

Research Report No. 24

Occasional Research Reports

**"UKRAINIAN LANDS" MAPS IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA MAP COLLECTION:
A Cartobibliography**

by

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Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies
The University of Alberta

Edmonton

1988

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University of Alberta

Occasional Research Reports

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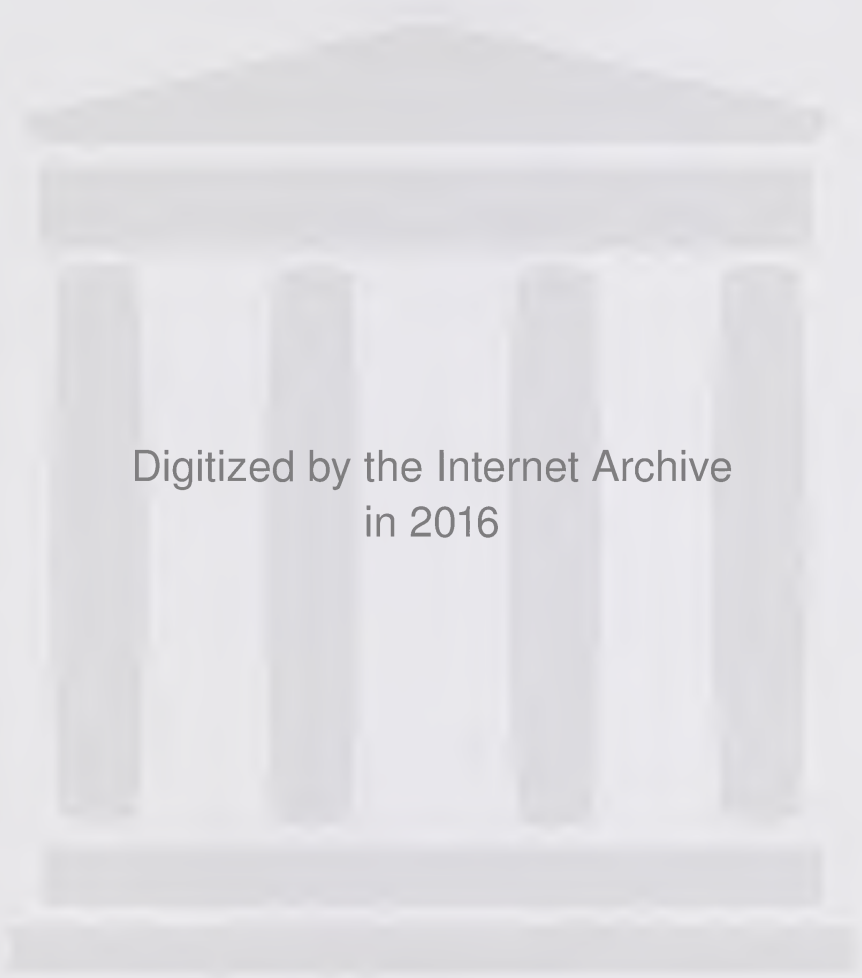
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PREFACE

The University of Alberta has what is probably the most extensive collection of maps of Ukraine in Canada. They are used constantly by both academic and private researchers who may be doing anything from looking for the town where their grandparents were born to tracing ethnolinguistic boundaries or changing political units.

This region of Europe has been much fought over and as a result has been the subject of mapping by a variety of governments and their armies. Hence when we look for detailed maps of a particular part of Ukraine, we may have a choice of maps catalogued under Austria-Hungary, Poland, Romania or the USSR, under Eastern Europe, Central Europe or Europe as a whole. The same is true of more general maps.

Because one must look in many places to find these maps, it was my desire to create a cartobibliography (a bibliography of maps) of this region, including index sheets to the topographic series which would indicate at a glance which sheets the Collection contained at the time of compilation. When Paul Friesen approached me in the fall of 1986 asking whether I had any ideas for topics which would satisfy the requirement for a major project in the Faculty of Library Science, I immediately suggested this topic to him. As it turned out, Paul probably spent much more time on his project than many other students, but that is in his nature, and the results show how worthwhile it was.

Although the cartobibliography was originally intended as an internal document, discussion with Bohdan Kordan persuaded me to contact the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies to ascertain its willingness to publish this work in order that the wider community of interest might be made aware of the resources available at this University.

It bears mention that this cartobibliography must not be considered complete. Other items have been acquired since its completion, and the collection will continue to grow through both donations and purchases. Future editions or updates of this work are anticipated. Donations of either maps or money are eligible for matching grants from the provincial government. The most notable donation to date is that from the estate of Dr. Ivan L. Rudnytsky, late Professor of History at this University. His seven seventeenth- and eighteenth-century maps gave us reason to mount an exhibition of early maps of Ukraine on this campus in April 1985. During April and May of 1987, many of these maps, as well as some from other collections, were on display at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre in Winnipeg under the title "Land of the

Cossacks: Antiquarian Maps of Ukraine."

Other projects are being planned to make this collection more accessible to the public and more widely known in the academic community. It is my sincere hope that those who receive this volume will find it a source of insight and enlightenment concerning sometimes overlooked research materials.

Ronald Whistance-Smith
Map Curator
University of Alberta

INTRODUCTION

Cartographic materials are concerned with the visual presentation of information. They have traditionally provided a graphic portrayal of a cartographer's conception of the real world that, when communicated to a user, is transformed into the percipient's conception. Modern technology and the automated production of maps is making the graphic reproduction of the real world more accurate and precise, yet the image that results is still transformed by the user, in the final analysis, into a particular conception of the real world. The graphic images provided by cartographic materials make a wealth of information available.

A traditional means whereby access to the information available in cartographic format can be facilitated is the cartobibliography. A cartobibliography is simply a list of cartographic materials, such as maps, map series and atlases, on a particular subject. Such lists serve as reference and research guides, and provide a means of assisting in locating and identifying maps and other cartographic materials. Cartobibliographies continue to serve an important function, because many map collections are not catalogued, or only catalogued to very minimal standards, and there is no equivalent to the American Library Association's *Books in Print* for maps.

This particular cartobibliography focuses on those maps, map series and atlases in the University of Alberta Map Collection, as of March 1987, that deal with Ukraine and what are considered the "Ukrainian lands." The latter term includes all territory outside the present political boundaries of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic that is ethnolinguistically Ukrainian. For the purposes of this cartobibliography the ethnolinguistic boundaries used by Magocsi (1985) were deemed acceptable parameters in determining which map sheets to include.

The history of the cartography of Russia and Russian cartography have been subjects of recent interest and research. A number of the more prominent publications on this topic can be found in the bibliography that follows this introduction. The Black Sea area was one of the earliest points of contact for western Europeans with the peoples of the Russian lands. This area provided a point of departure for the geographic description of Russia.

Many of the more important cartographic descriptions of Russia originated in western Europe, especially prior to the reign of Peter the Great. Russia became known

to the western world through maps drawn by European cartographers. In this period map-making was identified primarily with individuals, although in most cases they were in the employ of a government body. In the eighteenth century Russian cartography entered a new era of self-sufficiency. Even though Russia was being westernized, the influence of European cartographers receded and Russian cartography replaced the cartography of Russia. Russian source materials were to become the basis of maps of Russia, and map-making became closely identified with institutions, particularly governmental and scientific. The majority of the entries in this cartobibliography are representative of the later period, although a number of the very early maps included date from the period prior to the eighteenth century.

Setting limits on the scope of this cartobibliography proved quite a challenge. Date and scale were not considered important factors in deciding what to include, although no map series with a scale smaller than 1:1,000,000 was included. The purpose of this cartobibliography was to be as comprehensive and exhaustive vis-à-vis the map collection as possible, yet not every map portraying Ukraine could be included, unless one wanted an unwieldy list of thousands of maps. To avoid an unmanageable number of maps, only those were included where all or a large portion of Ukraine (e.g., the right bank of the Dnieper River) was portrayed on a sizeable portion of the map sheet, or where the primary focus was some portion of Ukraine. The first parameter allowed for the inclusion of smaller-scale maps presenting the western U.S.S.R. or European Russia, while the latter made possible the inclusion of large-scale map series and town plans.

Using these area parameters as guidelines, applicable maps and map series were identified for inclusion in the cartobibliography in the following geographic divisions in the catalogue of the map collection:

- Austria-Hungary
- Central Europe
- Eastern Europe
- Poland
- Romania
- Southeast Europe
- U.S.S.R. Administrative Territories, Republics and Oblasts
- U.S.S.R. in Europe
- U.S.S.R. Townplans

Cartographic materials from both the circulating and archival sections of the map collection were selected according to these geographic divisions. Atlases pertaining to Ukraine were also included.

No standard format for cartobibliographies has been developed. Wheat (1957-63), Moffat (1981), and Stuart-Stubbs (1968) use a variety of formats and forms of citation. While Larsgaard (1987, p. 218) recommends citation standards based on AACR2/LC/ISBD format, she does emphasize the importance of having the bibliographic data in the format used by the map collection.

Since the University of Alberta Map Collection does not use AACR2/LC/ISBD format, a form of citation utilizing the elements in the following groupings was devised and used:

Map Identification

- *Date of Situation
- *Title

Statements of Responsibility

- Author, Engraver, Cartographer

Imprint

- *Place of Publication
- *Publisher
- *Date

Mathematical Data

- Scale
- Prime Meridian
- Geographic Coordinates

Physical Description

- *Dimensions
- Format
- Watermark
- *Annotation - Bibliographical Note

Thus in addition to providing the title and date of situation of a particular map, this format gives details regarding the responsibility for the map, publication information, mathematical data, and physical description. In terms of the physical description, the objective is not to provide an exhaustive analysis that illuminates the history of the map, but rather to describe features that are readily recognizable to the user. Those elements that are preceded by an asterisk are required for each entry in this cartobibliography.

A number of explanatory comments need to be made regarding the format and content of the elements in this cartobibliography. All the entries are divided into five groupings—inclusive maps, regional maps of portions of Ukraine, townplans, map series, and atlases. Within these groupings, the entries are ordered by date of situation (from oldest to most recent) and then alphabetically by title, except in the case of map series. The series have been divided into geographic groupings, and then are ordered by scale (from small to large scale), date of situation, and then finally alphabetically by title if necessary. The date of situation is often not immediately available from information provided on the map sheet. When this is the case, the date of publication has been used as the date of situation, even though the former is usually somewhat later.

With regard to dates it should also be pointed out that the date of publication provided for the map series entries coincides with the publication dates provided by the

individual map sheets, and not the dates of the map series as a whole. Where the printed information on the map sheets is given in the Cyrillic alphabet, that needed for the cartobibliography has been transliterated according to the present practice of the Library of Congress. The coordinate information that is provided is given to the nearest degree, and in the interest of consistency, the first letters of title words, except for conjunctions and articles, have been capitalized.

Concerning the symbols and punctuation used, the following should be kept in mind. An "*" preceding the entry indicates that this particular item was not available for examination. The bibliographic entries by Bohdan S. Kordan proved most helpful in providing information on these maps, as well as on a number of other archival entries. In all cases these items were on exhibit in Winnipeg. "[]" indicate that the information so enclosed is not available on the map sheet and has been obtained from other sources. All dates of situation that coincide with the date of publication (as described above) are enclosed in square brackets. Where information is approximate (particularly with regard to dates), it is followed by a "?." The symbols "s.l." (sine loco) and "s.n." (sine nomine) are used respectively where the place of publication and publisher are not known. Element groupings are separated by ";" unless they begin a new line. Within these groupings elements are separated by commas. Multiple elements are also separated by commas, except in the case of multiple publishers, where an "or" is inserted between each publisher listed.

Finally, while this cartobibliography provides a description of cartographic materials dealing with Ukraine in the University of Alberta Map Collection, it does not tell the user where these items are located. This must be determined in consultation with map library staff and through the use of the map collection catalogue. In the case of map series, where there are more than ten sheets of a series applicable to this cartobibliography, they are indicated on "index sheets" that are included as appendices at the end of the cartobibliography. The use of these index sheets was considered more appropriate than listing each of the applicable sheets by number and title.

A cartobibliography can do little more than provide a list of cartographic records with brief descriptive notes. This type of list does, however, constitute a useful reference tool and establish a base from which research can be pursued. It is hoped that this cartobibliography will not only facilitate access to map records dealing with Ukraine in the University of Alberta Map Collection, but also enable further research and study of Ukraine on the basis of its graphic portrayal over the centuries.

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ANNOTATED CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

INCLUSIVE MAPS

*[1668]

Ukrainae pars quae Kiovia Palatinatus. Vulgo Dicitur; Johann Blaeu; [Amsterdam]: J. Blaeu, [1668]; 1:920,000, Ferro, N51E53, N51E60, N48E60, N48E53; [41 x 57 cm.].

Blaeu's edition of this map is a copy of a single sheet from G. Beauplan's eight-sheet map of Ukraine published originally by H. Hondius in 1650. It describes the Kiev *województwo* (palatinate), and provides political boundaries in addition to such topographic information as relief, forestation and transportation routes. A cartouche surrounds the title.

[168?]

Moscoviae pars Avstralis Auctore Isaaco Massa; Janssonio-Waesbergiana and Mosis Pitt; [s.l.: [s.n.], [168?]; 1:3,600,000, Ferro, N59E51, N59E79, N48E76, N48E52; 36.5 x 48.3 cm.

This monochromatic map is probably a Pitt edition of a Massa map. It was originally bound into an atlas and could have appeared in Pitt's *English Atlas* (Vol. I, *World and Northern Regions*). The map shows basic topographic and geographic data such as population centres, rivers, forests, steppes and mountains and even includes the yet to be constructed Volga-Don canal. In the area of the present Ukrainian lands "Ograina," "Dikoia," "Crimea Seu" and "Pensis" are identified. An ornamental cartouche surrounds the title. Around the scale information at the lower right are seated five figures in Russian costumes and at the upper left the coat of arms of Moscow is displayed, surrounded by four Cossacks. A similar map appears in Johann Blaeu's *Le Grand Atlas*, Vol. II, 1663 entitled "Rvssiae Vulgo Moscovia pars Avstralis," but the area included is slightly larger, the entire Volga river system is shown, some political boundaries are included and the ornamentation in the cartouches has been changed.

[1685?]

Nova Totius Regni Poloniae Magniq Ducatus Lithuaniae cum suis Palatinatibus ac Confinis Exacta Delineatio per G. le Vasseur de Beauplan S.R. Mtis. Architectum Militarium et Capiteneum; Jacob Sandrart; Nuremberg: J. Sandrart, [1685?]; 1:430,000, Ferro, N58E35, N58E71, N44E65, N44E41; 38.1 x 49.5 cm., watermark.

This map by Sandrart is a reproduction of a Beauplan map of Poland that was drafted before the formation of the Ukrainian Hetman state under B. Khmelnytsky in 1648. It was originally bound into an atlas and shows the Polish-controlled Ukrainian territories both east and west of the Dnieper. In addition to the various topographic features and administrative boundaries shown, the legend distinguishes between Christian, Pagan, Turkish, Tatar and Palatine cities. The map was originally monochromatic; the colours now present have been crudely applied. A title cartouche and ornamentation appear along the right border. Kiev is 5 degrees farther east than one would have expected using the Ferro meridian.

[1695?]

Carte des Etats de Pologne Dressée sur les Dernières Observations et les Mémoires les Plus Nouveaux par J.B. Nolin Géographe pour Servir à l'Introduction à l'Histoire Universelle du Baron de Puffendorf; [Amsterdam]: [s.n.], [1743]; 1:6,200,000, Ferro, N58E31, N58E56, N47E52, N47E30; 19.5 x 28.2 cm.

J. Nolin originally created this monochromatic map c. 1695 and it was used by Puffendorf in his *L'Histoire Générale et Politique de l'Univers*, which was first published in 1743. Most of the right bank of Ukraine is presented: Of particular interest is the fact that the Dnieper is shown running in an almost north-south direction. Administrative boundaries and some topographic features are included. It is surprising that Puffendorf used this map, since there were superior ones available at the time.

[1695?]

[Russia Meridionale Negra]; [V. Coronelli]; [Venice]: [V. Coronelli], [1695?]; 1:740,000, Ferro, N49E46, N49E50, N46E50, N46E46; 57.9 x 43.3 cm.

The northern half of this monochromatic map illustrates a portion of the Polish palatinate of Rus' (*Województwo Ruskie*), a territory which is ethnically Ukrainian. The palatinates of Lemberg and Lvov, as well as Ruska Ziemia, are identified. Apparently this map was a single sheet in a series depicting the whole of the Polish kingdom and vicinity. In addition to the topographic and geographic information provided, this map is noteworthy for the historical information it contains with regard to fortifications, ruins, and historic battle sites. A depiction of the heraldic coat-of-arms of the Rus' palatinate is included. The prime meridian appears to be Ferro, but it lies 6 degrees to the west.

[171?]

[Moscovy, Poland, Little Tartary and the Black Sea]; Herman Moll; London: D. Midwinter, P. Overton, T. Bowles, [171?]; 1:3,775,000, Ferro, London, N57E23, N57E55, N39E75, N39E33, (Ferro); 58.7 x 95.1 cm.

The greatest part of this map was done by the tsar's order according to the actual surveys of Cornelius Cruis, John Thesing and Captain Pamburg, and covers central and eastern Europe as well as the present-day western U.S.S.R. The title is incorporated into a dedication to Peter Alexovitz and surrounded by an elaborate cartouche. Historical, geographic and topographic data are provided

and the named political areas include "Volonia," "Podolia," "Land of ye old Ukrain," "Belgorod," "Territory of the Don Cossacks," "Little Tartary," "Crim," and "Budziac Tartary." The insets present a continuation of the northern part of Russia, the forts at the mouth of the Don, and a map of the Volga from Petergorod to its mouth on the Caspian. This map is plate #12 in Herman Moll's *The World Described* (London, 1708-20).

[1710?]

Nouvelle Carte du Royaume de Pologne, Divisée Selon ses Palatinats et ses Provinces avec des Remarques Historiques pour l'Intelligence de l'Histoire; [Amsterdam]: [H. Chatelain], [1710?]; 1:2,750,000, Ferro, N57E32, N57E57, N46E54, N46E34; 42.6 x 55.8 cm.

This map appears as plate #21 in Vol. IV of the seven-volume *Atlas Historique* created and published by H. Chatelain in the years 1705-20. It is based primarily on the work of G. De L'Isle and is monochromatic. While its focus is on the Kingdom of Poland, it does cover the right bank of Ukraine. The presentation of place names is sparse, but civil-administrative boundaries are shown and a complete list of the palatinates and their administrative districts is included at the bottom of the folio. These include the Ukrainian dominions of Kiev, Bratslav, Podillia, Volhynia and Rus'. The text at the top left of the map provides historical and geographic information.

*[1716]

Ukrania quae et Terra Cosaccorum cum Vicinis Walachiae, Moldaviae, Minoris Tartariae Provinciis; Nuremberg: Joh. Baptiste Homman, [1716]; 1:3,200,000, Ferro, N56E44, N56E73, N43E69, N43E47; [47.5 x 57 cm].

J. Homman compiled this map based on Beauplan's general map of Ukraine. A number of new political developments are taken into consideration. The significance of the battle of Poltava (1709) between Cossack and Muscovite forces is clearly shown by the use of an appropriate symbol. The 1667 frontier between Poland and Muscovy, which became permanent after 1709, is also included. All indication of the Hetman state on the left bank has disappeared. An elaborate cartouche appears in the left-hand corner.

[1723?]

A New Map of Sarmatia Europaea Pannonia and Dacia Shewing their Principal Divisions, People, Cities, Towns, Rivers, Mountains and Dedicated to his Highness William Duke of Gloucester; Benjamin Cole; [s.l.]: [s.n.], [1723?]; 1:4,950,000, Greenwich, N58E5, N58E55, N42E50, N42E10; 34.9 x 48.7 cm., watermark.

This map extends far beyond the "Ukrainian lands," but it does give an early cartographic representation of Ukraine. Rivers such as the Dnieper (Borysthenes), Dniester (Tyras) and Buh (Axiacus) are clearly outlined in the centre of the map. Several population centres in the Crimea and southern Ukraine are identified. The title is surrounded by a decorative cartouche. This map was originally bound into an atlas.

[1730?]

Partie Meridionale de Moscovie Dressée par G. De L'Isle; I. Covens, C. Mortier; Amsterdam: I. Covens & C. Mortier, [1730]; 1:2,640,000, Ferro, N59E48, N57E75, N48E69, N48E47; 47.1 x 59.4 cm.

