

# BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION des CARTOTHEQUES et ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES  
du CANADA



## ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

MEMBERSHIP in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives is open to both individuals and institutions having an interest in maps and the aims and objectives of the Association. Membership dues are for the calendar year and are as follows:

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Full (Canadian map field) .....     | \$35.00 |
| Associate (anyone interested) ..... | \$35.00 |
| Institutional .....                 | \$50.00 |

Members receive quarterly the *ACMLA Bulletin*, the official journal of the Association.

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| Past President     | Cheryl Woods<br>Map Library<br>Department of Geography<br>University of Western Ontario<br>London, Ontario N6A 5C2   | 519/661-3424              |

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

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## ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHEQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Membres actifs (cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps) ... | \$35.00 |
| Membres associés (tous les intéressés) .....                | \$35.00 |
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Le *Bulletin*, journal officiel de l'Association, est publié trimestriellement.

Les MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association, pour l'année 1990/91 sont:

|                    |  |                          |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Président          | Richard Pinnell<br>University Map & Design Library<br>University of Waterloo<br>Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1  | 519/885-1211<br>ext 3412 |
| 1er Vice-Président | Tim Ross<br>Map Library<br>University of British Columbia<br>1956 Main Mall<br>Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3   | 604/228-2231             |
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| Président sortant  | Cheryl Woods<br>Map Library<br>Department of Geography<br>University of Western Ontario<br>London, Ontario N6A 5C2   | 519/661-3424             |

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

L'Association des cartothèques et des archives cartographiques du Canada remercie le conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour son apport financier.

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**COVER:** A detail of *Nova Francia...*, by [Cornelis Claesz.] and Jan van Deutecum, Amsterdam, [circa 1594]. This map, the original of which is in the Map Collection, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University, has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Map Series, Map No. 127 (ISSN 0827-8024).

**COUVERTURE:** Détail de la carte *Nova Francia...*, par [Cornelis Claesz.] et Jan van Deutecum, Amsterdam, [circa 1594]. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve dans la Collection des cartes géographiques, Département des livres rares et des collections spéciales, les Bibliothèques de l'Université McGill, a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, Carte no. 127 (ISSN 0827-8024).

**From the editor's desk...**

With this issue we welcome Beverly Chen to the *Bulletin* staff as Regional News Editor. I am sure you all join me in wishing her well. Please forward any regional news to Beverly at the Map Library, Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa K1A 0N3.

This issue also marks the introduction of a new column. "Software Review", which will appear on an irregular basis, will examine computer software that might be of interest to map libraries and archives. Please send any submissions or ideas to the *Bulletin* editor. Last issue another column "Ephemera" was introduced. The "Report from the President" will, I hope, become a regular feature. To allow more time to prepare each issue the deadline for submissions will move ahead by one month: May 1 for June, August 1 for September, November 1 for December and February 1 for March.

I was remiss in the last issue in not thanking Carole Séguin at CAAD for translating the Regional News and Bulletin Board sections of the *Bulletin*. Carole has graciously consented to translate these sections to allow us to reach out to more of our members: **Thank you Carole.**

The Annual Conference is at the end of May. I urge as many members as are able to try to attend this conference, which marks the 25th anniversary of the Association's founding.

**Don Lemon**  
**Editor**

## REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Board asks, Is anyone out there? Association members ask, Why don't we hear from the Board? "What we have here is a failure to communicate." From my own perspective, as president, the problem seems to be that a minority of our members are responsible for an overly large proportion of the association's activities - committee work, publications, liaison with other organizations, and administration. Sometimes I wonder what has become of our younger members, of our new members, of our French-speaking members? On the other hand, I have heard some of our members complain that the Board doesn't consult, doesn't provide feedback, doesn't provide direction. What to do about all this?

To begin with, none of this is a new refrain; for example, refer to Tom Nagy's Report on page iii of *Bulletin* number 45(December 1982). I urge all of you who can attend the annual conference in Ottawa in May to speak out at the AGM and also at the session titled "What do you Expect from the ACMLA in the Coming Years?"(on May 29). I will encourage my successor on the Board to include a brief President's Report in each issue of the *Bulletin* and I shall ask the editor to begin publishing lists of each of our fax numbers and email addresses; more and more of us are communicating now in "non-traditional" ways. I encourage all of you to read the *Bulletin* from cover to cover. In the December issue you will notice a listing on page 33 of twelve topics that are "crying out for attention!" And

these are twelve of but thousands that would make excellent articles or occasional papers; they needn't be lengthy, scholarly tomes, but rather pieces of interest and use to other members. Also please notice that we have started to publish translations of our Regional News and the Bulletin Board. I am interested in any and all ideas you may have about how we can better keep in touch with each other.

I am encouraging Tim Ross to invite ACMLA committee chairs to consider meeting in Ottawa on the day that has been set aside for meetings the day before the conference official opening. I am asking each committee to take the opportunity to review not only its ongoing activities but also its membership, its status, and its terms of reference. The Board will publish the results of this review in the *Bulletin*; this may serve to attract new members to some of the committees. One committee very much in need of revitalization is our Publications Committee; I am pleased to inform you that one of our members has shown an interest in chairing this committee beginning in the fall. More on this later.

And finally, let me close by informing you that next year our annual conference will be in Calgary and in 1993 it will be held in St. John's, Newfoundland. See you in Ottawa!

Richard Pinnell  
President, ACMLA

## A FORGOTTEN FEDERAL MAP SERIES

L.M. Sebert

During the cataloguing of maps that had been given to the National Archives of Canada by the Canada Centre for Mapping (CCM) an old and intriguing map index came to light. It purported to show the existence of a series of one-inch-to-one-mile topographic maps of south-western Yukon published between 1912 and 1918. (Figure 1) The sheet-lines of this series were based on the sheet-lines of the Three-Mile Sectional Maps of the Canadian Prairies. The Three-Mile quadrangles had been extended northward into the Yukon, and then each quad had been divided into nine smaller quads to provide the sheet-lines of this "unknown" map series.

As this mysterious index had originally come from the Legal Surveys Division of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, it seemed sensible to start there for a search for the maps shown on the index. The vault of Legal Surveys contains hundreds of thousands of property plans and maps, but these are well indexed so it was not too difficult to find the thirty-seven beautifully lithographed One-Mile maps promised by the index. (The scale on the maps is given as One Mile to the Inch rather than the more common One Inch to One Mile. The former phrase was the one used by the Department of the Interior when the maps were drawn.)

In appearance these maps look much like the Old Style Three-Mile maps. This is not surprising as both series were drawn in the same office. The One-Mile maps are black and white. The main topographic detail is the river system which is shown in minute detail. Few man-made features exist in the area mapped but where they do exist they are shown. Surveyed lots and claims are carefully depicted because they are obviously the raison d'être of the series. A surprising and prominent feature on the maps is the outline of the theoretical township boundaries extended northward from the Dominion Land Survey (DLS) of the Prairies. On these maps each township is six inches square and has a dashed outline to indicate that it has not been surveyed. True to the DLS System the townships are numbered northward from

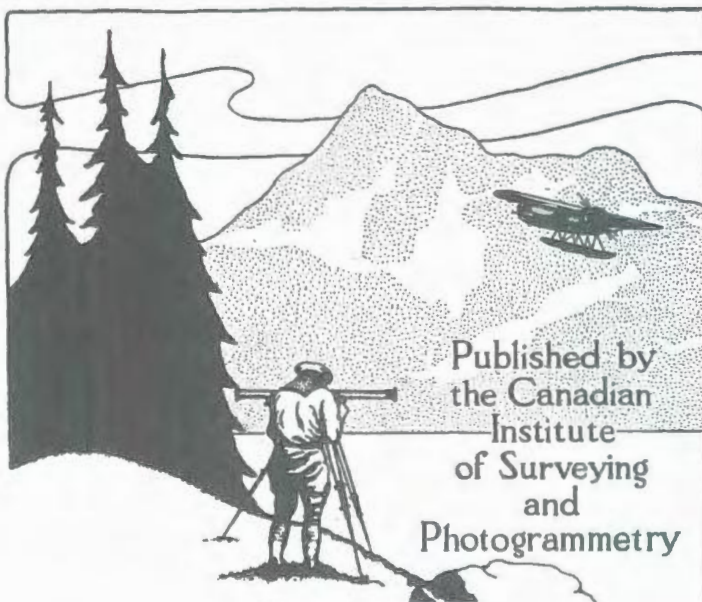


Figure 2

the 49th Parallel(on these maps they fall between Twps 126 and 174). The ranges are numbered westward from the 10th and 11th Meridians.

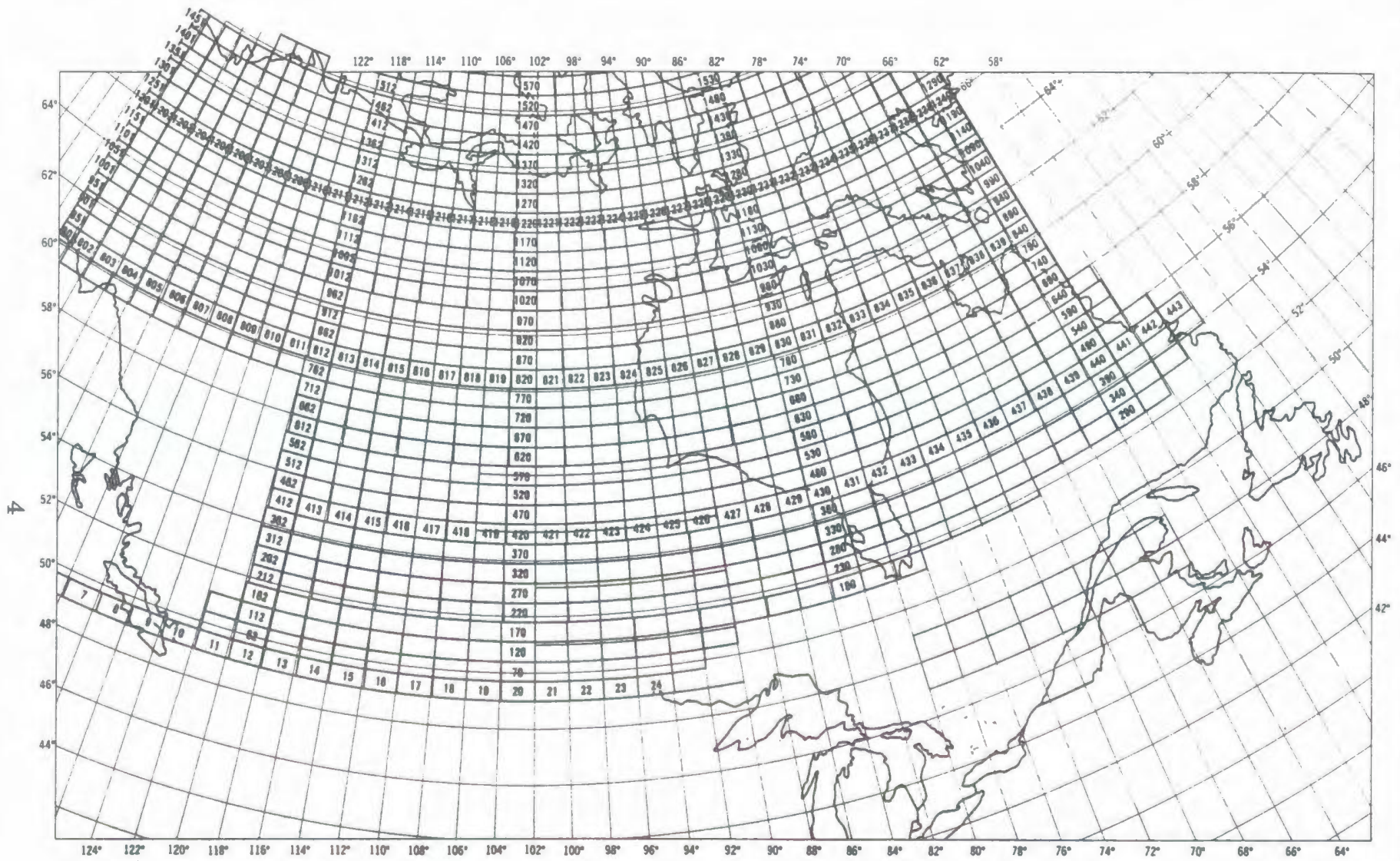
It is probably not surprising that the watercourses are shown in such detail. During the period of this mapping(1912 to 1918) it was common practice to survey northern rivers by theodolite and rangefinder traverses. In fact for many years the cover of The Canadian Surveyor(the journal of the Canadian Institute of Surveying) carried a picture of such a survey being carried out.(*Figure 2*) The rivers therefore became the topographic feature to which the plans of parcels of land could be tied. The boundaries of theoretical townships on the maps gave a legal reference to the land titles.

