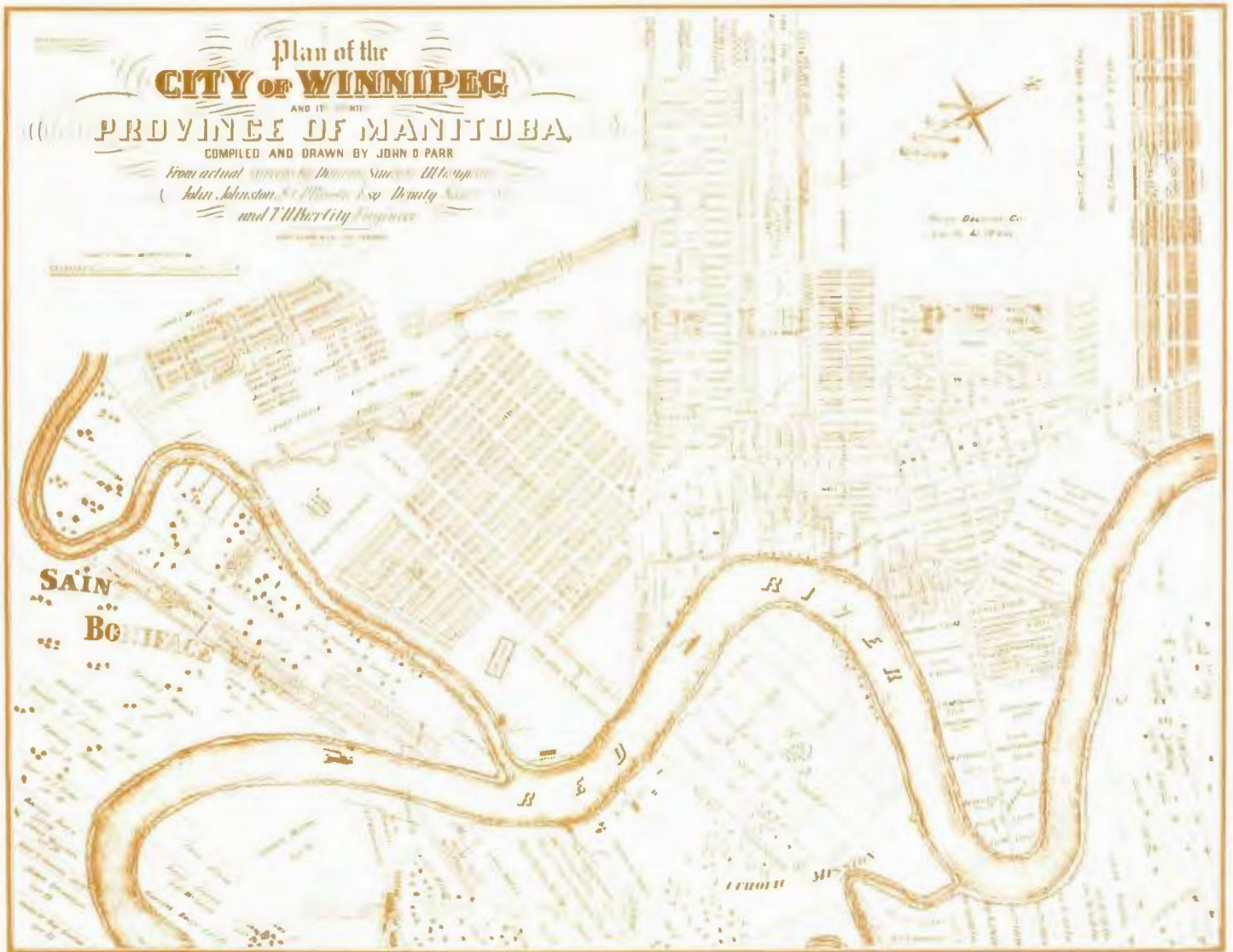


ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

# BULLETIN

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## EDITORIAL

Richard H. Pinnell  
Editor, A.C.M.L. Bulletin

It may sound trite but I'll express the sentiment anyway: the preparation of this, my first complete issue of the Bulletin, has been a difficult task and a large responsibility but has provided me with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction. It has been a very rewarding experience to oversee the development of this publication from the unedited manuscript version to the camera ready copy and finally to the printed form.

My task was greatly simplified because of the work which has been done by previous editors of the Bulletin. It is they who have been responsible for developing the Bulletin's style and for setting its high standards. On behalf of the membership of the Association I would like to take this opportunity to extend to Bob Batchelder, the previous editor, a sincere vote of thanks for a job very well done. Under his guidance the Bulletin matured in content and design to rival other professional journals in the field of map librarianship. I can now appreciate the time and effort he must have devoted to each issue.

I would like to begin my term as editor by thanking the editorial staff of the Bulletin for the support they have given me in the production of this first issue. In particular, I am grateful to Joan Winearls, the Review Editor, and to Tara Naraynsingh for her column entitled "New Publications". Tara will be giving up responsibility for this feature in order to commence her time consuming duties as treasurer of the Association. It is my pleasure to welcome Tara's successor, Karen Finn, of the University of Ottawa Map Library to the editorial staff of the Bulletin and to wish her every success in this new endeavour. I look forward to a happy and fruitful working relationship with all members of the staff in the months to come.

A very special thanks is due to Serge Sauer. I do not hesitate to acknowledge the debt I owe him for the invaluable technical assistance he has given me with the production of this issue and for the diligent and thorough proof-reading of the typescript which he was kind enough to perform.

Lastly, I would invite each and every member of the Association to feel free to contribute to the Bulletin. After all, this publication is for you and should therefore be by you and about you. Please do not wait for the Regional Editor to approach you; keep him or her informed about your professional activities; about recent staff or administrative changes within your library or department; about newly published, local cartographic materials which you feel would be of interest to the readership; about any significant titles you would like to exchange (i.e. exchange lists), and so on. If you have any ideas regarding an article you would like to write for the Bulletin, please write or telephone me.

In this issue you will find one paper from the 1980 A.C.M.L. Conference (Edmonton), one from the 1981 Conference (Halifax), and a number of reports presented at the Halifax Conference including a lengthy one from the National Map Collection.

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Members who read through this June issue and the one to follow will notice that there are a considerable number of items concerning cartographic archives and architectural archives. Both were topics of discussion at the recent A.C.M.L. Conference and the former was the subject of a seminar hosted by the Public Archives of Canada in October 1980. Additionally, the A.C.M.L. has commissioned a survey of Canadian cartographic archives.

This June issue also contains the annual membership list, an article by the curator of the McGill University's antique map collection, and such regular features as Tara Naraynsingh's "New Publications" and the reviews compiled by Joan Winearls.

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MAPS AND MAPPING IN THE MACKENZIE MOUNTAINS WITH  
PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE CANOL PROJECT

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Paper presented at the  
14th Annual Conference,  
Edmonton, 1980.

Abstract

Maps depicting the Mackenzie Mtns. were first published in 1801 following Alexander Mackenzie's 1789 trip of discovery. The first maps were sketchy and remained that way for over a century until the 1910 publication of Keele's 1907-8 geological reconnaissance. With the initiation of the U.S. sponsored CANOL Projects in 1942, maps were produced for much of the Mackenzie Mountains with the aid of aerial reconnaissance and extensive ground truthing. Many discrepancies existed between the various 'editions' of these maps. When additional information became available through trimetrogon sequential aerial photography, new more accurate maps were completed. By 1946 the Canadian government had issued a series of maps with few blank areas. Between 1954 and 1961 1:250,000, 152.4 m (500 foot) contour interval maps of the Mackenzie Mountains were published. Recently, potential mineral developments have provided impetus for large-scale mapping with detailed ground surveys and large-scale aerial photography.

Introduction

The Mackenzie Mountains form one of the largest mountain ranges in the North American Cordillera. Peaks achieve heights of 2773 m with local relief commonly exceeding 1000 m. They straddle the continental divide (The Yukon/North-west Territories border) for more than 800 km of their length. Numerous alpine glaciers and permanent snowfields feed large rivers such as the South Nahanni, Redstone, Keele, Carcajou, Mountain, Arctic Red and Snake.

Pre-CANOL

In 1789 the members of Alexander Mackenzie's party were the first Europeans to sight the mountains west of the river they explored. In 1801 a map of the Mackenzie River was published depicting these unnamed mountains.

More than a century later in 1907-8 Joseph Keele, of the Geological Survey of Canada, traversed the Mackenzie Mountains travelling on the Gravel River. His party, including R.B. Riddell and J.M. Christie, crossed over the divide -

"during late winter; the necessary outfit being hauled on sleds by three dogs, in relays - the distance being about 100 miles.

"We were entirely thrown upon our own resources after leaving the mouth of Ross River. During the journey we built two boats and one cabin, and, until the Mackenzie was reached, saw no person except a small band of wandering Indians at the head of the Gravel river".  
(Keele 1910: 8-9)



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This survey was intended as a geological and topographic reconnaissance and was carried out with a micrometer and compass, and distances were estimated. Mountains were climbed at distance of 9.5 to 16 km and triangulation points plotted on sketch maps with the aid of a transit. Relief was determined with two aneroid barometers (Keele 1910: 9). His map was a preliminary version (Figure 1) with approximated 152.4 m (500 foot) contours and was "by no means an accurate one; but ... a reliable guide for the use of future travellers in that country" (1910: 9). A number of place names were given on the map for the first time (see Appendix).

Sheldon hunted in the Ross River area in 1906 and published his journal in 1913 using Keele's map to fill in the otherwise blank area of the Mackenzie Mountains. The location of the Yukon - Northwest Territories border was unknown since the continental divide remained uncharted over most of its length until the 1940's.

CANOL

Indeed Keele's map was the only detailed one available when in April of 1942 the U.S. Army decided to construct the CANOL No. 1 project (Figure 2). Briefly, the CANOL project was initially envisioned as a crude oil pipeline of approximately 800 km in length between Norman Wells, Northwest Territories and Whitehorse, Yukon where a refinery was to be erected for the production of fuel. It was initiated at a time when Japanese troops occupied Kiska, Attu and Agattu, islands in the Aleutians, and when shipping on the west coast of North America was seen as the next potential military target. Alaska and the Canadian Northwest were weak points in the defence of North America as well as important for providing transport routes to Asia. A secure inland source of fuel had significant military advantages and CANOL was launched. In the end it cost more than the Alaska Highway to construct; required the drilling of more than 60 new wells in the Norman Wells field (Truman Committee 1944); consisted of 4 pipelines totalling 2575 km in length, a gravel-surfaced, 828 km tote road, 2415 km of winter road, ten landing strips along the Mackenzie River (U.S. Army 1950) and 1875 km of water routes (Finnie 1945: 5). All of this was in country that few knew and, in the case of CANOL No. 1,<sup>1</sup> an area that no aircraft had flown over (Finnie unpublished manuscript 1947).

Route Reconnaissance: CANOL

Guy Blanchet, a veteran Canadian Land Surveyor, was hired by the CANOL construction consortium of Bechtel-Price-Callahan (B-P-C) on the recommendation of Richard Finnie (the first Canadian hired on the project and who was initially B-P-C's Northern Liaison Officer and Project Historian) and given the task of plotting the route for the pipeline as Chief of Surveys (Finnie 1947).

Initially the military considered the Gravel River and Christie Pass as the route through the Mackenzie Mtns. (Blanchet 1944). In early June 1942 the first effort to conduct an on-site survey of a route was undertaken. On 6

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1. *"Pilots George Dalziel and Bob Randall had flown over the parts of the Mackenzie Mountains. My assertion is simply that ours was the first direct flight between Norman Wells and Whitehorse, of course, their route included much country no other aircraft had ever flown over"* (Finnie personal communication, 1980).

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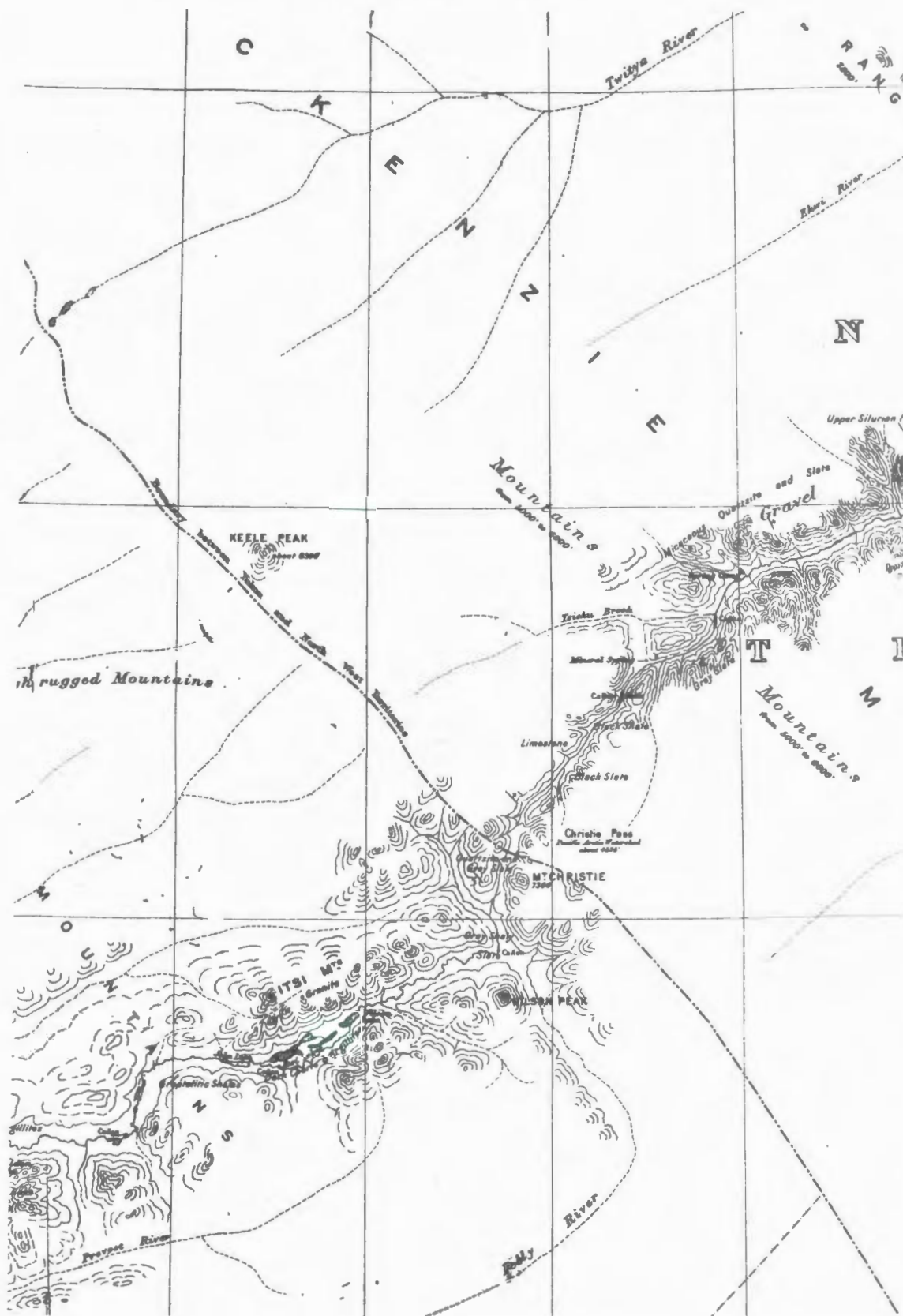


Figure 1: Portion of Joseph Keele's map published in 1910. Approximated contours are at 152.4 m (500 foot) intervals, many place names are given for the first time, Keele Peak is located east of the continental divide. Original scale 1:506,880. Reduction is similar to Figure 7 for comparison.