"Partie Meridionale..." is a reprint of the southern section of G. De L'Isle's 1706 two-sheet map entitled "Carte de Muscovie." This monochromatic map with coloured political boundaries abounds in topographical and geographical data, including transportation routes such as the Tatar route across eastern Ukraine. The autonomous character of the Hetman state on the left bank is shown by its boundaries. Baturyn, the capital of the Hetman state ("Capitale des Cosaques"), is also indicated.

*[1736?]

Tabula Geographica qua pars Russiae Magnae, Pontius Euxinus seu Mare Nigrum et Tartaria Minor cum Finitimis Bulgariae, Romaniae et Natoliae Provinciis Exhibetur; Nuremberg: Joh. Baptiste Homman, [1736?]; 1:3,500,000, N56E48, N56E71, N40E69, N40E50; [58.5 x 49 cm.].

This map represents Homman's reproduction of J. Tessing's engraving of the Mengden-Bruce map of 1699. It was likely produced in response to the public interest in the Russo-Turkish conflict. An elaborate cartouche surrounds the title.

*[1739?]

Nova et Accurata Tartariae Europae seu Minoris et in Specie Crimeae Delineatio Geographica cum Omnibus Circa Pontum Euxinum et Paludem Maeotidem Jacentibus Provinciis; Aug. Vindel; [Nuremberg]: Matthaei Seutteri, [1739?]; 1:2,900,000, Ferro, N52E45, N52E70, N40E69, N40E47; [49.5 x 58 cm.].

Matthew Seutter's map of the area surrounding the Black Sea was probably created to capitalize on the market demand created by the public interest in the Russo-Turkish war of 1736-9. The Zaporozhian Sich is indicated, even though by this time it was only a faint image of its former self. Detailed topographic and geographic information is included. A notable feature is the distorted character of the Azov and Black Seas, which indicates the degree to which the region remained relatively inaccessible and unknown. A decorative cartouche surrounds the title.

[1740?]

Hvngariae Ampliori Significatu et Veteris Vel Methodicae Complexae Regna Hvngariae Propriae, Croatiae Dalmatiae Bosniae Serviae Bvlgariae Cvmaniae Principatum: Transsylvaniae Despotatvs: Walachiae Moldaviae [exclusis ab eadem alienatis Galitia et Lvdomiriria] in suas Provincias ac Partes Divisae et quoad Imperantes ex Avstriacis Tvrcis et Venetis Distinctae [juncta tamen propter comoditatem Romania vel Romelia Tvrcica]; J.M. Haas; [Nuremberg]: Homman's Heirs, [1740?]; 1:2,450,000, Ferro, N50E31, N50E51, N40E49, N40E33; 45.2 x 57.4 cm, watermark.

Homman's edition of the Kingdom of Hungary, which predates the first Polish partition, presents much of present-day south-western Ukraine. It is particularly useful in that it provides numerous place names, although the underlying geographical determinations are inaccurate. This map also describes a portion of the Polish territories later absorbed by Austria-Hungary, including part of the Polish Palatinate of Rus' (Galicia) inhabited mostly by Ukrainians. Political and geographic areas indicated include "Polonia," "Podolia," "Ocraini," "Palatinate Kyowji," and "Tartaria Cani Crimea."

[1752]

Partie Méridionale de la Russie Européenne où Sont Distinguées Exactly Toutes les Provinces d'après le Détail de l'Atlas Russien; Robert de Vaugondy; [Paris]: Robert de Vaugondy, 1752; 1:3,300,000, Ferro, N57E44, N57E76, N43E72, N43E48; 46.4 x 57 cm., watermark.

De Vaugondy was influenced in this work, which presents the right bank of Ukraine, by the *Russian Atlas* of 1745. This map was originally monochromatic; the colour added detracts from the subtlety of the cartouche. Political boundaries are included along with other topographic detail. The "Gouvernement de Kiowie" and the "Cosaques Zaporiski" are indicated. A decorative cartouche surrounds the title.

*[1757?]

Partie Méridionale de la Russie Européenne ou Sont Distinguées Exactly Toutes les Provinces; Robert de Vaugondy; [Paris]: Robert de Vaugondy, [1757?]; 1:3,300,000, Ferro, N57E46, N57E73, N43E73, N43E46; [48 x 60.5 cm.].

This map is effectively the same as the previous entry. It includes an additional inset that provides new information on the political arrangement that resulted from the 1736-9 Russo-Turkish war.

[176?]

Poland, Lithuania and Prussia Drawn from the Latest Authorities; [London]: Thos. Kitchin Geogr., [176?]; 1:6,000,000, London, N57E15, N57E35, N48E33, N48E17; 18.4 x 21.8 cm.

The primary focus of this map is the Great Dutchy (*s/c*) of Lithuania, Great and Little Poland, and the Kingdom of Prussia, but the entire right bank of Ukraine is included. In this area the geographic designations include "Black Russia," "Polesia," "Volhinia," "Red Russia," "Podolia," "Ukrain," "Turkey in Europe," and "Russia in Europe." This map is monochromatic and was originally bound in an atlas or gazetteer.

*[1770]

Amplissima Ucraniae Regio, Palatinatus Kioviensim Braclaviensim Complectens cum Adjacentibus Provinciis; Aug. Vindel; [Augsburg-Vienna]: Tobiae Conradi Lotteri, [1770]; 1:1,600,000, Ferro, N53E43, N53E55, N46E55, N46E43; [50 x 58 cm.].

Lotter reprinted this map from an original Seutter engraving. It is unusual in that it depicts a clearly outdated political situation in the region. The territorial base of the Ukrainian Cossack state (1648-57) is identified. Decorative cartouches surround the title and legend information.

1772

Mappa Geographica ex Novissimis Observationibus Repraesentans Regnum Poloniae et Magnum Ducatum Lithuaniae; Aug. Vindel; [Augsburg-Vienna]: Tobiae Conradi Lotteri, [1772?]; 1:2,650,000, Ferro, N57E32, N57E56 N47E54, N47E34; 46.5 x 56.4 cm.

The first partition of Poland inspired this revised release of Lotter's 1750 copy of "Regnum Poloniae et Magnum Ducatum Lithuaniae." New boundaries are indicated and a color scheme has been introduced to identify territory taken from Polish control. Much of the right bank of Ukraine remained under Polish jurisdiction until its second partition in 1793, but a portion of Volhynia (Lodomeria) and Galicia were acquired by Austria-Hungary. The map contains substantial topographic and geographic information, as well as an elaborate title cartouche in the lower left.

[1775]

Lubomeriae et Galliciae Regni Tabula Geographica; F.L. Guessefeld; [Nuremberg]: Impensis Homannianorum Haeredum, 1775; 1:1,070,000, Ferro, N52E36, N52E45, N48E45, N48E37; 43.2 x 57.2 cm.

Homman produced this map three years after the first partition of Poland. It describes both Polish and Ukrainian ethnic territory annexed by Austria-Hungary. The boundaries of the old Polish administrative districts of "Rusia Rubra," "Halicz," "Belskie W." and "Premisl" are shown within the Ukrainian ethnic territory (East Galicia). A variety of topographic and geographic data is provided, including mineral deposits in the Carpathian mountains. The latter are not known for such deposits. An ornamental cartouche surrounds the title and legend information.

[1781]

Li Palatinati della Russia Rossa Podolia e Wolhynia Trattata dall' Atlante Polaco del Sigr. Rizzi Zanoni; G. Zuliani, G. Pitteri; Venice: Antonio Zatta, 1781; 1:1,500,000, Ferro, N52E38, N52E47, N48E47, N48E39; 30.1 x 39.8 cm., watermark.

This reduced version of one of the 24 sheets of the 1772 A. Rizzi-Zannoni map of Poland was published in Zatta's atlas *Atlante Novissimo* (1781). It illustrates the old Polish palatinates of Rus' (Galicia), Podolia and Volhynia which, with the exception of some of the larger population centres, were inhabited mostly by Ukrainians. Numerous place names are provided and political boundaries are clearly indicated.

[1782]

Russia in Europe; [London]: T. Stackhouse, 1782; 1:7,000,000, Ferro, N68E26, N68E90, N46E72, N46E44; 37.2 x 35.1 cm., watermark.

The "Ukrainian lands" occupy only a portion of this map, but it is useful in that it identifies such political units as the governments of "Kiow," "Bielgorod," and "Woronesk."

[1783]

Carte des Environs de la Mer-Noire où se Trouvent L'Ukrayne, la Petite Tartaries, la Circasse, la Géorgie et les Confins de la Russie Européenne, et la Turquie; E. Dussy; Paris: Delmarche, 1783; 1:2,425,000, Ferro, N51E43, N51E72, N40E71, N40E45; 50 x 90.6 cm.

This map by Delmarche is a copy of Robert de Vaugondy's map of the Black Sea and vicinity. The substantial amount of data of Turkish origin would indicate that Delmarche used Turkish maps in his revision. It focuses on the Crimean Khanate (Ukrainian steppes), which was annexed by Russia in 1783, after having been its protectorate since 1775. The Zaporozhian Sich is still indicated, even though it had been razed in 1775 as a final act in the destruction of the Ukrainian Cossack movement. An ornamental cartouche surrounds the title.

[1788]

First Part of Turkey in Europe Containing Moldavia with Bukovyna and Little Tartary with Krimea now Called Taurus to Which is Added the Whole of the Black Sea; Samuel Dunn; London: Rob Sayer, 1788; 1:2,875,000, Ferro, N49E42, N49E61, N40E60, N40E43; 35.7 x 47.3 cm.

Dunn presents the southern portion of the "Ukrainian lands" in this map. Political regional designations include "Palatinate of Braclaw," "Kiovia," "Ukrain," "Bielgorod," "Krim," "Little Tartary," "Budzak (Bessarabia)," and "Zaporoski Cosacks." The remains of the "Via Trajani" are shown, as is the ancient boundary between the Russian Dominions and Little Tartary (which began at the river Boh). This map was originally part of a bound volume.

[179?]

Der Königlichen Republik Polen Woiwodschaft Kiow das ist die Obere Polnische Ukraine oder Klein Polens östlicher Theil Nro. 46; I. Albrecht; [s.l.]: [s.n.], [179?]; 1:1,280,000, Ferro, N51E45, N51E50, N48E50, N48E45; 23.5 x 28.6 cm.

This map focuses on the Palatinate of Kiev, and includes much of the right bank of Ukraine. The city of Kiev is part of the Russian Empire and lies outside the palatinate borders.

[179?]

Der Königlichen Republik Polen Woiwodschaft Podolien und die Untere Polnische Ukraine Nämliche die Woiwodschaft Braclaw oder Kleine Polens Südlicher Theil Nro. 45; Ignatz Albrecht; [s.l.]: [s.n.], [179?]; 1:1,290,000, Ferro, N51E44, N51E49,

N48E49, N48E44; 20 x 27.4 cm.

Albrecht presents the areas known as Podolia and Bratslav, which lie to the north and east of the rivers Dniester and Bug, on this map. A decorative cartouche surrounds the title.

1793

A New Map of the Kingdom of Poland with its Dismembered Provinces and the Kingdom of Prussia; [Thos. Kitchin]; London: Laurie & Whittle, 1794; 1:2,450,000, London, N57E11, N57E38, N47E35, N47E14; 45.8 x 62.9 cm.

This map focuses on Poland as a result of its second partition, and includes most of the right bank of Ukraine. In addition to the partition boundaries, internal boundaries are included. Statistics concerning population figures contingent upon the partition are given in the title area. Political regional designations in what comprise the "Ukrainian lands" include "Lodomeria," "Galicia," "Wolhynia," "Ukrain," and "New Servia." This map is plate #22 in *Kitchin's General Atlas Describing the Whole Universe*, London, 1797.

1795

Karte von Polen nach dem Petersburger Theilungs=Traktate von 24ten October und dem Russisch-Kaiserlichen Manifeste von 25ten December 1795; Ant. Amon; Vienna: Franz Joh. Jos. von Reilly, 1796; 1:1,920,000, Ferro, N57E31, N57E56, N47E53, N47E33; 55.8 x 69.9 cm.

"Karte von Polen" was originally created c. 1791 and later updated with the inclusion of boundaries demarcating the second and final partitions of Poland. National as well as provincial boundaries are indicated. The colour legend in the upper left describes these partitions and shows how they affected the Ukrainian ethnic territories. Most of the right bank of Ukraine is presented and population centres are coded by size.

[1803]

Poland; London: Willm. Darton and Josh. Harvey, 1803; 1:7,500,000, [London], N57E12, N57E37, N48E34, N48E15; 14.8 x 18.8 cm.

This map of Poland includes the western part of present-day Ukraine, and is very similar to the [176?] Thos. Kitchin map above. It was engraved for "Adam's Atlas." Political regional designations include "Red Russia," "Polesia," "Volhinia," "Podolia," "Turkey in Europe," and "Russia in Europe." Areas outside Poland are monochromatic.

[1815?]

Poland (from Pinkerton's *Modern Atlas*); L. Hebert, engraved by Neele; Philadelphia: Dobson, [1815?]; N57E11, N57E35, N47E35 N47E14; 48.2 x 67.6 cm.

Poland is again the focus of this map, which includes most of the right bank of Ukraine. Additional political regional designations include Prussia, Galicia, Wilno,

Minsk, Moghilev, Volhynia, Podolia and Kiev. Political boundaries, however, are only included for Poland.

[1821]

A New Map of the Russian Empire Divided into its Governments; J. Cary; London: J. Cary, 1821; 1:9,400,000, Greenwich, N80E20, N80E195, N40E150, N40E50; 43.2 x 98 cm.

While the "Ukrainian lands" comprise only a portion of this map, it is useful for the political divisions and place names that it presents. The governments of the European part of Russia are named after their capital cities. This map was originally bound into an atlas.

[1850]

Poland and Lithuania; Edinburgh: W. Lizars, [1850]; 1:2,600,000, Greenwich, N57E15, N57E35, N48E33, N48E17; 36.6 x 48.6 cm.

This presentation of western Ukraine is valuable for the place names that it includes. The boundaries of the Kingdom of Poland, Russian Poland, Austrian Poland and Prussian Poland are clearly outlined and the names of the palatinates and dates annexed refer to former divisions, some of which were still recognized at the time the map was produced. This map was originally part of an atlas.

[1915?]

G. Freytags Karte der Österreichisch-Russischen Grenzgebiete; Vienna: G. Freytag & Berndt, [1915?]; 1:1,000,000, Ferro, N53E33, N53E45, N47E44, N47E34; 63.5 x 78.5 cm.

The focus of this map is the area where the Austro-Hungarian, Russian and German empires met. Galicia, Bukovyna and Volhynia are marked on this map, on which the relief is shaded and the topographic information includes railroad lines.

[1915?]

G. Freytags Karte der Österreichisch-Russischen und Deutsch-Russischen Grenzgebiete; Vienna: G. Freytag & Berndt, [1915?]; 1:1,000,000, Ferro, N55E33, N55E45, N47E44, N47E34; 85.2 x 78.6 cm.

This Freytag production is like the previous entry, except that it extends slightly farther northward.

[1917]

G. Freytags Karte der Westrussischen Kriegsschauplätze; Vienna: G. Freytag & Berndt, [1917]; 1:2,000,000, Greenwich, N60E16, N60E39, N44E35, N44E19; 89.7 x 63.9 cm.

Freytag presents all of right-bank Ukraine on this map, including Galicia, Volhynia, Bukovyna, and Podolia. The front line of 10 August 1917 is indicated, and the topographic detail includes fortifications and military strongholds. Relief is

shaded and elevation is given in metres.

[1918]

Karta Ukrainy; [Vienna]: Freytag & Berndt, 1918; 1:2,000,000, Greenwich, N54E22, N54E50, N43E47, N43E24; 62.6 x 94.3 cm.

Administrative boundaries are demarcated on this map of Ukraine. The topographic information provided includes the location of mines and industrial plants.

[1921]

Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen in Neu (Süd)-Russland; K. Stumpp; Stuttgart: Topographische Abteilung des Württ. Statist. Landesamts, [1921]; 1:1,500,000, Greenwich, Pulkowa, N49E27, N49E40, N44E39, N44E28, (Greenwich); 40 x 63.1 cm.

On this monochromatic map German settlements and population centres, as well as Russian population centres, are indicated and coded according to size. The abbreviations used to indicate place names are listed at the bottom right. The topographic information provided includes railways, roads, communication lines and administrative boundaries.

[193?]

[Railway Map of Ukraine]; [s.l.]: [s.n.], [193?]; 45.8 x 60.3 cm.

This monochromatic map is a photo-reproduction of a larger sheet and consists of a rough schematization superimposed on a base that is only slightly visible. Railway lines, stations and the distances between major centres are indicated. The area presented includes Cherkasy, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia and Kirovohrad.

[193?]

Skhema lesov Pravoberezhia; [s.l.]: [s.n.], [193?]; 1:1,680,000; [45.2 x 43.7 cm. (sheet size)].

Right-bank Ukraine is the focus of this map. Four regions are identified and the types of forests in each are indicated by colour.

1930

Ethnographical Map of Ukraine 1930; V. Kubijovyč, M. Kulyćkyj; [Toronto]: University of Toronto Press, [1971]; 1:5,000,000, Greenwich, N52E20, N52E50, N43E48, N43E22; 20.9 x 41.1 cm.

Concentrations of more than thirty ethnic/cultural groups (including gypsies) are indicated on this map. The borders of states, Soviet republics, autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts are included.

[1943]

Operationskarte Russland (Deutsche Heereskarte); [s.l.]: Oberkommando des Heeres/Generalstab des Heeres, Chef des Kriegskarten- und Vermessungswesens, 1943 (second edition); 1:1,000,000, Greenwich, N59E20, N61E43, N43E42, N42E27; 197.4 x 130.2 cm. on 2 sheets each 104.5 x 137.6 cm.

This German army map presents all but the western and northern edges of Ukraine. It is particularly interesting because it shows the political boundaries for Transnistria and the *Reichskommissariat Ukraine*.

[195?]

Polityko-administrativna karta Ukrainskoi RSR i Moldavskoi RSR; [s.l.]: [s.n.], [195?]; 1:3,000,000, Greenwich, N52E2, N52E41, N44E40, N44E22; 27.9 x 41.4 cm.

Oblast boundaries of Ukraine and Moldavia are indicated on this cloth-mounted political/administrative map. The distance between ports is shown.

1954

The Map of the Ukraine; William Karpa; Chicago: League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, 1955; 1:1,350,000, Greenwich, N52E21, N52E41, N44E40, N44E22; 67.1 x 101 cm.

This political map of Ukraine presents the Ukrainian ethnolinguistic territory and such topographic information as roads, railroads, canals and oblast boundaries. An inset at the upper right is entitled "Territory Settlement of Ukrainian People."

1955

Strukturno-petrograficheskaiia karta Ukrainского kristallicheskogo massiva; N.P. Semenenko; [s.l.]: Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR, Ukrainskoe geologicheskoe upravlenie, 1958; 1:1,000,000, Greenwich, N52E27, N52E39, N46E38, N46E27; 58.6 x 84 cm.

A map of the petrography of a portion of Ukraine that includes a cross-section and a detailed legend.

1959

Ethnographical Map of the Ukrainian SSR 1959; [Toronto]: University of Toronto Press, [1971]; 1:4,000,000, Greenwich, N52E21, N52E41, N44E41, N44E21; 22.9 x 32.8 cm.

The ethnic/cultural composition of Ukraine is presented on this map, as is the size of population centres. Its source is *Ukraine: a Concise Encyclopaedia*, Vol. 2, which was prepared by the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

[1959]

Tektonichna karta Ukrainskoi RSR i Moldavskoi RSR; V.H. Bondarchuk, M.P. Semenenko; [s.l.]: Akademiia Nauk URSR, Instytut heolohichnykh nauk, 1959; 1:750,000, Greenwich, N52E21, N52E41, N44E40, N44E22; 124 x 184.6 cm. on 4 sheets 69.2 x

96.6 cm.

This tectonic map of Ukraine includes an extensive legend describing rock structures and external forms. Topographic information such as population centres and river systems is included.

[1967]

[Map of Ukraine]; [s.l.]: [s.n.], [1967]; 30.8 x 48.5 cm.

The natural, industrial and agricultural resources of Ukraine are pictorially portrayed on this map. Major transportation and shipping routes are included.

[1961]

Nove na karti Ukrainy (Albom kartoskhem ekonomichnykh administratyvnykh raioniv); [s.l.]: Derzhpolityvdav URSR, 1961; 35.3 x 57.3 cm. (each sheet).

A map for each of the fourteen Ukrainian oblasts is included in this set. Each provides information regarding industry, manufacturing, natural resources, and agricultural products in addition to topographic data. Projections for the seven-year plan covering the period 1958-65 are included. Four insets document industrial growth, capital expenditure for housing and industry, housing growth, and growth in agricultural production.