The reason for recording parcels of land in their appropriate townships has a long tradition in Canada. It was started during the settlement of the Loyalist refugees following 1783. In the survey township system lots were originally described by their number along concession lines. In later years on the Prairies the land was divided into sections within townships which were numbered, as has been mentioned, depending on their position north of the to Parallel or west of a reference meridian. But in the Yukon the surveying of township lines was completely out of the question so the theoretical lines were marked on the map to provide a reference grid. Lots and other legal entities were numbered sequentially within the township. This was a practical solution to cadastral(i.e. legal) surveys of the

wilderness.

Originally it was intended to publish new editions of the One-Mile sheets but presumably for economical reasons it was decided to draw the maps on linen at the double scale of two inches to the mile. In this way copies could be run off on blueprint or whiteprint machines, as required, and newly surveyed lots could be added to the linens as they were recorded. The One-Mile sheets were each given the number of the Three-Mile quad on which they fell followed by their compass-rose position on the quad(i.e. NW, N, NE, W, Centre, E, SW, S, SE.) In this system the Three-Mile quads in the Yukon were called Group Sheets. Only one was ever published(Sheet 1052, Dawson)(*Figure 3*) but they gave their numbers to the One-Mile sheets and the lots and claims within their outlines. A typical legal description of a lot would be Lot 6B Group 1052 Tp 172 R 8.

This system of lot numbering was maintained until 1975 when the quads of the 1:50,000 Series of the National Topographic System replaced the Group Sheets Quadrangles.



A Group or Sectional Map covers Eight Townships or 42' 30" in Latitude and about Two degrees in Longitude

Figure 1

Index to Map Sheets Topographical Survey of Canada 1912



YUKON TERRITORY  
 GROUP 1052—WEST SHEET  
 WEST OF ELEVENTH MERIDIAN

Revised to the 30th November, 1911

Scale, one mile to one inch  $\frac{1}{63,360}$



Yukon Survey Plan and Old Lot Numbers, Locations and Descriptions of Lots.

| Plan Number | Old Number | Location | Description                |
|-------------|------------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1000        | 1          | 173      | Government Reserve, Dawson |
| 1001        | 2          | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1002        | 3          | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1003        | 4          | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1004        | 5          | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1005        | 6          | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1006        | 7          | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1007        | 8          | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1008        | 9          | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1009        | 10         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1010        | 11         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1011        | 12         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1012        | 13         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1013        | 14         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1014        | 15         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1015        | 16         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1016        | 17         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1017        | 18         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1018        | 19         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1019        | 20         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1020        | 21         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1021        | 22         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1022        | 23         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1023        | 24         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1024        | 25         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1025        | 26         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1026        | 27         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1027        | 28         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1028        | 29         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1029        | 30         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1030        | 31         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1031        | 32         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1032        | 33         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1033        | 34         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1034        | 35         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1035        | 36         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1036        | 37         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1037        | 38         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1038        | 39         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1039        | 40         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1040        | 41         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1041        | 42         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1042        | 43         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1043        | 44         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1044        | 45         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1045        | 46         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1046        | 47         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1047        | 48         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1048        | 49         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1049        | 50         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1050        | 51         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1051        | 52         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1052        | 53         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1053        | 54         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1054        | 55         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1055        | 56         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1056        | 57         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1057        | 58         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1058        | 59         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1059        | 60         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1060        | 61         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1061        | 62         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1062        | 63         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1063        | 64         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1064        | 65         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1065        | 66         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1066        | 67         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1067        | 68         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1068        | 69         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1069        | 70         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1070        | 71         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1071        | 72         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1072        | 73         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1073        | 74         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1074        | 75         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1075        | 76         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1076        | 77         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1077        | 78         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1078        | 79         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1079        | 80         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1080        | 81         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1081        | 82         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1082        | 83         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1083        | 84         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1084        | 85         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1085        | 86         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1086        | 87         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1087        | 88         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1088        | 89         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1089        | 90         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1090        | 91         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1091        | 92         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1092        | 93         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1093        | 94         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1094        | 95         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1095        | 96         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1096        | 97         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1097        | 98         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1098        | 99         | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |
| 1099        | 100        | 173      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson   |

Yukon Survey Plan and Old Lot Numbers, Locations and Descriptions of Lots.

| Plan Number | Old Number | Location | Description              |
|-------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1100        | 1          | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1101        | 2          | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1102        | 3          | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1103        | 4          | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1104        | 5          | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1105        | 6          | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1106        | 7          | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1107        | 8          | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1108        | 9          | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1109        | 10         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1110        | 11         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1111        | 12         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1112        | 13         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1113        | 14         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1114        | 15         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1115        | 16         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1116        | 17         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1117        | 18         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1118        | 19         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1119        | 20         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1120        | 21         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1121        | 22         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1122        | 23         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1123        | 24         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1124        | 25         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1125        | 26         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1126        | 27         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1127        | 28         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1128        | 29         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1129        | 30         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1130        | 31         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1131        | 32         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1132        | 33         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1133        | 34         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1134        | 35         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1135        | 36         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1136        | 37         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1137        | 38         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1138        | 39         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1139        | 40         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1140        | 41         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1141        | 42         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1142        | 43         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1143        | 44         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1144        | 45         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1145        | 46         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1146        | 47         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1147        | 48         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1148        | 49         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1149        | 50         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1150        | 51         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1151        | 52         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1152        | 53         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1153        | 54         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1154        | 55         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1155        | 56         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1156        | 57         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1157        | 58         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1158        | 59         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1159        | 60         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1160        | 61         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1161        | 62         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1162        | 63         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1163        | 64         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1164        | 65         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1165        | 66         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1166        | 67         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1167        | 68         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1168        | 69         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1169        | 70         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1170        | 71         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1171        | 72         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1172        | 73         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1173        | 74         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1174        | 75         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1175        | 76         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1176        | 77         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1177        | 78         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1178        | 79         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1179        | 80         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1180        | 81         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1181        | 82         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1182        | 83         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1183        | 84         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1184        | 85         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1185        | 86         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1186        | 87         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1187        | 88         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1188        | 89         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1189        | 90         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1190        | 91         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1191        | 92         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1192        | 93         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1193        | 94         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1194        | 95         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1195        | 96         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1196        | 97         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1197        | 98         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1198        | 99         | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |
| 1199        | 100        | 172      | Mayor's Addition, Dawson |

REFERENCES  
 Points  
 Surveyed lines  
 Group L.M. boundaries  
 Proposed government reserves  
 Reference data

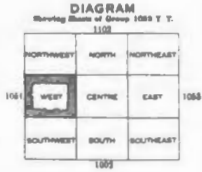
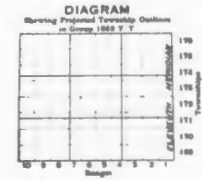


Figure 3

The following is probably the complete list of the One-Mile Yukon maps published between 1912 and 1918

- 754 Tagish Sheets N and NE
- 804 Whitehorse Sheets N, Centre, S and SE
- 903 Yukon Crossing Sheets NE, E, SE
- 953 Selkirk Sheets NW, N, W, Center, SW, S and Se
- 1002 Stewart All Sheets
- 1052 Dawson Sheets NW, N, W, Centre, E, SW, S and SE
- 1054 Mayo Sheets W, Centre, SW and S

These old maps of the Yukon are of considerable historic interest. They display the extent of the mineral exploration of the area toward the end of the great gold-rush. They, and their successors the Half-Mile linen drawings, show the economic development of the region that was started by the gold-rush and continued to the present. It is fortunate that copies have been carefully preserved in the vault of Legal Surveys. Are there other copies in Canadian Map libraries? The original Yukon One-Mile sheets were lithographed so presumably at least 50 copies would have been run off. Where did the other 49 go?

#### ACMLA HONOURS AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA HONOURS AWARD. According to the guidelines for the award, the nominee should be a person who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of map librarianship. The contribution may either be for a specific activity or for general services and contributions such as continued membership in the Association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or committee member. Normally membership in ACMLA is a prerequisite, however that does not preclude considering outstanding non-members.

#### ACMLA PAPER AWARD

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA PAPER AWARD. To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a \$200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in an issue of the ACMLA Bulletin published after the last annual conference. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration. (Nominations close on March 1, 1991)

Please send your nominations to: Alberta Wood, Chairperson, Awards Committee, ACMLA, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3Y1

## LA MUNICIPALITÉ RÉGIONALE DE COMTÉ:UNE RÉALITÉ GÉOGRAPHIQUE

Alain Caron

Direction générale de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement du territoire, Ministère des Affaires municipales du Québec

C'est la Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme, entrée en vigueur en décembre 1979, qui prévoit les modalités de création des MRC de même que leur mode de fonctionnement. Cette loi s'inscrit dans la foulée des grandes réformes municipales des dernières années: fiscalité municipale, démocratie municipale et aménagement du territoire.