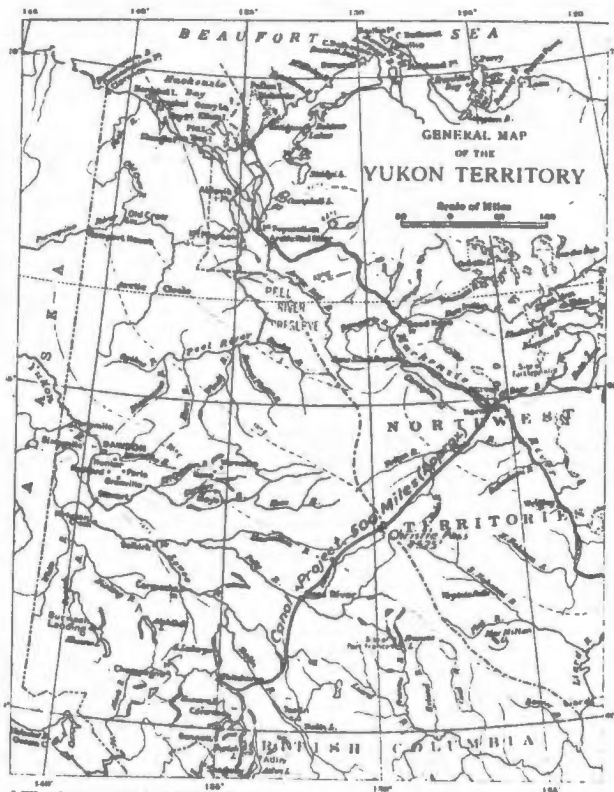


Figure 2: The CANOL No. 1 route plotted on a map that had no more detail than that derived from Keele's 1910 map. Dated 3 July 1942, original scale 1:6,336,000 (courtesy Public Archives of Canada, R.G. 36/7, Volume 44).

June 1942 interviews with Fort Norman Indians indicated that they regularly conducted hunting trips into the mountains and were familiar with routes over the continental divide suitable for CANOL purposes and preferable to the Gravel River route (Blanchet 1943). On June 12, after earlier unsuccessful attempts, the first flight over the Mackenzie Mountains from Fort Norman to Whitehorse was completed (Figure 3). Passengers aboard the Canadian Pacific Airways twin-engine Barkely-Grow, which was chartered by B-P-C, included Everett Seabury, and the pilot James (Bud) Potter and mechanic Jack Rennie (Finnie 1980). This flight passed from Fort Norman to Gravel River to the Pelly River and across the Pelly Mountains to Whitehorse (Blanchet 1943: 8; Finnie 1942: 1). In subsequent days Blanchet conducted aerial reconnaissance from Whitehorse through Little Salmon Pass to Ross River, from Sheldon Lake north of Keele Peak to the Stewart River and over the divide to the Mountain River and Norman Wells. Between June 19 and 26 Blanchet again embarked on intensive aerial surveys along the Mountain River over the divide at Christie Pass to the Ross River (Blanchet 1943: 19).

Once the military decided to cross the Mackenzie at Norman Wells, rather than at a point up or down river from the wells, surveying was concentrated from this point into the mountains (Blanchet 1943: 19). Blanchet decided to complete a ground reconnaissance with a native guide, Fred Andrew, and two other Fort Norman men - George and Little Edward Blondin, employed as hunters (Blanchet 1942). Blanchet's successful dogteam traverse was only a 'track survey' with compass bearings and distance estimates supplemented by barometrically determined elevations (Blanchet 1944). On 25 October 1942 Blanchet's



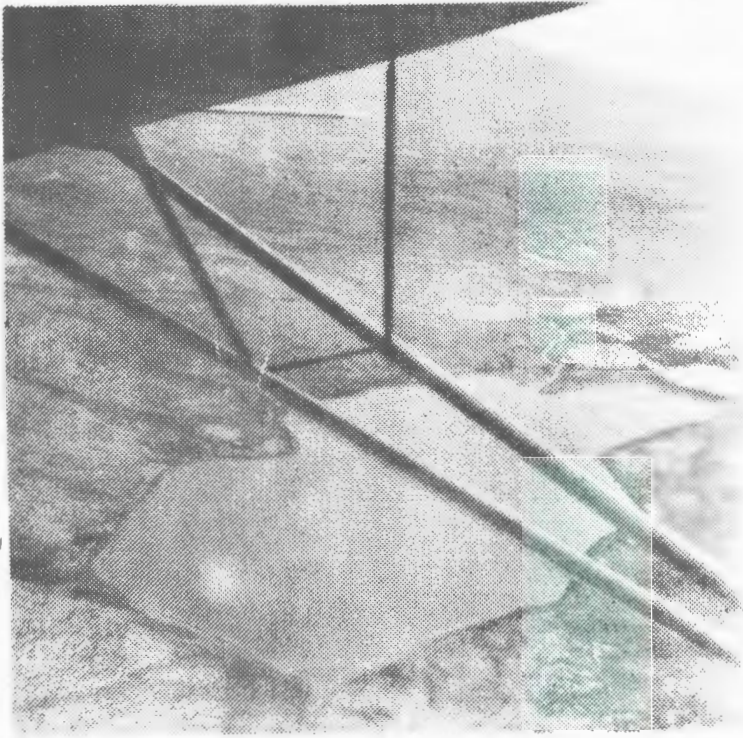


Figure 3: Photo of Fish Lake near Macmillan Pass and the continental divide, by Richard Finnie on the first flight across the Mackenzie Mountains. The route followed the Keele River from the Norman Wells area over Christie Pass to Sheldon Lake and then Whitehorse. 12 June 1942 (courtesy R.S. Finnie).

Figure 4: Fred Andrew and George Dalziel at Godlin Lakes in April 1943. Fred Andrew acted as guide for Blanchet's dog-team survey, the tractor survey to Fish Lake, and often at the head of construction as road locator. Dalziel was a bush pilot who did much of the flying during the CANOL No. 1 project's construction (photo by Money, courtesy R.S. Finnie).



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party (which initially also included Joe Saul from Norman Wells; RCMP Corporal Ted Bolstad and Paul, a resident of Fort Norman whose last name was not given) with a total of 25 dogs, embarked from road end at Mile 21 East. Bolstad, Saul and Paul had left the party two weeks later when the survey reached Bolstead Creek which was named by Blanchet in the Corporal's honour but incorrectly spelled (Finnie, personal communication). After contending with a thin, discontinuous snow cover, open rivers, blizzards,  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperatures, scarcity of game (food for dogs and men), and in Blanchet's case suffering from a severely sprained ankle, they crossed Macmillan Pass on 21 November, reaching Sheldon Lake on 26 November (Blanchet, 1942). The 480 km route blazed by this team along the 'Indian road' was, with few exceptions, that followed by the CANOL No. 1 project. Blanchet's survey produced the first record of names for several rivers, mountain passes and ranges as well as individual peaks (see Appendix).

On 22 December 1942 a reconnaissance survey began from Norman Wells and the tractor train followed the Indian road (Blanchet 1943: 7). Depending on one's source, the survey penetrated 128 km (Blanchet 1943: 26) or 170 km (Meyers 1945: 18) before abandoning equipment and returning.<sup>2</sup> Commencing 23 March 1943 another survey train advanced as far as 'Fish Lake' which is 28 km east of Macmillan Pass. This group covered 400 km before abandoning equipment on 30 April to be retrieved the following year (Money 1943: 10). Hardships experienced during this survey were mostly of a mechanical nature:

"Diesel fuel froze to the consistency of vaseline and would not pour. Light motor oil became as hard as cup grease. The best grade of anti-freeze froze solid in the tins. ... Sleigh runners scraped on the jagged surface and wore out in no time.

"Sometimes tractors stopped as often as every fifteen minutes. Intense cold caused condensation. Condensation caused ice. The ice lodged in the fuel system and cut off the fuel supply ...

"The cold rendered the sleigh runners as brittle as cast. Time after time they broke. ...

"Motors had to be kept running twenty-four hours a day. To stop a motor once and let it get cold meant stopping it for good".  
(Meyers 1945: 18)

Only rough measurements were taken, using chain, compass and barometer (Money 1943: 1, 10-11). A number of new names were placed on the resulting maps; some were due to misspelling, others were for previously unnamed features (see Appendix).

These surveys, under the guiding of Fred Andrew (Figure 4), followed the dog-team survey route which, during construction, was altered but remained substantially the same.

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2. Finnie states that Blanchet's figure is likely correct (personal communication, 1980).



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Aerial Photographic Missions: CANOL to Canadian First Edition Maps

There is confusion over flight line locations, and dates of the early aerial photographic missions. This arises from the ambiguity inherent in mission descriptions; the probable destruction of some photography and inability today to locate images known to exist during CANOL.

Sources mention U.S.A.A.F. photography taken beginning in April 1942 in an area 320 km wide centering on the Mackenzie River; extending from 80 km north of Edmonton to the Mackenzie Delta (Public Archives of Canada, R.G. 36/7, Vol. 4). Another operation in 1942 was carried out by "Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia which photographed the route between Norman Wells and Little Salmon" (Public Archives of Canada, R.G. 36/7, Vol. 4). Woodman indicated that intensive aerial reconnaissance began in July 1942 (1977: 24) which is probably that which Blanchet reported upon (1943: 19-20) and did not include sequential aerial photography. "In August, 1942, Canadian Pacific Airways photographed the country between Norman Wells and Whitehorse, so that reconnaissance parties could be sent out to select the best route, aided by the aerial photographs" (Lloyd 1944). It is doubtful that this was sequential photography suitable for mapping purposes, and no mention is made of any aerial photography by Blanchet (1942, 1943, 1944) or Money (1943) before or during their October 1942 to May 1943 route reconnaissances. Furthermore Finnie makes no reference to aerial photography during this period other than the 6-12 June flights and Blanchet's aerial reconnaissance prior to his ground survey (1947).

In a report covering operations in 1943 Desjardins states that a plan for "vertical aerial photographs covering a large part of the Mackenzie Basin and adjoining territory ... was drastically modified" (1944: 1). He mentions four photographic sources:

- "(1) A small number of Aero-Service Corp. photos at the eastern terminus of the land pipe line.
- (2) Approximately 1100 photos of Canadian Pacific Airlines covering Norman Wells and vicinity, with several gaps.
- (3) U.S.A.A.F. trimetrogon (vertical and oblique) photos covering entire Canol territory.
- (4) U.S.A.A.F. vertical photos of immediate valleys of several rivers tributary to the Mackenzie in the Mackenzie basin" (1944: 2, author's emphasis).

Only the third group covers the 'entire Canol territory', indicating that the other photography covered mainly the Mackenzie Plain and Valley. Finnie, quoting from his diary entry of 22 September 1942, noted

"Desmond O. Boggs (with Imperial Oil) showed me the aerials which have been used here for reference. They cover the Mackenzie from here to near the mouth of the Carcajou, then cut across country to pick up the Carcajou and follow it inland 25 miles or so. They were taken on July 10 ..." (personal communication 1980).



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This description matches '1' above.

Hemstock reported that he found aerial photographic mosaics at Camp Canol that covered portions of the Eastern CANOL and that some from other sections had been destroyed (Finnie, personal communication, 1980; Hemstock 1945). Some of the aerial photography index numbers mentioned by Hemstock are Y3-710 to 729, Y4-724 to 737, whereas an undated map from that time shows Y3-604 to Y4-624 (A.E. Porsild's Map Collection, National Museums, Ottawa). This similarity may indicate that these photographic missions were coincidental. If so the mosaics were composed from aerial photography taken for 'Operation Polaris - 68th Task Force USN' in the 6-25 May 1943 period. Most, but not all, of this photography is currently available from the Department of Defense, Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington. The latter mission was the only material available in 1980 and no other pre-construction sequential aerial photography could be located.

The 'Operation Polaris' photography is trimetrogon with the vertical images at a scale of 1:34,500. This was used to compile the first detailed maps for the Mackenzie Mountains (Figure 5). Six map sheets were produced - 'Norman Wells S.W. 1/4 96 E/S.W.', 'Carcajou Canyon N.W. 1/4 96 D/N.W.', 'June Lake S.W. 1/4 105 P/S.W.', 'Twitya River S.E. 1/4 106 A/S.E.', 'Part Sheldon Lakes N.E. 1/4 105 J/N.E.', all at a scale 1:63,360. Latitude - longitude and hydrography were depicted with relief hachured (Figure 5). The centre for each vertical photograph was marked as were the flight lines (Figure 5). Many of the place names were included (see Appendix), some with synonymy in brackets (Figure 5). The total coverage of this map series was only a small portion of the Mackenzie Mountains following the proposed CANOL route and even here not all the area was included.

During August 1944 the Royal Canadian Air Force flew trimetrogon photography over large areas of the Mackenzie Mountains. The scale of this material was 1:24,760 and interpretation of these images as well as conventional vertical photography at 1:24,000 (1944) and 1:18,000 (1945) contributed to more detailed maps published in 1945-46. Scales were 1:506,880 with a little hachured relief and a few spot elevations but gaps still existed where information was lacking (Figure 6). A note on this preliminary series indicated that it was a revision of a 1943 edition; however, no copies of the earlier version have been located. Place names appearing on the 1945-46 editions are those which are currently in use (see Appendix).

By 1954 photographic coverage of the area was complete and by 1961 much of the Mackenzie Mountains was available at 1:250,000 with contour intervals of 152.4 m (500 feet). These maps were a result of precise ground truthing (Montgomery 1944) and detailed photogrammetry.

#### Recent Mapping Efforts

Since the late 1960's geological exploration has been conducted in the area by the Geological Survey of Canada and private companies. Important mineral discoveries have been made, particularly in the area of the continental divide and geological maps have been produced at various scales, depending on their desired use. The Geological Survey maps are at the 1:250,000 scale whereas privately produced maps have been compiled as accurately as 1:2,400 from low

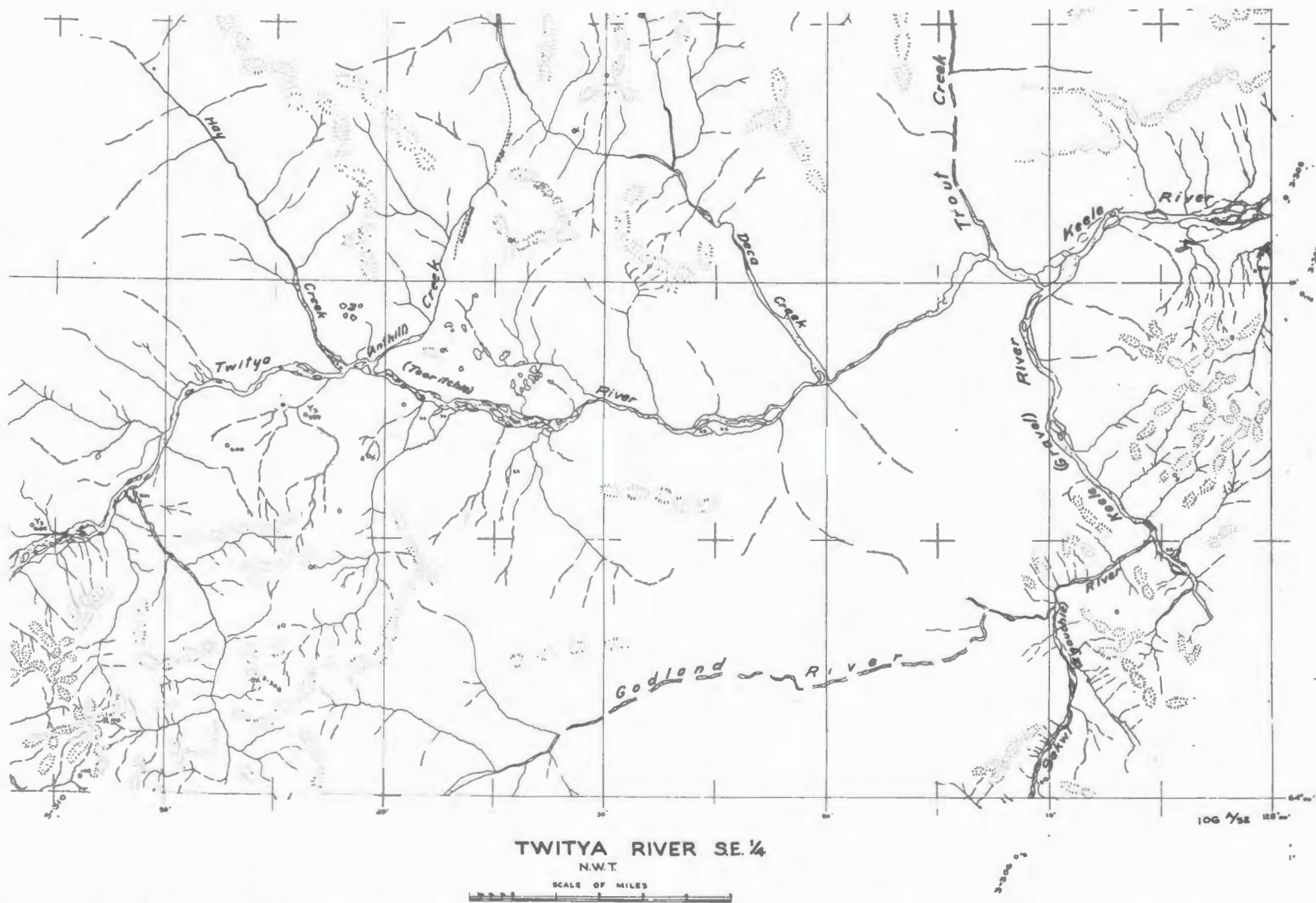


Figure 5: Portion of 'Twitya River' map sheet produced by U.S. Army from sequential trimetrogon aerial photography. Flight lines and photo centres are located. Original scale 1:63,360. Several place names have been changed and synonymy enclosed in brackets (courtesy National Museums Canada, Vascular Plant Section, National Herbarium, A.E. Porsild Map Collection).