[1963]

Fizychna karta; P. Oryshkevych; New York: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1963; 1:4,000,000, Greenwich, N52E21, N52E50, N43E47, N43E24; 26.7 x 49.3 cm.

This physical map of Ukraine includes the location of a variety of mineral resources. An inset entitled "Klimatychna mapka" provides climatic information. The three maps on the verso present a plan of central Kiev, the administrative boundaries of the Ukrainian oblasts, and worldwide Ukrainian population distribution.

[1963]

Geologo-tektonicheskaia karta Ukrainskogo kristallicheskogo shchita; N.P. Semenenko; Kiev: Akademiia Nauk USSR, 1963; 1:1,000,000; 58.9 x 83.6 cm.

The structural geology of the portion of Ukraine that stretches from north of Zhytomyr, south and eastward in an arc to the area between Kremenchuk and Zaporizhzhia and then south and further eastward to the Zhdanov area on the Sea of Azov is presented on this map. A detailed legend is included.

[1963]

The Map of Ukraine; Gen K T; Chicago: Thema Publishing Company, 1963, (sponsored by the Ukrainian American Youth Association); 1:1,700,000, Greenwich, N53E20, N53E48, N42E46, N42E22; 70.4 x 116.4 cm.

In addition to the topographic and geographic information provided, this map

includes both the Ukrainian boundary after 1945 and two ethnic boundaries. The three insets at the upper right are entitled "Rus-Ukraina (10th century) in the Time of Volodymyr Velykyy (Great)," "Ukraina (17th century) in the Time of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky: The Period of Kozak Revolt Against Poland," and "Ukraina (20th century), United Ukrainian Republic as Proclaimed 22, January 1919."

[1965]

Ukrainskaia SSR i Moldavskaia SSR; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR, 1965; 1:1,000,000, Greenwich, N52E21, N52E41, N44E40, N44E22; 93.8 x 133 cm.

This physical map of Ukraine and Moldavia presents, among other geographic and topographic data, oblast boundaries, the location of mineral resources and elevation in metres. It is mounted on cloth.

[1966]

Karta suchasnoho etnichnoho skladu naselennia Ukrainskoi RSR; Moscow: Instytut mystetstvoznavstva, folkloru ta etnohrafii Akademii nauk URSR, Holovne upravlinnia heodezii i kartohrafii Ministerstva heolohii SRSR, 1966; 1:1,500,000; 61.2 x 88.1 cm.

A detailed legend accompanies this map of the ethnic composition of the Ukrainian population.

[1967]

Ukrainskaia SSR i Moldavskaia SSR; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1967; 1:1,500,000; 61.4 x 78.3 cm.

This map presents a variety of topographic and geographic detail, and includes the internal administrative oblast boundaries.

[1967]

Ukrainskaia SSR i Moldavskaia SSR; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1967; 1:750,000; 123.3 x 176.5 cm.

Apart from being at a smaller scale, this map is similar to the previous entry. It is mounted on cloth.

1968

Administrative Map of Ukraine 1968; [Toronto]: University of Toronto Press, [1971]; 1:5,000,000, Greenwich, N52E20, N52E50, N43E48, N43E22; 20.9 x 41 cm.

Besides indicating the various state, republic, and oblast boundaries, the names of capital cities and administrative centres are underlined on this map. A population scale is provided and communication/transportation lines are indicated.

[1968]

Ukrainska RSR i Moldavska RSR; Moscow: Holovne upravlinnia heodezii i kartohrafii pry Radi Ministriv SRSR, 1968; 1:1,500,000; 61.3 x 88.1 cm.

This map is an updated edition of previous entries with the same title (see above [1967]). It is particularly useful for the topographic information provided and includes internal administrative boundaries.

[1970]

Fizychna karta; P. Oryshkevych; New York: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1970, second edition; 1:4,000,000, Greenwich, N52E21, N52E50, N43E47, N43E24; 26.8 x 49.4 cm.

The location of mineral resources is included on this physical map of Ukraine. Three insets provide information regarding vegetation and relief of Ukraine and the Crimea, and an inset gives some indication of climate. There are maps on the verso showing worldwide Ukrainian population distribution, Ukrainian population concentrations in North America, a plan of central Kiev, the Donets area, and the oblasts that comprise the Ukrainian SSR.

[1971]

Geological Map of Ukraine; G. Poliansky; [Toronto]: University of Toronto Press, [1971]; 1:5,000,000, Greenwich, N52E20, N52E50, N43E48, N43E22; 20.9 x 41.1 cm.

As indicated by its title, this map presents the geological formations that characterize Ukraine. The southern limit of glaciation is indicated. While population centres and drainage systems are indicated, no political or administrative boundaries are included. This map was included in vol. 2 of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*, and was prepared by the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

[1971]

Map of Soils of Ukraine; H. Makhiv; [Toronto]: University of Toronto Press, [1971]; 1:5,000,000, Greenwich, N52E20, N52E50, N43E48, N43E22; 20.8 x 41.1 cm.

Forty-one types of soil are shown on this map and identified in the legend at the bottom. Like the previous entry, this map appeared in *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*.

[1971]

Physical Map of the Ukraine; [Toronto]: University of Toronto Press, [1971]; 1:5,000,000, Greenwich, N52E20, N52E50, N43E48, N43E22; 20.9 x 41 cm.

This representation of the relief of Ukraine and the bathymetry of the adjacent Black Sea indicates selected heights and depths in metres. Prominent lowlands, uplands and ridges are named, and state, republic and oblast boundaries are indicated. Like the previous two entries, this map appeared in *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*.

[1977]

Map of Ukraine; V. Kubijovyč, A. Žukovs'kyi; Munich: Karl Wenschow GmbH, 1977; 1:2,000,000, Greenwich, N52E20, N52E50, N43E48, N43E22; 52.9 x 104.5 cm.

A variety of topographic and geographic information is provided by this map. In addition to contemporary boundaries, the 1930s Ukrainian territorial boundary, including the ethnically mixed regions, is indicated. The names of administrative units, historical provinces and geographic provinces are included, and former names and non-Ukrainian names are given in parentheses and square brackets respectively. Insets in the upper right present a plan of Kiev and a map of the Donets basin.

REGIONAL MAPS

1854 (December)

Stanford's New Map of Sebastopol and the Surrounding Country; Capt. Wetherall; London: Edward Stanford, [1855?], second edition; 1:48,000; 47.8 x 61.7 cm.

A wealth of military, geographic and topographic information is provided by this map. The positions of the British, French, Turkish and Russian troops and fleets are indicated, including gun and battery placements. The location of military attacks and action in the siege of Sebastopol are pinpointed.

[1854?]

The Crimea; J. Rapkin; [s.l.]: The London Printing and Publishing Company, [1855?]; 1:1,240,000, Greenwich, N46E32, N46E37, N44E37, N44E33; 22.3 x 31 cm.

This John Tallis map presents the Crimea c. 1854. It pinpoints the location where the allied armies landed on 16 September and shows the electric telegraph from Varna to Sebastopol and from Sebastopol to Eupatoria. The illustrations of Balaklava harbour, the banks of the Alma, Eupatoria, and Sebastopol are drawn by H. Winkles. An inset shows "Sebastopol before its Investment by the Allies."

[1867]

R.A. Schulz's General Post- und Strassenkarte des Kronlands Galizien und Lodomerien mit Auschwitz, Zator und Krakau; so wie des Kronlandes Bukowina; Vienna: Artaria & Co., 1867; 1:850,000, Ferro, N51E36, N51E45, N47E44, N47E37; 51.3 x 70.3 cm. cut into eighteen 20 x 13.5 cm. sections and mounted on cloth.

This photographic reproduction of a map of Galicia and Bukovyna presents the western portion of the Ukrainian lands. The original is housed in the Austrian National Archives. In addition to political boundaries and population centres, railroads, roads, post offices, market towns, mineral springs, spas, castles, isolated churches and monasteries and ruins are indicated. Shading provides some indication of relief. An inset at the lower left contains a plan of Lemberg and the inset at the upper right lists the administrative divisions in "Galizien, Lodomerien und Bukowina."

[1895]

R.A. Schulz's General Post- und Strassenkarte von Galizien und Lodomerien mit Auschwitz, Zator und Krakau; so wie des Kronlandes Bukowina; Vienna: Artaria & Co., 1895; 1:850,000, Ferro, N51E36, N51E45, N47E44, N47E37; 50.7 x 68.2 cm.

The information provided by this map is an update of the previous entry. An inset at the lower left provides a breakdown of the legal divisions of Galicia and Bukovyna from the provincial court to the county court level, according to the 1895 estates of the realm. The inset at the upper right provides population figures for major centres based on the 1890 census.

[1937?]

Das Deutsche Siedlungsgebiet in Polnisch-Wolhynien; Berlin: Verlag von Paul Parey, [1937?]; 1:360,000, [Greenwich], [N52E24, N52E27, N50E27, N50E24]; 39.2 x 57 cm.

This monochromatic photo-reproduction covers the northwest corner of the present-day Ukrainian SSR, in the vicinity of Lutsk, Dubno, Rovno and Kovel. The location of German colonies is indicated; those in brackets had already ceased to exist.

1939

Die Deutschen Siedlungen in Galizien; R. Unterschultz; [s.l.]: [s.n.], [1939]; 1:1,000,000, [Greenwich], [N51E19, N51E26, N48E26, N48E19]; 25.6 x 40.4 cm.

The 1918 political boundary for Galicia is indicated on this map. German settlements are identified in terms of their origins in Germany, and their religious orientation (Evangelical, Catholic, Mennonite, mixed confessional) is indicated. Population centres with German minorities are also shown.

[1939?]

Ethnographic Map of the Southwestern Ukraine (Halycyna-Galicia): Volodymyr Kubijovyč; Munich: Karl Wenschow GmbH, [1953], (copyrighted by the Association of Ukrainian Former Combatants in Great Britain); 1:250,000, Greenwich, N51E22, N51E26, N48E26, N48E22; 126.3 x 139.1 cm. cut into twenty-four 34.8 x 24.1 cm. sections and mounted on cloth.

The University of Alberta Map Collection has two copies of this map. All printed information on the map is provided in Ukrainian and English. Ethnic composition is colour-coded and graphically portrayed on the map. The four insets at the lower left present the westernmost part of Galicia (a continuation of the main map); the location and extent of Galicia in 1938 and 1952, including the entire Ukrainian Ethnographic Territory; a schematic ethnic map of Galicia; and a table of the population of Ukrainian Galicia by ethnic groups as of January 1939. A fifteen-page supplement accompanies this map.

1940

Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen im Gebiet (Oblast) Odessa (Ehem. Westl. Teil des Gouv. Cherson); K. Stumpp; Stuttgart: Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, 1955, (reprinted by the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Greeley, Colorado); [1:562,000], [Greenwich], [N48E29, N48E33, N46E33, N46E29]; 37 x 46.4 cm.

This monochromatic map indicates the location of German settlements, mother colonies and estates in the Odessa oblast. Settlements that ceased to exist prior to 1918 and in the "Soviet" period are indicated, as are those that were established in the "Soviet" period. The German population of principal cities is indicated in brackets. Population figures for 1918, 1926, and 1943 are provided on an accompanying register. Where applicable, German communities are identified as either Evangelical or Catholic. An inset shows the political/administrative units surrounding the Odessa oblast.

[1956]

Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen in Gebiet Saporoshje, ehem. die Gebiete Taurien u. d. Südl. Teil v. Jekaterinoslaw (Dnjepropetrowsk); Dr. K. Stumpp; Stuttgart: Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, 1956; 1:580,000, [Greenwich], [N48E34, N48E37, N46E37, N46E34]; 42.7 x 48.6 cm.

The location of German settlements and estates, as well as the size of the German population in principal cities, is indicated on this map. Those settlements that had disappeared are also included. Population statistics for 1918 and 1926 are provided in an attached register. The German communities identified are characterized as either Evangelical, Catholic or Mennonite. In terms of the last-named, the Molotschna and Chortitza Mennonite colonies are outlined. An inset shows the political/administrative units surrounding the Zaporizhzhia oblast.

[1957]

Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen in Gebiet (Oblast) Dnjepropetrowsk (ehem. nördl. teil des Gouv. Jekaterinoslaw) einschl. der Deutschen Dörfer in Westlichen Teil des Gebiets Charkow; Dr. K. Stumpp; Stuttgart: Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, 1957, (reprinted by the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Lincoln, Nebraska); 1:630,000, Greenwich, N49E33, N49E37, N47E37, N47E33; 35.5 x 48.8 cm.

Apart from presenting a different oblast, this map provides information similar to that in the previous entry. Jewish settlements are indicated, with the comment that Germans lived in them as model citizens. No register providing a detailed population breakdown is included.

[1957]

Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen im Gebiet (Oblast) Nikolajew (ehem. gouv. Cherson), einschliesslich der wenigen Deutschen Dörfer im Gebiet Kirowograd; Dr. K. Stumpp; Stuttgart: Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, 1957, (reprinted by the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Lincoln, Nebraska); 1:600,000,

Greenwich, N48E31, N48E34, N46E34, N46E31; 46 x 41.8 cm.

The information provided on this map is of the same nature as that in the "[1956] Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen..." entry. A register accompanies the map and provides population figures for 1918, 1926, and 1941-3. Regional and parish centres are indicated in the register.

[1958]

Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen in Gebiet (Oblast) Rostow (ehem. Dongebiet) einschl. der Deutschen Kolonien in Gebiet Woroschilowgrad; Dr. K. Stumpp; Stuttgart: Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, 1958, (reprinted by the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Lincoln, Nebraska); 1:990,000, Greenwich, N49E38, N49E42, N46E42, N46E38; 37.5 x 34.9 cm.

The information provided on this map is similar to that in the "[1956] Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen..." entry. No statistical register or inventory accompanies this map.

[1958]

Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen in Gebiet (Oblast) Stalino (ehem. östl. teil vom Gouvern. Jekaterinoslaw u. westl. teil vom Dongebiet) einschl. der Deutschen Dörfer in östl. teil des Gebiets Charkow; Dr. K. Stumpp; Stuttgart: Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, 1958, (reprinted by the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Lincoln, Nebraska); 1:600,000, Greenwich, N49E36, N49E39, N46E39, N46E36; 44.9 x 35.3 cm.

The information provided on this map is of a similar nature to that in the "[1956] Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen..." entry. A register is included that provides population statistics for 1918, 1926, and 1941.

[1959]

Die Deutschen Siedlungen auf der Halbinsel Krim; Dr. K. Stumpp; [s.l.]: [s.n.], 1959; 1:550,000, Greenwich, N46E33, N46E36, N44E36, N44E33; 37.7 x 42.6 cm.

Similar information to that in the "[1956] Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen..." entry is provided on this map. An additional inset is included that shows the eastern end of the Crimea. It is a continuation of the eastern portion of the main map.

[1961]

Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen in Ukrainisch Wolhynien; Dr. K. Stumpp; Stuttgart: Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, [1961], (reprinted by the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Greeley, Colorado); 1:640,000, Greenwich, N52E26, N52E31, N50E31, N50E26; 30.5 x 49.8 cm.

The information provided by this map is of a similar nature to that in the "[1956] Karte der Deutschen Siedlungen..." entry. The accompanying register provides population statistics for 1904.

[1965]

Donetskaia i Luganskaia Oblasti; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1966; 1:600,000; 63.4 x 46.8 cm.

The Donetsk and Voroshylovhrad (Luhansk) oblasts are presented in this political/administrative map. The borders of the administrative units are outlined and these units, along with major population centres, are listed on the map.

[1966]

Kharkovskaia Oblast; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1966; 1:600,000, Greenwich, N51E34, N51E38, N48E38, N48E34; 37.8 x 41.4 cm. on sheet 58.6 x 72.7 cm.

This physical map of the Kharkiv oblast includes information on natural resources as well as on human and cultural geography. Historical points of interest and their significance are indicated. A printed commentary to the left of the map provides information (including historical) on the major population centres of the oblast. Three insets present information on climate, soils and vegetation.

[1967]

Odessaia Oblast; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1967; 1:600,000, Greenwich, N48E28, N48E31, N45E31, N45E28; 58.9 x 39.3 cm. on sheet 79.8 x 57.7 cm.

The physical, geographic, topographic, historical, cultural and natural resource information provided on this map is similar to that in the previous entry.

[1968]

Dnepropetrovskaia Oblast; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1968; 1:600,000; 34 x 52.4 cm.

This political/administrative map of the Dnipropetrovsk oblast indicates the boundaries of its administrative units. The latter are listed, along with the main population centres and their adjacent suburban areas, on the map. An inset schematizes local aviation routes.

[1968]

Ivano-Frankovskaia Oblast; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1968; 1:600,000; 34.5 x 26.8 cm.

The information provided on this map of the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast is similar to that provided for the "[1968] Dnepropetrovskaia Oblast" entry.

[1968]

Kharkovskaia Oblast; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1968; 1:600,000; 39.2 x 45.7 cm.

The information provided on this map of the Kharkiv oblast is similar to that

provided for the "[1968] Dnepropetrovskaia Oblast" entry.

[1968]

Kirovogradskaia i Cherkasskaia Oblasti; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1968; 1:600,000; 48 x 54 cm.

The information provided on this map of the Kirovohrad and Cherkasy oblasts is similar to that provided for the "[1968] Dnepropetrovskaia Oblast" entry.

[1968]

Lvovskaia Oblast; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1968; 1:600,000, 40.5 x 35.6 cm.

The information provided on this map of the Lviv oblast is similar to that provided for the "[1968] Dnepropetrovskaia Oblast" entry.

[1968]

Nikolaevskaia i Khersonskaia Oblasti; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1968; 1:600,000; 47 x 67.9 cm.

The information provided on this map of the Mykolaiv and Kherson oblasts is similar to that provided for the "[1968] Dnepropetrovskaia Oblast" entry.

[1968]

Volynskaia i Rovenskaia Oblasti; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1968; 1:600,000; 42.4 x 50.1 cm.

The information provided on this map of the Volyn and Rovno oblasts is similar to that provided for the "[1968] Dnepropetrovskaia Oblast" entry.

[1969]

Vinnitskaia Oblast; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1969; 1:600,000, Greenwich, N50E27, N50E30, N48E30, N48E27; 35.8 x 32.3 cm. on sheet 59.3 x 61.7 cm.

This physical map of the Vinnytsia oblast includes information on natural resources as well as on human and cultural geography. Historical points of interest and their significance are indicated. A printed commentary to the left of the map provides information (including historical) on the major population centres of the oblast. Three insets present information on climate, soils and vegetation.

[1969]

Zaporozhskaia Oblast; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1969; 1:600,000, Greenwich, N48E34, N48E37, N46E37, N46E34; 37.3 x 40.1 cm. on sheet 58.7 x 72.3 cm.

The information provided on this map of the Zaporizhzhia oblast is similar to that

provided for the previous entry.

[1969]

Zhitomirskaia i Kievskaia Oblasti; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1969; 1:600,000; 47 x 57.4 cm.

This political/administrative map of the Zhytomyr and Kiev oblasts indicates the boundaries of the administrative units in each. The administrative units, along with the main population centres and their adjacent suburban areas, are listed on the map.

[1975]

Krym: Turistskaia skhema; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1975; 42.1 x 63.9 cm.

The Crimea is the focus of this tourist map. The relief is shaded and a detailed legend is included on the map. Insets provide details about beaches and roads on the southern tip of the peninsula, and extensive printed information and pictures are included on the verso.

TOWNPLANS

[1907]

Plan Goroda Odessy; G. Nitche; Odessa: Ac. Shultse, 1907; 47.1 x 72.8 cm.

This coloured photo-reproduction of a townplan of Odessa not only provides street names, transportation routes and the location of major buildings and parks, but also includes details of historical significance. Relief is indicated and the various areas of the city are presented in different colours. A grid is provided to assist in finding specific locations.

[192?]

Plan G. Rostova n-D; [s.l.]: F. Elkin and G. Nazarenko, [192?]; 20.6 x 36.9 cm.

This photocopy of a plan of Rostov-na-Donu shows street names and railways. A street index is included along the right side of the sheet.

[194?]

Kobryn; [s.l.]: Kartenstelle der H. Gr. B., [194?]; 1:10,000; 26.1 x 35.2 cm.

Locations of military significance are indicated on this monochromatic townplan of Kobryn. They are numbered and identified on the verso.

[1941]

Mil.- Geo.- Plan von Kiew; [s.l.]: Generalstab des Heeres, Abteilung für Kriegskarten- und Vermessungswesen, 1941, (Sonderausgabe); 1:25,000; 59.5 x 82.2 cm.