C'est pour répondre à un besoin de concertation et de collaboration régionale en vue de solutionner des problèmes d'aménagement du territoire que les MRC ont été créés et regroupent dorénavant toutes les municipalités urbaines et rurales du Québec à l'exception de la municipalité de la Baie-James et des municipalités des trois communautés urbaines et régionale, lesquelles ont un statut spécial.

### UNE ENSEMBLE DIVERSIFIÉ

Il en existe 95 au Québec succédant aux 71 anciennes municipalités de comté. Elles ont toutes été constituées par le gouvernement entre 1981 et 1984 à la suite d'une grande opération de consultation effectuée auprès des représentants municipaux et des populations concernées.

Une MRC regroupe généralement en moyenne 15 municipalités sous la direction d'un préfet choisi parmi les maires siégeant

au sein de son conseil et compte généralement entre 10 et 30 000 habitants.

Exemple: Toutefois si l'on compare entre elles les MRC, force est de constater qu'elles forment un ensemble diversifié. Elles varient en effet beaucoup en taille et en superficie. Ainsi, la MRC de Minganie qui couvre un territoire de 128 492,36 km<sup>2</sup> ne compte qu'une population de 6 274 habitants. A l'opposé, la MRC de Champlain dessert une population de 293 054 sur un territoire d'à peine 162,7 km<sup>2</sup>. La MRC de Laval correspond à une ville unique, alors que la MRC d'Arthabaska compte 31 municipalités. Enfin, certaines MRC sont entièrement rurales, c'est le cas par exemple de la MRC de Bellechasse, et d'autres sont entièrement urbaines comme la MRC de Champlain.

### ADOPTER UN SCHÉMA D'AMÉNAGEMENT

Chargée par le gouvernement d'élaborer un schéma d'aménagement pour son territoire, la MRC a, en huit ans d'existence, démontré son utilité comme structure de concertation entre les élus locaux. Malgré certaines difficultés, toutes les MRC ont adopté leur schéma d'aménagement. Depuis, 90 schémas sont en vigueur.

Rappelons qu'un schéma en vigueur a pour effet d'une part de lier le gouvernement et ses ministères lorsqu'ils désirent intervenir sur le territoire de la MRC concernée et d'autre part, d'obliger chacune des

municipalités qui la composent à élaborer un plan et des règlements d'urbanisme conformes aux orientations du schéma.

N'oublions pas que la MRC a hérité également des pouvoirs des anciens conseils de comté auxquels elle a succédé pour ce qui concerne les chemins, les points et cours d'eau de comté, les bureaux, les enregistrements, l'évaluation foncière, les territoires non organisés, etc.

Un schéma d'aménagement doit comprendre (voir les documents cartographiques):

- les grandes orientations d'aménagement du territoire qui présentent les principales lignes directrices définies par le conseil de la MRC (ex.: concentrer le développement urbain à l'intérieur des périmètres d'urbanisation)
- les grandes vocations à donner aux différentes parties du territoire, ce qui inclut l'identification des grandes affectations du territoire (ex.: affectation forestière ou récréative) et la délimitation des périmètres d'urbanisation, à l'intérieur desquels devrait se concentrer le développement futur
- les zones de contraintes liées à la sécurité publique (ex.: zones inondables ou de mouvement de terrain) et les territoires d'intérêt d'ordre historique, culturel, esthétique ou écologique (ex.: ensemble patrimonial ou site faunique) nécessitant des mesures particulières de contrôle
- les équipements et infrastructures intermunicipaux ou

gouvernementaux (ex.: site d'enfouissement sanitaire, nouveau tronçon routier ou édifice gouvernemental) ainsi que les réseaux majeurs d'électricité, de gaz, de télécommunication et de câblodistribution (ex.: ligne hydro-électrique de plus de 69 kV)

- un document complémentaire comprenant des normes minimales à être respectées par les règlements d'urbanisme des municipalités (ex.: superficies et dimensions minimales des terrains non desservis par l'aqueduc et l'égout)

## UNE COOPÉRATIVE DE SERVICES

La MRC s'est rapidement imposée comme structure pouvant dispenser des services aux municipalités locales à titre de mandataire de l'État, et prendre en charge certaines fonctions. D'ailleurs, le gouvernement a confirmé dans son projet de loi 88 (modifiant la Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme) qu'une MRC peut dorénavant, à forte majorité de son conseil, participer à tout type d'entente intermunicipale ou acquérir une compétence sur un service municipal (service d'eau, d'égout, de police, de voirie, etc.) à l'égard de toutes les municipalités de son territoire. Elle peut aussi, de la même façon, accepter la délégation de certains pouvoirs du gouvernement. C'est pourquoi on reconnaît à ce nouveau palier régional la possibilité de se définir comme une coopérative de services pour les municipalités locales.

## **UN AVENIR MAINTENANT ASSURÉ**

Non seulement la création des MRC a-t-elle permis l'intégration des municipalités urbaines et rurales à une même table de concertation, mais elle a donné lieu à l'émergence d'une force politique majeure sur le plan régional, pouvant intervenir auprès du gouvernement et de ses mandataires, lors de sommets économiques.

Des Assises Québec-Municipalités ont eu lieu à Québec les 5 et 6 août 1987 et ont permis aux représentants de l'Union des municipalités régionales de comté(UMRCQ), de l'Union des municipalités du Québec(UMQ) et du ministère des Affaires municipales(MAM) de dégager des consensus à l'effet de reconnaître l'importance de la MRC et d'assurer son avenir.

Ces assises faisaient suite au dépôt des rapports du Comité de travail sur les pouvoirs des municipalités et des MRC(communément appelé le rapport Lemieux), de la Commission d'étude sur les municipalités(communément appelé le rapport Parizeau) et des travaux réalisés par le ministère des Affaires municipales.

Le monde municipal se dit satisfait des MRC et du travail qu'elles ont accompli. On ne conteste pas, règle générale, leur raison d'être. Cependant la MRC demeure une émanation du pouvoir local et ne peut en conséquence espérer un pouvoir direct de taxation. La MRC est reconnue comme un palier administratif appartenant aux municipalités qui la composent.

En outre, une étude réalisée en 1988 par l'UMRCQ auprès de ses membres, conclut que les MRC se reconnaissent maintenant

comme des entités administratives significatives dont l'importance technique et politique ne fait que croître. Les MRC se considèrent comme des intervenants régionaux privilégiés et expriment le désir de s'impliquer davantage. Dans l'ensemble, 80% des MRC assurent une volonté d'intervention dans le développement socio-économique de leur territoire.

## **LA MRC:UNE RÉALITÉ GÉOGRAPHIQUE**

Avec ses responsabilités en aménagement du territoire, la MRC se voit donc conférer le leadership d'une démarche de planification favorisant la mise en valeur de ses différentes ressources(population, agriculture, forêt, lacs, cours d'eau, etc.) de manière à contribuer au développement économique régional.

En raison de cette nouvelle politique, les limites des régions administratives ont été modifiées en janvier 1988 pour tenir compte des limites des MRC.

C'est pourquoi nous pouvons affirmer que la MRC est devenue au Québec une réalité géographique.

## NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

***Agricultural Atlas of the United States.*** U.S.: Department of Commerce, 1990. 220 p. \$11 GPO Stock No. 003-023-06857-5

***An Atlas of Roman Britain.*** B. Jones and D. Mattingly. London: Oxford, 1990. 341 p. Available from GeoCenter. 140 DM.

***An Atlas of Venice: the form of the city on a 1:1,000 scale photomap and line map.*** [Venezia]: Commune di Venezia; New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1990, c1989.

***Atlas de la Republica Argentina.*** Buenos Aires: Instituto Geografico Militar, 1989.

***Atlas de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay*** Isabell Darocri, et al. Montevideo, Uruguay: Editorial Amauta, 1990.

***Atlas del Tabaco en Mexico*** Mexico: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, 1989. 130 p. Hardcover \$125 US. Available through: Books from Mexico.

***Atlas Obyvatelstva CSSR (Population Atlas of the CSSR).*** Vladimir Vahala, ed. [Prague]: Geografický Ústav Čsav, 1987. Available from GeoCenter. 200 DM

***Atlas of Columbus and the Great Discoveries*** K. Nebenzahl. USA: Rand McNally, 1990. 176 p. \$75. ISBN 0-528-83407-X

***Atlas of Landsat Imagery of Main Active Fault Zones in China.*** Hong Kong: Geocarto International Centre, 1990. (English edition) 135 p. \$83 US.

***Atlas of the City of Calcutta and its Environs*** Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi & Company, 1990. \$15 US.

***Atlas of the People's Republic of China*** Beijing: Foreign Languages Press and China Cartographic Publishing House, 1989. 112 p. \$55 US. ISBN 0-8351-2319-7; ISBN 7-119-00560-X

***Bayerische Landtafeln.*** (Portfolio of Bavarian Maps 1568) Philipp Apian. Munich: Bayerisches Landesvermessungsamt, 1989. Available from GeoCenter 145 DM

***Blaeu's The General Atlas of the 17th Century World.*** John Goss. London : Studio Editions Limited, 1990. 224 p. \$30 ISBN 1-85170-400-0

***The Canadian Great Lakes basin intake-out-fall atlas.*** By Kleinfeldt Consultants Limited. M. Griffiths, ed. Toronto: Ontario Ministry of the Environment. 8 vol. \$97.25. ISBN 0-7729-5504-2 Available from Publications Ontario.

***Cartografía y Crónicas de la Antigua California*** Miguel León-Portilla. Mexico: Fundación de Investigaciones Sociales; Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1989. 207 p. Hardcover, \$79.90 US. Available through: Books from Mexico.

**Choson Jido-Chop / Atlas of Korea.**

Phenjan: Choson Minjujui Inmin Konghwakuk, 1989. (Korean edition). 209 map sheets plus index. No. 970152.

**Collins Road Atlas of Europe** Glasgow: Collins, 1990.

**Collins Road Atlas, Italy** Istituto geografico de Agostini, Servizio cartografico. Glasgow: Collins, 1990.

**Danmark 1:100,000 Topografisk Atlas.** Geodaetisk institut (Denmark). Kobenhavn: Kort—og Matrikelstyrelsen, 1989.

**Gazetteer of Historical North-west Yemen in the Islamic Period to 1650.** Robert T.O. Wilson. Hildesheim, NY: G. Olms, 1989.

**Gazetteer of the Antarctic.** 4th Edition. Washington, D.C.: United States Board on Geographic Names, 1989.

**Ground-Water Atlas of the United States, segment 6 - Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina** James A. Miller. USGS Hydrologic Investigations Atlas 730-G. Denver, CO: USGS, [1991]. 28 p. \$12.

