps ignore many cartographic "staples" that appear in Biblical and general historical atlases and textbooks of religion and thus provide the reader with some new perspectives. Above all, while presenting much that is "new", the atlas suggests much more that remains unexplored.

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PANORAMIC MAPS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN CITIES: A CHECKLIST OF MAPS IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION
Compiled by John R. Hébert. Washington: Library of Congress, 1974.
Pp. 118. \$2.20.

Reviewed by Ed Dahl/National Map Collection

Few documents in cartographical collections have as wide and immediate an appeal as does the bird's-eye view. More explicit than the city views which preceded them, more striking in their artistry than the aerial photographs which followed, these non-photographic representations of urban centres from approximately 1870 to 1920 are now beginning a second career. Originals are as a consequence being "found" in private and public collections, reproductions are appearing as illustrations in books, and facsimiles of about one dozen have already been produced.

At the Library of Congress in the United States, John Hébert's interest led him to concentrate on building up that institution's collection of bird's-eye views. In 1970 he issued a checklist of views located to date; in 1974 these views along with the new acquisitions have been included in Panoramic maps of Anglo-American cities.

Listed are 1,117 manuscript and printed views, both originals and photocopies. Twelve Canadian views are included although the 1860 view of Victoria, B.C. (No. 1075) does not in my opinion qualify as a bird's-eye view. For each view, the name of the city, date, artists, publisher and place of publication, lithographer or printer and location, and dimensions are given. Fifteen views or details are reproduced, as are a watercolour of Albert Ruger and a photograph of Thaddeus M. Fowler, two of the most prominent names associated with North American bird's-eye views.

An introductory essay to the volume discusses the panoramic map industry during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A definition is given which helps to distinguish bird's-eye views from perspective views produced in the last four centuries. The angle from which the city was viewed, although this varied somewhat, is one characteristic. Another is the accuracy of detail presented, which was the result of careful sketches by artists who walked each street to record the cities' features. Users of these views should be cautioned however that the panoramas must be treated as critically as other historical documents, since some features were presented in a stylized fashion, and some errors have been noticed.

Hébert also discusses the production of these views and estimates the numbers of impressions made and their costs --- information which is scanty in available records. Since Americans drew and published a number of the views of Canadian cities, the biographical information supplied about artists such as Albert Ruger, Thaddeus M. Fowler, Henry Wellge and Oakley H. Bailey is welcome, as is his discussion of the major lithographers and publishers.

Very little is said about Canada in the introduction, but having noted that the Public Archives of Canada held 42 views at the time, Hébert states categorically that "the panoramic map business never gained in popularity in Canada" (p. 9). Fortunately, we can now safely take exception to this statement. In preparation for an exhibition and publication relating to bird's-eye views, the National Map Collection has located about 100 views of Canadian cities. With the population of the United States approximately fifteen times greater than that of Canada in 1900, perhaps we can say that bird's-eye views were more popular among Canadians than Americans?

This checklist was an ambitious undertaking, but not overly ambitious, since it did not attempt to list all known North American bird's-eye views. Some critics may fault Hébert for this incompleteness. I do not. It is these critics' demands for definitiveness in every undertaking of this sort that frequently frightens archivists away from the publication or dissemination of their holdings. A revised, definitive checklist can be published in due course.

For archivists, this volume is an example of an effective checklist; for scholars of North America's urban past it is invaluable since it lists the largest collection of bird's-eye views in North America, and to both these interest groups and to print and map collectors and dealers it gives the information needed to understand the production and significance of these documents.

The publication of Panoramic maps of Anglo-American cities has already stimulated the collecting of bird's-eye views by public institutions. Archivists should be encouraged to follow Hébert's example.

[Ed. *Extracted from Archivaria (Association of Canadian Archivists' Journal) Vol. 1, no. 1, 1975-76, pp. 125-127.*]

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NOTICE BOARD

BIBLIOGRAPHIE CARTOGRAPHIQUE INTERNATIONALE

Due to an information and publication boom in the field of cartography, the annual, i.e., volume 26, covering the year 1973 consists of 27% more pages and is published in two volumes.

The subscription and sales prices for volume 26 (1973) are as follows:

Subscription rates:	clothbound	\$ 48.00
	paperbound	\$ 38.00
Non-Subscription prices:	clothbound	\$ 58.00
	paperbound	\$ 48.00

The subscription rates for volume 27 (1974) will be announced in October, 1976.

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HOW A TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP IS MADE

This is the title of a 1976, 24 page publication from Energy, Mines and Resources. This well illustrated pamphlet covers such topics as aerial photography, photogrammetry, cartography and how to order a map. The short discussions under each topic are useful as introductions to the making of a topographical map.

The pamphlet is available at a price of 50 cents in Canada or 60 cents elsewhere from Information Canada or through local bookstores. The catalogue number is M52-41/1975.

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McMURRAY'S HANDBOOKS is a brief article written by J. R. Gretton and it appears in the Antiquarian Book Monthly Review volume 111, number 2, February, 1976, pages 38 to 45. The article describes the handbooks and has several maps and illustrations as well as a bibliography.

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U.S./CANADIAN MAP SERVICE BUREAU LTD.

This is a new map distributing agency (Midwest Distribution Center, Box 249, Neenah, WI. 54956, U.S.A.) The company has two catalogues (eastern and western) of over 160 pages each which illustrate the inventory visually. The catalogues cost \$4.95 each plus 90 cents for postage. Some 225,000 topographic maps and hydrographic charts are available as well as lunar maps, relief maps and national parks maps.

