
Two of the projected eight volumes of this important contribution to the retrospective bibliography of Americana have appeared to date. The first volume lists in chronological order works published in various European countries in the years 1493 to 1600 that treat wholly or partly of North and South America. The second volume covers publications from 1601 to 1650. The first volume was edited by John Alden, formerly Rare Book Librarian of the Boston Public Library, the second by Alden and Dennis C. Landis.

The fairly brief entries are annotated only when the American content is not apparent from the title. Locations are given, as well as bibliographical references. Each volume has a general index of authors, titles, and subjects. One appendix lists the printers and booksellers (and their publications) by country and a second lists them by name, indicating their geographic locations.

Partial lists of publications relating to Canada exist in such works as Harrisse's Notes pour servir à l'histoire, à la bibliographie et à la cartographie de la Nouvelle-France et des pays adjacents, 1545-1700 (Paris, 1872) and Freda F. Waldon's 'Canadiana Published in Great Britain, 1519-1763' (unpublished ms., 1950), now being edited by William F.E. Morley. But it is hoped that a Canadian bibliographer will attempt to compile a truly comprehensive chronological list. The Canadian content of European Americana will be examined in a future review.

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Historians of cartography constantly bewail the lack of publications, historical or bibliographical, in their field; thus any new publications tend to be received with great interest. While it may be true that the three publications under review were produced for a popular or general collector's market, the lack of information available in this field calls for a careful look at each of them to see what they add to our knowledge of maps in their areas. It may also be instructive to consider the various formats in which books of the popular type tend to be issued.

The Mapping of America is basically a well-illustrated, general overview of the history of mapping of the United States from 1500 to recent times. The earlier period
to about 1800 does include some coverage for Canada, but the later period narrows in on the country proper. The book is divided into two sections, the first from 1500 to 1800 being authored by Seymour Schwartz, a noted map collector, and the second, from 1800 to the present, by Ralph Ehrenberg, formerly of the US National Archives and now Assistant Head of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

The first section is particularly detailed, providing a discussion of the most important (and for the earlier period almost all) manuscript and printed maps under such chapter headings as 'Mapping a New Continent – the First Decade 1500-1510,' 'A Rough Draft of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastlines 1510-1550,' 'European Claims in America 1700-1750,' and 'The Emergence of the Nation 1750-1800.' In the second part the maps are discussed in three chapters: 'Mapping an Expanding Nation 1800-1840,' 'Emergence of Scientific and Thematic Maps 1840-1900,' and 'Mapping an Industrialized United States, since 1900.' About 30% more space is devoted to the first section than to the second, and this weighting has resulted in compressing the period with the greatest map production and most changes in the field (i.e., since 1900) into the shortest possible space. Although this is unfortunate for the recent period, which is relatively less well documented, readers should be gratified that it is included at all since many general cartographic histories end at 1800 or 1850.

The reproductions are interspersed throughout the text, which saves space in such a large book, and they are generally well done. However, the one drawback to this arrangement is that the discussion often centres on maps that are several pages away from the text, and there is a constant need to turn pages to examine the illustration. On the whole the reproductions, one third of which are in colour, are good, although some of the most important or largest maps might have been given more space. A double-page spread should have been used for at least some maps. Moreover most of the non-map illustrations used, particularly in the second part, could have been omitted since they are not all related to the maps. Portraits of cartographers, map-making workshops, or title pages of atlases would have been far more suitable than views of California mining operations, sailing ships, natural history illustrations, and volunteer fire brigades! Furthermore, in the first section most of the maps discussed are reproduced while in the second section only about one-third or less are reproduced, with the result that the second part is less successful.

Since this is intended to be a popular account, only brief citations are given for each map next to the illustration, and footnotes are not given, although a general bibliography is included at the end. Since there is no listing of the illustrations in the preliminary material, those looking for particular maps must use the index. This includes entries for individual cartographers, nicknames for maps, such as 'Lord Baltimore’s map,' and areas mapped but not, unfortunately, exact map titles.

The citation for each map includes author / cartographer, title, date, form (manuscript or printed), size, and location. In the first section references to the printer, engraver, or publisher are generally omitted, although fortunately these are included in the second section for those readers (of which there are many) interested in the history of map-printing techniques.

There are two main drawbacks to The Mapping of America. The first section, although it provides a comprehensive survey and reproductions of all major maps, repeats earlier work, most recently in The Discovery of North America, by W.P. Cum-
ming et al. [London [1971]] and in Cumming's The Exploration of North America [London [1974]], both of which had better reproductions of the maps. In the second section, so little space is devoted to the period that the survey becomes little more than a catalogue of the most important maps, with no space for discussion of the various themes in the evolution of American cartography. The brief information given for the maps that are included [and the reproduction of some maps] will be useful to researchers, but may be boring to the general reader. Nevertheless, at the fair price of $60 US, many will find this large work a useful overall reference source conveniently available in one volume.