**Historical Gazetteer of Iran.** Vol. 3 Abadan and Southwestern Iran. 789 p. Available from Geocenter. 535 DM.

**How to Lie with Maps.** Mark Monmonier. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. April, 1991. 168 p. Cloth, \$27.50 ISBN 0-226-53414-6; Paper, \$12.95 ISBN 0-226-53415-4

**The Illustrated Atlas of the Nineteenth Century World.** Montgomery Martin, ed. London: Studio Editions Ltd., 1990. 179 p. £20 ISBN 1085170-264-4

**Landmarks of Mapmaking.** R.V. Tooley and Charles Bricker. Hertsfordshire, England: Wordsworth Editions, 1989. 267 p. £22. ISBN 1-85326-936-0 Available from Map Collector Publications Ltd.

**Mapa Oficial de Carreteras / Official Road Atlas of Spain.** 24th Ed. 1:400,000 (Spanish Edition). Madrid: Ministerio de Obras Publicas y Urbanismo, Centro de Publicaciones, 1989. (Contents also in English and French). Ptas 1300. ISBN 84 7433 619 8

**Mapping of North America - Three Centuries of Map-Making 1500-1860.** John Goss. Secaucus, NJ: Wellfleet Press, 1990. 184 p. \$25. ISBN 1-55521-672-2

**Mapping Upper Canada, 1780-1867: An Annotated Bibliography of Manuscript and Printed Maps.** Joan Winearls. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. April 1991. 976 p. Cloth, \$175 ISBN 0-8020-2794-6

**Maps and the Columbian Encounter (An interpretive guide to the Travelling Exhibition).** Milwaukee, WI: American Geographical Society, 1990. 212 p. \$12.95.

**National Atlas of Sweden.** Volume 1: Maps and Mapping. Sweden: SNA, 1990.

**The New Oxford School Atlas.** Patrick Wiegand, ed. Oxford University Press, 1990. 183 p. £7.95, hardbound. ISBN 0 19 831678 X

***Omni Gazetteer of the United States of America.*** 11 volumes or CD-ROM version. Frank R. Abate, ed. New York: Omnigraphics. Forthcoming, Spring 1991. Full set, \$1800 ISBN 1-55888-336-3; regional volumes \$250 each. Available from Scholarly Books.

***Road Atlas of Iran.*** 1:1,000,000. English edition. Tehran: Ghita Shenasi Cartographic and Geographic Institute, 1989. 90 p. No.140. Rls 650

***Sources for Software for Computer Mapping and Related Disciplines, ESIC Cartographic Catalog, September 1990.*** Denver: US Geological Survey, Earth Science Information Center. 558 p. \$22

***The State of the Earth Atlas: A Concise Survey of the Environment through Full-Colour International Maps.*** Joni Seager, ed. Toronto: Simon and Schuster, 1990. 128 p. \$38.95 (hard cover); \$19.95 (paperback).

***A Strategic Atlas: Comparative Geopolitics of the World's Powers.*** (Revised and updated). New York: Harper and Row, 1990.

***Symbols Used on Geological Maps.*** Canberra, Australia: Cartographic Services Unit, Bureau of Mineral Resources, [1990]. \$20 plus \$7.45 postage (within Australia).

***The Times Atlas of World History*** 3rd Edition. Norman Stone, ed. Maplewood, NJ: Hammond Inc., 1989. \$85. ISBN 0-7230-0304-1

***Topographic Atlas of Thailand.*** Volume IV: Southern Region. Ulrich Freitag, ed. (Freie Universitat Berlin). Bangkok: The Royal Thai Survey Department, 1990. 100 Baht.

***Wine Routes of America*** Jan Aaron. New York: E.P. Dutton, c1989.

***A Zuni Atlas (Vol. 172 in The Civilization of the American Indian Series)*** Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press. \$17.95 ISBN 0-8061-2287-0



## REVIEWS

Ron Whistance-Smith

**DIRECTORY OF MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IN HAWAII. Honolulu:Office of State Planning, Office of the Governor, 1988. 75 p.**

This is really a little gem and could well be used as a model by other Governments to identify map makers, map libraries and map sellers within their jurisdiction. Let me use their own words from the introduction since nothing could be more straightforward. "This directory is a compilation of various sources of maps and other geographic information available in Hawaii". It is a revision and expansion of the Directory of Hawaii Map Sources, which was last published in 1978 by the former Department of planning and Economic Development.

The contents include reference collection, both government and private, dealers, "Where to find maps and geographic information in Hawaii" with access by subject or geographic location, a glossary of abbreviations and an index.

The contents of each entry includes Physical location; Mailing address; Telephone number; Reference material available; Subject specialities; Accessibility of materials; Purpose of collection; Reproductive services; Index information.

This is an excellent aid to anyone wishing to gain access to the location of maps and other geographic materials pertaining to hawaii and located in Hawaii. For people

within the State it enables them to identify the same type of information for other parts of the world which may be located on their island.

Ron Whistance-Smith  
University of Alberta

**NATIONAL ATLAS OF SWEDEN: MAPS AND MAPPING. Wastenson, Leif(chief editor); Sporrang, Ulf and Wennstrom, Hans-Fredrik(special editors. [Stockholm]; Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University, 1990-.vol. 1 of 17. (205 p.) ISBN 91-87760-04-5(all volumes). ISBN 91-87760-02-9(Maps and Mapping).**

SEK 272:- excl. VAT(+ freight)-15% library discount.

The long haul is on! Judging from the first achievement it is all beautiful - the first of seventeen thematic national Atlas volumes that eventually will constitute the final and total cartographic presentation of Sweden is indeed an impressive introduction both in its coverage and in its quality of presentation. the work that has now begun will over the years replace the earlier national atlas edition, which was also a production that stretched over many years, starting some time in the 1950's, with its final loose leaf prints hitting the market in the 1980's.

It is easy to agree with Swedish reviewer Lillemor Widgren that the first volume is "...like a letter of love". She introduces the

impressive volume by quoting author Ingrid Arvidsson: "...study maps often, my children, read the map as a letter of love with glowing assurances that there is a whole wide world around us".

The fact that this reviewer has a fondness for both the "pays" under study and the historical slant pursued in the first volume introduces perhaps a slight tendency toward a positive bias to the hard work done by Leif Wastenson and his editorial team. I think it is fair to say that the first volume is a winner and should sell well. Many past national atlases, be they Swedish or of other nationalities, have often been open-ended series of loose sheets on a multitude of themes following a fairly flexible production schema. This approach still exists. Thus, the National atlas of Finland editorial committee regularly publishes thematic sheets of excellent quality in the cartographic material and with comprehensive explanatory texts, albeit in a slightly different sequence than originally announced. The Swedish Atlas will also publish according to themes, seventeen altogether with a wide range of topics - agriculture, climate, forests, environment, landscape and settlement, work and leisure - to mention some. However, each theme will be presented in the form of a bound volume with good balance of cartographic material and text interpretation, in a manner similar to that of the Historical Atlas of Canada series.

National Atlases have always had a rather traditional approach to what to include in the introductory section. Usually, the first set of plates show the appropriate biospheric and physical-geographic

elements setting the stage for subsequent more human-geographic themes. The Swedish atlas introduction is different and selects as its opener cartography as the medium of presentation of national space at different scales of geographic resolution. In doing this, the editor relies heavily upon an early 19th century essay on the Swedish landscape by nationally renowned C.J. Almquist and of course upon the turn of vision of Sweden from the air as described by Selma Lagerlov in "the Wonderful Adventures of Nils Holgerson". Both authors describe and interpret the landscape, demonstrating imagination and observational skills as they substitute their lack of access to a vertical eye perspective with perhaps more visits to lookouts in the form of church towers or accessible mountain summits.

From Almquist's introductory essay "The Charm of Maps"(1833) the reader is exposed to a collection of both domestic and foreign cartographic productions of Sweden, after the stage has been set - the country presented under the rubric "Sweden - a long country". The matter of different map scales/different purposes is also discussed in the opening chapters after which the historical displays take over. The historically inclined geographer/cartographer should be delighted by the chapters "Maps and the Past" and "Five Centuries of Sweden on Maps"; the quality of the plates is high and the time span covered is extensive. Thus, on one hand we can follow Stockholm's urban development from the early 1600's to the today familiar 19th century street pattern; on the other, on a broader,

Scandinavian scale level we see the cartographic emergence of Scandinavia and Sweden, starting with Claudius Clavus' design of the 1430's to the distinct geographic shape of Scandinavia that can be seen in Andreas Bureus' map from 1626. The map scales used range from 'all-Scandinavian' to the 1:100,000 topographic renditions produced by the General Staff in the late 1800's. The quality of the prints is excellent and the plates are fine examples of the different techniques used to portray topography in map form.

In the subsequent presentation of material Sweden's more contemporary cartography is shown through a sequence of thematic chapters titled "Geodesy", "Official Map series", "Nautical Charts", "Municipal Maps", "Maps for Orienteering" which eventually takes the reader into the era of aerial photography, geo-data banks, remote sensing and satellite cartography. The lengthy, kaleidoscopic perspective of what national cartography can cover is finally followed by a separate section on Survey Maps providing numerous examples of the rural historical settlement process from the 1780's with its parish and village maps to the modern large-scale economic maps series. Again, the line between historic cartography and the classroom teaching of historic settlement processes blur: the material becomes pedagogic in more than one way. Here the volume becomes an excellent cartographic/geographic reader.

"Maps and Mapmaking" is a beautiful introduction volume to the National Atlas of Sweden publication program, which in many ways stands on its own merits. The research team has succeeded in choosing

from a vast archival material those items that can be combined into a systematic and logical presentation of Swedish cartography. It is hard to be critical of the effort of the editorial team. Perhaps the most challenging time is yet to come. How will one make the "link" between the first introductory volume and the second one on the publication program - "Forests" - ? If "Maps and Mapmaking" represents the first link in the chain it might have been appropriate to devote some introductory commentary, in which it could be explained to the reader how and why subsequent volumes will fit into the program sequence. There is in my view something missing - an explanatory introduction to the whole edifice of publications. Now the reader is left in the dark! However, there is no denying of the fact that the first volume has wetted the appetite of those interested in national atlas productions, regardless of countries covered. The first volume of the Swedish National Atlas Series shines brightly!

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**THE STATE OF THE EARTH ATLAS.**  
**Joni Seager. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1990. (127 pp.):maps ISBN 0-671-70523-7. \$19.95 CAN.**

**WORLD WILDLIFE FUND ATLAS OF THE ENVIRONMENT. GEOFFREY LEAN, DON HINRICHSSEN AND ADAM MARKHAM. NEW YORK:PRENTICE HALL, 1990. (192PP.):MAPS. ISBN 0-13-050436-X(PBK).**  
\$21.95 CAN

Concern for the state of the global environment has become a dominant issue of our time. Literature on the topic of the vulnerable earth is immense. During the postwar period the pace of publishing has accelerated as anxiety has deepened. Recently James Lovelock's Gaia, A New Look at Life on Earth(1979) has impressed upon mankind the idea that we inhabit a total living organism of which we are an inextricable part and that while we cannot impair the functioning of the biosphere, we can make the planet uninhabitable for ourselves and future generations.