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LA VILLE DE QUÉBEC, 1800-1850: UNE INVENTAIRE DE CARTES ET PLANS. [Par] Edward H. Dahl, Hélène Espeset, Marc LaFrance, Thiery Ruddell. Ottawa, National Museums of Canada, Musées Nationaux du Canada, 1975. (National Museum of Man Mercury Series. History Division. Paper no. 13; Musée National de l'Homme, Collection Mercure. Division de l'Histoire. Dossier no. 13). ix, 413 pp. 80 illus. de cartes, plans, vues, cartouches, ports. \$5.00.

Available from:
Marketing Services Division,
National Museums of Canada,
360 Lisgar Street,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0M8.

Service du Marketing,
Musée nationaux du Canada,
360, rue Lisgar,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0M8.

A review of this carto-bibliography will appear in one of the future issues of the Canadian Cartographer.

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SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERIES

The 1975 annual meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries was held in the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, August 19-22. The choice of San Francisco was to coordinate with the International Commission for Maritime History of the International Congress of Historical Sciences, whose meetings were held at the nearby Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, August 22-29. Accordingly, the S.H.D. meetings had a truly international flavour as more foreign members and guests than usual were able to attend.

Sessions of papers entitled, "Islands Lost and Found", "South America: Who, What and Where", "New Sources and New Subjects" and a panel discussion "The North Pacific" were held. Field excursions were arranged to the Oakland Museum, the Golden Gate Headlands, and Drakes Bay/Point Reyes. A reception at which many local dignitaries attended was given aboard the Golden Hinde II at Pier 41.

The annual banquet was held in the hotel's Empire Room where, as Warren Howell, San Francisco antiquarian book seller recalled, Professor Bolton had first publicly displayed the Drake "Plate of Brasse" some forty years ago. The principal address at the Society's 1975 banquet was by Professor David B. Quinn, Vice President of the Hakluyt Society of London, who spoke on Drake's compatriot, contemporary and fellow explorer, Thomas Cavendish. Among others at the head table were Professor Michel Mollat, President, and Vice President and Madame Charles Verlinden of the I.C.M.H. The meeting was presided over by retiring President of the S.H.D., Professor Norman J. Thrower.

President Thrower is succeeded by Professor Ursula Lamb, and retiring Secretary/Treasurer John A. Wolter by Ralph E. Ehrenberg. Those interested in membership in the S.H.D. should contact the new Secretary/Treasurer, R. Ehrenberg, c/o The Cartographic Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

IN PREPARATION: A Bibliography of printed and manuscript maps of Upper Canada, 1774-1867. By Joan Winearls.

The letter below has recently been sent out by Ms. Winearls (Map Librarian, University of Toronto Library) to about 225 potential Ontario sources of early maps. Letters have not been sent to collections outside Ontario because Ms. Winearls has assumed that other map collections in Canada (excepting the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, some Quebec collection and some U.S. collections) would not have unique material relating to Upper Canada.

If any readers know of any maps which could be included in the scope of the bibliography and which are in their or other collections outside of Ontario, would they contact Ms. Winearls at the address at the bottom of the letter.

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Dear Sir or Madam:

For some years, I have been engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive bibliography of printed and manuscript maps of Upper Canada from about 1774 to 1867, and am now on a study leave from the University of Toronto Library to complete this work. My search has taken me to the major collections such as the Public Archives of Canada, the Ontario Archives, the Survey Records Branch, Department of Natural Resources as well as to the British Museum and Public Record Office in London. I am, however, aware that many important maps are held only in collections in Ontario. I am, therefore, intending to visit as many of these libraries, museums, associations and government offices as I can during this summer (May to August, 1976).

I would be very grateful if you could tell me if your collection includes any original maps of Ontario or any section (such as a township, city, county, etc.) made or printed before 1867* and particularly if these are manuscript. If by any chance you can send me a list of your holdings, please enclose an estimate for the cost of reproduction. Would you also tell me what your hours of opening will be in this period and if I should ask for a particular person.

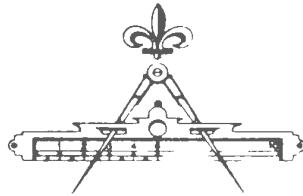
Your co-operation is vital to the completion of my work. I should be most grateful for any information and help you can provide. I enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Winearls,
466 Brunswick Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario. M5R 2Z5.

* Other than registered land titles plans (excluded because of their large number.)

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A Letter to Members:

Maybe we should, as one of you was kind enough to suggest, make sure that anyone taking office in ACML get a year's supply of Geritol! At least, that was the way I was beginning to feel after a marathon but highly successful series of meetings last week. Two days of N.U.C. committee meetings were followed by a day long executive meeting at which we tried to evaluate ACML's progress over the last ten years and to establish potential directions, objectives and policies for the future. That we were able to do this with any measure of success was due largely to the concerned and thoughtful responses which so many of you made to my questionnaire sent out earlier in the month. I thank sincerely the large number who responded so carefully in the limited time available.