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level colour and panchromatic aerial photography co-ordinated with detailed site surveys.

In 1972 and 1974 the Lands Directorate, Environmental Management Service, Department of the Environment published its Land Use Information Series of 250,000 scale maps for the Mackenzie Mountains. These were to "...summarize information on renewable resources and related human activities. They are an essential component of the information base that is being established to facilitate comprehensive regional planning and a managed approach to development and environmental protection" (96 D,1976 edition).

Geomorphic and vegetation maps at 1:7,800 have been privately compiled to produce terrain sensitivity maps at the same scale. Detailed topographic maps constructed for areas proposed for specific land uses have been compiled at 1:2,400 scale with 1.52 m (5 foot) contour intervals. Place names have been assigned informally to a number of landmarks otherwise unnamed on government maps.

### Conclusions

In this remote, virtually unsettled section of Canada, geological exploration and mineral development have prompted specialized and detailed mapping projects beginning with Joseph Keele in 1907-8 and continuing at an accelerated rate to the present. Of prime importance was the 1942 CANOL project and the associated need for maps upon which a route choice could be based. Current trends are for larger scaled maps depicting more detail including theme-oriented cartographic presentations.

### Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Richard Finnie for reviewing this paper and for making many valuable comments. Richard's perspective and his first-hand knowledge of CANOL are certainly unique and undiminished after almost 40 years. He has supplied documents not found in archival sources and provided insights and facts that could only be gleaned from his personal involvement in the project.

I am also grateful to the Department of Geography and its Reprographics Section at the University of Alberta for reproducing the illustrations.

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## APPENDIX

## The Origin of Place Names in the Mackenzie Mtns., with Particular References to the CANOL Project.

<u>Place Name</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Bacotyeh River*	Keele	1910:11	Slavey name for Keele River translated as 'meat drying river'-meat from late winter and spring hunting was dried on racks before transport back to the Mackenzie River on the Keele River in moose-hide boats.
Carcajou River	Keele	1910:13	Slavey for wolverine (Finnie personal communication, 1980).
Christie Pass Mount Christie	Keele	1910	Named after one of Keele's party in 1908 - J.M. Christie.
Ekwi River	Keele	1910	
Gravel River*	Keele	1910:11	Used in his report, rather than Bacotyeh River, "The name of the river appears to have been given by the fur traders, from the number and extent of the gravel bars on its lower reaches", now the Keele River.
Keele Peak	Keele	1910	
Mackenzie Mountains	Keele	1910:13	"The higher and more rugged mountains to the east, which form the water parting between the upper Liard and Yukon on one side, and the main Mackenzie River on the other side, represent the northwestern continuation of the Rocky mountains proper. The name Mackenzie Mountains is given to this portion of the system. ... It is the greatest mountain group in Canada ..."
Macmillan River	Keele	1910:9	
Nahanni River	Keele	1910:13	
Natla River	Keele	1910:14	
Sayunei Range	Keele	1910:14	In Slavey 'Sa-yunne-kwe' for 'rocks of the big horn', the Indian version appeared on Pettitot's 1875 map.



<u>Place Name</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Mount Sekwi	Keele	1910	
Mount Sheldon	Keele	1910	"...so named by Joseph Keele, the Canadian Geologist".(Sheldon 1913:264)
Tigonankweine Range	Keele	1910:14	In Slavey, 'Ti-konan-kkwene' for 'backbone of the earth', the Indian version appeared on Pettitot's 1875 map.
Tsichu River	Keele	1910	Named 'Tsichu Brook' on Keele's map.
Twitya River	Keele	1910:11	Slavey for 'river that flows from a lake'.
Wilson Peak	Keele	1910:49-50	Named after Charles Wilson, a prospector met by Keele in 1907, he was searching for the lost McHenry gold mines.
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Keele River	Anon	1942	General Map of the Yukon Territory, no 'Gravel' appears on any portion of the river.
<hr/>			
Anthill Creek	Blanchet	1942:7	Originally 'Ant Hill Mountain River' shortened by Money in 1943.
Bluefish River	Blanchet	1942:4	
Caribou Pass	Blanchet	1942:8	Fred Andrew, Blanchet's guide, saw 15 caribou here at a time during the survey when meat was needed for dogs and men.
Deca Creek	Blanchet	1942:6	Originally 'Deka River' from Slavey for 'wolf' - "We hear howling ahead - wolves. Presently 5 appeared, 1 very large black. Edward got his rifle and fired for the black. They scattered up the mountain side and another pack ahead also appeared. We caught up to Fred who was standing by his upturned toboggan with an axe. He said 14 had closed in on him ... We found the picked bones of a moose nearby".
Egouchie River*	Blanchet	1942:8	Tributary of Ekwi River which rises in Caribou Pass.
Falls Mountain*	Blanchet	1942:2	In Sugar Loaf Mountain area but unspecified.

<u>Place Name</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Godlin River Godlin Lake Godlin Pass*	Blanchet	1942:6-8	Perhaps a shortening of 'God's Land' but no source available.
Intga River	Blanchet	1942:9	"... a stream which we took to be Stony or Intga River".
Itsi Ranges	Blanchet	1942:12	Slavey for 'ice mountains'.
Lost Mountain*	Blanchet	1942:10	Mountain north of Tsichu River near treeline before Macmillan Pass.
Mountain Closing River*	Blanchet	1942:2	Tributary of Little Keele River near Sugar Loaf Mountain.
Nitsi River*	Blanchet	1942:11	Slavey for 'wind river' which is now the South Macmillan, rising in Macmillan Pass.
Nitsi Mountain*	Blanchet	1942:11	Slavey for 'Winds Nest Mountain' or 'Wind Mountain'.
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Bolstead Creek	Blanchet	1942:51	Named after Corporal Ted Bolstad of the R.C.M.P., however, a spelling error was made.
The Castles*	Blanchet	1943:43	Near the Plains of Abraham where the Carcajou flows between these distinct mountains.
Deka Pass*	Blanchet	1943:43	Pass between Trout and Cache Creeks, spelled Deca later.
Devil Creek*	Blanchet	1943:43	Now labeled as Trout Creek.
Dodo Creek	Blanchet	1943:27	Slavey for 'Sheep's Nest Creek'.
Edele River*	Blanchet	1943:45	Slavey for 'straight' now the Keele River - "Gravel River divides at its headwaters to two streams. The natives call the south (or middle) branch Edele or Straight River. This flows from Christie Pass. The north branch is Gravel River and this rises at Macmillan Pass" - Blanchet's description differed from Keele's map which clearly shows Gravel River rising in Christie Pass.

<u>Place Name</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Fox Plains*	Blanchet	1943:43	
Goose Flats*	Blanchet	1943:45	"North of Gravel River [Tsichu] there is an extensive stretch of the plateau known as the Goose Flats, featured by many ponds and poor drainage".
Joker Saddle*	Blanchet	1943:51	
Macmillan Pass	Blanchet	1943:45	With small 'm' in text and capital on map.
Sheep Pass*	Blanchet	1943:43	Pass between Trout and Bolstead Creeks.
Tooritchie River*	Blanchet	1943:43	Labeled as Twitya River by Keele (1910).
Trout Creek	Blanchet	1943:43	
Trout Lake*	Blanchet	1943:32	Small lake 28 km east of Macmillan Pass, later also called Fish Lake.
<hr/>			
Caribou River*	Money	1943	On enclosed map, same as Twitya River, south branch.
Mount Eduni	Money	1943	On enclosed map.
Fish Lake*	Money	1943:11	Small lake 28 km east of Macmillan Pass, previously called Trout Lake.
Gibraltar Mountain*	Money	1943:11	
Godland River*	Money	1943	On enclosed map, later maps reverted to Blanchet's original spelling of Godlin.
Godland Lakes*	Money	1943	Same as above.
Grave Lake*	Money	1943	On enclosed map.
June Lake	Money	1943	On enclosed map, named by Dalziel (bush pilot employed during CANOL project) after his wife (Finnie, personal communication).



<u>Place Name</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Observation Mountain*	Money	1943:11	
Tsichy River*	Money	1943:11	Misspelling of Tsichu River.
Andy Creek	Anon	C1944	U.S. Army Map; probably named for Andy Hay (see Hay Creek) (Finnie personal communication, 1980).
Cache Creek	Anon	C1944	U.S. Army Map.
Ekwi River*	Anon	C1944	U.S. Army Map with the South branch of the Twitya labeled as the Ekwi.
Hay Creek	Anon	C1944	Named after Andy Hay one of the road locators, an experienced barren ground trapper (Finnie, personal communication).
Little Keele River	Anon	C1944	U.S. Army Map.
McDermott Creek	Anon	C1944	U.S. Army Map, named after William McDermott, the man who spearheaded road construction on CANOL East (Finnie 1947: 392).
Sekwi River*	Anon	C1944	U.S. Army Map with Egouchie in brackets, this is the Ekwi River named by Keele, however there is a Mount Sekwi.
Stony Creek	Anon	C1944	U.S. Army Map.
Devil's Pass*	Anon	1944	Road Map. Johnson's Crossing to Norman Wells, same as Blanchet's 'Sheep Pass'.
Plains of Abraham	Anon	1944	Origin obscure; not heard before January 1944 (Finnie personal communication, 1980).

<u>Place Name</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
The Barrens*	Hemstock	1945	On enclosed map, treeless plateau 25 km east of Macmillan Pass, same as Blanchet's 'Goose Flats'.
Borrowman Creek*	Hemstock	1945	On enclosed map, Major John E. Borrowman, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Area Engineer, CANOL, was one of first 2 men to drive the entire CANOL road (Finnie 1957: 383).
Bull Cook Canyon*	Hemstock	1945	On enclosed map.
Leonard Creek	Hemstock	1945	On enclosed map; possibly named for Carl Leonard, member of a reconnaissance party (Finnie, personal communication, 1980).
River Jordan	Hemstock	1945	On enclosed map, Captain I.C. Jordan, Operations Officer, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Acting Resident Engineer, Norman Wells.

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\*Name never appeared on 1:250,000 scale maps.

MAP COLLECTION  
 DEPARTMENT OF RARE BOOKS AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
 MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Carol Marley  
 Map Curator

Was the Parisian hotel, where Fanny Burney's grandson was a lodger, located in a "shady" district?

Where in Montreal would Simon McTavish's country mansion have been found?

How extensive was the Montreal sewerage system in the early nineteenth century?

Is it possible to determine land holdings in Cacouna, the Victorian resort on the St. Lawrence?

What lands were seignorial at the commencement of the nineteenth century?

These are some of the reference questions supported by McGill's antique map collection, housed in McLennan Library's Department of Rare Books and Special Collections.





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The core of the collection came to us from the old Redpath Libraries. We have been fortunate to have many generous donors who have added notable groups of maps to the department, recent gifts being the W.A. Pugsley Collection of Early Maps of Canada and the Tudor Hart benefaction containing material on Yorkshire and Scotland. The department is actively adding to the collection in geographical areas where we already have a special strength, such as North America, Europe, Africa and Asia. We specialize in certain types of materials; for example, information on cities which includes guide books, city plans and bird's-eye views. The scope of the collection is world-wide spanning the sixteenth century to 1940. The maps are supplemented by other departmental holdings of eighteenth and nineteenth century travel, Canadian history and prints. Map Room holdings consist of approximately 5,550 sheet maps, 1,000 atlases and folded maps, 400 guide books, 250 reference books specializing in the history of cartography and 10 serials. McGill then has one of the largest academic antique map collections in Canada.

Situated as we are within a rare book department, conservation is a high priority. Maps are housed in horizontal cabinets with pull-out drawers in two different size runs. They are placed in acid-free folders and interleaved with acid-free papers. Large atlases are stored in wood cabinets with pull-out shelves. Other atlases, folded maps and guide books stand in locked cabinets. Temperature and humidity control leaves something to be desired. Maps do not circulate. However, when condition and size permit, they may be photocopied. Our heavily used maps, such as those from the Montreal section, and badly deteriorating maps, have been mended with rice paper and a reversible paste of wheat flour and water, after which they have been encapsulated in acid free Mylar. Important maps and atlases have been sent to the conservator. Unfortunately this is expensive and relatively few of our maps can be properly restored.

Effective information retrieval would aid conservation. Ideally the collection should be fully catalogued. Much of it is not, but is arranged geographically, and chronologically within the area. Within the Map Room there are main entry and subject files for the maps and atlases. All North American materials are in these files. Other areas of the collection are being added to the files as time allows. Priority will be given to those materials most used for reference. All guide books within the Map Room are listed geographically, and then chronologically within the area. Many of our early North American guide books are in our stacks and they are fully catalogued.

From its inception the map collection has been heavily used, particularly for its North American materials, and within this area, for Quebec and Montreal items. Maps of interest include Hessel Gerritsz's Tabula Nautica... from Detectio Freti Hudsoni, Amsterdam, 1612, said to be the first printed map to show Hudson Bay; Sir Robert Dudley's charming calligraphic Carta Particolare della Terra Nuova... from his Dell'arcano de Mare, Florence, 1646-47; Jean Boisseau's rare Description de la Nouvelle France..., Paris, 1643; Joan Blaeu's richly coloured maps of the province of China, striking colour-printed woodcut maps of Yokohama shortly after it became an open port. One of the show pieces of French eighteenth century map measurement and manufacture is Louis Bretez's Plan de Paris..., 1739, a stunning collection of bird's-eye views of Paris. Closer to home are our many Ontario county

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atlases. A handsome celestial atlas is Andreas Cellarius's Atlas coelestis..., 1661, a beautiful example of baroque decoration and colour, donated to McGill by one of our important benefactors, Sir Donald A. Smith.

These are but a few of our holdings. We hope that, if you are passing through Montreal, you will make an effort to stop and visit, and by all means please encourage your readers to do the same.



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## P.A.C. HOSTS SEMINAR ON CARTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES

The second Cartographic Archivists' Seminar was held in October 1980. Participants from fourteen archival institutions across Canada met with staff of the National Map Collection during the week of October 20-24. A representative of the National Archives of Malaysia also attended. In addition, Ralph Ehrenberg, formerly with the National Archives of the U.S. and author of the soon-to-be-published Society of American Archivists' manual on cartographic and architectural archives was available as a resource person.

The participants discussed many items of mutual concern, including acquisition, description, conservation, physical organization, and public service. The effects of technology on cartographic archives were examined. Tours of the map collections of the Archives nationales du Québec and the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec in Montréal ended the week's session.

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ISSUE OF LIBRARY TRENDS DEALS WITH MAP LIBRARIANSHIP

Readers may be interested to know that the Winter 1981 issue of Library Trends, edited by Mary Larsgaard, is devoted to map librarianship and map collections. The contents of this particular issue are as follows:

- Topographic Map Acquisition in U.S. Academic Libraries (J. K. Rudd, L. G. Carver)
- Microcartography and Cartographic Data Bases (Larry Cruse)
- A Modern Map Librarian (J. B. Post)
- Perspectives on Map Cataloging and Classification (John R. Schroeder)
- Historical Map Research (J. B. Post)
- Map Library Users in an Academic Setting (Mai Treude)
- The Administration of a Large Map Collection (Betty H. Kidd)
- Security in Map Collections (Cynthia Ann Everitt)
- Education For Map Librarianship (Mary Lynette Larsgaard)
- Map and Aerial Photo Collections in the United States: Survey of the Seventy Largest Collections (Stanley D. Stevens)

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES  
15th ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
PAPERS

THE CANADIAN ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVES AT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY LIBRARY

*Annalise K. Walker*  
*Curator, Canadian Architectural Archives*  
*University of Calgary Library*

In 1975, the University of Calgary Library and the University's Faculty of Environmental Design embarked on a co-operative program to create an architectural archives to support study and research at the Faculty and, at the same time, to collect and preserve the documents of Canadian historical and modern buildings.