This plan of Kiev identifies a number of locations that are of cultural, historical, industrial, manufacturing, civic and military significance. Many of these are listed and identified, particularly those related to military operations. A detailed legend is included and a street index appears on the verso. In order to assist in finding specific locations, a grid has been superimposed on this plan.

[1941]

Stadtplan von Czernowitz (Cernauti); Berlin: Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme, 1941, (Sonderausgabe); 1:12,500; 48.1 x 40.7 cm.

This plan of Chernivtsi is a German army production. Street names are provided and the legend along the left side provides the names, numbers and locations of civic and military buildings, churches, schools, consulates, hospitals, museums and the airport. A grid is included to aid in finding specific locations.

[1941]

Stadtplan von Lemberg (Lwowa); Berlin: Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme, 1941, (Sonderausgabe); 1:15,000; 40.7 x 51.2 cm.

Information similar to that appearing in the previous entry is provided on this plan of Lviv. A street index that includes suburbs appears on the verso.

[1941?]

Stadtplan von Rostow; Lemberg: Kriegskarte und Vermessungsamt, [1941?]; 1:20,000; 48.4 x 68.6 cm.

This plan divides Rostov into eight numbered sections. Street names are included, as are some buildings and their names. Only a brief legend is included.

[1967]

Kyiv: Kartoskhema z trasamy miskoho transportu; Kiev: Rada Ministriv URSR, 1967; 1:14,500; 53.4 x 72.7 cm.

Transportation information for the city of Kiev is provided on this map. An inset of the city centre appears at the upper right. On the verso a street index, the names and locations of historical, cultural and social institutions, and additional transit information are provided.

[1972]

Kharkov: Skhema marshruta gorodskogo transporta; Kharkiv: Sovet Ministrov USSR, 1972; [1:14,700]; 54.3 x 74.2 cm.

Like the previous entry, this plan shows transit routes for trolley, streetcar and bus transportation. The information on the verso is also similar.

[1973]

Kyiv: Iliustrovana skhema; [Kiev?]: Polityvdav Ukrainy, 1973; 1:14,000; 57 x 86 cm.

In addition to the graphic portrayal of Kiev, this map provides tourist information on the verso in Russian, Ukrainian, English, German and French. A street index is included, as is an inset of the centre of the city.

[1976]

Lvov: Turistskaia skhema; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1976; 1:14,800; 47 x 66.9 cm.

This plan and the material on the verso provide detailed tourist information concerning Lviv. An inset of the city centre appears at the lower left.

[1980]

Kharkov: Skhema gorodskogo transporta; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1980; 1:11,000; 53.9 x 71.8 cm.

Public transportation routes are indicated on this tourist map of Kharkiv. A street index and information regarding the location of plazas and transportation facilities is included on the verso.

[1981]

Odessa: Turistskaia skhema; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1981; 1:12,600; 45.5 x 78.7 cm.

This tourist map of Odessa has a detailed legend. The information on the verso includes a street index and places of interest to visit. An inset of the city centre appears at the upper left.

[1981]

Ordzhonikidze: Turistskaia skhema; Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1981; 1:14,500; 48.9 x 34.3 cm.

Extensive tourist information is provided by this plan of Ordzhonikidze. A street index and locations of places of interest are included on the verso.

MAP SERIES

Europe

[1914-1934]

Übersichtskarte von Europa; [s.l.], Kartographische Abteilung der Preussischen Landesaufnahme, 1914-34; 1:800,000, Greenwich, Ferro; 55.4 - 55.6 cm. x 35.2 - 40.9 cm.

Detailed topographic, geographic and political information is provided by this German map series located in the archival section of the map collection. The following sheets of this series are held by the University of Alberta Map Collection and are applicable to this cartobibliography:

O12 Czernowitz
 O13 Pinsk
 P13 Kijew
 Q11 Sewastopol
 Q12 Jekaterinoslaw
 R11 Noworosijsk
 R12 Rostow
 R13 Woronesh
 S12 Kalatsch

[1937-1942]

Deutsche Weltkarte (Europe); [s.l.]; Generalstab des Heeres, Abteilung für Kriegskarten- und Vermessungswesen, 1937-42; 1:500,000, Greenwich; 43.9 - 88.6 cm. x 45.8 - 94.2 cm.

This German map series is based on a subdivision of the International Map of the World, and provides extensive topographic and geographic information. A

detailed legend is provided. The sources used include "Russische Karte" 1:500,000 (1935-7). Sheets applicable to this cartobibliography and held by this collection are:

N/L-36 NE Saporoshje
N/L-36 SE Ssimferopol
N/L-37 Rostow

[1941-1944]

Europa (Deutsche Heereskarte); [s.l.]: Oberkommando des Heeres/Generalstab des Heeres, Chef des Kriegskarten- und Vermessungswesens, 1941-4; 1:500,000; 44.4 - 88.7 cm. x 43.9 - 120.6 cm.

Appropriate subdivisions of the International Map of the World, and "Europa" 1:500,000 (1940-41) provided the base maps for this series. Applicable sheets in this series in this map library include:

M 35 SW **Lemberg**
M 35 SW/L 35 NO **Tschernowitz-lasi**

[1943-1944]

Europe (Air) ; [s.l.]: War Office (GSGS 4072), 1943-4; 1:500,000, Greenwich; 47.8 - 51.8 cm. x 59.1 - 66.8 cm.

The sheets in this map series were compiled and drawn at the British War Office. Relief is shown using both the Northern and Southern Zone Layer System. Information concerning forested areas is not available east of 28 degrees 20 minutes and thus is not shown. Provisional, second, and third edition sheets are represented in the holdings of the University of Alberta Map Collection. See the index sheet (Appendix No. 1) for the applicable sheets that are available.

Central Europe

[1917-1918]

[Central Europe]; E. Hubl, J. Nimmerfroh, L. Vuckovic; [s.l.]: Kaiserliche und Königliche Militärgeographisches Institut, 1917-18; 1:750,000, Ferro; 32.9 - 33.1 cm. x 38.4 - 38.7 cm.

Extensive topographic and geographic information is provided by this Austrian map series. It is part of the map collection's archival holdings. The applicable

sheets are mounted on cloth and include:

D2 Krakau, Przemysl, Kassa, Loese
E1 Brest-Litowsk, Pinsk, Ostrog, Kolki
E2 Tarnopol, Brody, Stryj, Czernowitz
F1 Kijew, Zytomir, Owruetz, Czernobyl, Mozyr, Lojew

[1873-1875]

General-Karte von Central-Europa (beziehungsweise der Österr.-Ung. Monarchie); [Vienna]: Kaiserliche und Königliche Geografisches Institut, 1873-5; 1:300,000, Greenwich; 42 - 42.3 x 42.1 - 48 cm. cut into 22.5 x 16.9 cm. sections.

A detailed legend is included with the sheets of this Austro-Hungarian map series. It is part of the archival holdings of the map collection. The sheets in this series do not have individual titles, and those held by the University of Alberta Map Collection are mounted on cloth. Those applicable to this cartobibliography are numbered M-7, O-4, O-5, O-7.

[1914-1943]

Übersichtskarte von Mitteleuropa; [s.l.]: Karten Abteilung der Stellu., Generalstabes der Armee, or Kartographische Abteilung der Kgl. Preussische Landesaufnahme, 1914-43; 1:300,000, Ferro, Greenwich; 36.8 - 37.1 x 43 - 50.1 cm.

This German map series presents detailed topographic and geographic information. Some of the sheets were printed as a special edition (Sonderausgabe), and some include information regarding the locations of building material sources. The sheets applicable to this cartobibliography are:

S-50 Lemberg
T-50 Tarnopol
U-50 Ploskirow
U-51 Ostrog
V-48 Kiszyniew
V-49 Braclaw
V-52 Owruetz

[1944]

Central Europe; [s.l.]: War Office (GSGS 4346), 1944, first edition; 1:250,000, Greenwich; 44.1 - 44.5 x 54.9 - 59.5 cm.

This series is a British army/air edition and has a detailed legend. The sources used for the series include Poland 1:1,000,000, (1939-40); Poland 1:300,000, (1939); Czechoslovakia 1:300,000, (1930-38); Poland Official Railway Map 1:1,500,000, (1938); Czechoslovakia Official Railway Map 1:850,000, (1937); and Hungary 1:250,000, (1928-38). Several of the sheets have duplicates printed by the Army Map Service (U.S.A.) and are dated 1947. The applicable sheets

in this series are:

R 50 Nowy Sącz
 S 49 Dolina
 S 50 Lwów
 S 51 Zamość
 S 52 Lublin
 S 53 Brześć nad Bugiem

[1904-1940]

Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa; [Vienna]: Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen (Landesaufnahme), or Kaiserliche und Königliche Militärgeographisches Institut, or Hauptvermessungsabteilung XIV, 1904-40; 1:200,000, Ferro; 55.2 - 56.6 x 33.9 - 39 cm.

"Austria-Hungary Spezialkarte" 1:75,000 was used as the base map for this Austrian series. The University of Alberta Map Collection includes second and third edition sheets, some of which are mounted on cloth. The series comes with a key. See the index sheet (Appendix No. 2) for the sheets applicable to this cartobibliography.

Eastern Europe

[1942-1944]

Ost Europa (Deutsche Heereskarte); [s.l.]: Oberkommando des Heeres/Generalstab des Heeres, Chef des Kriegskarten- und Vermessungswesen, 1942-4; 1:300,000, Greenwich; 36.8 - 37.1 x 45.5 - 53 cm.

This German army series presents detailed topographic and geographic information. The base maps used include Poland 1:100,000; Poland 1:300,000; Russia 1:200,000, (1928-41); Russia 1:100,000, (1937-41); Russia 1:500,000, (1935); and Romania 1:100,000. First, second and special (Sonderausgabe) edition sheets are found in the map collection. The first edition sheets indicate building material source locations. See the index sheet (Appendix No. 3) for the sheets in the series applicable to this cartobibliography.

[1947-1963]

Eastern Europe; [Washington, D.C.]: Army Map Service (N 501), 1947-63; 1:250,000, Greenwich; 44.3 - 44.5 x 54.8 - 64 cm.

Sheets from the first-fifth edition of this series are found in the University of Alberta Map Collection. They were compiled using USSR 1:50,000, (1943); USSR 1:100,000, (1874-1940); USSR 1:750,000, (1949); Russland 1:200,000; Rumania 1:100,000, (1940-44); Eastern Europe 1:250,000, (1947); Eastern

Europe 1:300,000, (1943); and Poland 1:100,000, (1937-8). Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 4) for the sheets applicable to this cartobibliography.

[1944]

Middle Danube; Washington, D.C.: Army Map Service (M 671 & M671S), 1944; 1:100,000, Greenwich; 55.2 - 55.9 x 72.8 - 75.4 cm.

The Canadian grid numbering system (this information appears on the index sheet) is used in this U.S. army map series. A glossary is included with the series. The sources used include Czechoslovakia 1:25,000, (1917-36); Czechoslovakia 1:75,000; Romania 1:100,000, (1939); Austria 1:25,000, (1912-36), Austria 1:75,000; Poland 1:100,000, (1932-4); and British Intelligence Reports (1942-3). See the index sheet (Appendix No. 5) for the sheets applicable to this cartobibliography.

Austria-Hungary

[1908-1916]

[Spezialkarte der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie 1:75,000 und der im Masstabe 1:75,000 vorhandenen Auslandsblätter]; [s.l.]: Kaiserliche und Königliche Militärgeographisches Institut, 1908-16; 1:75,000, Ferro; 37.0 - 47.7 x 37.2 - 50.2 cm.

A variety of engravers produced this monochromatic map series. The sheets applicable to this cartobibliography focus on Galicia and Bukovyna. The base maps that were used are dated as early as 1875 and the accompanying legends are dated 1888-1914. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 6) for map sheets that portray portions of Ukraine.

[187-1918]

[Austria-Hungary]; [Vienna]: Kaiserliche und Königliche Militärgeographisches Institut, [187-1918]; 1:25,000; 55 - 71.7 x 55.3 - 74 cm.

The sheets in this Austro-Hungarian series that are applicable to this cartobibliography focus primarily on Galicia. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 7) for a schematization of those that are part of the University of Alberta Map Collection.

Poland**[1921-1925]**

Podziałka (Russia including part of present-day Poland); Warsaw: Wydanie Instytutu Geograficznego, 1921-5; 1:100,000, Pulkowa; 27.5 - 27.8 x 31.2 - 32.1 cm.

This Polish map series contains detailed topographic and geographic information, but only an abbreviated legend is available. The sources used include USSR 1:84,000, (1915-17). Those sheets applicable to this cartobibliography cover primarily areas west of Kiev, and include:

XXVII-25 Łuhiny
XXVII-26 Wjazówka
XXVIII-25 Uszomierz
XXVIII-26 Iskorość
XXVIII-27 Pieniażewicze
XXIX-25 Horoszk
XXX-25 Puliny
XXX-27 Korosteszów
XXXI-23 Połonne
XXXI-27 Chodorków

[1924-1943]

[Poland]; Warsaw: Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny, 1924-43; 1:100,000, Greenwich; 27.7 - 27.9 x 33.4 - 37 cm.

There are both monochromatic and coloured maps in this Polish map series. Revisions are based on sources dated 1922-37. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 8) for the sheets applicable to this cartobibliography.

[1940-1944]

[Poland] (Grossblatt); [Berlin]: Oberkommando des Heeres/Generalstab des Heeres, 1940-44; 1:100,000, Greenwich, Ferro; 27.7 - 55.6 x 34 - 69.4 cm.

Both monochromatic and coloured maps comprise this German army series. The sheets applicable to this cartobibliography focus on Galicia and Volhynia. Revisions to produce the sheets under consideration were based on sources dated 1924-38. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 9) for the sheets that cover parts of the Ukrainian lands.

[1941-1943]

Poland; [London]: War Office (GSGS 4177), 1941-3; 1:100,000, Greenwich; 27.5 -27.8 x 34.3 - 36.3 cm.

The maps in this series are duplicates of [1924-43] [Poland] (a previous entry) that were photolithographed and printed at the War Office. Refer to the index

sheet (Appendix No. 10) for the sheets applicable to this cartobibliography.

[1944]

Poland; Washington, D.C.: Army Map Service (M651 & M651S), 1944; 1:100,000, Greenwich; 55.4 - 55.6 x 67.9 - 73.7 cm.

This map series provides detailed topographic and geographic information. The Canadian grid numbering system (this information appears on the index sheet accompanying the series) is employed and the sources used include Poland 1:100,000, (1926-37); Europe 1:100,000, (1874-1935); Europe 1:25,000; Austria 1:25,000; Austria 1:75,000, (1916-18); Czechoslovakia 1:75,000; and Czechoslovakia 1:25,000, (1918-36). Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 11) for the sheets applicable to this cartobibliography.

[1900-1912]

Atlas Geologiczny Galicyi (Geological Map of Galicia); Kraków: Drukarnia Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, [1900-12]; 1:75,000, Ferro; 37 - 43.6 x 47.3 - 71 cm.

In addition to topographic and geographic information, this map series provides geological information about Galicia. A detailed legend is provided. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 12) for the sheets applicable to this cartobibliography.

1930

[Poland]; Warsaw: Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny, 1931; 1:25,000, Greenwich; 37.8 x 45.7 cm.

The base map for this monochromatic Polish map series is dated 1898. Only one sheet of the University of Alberta Map Collection holdings in this series is applicable to this cartobibliography. It is identified as:

38-40-D Mapa Szczegółowa

Romania

[1939]

Rumänien; [s.l.]: Institutul Geografic Militar, 1939; 1:100,000; 49.8 - 50.1 x 74.6 - 75.8 cm.

Instead of including geographic coordinates, the map sheets in this series are overlaid with a 5000 metre grid. The geographic and topographic information is detailed, but only minimal legend information is provided. The University of Alberta Map Collection has two sheets that pertain to this cartobibliography. They are:

2580 Satu Mare

5580 Balta

[1940-1941]

Rumänien (Befestigungskarte Rumänien and Befestigungskarte U.d.S.S.R.); [s.l.]: Institutul Geographie Militar (Sonderausgabe), 1940-41; 1:100,000; 49.8 - 50 x 74.8.

Bessarabian, Polish, Romanian and Austrian sources dated 1927-40 were used to produce the sheets of this series. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 13) for the sheets applicable to this cartobibliography.

[1940-1944]

Rumänien (Deutsche Heereskarte); [s.l.]: Oberkommando des Heeres/Generalstab des Heeres, Chef des Kriegskarten- und Vermessungswesen, 1940-44; 1:100,000, Greenwich; 49.6 - 50 x 74.4 - 75.1 cm.

A detailed legend accompanies the extensive geographic and topographic information provided by this map series. Bessarabian, Polish, Austrian and Romanian sources that cover the period 1927-40 are used. Sheets from both the special and first edition are included. See the index sheet (Appendix No. 14) for an indication of the sheets held by the map collection that pertain to this cartobibliography.

[1954]

Romania; [Washington, D.C.]: Army Map Service, 1954; 1:100,000, Greenwich; 49.7 x 74.6 cm.

The University of Alberta Map Collection has only one applicable sheet from this American map series. This monochromatic sheet is identified as:

6060 Tartarasti

[1916-1917]

Harta Basarabiei (Romania); [s.l.]: [s.n.], 1916-17; 1:75,000; 53.3 - 53 cm.

The contoured relief is one of the more prominent features of the monochromatic sheets of this series. A detailed legend is included. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 15) for the sheets in the University of Alberta Map Collection which are applicable.

Russia - U.S.S.R.

[1890-1920]

[Voenno-Topograficheskaja Karta Rossi]; [s.l.]: Kartographische Abteilung des Stellu. Generalstabes d. Armee, 1890-1920; 1:126,000, Paris, Pulkova; 41.6 - 43.5 x 57.7 - 59.9 cm.

This series consists of sheets in both Russian and German. The sheets are monochromatic and the relief is hachured. This series, also known as the "Three Verst" series, is available, in its entirety, on microfilm. See the index sheet (Appendix No. 16) for the applicable printed sheets that are available.

[1935-1944]

[U.S.S.R.] (Red Army); [s.l.]: Generalnyi shtab Krasnoi armii or Upravlenie voennykh topografov RKKA, 1935-44; 1:100,000, Greenwich; 36.7 - 37.5 x 33.8 - 38.8 cm.

This Russian map series is based on revisions dated 1868-1940. The sources used include 1:50,000, 1:75,000, and 1:100,000 scale series. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 17 (1-6)) for the sheets applicable to this cartobibliography.

[1940-1941]

Russland; [s.l.]: Generalstab des Heeres, Abteilung für Kriegskarten- und Vermessungswesen (Sonderausgabe), 1940-41; 1:100,000, Greenwich; 73.4 - 74.8 x 69.4 - 78.6 cm.

This German series, which is based on Russian sources, contains both monochromatic and coloured sheets. On some of the former the relief is hachured, while on the latter the relief is contoured. A detailed legend is included that contains the Russian alphabet and its German transliteration. See the index sheet (Appendix No. 18) for the applicable sheets held by the University of Alberta Map Collection.

[1941]

[Russland]; [s.l.]: Generalstab des Heeres, Abteilung für Kriegskarten- und Vermessungswesen, 1941; 1:100,000, Greenwich; 55.6 x 45.5 - 72.5 cm.

The sheet numbering in the previous entry is a subdivision of the International Map of the World. In this series, the numbering is a continuation of a Polish series. The University of Alberta Map Collection has only one complete sheet and a portion of another of this series. They are:

No. 367 P50-S45, P50-S46, P51-S45, P51-S46
No. 388 P46-S43, P47-S43 **Ostrog**

[1912-1933]

[Verst Map]; Petrograd (Leningrad): Voenno-Topograficheskii otdel, 1912-33; 1:84,000, Leningrad; 32.7 - 33 x 36.3 - 38.6 cm.

The sheets in this series applicable to this cartobibliography and part of the

holdings of the University of Alberta Map Collection cover territory west of Kiev. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 19) for an indication of these sheets.

[1930-1943]

[U.S.S.R.] (Red Army); [s.l.]: Generalnyi shtab Krasnoi armii, or Oberkommando des Heeres/Generalstab des Heeres, Chef des Kriegskarten- und Vermessungswesen, 1930-43; 1:50,000, Greenwich; 36.7 - 37.3 x 35.5 - 71.2 cm.

Sheets in this map series have been produced by both the German Army and the Red Army. Minimal legend information is provided on the Russian sheets. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 20 (1-3)) for the map sheets applicable to this cartobibliography.

[1962]

Western U.S.S.R.; Washington, D.C.: Army Map Service (N 701), 1962; 1:50,000, Greenwich; 55.4 - 55.6 x 48.5 - 48.7 cm.