Your responses indicated an overwhelming measure of support for the association which should stand us in good stead in the years to come. As a result of the subsequent discussions a few administrative modifications will be offered for your approval at the forthcoming annual meeting. Meanwhile, what follows is a very brief summary of the answers to the questionnaire:

- ACML should cooperate as fully as possible with related organizations (cartographic/library/archives etc.) so long as such cooperation does not interfere with the internal autonomy of the association. Such co-operation would extend, for example, to joint conferences in the same location or in succession to those of other associations; being prepared to give papers at the conferences of other associations; joint work on committees and in the preparation of publications.
- The Proceedings are generally regarded as a valuable basic reference work on the activities of the Association, but perhaps command less fierce loyalty than the Bulletin. If it seemed advisable in the future, many would be prepared to consider publishing it either in the first issue of the Bulletin to appear after each Annual conference, or to publish certain articles in conjunction with other associations. We all agree that we would like to see it appear with less delay. Action is being taken to try to achieve this end.
- The Bulletin has made great strides in recent years and we would like to see it continue to progress. "Patience" is required. A few would still like a monthly newsletter instead but the majority favour the present format. Problems with the Bulletin seem to be concerned mainly with continuity of editing and organization of information collection.

[Your present executive sees this as indeed the main problem and propose certain administrative changes i.e. a longer (flexible) term of office for the editors of both the Proceedings and the Bulletin, a more official system of regional reporting and review editing for the Bulletin. The aim is to provide greater continuity; to allow those who like editing to undertake the task and to give them a chance to

IT HAPPENED IN P.E.I.!!

(Excerpt from a letter from Harry Holman, Public Archives of P.E.I., to Ed Dahl, National Map Collection, 8, April, 1976.)

We had a rather exciting find here as workmen renovating the old Colonial Building re-opened a cupboard which apparently had been sealed in 1902, and discovered six cubic feet of material from the surveyor general's office. This consisted almost entirely of manuscript maps some of which date back before 1800. Included are manuscript originals of Thomas Wright's six section 1807 map of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, as well as a number of the printed sheets from the map. Unfortunately, the sheets covering Prince Edward Island are missing. Another important series seems to be complete. These are the maps of the Fisheries Commission of the 1860's on which Perley was the British representative. This series consists of printed charts of both the Eastern Canadian and American coasts with restricted harbours marked on them as well as a few manuscript maps.

The find also makes a large addition to our series of township maps and some of the ones found date from the Loyalist period.

This material is still being processed and some of the maps at the bottom of the closet had been attacked by mildew and were reduced to a fine powder, but in general, they are in exceptional shape. The best part is that damages have not been repaired with scotch tape!!

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PEYTO GLACIER/LE GLACIER PEYTO

J. K. Sedgwick and W.E.S. Henoch have written an excellent 30 page pamphlet to accompany the second edition of the 1:10,000 map of Peyto Glacier. The two items, pamphlet and map, provide the alpine hiker with a well written, comprehensive regional description and a detailed map.

This publication is available from the Glaciological Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Place Vincent Massey, Ottawa.

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MAP LIBRARIANSHIP is the latest title to appear on our field. This work is by H. Nichols and comes from Shoe String Press last March (1976!) The 296 page item in their Library Science/Media Series costs \$12.50. (ISBN 0-208-015 30-2)

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THEFT OF ATLASES from the Royal Library, Copenhagen Denmark comes as a regrettable piece of news. The atlases were late 16th and early 17th century items by Blaeu (1631, 1637, 1643), Camocia (1571-72), Ptolemy (1561, 1562) and Quad (1594, 1596, 1600). If anyone would like to obtain a complete list of these atlases, contact E. Dahl, National Map Collection.

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BSI: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REFERENCE TO MAPS:-

A new British Standard makes recommendations for the presentation of information in bibliographical references to maps in accessions lists. BSI was asked to prepare a standard by map librarians and map curators, who have found **that** the description of a map in one catalogue can be so different from a description of the same map in another catalogue that they may be misled into thinking that two different maps are being described and ordering a copy of a map which they later find is already in their collection. The title is BS 5195 Recommendations for bibliographical references to maps and charts, Part 1: References in accessions lists.

The standard applies to single-sheet maps, multi-sheet maps, maps in series and maps in atlases. It lists the essential elements required to describe modern printed maps, modern manuscript maps, early printed maps and early manuscript maps, and the supplementary elements which may be necessary for a full description. It recommends the order in which the descriptive elements should be presented. Examples of references which conform to the standard are given in an appendix.

Part 2 of the standard will deal with references in books and articles.

Copies of BS 5195 Part 1 are available from BSI Sales Department, 101 Pentonville Road, London, N1 9ND. Price £2.10 including postage.

* Journal of the Society of Archivists, v. 5 no. 4, October 1975.

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THE SETTLEMENT OF CANADA: ORIGINS AND TRANSFER. Edited by Brian S. Osborne. Kingston. Queen's University, 1976. Pp. 239. \$5.00.

On September 19-21, 1975, there was a gathering at Queen's University of some 70 delegates for a British-Canadian symposium on historical geography. The theme of the conference was "The Settlement of Canada: Origins and Transfer". In all, there were four sessions dealing with the topics of migration, rural settlement, urban studies and methodology. Each session consisted of two principal speakers (one Canadian and one British) and their discussants' comments as well as a summary of the general discussions are printed in these proceedings. Also printed are the abstracts of papers submitted for the purpose of discussion and reference. For those interested in historical cartography, there is Brian Harley's paper, "The Map User in Eighteenth Century North America, Some Preliminary Observations".

Copies of the proceedings of the symposium are available at \$5.00 (postage included) per copy from the following address:

Department of Geography,
Historical Geography Proceedings,
Room D201, Mackintosh-Corry Hall,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario. K7L 3N6.