During the past decade a new type of publication has evolved, the environmental world atlas, which lays claim to giving us instant and wide information, via reduced scale maps, about the natural and human environments and their interaction with each other. The first of such, Gaia, An Atlas of Planet Management, was published in 1984. Breaking with traditional atlases, the Gaia atlas makes no claims on neutrality or to general disinterestedness. Instead the atlas makes a moral statement, well nigh an indictment of a world order which concentrates world

resources in the hands of the very few, the industrialized nations of the North. That this is no ordinary atlas was recognized by its editor, Dr. Norman Myers, in his introduction. Dr. Myers saw the atlas as a first approach to organizing the mass of available environmental data, statistical predictions, differing opinions and solutions into a coherent structure, so that we might see how to set about putting thing right. The atlas is divided into seven sections: Land, Ocean, Elements, Evolution, Humankind, Civilization and Management. Most striking is the variety of graphics which are used to convey the message. Some of the images are unforgettable - a burning rain forest on which a map of earth's vanishing forests is superimposed, unconventional views of the hemisphere to convey the extent of the oceans, a darkened piece of graph paper contrasting the megatons dropped on Hiroshima to what today would destroy all the world's cities. Gaia's maps utilize a variety of projections including Gaia's own, based on Gall's cylindrical project, which has the effect of bringing the South into prominence, countering the Eurocentric view of the world. The different projections alert the reader to different views of the planet to convey data in the clearest graphic form. The dynamic nature of the environment and its degradation are portrayed as never before.

Myers main hope was that the Gaia atlas would open the rising global debate on our future prospects and that it would soon be revised, and so it was. In 1986 the Gaia State of the Ark Atlas appeared, written by Lee Durrell and researched by the

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The emphasis of this atlas has shifted even more strongly to conservation. Visually the book conforms to the same high standards as its precursor. If the maps lack the variety of projections of the earlier volume, they continue to be beautifully integrated with graphs, diagrams and tables to illustrate themes such as continental drift, ocean currents, El Nino and climate change. Case studies give a picture of what is being done, successfully or not, to save the living world.

The World Wildlife Fund Atlas of the Environment is similar in appearance to the Gaia atlases although no parallels are drawn by its authors. On the contrary, they describe the atlas as containing an unprecedented amount and range of information about the natural and human environments and what is happening to them, presented in a new way..."above all(avoiding) polemic, seeking instead to provide information so that readers can make up their own minds." The emphasis is decidedly upon how people are affecting nature. Each map is spread across a double page layout preceded by a concise article on the map theme e.g. major biomes, climatic regions and landuse, deserts and desertification, GNP and the debt squeeze, indigenous people and refugees, toxic and hazardous wastes, tropical timber trade, mangroves, coral reefs and sea grasses, mineral resources of the sea. These subjects give a good idea of the breadth of coverage. Particularly effective are those spreads on the greenhouse effect and the ozone layer. It is unfortunate that a

projection similar to Peter's was not employed because it would have given a more realistic idea of land mass. Sources are not given for the individual map themes, but there is a select bibliography and also a table of conversions.

Michael Kidron's The State of the World Atlas was first published in 1981 and last revised in 1987, titled The New State of the World Atlas. It is basically an atlas of distribution patterns. Consisting of fifty-seven maps and cartograms, the atlas covers issues such as gay survival, women's rights, gold trading, as well as pollution, ecological problems, food production and consumption. Maps titles are expressive - "Industrial Droop", "Fouling the Nest", "Law and Disorder", "Shares in the Apocalypse". The maps in this near pocket-sized atlas make effective use of colour and symbol. They are uncluttered and their sources are credited on the maps themselves. At the end of the map section, concise essays, statistics and tables expand upon map themes. Of the maps it has been said that "perhaps no maps since General Booth's statistical maps of London poverty, published in 1889, have carried such a moral imperative on their face." (Alice Hudson in Science & Technology Libraries, v.5, no.3, p.16, 1985).

Companion to Kidron's atlases is The State of the Earth Atlas, edited by Joni Seager, a Canadian geographer and lecturer at M.I.T., also author of Women in the World: An International Atlas. This new atlas combines thirty-seven maps and cartograms with text to present at a glance the impact of civilization on the environment. Contributors include a

variety of experts in environmental research. The maps and other graphics are very much to the standard of related works. Cross references between maps highlight the interconnectedness of many of the topics, reinforced by the brief index. A statistical table covers population growth rate, percentage of protected land area, carbon dioxide emissions for the nations of the world, etc. As the editor point out, "The global scale of this atlas makes powerful generalizations about the responsibilities of the rich world." The conclusion is inescapable that the rich and industrial world is stripping the earth of resources and simultaneously polluting the globe.

Similar in format, if not in content, to Kidron's atlases is Nick Middleton's The Atlas of the World Today(1987). Topics such as world climate and vegetation, which have traditionally been incorporated into

world atlases, account for most of the content of this atlas, but there is one map related to the environment. The map is overburdened, as a consequence of attempting to cover so vast a tropic. A later spin-off, Middleton's Atlas of Environmental Issues(1989) obviates this problem.

Engaged or not, these atlases present a point of view that is in contrast to more traditional world atlases. They should be in all map collections and in most types of libraries and might also be used for course readings in environmental studies. They are very reasonably priced. All achieve their purpose of making a large amount of specialist information on the environment available in a form that is accessible.

Carol Marley  
McGill University

## REGIONAL NEWS

Beverly Chen

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

University of British Columbia Library - Map Division(Tim Ross): *Staff changes* - We have a new Senior Library Technician, Myfanwy Sinclair, Pauline Williams is doing orders and reference. *Automation and new equipment* - The card catalogue is closed and we have just started cataloguing online...UBC Library has sent requests for proposals to 20 vendors for a new, more powerful turnkey system...We have acquired a new oversize photocopier, which is extremely popular. *Displays* - In September, the Portuguese government will be mounting a display celebrating the Quincentennial of Columbus discovering America.

University of British Columbia - Historical Maps & Cartographic Archives(Frances Woodward): *GIS '91* - Rosemary Cann of the Geographic Information Centre, UBC Dept. of Geography, mounted a very successful exhibition for the Geographic Information Systems '91 conference in Vancouver in February. Titled "Time:A Voyage of Discovery", the display contained 32 panels, from the first map on which "America" appears in 1500 to 1990 aerial photography of Vancouver, including maps of the early voyages of discovery to the Northwest Coast, the overland explorers, the beginnings of air photography, and Landsat imagery. The display was augmented by early Vancouver photographs from Vancouver Public Library's photograph archives, and by

maps and photographs from two forthcoming publications, the Vancouver Historical Society's History Atlas of Vancouver being compiled by Bruce McDonald, and the UBC Geography Departments publication on Vancouver Geography. There were about 850 people in attendance at GIS '91, including the Federal Department of Forestry, Crown Lands BC, and private companies from all over North America. Most of the display will be on view in the Geography Building in March. *UBC Maps on-line* - Fran Woodward started putting Special Collections' map collection on-line last summer. UTLAS is being used for searching, but at present no entries are being submitted to UTLAS. AACR2 Marc format is being used. Maps are about the last materials to be added to UBC's computer file. The Map Library will begin adding maps to the file this spring. Although the file is still quite small, and Systems Division will be making improvements in the indexes and display format, it is accessible on the Library's LDMS a5 .MAPS. It is not yet available on UBC.LIB in either menu or command mode. We hope this will be changed later this year. *Map Society of B.C.* - The Society continues to be active and to attract new members. Recent talks have included: Surveying the Canadian Rockies, by Fran Woodward; Gloucestershire Estate Plans & Tithe Records, by Ron Scobbie; The Hereford Mappemundi, by Carol Lowes; the Vinland Map, by Stan Deane; and

Cattle Commons, Commonages, and other Reserves in B.C., by Bob Harris. The March meeting will feature a tour of the Maritime Museum's new exhibition, "Enlightened Voyages: Treasures from the Northwest Coast 1774-1792." *Japanese Map Exhibition* - The University of British Columbia's Japanese Map Exhibition Committee has been disbanded, and the proposed exhibition has been shelved indefinitely. This would be a very expensive exhibition to mount, requiring many cases to be made to order, and before anything further can be done, the entire collection needs to be completely photographed. Exhibition items need conservation to stabilize them for travel, which would have to be done in Japan. However, we are still in hopes of having a published catalogue in a few years time. *UBC changes in postal code & telephone exchange* - The new postal code covering the Main Library area is: V6T 1Z1. That includes both Special Collections and the Main Library. Beginning in March, UBC will be switching to its own telephone exchange; 822(i.e. UBC). The old numbers will remain usable until October, after which they will generate a "no longer in service" message. "228" numbers will simply be reversed, to be "822" or "UBC" plus the last four digits.

Map Library 604 822-2231

Tim Ross 604 822-6191

Special Collections 604 822-2521

UBC Archives 604 822-5877

UBC Library Fax 604 822-3893

Simon Fraser University - Map Collection: Former Map Librarian Jack Corse has accepted the position of Criminology

Librarian. The new Map Librarian(also part-time reference) is Po Chan, who started in September 1990. She is busy familiarizing herself with the collection, and fielding an increasing number of map questions.

University of Victoria: The designation of the Cartographic Resource Centre as a branch of the University Libraries became official last September, with an agreement subject to a one-year trial...Lori Sugden's search for the "perfect" affordable microcomputer has resulted in a Macintosh Classic in the Cartographic Resource Centre. This will coordinate with the Macintoshes used by the Main(McPherson) Library for office/administrative work, provide graphic capability at a low cost, and be a user-friendly tool for library assistants. Lori is currently using the Mac for small databases and office administration. Once linked with the mainframe and the NOTIS library system, we hope to begin cataloguing the map collection.

Lori Sugden

## ALBERTA

At the University of Alberta work on our backlog of aerial photography has continued and is presently concentrated on a collection of photos of Arctic and Subarctic communities, pre-settlement sites of communities, DEW Line sites and mines. The collection was amassed by Dr. Roy Fletcher at the University of Lethbridge and is recorded in Settlements of Northern Canada: a Gazetteer and Index, occ. publication no. 11 by the Boreal



Institute(now renamed the Canadian Circumpolar Institute). Not everything listed in that publication is present in the collection but if you require interlibrary loan of any of this material we can tell you quickly what we do have.

Another recent acquisition on which we are presently working is that portion of Prof. Bogdan Zaborski's collection which went to Concordia University. After reviewing a number of options it was mutually agreed that the approximately 2,000 maps from this collection which went to Concordia would best be blended with the similar number received by the University of Alberta and that index maps of the combined collection be sent to Concordia to enable ready access to needed sheets.