The sheets in this series applicable to this cartobibliography were compiled in 1956 from the German Russland 1:50,000, (1943) series. A detailed legend accompanies the topographic and geographic information provided. The place names on the map sheets are transliterated. The map collection has the following sheets:

4316 II Vinnitsa
4316 III Zhmerinka
4316 IV Litin

[1931-1942]

[U.S.S.R.]; [s.l.]: Generalnyi shtab Krasnoi armii, or Upravlenie voennykh topografov RKKA, or Glavnoe geologicheskoe upravlenie NKTP SSSR, 1931-42; 1:25,000, Greenwich; 36.5 - 37.6 x 34.3 - 39.8 cm.

The revisions on which the sheets of this map series are based cover the period 1875-1941. While the geographic and topographic information presented is extensive, the legends on the individual sheets are scanty. Refer to the index sheet (Appendix No. 21 (1-4)) for the sheets in this series applicable to this cartobibliography.

1943

Bildplankarte Umgebung Ssudsha; [s.l.]: Vermessungswesen und Karten Abteilung, 1943 (April); 1:25,000; 29.7 x 29.7 cm.

The University of Alberta Map Collection has a partial set of this German-produced photomap series. The area covered is in the vicinity of Sudzha (RSFSR), which is in NM 36-3 of the International Map of the World. The sheets held by the University of Alberta Map Collection are numbered 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, 26.

[1941]

[U.S.S.R.] (Odessa and Vicinity); [s.l.]: Sectia Geografica M. U. "Vrancea," 1941;
1:20,000; 54.6 - 59.8 x 74.6 - 75 cm.

The topographic information on this map series includes the location of factories, industrial complexes and monuments. The relief is contoured and the legend included on the sheets is scanty. Sheets applicable to this cartobibliography include:

Alexandrovka
Freudenthal
Nerubaiskoe
Odessa Nord
Vacarjani

ATLASES

[1936]

Atlas Ukrainy i sumezhnykh kraiv (Atlas of Ukraine and Adjoining Countries); Volodymyr Kubiiovych; Lviv: Ukrainskyi vydavnychiy instytut, [1936]; 20.8 x 40.5 cm. on sheets 35.3 x 49.2 cm.

The University of Alberta Map Collection has thirty-one photo-reproduced sheets from this atlas. Each sheet has an individual title and all the sheets have maps at a 1:5,000,000 scale. The topics covered include physical features, ethnicity, demography, agriculture, natural resources, political history and publications.

[1958]

Atlas silskoho hospodarstva Ukrainskoi RSR; I. H. Romanenko (ed.); Kiev: Vydavnytstvo Kyivskoho derzhavnoho universytetu, 1958; 27.8 x 40 cm.

This atlas focuses on agriculture and consists of forty-seven plates at a consistent scale of 1:4,000,000. It begins with a brief textual description of each plate. The plates are divided into sections that deal with basic characteristics, natural conditions, vegetation and crops, livestock and agricultural production.

[1962]

Atlas Ukrainskoi SSR i Moldavskoi SSR; V.G. Bondarchuk, (ed.); Moscow: Glavnoe upravlenie geodezii i kartografii Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR, 1962; 34.7 x 25.8 cm.

The maps in this atlas deal with such subjects as political history, physical features, geology, archeology, hydrology, geomorphology, climate, soils, vegetation, wildlife, population and demography, transportation, industry, agriculture, culture and economics. Scales vary from 1:1,500,000 - 1:15,000,000. The text that accompanies the maps is limited, but the legends are detailed.

[1962]

Geografiia Kyivskoi Oblasti: Atlas; P.K. Zamorii; Kiev: Vydavnytstvo Kyivskoho derzhavnoho universytetu, 1962; 30 x 23.1 cm.

This atlas of the Kiev oblast consists of a descriptive introduction and ninety-seven plates. It is divided into seven sections that focus on basic geographical characteristics, natural features, industry, agriculture, culture and health, Seven-Year Plan (1959-65) projections, and how this plan will be realized with regard to industry and agriculture.

[1966]

Atlas gidrologicheskikh kharakteristik severo-zapadnoi chasti Chernogo moria; K.A. Vinogradov, M. Sh. Rozengurt, D.M. Tolmazin; Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1966; 17.7 x 26 cm.

This hydrological atlas of the north-western part of the Black Sea in the vicinity of Odessa contains seventy-nine monochromatic plates. The plates are preceded by a brief textual introduction.

[1980]

Istoriachnyi atlas Ukrainy (Historical Atlas of Ukraine); Lubomyr Wynar (ed.), prepared by Ivan Tesla and Evhen Tiutko; Montreal: Ukrainian Historical Association, 1980; 28.5 x 23.4 cm.

This atlas is intended to present a comprehensive historical survey of Ukraine and its people from the earliest period to the present. The course of Ukrainian history is also portrayed in relation to neighbours of Ukraine and to the world situation. It is particularly valuable as a reference tool for students and claims to be the first atlas of Ukrainian history ever to be published in Ukrainian. The forty-seven plates are followed by textual commentary that explains the content of the maps and provides an outline of historical events.

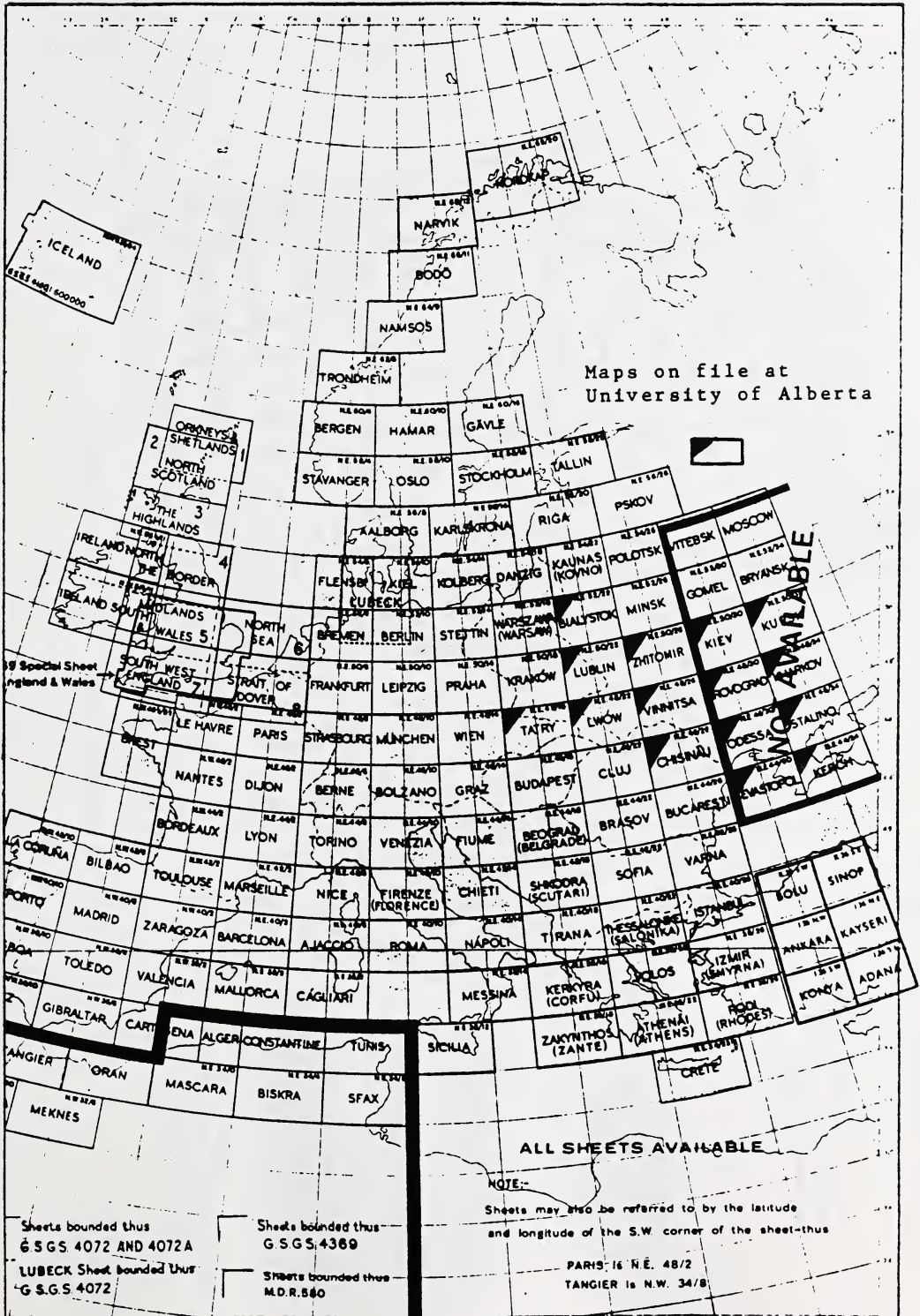
[1985]

Ukraine: A Historical Atlas; Paul Robert Magocsi; Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985; 22.8 x 34.3 cm.

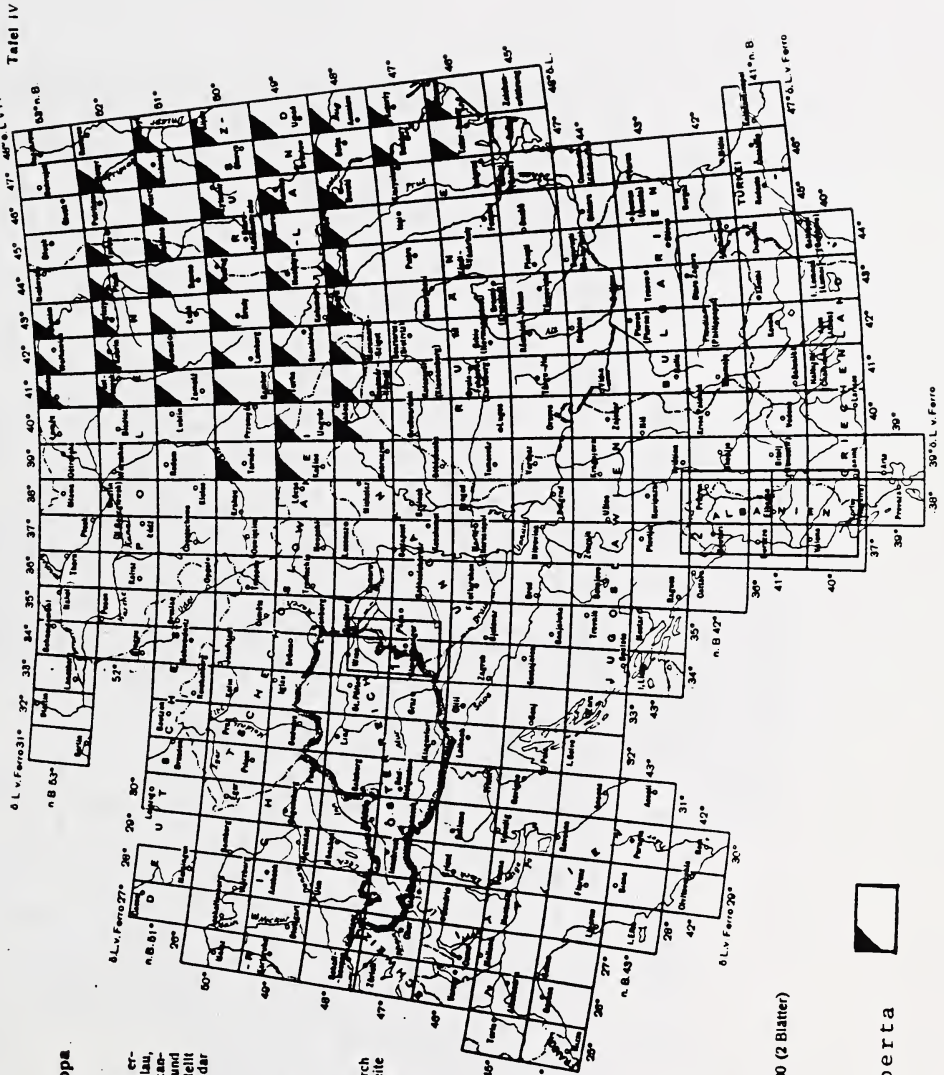
Twenty-five maps are included in this atlas that traces the development of Ukrainian history from the earliest times to the present. The emphasis is on political and administrative changes, but some indication of geographic, military and cultural developments is also provided. Both political and etholinguistic boundaries are included where appropriate. This atlas, too, is a response to the practical demand for pedagogical materials related to Ukrainian studies at the university and advanced secondary level. While it is a response to a growing interest in Ukraine, it is not a comprehensive atlas of Ukrainian history. The final map is an index map with a gazetteer. Scales vary from 1:850,000 to 1:14,930,000.

APPENDICES

INDEX TO EUROPE 1:500,000 (AIR) SERIES



Index to GENERALKARTE von MITTELEUROPA



Übersichtsblatt

zur Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa
1:200 000

Es sind 265 Blätter in Mehrfarbendruck erschienen. Wegen ihres Wz. Gewässer blau, Terrain braunlich, Wald grün, (Balkan-gebiet größtenteils mit Schraffuren und Schattierung.) Jedes Generalkartenblatt enthält den Inhalt eines vollständigen Gradnetzes der

Auslandgebiete nicht evident gehalten!

Die Bezeichnung der Blätter geschieht durch Angabe der geographischen Länge und Breite und des Blattnumers, z. B. 34° 40' Wien

Auf den Generalkarten
37° 40' Valona, 38° 40' Epirus,
37° 41' Durazzo, 38° 41' Skutari,
37° 42' Scutari, 38° 42' Prire, etc.,
fällt das albanische Gebiet leer aus und
wird durch die Karte von Albanien von
Dr. H. Louis ersetzt

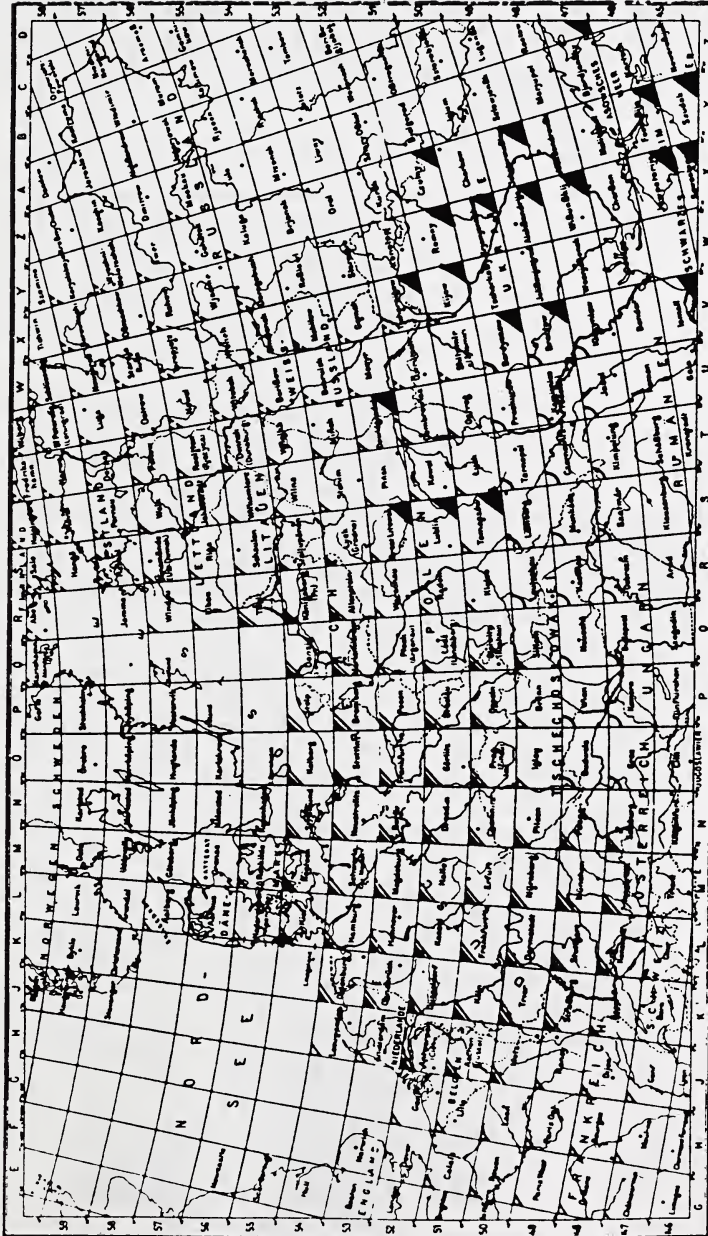
Gebietskarten 1:200 000

- 1 Burgenland
- 2 Generalkarte von Albanien 1:200 000 (2 Blätter)

Maps on file at
University of Alberta

Index to OST EUROPA (DEUTSCHE HEERESKARTE)

1:300 000



Bezeichnete, Angeordnete
Beitrag der Dienststellen
von Kreisnummer 1 300 000
von Kreisnummer 1 300 000
in der Karte, in der
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nicht maßstabgetreu



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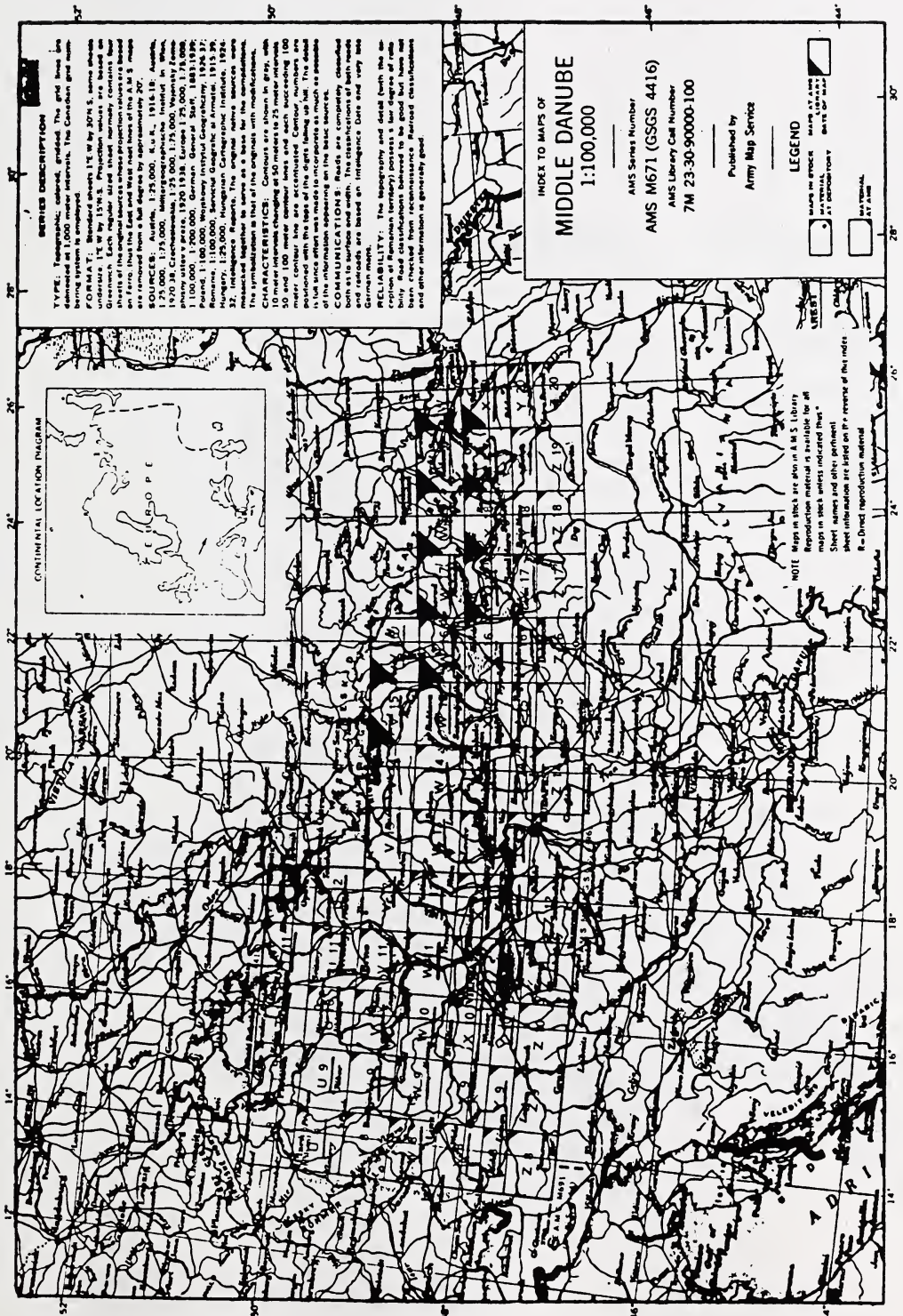
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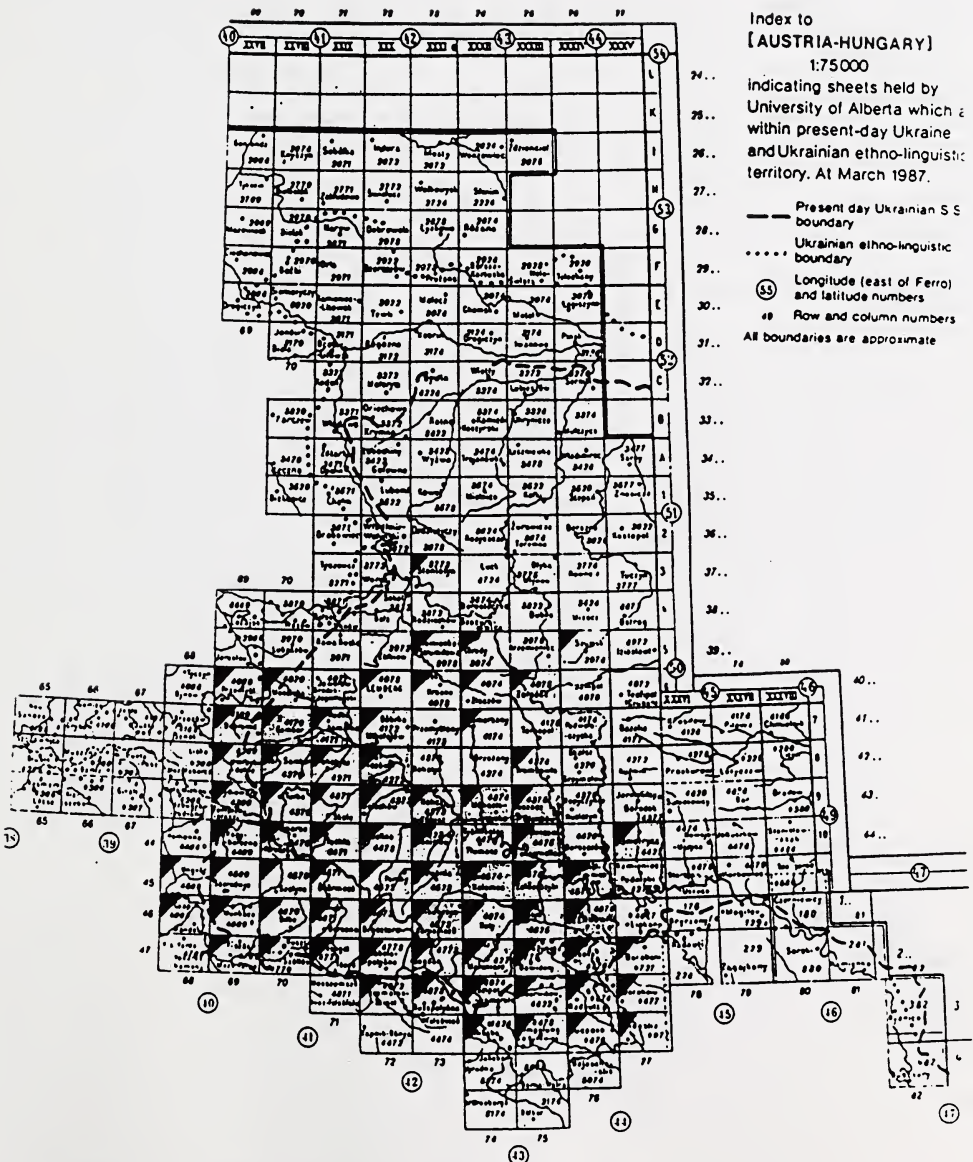