The Northpart of America is a coffee-table cartography book of another type. In this work a selection of forty maps is displayed to indicate some of the most important printed cartographic documents in the mapping of Canada from the sixteenth century to the 1870s. Each map is reproduced on a full page, and the text is presented on the facing page or group of pages. The texts for each map vary somewhat between very detailed discussions of the production of the map, its sources, and information on the cartographer, and less useful general information on the exploration of an area or its settlement. One scholarly addition to the book is the inclusion at the end of a section of detailed carto-bibliographical entries for each map and often for other states of the map and related maps. This addition is not surprising since Coolie Verner was a pioneer in the field of carto-bibliographical analysis of maps.

Although the reproductions are much larger and finer than those in The Mapping of America, the problem here is that only forty can be reproduced. And considering that Academic Press saw fit to issue this as a limited edition at $500 a copy, the book is out of the reach of all but the wealthiest collectors and will generally be available to researchers only in rare book libraries. On another issue, while the reproductions in The Mapping of America are mainly from the two major national collections, the US National Archives and the Library of Congress, with a few from private collections, those in The Northpart of America are mainly from either private collections or British or American institutions. This is unfortunate as it gives the erroneous impression that Canadian institutions possess none of these maps, which is certainly not the case.

A major critical review of The Northpart of America, by Edward H. Dahl and Conrad E. Heidenreich, has already appeared in the spring 1980 issue of Cartographica [vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 1-23], and while this reviewer does not agree with all of the criticisms made, particularly as regards the selection, always a very subjective area for publications of this type [Upper Canada always suffers], it is true that the work is rather uneven. Some texts and the carto-bibliography show a great deal of research [all known variant states being listed in about one-third of the entries], while a few suggest little, if any work. There are many errors in spelling [i.e., Chaussegros de Seris for de Lery] and some in content, including dates.

A cheaper version of the Canadian book has recently come on the market: Joe C.W. Armstrong's From Sea unto Sea. At $39.95 this book offers as good reproductions as The Northpart of America and will therefore be seen by many more people than the limited edition. From Sea unto Sea is a little different in that it is meant to publicize the author's own map collection and to show some of the most aesthetically pleasing printed maps of Canada over the centuries. These maps are not necessarily the most
important maps published, but one-third of the thirty-eight maps in Armstrong's book also appear in *The Northpart of America,* and several others are by cartographers represented in the latter work. *From Sea unto Sea* provides only a very brief bibliographical citation for each map, and there are no footnotes or bibliography to the text. The text itself is an unusual combination of research, wild speculation, and florid prose that may amuse, but will not particularly edify the general reader.

This begs the question of what is needed in the literature of the history of cartography for North America. Unfortunately, we have had quite a number of books for the collector, such as these under review, and one can truly say that the early period to the mid-eighteenth century has been well covered in popular works. What we do need is more in-depth studies of the mapping of certain areas, the work of particular cartographers, the evolution of thematic mapping, carto-bibliographies for numerous areas and periods, and scholarly and analytical historical surveys. We can only hope for a similar investment in these areas in the near future by scholars, publishers, and granting agencies as we have seen here for the map collector and general interest reader.

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This extremely useful, unassuming publication is the joint effort of the Central and East European Studies Society of Alberta (CEESSA), the Central and East European Ethno-cultural Groups in Alberta Study Project, and the Division of East European Studies, University of Alberta. Obviously not the work of the archetypal lonely bibliographer, *Local Histories of Alberta* was 'designed primarily to research the history of the settlement in Alberta of peoples who came from Central and Eastern Europe.' By following this design, with sound organizational methods and a utilitarian, functional approach, the participants have produced a many-sided work that will serve the needs of a variety of users.

To have compiled what, in my opinion, is a successful bibliography in this genre, several crucial decisions had to be correctly made. The compiler used a broad definition of local history, which was taken to mean 'the history of a city, town, village, hamlet, district, specific area, school, church, or hospital, falling within the boundaries of Alberta.' No date limitations were imposed save for the 'end of 1979.' The entries are arranged alphabetically, usually by main entry. The weaknesses inherent in this arrangement are more than compensated for by the six subject indexes provided: 'Place Names in Alberta,' 'Ethno-cultural and Religious Groups in Alberta,' 'Church Histories and Denominations,' 'School, College and University Histories,' 'Hospital Histories,' and 'Title Index.' We are all familiar with works where even one additional point of access would be welcome. A short collation and illustration statement is followed by an annotation for each of the 813 entries. These annotations make no stylistic pretensions, but are informative, concise summaries that will save