Cheques or money orders should be made payable to Queen's University.

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FACSIMILE ATLAS

An Illustrated historical atlas of the state of Minnesota. Published by A. T. Andreas. Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill. 1874. Winona, Winona County Historical Society, 1975.

The facsimile of the Andreas 1974 atlas is available from the Society at 160 Johnson Street, Winona, Minnesota, 55987. The price for this reprint edition is \$18.00 per copy.

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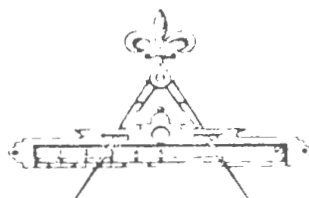
THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY will convene in Washington, D.C. on August 7 - 11, 1977. This conference is under the joint sponsorship of the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division; the Folger Shakespeare Library; General Services Administration, the National Archives and Records Service, Cartographic Archives Division and the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of History and Technology. There is to be several technical sessions for which titles and 300 word abstracts are due by July 31, 1976.

For those interested in receiving the second circular which will include details on registration, presentation of papers, housing, etc., please contact:

Organizing Committee,
Seventh International Conference on the
History of Cartography,
c/o Library of Congress, Geography and Map
Division,
845 South Pickett Street,
Alexandria, Virginia. 22304. U.S.A.

NOTE that the conference will end at 1200 hours on Thursday, August 11 so that all those interested in participating in the Fifth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures will have time to go to Chicago.

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Association of Canadian Map Libraries

Association des cartothèques canadiennes

Treasurer's Report for January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975

Balance from December 31, 1974 \$3426.42

Revenues

Membership Fees, 1974	\$ 105.00	
Membership Fees, 1975	1525.00	
Membership Fees, 1976	217.50	
Canadian Cartographer Subscriptions 1974	4.00	
Canadian Cartographer Subscriptions 1975	144.00	
Canadian Cartographer Subscriptions 1976	9.00	
Conference Account, Balance 1974	143.99	
Conference Account, Balance 1975	23.56	
Publication Revenues, transferred	1074.59	
Present Balance of Account* (\$569.99)		
Exchange on U.S. currency	<u>1.73</u>	<u>\$3248.37</u>
		\$6674.79

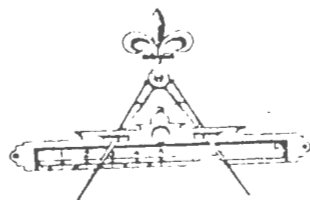
Expenditures

Canadian Cartographer Subscriptions 1973	\$ 4.00
Canadian Cartographer Subscriptions 1974	32.00
Canadian Cartographer Subscriptions 1975	128.00
IFLA Membership Fees, 1975	40.29
Bulletins, Newsletters, June 1974-June 1975	541.20
Printing (506.70)	
Typing (34.50)	
Bulletins, Newsletters, June 1975-June 1976	117.78
Printing	
Typing (117.78)	
Proceedings, 1973	1093.63
Printing (1077.13)	
Distributing (16.50)	
Proceedings, 1974	1236.30
Typing (85.00)	
Printing (1151.30)	
Directory, 1976 Printing Questionnaire	11.00
Folio of Map Libraries, Printing	425.00
Membership Invoices 1975	68.20
Printing (38.20)	
Typing, Distributing (30.00)	

...(cont'd)

*Not in Treasurer's Account

Association of Canadian Map Libraries



Association des cartotheques canadiennes

Treasurer's Report (cont'd)

Membership List December 1974	\$ 43.35	
Typing (21.00)		
Printing (22.35)		
ACML Representatives Sponsored:		
CIS, Cartog. Ass. Conf. August 1974	50.00	
CIS, Can. Com. on Cartog., June 1975	50.00	
ISBD Meeting October 1975	200.00	
ACML Award 1975	100.00	
Telephone Bills	27.63	
Office supplies, stamps	160.32	
Executive Meeting 1975	52.75	
Typing Misc. (Publications)	43.50	
Bank Service Charge	1.00	
Exchange on U.S. Currency	2.30	\$4428.25
		<u>\$2246.54</u>
Balance December 31, 1975		

Submitted January 9, 1976
 Lorraine Dubreuil
 Treasurer, ACML

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The University of Western Ontario
London, Canada

June 13 - June 17, 1976

PROGRAM

SUNDAY, JUNE 13

12:00 pm - 6:00 pm Registration
2:00 pm ACML Executive Meeting
8:30 pm - 11:00 pm Reception

Saugeen-Maitland Hall (R-5)
Social Science Centre (2434)
Saugeen-Maitland Hall (R-6)

MONDAY, JUNE 14

8:30 am - 9:30 am Registration

All sessions will take place in
Social Science Centre Auditorium

First Session
Chairman:

Barbara Farrell
Carleton University

9:30 am Official Welcome
ACML
University of Western Ontario
Department of Geography, UWO

Key-note Address

Prof. E. G. Pleva
University of Western Ontario

10:30 am Coffee

11:00 am Cartology and Cartophilia

Prof. R. W. Packer
University of Western Ontario

12:00 am Lunch

2:00 pm - 5:00 pm Business Meeting

6:30 pm - 7:30 pm Reception

University Club of London

7:30 pm Annual Banquet

TUESDAY, JUNE 15

Second Session
Chairman:

Richard M. Malinski
Simon Fraser University

9:00 am Atlases - current content
Moderator:

Professor R.S. Inch
University of Western Ontario

TUESDAY, JUNE 15 (Cont'd)

	Panel members:	W. Simpson Lewis Environment Canada
		G. Falconer National Atlas Project, E.M.R.
		Prof. C. Grant Head Wilfrid Laurier University
10:20 am	Coffee	
10:40 am	<u>Atlases - facsimile</u>	
	Moderator:	Prof. D. G. G. Kerr University of Western Ontario
	Panel members:	R. Cumming Publisher
		E. Phelps Publisher
		Prof. C. Grant Head Wilfrid Laurier University
12:00 am	Lunch	
	<u>Third Session</u>	
	Chairman:	Yves Tessier Université Laval
1:15 pm	<u>National Map Collection: Report</u>	Betty Kidd National Map Collection, PAC
	<u>Canada Energy, Mines and Resources: Report</u>	L. Sebert Surveys and Mapping Branch, EMR
4:00 pm	Bus leaves for Stratford	
5:00 pm - 6:00 pm	Urban-renewal plan for Stratford	
8:30 pm	Curtain Call, Festival Theatre	
11:00 pm	Bus leaves for London	

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16

	<u>Fourth Session</u>	
	Chairman:	E. H. Dahl National Map Collection
9:00 am	<u>Research on the History of Cartography</u>	Prof. R. I. Ruggles Queen's University
10:00 am	Coffee	

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16 (Cont'd)

10:30 am	<u>Cartobibliographic Research.</u> <u>Upper Canada</u>	Joan Winearls University of Toronto
	<u>Cartobibliographic Research.</u> <u>La Ville de Québec</u>	E. H. Dahl National Map Collection
12:00 am	Lunch	
	<u>Fifth Session</u> Chairman:	L. Leafloor Canada Energy, Mines and Resources
1:30 pm	<u>Reports:</u> National Commission on Cartography Environment Canada Ontario Universities' Library Cooperative System O.U.L.C.S. Atlas Project	Prof. Norman R. Drummond McGill University Joan Winearls University of Toronto Kate Donkin McMaster University
6:00 pm	Bus leaves for an informal tour: <u>London - Places and Sights</u>	

THURSDAY, JUNE 17

	An all-day Historico-Geographical tour of the area: <u>Imprint on Land</u>	
9:00 am	Bus leaves for Ingersoll, Paris, Guelph Tour Leader:	Prof. W. R. Wightman University of Western Ontario
12:00 am	Lunch	
1:30 pm	Visit to University of Guelph Map Collection	R. A. Logan University of Guelph
2:30 pm	Bus leaves for Kitchener- Waterloo	
3:15 pm	Visit to University of Waterloo Map Collection Coffee	P. Brown University of Waterloo
4:00 pm	Bus leaves for London	

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

Tenth Annual Conference

On Monday, June 14, and on Tuesday, June 15, the following organizations and firms will occupy the Exhibit area immediately adjacent to the Social Science Auditorium, U.W.O. -

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Association of Canadian Map Libraries
Association des Cartotheques Canadiennes | Membership information.
Publications. |
| 2. Denoyer-Geppert,
Willowdale, Ontario | Wenschow Wall Maps.
Haack Wall Maps. |
| 3. Cumming Atlas Reprints
Stratford, Ontario | Historical County Atlas Reprints. |
| 4. North Star Media
London, Ontario | Institute Geographique National.
Kummerly & Frey. Falk. Freytag-
Berndt. Kompass. Geographia.
Bartholomew. Umweld-Data. |
| 5. Phelps Publishing Co.
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owards quantitative, mathematical technique and a preoccupation with behavioural ideas borrowed from psychology and the social sciences. As a result, the attention devoted directly to the study of Canadian geographical problems and circumstances has diminished at several universities and may, apparently, diminish still further.

Indeed, perhaps the most striking thing to an outside observer about the present state of geography at Canadian universities is the absence, with a few honourable exceptions, of any real teams who concentrate on Canada as an entity. In their reaction against the orthodoxy of the post-war years, when Griffith Taylor in Toronto and Raoul Blanchard in Montreal made sure that regional studies in general and Canadian studies in particular were at the core of the curriculum, many of the current faculty members treat area studies and regional synthesis as if they properly belonged to Walt Disney or Nehemiah. Those who have this outlook do not often see Canadian studies as a central, or even legitimate, part of their academic work. If they treat Canadian problems at all, it is within a framework and an ideology established elsewhere. An additional reason for the neglect of regional courses in geography may be that teaching them requires a high degree of skill, experience and breadth of understanding on the lecturer's part. Regional courses when really well taught are not so much technical as they are liberal and philosophical. It is demanding work.

Noting this trend, the Commission urges the need to retain a reasonable balance in the geography curriculum, one that will allow sufficient attention to the geographic problems and circumstances of this country. In addition to broader courses examining Canadian questions, the Commission recommends that each geography department should offer at least one course concerned with the specific province or region in which the university is located. There are dozens of important, often urgent, geographical topics to be explored in every region of this country, ranging from questions of land use and demographic studies to problems of resource development and environmental conditions. It is rubbish to say, as some do, that teaching and research about these domestic situations will lack academic value and rigour.