The guiding principle in the development of the Archives was to be the preservation of the documents of 20th century architects of outstanding national, regional and local importance, and the preservation not only of drawings but of all materials pertaining to the design, planning and execution of buildings, i.e. project files, office files, photographs, slides, microfilm, tapes, etc. Although architecture itself was to be the focus of collection policy, papers of associated and related professions were to be included as supporting materials, e.g. those of the engineering and landscaping professions and those of trade and professional associations, with particular emphasis on provincial, regional, and local activities.

Through the good offices of Dr. McMordie of the Faculty of Environmental Design, and of the former head of the Library's Special Collections Division, Mr. Ernest Ingles, contact was made with architects throughout Canada, asking them to consider depositing the documents of their completed and now inactive projects with the Library and, at the same time, offering them protection of copyright and continued access to the material, should this be required in the future.

The first response to this approach was the deposit of all documents, drawings, files, films and photographs of the firm of John B. Parkin Associates of Toronto by its successor firm of Neish Owen Rowland & Roy. The documents, some 10,000 drawings and about 200 shelf meters of files, date back to 1938, when John Burnett Parkin opened his first architectural practice.

This outstanding collection follows the development of a one-man architectural office through all stages to that of a multi-office corporation; from small, letter-size crayon drawings to 12 square foot mylars; from handwritten letters to typed multiple forms; from alterations to a residence, to Toronto City Hall and Toronto International Airport.

The documents of each project take the research from the initial client-architect contact through the early design stages to finished working drawings;

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from contract negotiations through step-by-step building processes to the opening ceremonies of the completed structure; from the steel shortage of the war years and immediate post-war period to the easily available and rapidly developing new building products of the late fifties and sixties; through all the problems, trials and tribulations of a growing firm; of personalities occasionally "at loggerheads" but usually working creatively in an atmosphere of good humor and understanding. And, pervading all, the calm solid presence of the man John B. Parkin.

If I have dwelled on this one collection at some length, it is not only in order to illustrate the almost unlimited research possibilities which lie hidden in this collection and others like it, but also because I have developed somewhat of a "soft spot" for the Parkin collection. It was the first I came in contact with; considering its volume, it would be more truthful to say the first I was confronted with. Its extent and completeness helped me to realize the existence of what I would like to call "the silent architecture", the behind-the-scene efforts which the admirer, or critic, of the finished building seldom comprehends. It also helped me to devise and develop an archival organization and retrieval system which, I hope, will benefit research and study.

The John B. Parkin collection was followed, in 1975 and 1976, by the collections of Arthur Erickson and Ron Thom, and then by the first instalment of the archives of the architectural firm in which both of these remarkable architects had begun their careers; that of Thompson Berwick Pratt & Partners of Vancouver.

An exhibition of the works of Arthur Erickson, held at the University Library in late 1976, in conjunction with the official presentation of the collection, and similar ceremonies for the collections of Ron Thom and John B. Parkin Associates in 1977 and 1978 respectively, drew the attention of local and regional architects to the new Archives and, as a result of this, as well as the continued efforts of Dr. McMordie, we were offered in quick succession the collections of Hugh McMillan and Jack Long, Rule Wynn & Rule, and J. A. Cawston, of Stevenson Raines (a collection going back to 1905), and the files of the Alberta Association of Architects, the Calgary Construction Association, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

When, during renovations of one of our Calgary historical edifices, the Lancaster Building, the original linen drawings came to light, they were deposited with the Archives, as were the drawings of individual projects by a long-forgotten architect who, nevertheless had played an important role in the young professional association of architects in Alberta at the beginning of the century, namely H. M. Whiddington.

Late in 1977 and during 1978 followed the collections of Raymond Moriyama, Mathers & Haldenby, John Andrews, Jerome Markson, Raymond Affleck, and Gordon Adamson, as well as further instalments of the archives of Thompson Berwick Pratt and Stevenson Raines. In 1979 and 1980 followed the collections of Cohos Evamy & Partners, Calgary, McCarter Nairne, Vancouver, K. C. Stanley, Edmonton, and that of Landscape Architect Richard Strong of Toronto, who now works in Calgary.

Supporting the Toronto collections, we received the photographic archives,



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both negatives and prints, of Panda Associates, and the tapes of interviews by Dr. McMordie and Dr. Harald Kalman with prominent Canadian architects.

It is impossible here to name each and every collection received to date, but copies of our accession listing are available on request.

With two or three exceptions, all collections consist of sketches, preliminaries, working drawings, sepias, prints and files. Some of the collections, like those of Arthur Erickson, Ron Thom, and McCarter Nairne, also include presentation material and samples of furnishings, floor coverings, etc. Some include microfilm and microfiche - indeed one collection, that of J. A. Cawston, consists entirely of 35mm film in aperture cards. There are also colour slides and progress photographs.

To support all these materials, a program has been undertaken, through which architectural firms across Canada have been asked to contribute their official brochures and publications; and, as far as time permits, we search periodicals and professional publications for biographical and critical articles by and on architects, particularly those represented in the Archives.

Given the enormous quantities and variety of format represented by the collections, the question naturally arises: how do we organize the materials to make them available for research and consultation?

When the Archives were established, very little was available in the way of literature on the organization, indexing, and cataloguing of architectural documents. But one ground rule was clear from the beginning: the collections were to be kept intact as one unit, and the original order, established by the firm, was to be adhered to as far as possible. In order to give access to individual projects by building or client name, by building type, and by place, we developed a cataloguing systems which encompasses all collections and yet distinguishes individual projects of individual collections.

This was accomplished with the aid of three major catalogue divisions: an alphabetical Project Index; a numerical Building Type Index based on Walter Bowker's R.A.I.C. Indexing System; and a Place Index organized in the same way as City Directories.

Since architects usually employ identical numbering systems for their projects, we had to find a way of distinguishing those of one collection from all others. This was done by prefixing the project number with a collection code, consisting of the first three letters of the architect's name: PAR for PARKIN, ERI for ERICKSON, MOR for MORIYAMA, and so on. The original project number, consisting in most cases of the last two digits of the respective year and a sequential number for that year, automatically provides a chronological order within the collection. Where no project number exists, we supply an artificial one, consisting of the last two digits of the year found on the drawings, followed by the cutter number of the project title or client name. Thus, for instance, the historical Calgary Bank of Nova Scotia building in the Stevenson Raines collection is identified as STE 29B44, 1929 being the date on all the drawings and B44 the cutter for Bank of Nova Scotia.

Once the projects of a new collection are sorted and checked against the



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project list usually provided by the firm, they are available for research or consultation. We then proceed to the inventorying stage which is done by Archives staff and student assistants under the supervision of the Curator. The preliminary inventory lists project number, title, place, and date, as well as draftsman, and drawings by consultants found. From this inventory, three sets of catalogue cards are made for each project giving collection code, project number, project name, type of construction, i.e. whether new or additions, address, date, and type of documents. At the top right corner, the building type index number is entered. One card of the set is placed in the alphabetical Project Index, one in the Building type Index, and one, with the street address in the first line, the city or town replacing the building type number, is filed in the Place Index.

The first two catalogues correspond to the regular title and subject catalogues found in libraries. Thus, the cards of one building, to which several architects have contributed over the decades, will automatically be found together in the alphabetical Project Index; while buildings of one type, e.g. schools, churches, farm-buildings, or government installations, can be located through the Building Type Index. The third catalogue, the Place Index, is organized first by Province and within that by city, street, house-number.

The regular library author catalogue is represented by the Architects' Index which contains entries not only for collections, but also for individual drawings by one architect found in the collections of other firms, which frequently occurs in the case of former partnerships or the training period of a young architect with an established firm. In this way, the activities of one architect can be followed from firm to firm.

Further access is provided by miscellaneous indices for contractors, land development companies, historical buildings which are not represented by complete sets of drawings; special features such as solar heating, communications systems, and one very special and "important" section: on WIT & HUMOR. The information for these miscellaneous sections is usually extracted from project files.

The creation of these various catalogues was not based on mere theory but was the result of actual research needs and experience and the necessity to answer a diversity of specific questions quickly and to locate the desired materials with a minimum of delay.

A further stage in the retrieval system is the inventorying of individual drawings, project by project, giving drawing number, title, date, and initials of the draftsman. But such detailed listing will have to wait until all materials at present in the Archives have been indexed. To date we have inventoried individual drawings only to an extent of about 5,000 out of a total of 300,000.

Storage of files is in acid-free document and record boxes, while drawings are placed in Plan Hold vertical file cabinets, in map cabinets, and in rolls on shelving. In the future we will be experimenting with hanging storage for special items; and tube cabinets for extremely large and heavy drawings will eventually replace the shelving. Plans are under way to install compact shelving to house record boxes more efficiently.

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As I mentioned at the beginning, architects have constant and continuing access to their drawings and files, and such records management forms a good portion of our services. But, naturally, our prime reason for existence is to aid research. It is interesting, in this connection, to see that our collections are consulted not only by architectural students, but also by students of the Faculty of Fine Arts, of Medicine, and of the History Department. A considerable amount of assistance is given also to historians, and to individuals and government departments engaged in the restoration of historical buildings. We find that about fifty percent of our time is spent on such assistance.

There is a considerable increase in historical awareness in Calgary and it is very rewarding to realize that, in gathering together documents which otherwise might have been destroyed, we are contributing, in more ways than one, to the preservation of our architectural heritage.

In this connection it might be of interest to relate an incident the like of which every archivist and museums director dreams of. For many years, there existed in our Library, as well as in the City of Calgary Planning Department and in several other libraries across the country, a book called Calgary, Past, Present and Future, written and published in 1914 by an English landscape architect by the name of Thomas H. Mawson. The book is well illustrated, the majority of drawings representing highly idealistic plans, elevations, and perspectives of one man's vision of the future appearance of our foothills city. While I was still working in the Environmental Design Unit of our Library, we used this book repeatedly for exhibitions, and many a time we wondered what had become of the original drawings.

Then, one day in 1976, the Library received a telephone call from a young couple in one of our suburbs, who were in the process of demolishing their old garage and had discovered, fixed to the back of the garage's wall panelling, what seemed to be old plans of Calgary. The plans - wall panels and all - were brought to the Library and were found to be the originals of the Calgary Plan, of Thomas Mawson's dream of a "Vienna-on-the-Bow". The drawings were badly stained by water and mildew, and thickly encrusted with fungus.

Mr. Ingles, who was then head of the Library's Special Collections Division, contacted the Canadian Conservation Institute who, in eighteen months of "hard labour", pried the drawings away from their backing, cleaned and restored them, and enclosed them in vacuum-sealed mylar envelopes. Two years later, the drawings were returned to us and, in January of 1979, an exhibition of Mawson's work was held at Fort Calgary Interpretive Centre, at the opening ceremony of which the drawings were officially presented by the City to the University of Calgary Library.

Thus it is through exhibitions of architectural collections, that the Archives contribute to a greater public awareness of our architectural history and the necessity of preserving not only the few historical buildings still remaining, but also the drawings and documents of those long since vanished.

Apart from such contact with the public, the Architectural Archives keep in touch with other, similar institutions across Canada, in the United States,

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and overseas. Already we have received numerous requests for information on our organizational methods and storage facilities. For this purpose, detailed reports have been prepared, which are available from the Archives.

In time to come we hope to publish information in greater detail on each collection and compile bibliographies on individual architects represented in the Archives. Several collections are now listed in the Union List of Manuscripts, and we distribute completed inventories to those Institutions to whom the collections are of particular interest.

Apart from our work on the collections, and in order to provide a more personal background to the archival documents of our donor firms, we have recently set up the machinery for an extensive Oral History program which will include architects particularly of Alberta. The first of these interviews has just been successfully completed.

In the course of the re-organization of the University Library under its new Director, Mr. Alan MacDonald, the Architectural Archives became part of the Environment Science Technology Area Library two years ago, thus emphasizing the close relationship of Architecture not only with the study of our past, present and future environment, but also with construction technology and the advance of science in such areas as efficient utilization of energy, more sophisticated building materials, and others.

As a result of this re-organization, the Archives were moved from the very cramped quarters they occupied previously to a new area, extending now to about 7,500 square feet of floor space in the Library Tower, with separate, large storage areas for records and drawings; a separate user area, a bright and cheerful office, special security room, processing room, and a large foyer which also houses the lockable Plan Hold cabinets.

After only a few years of existence, the Canadian Architectural Archives of the University of Calgary Libraries have proved a worthwhile enterprise and, in spite of the omnipresent shortage of staff and funds, we hope to continue providing not only a depository for the preservation of documents of outstanding Canadian architects, but also a centre for study and research into our architectural history.



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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES  
15th ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
REPORTS

## NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

*Betty Kidd*  
*Director, National Map Collection*

Each year, in preparing the annual report to be presented at the Association of Canadian Map Libraries conference, the question the compiler of the report must ask is "What has happened in the National Map Collection in the past year of special significance to other map curators in this country?"

Amongst the items which come to mind in 1980-81 are the virtual completion of the manual of interpretation of AACR 2 for the cartographic materials, the acquisition of the Dr. Alexander E. MacDonald Canadiana Collection, the completion of Phase III of the feasibility study of the National Map Collection's EDP requirements and subsequent approval by departmental authorities to move ahead, the successful second cartographic archivists' seminar in October 1980, the publication of the first volume of Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection, and planning for the 75th anniversary of the National Map Collection in 1982. These and other items will be briefly summarized under the headings "Acquisition", "Custody", "Public Service", and "Other Activities".

Acquisition

The fiscal year 1980-81 was, without a doubt, an outstanding year in terms of addition of significant and rare material to the holdings of the National Map Collection. The 38,951 items acquired certainly help in making more complete the records of the history of cartography and history of architecture of Canada. The year's highlight was the acquisition of the Dr. Alexander E. MacDonald Canadiana Collection.

On May 27, a brief ceremony was held to mark the acquisition of the MacDonald Collection and an exhibition of approximately 100 items from the Collection was presented. To quote from the press release issued for this occasion:

Acquired by the National Map Collection of the Public Archives, the 700 maps and atlases and 800 related books are the well-known private Canadiana Collection of the late Dr. Alexander E. MacDonald, a distinguished Canadian ophthalmologist who practised in Toronto until his death in 1977.

It focuses on maps of Canada and parts of the country, but also comprises many general maps of North America, the Western Hemisphere, and the whole world. Virtually all of the major cartographers of the world whose maps show Canada in any way are represented.

Highlights of the collection include the 1562 state of the Forlani/Camocio map, which is the first printed map with the

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word "Canada"; a 1612 map showing Henry Hudson's exploration of the bay which now bears his name; and the first state of Samuel de Champlain's map of New France dated 1632. Also included is a 1508 Rome edition of Ptolemy's atlas with a map showing Newfoundland on the northeastern part of Asia, reflecting the early notion that the New World was part of that continent. Among other well-known atlases is the six-volume work by the Blaeus, a renowned family of Dutch cartographers in the 17th century, a 1635 Mercator, and several 16th-century Ptolemy atlases.

"No acquisition has ever pleased us as much as this one", said Edward Dahl, Curator of Early Canadian Cartography at the National Map Collection. "We could never have hoped to acquire many of the very rare maps that Dr. MacDonald has collected, as they are just no longer available", he added.

In addition to the purchase of the MacDonald Collection, more than 175 original pre-1850 maps (in addition to more than 50 photocopies and facsimiles) were acquired through the on-going acquisition programme. Details will be available in the published National Map Collection annual report, which is circulated, albeit belatedly, to all A.C.M.L. members. Several items of particular note are:

- a) Nine maps which formerly belonged to Lord Durham, who was sent as Governor-General to British North America in 1838 to report on the situation in Upper and Lower Canada following the rebellions. The maps were purchased by a British resident (born and educated in Canada) when the contents of the library of Lambton Castle were sold some 50 years ago. The maps are mostly by Bouchette and Arrowsmith - the latter's 1833 state of the large Map Exhibiting All the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America has the entire B.C. area cut out, and on new paper the area is drawn in in manuscript. The map is inscribed to Lord Durham by the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.
- b) In this year, one special focus of the acquisition programme of the Early Canadian Cartography Section has been on the mapping of the Northwest Coast of Canada, partly to take advantage of the knowledge of the Russian language of one of the Section's archivists. Separate maps in Russian, published by the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences and showing the Northwest Coast of Canada seldom appear on the market; nevertheless, two such items, both dated 1792, were purchased. Alexander Wilbrecht's map was intended for his 1792 atlas of governorships and districts in the Russian Empire while G.A. Sarychev's map was to be included in his Puteshestvie [Voyages] (1802). The two items show the far eastern territories of the Russian Empire and the Russians' growing knowledge of the North American coastline.
- c) Five globes were added to the collection: one pair of celestial and terrestrial globes by G. & J. Cary (1816 and 1823), one pair by John Senex (ca. 1738), and a 1710 globe by M. Seutter.