The Atlas of Alberta Lakes edited by Patricia Mitchell and Ellie Prepas has now been published by the University of Alberta Press. If you did not order it at the pre-publication price then you will now have to remit \$60.00 for the paperback and \$75.00 for the hardcover plus 7% Goods and Services tax(Canadian customers only). Watch for a review soon.

In my last report I noted the availability of SASKATLAS, a historical and modern review of Saskatchewan. It covers many topics from the migration routes of the Amerindians to the present day fibre optic network in Saskatchewan, from a cut away view and description of the workings of a grain elevator to the location of cultural facilities in Regina and sports facilities in Saskatoon. All this is available in French only at a cost of \$9.95 from La Societé historique de la Saskatchewan, Bureau

218, College West, Université de Regina, Regina, Sask. S4S 0H2. There may be a shipping and handling charge which I am not aware of yet. The atlas is black and white. What else for that money.

Another black and white atlas goes to press in the first week of march in Edmonton. The title is NUNAVUT Atlas... It is approximately 250 pgs. with 118 maps at 1:1,000,000 and 26 at 1:2,000,000. It fills gaps in the published Land Use Information map series and combines data from the ITC "Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project" with the NLUIS. "Each topographic map is printed twice - once with the Inuit land use information and once with the wildlife information. The land use maps depict archaeological sites, campsites, domestic and commercial fishing sites, outpost camps, major travel routes, soapstone deposits and intensity of land use... The wildlife maps indicate the distribution, abundance, seasonal ranges, migration routes, caribou calving grounds, and waterfowl nesting and staging areas." Opposite each map is a page of descriptive text. the publisher is the Canadian Circumpolar Institute, G213 Biological Sciences Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2E9. The selling price has tentatively been set at \$90.00 plus shipping and handling. Be the first on your block to order this most important reference work.

Helen Clarke reports that there is nothing new or important at Calgary and though I would like to second that, I think it needs to be said that they have been acquiring more airphotos than they can handle with their present staff and are applying for

grants to overcome that problem. She would like to know if anyone other than CAAD is saving all the superseded Eastern Canadian hydrographic charts and if so do they have an agreement with Calgary to save the Western charts.

The map collection at the University of Lethbridge is open again and though they have been trying to inventory the collection and replace what went missing during the time it was unattended, they find student use so high during the time it is open that they are not getting far with the job. It is presently staffed with a half time position.

Ron Whistance-Smith

## ONTARIO

University of Waterloo - Map and Design Library: Richard Pinnell reports that the Map and Design Library has received a Bryce Pro Laminator which was purchased from CANLAM in Cambridge, Ontario. It is of very heavy duty construction and handles film up to 27 inches wide. It has two thermostatically controlled hot shoes and external tension-adjustment controls. The staff plans to begin laminating all of the heavily used local maps (local NTS sheets, local OGS and GSC maps, local soil maps, etc.). The Map and Design Library has a CD-ROM workstation on order that will come with a colour monitor and standard dot-matrix printer. This will enable the Library to give its students access to Electromap and to PC Globe 4; other electronic atlases will be purchased as they become available and if they are reasonably priced. Already in the Library,

and previously reported, is the online catalogue backup, also on CD-ROM.

## NOUVELLES RÉGIONALES DE LA CÔTE DU PACIFIQUE

Division de la cartographie, Bibliothèque de l'UBC (Tim Ross): *nouveaux employés* - Myfanwy Sinclair occupe désormais le poste de bibliotechnicienne en chef. Pauline Williams devient responsable de la référence et des commandes de documents. *Informatisation et nouvelles installations* - Le fichier topographique est maintenant chose du passé. La bibliothèque n'effectue à présent que du catalogage en-ligne. Elle a également fait demande de soumission auprès de vingt vendeurs pour l'achat d'un système informatique plus puissant et raffiné que celui qui est présentement utilisé. En plus, la bibliothèque a récemment acquis un photocopieur pour les ouvrages de grandes dimensions, outil qui se révèle très en demande tant parmi les employés que les usagers. Au mois de septembre, le gouvernement portugais tiendra une exposition visant à célébrer le 500<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la découverte de l'Amérique par Christophe Colomb.

Archives cartographiques et cartes anciennes, UBC (Frances Woodward): *SIG 1991* - L'exposition qu'a monté Rosemary Cann du Centre d'information géographique du département de géographie, s'est avérée un franc succès. Le voyage de découvertes auquel elle nous convoquait s'intitulait "Time: A Voyage of Discovery" et s'inscrivait dans le cadre de la conférence qu'a tenu le SIG à Vancouver en février dernier. Trente-deux panneaux ont servi à exposer des documents dont une

carte sur laquelle apparaît le nom Amérique pour la toute première fois (vers 1500 A.D.). On y retrouvait également des cartes illustrant les voyages d'exploration de la côte du Nord-Ouest, les routes d'exploration à l'intérieur du continent, les débuts de la photographie aérienne et de la télédétection par satellite Landsat. Une place de choix fut également réservée aux anciennes photos de la ville de Vancouver, empruntées pour cette occasion aux archives photographiques de la bibliothèque publique de Vancouver. Rosemary a également choisi d'exposer des documents cartographiques et photographiques de deux publications à venir, soit History Atlas of Vancouver que préparent actuellement la Société d'histoire de Vancouver et Bruce McDonald (compilateur) et du Vancouver Geography, manuel que publiera le département de géographie de l'University of British Columbia. Environ 850 personnes ont assisté à la conférence dont les représentants fédéral du ministère des forêts et du ministère provincial des terres de la couronne de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que des représentants de plusieurs compagnies privées de l'Amérique du nord. La majorité des documents retenus pour cette exposition pourront être visionnés au département de géographie au mois de mars.

*système en-ligne* - L'été dernier, Fred Woodward a entrepris l'entrée de données cartographiques (de la Division des cartes rares) sur système en-ligne. On prévoit donc effectuer les recherches en interrogeant la base de données UTLAS, bien qu'à l'heure actuelle, aucune donnée n'est transmise à celle-ci.

En ce qui concerne la description des documents, le format MARC sera de vigueur. Constatons que les cartes constituent un des derniers éléments que l'université ajoutera à sa liste des documents informatisés. En fait, le projet d'informatisation des documents cartographiques débutera au printemps 1991. Bien que le système n'en soit qu'à ses débuts et que les index et la présentation des données devront être modifiés en conséquence, le système LDMS a5.MAPs qu'utilise actuellement la bibliothèque autorise la consultation des documents. Notons aussi que le système UBC.LIB n'est pas accessible en format "commande" ou "menu". Espérons pouvoir rectifier cette situation avant la fin de cette année.

*La société des cartophiles de la Colombie - Britannique*: Le nombre croissant de membres adhérant à la "Map Society of British Columbia" témoigne des multiples activités que parraine cette association. Voici quelques exemples de conférences qui ont eu lieu récemment: L'histoire des montagnes Rocheuses par relevés topographiques, par Frank Woodward; Les archives du domaine Gloucestershire, par Ron Scobbie; Le Mappemundi d'Hereford, par Carol Lewis; La carte du Vinland, par Stan Deane; Les pâturages communs et autres réserves agricoles en Colombie-Britannique, par Bob Harris. La réunion du mois de mars comportera une visite de l'exposition "Enlightened Voyages: Treasure from the Northwest Coast, 1774-1792", présentement au musée maritime.

*Exposition de cartes japonaises* - Le comité travaillant à monter l'exposition de cartes japonaises à l'UBC s'est dissout et le projet est désormais en suspens. Si elle avait lieu,

l'exposition s'avérerait très coûteuse. Par exemple, des caisses faites sur mesure auraient été rendues nécessaires pour l'entreposage et le transport du matériel. En plus, la collection entière devrait être photographiée et les pièces sélectionnées nécessiteraient un travail de conservation devant être effectué au Japon. Néanmoins, on prévoit publier un catalogue complémentaire à l'exposition d'ici quelques années. *Modification du code postal et de l'indicatif de téléphone* - Désormais, le code postal de la bibliothèque centrale sera le V6T 1Z1. Au mois de mars, l'UBC adoptera un nouvel indicatif local de téléphone soit le 822- + une série de quatre chiffres. L'ancien indicatif local demeurera en service jusqu'en octobre.

Division des cartes, Université Simon Fraser: L'ancien carto-thécaire Jack Corse, occupe le poste de bibliothécaire à la faculté de criminologie. Il est remplacé dans ses fonctions par Po Chan, carto-thécaire(et bibliothécaire de référence à temps partiel), depuis septembre 1990. Mme Chan s'occupe à approfondir ses connaissances de la collection et des nombreuses questions que soulève l'emploi.

Université de Victoria: En septembre dernier, le Centre de ressources cartographiques s'est officiellement joint au réseau des bibliothèques. Une période de stage d'un an fait partie de l'entente conclue.

Lori Sugden a enfin trouvé le micro-ordinateur idéal pour le centre qu'elle gère. Après une longue recherche, elle a arrêté son choix sur le MacIntosh Classic, micro-ordinateur de prix raisonnable et en plus,

compatible avec le système MacIntosh instauré à la bibliothèque McPherson. Cet ordinateur s'avère très pratique pour l'accomplissement du travail d'administration. En plus, son logiciel offre la possibilité d'effectuer des graphiques, son mode d'emploi simple plaît aux assistants et techniciens employés à la bibliothèque. L'emploi qu'en fait Lori à l'heure actuelle se limite à l'interrogation de bases de données et au travail d'administration que requière la Division.

Dès que le Centre de ressources cartographiques se joindra au réseau central et au système NOTIS, les employés de la Division espèrent amorcer le catalogue des documents de la collection.

Lori Sugden

## NOUVELLES DE L'ALBERTA

Le travail visant à réduire l'accumulation imposante de photographies aériennes laissées en arrérage se poursuit à l'Université de l'Alberta. Actuellement, une collection de photos illustrant des communautés des régions arctiques et subarctiques, l'emplacement de quelques agglomérations de la période pré-colonisation ainsi que de la ligne DEW et de ses champs miniers retiennent notre attention. Les photos ont été collectionnées par le docteur Roy Fletcher de l'Université de Lethbridge et l'ensemble de la collection apparaît au sein de Settlements of Northern Canada: A Gazetteer and Index, publication occ., no 11, Boreal Institute(maintenant Canadian Circumpolar Institute). Notre collection ne possède pas toutes les pièces qui figurent

dans cet index. Cependant, si vous désirez emprunter les documents de cette collection par voie de prêt entre bibliothèque, vous pouvez vous informer rapidement auprès de nous de l'étendue de nos fonds.

Une partie de la collection du professeur Bogdan Zaborski acquise par l'université Concordia représente une de nos récentes acquisitions. Il s'agit d'une collection qui demande beaucoup de travail puisqu'après avoir étudié une multitude d'options, il a été décidé qu'il serait préférable d'intégrer les quelque 2000 cartes de l'université Concordia à celles qu'a reçu l'Université de l'Alberta. Il a été décidé aussi que les index des cartes regroupant les deux collections seraient expédiées à Concordia afin de permettre aux usagers de cette institution un accès immédiat aux cartes.