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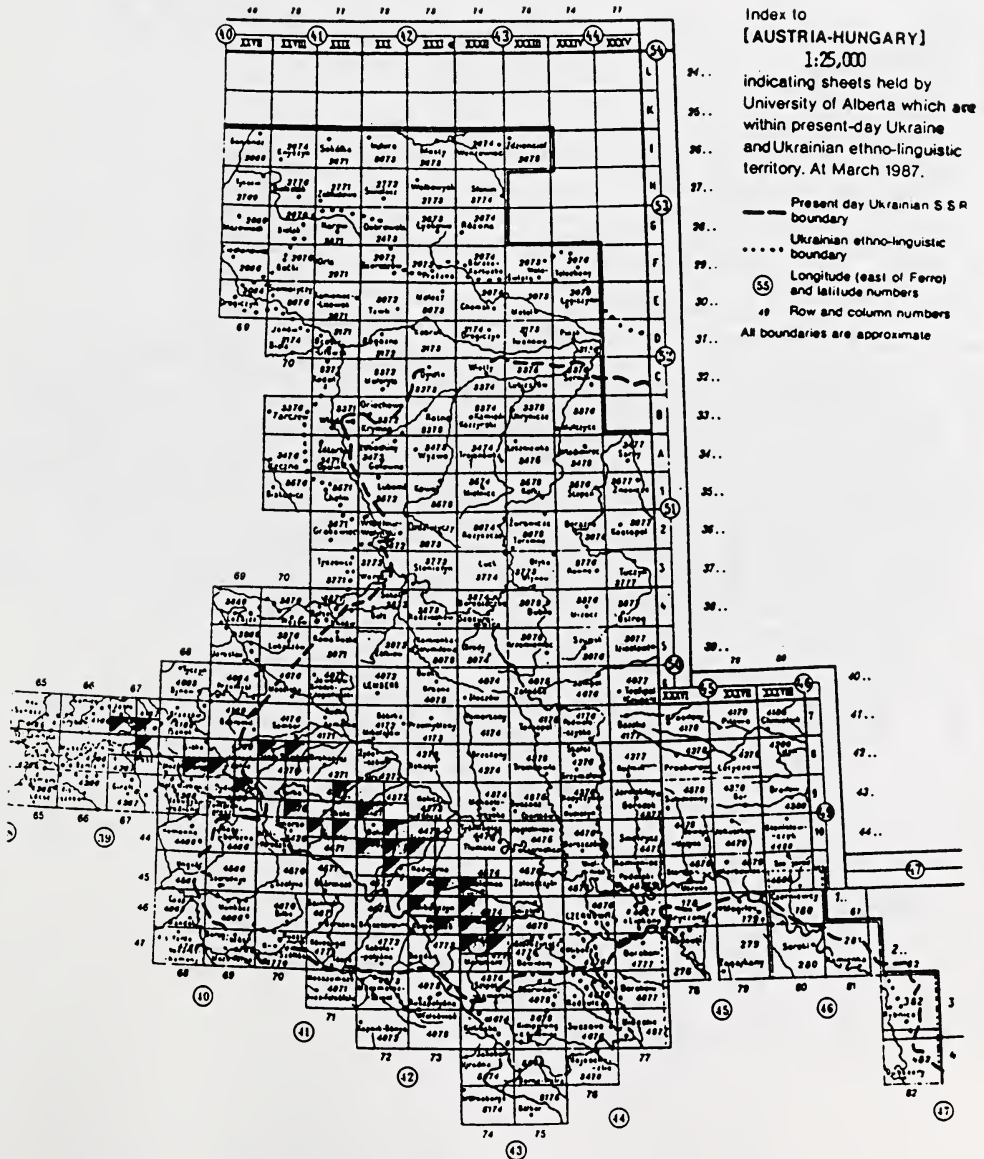


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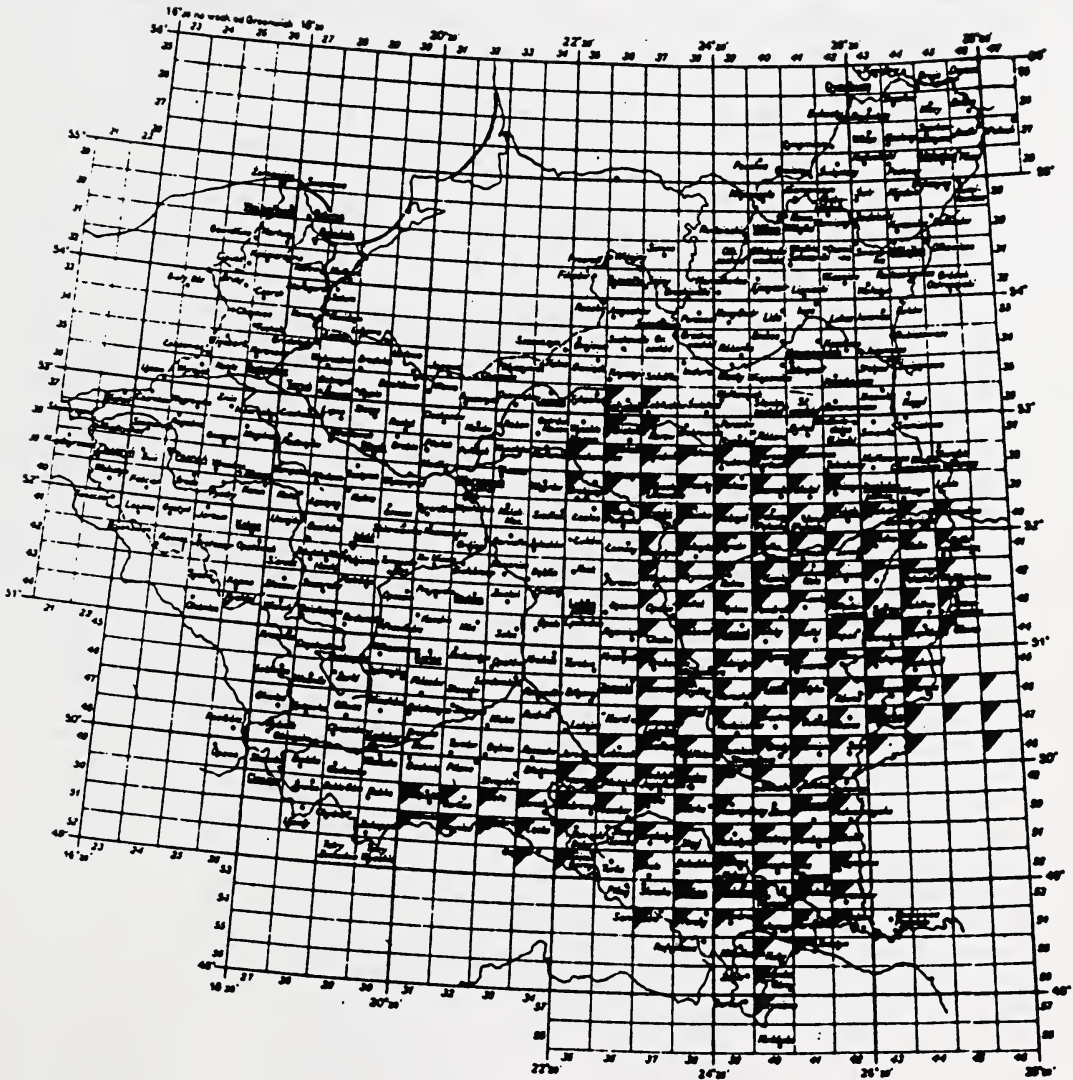




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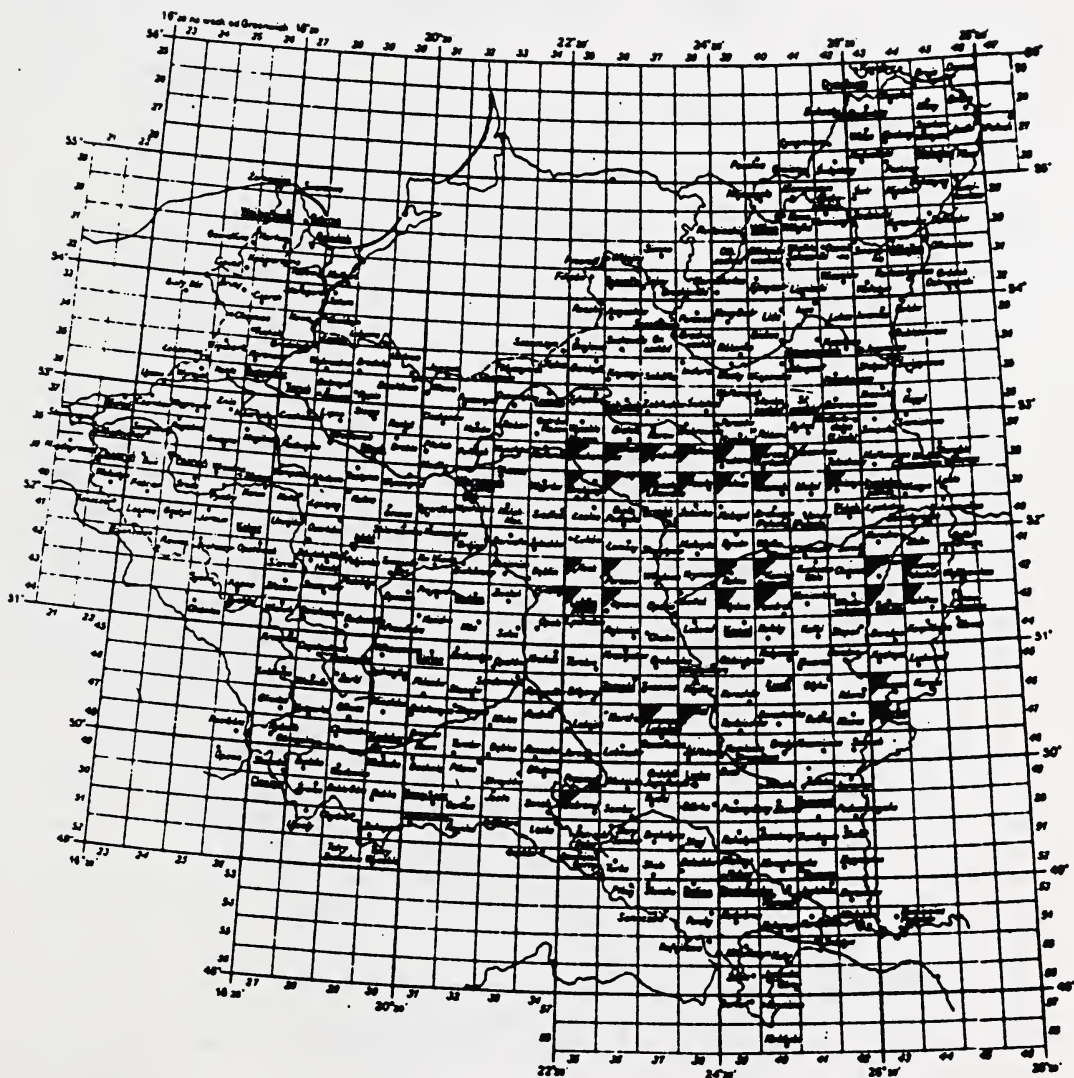


Index to [POLAND] 1:100 000



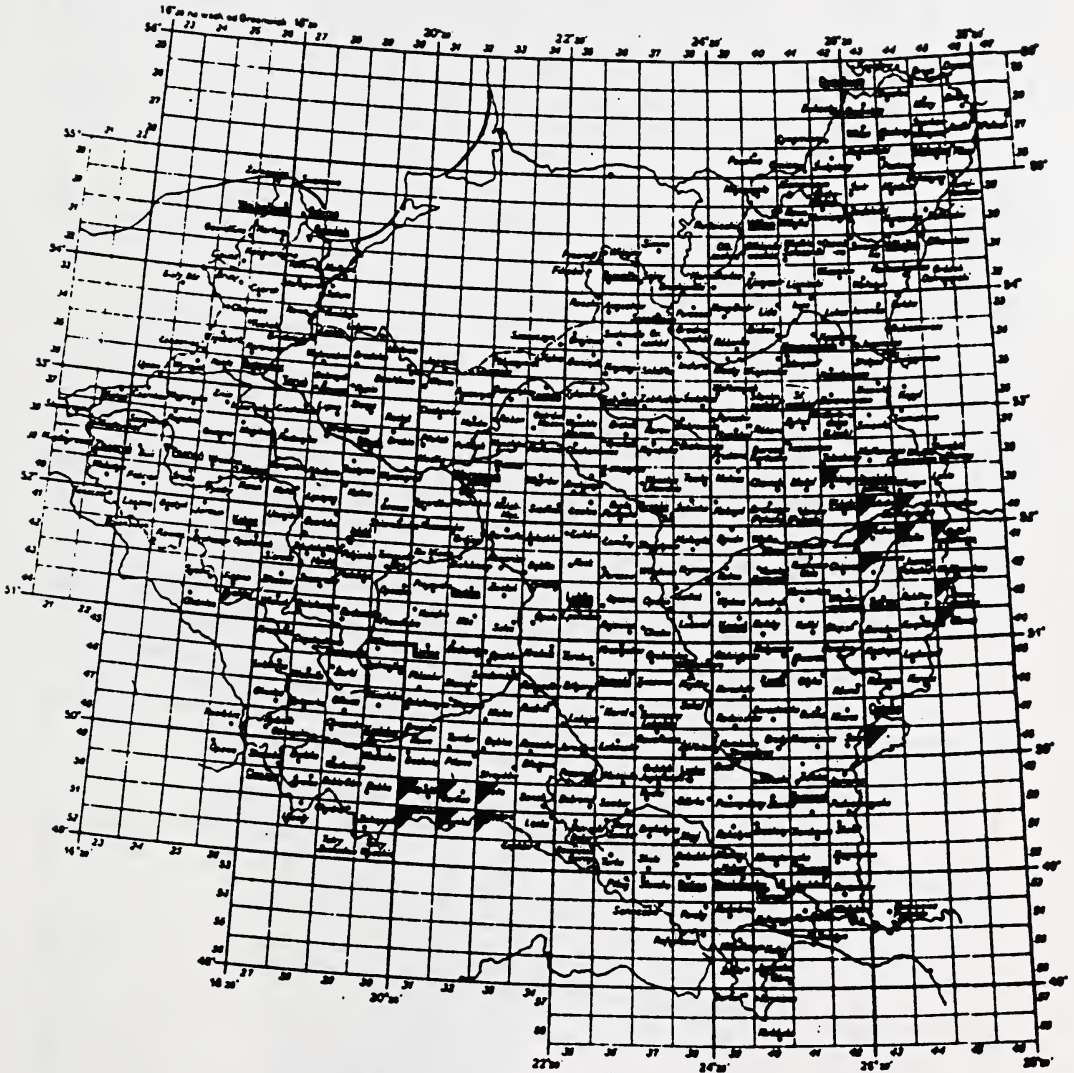
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Index to [POLAND] (GROSSBLATT) 1:100 000