The Government Cartographical and Architectural Records Section acquired 21,744 items during 1980-81. These records include field sheets prepared by the Hydrographic Survey, maps and plans from the Mississauga Railway Accident Inquiry and records of the Royal Commission on the Cost of Trans-

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porting Grain by Rail. Other accessions of note were received from the National Film Board and the Air Worthiness Library of Transport Canada.

The National Architectural Archives continued to be a vital programme. Among those collections acquired recently is some 1700 architectural plans of Ontario schools, hospitals and small business buildings from the papers of John Davis Barnett, mechanical superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway. The Andrew Merrilees Limited Railway Equipment collection of blueprints and scale drawings relating to Canadian transportation was acquired. The papers of R. Adams Davy, a civil engineer whose specialty was railway line construction in the 1880s and 1890s revealed a number of maps, plans and engineering drawings. The Z. Matthew Stankiewicz architectural collection of some 4,500 sheets was transferred to the PAC; Stankiewicz practised mainly in Ottawa as a residential architect and was part of the design team for the Canadian Government Pavilion at Expo 67. Recent negotiations have resulted in the acquisition of the records of the architectural firm of H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, founded in 1921 in Montreal and responsible for many Westmount residences, commercial and industrial buildings in Quebec and Ontario.

In addition to its work with the NAA programme, the GCAR Section continued its activities with government departments. The scheduling of measured drawings from Restoration Services Division of Parks Canada has been an on-going project. This will result in the eventual transfer to the PAC of drawings for reconstructions such as that carried out at Louisbourg. In conjunction with the Machine Readable Archives Division, the section has been laying the groundwork for the acquisition, methods of control and access to computer data banks of cartographic data held by federal departments and agencies.

The co-operation of map producers, both government and private, continues to ensure that the Modern Cartography Section receives a high percentage of Canada's current map production. Although series sheets continue to be the bulk of the material received, an increasing number of significant atlases are also being received.

### Custody

#### a) Documentation/Description

Within the next year, all of you will be able to see the results of a decade's work of the NUC Maps Committee plus that of many others. Although the format is very different than that originally planned, a cataloguing manual, that is, a manual on the interpretation of cartographic materials according to AACR II will be soon available.

In the past year, the Documentation Control Section of the National Map Collection continued to serve as the Secretariat of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Material and as Editors for the associated manual. Several drafts were prepared of the "Manual of interpretation of AACR 2 for cartographic materials" and a meeting was held at the Library of Congress from April 27 to May 1 to resolve problems Committee members had encountered with the February 1981 draft. Other items of discussion were format and editorial matters as well as methods of updating the manual, and the future of the Committee. Amongst the



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issues confirmed were the proposed revisions of two AACR 2 rules that Mr. Ben Tucker will be presenting at the upcoming USC AACR meeting. These are 3.5B1 (specific material designations), and the addition of a category (f) to 21.1B2.

The suggestion of a revised list of SMDs was devised by the AACCCM and thus meets with its approval. Similarly, the addition of category (f) to 21.1B2 was approved.

There are a number of other rules in AACR 2 that the Committee would like to have revised, e.g., 3.3D2 (coordinates for celestial maps), and which will be presented to the JSC AACR at future meetings. (The revised text of 3.3D2 is currently being verified by an astronomer in the U.S.A.)

The Secretariat, which is in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, has been preparing a draft document for the publisher since the Washington meeting. This draft incorporates all modifications, changes, etc. that were approved by the international Committee. It is expected that the draft will be sent to the publisher in September of this year. (The publisher is the same as that of AACR 2, ALA and CLA).

On the question of updating the manual, it was agreed that the official organs in the member countries be used, as occurs with AACR 2. These organs include the National Library News, for Canada; the Library of Congress Cataloging Service Bulletin for the U.S.A.

Finally, there was discussion on the future of the Committee. It was decided to formalize this ad hoc group which has compiled the manual. The Secretariat is drafting a Memorandum of Agreement which will be forwarded to Committee members for comment. In essence, the Memorandum will establish the membership for the Committee, the distribution of votes, and an outline of its objectives. Among the objectives is the updating of the manual and the means by which it shall be done.

In the last annual National Map Collection report to the A.C.M.L., the 1980 summer cataloguing project was mentioned. The purpose of this project, which employed three contract personnel, was to test the rules and the manual in an actual cataloguing working environment to see if they are practical and efficient in terms of cost and volume of catalogue record production. This project, during which close to 400 maps were catalogued, was very useful and proved the practicality of the rules. In addition, PRECIS strings were compiled for the maps catalogued, as a test of this approach to subject control.

A contract was awarded to the Cartographic Research Services firm to research government map series for the purpose of establishing definitive first level bibliographic entries according to AACR 2 for those series.

Phase III of the Feasibility Study of the National Map Collection's EDP requirements - that is, the analysis of alternatives - was completed. Based on this, divisional management recommended for immediate implementation only 5 of the 29 identified requirements; these five are those

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which will replace the manually operated accessioning system. Divisional management also recommended the use of MINISIS; this system had ranked very high in the study and is already being used by other areas of the Public Archives. On May 27, the Public Archives Departmental E.D.P. Committee approved the work on and funding for the functional specifications for the National Map Collection system. The automated accessioning system which will use AACR II as standardization will be underway early in 1982. One of the capabilities the National Map Collection has insisted upon from this system is a computer generated bibliography of currently published maps in Canada - perhaps in 1982-83)

b) Conservation and Microfilming

The number of maps treated by Records Conservation increased to 4,036 this fiscal year from 2,603 in 1979-80. Of these, 44 per cent were National Topographic System sheets. A large number of fire insurance plans and Indian Reserve plans, numerous manuscript maps, and the three-volume P. L. Morin atlas of transcripts, 1852-53, were among the notable items restored.

An additional 21 horizontal units of map storage equipment were purchased and quickly filled.

Compared to 1979-80 when the microfilming program experienced almost continuous technical problems, the program in the fiscal year 1980-81 has been very successful. 11,136 items were microfilmed. Among the items microfilmed were the very large maps in the V2 and H11 cabinets which are very difficult to handle because of their size. Although the maps requested by researchers and not yet microfilmed are not filmed during normal working hours, the orientation of the microfilm program has been affected by the fact that the photostat machine is no longer employed by the department.

Public Servicea) Requests from the public

The National Map Collection responded to approximately 4,000 enquiries in 1980-91. The number of photocopies supplied increased 25 per cent to almost 27,000 items. As the National Map Collection's microfilming program is becoming well-known, a number of institutions are beginning to request large number of diazo copies of maps of their regions; these orders are requiring more and more staff time to process.

Increases in researcher interest have been noted in a number of areas, including Indian Reserves and native land claims, fire insurance plans, architectural holdings, foreign maps and gazetteers, and census and electoral district maps. A number of topics are increasingly researched by Historical Atlas of Canada project staff and contract personnel.

b) Publications and exhibitions

The first volume (British Columbia) of Maps of Indian Reserves and

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Settlements in the National Map Collection/Cartes des réserves et agglomérations indiennes de la collection nationale de carte et plans has been published and has been requested by native groups, scholars and others across the country. Volume II (Prairie Provinces and Territories) has been submitted to Information Services for editorial work and publication.

The Riel Rebellions: A Cartographic History/Le récit cartographique des affaires Riel by William Oppen was reprinted in 1980, with a soft cover.

Fourteen choice maps from our holdings, dating from 1587-1878, were selected for reproduction in colour in a 1982 "antique map calendar" commemorating the 75th anniversary of the National Map Collection. The calendar will appear in June 1981 and will retail for \$6.95.

Although the union list of series has not yet been published, there should not be any insurmountable problems to publication in the next months.

In addition to the small MacDonald Collection exhibition mentioned earlier, work progressed well on the selection of items for the "Treasures of the National Map Collection" exhibition in 1982. The National Map Collection also contributed to the first and second exhibitions of "major documents of Canadian history". In the fourth floor lobby, a small exhibit was mounted to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the entry of Alberta and Saskatchewan into Confederation; it was followed by an exhibit of facsimiles of early historical maps, produced by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. A small exhibition on computer cartography from Statistics Canada, was displayed for a short time in the same area.

c) Redistribution

At the June 1980 redistribution session in Edmonton, more than 27,000 maps were selected by representatives of sixteen institutions from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the North West Territories and the Yukon.

In August 1980, 2,611 foreign maps were redistributed to 41 university map collections across Canada. This was as a result of preparation and circulation of an extensive list of available maps. At the present time, another voluminous list of 116 pages has been circulated and institutions are indicating their choices.

Other Activities

The second Cartographic Archivists' Seminar was held in October 1980. Participants from fourteen archival institutions across Canada met with staff of the National Map Collection during the week of October 20-24. A representative of the National Archives of Malaysia also attended. In addition, Ralph Ehrenberg, formerly with the National Archives of the U.S. and author of the soon-to-be-published Society of American Archivists' manual on cartographic and architectural archives was available as a resource person.



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The staff of the National Map Collection continue to be active in numerous related associations and task forces. These include the Society of the History of Discoveries, whose 1983 conference will be hosted by the National Map Collection and the International Society for the History of Cartography whose 1985 conference will be similarly hosted. One of the newer associations in which Collection staff has recently become active is the International Confederation of Architectural Museums, of which the members are mostly architectural archivists and museum curators; at the April 1981 conference in London, England a committee was set up to establish international standards for the care of architectural records (both physical and intellectual) - this committee will be jointly chaired by a P.A.C. staff member and an American member.

The National Library Report discussed at last year's meeting now appears to be a non-issue. Similarly, there is no further news concerning the previously proposed physical move of the National Map Collection to Hull.

The National Map Collection, as part of its 75th anniversary celebrations, will be hosting the 1982 A.C.M.L. Conference in Ottawa. The organizing committee has met several times and a circular is available for distribution. The conference will be held in August just prior to the IFLA meetings in Montreal, to enable members of both groups to attend the other's proceedings. We, at the National Map Collection, look forward to seeing all of you next August.

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## COMITÉ SUR LA MICROREPRODUCTION

*Gilles Langelier*  
*Président, Comité sur la Microreproduction*

Les membres du Comité sont Gilles Langelier, Serge Sauer et Joan Winearls.

Dû aux nombreux autres engagements de ses membres, le Comité sur la Microreproduction a été tenu dans l'inactivité au cours de l'année.

Si on regarde les objectifs du Comité dont une copie est jointe, on s'aperçoit qu'en 1978 les membres du Comité ne manquaient pas d'ambition. On peut se demander en 1981, si ces objectifs étaient réalistes ou même réalisables. Il est probablement temps de les ré-examiner.

Le Comité a néanmoins certaines réalisations à son actif au cours des dernières années. Les résultats en sont pour le plupart décrits dans les Bulletins de l'Association. J'inclus également une copie de ces différents rapports.

Je laisse à l'exécutif de l'Association le soin de décider du sort du Comité. Personnellement, je crois qu'un tel comité a sa place dans l'association mais il faudra convaincre ses membres d'y consacrer un peu plus de temps et d'effort.

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COMITÉ SUR LE DROIT D'AUTEUR  
(COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE)

*Gilles Langelier*  
*Président, Comité sur le Droit d'auteur*

Il y a déjà plus de quatre ans que le rapport intitulé Droit d'auteur au Canada: Propositions pour une révision de la loi a paru laissant espérer qu'il y aurait à plus ou moins brève échéance une révision effective de la loi. Nous sommes en 1981 et rien n'a été fait et selon Claude Brunet co-auteur du rapport, il n'y a pas actuellement de volonté politique à ce qu'une nouvelle loi du droit d'auteur soit soumise au Parlement canadien. Monsieur Brunet a fait cette déclaration récemment dans le cadre d'un exposé présenté au Cours en archivistique des Archives publiques du Canada. Il a aussi déclaré que les représentations du milieu archivistique et de la bibliothéconomie étaient plus ou moins vouées à l'échec parce que trop orientées vers un assouplissement considérable de la loi.

Suite à ces commentaires de Monsieur Brunet, il est temps de ré-évaluer le rôle de ce comité de l'Association. Puisqu'il n'y a pas de déblocage, doit-on tout simplement l'abolir? Si la décision est prise de la maintenir quel rôle voulons-nous lui faire jouer? Suite aux remarques de Monsieur Brunet, doit-on revoir l'approche suivie par l'Association?

Il faudrait peut-être également mentionné qu'il y a de plus en plus de pressions de la part des auteurs pour que la loi soit respectée qu'il y ait révision ou non. Ceci est particulièrement vrai pour les institutions d'enseignements et les bibliothèques.

Plusieurs options s'offrent à l'Association des cartothesques canadiennes en ce qui regarde le droit d'auteur.

- 1) Prenant comme hypothèse que la loi ne sera pas révisée avant plusieurs années, le comité sur le Droit d'auteur pourrait expliquer dans un document de travail ce qu'implique la loi actuelle sur le droit d'auteur en ce qui concerne les documents cartographiques. Ce document pourrait être publié dans le Bulletin de l'Association. Il s'agirait ensuite pour les membres de l'Association d'adapter leur politique en matière de reproduction. Si la loi était un jour révisée, il s'agirait de mettre à jour le document en question. A cause de la complexité de la loi, ce document ne pourrait probablement pas répondre à toutes les questions et résoudre tous les problèmes mais il pourrait servir de guide dans l'élaboration de règlements concernant la reproduction des documents cartographiques.
- 2) Une deuxième possibilité serait de maintenir le comité et d'attendre qu'un projet de loi soit soumis au parlement. A ce moment là, les représentations qui s'imposeraient, pourraient être faites par l'Association. Mais comme il est écrit précédemment, l'attente risque d'être longue. D'un autre côté, il peut y avoir déblocage soudain et si le comité existe toujours, l'Association sera en mesure de réagir plus rapidement.
- 3) L'Association par la voie de son président pourrait faire pression

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auprès du ministre de la Consommation et des Corporations en vue de faire accélérer la préparation d'un projet de loi.

- 4) Il reste finalement l'option d'abolir tout simplement le comité.

Si l'Association décide de maintenir le comité, les options 1 et 3 seraient celles que je favorise davantage.

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES  
15th ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING  
MINUTES

*Elizabeth Hamilton*  
*Secretary, A.C.M.L.*

1. The 15th Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries was held at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia on 9 June 1981. A quorum having been established, the meeting was called to order at 2:05 p.m. The president was in the chair.

MINUTES

2. The minutes of the 14th Annual Business Meeting, 26 June 1980, were read and approved with the following correction: that the notice of location for the 1982 Conference in Ottawa be changed to indicate that 1982 is the 75th anniversary of the National Map Collection, not the Public Archives of Canada. (Ronald Whistance-Smith, Lou Sebert). Carried.

BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

3. The following resolution was made:

Be it resolved, that in future years, the minutes of the annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries be published in a Bulletin before the next annual business meeting. (Ronald Whistance-Smith, Hugo Stibbe). Carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT

4. The report of the Treasurer and the addendum to the report were accepted as circulated.



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- 17(ix) The Board moved that a committee be appointed to look into the remuneration for A.C.M.L. positions.

NEW BUSINESS

18. It was moved, that the President step down as Chairperson for this item (8.viii) on the agenda and that Lou Sebert be asked to take the Chair. (Joan Winearls, Maureen Wilson). Carried.

19. The following resolution was made:

Whereas the 2nd Vice-President verbally and conditionally resigned from that position in order to retain the editorship of the Bulletin and to retain the paid position of copy editor; and

Whereas he has since been removed from these two positions;

Be it resolved, that Bob Batchelder be re-instated as Second Vice-President.

(Ronald Whistance-Smith, Jack Corse)  
Carried. Ayes-18, Nays-8, Abstain-8

This item having been dealt with, the President returned to the Chair.