Atlas of Alberta Lakes (Patricia Mitchell et Ellis Prepas, éditeurs), tel est le titre de la dernière publication de l'University of Alberta Press à voir récemment le jour. Au cas où vous auriez ommis de le commander au prix d'avant vente, l'Atlas vaut désormais 60.00\$(couverture souple) et 75.00\$(couverture rigide) + 7% de TPS.(ne s'applique qu'aux résidents du Canada)

Lors du dernier Bulletin, j'ai souligné la disponibilité de SASKATLAS, manuel d'histoire et d'actualité couvrant la Saskatchewan. Rédigé en français et illustré de photos noir et blanc, il touche plusieurs sujets à partir des routes migratoires des amérindiens à la production des fibres optiques, en passant par le fonctionnement des silos, l'emplacement des centres culturels à

Régina et des réseaux sportifs à Saskatoon. Quiconque cela intéresse peut se procurer le SASKATLAS auprès de la Société historique de la Saskatchewan, bureau 218, College west, Université de Régina, Régina, Saskatchewan S4S 0H2 au prix de 9.95\$. A noter que des frais de port et de manutention peuvent être ajoutés.

Un nouvel atlas ira sous les presses dans les toutes premières semaines de mars à Edmonton. Intitulé NUNAVUT ATLAS, il comprend approximativement 250 pages illustrées en noir et blanc, dont 118 cartes dessinées à l'échelle de 1:1,000,000 et 26 cartes tracées à l'échelle de 1:2,000,000. Il réferme le gouffre qui s'est installé au sein de la série de cartes sur l'utilisation des terres et regroupe les données du projet sur l'utilisation des terres Inuit, émises par l'ITC, avec celles qu'a produit NLUIS. "On imprime chaque carte topographique deux fois-la première impression illustre des sites archéologiques, lieux de camps, de pêche commerciale et domestique, des routes de transport majeures, des dépôts de pierre de savon, le degré d'utilisation des terres. Les cartes fauniques quant à elles, identifient la distribution de la population animale et le nombre d'espèces, les variations saisonnières, les routes migratoires, les lieux de vèlage des caribous, l'époque et les lieux de couvaion chez les gibiers d'eau. Un texte descriptif accompagne chaque carte. Ces dernières sont publiées par le Canadian Circumpolar Institute, G213 Biological Sciences Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9. Un prix de vente a été fixé à 90.00\$ + les frais de manutention et de port.

Bien que Helen Clarke ne signale aucune nouvelle de Calgary, j'aimerais ajouter que je crois qu'ils acquièrent un surplus de photos. Dans le but de régler ce problème, ils ont fait des demandes de subvention. Helen aimerait savoir si d'autres institutions à part DACA(ANC) conservent toutes les éditions périmées des Chartes hydrographiques canadiennes pour la région de l'Est. Si positif, ont-elles conclu une entente avec Calgary afin de sauvegarder celles pour la région de l'Ouest.

La Division des cartes de l'Université de Lethbridge a réouvert ses portes depuis peu. Les travaux d'inventaire et de remplacement des pièces perdues est rendu particulièrement difficile voir même impossible à cause du nombre très élevé d'étudiants qui fréquentent les lieux. Notons que la Division ne comporte qu'un employé à temps partiel.

Ronald Whistance-Smith

## NOUVELLES DE L'ONTARIO

Map and Design Library, Université de Waterloo: Richard Pinnell rapporte que la cartothèque de cette université s'est équipée d'un laminoir de marque Bryce Pro. Acquis chez CANLAM de Cambridge en Ontario, cet appareil de construction robuste peut manipuler des rubans de film jusqu'à 27 pouces de largeur. Il comprend deux plaques chauffantes réglables et des commandes permettant d'ajuster la tension exercée sur le document. Les employés de la cartothèque prévoient entreprendre de laminer les cartes les plus fréquemment utilisées(séries topographiques et

géologiques d'intérêt local produites par la Commission géologique de l'Ontario et la Commission géologique du Canada).

Cette même cartothèque a approuvé l'achat d'un poste de travail sur CD-ROM équipé d'un moniteur à écran couleur et d'une imprimante par points. Les étudiants auront donc la chance d'accéder aux atlas informatisés dont "Electromap" et "PC Globe 4". D'autres atlas de ce genre s'ajouteront à la collection dès leur disponibilité et bien sûr, si les prix de vente demeurent compétitifs.

Enfin, comme nous l'avons souligné dans le Bulletin précédent, la cartothèque possède déjà une copie de sauvegarde du catalogue en-ligne, disponible également sur CD-ROM.

Beverly Chen

## ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES - A TOUR

National Geographic Information Systems Technology Centre - On a recent visit to EMR to see a demonstration of the Digital Map of the world, we toured various departments within the complex, including the Centre which serves as a showcase for Canadian GIS technology. Both the Geovision and Caris systems were on display. I chose the latter to catch up on the progress of the Bay of Fundy, Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank(FMG) Information system. This system was supported by the Council of Maritime Premiers and various Federal government departments and developed by LRIS Amherst, Dalhousie University's School for Resource and Environmental Studies and St. Mary's

University Geography Department. It manipulates data from a variety of governmental sources to produce thematic maps covering physical, ecological and economic characteristics of the region. We, as observers, focused on the conditions of some of the harbours in the region. We also looked at a B.C. forest inventory and were able to see the potential effects of logging different stands by looking at various vistas, produced by draping data over a digital elevation model to generate a perspective view. There was no time to try printing out a map and we definitely could have spent an hour or longer to see the system's capabilities. There was, for example, an equipment inventory for the University of New Brunswick which could have been applied to map library management.

A visit to the centre, in the EMR complex at 615 Booth Street, would be worth while when next you are in Ottawa(perhaps after the ACMLA annual conference).

National Atlas of Canada, 5th ed.: Up-date - During a recent visit to EMR, Brian Cormie, NAIS/CCM, provided me with a list of all sheets published to date. Three maps were published for the fiscal year 1990/91:

The 34th Parliament MCR 4167  
Canada-Le 34e Parlement MCR 4167F  
Canada-Native Peoples 1823 MCR 4139  
Canada-Autochones 1823 MCR 4139F  
Canada-Income Per Capita MCR 4161  
Canada-Revenue par habitant MCR 4161F

Carol Marley

## **COMITÉ DES USAGERS DE CARTES ASSOCIATION DE CARTOTH\_QUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA(ACMLA)**

26 avril 1990 - Université Laval

### **Composition du comité**

Louise Emond, Hydro-Québec, Vice-présidence Environnement; Marie Lefebvre, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Yves Michaud, Université du Québec à Rimouski; Pierre Roy, Université du Québec à Montréal; Yves Tessier, Université Laval

### **Choix des producteurs**

Une liste de trente(30) organismes provinciaux a été soumise, par Mme Louise Emond, aux membres du comité. De ce nombre, cinq(5) producteurs ont été retenus; la contrainte de temps ne permettant pas de rencontrer un nombre plus élevé de personnes-ressources.

### **Préparation de la rencontre**

Les membres du comité se sont réunis le 25 avril afin de préparer la rencontre avec les producteurs. Un questionnaire a été élaboré pour faciliter la compilation des renseignements obtenus

### **Objectifs de la rencontre**

Faire connaître l'ACMLA aux personnes rencontrées

Améliorer les liens producteurs vs utilisateurs de cartes

Sensibiliser les producteurs à la nécessité de développer ou maintenir des instruments de signalement: des listes de production, des répertoires de

publications, des cartes-index, des bases de données

Sensibiliser les producteurs à l'importance d'une bonne politique de diffusion dans les cartothèques par le biais de programmes de dépôt

Exprimer un souhait de création d'une banque centrale de consultation des productions cartographiques.

### **LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL DES ÉLECTIONS DU QUÉBEC**

Monsieur Jocelyn Boisvert présente les différentes publications et élabore sur les méthodes de compilation et de vérification des données cartographiques.

#### **Productions cartographiques**

Cartes des circonscriptions électorales:

- ensemble du Québec(1:750 000, 1:1000 000)
- ensemble du Québec en 7 feuillets
- par circonscription électorale(échelle variable, format 82 x 112 cm)
- mise à jour annuelle de l'information

Plans(grille des rues) des municipalités avec les limites de sections de vote

Cartes thématiques liées au découpage électoral(nombre d'électeurs, etc.)

Particularité: il est possible d'obtenir des copies de cartes sans les informations liées aux circonscriptions électorales

Production de 1584 cartes en 1989

#### **Autres Publications**

Plusieurs listes sont disponibles telles que: description des sections de vote;

indicateurs des sections selon l'ordre alphabétique, les voies de circulation ou par municipalités, etc.

Répertoire des cartes municipales(document préliminaire).

#### **Clientèle**

80% personnel politique, 10% électeur, 10% distributeurs.

#### **Collaboration**

Afin de valider les informations cartographiées, le Service entretient des échanges avec le ministère des Transports et la Commission de toponymie.

#### **Diffusion et coûts**

La diffusion des publications s'effectue via la cartothèque

La production cartographique, depuis 1979, est disponible; des copies microfilmées peuvent être obtenues

Les cartes imprimées sont distribuées gratuitement. Les reproductions sont facturées à la deuxième copie(prix selon le format).

#### **Commentaires des membres**

Bien que les productions cartographiques se limitent aux circonscriptions électorales, les bases cartographiques utilisées(grille de rue en milieu urbanisé) sont très appréciées des membres.

#### **Personnes-ressources et adresse**

Monsieur Jocelyn Giguère, Service de la cartographie

Monsieur Jacques Gilbert, Responsable de la gestion documentaire



Madame Lisette Veilleux, Cartothèque,  
Gestion documentaire

Le Directeur général des élections du  
Québec  
3460 de la Pérade  
Sainte-Foy, Québec  
G1X 3Y5

**MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DES  
RESSOURCES DU QUÉBEC. SERVICE  
DE L'INVENTAIRE FORESTIÈRE**

Monsieur Réal Saint-Laurent effectue un survol des productions du Service. Depuis l'instauration du nouveau régime de gestion forestière en 1986, le service est responsable de la planification et du contrôle de l'exécution des travaux en forêt et de l'aménagement forestier.