It was frequently suggested to the Commission that the lack of attention, hostility even, towards Canadian studies in some university geography departments is related to the fact that a very high proportion of their faculty members are not Canadians and that the interests of many of these non-Canadians are related to the problems and circumstances of other societies. The Commission noted some grounds for this belief. In 1973-1974 nearly one-half (over 46%) of the full-time staff members teaching geography at Canadian universities were citizens of other countries. In one region, the Western Provinces, well over one-half of the full-time faculty in geography were non-Canadian.

The Commission was glad to observe a number of areas in which increasing attention is now being given to the Canadian studies aspects of geography. In courses in historical geography attention is often given to the evolution and exploration of the Canadian landscape, to settlement patterns, to the development of transportation networks, to the tracing of linkages and to the migrations of ethnic and other socio-economic groups. Recreational geography has attracted increased emphasis in recent years, paralleling the enormously expanded importance of recreation itself. Recreation is considered from various perspectives, including its economic, sociological and regional implications. The use and management of outdoor recreational lands, including parks and parks policy, are studied separately in certain departments of geography. In many courses in physical geography, where the study of such natural resources as water and energy resources is stressed, and in some courses oriented towards selected Canadian regions, significant Canadian content is also naturally included.

At some universities courses of a geographical nature are being taught by various other academic departments. Departments of economics, for example, may offer a course in economic geography. Similarly, various facets of human geography, such as population studies, demography and urban studies, are often explored in courses offered by departments of sociology. In such instances the Commission did note an increasing tendency to stress the theoretical dimensions of geography, rather than the facts of a given problem or situation. This approach, again, tended to eliminate Canadian content or to reduce it to an illustrative role, which sometimes was little more than an after-thought. Thus, for example, references to Halifax, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Montreal or Toronto may sometimes be found only in the context of case studies of 'American' urban development. The Commission would not wish in any way to disparage efforts at comparative analysis. On the contrary, it believes that all areas of Canadian studies should include comparative studies of situations in other countries. Moreover, it notes with pleasure that urban planning experts from the United States often cite and rely upon such studies conducted in Canada and recommend Canadian practices and policies. However, the Commission does feel that a reasonable proportion of studies of this kind should focus primarily on the distinctive

build up a support team; to release the Vice-President from the immediate editing task in order to give him/her time to supervise the progress of all publishing projects which the Association has on hand at any particular time.]

- Fees. We all recognise the need to raise fees in order to be able to undertake new tasks. "Ludicrous" was a word several times used. The generous offers of some members was a measure of the high value placed upon the Association. A fee structure of \$10.00 (Active and Associate) and \$20.00 (Institutional) membership will be proposed.
- Constitution. The reluctance of most of us to deal with the question of the constitution was reflected in the frequency of the response: why bother? The answer is that the present constitution has been in trouble for several years: it is inhibiting our efficiency -- our ability to adapt to changing circumstances. We propose to put before you only such changes as are essential to the solution of immediate problems in June and then allow one of our legally-minded members to undertake a more complete study and to make recommendations on the Constitution.

This is where we are at! Thank you all for your input. I hope as many of you as possible will be able to get to London in June. It promises to be a great conference. (Don't forget to return your registration form to Serge Sauer soon).

Yours sincerely,



B. E. Farrell
President, ACML

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features of Canadian urban development and associated problems. This particular need was highlighted at a symposium on 'Canadian Public Land Use in Perspective' sponsored by the Social Science Research Council in October 1973. A commentator responding to one of the formal papers felt that the contribution of Canadian social scientists to the study of urban land problems had been singularly inadequate:

Academic analysis of urban land, city by city, is virtually non-existent in Canada — a situation which is a disservice to this urban nation and is acutely felt by the policy-makers who do, and must, make frequent, complicated, hard decisions affecting land.²⁷

Geographers might usefully assume a leading role in correcting this deficiency.

Another deficiency requiring the attention of Canadian geographers is in the area of bibliography. As a recent paper on this subject noted, 'One has only to look at the bibliographic coverage available to the researcher on similar American or British problems to be aware of the paucity of similar Canadian material'.²⁸ There is currently no bibliography published in Canada, either in a monograph or as a regular series, that covers all aspects of geography. The *Bibliographie géographique internationale*, an annual published in Paris since 1895, has a Canadian section that does cover all areas, but it is very slow in appearing. The most recent volume, published in 1972, covers publications of 1970, so it is now at least five years out of date. Moreover, there is no bibliographical series or volume covering all aspects of the various sub-fields of either physical geography or human geography in Canada. There is, thus, an acute need for an annual comprehensive and systematic bibliography of Canadian geography. There is also a lack of specific Canadian topical bibliographies on such diverse subjects as city planning in Canada, historical and economic geography, and Canadian population geography. Similarly, there is at present no system for listing the many maps put out by companies and other private organizations so that they can be readily identified by scholars and acquired by librarians. The same problem exists with a substantial amount of published and semi-published Federal Government documents related to Canadian geographic research. The Commission urges the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, through the Surveys and Mapping Branch, to work closely with the Canadian Association of Geographers, the National Library, the Department of the Environment and other interested geographers and organizations to find solutions to these problems.

It is also essential that more archival work be done in the field of geography. More active programmes both to collect and to catalogue maps are required. In particular, there is a need for a comprehensive, national catalogue of maps that will provide to all researchers in the social and physical sciences, in one place, a knowledge of what is available throughout Canada. Fortunately, the projected National Union Catalogue of Maps, which is being prepared under the joint direction of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and the Public Archives of Canada, will meet this requirement. However, progress in the creation of the National Union Catalogue of Maps has been slow, primarily because of lack of money. The Catalogue has, in fact, been under discussion since 1967 and under preparation since 1973. The Commission urges the Canadian Government to provide the funds needed to complete this important project at an early date.