20. It was moved, that Lou Sebert be extended a vote of thanks for chairing this item on the agenda. (Ronald Whistance-Smith, Frances Woodward). Carried.
21. Frances Woodward requested that recommendation on the continuation of the survey of cartographic archives be given by the Board. It was agreed that this item would be tabled.
22. It was moved, that the National Map Collection be urged to publish an accessions list, particularly of those publications coming from the press room of the Surveys and Mapping Branch. (Lou Sebert, Bradley Fay). Carried.
23. It was moved, that Bob Batchelder be thanked for serving as editor of the Bulletin. (Hugh C. Larimer, Margaret Chang). Carried.
24. It was moved, that the Association of Canadian Map Libraries convey its appreciation to the Public Archives of Nova Scotia and to the Conference Committee for hosting the 15th Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. (Elizabeth Hamilton, William MacKinnon). Carried.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ELECTION RESULTS

25. The report of the Nominations and Elections Committee was accepted as presented. The officers of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries for 1981/82 are as follows:

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COMMITTEE REPORTS

5. The report of the Atlas Committee for Atlantic Canada was approved as printed in the A.C.M.L. Bulletin no. 38. (Bradley Fay, Margaret Chang).
6. The report of the 1982 Conference Committee - Ottawa, was accepted as printed in the A.C.M.L. Bulletin no. 38.
7. The report of the Conservation Committee was accepted as printed in the A.C.M.L. Bulletin no. 38.
8. The report of the National Union Catalogue Committee was accepted as printed in the A.C.M.L. Bulletin no. 38.
9. It was agreed that the report of the Nominations and Elections Committee be deferred until the agenda item on the announcement of election results.
10. The report of the Microreproductions Committee was approved as read. (Pierre Lépine, Ronald Whistance-Smith). Carried.
11. The following resolution was made:

Whereas the Microreproductions Committee has fulfilled  
its mandate in accordance with its Terms of Reference;

Be it resolved, that this Committee be dissolved.

(Hugo Stibbe, Joan Winearls).  
Carried.

12. The report of the Copyright Committee was accepted as read.
13. The following resolution was made:
 

Be it resolved, that the Copyright Committee be asked to  
maintain a watchdog brief on the progress and changes  
in the Copyright Law. (Frances Woodward, Aileen Desbarats).  
Carried.
14. The report of the Handbook Committee was accepted as read.
 

There being no objections, the chair recessed the meeting for 15  
minutes.
15. The report of the National Commission on Cartography and the addendum to the report were accepted as presented.
16. The report of the Publications Committee and the addendum to the report were accepted as presented.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

17. The Board of Directors submitted a verbal report which, after discussion and amendment, was adopted as follows, the words in brackets having been struck out and those in italics having been inserted before the report was adopted.
- 17(i) The Board of Directors recommends that the incoming Board of Directors investigate the transfer of the records of the A.C.M.L., 1967-1976, to the Public Archives of Canada.
  - 17(ii) The Board passed a motion to establish a committee to maintain the manual produced by the Anglo American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials and that this committee present to the Board of Directors their recommendations in the event of a vote.
  - 17(iii) It was moved that the Board of Directors accept Serge Sauer's proposal on "Essays on Canadian Cartography" as outlined in his letter of 2 April 1981 to the Board, and present progress reports to the Board of Directors.
  - 17(iv) It was moved that the Board of Directors accept Ed. Dahl's proposal on the publication of (the Coolie Verner papers) *Coolie Verner's manuscript "Carto-bibliographical Description"* as outlined in his letter of 29 May 1981 be accepted and that progress reports be presented to the Board of Directors.
  - 17(v) The Board of Directors moved that a committee be established by the incoming Board of Directors to work out the terms of reference for the Bulletin and other A.C.M.L. publications.
  - 17(vi) The Board of Directors announced that invitations had been received from the National Map Collection to hold the 1982 Conference in Ottawa; from the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick to hold the 1984 Conference in Fredericton; and from Winnipeg, to hold the 1985 Conference in Winnipeg. It was moved that a committee be set up to organize the 1983 A.C.M.L. Annual Conference.
  - 17(vii) The Board moved that the recommendation of the Board of Directors at the meeting of 24 October 1980 that the membership fees be raised to cover the costs of the Bulletin be withdrawn.
  - 17(viii) The Board moved the following policy statement on the reporting of the Board of Directors to the membership between annual meetings: (that the President will prepare a report for inclusion in each Bulletin, containing a summary of the Board's activities between annual meetings) *that the Board of Directors of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries should report in each Bulletin on all of their activities, decisions and meetings to date.* (Joan Winearls, Hugo Stibbe). Carried.



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President:	Lorraine Dubreuil	Past-President:	Thomas Nagy
1st Vice-President:	William MacKinnon	2nd Vice-President:	Jack Corse
Secretary:	Richard Pinnell	Treasurer:	Tara Naraynsingh

26. The position of Secretary being vacant due to the resignation of the elected officer, it was moved, that Elizabeth Hamilton be nominated as Secretary. (Lou Sebert, Joan Winearls). Carried.

OTHER BUSINESS

27. It was moved, that the Association of Canadian Map Libraries set up a committee to draft rules and procedures for the Association, to be submitted to the Board for their consideration and distribution to the membership at large before the next annual business meeting. (Heather Stevens, Richard Pinnell). Carried.

ADJOURNMENT

28. It was moved, that the 15th Annual Business Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries be adjourned. (Frances Woodward, Pierre Lépine). Carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

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## ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

## 1982 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

August 16-20, 1982  
Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

The A.C.M.L. conference will be held in Ottawa, in conjunction with the 75th anniversary celebrations of the National Map Collection; a number of special events will take place, including the opening of the "Treasures of the National Map Collection" exhibition on August 17. The 48th General Conference of I.F.L.A. will be held in Montreal, August 22-28.

Conference theme: MAP PRODUCERS AND MAP COLLECTIONS: PERSPECTIVES ON CO-OPERATION.

Program: Papers on the conference theme and/or any submitted papers; sessions and panel discussions on cartographic communication, institutionalizing depository arrangements, and standardization of marginal information. Demonstrations of Video-disc technology and Telidon. Layman's introduction to basic design structures of computer systems for bibliography, such as DOBIS, MINISIS and UTLAS. Possible visits to Energy, Mines and Resources (Canada),

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the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, and a private firm. Social activities.

Registration fee: \$30.00 (subject to change)

Accommodation: University of Ottawa Residences or Skyline Hotel.

Call for papers/further information: All interested persons are invited to submit a paper on the conference theme or any other subject of interest to map curators. For those persons who are not A.C.M.L. members but who are interested in further information, send your name, address, and telephone number to: Organizing Committee, 1982 - ACML Conference, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

## ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES CANADIENNES

## CONGRES ANNUEL DE 1982

Du 16 au 20 Aout 1982  
Archives Publiques du Canada (Ottawa)

En 1982, c'est à Ottawa que se tiendra le congrès annuel de l'Association des cartotheques canadiennes (l'A.C.C.), qui coïncidera avec les célébrations marquant le soixante-quinzième anniversaire de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans; un certain nombre d'événements spéciaux s'y dérouleront, y compris l'inauguration, le 17 août, d'une exposition intitulée "Les trésors de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans". De plus, la quarante-huitième assemblée générale de l'IFLA aura lieu à Montréal du 22 au 28 août.

Thème du congrès: CARTOTHEQUES ET CARTOGRAPHES: REGARDS SUR LA COLLABORATION.

Programme: Présentation d'exposés sur le thème du congrès et (ou) d'exposés qui auront été soumis; séances et débats sur la communication cartographique, l'institutionnalisation des règlements concernant le dépôt des documents et la normalisation de l'information marginale; démonstrations du vidéodisque et du Télidon; introduction aux structures élémentaires des systèmes informatiques dans le domaine de la bibliographie, tels que le DOBIS, le MINISIS et l'UTLAS; visites possibles du ministère de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources, du Centre canadien de télédétection et d'une société privée; activités mondaines.

Frais d'inscription: \$30 (sous réserve de rectification)

Hébergement: Résidences de l'Université d'Ottawa ou hôtel Skyline.

Présentations d'exposés et demandes de renseignements supplémentaires: Toutes les personnes qui le désirent peuvent soumettre un exposé sur le thème du congrès ou sur tout autre sujet susceptible d'intéresser les conservateurs de cartes et plans. Celles qui ne sont pas membres de l'A.C.C. mais qui voudraient de l'information supplémentaire doivent nous communiquer les renseignements suivants:

nom:

adresse:

## ACML Bulletin 39

numero de téléphone:

Je désire présenter un exposé lors du congrès de 1982. Sujet possible de l'exposé:

Je voudrais de l'information supplémentaire sur le congrès de 1982.

Veillez envoyer ces bulletins à l'adresse suivante: Comité organisateur, Congrès de 1982 de l'A.C.C., Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives publiques du Canada, 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0N3.

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## ACML Bulletin 39

SELECTED ACQUISITIONS  
 MODERN CARTOGRAPHY  
 NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION  
 1980

*Compiled from divisional quarterly reports by:  
 Heather Stevens  
 National Map Collection*

## A. ATLASES

Canada:

An Arctic atlas. Background information for developing marine oilspill countermeasures. Arctic Marine Oilspill Program Report. Ottawa 1978. Environment Impact Control Directorate, Fisheries and Environment Canada. 80102/320

Atlas des Francophones de l'Ouest. Winnipeg, Hignell Printing, 1979  
 80102/1073

Atlas des Jeunes - Alberta. Edmonton, Alberta Education, 1979. (Ministère de l'éducation de l'Alberta et Département de géographie de l'Université de l'Alberta). 80102/930

Atlas of the Regional Municipality of Sudbury. Sudbury, Sudbury 2001. [1980]  
 80102/2603

Atlas prospectif de l'Acadie, par Adrien Bérubé, 1979. Société Historique du Madawaska M.C., Edmunston, N.B. 80102/60

Atlas toponomique du Canada Guérin éditeur, conjointement avec Energie, Mines et Ressources Canada 1980 (2 copies) 80102/2741-2742

Canada Gazetteer Atlas Energie, Mines et Ressources Canada, Approvisionnement et Services Canada, MacMillan of Canada, 1980, Ottawa 1980 80102/1317-1318 (Fr/Ang)

Canada's special resource lands: a national perspective of selected land uses. Environment Canada, Lands Directorate, Ottawa 1979. 80102/13

Glacier Atlas of Canada = Atlas des glaciers du Canada Ottawa, Environment Management Service, Environment Canada. 80102/583, 80102/585.

Loi sur la protection du territoire agricole - Atlas géographique Québec, Ministère de l'Agriculture des pêcheries et de l'alimentation, 2 tomes [1978]  
 80102/2340-2341

Mortality Atlas of Canada/Répartition géographique de la mortalité au Canada vol. 1: le cancer Santé et Bien-être social Canada, Statistique Canada, 1980  
 80102/1072

## ACML Bulletin 39

Mortality Atlas of Canada Volume 2 General Mortality. Ottawa. Health & Welfare Canada 1980 80102/2846

World:

Atlas de Venezuela Caracas. Direccion de cartografia nacional. 1979  
80102/2428

Atlas électoral du Québec 1970-1973-1976 (6 volumes). Editeur officiel du Québec 1979. 80102/83-88

Atlas Escolar de Chile Santiago, Instituto Geografica Militar, 1980  
80102/275

Atlas historique Larousse Paris. Librairie Larousse, 1978 80102/260

Atlas of Central America. Stanely A. Arbingast & Wm L. Hezlep. University of Texas, Austin, Texas. c.1979 80102/2480

The Atlas of Mercury New York: Crown Publishers/Mitchell Beazley Publishers Ltd. c.1977 80102/263

Atlas of the Oceans Rand McNally's, c. 1977, 2d printing 1979 80102/271

Atlas of the South Pacific Wellington, Government of New Zealand, c. 1978  
80102/1123

Bacon's Popular Atlas of the World. 1908 80102/57

Black's General Atlas of the World. 1865 80102/51

Black's General Atlas of the World. 1879 80102/52

Cram's Standard American Railway System Atlas of the World. 1903, George F. Cram, New York & Chicago. 80102/6

Frontiers of Asia & Southeast Asia Melbourne. Melbourne University Press, c. 1977 80102/2308

The Harmsworth Universal Atlas and Gazetteer. The Amalgamated Press, London, [1908] 80102/54

Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas of Modern Geography. 1899. 80102/50

Modern Atlas, containing thirty maps, with indexes. S.P.C.K., London, [1860] 80102/56

1979 World Bank Atlas Washington. The World Bank. 1979 80102/264

Rand McNally's Pioneer Atlas of the American West. 1956 (1876) 80102/567

The Royal Atlas of England and Wales, by J.G. Bartholomew, [c. 1900]  
80102/53

## ACML Bulletin 39

The Times Atlas & Gazetteer of the World. 1922 80102/55

World Atlas. Hammond New Contemporary New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc.  
c. 1979 80102/262

World Atlas of Railways New York: Mayflower Books. Inc. 1979 80102/261

## B. MAPS

Canada:

Canada. The 31st Parliament MCR 4040(F) 80102/2760-2761 Eng./Fr.

Canada Indian and Inuit communities and languages MCR 4001 80102/2749

Canada resultats de la 32 élection fédérale, le 18 février 1980 MCR 4021F  
80102/2759

Forest fire history maps of Ontario. Chalk River, Ont. Petawawa National  
Forestry Institute 1978 80102/2763

Mackinlay's map of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, compiled  
from recent surveys Halifax, A. & W. Mackinlay, [1885] 80102/1236

Map of the Dominion of Canada, geologically colored from surveys made by  
Geological Corps, 1842 to 1882 Montreal, The Burland Lithographic Co. 1882  
80102/1235

No. 16 Dawson's Canadian Map, 1887, showing conventional lines proposed by  
Canada [....] Jan. 16, 1888 S. Ex. 146 50 2 80102/2690

Railroad Map of Eastern Canada issued by Canadian Freight Association/  
Carte ferroviaire de l'Est du Canada publiée par Canadian Freight Association.

Alberta:

Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board. Calgary Alberta 1980:

- Archaeological resource sensitivity zones 80102/2762

- Alberta gas strike areas 80102/2763

Alberta Landsat Mosaic

Edmonton. Alberta Transportation, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1979  
80102/1492

British Columbia:

Map of the central section of British Columbia shewing the country served by  
the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Chicago, Poole Bros. 1911 80102/2709

Plan of the City of Vernon. Terminus of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway....  
[1920]. 80102/24



## ACML Bulletin 39

Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Channels between the Continent & Vancouver Island, shewing the boundary line between British & American possession [....]. London, Hydrographic Office, 1873 (1872) 80102/2689

Strait of Juan de Fuca....Haro & Rosario Straits Admiralty Chart, [n.d./Pas de date d'édition] 80102/3680

Ontario:

Foster's Cyclist Road Map of Eastern Ontario. J.G. Foster & Co. Publishers 79002/3035

Foster's Vest Pocket Map of Toronto, 1897. 80102/326

A guide to the Great Lakes Water use map. Ottawa, Environment Canada 1980 Eng./French 80102/2736-2737

Index map of Manitoba, North West Territories and British Columbia ... 1894 by Chas. E. Goad. 79002/4070

Insurance Plans of the Cobalt and Porcupine Mines, Ontario Toronto, Map Company, 1916 80102/2853

Map of Cataragui Cemetery. Kingston. C.W. 1853 Surveyed & drawn by Frederic J.M. Cornell, C.E. 80102/49

Map of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Canada West. 1860 by Putnam & Walling. 80102/570

Map of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Canada West Kingston, Putnam & Walling Publishers, 1861-62 80102/2849

New Commercial and general reference survey of Ontario ... Toronto, Scarborough Company of Canada Ltd. [n.d.] 80102/2848

[Plan des délimitations des seigneuries de Chambley et de Longueuil]. P.L. Morin, arpenteur, 6 décembre 1867. MG8, F14, vol. 2. 79002/2994

Plan of Rideauville... lot K, concession C, township of Nepean, county of Carleton, Ontario. Nepean 12th May 1879 Don de Mrs. Gwen Tyers, Lanark, Ontario 79002/4075

Plan of the village of Wampum. The property of Duncan Ferguson Esq. Surveyed by W.J. McDonald, P.L.S., [1864]. 80102/31

Plan showing the position of Madawaska Limit No. 1 of 1862 & 3. The property of D. MacLachlin Esq. W.J. McDonald, P.L.S. Arnprior, 1864. 80102/32

The Province of Ontario from the latest official Survey & Data Chicago, George F. Cram, 1903 80102/2827

Quebec:

La carte électorale du Québec (les 122 circonscriptions électorales 1980). Québec, Qué. G.R.E.Q. 1980 80102/2764

## ACML Bulletin 39

Le Québec vu par satellite. Qué. Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources Service de la cartographie. 1980 80102/2814

Les 122 circonscriptions électorales du Québec. Québec, Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec 1980 80102/2541

Lovell's Map of the City of Montreal including Westmount, Outremont, Verdun, Montreal West and St. Laurent, 1920. 80102/16