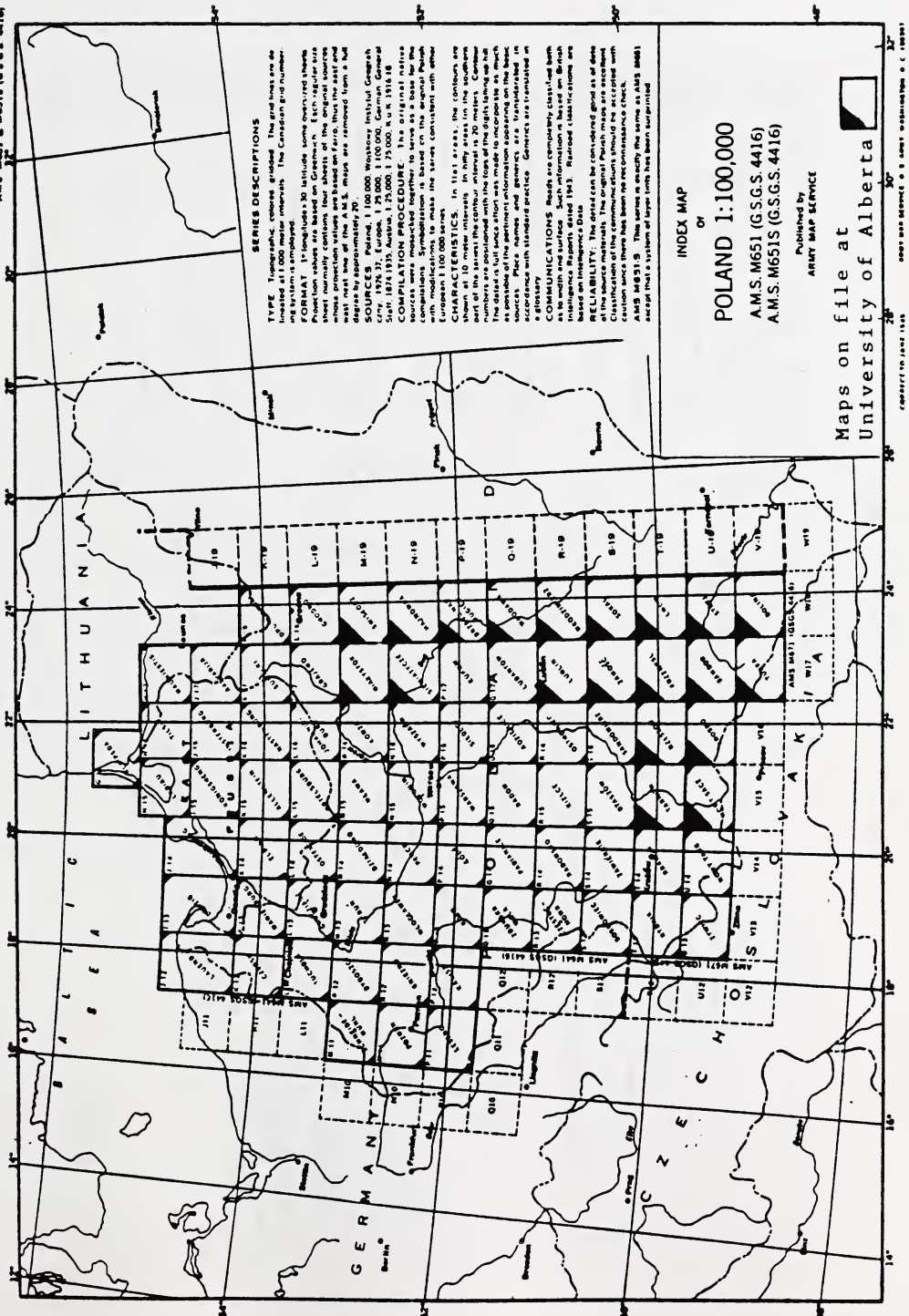



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Index to POLAND 1:100 000



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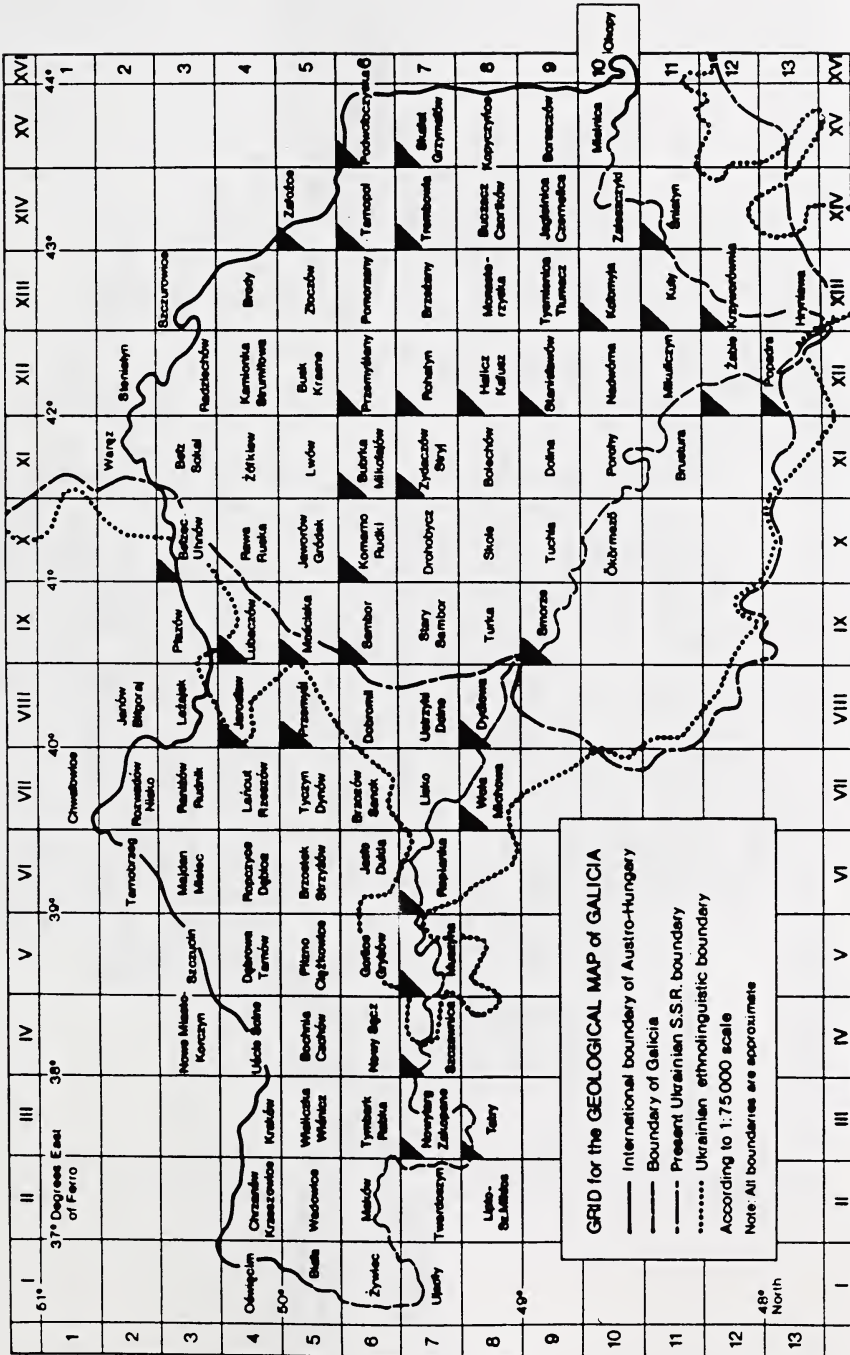


POLAND 1:100.000

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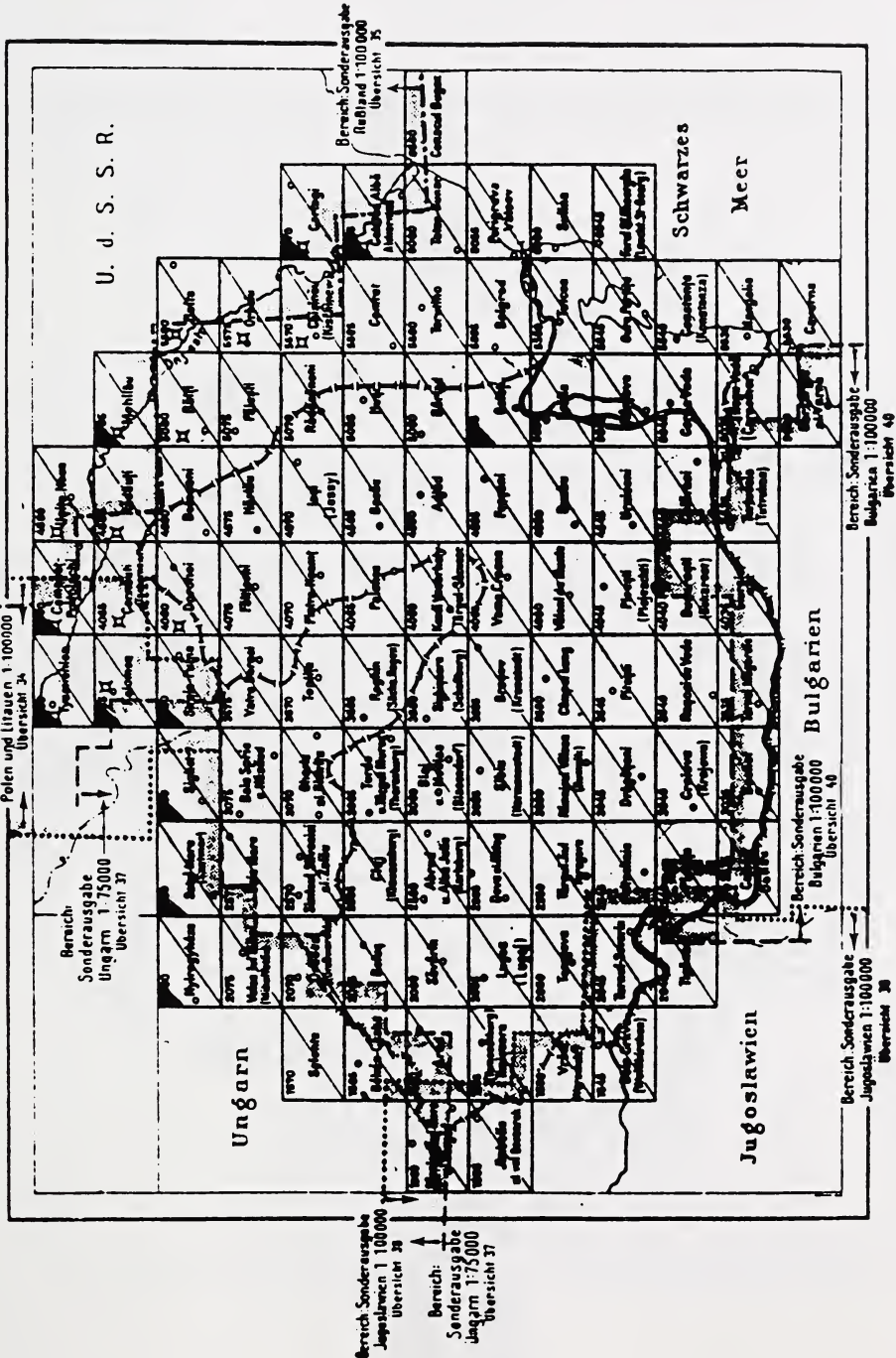
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Index to RUMÄNIEN 1:100,000



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Index to

HARTA BASARABIEI

1:75000

indicating sheets held by
University of Alberta which are
within present-day Ukraine
and Ukrainian ethno-linguistic
territory. At March 1987.

— Present day Ukrainian S.S.R.

--- boundary

..... Ukrainian ethno-linguistic

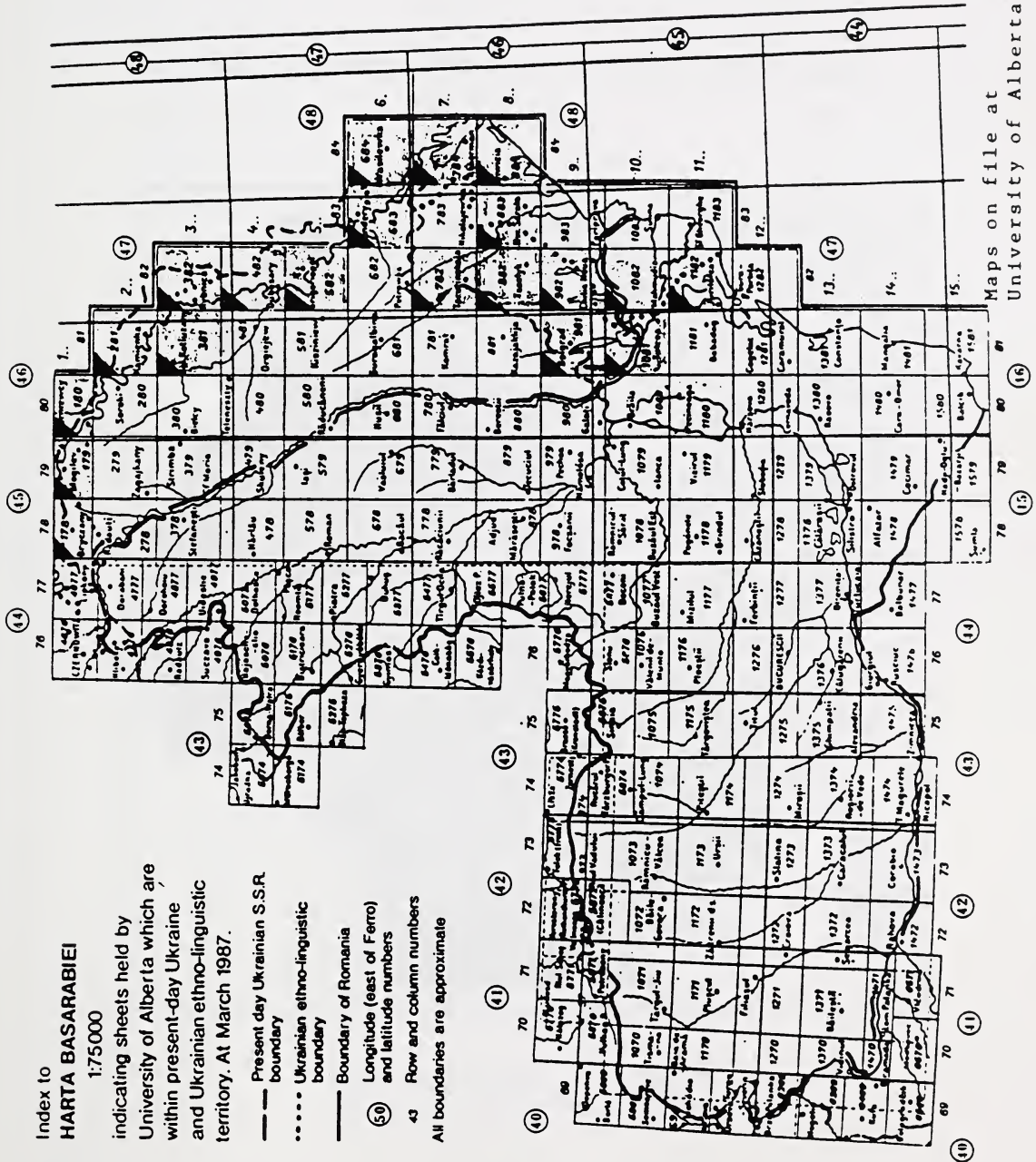
boundary

— Boundary of Romania

⑤⑥ Longitude (east of Ferro)
and latitude numbers

43 Row and column numbers

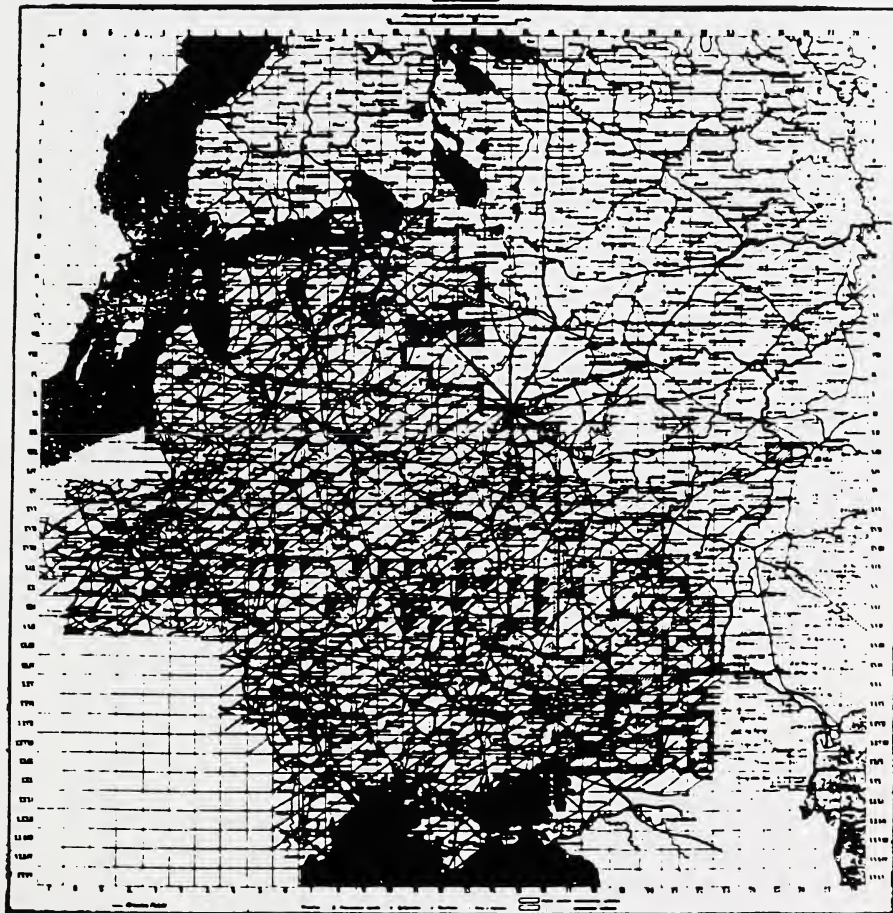
All boundaries are approximate



Index to VOENNO-TOPOGRAFICHESKAIA KARTA ROSSI

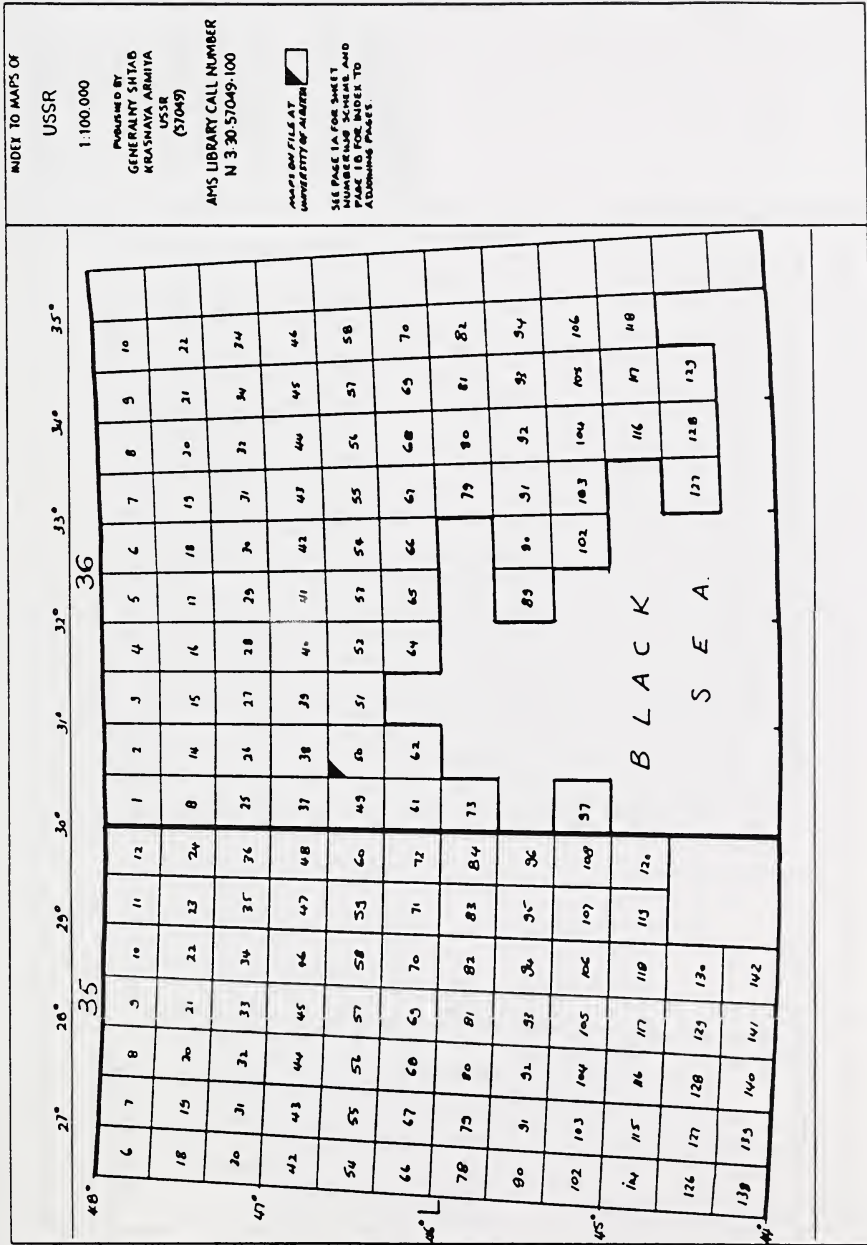
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Atlas russ. Kartenwerk
1:126,000