The Commission was glad to note that participation in field trips is often a requirement of geography programmes at Canadian universities. While some courses have included travel to parts of the United States or elsewhere, most field trips provide good opportunities for students to visit unfamiliar parts of Canada in order to make first hand observations related to problems under investigation. The Commission draws to the attention of private donors, as well as of Government, the practical and academic value of this aspect of Canadian geographical studies and the need to support it with adequate funding.

The Commission also noted with interest that some departments of geography that allow or require a thesis for the bachelor's degree tend to suggest Canadian topics for these theses. This is a welcome development, which would provide an opportunity for interested students to explore such topics in more depth than might otherwise be possible.

The Commission found that some geographers are playing an important role in Canadian studies through their participation in environmental studies programmes and in formally-designated Canadian studies programmes, especially when these are in specific fields related to their own area of interest. The Boreal Institute for Northern Studies of the University of Alberta, for example, conducts an *in situ* Arctic summer school, which has a strong geographical

TO KNOW OURSELVES:

The Report of the Commission on Canadian Studies.

T. H. B. Symons,
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

[Ed. The pages reproduced below, through kind permission of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, comes at a most auspicious time, the 10th year of ACML. Some of the points about geography and most of the points about map collections may already be familiar to us. To have such comments on maps and map collections in such a widely distributed and important publication can be of great value in our discussions with administrators. This section of the report is, of course, indicative of the lack of recognition of the value of map collections. It is therefore, imperative that the administrators of the libraries become aware of these following pages.

Excerpt from the report of the Commission on Canadian Studies
TO KNOW OURSELVES; author, Professor T. H. B. Symons.

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Geography

Geography is an important field for Canadians and one that should be of natural and particular interest to this country given the immensity and diversity of our territory. Indeed, because of this country's great size and low population density, Canadians are, collectively, among the largest real estate 'owners' in the world. Although this situation presents many advantages – for example, ample breathing space and extensive resources – it also gives to Canadians substantial management responsibilities for this vast territory and its environment. As a matter both of prudent housekeeping and of good stewardship, the study of Canadian geography should be given adequate attention in the curriculum of our universities in order that our citizens will be able to cope satisfactorily with this responsibility and to have a proper understanding of certain major characteristics of their own country.

Yet geography appears to be a neglected discipline at a surprising number of Canadian universities. For example, there is not a single well-developed department of geography in the Maritimes. Indeed, until just a few years ago there was not even a single course offered in geography at any of the universities of this entire region. At many universities in other parts of Canada, geography is still an underdeveloped study and its importance to an understanding of our country is not yet fully recognized by many of those responsible for the planning of curriculum and research policy.

One of the many unfortunate consequences of this neglect is the fact that a considerable number of university graduates find themselves teaching geography at the school level without ever having had an opportunity to study geography as an academic subject at university. The Commission learned of dozens of schools in Canada where not a single geography teacher has taken even an introductory course in geography since grade nine. It should not be surprising, therefore, that geography in many schools is taught in 'the most primitive and antiquated way', as one brief expressed the point.

The Commission's inquiries revealed that, beyond the neglect of geography generally, less than one-quarter of the undergraduate courses offered by university departments of geography across Canada are oriented to the study of Canadian geographical circumstances and problems. Some universities that offer instruction in geography include almost no courses concerned with Canada in their curriculum. Others provide courses about the geography of this country that are of scarcely more than a token nature, offering a once-over-lightly survey in the subject or dealing with it, faithfully if shallowly, as a footnote in the study of geography of the United States. At several universities more intensive study is

ted to the geography of areas of Africa, Europe and Central and South America than to the geography of Canada. By comparison, the curriculum of geography departments at universities in, for example, France, Britain, Russia, the United States, Italy and Sweden often devotes far more attention to geographical study of the country in which the university is located.

Although less than one-quarter of undergraduate courses in geography at our universities are Canadian-oriented, the Commission's inquiries indicated that nearly one-third of the student enrolment in all geography programmes is in these courses. This fact, and information provided in briefs and in other representations to the Commission, suggest that there is an increasing and lively student interest in the subject. Representations to the Commission also make clear that this rising interest among students is paralleled by a rising public interest among Canadians in the geography of their country. For these reasons, and because of the intrinsic importance of the subject, the Commission urges that more attention be devoted to the geography of Canada in the university curriculum. Some courses on the geography of Canada should now be offered at every university in this country, and opportunities to pursue a more intensive study of this subject should be developed further at selected institutions in each Province or region of Canada. Courses in Canadian geography would be of value not only to students wishing to study this subject as a specialty, but also to students specializing in many other areas of Canadian studies. To cite just one example, history without geography is inconceivable; geography is woven into the very fabric of history. It would not be unreasonable to expect, perhaps even to require, all Canadian history honours and graduate students to take at least an introductory course in Canadian geography.