Map of Montreal, Canada S. Frappier Arch.-Eng. B. Beauregard, Publisher. Joseph Fortier, Typo. [1902] 79002/3740

Map of Plumbport. Laid out on part of Lot no. 33 in the 1st Concession of Edwardsburg, the property of Cap<sup>n</sup> Isaacs Plumb, surveyed in August 1858 by James West, P.L.S. and C.E., 1858. 80102/571

Montreal, 1892 [vue à vol d'oiseau] Montreal, George Bishop, Eng. & Prg. Co. 1892 80102/2433 (photographie)

[Partie d'un plan de la seigneurie et rivière La Salle]. "Plan figuratif". MG8, F44. 79002/2995

Plan de la seigneurie de l'isle Bonaventure, communément appelée isle Bizard, appartenant à M. P. Foretier, Esq. (vers 1860?) 79002/7284

Plan of the town of Douglas, the Property of John G. Malloch, Esq., on lots 3, 4 and 5 in the 8th Conc. of the township of Bromley. 1859. Drawn by Andrew Bell C.E. 80102/58

[Plan of the township of West Wakefield], 1879. 80102/29

Arctic/Northern Region:

Arctic Regions (verso: Antarctic Regions). Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1906 80102/69

Chart of the North Polar Sea London, Admiralty, 1874 80102/1319

Chart of the North-West Passage discovered by Cat.<sup>t</sup> McClure H.M.S. Investigator 1850-1853..., [1854], by A.K. Johnston. 80102/38

Map of the North West Territory illustrating the British and United States Boundary Line. [....] to accompany the Paper by Capt.<sup>n</sup> Anderson, R.E. [London], the Royal Geographical Society, 1876. 80102/2692

North West Coast of America. Sheet no. 1. Cape Flattery to Dixon Entrance, 1868 U.S. Coast Survey 80102/3679

Toponymie autochtone de la région Athabasca-Mackenzie (classification linguistique) Québec Université Laval. 1980 80102/2749

North America:

Map of Canada and Part of the United States compiled from the latest authorities, 1871 by Edward A. Mara. 80102/80

## ACML Bulletin 39

Map of America London, James Wyld. [1860] 80102/1019

New Railroad Map of the United States and Dominion of Canada, [1876].  
80102/568

World:

Braille Maps of Central & South America. 13 volumes. Canadian National Institute for the Blind (1979). 79002/6002

Chart of the world showing new route through Canada between England, China, Japan, Australasia and the East. 79002/3741

Map of Mainland Asia by Treaty. J.R.V. Prescott University of Melbourne Press. Melbourne, Australia. 1975 80102/2429

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS

*Compiled by:*  
*Tara Naraynsingh*  
*Map Section*  
*Geological Survey of Canada Library*

Carr, M.H.

Images of Mars: the Viking extended mission / NASA, 1980.  
32 p. (SP-444)

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, U.S.A. Price US \$2.25

Carte-synthèse de l'utilisation du sol actuelle et projetée de la ville de Québec: ancienne limites (1:10 000) et nouveaux districts (1:15 000).  
Québec, Service d'urbanisme de la ville de Québec, Division de l'aménagement du territoire, Octobre 1980.

First sheet covers land contained within the old city limits;  
second sheet covers annexed lands. Map shows projected as well as present land use.

Available from: Service d'impression des plans, Hôtel de ville de Québec, Bureau 410, 2, Rue Desjardins, Québec G1R 4S9. Price \$7.00; students \$3.50.

Climatic Atlas of North and Central America. 1. Maps of mean temperature and precipitation. Budapest: World Meteorological Organization, UNESCO, Cartographia, 1979.

Coutts, R.C.

Yukon: Places and names. Gray's Publishing Ltd., 1980.  
249 p.



## ACML Bulletin 39

Origins and meanings and, in some cases, history of more than 1200 place names. Also includes biographical sketches on people for whom places have been named. Price: \$11.95.

Ecodistricts of the northern Yukon Territory, and, Ecoregions of the northern Yukon Territory / E. B. Wilken, D. M. Welch, G. R. Ironside and D. G. Taylor. 1981.

Ecodistricts delineated on 1:1 000 000 scale. Color II Landsat mosaic and on 1:5000 scale topographic map; Ecoregions delineated on 1:1 000 000 scale aeronautical map base. Photographs, brief description and extended data legend for each unit. Available free of charge from: Ecological Land Classification and Evaluation Division, Lands Directorate, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0E7

Folkman, Y.

Aeromagnetic map [of Sinai] / by Y. Folkman and R. Assael. Jerusalem: Geological Survey of Israel, 1980. -- Scale 1:500 000. 1 sheet: col. Available from: Geological Survey of Israel, 30 Malkhe St., Jerusalem, Israel. Price \$8.00 surface mail, \$10.00 air mail.

Harvey, P.D.A.

The history of topographical maps: symbols, pictures and surveys / by P.D.A. Harvey. London: Thames and Hudson, 1980. 199 p. 10 colour plates, 106 monochrome illustrations (255 x 185 mm). ISBN 0-500-24108-8

Book consists of 3 parts: part I deals with symbols, part II with pictures and part III with mapping based on actual measurements and drawn to scale. Price £ 15.

Historical and political gazetteer of Afghanistan. Vol. 5. Kandahar and South-Central Afghanistan / edited by Ludwig W. Adamec. Graz: Akedemische Druck-u. Verlagsanstalt, 1980. 669 p. 53 leaves of plates (maps), figs.

Covers area between latitudes 29°30' and 34°30' and longitudes 64°30' and 68°. Scale 1:300 000.

Kish, George

La carte: image des civilisations / by George Kish. Paris: Editions du seuil, 1980. 227 p. ISBN 2-02-005588-0.

Loxton, John

Practical map production / by John Loxton. New York: John Wiley and sons, 1980. xii, 137 p. ISBN 0471-27782-7. Price: cloth \$24.95

## ACML Bulletin 39

Land use map of Europe. -- Scale 1:2 500 000. Budapest: Institute of Geodesy and Cartography.  
1 map on 4 sheets; 168 x 129 cm

Mills, Robert

Atlas of the state of South Carolina. Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1980.  
Facsimile edition of 1825 original.  
Price \$18.50

Monti, S.

Europe - Mediterranean Sea bathymetric maps. Scale 1:1 500 000 "a la latitude 38° nord". Mercator projection, 1979.  
Available from: Département scientifique, Centre océanologique de Bretagne, France.

Nelson, John B.

Significant earthquakes 1900-1979 / by John Nelson and Robert A. Ganse. Scale ca. 1:30 000 000, (1980?).  
1 sheet: col.

Shows location and relative importance of 1,277 significant earthquakes from 1900-1979. Available from: National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center and World Data Center for Solid Earth Geophysics, EDIS / NGSDC, D61, 325 Broadway, Boulder CO. 80303.  
Price \$3.00 folded, \$5.00 rolled.

Philips' Illustrated Atlas of the World / B. Stonehouse, ed. George Philip, 1980.

65 physical maps, 200 col. illus.  
ISBN 0-504-05371-6.

Includes statistical information of individual countries and indexes to maps and text.  
Price: \$32.10.

Schilder, Günter

The world map of 1611 by Pieter van den Keere / by Günter Schilder and James Welu. Amsterdam, Nico Israel, 1980.  
30 p. (text) 12 p. of facsimile plates; 440 x 555 mm.  
ISBN 90 6072 120 9  
Facsimile of 1611 map. Price Dfl. 145 (₣ 26.86).

Schwartz, Seymour

The mapping of America / by Seymour Schwartz and Ralph E. Ehrenberg. New York: Harry N. Abrams Co., 1980.

Sinai geological photomap / by V. Bartov, and Sinai geological map / by M. Eyal ... [et al.]. Scale 1:500 000. Jerusalem: Geological Survey of Israel, 1980.  
1 sheet with 2 maps: col.  
Price \$8.00 surface mail, \$10.00 air mail.

## ACML Bulletin 39

Toronto Planning Atlas / edited by Simon Chamberlain. Toronto: City of Toronto Planning and Development Department, 1980.  
107 p.  
Data refers mainly to 1976 and 1971-6 changes.  
Price \$12.00

Van der Vekene, Emile  
Les cartes géographiques du Duché de Luxembourg; editées au XVIIe, XVIIIe et XVIIIe siècles. Luxembourg: Editions Jean-Pierre Krippeler-Muller, 1981.

Printed maps of 16, 17, 18 centuries, reproduced in monochrome; commentaries printed on verso of sheets.

Wises New Zealand Guide: a gazetteer of New Zealand / edited by John A. Cullen. Auckland, N.Z.: Wises Publication Ltd., 1979.  
XXIV, 518 p. maps, ill. 26 cm.

Includes articles on geographical features, birds, flora, fauna, discovery and settlement.  
Price \$45.00.

World map series: Central and South America. Scale 1:2 500 000. Pergamon, 1980.  
30 loose leaf-maps: col.; 100 x 80 cm each.  
ISBN 0-08-026266-X  
Sheet nos, signs, symbols in English and Russian. All names given in official language of country. Only Roman characters used on maps. Accompanied by 93 page booklet with introduction in 6 languages. Includes index of locations.  
Price \$180.00.



## ACML Bulletin 39

## REVIEWS

Canada Gazetteer Atlas. [s.l.] Published by Macmillan of Canada ... in cooperation with Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1980. 98p. of maps. 63p. of gazetteer. 45.7 x 33.2 cm. ISBN 0-7705-1873. \$39.95. Map scales: 1:500,000; 1:1,000,000; 1:2,000,000; 1:4,000,000; 1:12,500,000.

From the gold maple leaf on the cover to the last acknowledgement page, the clean, open design of the Canada Gazetteer Atlas shows a classic quality.

It is a large book, but not awkward to handle. The open pages spread approximately 45 x 64 centimeters (17 x 25 inches). Forty-eight double-page reference maps of varying scales display the names, status, population and geographic location of all populated places recorded in the 1976 census. In addition, rivers, lakes, main roads, railways, provincial and national parks, Indian reserves and military camps are presented on subdued backgrounds of shaded relief.

At \$39.95, the atlas offers the reader, with just a touch of imagination, the cheapest 'armchair' tour of Canada. I spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening with my copy, retracing past vacations and having quite a chuckle with the fascination of toponymic eccentricity.

Newfoundland and the Maritimes have always shared the prize for unusual place names, but with towns like Puffer, Tangleflags, Red Cross and Golden Days, can the West be far behind? Does anyone know how a town is named? Some areas are conspicuous for the lack of imagination in the naming of settlements. A good example of this are the towns situated around the shores of Pubnico Harbour in Nova Scotia. At the north end of the harbour is Pubnico. Moving down the western shore, there are Upper West Pubnico, West Pubnico, Middle West Pubnico and Lower West Pubnico. On the eastern shore we have East Pubnico, Middle East Pubnico, Centre East Pubnico and Lower East Pubnico. The entrance to the harbour is guarded by, you guessed it, Pubnico Point!

Apart from this frivolity the maps, printed in pastel shades of five colours, present a tasteful and selective representation of the settlements and topography of our country. The soft blue-grey base of shaded relief adds a valuable third dimension to each map. The relief illustrates the extremes in the Canadian terrain and helps explain the reason for a settlement's location.

The volume has such a fine feel and look to it that it is difficult to be critical, but unfortunately there are some areas of valid concern. As a cartographer I am more sensitive to the technical shortcomings of a map than the average user. I believe that the placement of typeset on a map is probably the most important feature to the success of any map. It is in this regard that my criticism is the strongest. Repeatedly, I was irritated to see names clashing with rivers, railways and road symbols. In the majority of cases, a simple repositioning of the offending word by as little as a millimetre would have cleared the linework. I fully understand that in the production of such a complex project it is impossible to completely eliminate the problem of overlap, but most of this should have been identified and corrected at the editing stage. On some maps long multiple names were set on the map in two

lines and other names were carefully curved to avoid overlap, but in the overwhelming majority of cases long names were set in one line without any regard to the background information. It seems obvious that the type placement preferences of individual cartographers have prevailed in the absence of an overall design directive for the arrangement of type names on the map.

Technically, there are some other questionable lapses in cartographic continuity. The relief shading between maps 87-88 and 89-90 has a 30% difference in the density of the grey screen. Throughout the atlas the rather heavy railway symbol suffers also from variable density. On some maps the red index lines are extremely heavy. These may all be problems of printing, but they should have been discovered at the proof stage and corrected before publication.

Other queries deal mainly with editorial and content decisions. In the introduction we read that "places with more than 50 people are included, even though they may not have an approved name and may not be incorporated", but why have the names of some sizeable built-up areas within metropolitan areas or regional municipalities in Ontario been omitted? In the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk, for example, have the names of settlements like Hagersville, Jarvis, Waterford, Caledonia and Port Dover disappeared forever? These settlements are still listed in the current edition of the Ontario gazetteer. Surely they should be included in this atlas! Long established urban settlements deserve some recognition, if only for their historical significance. A special category should have been developed for former settlements that have been amalgamated into larger purely administrative units. And finally, where has Labrador gone? After centuries of existence it has suddenly disappeared from the map and even from the provincial name, leaving no trace, except in our history books.

Following the map section is an extensive forty-seven page gazetteer. All the settlements are listed by province; information on administrative status and 1976 population is included. All places are located by latitude and longitude, plus an easy page and grid reference number. The gazetteer of physical features runs to 17 pages.

The atlas is bound by the Lumbeck method. The signatures are folded in fours and glued together, not sewn, allowing the pages to lie flat when the atlas is open. In a large format this binding allows the cartographer the luxury of an uninterrupted double-page spread, alternating with split maps joined by a glued gutter. It is an expensive binding method but the advantages far outweigh the cost.

Regardless of criticism, the Canada Gazetteer Atlas is a fine publication and long overdue. This major reference work has a wealth of information for everyone. It will stand proudly on the bookshelf of geographers, cartographers, and every Canadian who has an interest in his country.

*Geoffrey Matthews  
Department of Geography  
University of Toronto  
Toronto, Ontario*



## ACML Bulletin 39

Atlas des francophones de l'Ouest. [s.l. s.n.], 1979. (Winnipeg, Hignell Printing) 124p. \$15.00 & \$1.50 postage. Available from: Atlas de Francophones de l'Ouest, a/s Armand Bedard, C.P. 125, St. Norbert, Manitoba, R3V 1L5.

A serious gap in the literature concerning the Francophone population of Western Canada has been filled by a recent publication entitled Atlas des francophones de l'Ouest. The atlas was prepared by a group of educators in Western Canada who felt the need for a geographical tool as well as an educational device for students at all levels. It was sponsored by the Fondation d'Etudes du Canada, an educational organization established in 1970, whose aim is to promote the production and diffusion of educational research programs.

The primary target group is the francophone student living in Western Canada. The authors state that their objectives are to develop in students a greater sense of awareness of their history and present situation, and to shape positive attitudes towards their community. However, they stress the broader application of the atlas. They view it as a means of introducing the anglophone student to the geographical, linguistic, cultural and political reality of the francophone community and fostering a better understanding of their contribution to the development of the West. Despite this obvious educational orientation, the material presented will be of great value to the layman and researcher alike.

The material covers the four provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. There are 53 plates, none of which is in colour; each plate measures 60 by 50 centimeters and is folded lengthwise. On some plates no scale is given. For each plate there is an accompanying text giving factual information, an outline of the general and specific objectives of the map or illustration, a list of exercises and research projects one may undertake, a glossary and often cartographic notes which explain the map in more detail.

The maps and various statistical diagrams cover demography, exploration and colonization, education, economic characteristics, agriculture, religion, organizations, cultural activities, mass media and a section containing the different physical aspects of the region.

In order to acquaint the reader with some of these sections, a few highlights which may be of special interest to the user will follow. For example, included in the exploration and colonization section are maps showing the major routes travelled by Canadian explorers from 1731-1904. The forts established by La Vérendrye are also identified. Maps displaying the settlements of francophones from the beginning of the 19th century provide a summarized illustration of the reasons underlying the establishment of a colony as well as the period in which it took place.

Another interesting section shows the location, membership, and size of Caisses Populaires which have played a significant role in the economic life of the francophone. This type of information is often difficult to locate and the diagrammatic representations heighten interest for the user.



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The cultural life of the francophone is illustrated by maps, diagrams, and statistical data. Aspects include cultural centres showing size, budget, location, and principal activity. Also included are theatre and choral groups, giving locations, number of participants, clientele, and financial support. The section dealing with religion identifies parishes and provides the year of establishment, size, and language of the liturgy. Other noteworthy inclusions are libraries, bookstores, and characteristics of organizations of special interest to francophones.