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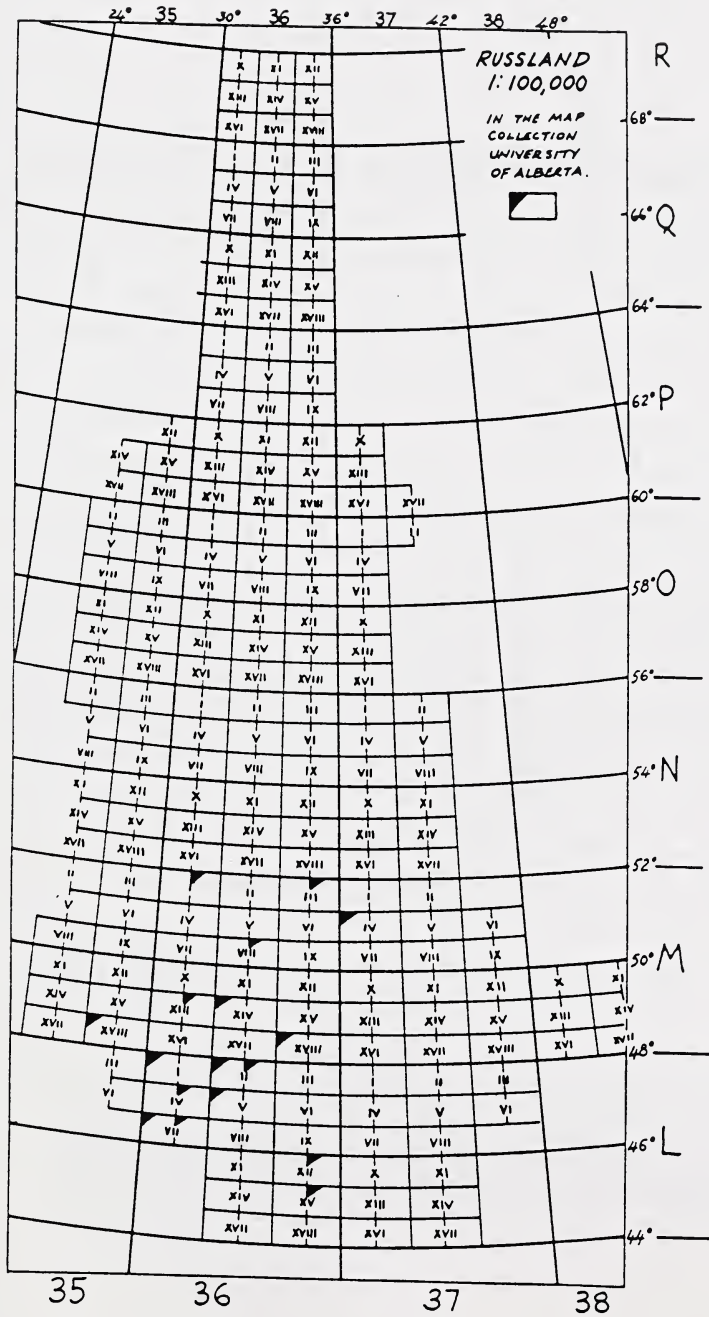
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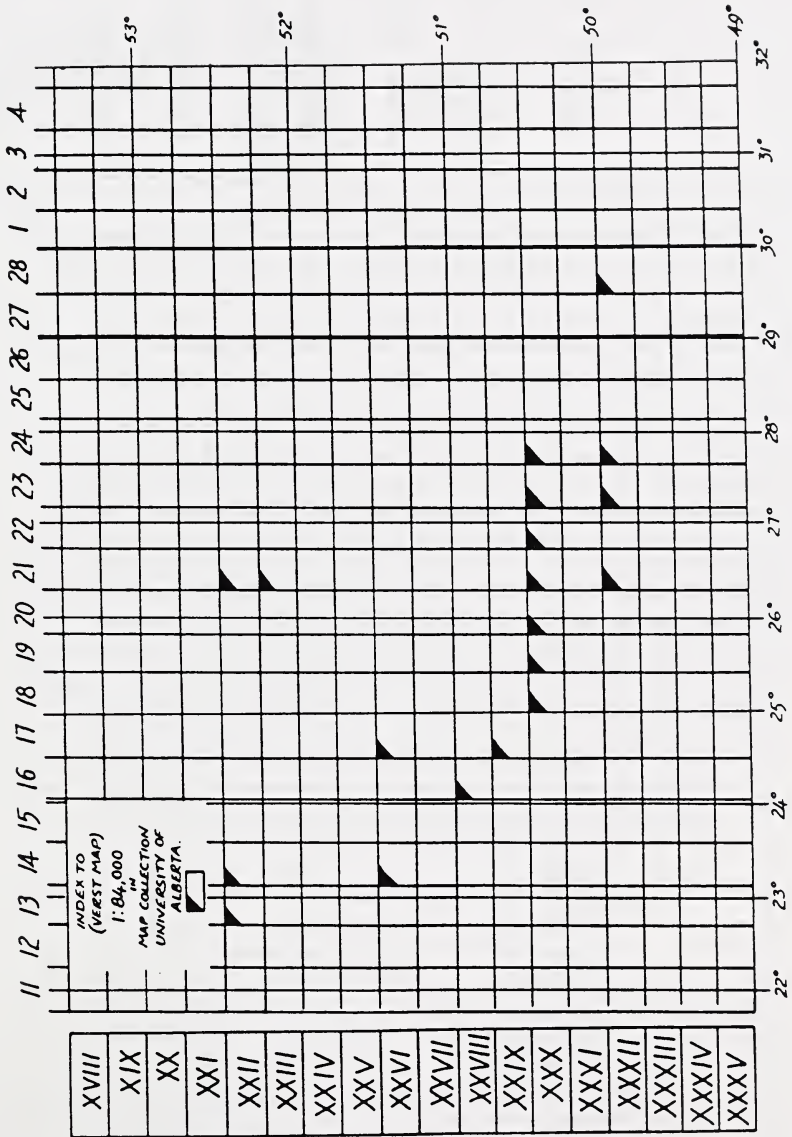
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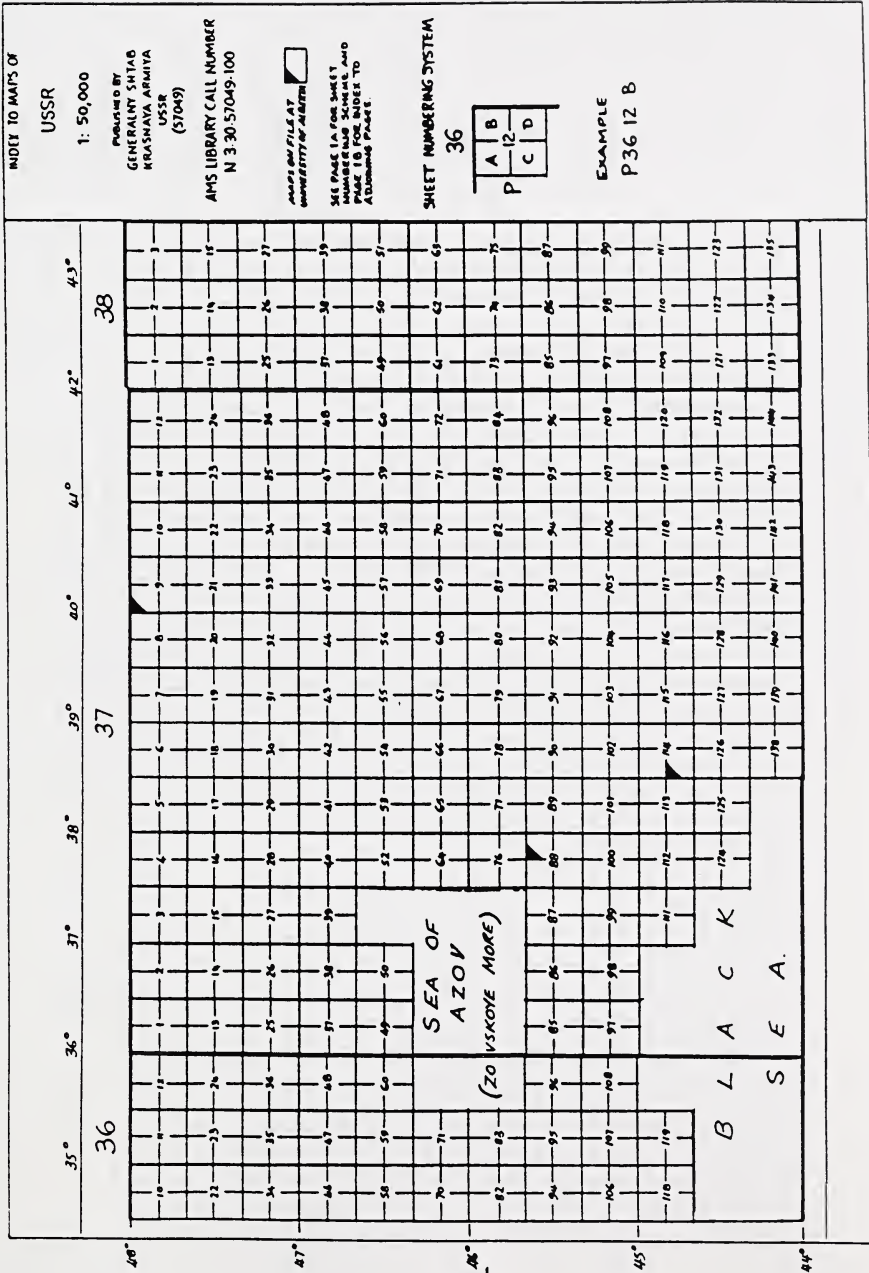
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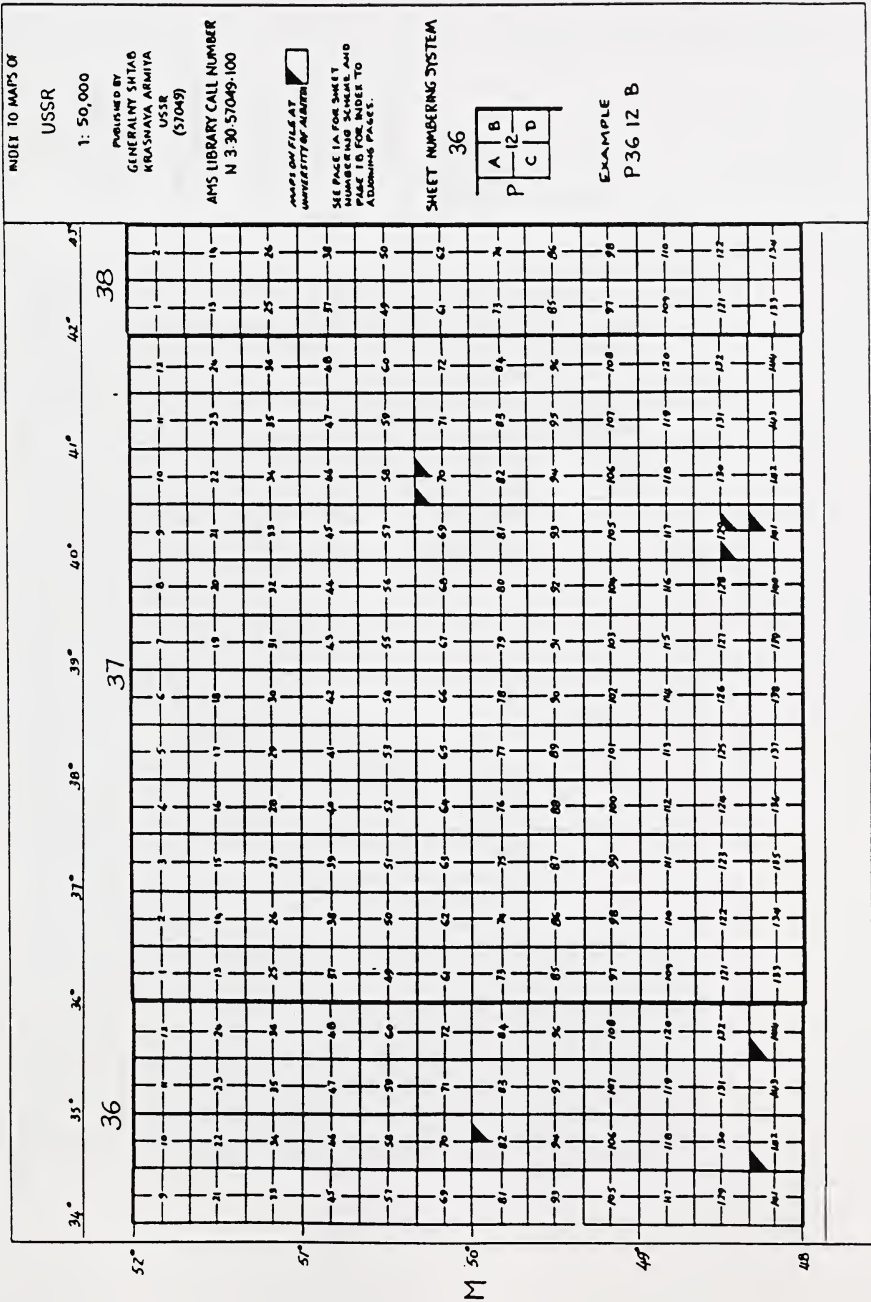
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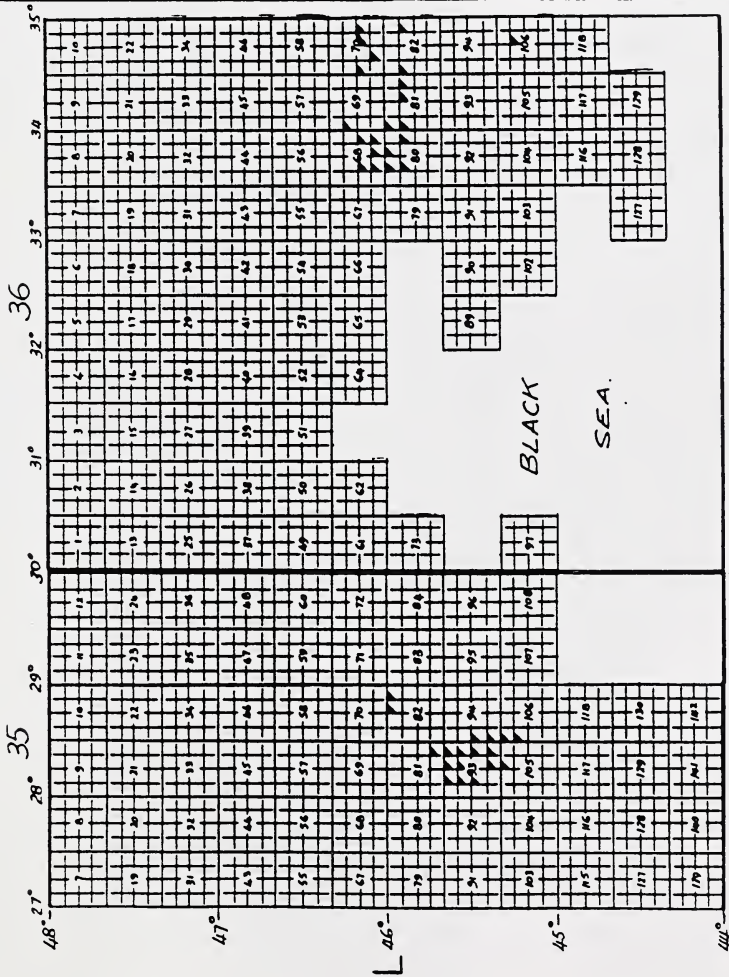


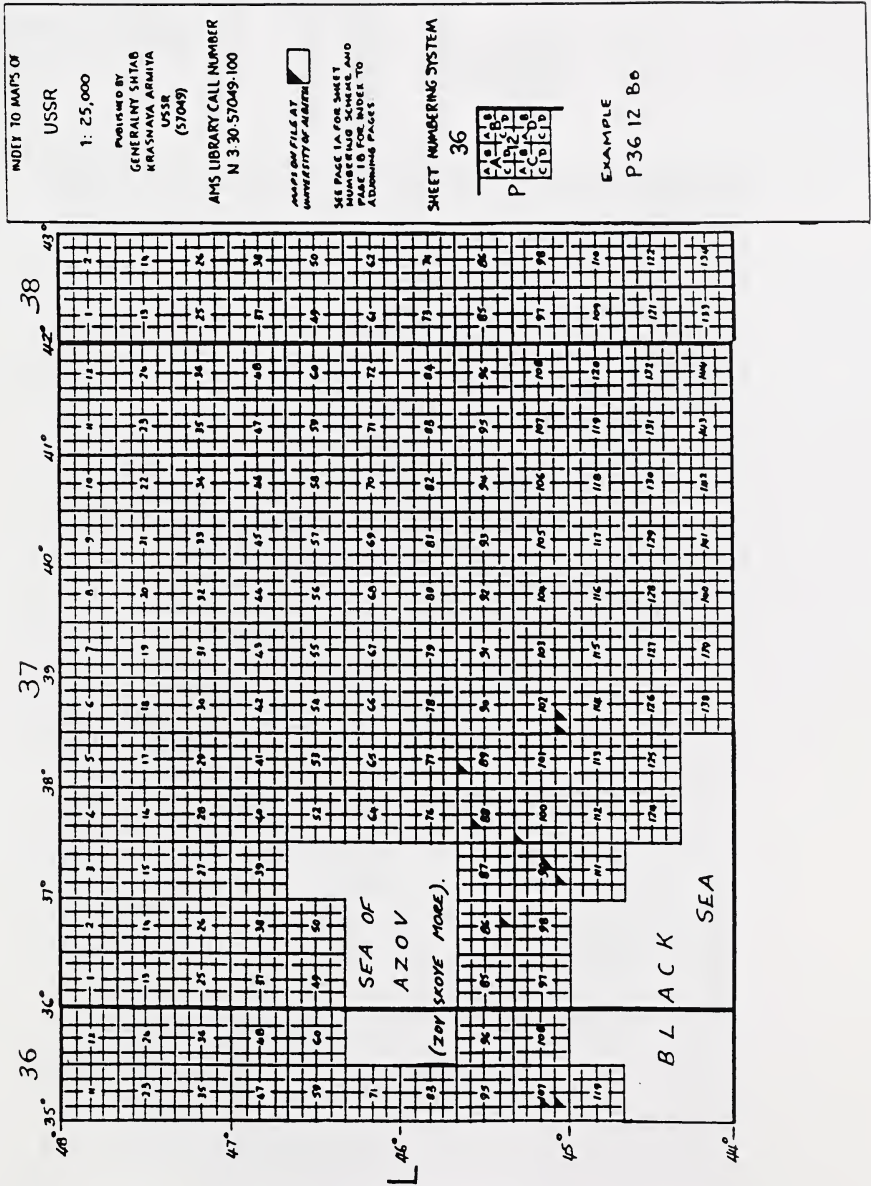






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NUMBERING SYSTEM AND
PAGE 18 FOR INDEX TO
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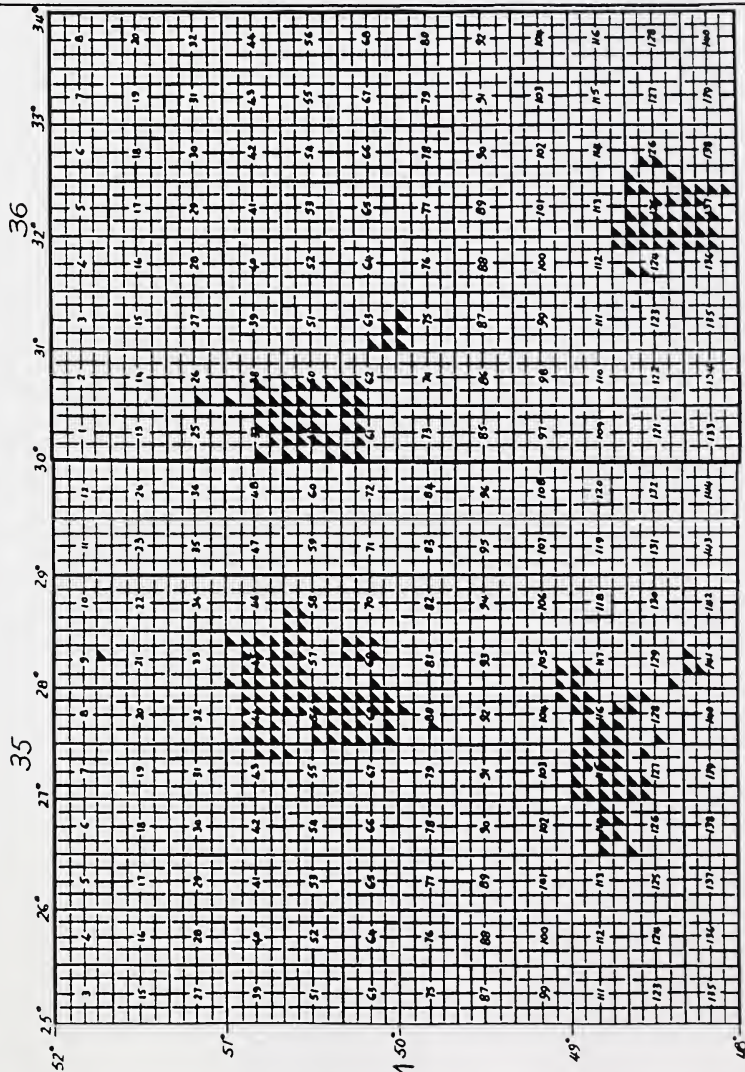
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EXAMPLE

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ADJOINING PAGES.

SHEET NUMBERING SYSTEM

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EXAMPLE

P 36 12 B 6