The 254 pages of maps, graphs, tables and notes of the new *National Atlas of Canada* demonstrate superbly the vital contribution the study of geography can make to our perception and understanding of this country.²⁵ Beyond this, they make clear the role that can be played by geographical studies in providing objective information essential for making decisions and decisions in many areas of public policy at the level of both national and local affairs. As the editor-in-chief, Mr. Harold Fremlin, has noted in his thoughtful preface, a national atlas, in addition to its value for decision-making and for scientific purposes, can advance the cultural development of a country by refining and extending the reader's perception of the nation and thus contributing to national self-awareness and self-knowledge. For these reasons, the Commission suggests that the Canadian Government will now adopt a policy of providing the financial means to make possible the production of a new edition of the *National Atlas* every ten years at mid-decade, based on fresh information from the census conducted at the beginning of each decade. Because adequate resources were not made available to the project, much of the information and most of the maps relating to people in the 1974 edition of the atlas were prepared from 1961 census data. As a result, these aspects of the volume were substantially out of date even at the time of publication. The potential educational and practical value of a national atlas is as great as that of any other Government publication. That full value can be obtained from it, *The National Atlas of Canada* should be brought up to date with revised editions at regular intervals.

The importance of geographical knowledge and of mapwork for public education and for decision-making is clearly reflected in the attention that has been given around the world to the preparation of national atlases. Canada has at times played a leading role in this enterprise. At other times, however, it has faltered badly. Canada's first national atlas, which was the second in the world, was published in 1906 only seven years after the publication of the *Atlas of Finland* in 1899. Since then some fifty countries have produced one or more editions of national atlases that follow the principles of the original Finnish and Canadian examples. A second edition of the Canadian atlas appeared in 1915, but the programme lapsed badly after that and over forty years passed before the appearance of the third edition in 1958. The appearance sixteen years later in 1974 of the current, fourth edition has helped to fill a serious gap in the published and accessible cartographic information about our country. Indeed, prior to the appearance of the fourth edition the most technically advanced and up-to-date maps of Canada in a number of fields, including certain aspects of geology, had been prepared in other countries, including the Soviet Union and Hungary. The record of Canadian support for work on the geography of Canada is thus a mixed story, one of both considerable achievement and surprising neglect.

The importance of cartography is receiving increasing recognition, and this is an area of geographical studies in which substantially more teaching and research could be done by Canadian universities. Maps generally contain much more information than most people realize. The locational accuracy of many older maps, for instance, is low, but they often contain a wealth of information on other topics. For many parts of the country, the only literary source of historical

information is maps. One Canadian geographer with whom the Commission corresponded illustrated what old maps can reveal about Canada:

Early maps of Canada reflect the explorer's limited knowledge and unique perception of the land. Information written on such maps describes both the land and events and features observed. When Southern Canada became more populated in the nineteenth century, maps made at the time contained place-names and other features that reflect the cultural variety of the settlers and the close community life that once existed and has largely disappeared now.

Because of the special role of maps and map-making in the historical development and present management of Canada, the Commission believes strongly that the arts and sciences of map-making and map utilization should be fostered, and that existing map resources should be more carefully conserved and more fully utilized than they have been in the past. Research and publication must be supported to meet the need for current cartographic information. The demand for new maps extends from studies of densely populated urban centres to the rapidly developing frontier regions of the Canadian North. Teaching and research in the fields of aerial photography and air photo interpretation, as well as in connection with other remote sensing programmes, should be sustained and expanded to maintain the important contribution Canada has already made to the development of this type of mapping. More work is also needed in the areas of Canadian historical geography and toponymy. The loss to foreign collectors of Canadian maps of historical significance should be checked, and steps should be taken to acquire copies and, where possible, the originals of maps held outside Canada that relate to the history of this country.

A greater number of good, comprehensive map collections should be established at universities and colleges and existing collections should be strengthened. There should be several major depositories for current maps and one for historical maps at universities in each of the regions of Canada. Such collections should develop regional and thematic specialties, appropriate to the location and academic strengths of the universities in which they are located. Universities can provide a valuable service to their respective communities, which is entirely in keeping with their academic role, by serving as centres for cartographic information about their own particular regions, as well as building up other special map collections. A real effort should be made to develop the arctic sections in major map collections across the country. The Commission was surprised to note that only two universities in Canada claimed to specialize in Arctic map holdings in response to a recent survey.²⁶

Information about their map collections and about the potential usefulness of these collections should be made more widely known by universities to their students and teaching staff, and to other educational institutions in the community. The scope of maps as resource materials for Canadian studies at all levels of education and in a wide variety of disciplines should be emphasized. Instruction in the use of maps should be included in teacher training programmes and systematic collections of maps should be developed in every high school as a normal element of the school library.

Good map collections are, if anything, more difficult to develop and maintain than good collections of books. Map collections should, therefore, be made the responsibility of trained personnel who are familiar both with library practice and with the academic disciplines served by such collections. To this end the place of map librarianship should be further recognized by schools of library science, and the pioneering work of the University of Toronto in training map librarians should be taken as an example for the development of similar courses elsewhere. Universities could also help to stimulate student interest in the professions of cartography and map librarianship through courses in geography and in many other disciplines, including history, economics, politics, sociology, anthropology and environmental studies, in which the usefulness of maps and other cartographic documents is demonstrated.

The Commission observed a number of trends and developments in the teaching of geography at Canadian universities that could have significant implications for Canadian studies in this field. When it began its investigation, for example, the Commission was advised to expect a trend away from 'regional geography', the mode of teaching that gives great attention to the particular locale under examination and that, therefore, is highly Canadian-oriented when this country or its regions are the focus of analysis. It was suggested that increasing emphasis would be given instead to problem-oriented and systematic or theoretical studies, in which Canadian situations would serve primarily as illustrative examples rather than as subjects for study. To some degree this trend is already evident, and there has been a swing