The appendix contains a glossary of geographical terms used in the volume, a bibliography of films dealing with geographical topics in Canada and a very incomplete bibliography of printed materials. Since no source date is given for the maps, it is essential for a publication of this type to include an extensive bibliography. The bibliography section, however, provides very limited information since it includes only eight citations. For example, the Atlas National du Canada, 1974, is listed in addition to the federal censuses of 1911, 1931, 1971 and 1976. One citation reads "Centre de Recherche, College Universitaire de Saint-Boniface, 1978" which is not specific enough to be of help for the average reader. Another confusing citation is "Dossier Statistique 'Atlas des Francophones de l'Ouest, 1976'" which gives one no information about the contents of the dossier.

Despite these shortcomings, this atlas should be in all libraries as it contains a great wealth of information concerning the 337,000 francophones of Western Canada. Perhaps additional items could have been included as well as colour used in the plates, but considering the price of most atlases today this publication is a real bargain at \$15.00.

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Environmental Economic Atlas of North Bay and Area/ by R. S. Brozowski, D.L. Rees, and K.H. Topps. North Bay, Nipissing University College, Department of Geography, 1978. \$15.50. 73 maps. Available from the Department at Box 5002, North Bay, Ontario.

It is encouraging to witness the publication of yet another Canadian regional atlas. This is the Environmental Economic Atlas of North Bay and Area and it joins the growing number of district and regional atlases such as those for Parry Sound District and the Regional Municipality of Sudbury which together provide much needed thematic information for Ontario's Northland.

The atlas consists of 71 monochrome maps, 45 of which portray North Bay in its regional setting at a scale of approximately 1:530,000 and 26 others which depict the North Bay urban area at scales of 1:21,000 and 1:32,000. The pages, which are unnumbered, measure 17.5 inches by 12.5 inches (45 x 32 cm) and are spiral bound between paper covers.

A broad range of subjects are mapped including topography, hydrography,

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wildlife capability, geology, population, ethnic composition, recreation routes, housing construction, and many others. Some of the more interesting and unusual topics include forest fires in 1977, garbage dumps, community facilities, and pits and quarries. Several of the maps, such as the one entitled Historical Routes and the one portraying postal routes, are neither economic nor environmental in the usual sense of the word.

My foremost criticism of this atlas is the poor design of the individual maps and the carelessness with which they have been designed and constructed. Almost every map can be faulted on technical grounds for one or more of the following: poor choice and utilization of symbols, illegible or slipshod lettering, and poor quality screening and line work. Compounding these design defects are such problems as a total lack of any explanatory text, spelling errors, and misleading or incomplete source information. The net result is that not only are the maps unattractive but they convey less information to the reader than should be the case.

The maps entitled Tourism - Commercial Establishments, and German Community are two of the worst with respect to symbolization. In the case of the tourism map two solidly coloured symbols have been selected to map the locations of hotels, motels, and camping grounds. However, the symbols are so heavy and so large and lie so close together that many of them cannot be distinguished. On the ethnic map the symbolization is not only heavy-handed but the draftsmanship is so poor that many of the star-shaped symbols, selected to depict the locations of German households in 1950, look more like amorphous ink blots.

A number of maps in the atlas employ pie charts to represent certain quantities such as numbers of housing types and amount of farmland. However, full advantage has not been taken of these symbols in that the circles are not intended to be proportionate. In addition, the pie charts are not well located on the map and it is not at all clear to which administrative region they refer.

The lettering on some of the maps is obscured by other artwork; this is especially true on the Land Tenure map and the Livestock map. Fortunately, in most cases it is the base map lettering rather than the recently compiled thematic information which has been obscured. More serious is the fact that on maps such as the Street Plan of North Bay and the one entitled Population Age - Sex Structure the lettering is completely or partially illegible. Someone obviously spent a very long time drawing the street map; it is too bad that he or she did not ensure that the lettering would be large and clear enough to read the street names.

For none of the maps is there any accompanying text. The reader is left to interpret the maps as best he can and, in many cases, this is extremely difficult. Someone not familiar with the history of the region would learn very little from the maps entitled Historical Routes and Historical Sites. The legends refer to the John Fraser wreck of 1893, to Sparrow's route (1883), and to the Chief Commanda I site. Is Chief Commanda I an old warrior king, an excursion boat, or a Canadian Air Force Base?

In view of the fact that the reader has no descriptive text on which to rely



and that the map legends are unusually cryptic, the bibliographic data for the source documents used in the compilation process assume great importance. Alas, the reader is provided with little to go on other than the name of the agency responsible for the source material (eg. Ministry of Culture and Recreation or Project Impact). The source of information for the maps entitled Topography and Watershed Division is quoted as NTS map 31E. In actual fact the principal source document is NTS map 31L. Further with regard to the topographic map, the contour interval of 60 meters is far too large to convey any useful impression of the landscape.

The list of errors and omissions could go on at length. The map portraying climatic conditions carries a note below the legend which reads, "All statistics are based on a thirty year norm from 1937 - 1977." The Mineral Potential map indicates a mineral referred to as "Columbium" in the legend but as "Columbian" on the map proper. Two symbols--l and py--are shown on this map but not in the legend. For some reason the maps portraying capability for forestry, for recreation, and for wildlife-ungulates are left blank within the Algonquin Provincial Park area. A note in the legend states, "Information is incomplete beyond this (park) boundary." However, the capability maps to which I have access (i.e. CLI 1:250,000) show no such unmapped or incompletely mapped area, with the exception of the capability for agriculture map.

As a document in graphic communication this atlas fails. Granted that working with one colour is a definite disadvantage, this is still no excuse for poor workmanship and in no way justifies the unimaginative and unattractive quality of so many of the maps. However, one redeeming feature of this publication is that it provides, at a very reasonable price, graphic information about a part of Ontario for which there is very little thematic map coverage.

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Cartographic Materials in UNIMARC/ the proposals of a sub-group of the Joint Working Group on ISBD(CM). London, IFLA International Office for UBC, 1979. iv, 14p. (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. International Office for UBC. Occasional papers no. 5) ISSN 0390-9202. ISBN 0-903043-22-x

UNIMARC, The Universal MARC Format for international exchange of bibliographic records among national libraries and bibliographic agencies, was prepared by the IFLA Working Group on Content Designators and published in April of 1977. The UNIMARC format is dependent upon ISBD's for each type of material; consequently each specialized ISBD Working Group was requested to establish a sub-group, or select one or two experts from among its members, to examine UNIMARC requirements in relation to a particular ISBD. The ISBD(CM) Working Group sub-group (composed of Hugo Stibbe, David Carrington, and Hans van de Waal) prepared this detailed document stipulating UNIMARC requirements for cartographic materials, a document with more comprehensive requirements than any of the national MARC formats. It was published, as an Occasional paper, for



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the use of map librarians and map catalogers. Work on the document began in June of 1976 and was in the main completed by August 1979.

After the above brief explanation and history of this publication comes a look at the document itself. The document has developed five coded data fields for cartographic materials, some of which fields or subfields are already in use. Fields 120 and 121 deal with bibliographic and physical characteristics, 122 with date of situation in coded form, 123 with mathematical-data information, and 124 with categorizing various conditions under which cartographic products can be created. A descriptive field, 206, carrying the mathematical data statement (familiar to OCLC and LC MARC Map users as 255) was added. As shall be seen from the following, these fields are an attempt to code as much as possible of the physical information that makes a given map unique. 120 is similar to 008 while 121 has: number of dimensions, primary cartographic image (i.e., active or passive sensors, computer-generated), physical medium, creation techniques (i.e. manuscript, photocopying, printing) (in use but not necessarily in this form), form of reproduction (i.e., by hand, printed, photocopy) (in use but not necessarily in this form), geodetic adjustment, and physical form of publication (i.e., single sheet, atlas, etc.). Subfield b of 121 has: altitude of sensor (i.e., terrestrial, from space, etc.), attitude of sensor, spectral bands, quality of image, cloud cover, and mean value of ground resolution. 122, the coded date of situation, is considerably more precise than that which is presently used taking date to hour, which is important for remote sensing. 123 (scale and coordinates in coded form) and 206 (scale and coordinates in natural language) are the only two mandatory fields in this document; the former is a computer search field, the latter a bibliographic description field. 124 has: character of image (i.e., photographic, remote sensing, etc.), form of cartographic item codes (i.e., atlas, map, wall map, globe, facsimile, etc.), presentation technique codes (i.e., anaglyphic, planimetric, random dot map, etc.), position of platform (i.e., terrestrial, space), category of satellite, name of satellite, and recording technique codes (i.e., light emission, microwave, thermal infrared, etc.).

While the reader can readily visualize all the work that went into this document, there are still some problems. A good many of the subfields are composed of information that only a person with an M.A. in geography is going to know and be able to fill in correctly; this is particularly true of the areas relating to remote sensing, such as 121 and 124. There seems to be overlap, as for instance in 121's creation technique and form of reproduction, and in 121's altitude of sensor and 124's position of platform, as well as duplication in 123 and 206. Cataloging--or, if you prefer, accessing--is sufficiently complicated without having to do things twice. There is also the problem of coding something subjective, i.e., quality of image in 121. Who is to say what is "good," what is "very good"? Why not just leave this out and use cloud cover, which, being expressed in fractions, is relatively objective and furthermore has a good deal to do with image quality? While some fields are blessedly more complete than those presently available (i.e., prime meridian), others make what is a doomed attempt to have a code for each item whose total number will be so large as to exhaust the list, i.e., the name of satellite code.

With the coded fields the sub-group attempted to "overcome language barriers

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without sacrificing precision" (p. 11); it seems quite possible that they have come as close as is possible. Viewed in the context of present-day cataloging, these fields require far more geographic training than most map catalogers have, and are more liable to scare libraries away from map cataloging than anything else. Looking forward to the future, when computer-generated maps and remote sensing imagery will be more important than they are now, these fields do code important information and may well change from optional to mandatory.

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Canadiana: Canada's national bibliography (microfiche edition). Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1980-. ISSN 0225-3216. \$80.00 per year in Canada; \$96.00 per year in other countries. Available from: Canadiana Editorial Division, Cataloguing Branch, National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4

This new format of Canadiana on microfiche which first appeared in January 1980 results from a major study of the national bibliography undertaken by the National Library in 1976. The new format features a completely different arrangement based on place of publication, additional indexes with expanded entries, a streamlined cross reference structure, and continuous columns instead of frames.

Canadiana (microfiche) is produced on COM at a reduction of 42:1 and is a continuation of the fiche service offered by the National Library since January 1978. It is similar in content to the printed version but differs in format. Canadiana microfiche is issued eleven times a year in two registers. Canadian imprints are contained in the first register, while the second includes foreign imprints of Canadian interest. Each register is separately arranged by sequential numbers which are assigned by machine and appear at the top of each register entry. Other elements of the register entries include Dewey and Library of Congress Classification numbers, Canadiana control number, ISBN or ISSN, availability of a machine readable record, whether the item is bound or in paperback, price and of course the author, title, imprint, notes and subject headings. The registers are accompanied by six indexes: Index A: Author, title, series; Index B: English subject headings; Index C: French subject headings; Index D: ISBNs; Index E: ISSNs; and Index F: Dewey Decimal Classification Numbers. The lack of comprehensive indexes in the previous format has been greatly improved. The index entries appear as brief bibliographic entries including many of the elements from the register entry with the result that it is not always necessary for the reader to consult the full register entry to identify specific items. Unlike the registers, the indexes cumulate on a continuing basis saving the reader a great deal of time. Annual cumulations of both the registers and the indexes are produced. The introductions to the registers and indexes are available on fiche in addition to a separately printed version.

Canadiana (microfiche) includes most printed items with the exception of

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university calendars, catalogues and programs of limited interest, annual reports of non-governmental organizations and colouring books without text. In the non-book category, films and filmstrips, maps, slide sets, transparencies and prints are excluded.

From a generalist's point of view, the new integrated format may be an improvement since it brings subject areas together, but for those working with special collections or looking for a particular form of material this format presents some problems. For instance, it is more difficult and time-consuming to track down government publications through the author index in comparison to the previous format where government publications were listed in separate parts. Sound recordings are another example. Different types of music such as disco, folk-songs etc. must be looked up in the subject index. Academic librarians use lists of theses extensively. In this cumulation covering January to September 1980 only two theses were found under the subject heading "Dissertations, Academic". Map librarians will run into the same problem when maps are eventually added to Canadiana in which case both the author and subject indexes will need to be searched.

The various indexes of Canadiana (microfiche) are distinguished by coloured headers and the fiche are easy to read in the column format. It would, however, be extremely helpful if the headings in the indexes could be displayed more prominently.

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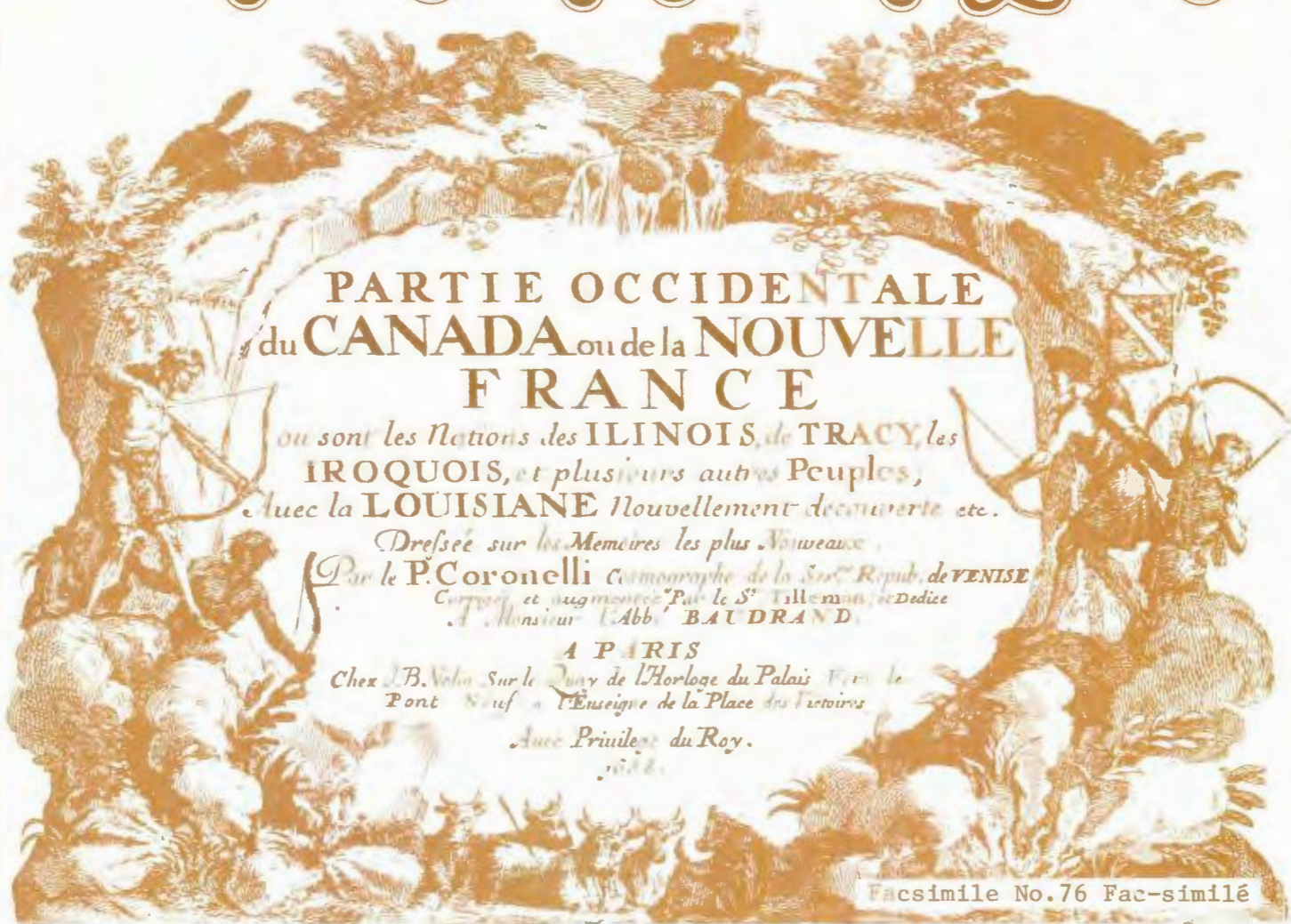
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