**Productions cartographiques**

Cartes de base et cartes forestières (présentation par Monsieur Jean-Pierre Létourneau)

- échelles 1:20 000 et 1:50 000(exemples)
- normes et techniques de réalisation
- échancier de production et index

Cartographie des districts écologiques (présentation par Monsieur André Robitaille)

- objectifs: guider et orienter la planification des relevés écologiques; dégager les caractéristiques du milieu physique à l'aide de la photo-interprétation à l'échelle de 1:40 000; combler une lacune dans la production cartographique actuelle sur les dépôts de surface
- normes et techniques

- cartographie des districts écologiques 1:250 000(exemples)
- cartographie des dépôts de surface 1:50 000(exemples)
- échancier de production et index
- développements futurs

Cartographie écologique (présentation par Monsieur Denis Robert)

- échelle 1:20 000(exemples)
- normes et techniques de réalisation
- série physiographique(exemples)
- échanciers de production

Cartographie éco-forestière

- échelle 1:20 000(exemples)
- objectifs et techniques de réalisation

**Clientèle**

Les nouveaux outils cartographiques ont été développés afin de répondre aux besoins des gestionnaires forestiers.

**Collaboration**

Les bases cartographiques utilisées proviennent du ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources du Québec(G.I.G.F.) et du ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources du Canada.

### **Autres informations**

Des index cartographiques sont remis à jour pour chacune des nouvelles séries.

Des données planimétriques, liées aux cartes d'inventaire forestier sont accessibles (superficie de peuplement par municipalité ou unité de gestion etc.).

Les anciennes éditions cartographiques sont conservées et encore disponibles.

Des bases de données peuvent être interrogées via, les bureaux régionaux du M.E.R.

Des photographies aériennes (infrarouge couleur et noir et blanc), de même du traitement d'images satellites (1:125 000) sont disponibles.

### **Publications et diffusion**

Normes d'inventaire forestier. 1984 (en vente à: Les publications du Québec)

Cartographie écologique à l'échelle 1:20 000: normes et techniques. 1989 (disponible au Service)

Cartographie des districts écologiques: normes et techniques. 1988 (disponible au Service)

Cartes en vente au Service de l'inventaire forestier

Répertoire des publications disponibles à l'automne 1990

Divers guides d'utilisation des séries cartographiques et des rapports bilans sont en développement

### **Commentaires des membres**

Les membres du comité soulignent la qualité et l'efficacité de la diffusion de la documentation au Service de l'inventaire forestier.

### **Personnes-ressources et adresse**

Monsieur Réal St-Laurent, chef du Service de l'inventaire forestier

Monsieur Jean-Pierre Létourneau, responsable de la Division cartographie

Monsieur André Robitaille, chargé de projet

Monsieur Denis Robert, responsable de la Division écologie

Service de l'inventaire forestier  
Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources  
200, chemin Sainte-Foy, 4<sup>e</sup> étage  
Québec (Québec)  
G1R 4X7

### **MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT DU QUÉBEC. COMITÉ DES PLAINES INONDABLES**

Monsieur Jean-Paul Boucher présente les activités du Comité. Les documents sont produits avec la participation du ministère de l'Environnement du Canada.

### **Productions cartographiques**

Cartes de risques d'inondation à l'échelle de 1:2 000 et 1:10 000; en 1990, 54 cartes à l'échelle de 1:2 000 et 1:5 000 seront produites (région de Sorel - Chambly)

Profils en long de rivières

Cartes bathymétriques de lacs

Cartes des bassins hydrographiques à

l'échelle de 1:50 000, 1:250 000

Projet: cartographie des bassins hydrographiques 1:20 000

Projet de cartographie numérique des 1990

### **Collaboration**

La participation du Centre d'information géographique et foncière est assurée en ce qui a trait à la production des bases cartographiques. La validation des toponymes utilisés est effectuée par la Commission de toponymie.

### **Publications, informations, diffusion**

Listes de production disponibles sur demande

Banque de données:

- cours d'eau: codification hydrographique, coordonnées de l'embouchure, planimétrie, etc.
- lacs: périmètre, profondeur maximale, superficie
- Cartes et publications diffusées par le Comité

### **Personne - ressource et adresse**

Monsieur Jean-Paul Boucher  
Comité des plaines inondables  
Direction du domaine hydrique  
Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec  
2360, chemin Ste-Foy  
Québec(Québec)  
G1V 4H2

**MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DES  
RESSOURCES. CENTRE  
D'INFORMATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE  
ET FONCIÈRE(C.I.G.F.)**

Monsieur Michel Bourassa présente les principaux produits du Service

### **Production cartographiques**

Plans d'arpentage: cantons, seigneuries, etc.

Plans de compilation de arpentages: 1:20 000, 1:31 680

Cartes et plans cadastraux et produits de la réforme cadastrale

- compilation cadastrale 1:100 000 a 1:20 000
- limites seigneuriales 1:200 000
- schéma cadastral 1:20 000

Cartes thématiques

- districts judiciaires
- divisions d'enregistrement
- territoires récréatifs
- municipalités régionales de comté
- régions administratives
- régions écologiques
- nations autochtones, etc.

Photographies aériennes

Produits digitaux de télédétection par satellite

Répertoire de normes de production cartographique

### **Autres informations**

Le C.I.G.F. prépare des cartes individuelles des régions administratives, principalement à l'échelle de 1:250 000. Production de 5 cartes par année

Plus de quatre cents topographiques sont disponibles sous forme numérique

La numérisation de l'information cadastrale sera complétée en 5 ans

Une base de données GEODEC il est en préparation; les données ayant trait à la cartographie, la géodésie, le cadastre et l'arpentage seront accessibles

Des listes de production cartographique par division cadastrale, par municipalité peuvent être obtenues

Un nouveau répertoire des publications sera complété en 1991; il sera possible d'obtenir des mises à jour avec un abonnement trimestriel, bi-annuel ou annuel

A l'automne 1990, les utilisateurs pourront se procurer des listes des cartes à l'échelle de 1:1 000 et 1:20 000

### **Commentaires des membres**

Les membres du comité ont exprimé le souhait que le C.I.G.F. produise des cartes muettes de la province; M. Bourassa à informé le comité que de nouvelles productions ne peuvent être initiées sans approbation budgétaire

### **Diffusion**

La diffusion des publications s'effectue par les centres de distribution(voir adresse, ci-dessous)

Il est préférable de demander les listes de prix et de consulter le répertoire des publications

### **Personnes - ressources et adresse**

Monsieur Michel Bourassa, Chef de division Relations avec les entreprises

Monsieur Martin Rochefort, Archiviste Photocartotheque québécoise

1995 boul. Charest Ouest

Sainte-Foy, (Québec)

G1N 4H9

Téléphone: (418)643-7704

Télécopieur: (418)644-4935

### **MINISTERE DE L'ENERGIE ET DES RESSOURCES DIVISION DES DONNÉES GÉOSCIENTIFIQUES. CENTRE DE DIFFUSION**

Monsieur Jean-Marc Charbonneau présente les publications de la Division

### **Productions cartographiques et rapports**

La division produit des publications associées à la géologie, la géophysique et le domaine minier(exploitation et industrie)

- répertoires, bulletins, études, rapports
- plus de 100 000 cartes: de la carte géologique du Québec, 1:1 500 000, à la carte des gîtes minéraux, 1:250 000. à la carte très détaillée 1:20 000 en passant par des documents de vulgarisation destinés au grand public.

### **Autres informations**

La Division vise à accroître le caractère éducatif de ses publications

Un système d'information géologique et minier peut être consulté par les usagers

Une banque de données EXAMINE peut être consultée par MODEM; elle contient l'ensemble des publications

La Division effectue des essais afin de rendre accessible l'information, contenue sur une carte, sur micro-station ou disquettes diffusables

Le bulletin REPERES, distribué gratuitement, assure la mise à jour mensuelle du Répertoire des publications

### **Diffusion**

Les documents peuvent être consultés ou achetés dans les bureaux régionaux du M.E.R. ou au Centre de diffusion à Québec.

### **Commentaires des membres**

Bien que les usagers aient connus des difficultés lors de la consultation de la banque EXAMINE, celles-ci devraient être résolues sous peu.

### **Personne - ressource et adresse**

Monsieur Jean-Marc Charbonneau  
Centre de diffusion de la géoinformation  
Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources  
5700, 4<sup>e</sup> avenue ouest, 2<sup>e</sup> étage  
Charlesbourg (Québec)  
G1H 6R1  
Téléphone: (418)643-4601  
Télécopieur (418)644-3814

### **CONCLUSION**

Les représentants des organismes ont participé avec enthousiasme à cette activité. Ils ont été très réceptifs aux suggestions et aux commentaires émis par les responsables des cartothèques. Cette rencontre a permis aux cartothécaires de découvrir de nouvelles productions cartographiques.

Une retombée positive de cette journée est la proposition du Service de l'inventaire

forestier de tenir, simultanément dans les cartothèques québécoises, une exposition de leur production. En retour, le Service s'engage à déposer ses nouvelles productions dans les cartothèques participantes.

Une seule note négative, le manque de temps qui a obligé certains participants à interrompre des échanges intéressants.

Louise Emond, Vice-présidence  
Environnement

Collaboration: Marie Lefebvre

## SOFTWARE REVIEW

Cathy Moulder

Lloyd Reeds Map Library/Urban Documentation Centre  
McMaster University

ROOMER 2, copyright 1986: Hufnagel Software, P.O. Box 747, Clarion, PA 16214; Fax (814) 226-5600

The Lloyd Reeds Map Library at McMaster is presently located in the same building as the Geography Department. When an extension to Mills Memorial Library is completed, probably in 1992, the Map Library will be moved into that building, which houses the University's arts and humanities collections. Planning for the arrangement of our collections in this new location has kept us busy over the past several years!

At the ACMLA conference in Peterborough (June 1988), I mentioned that the Library at McMaster intended to purchase the floor plan software ROOMER 2. I have had a chance to try this software in connection with planning the layout for our new facilities, and thought the results might be of interest to others.

ROOMER 2 is designed to draw floor plans, to furnish the rooms and to produce perspective views of the finished arrangements. The software operates on an IBM or compatible microcomputer, which must have a Colour/Graphics Adaptor or an Enhanced Graphics Adaptor. The normal microcomputer which we use in the Map Library does not have such an adaptor so I did my experiments on a borrowed machine equipped for computer games. A

dot matrix printer or a plotter are required if you want to print out the results.

Very little computer knowledge is required to operate ROOMER 2. Installation is accomplished by typing a single command. In everything, there is evidence of a great deal of thought put into the programming and packaging of this product. It is clearly aimed at ordinary mortals, rather than at computer experts or serious architects.

The software is accompanied by a 175 page instruction manual, by an instructional videotape, and by computer screen tutorials, to suit all learning styles. The videotape, starring Hugh Hufnagel, the software's designer, is not Hollywood calibre - occasionally the cameraman is a little slow in following the Action. But Hufnagel has a pleasant voice and a sincere desire to keep the instructions simple, so the video is rather engagingly human and certainly understandable. The instruction manual is clear and well illustrated with a good index. I found the videotape gave me plenty of information to start using ROOMER 2, and the manual was valuable for reference and for information on the more complicated procedures as I progressed.

ROOMER 2 is centred around a main menu, which offers procedures in a logical order: 'Make a Room', 'Furnish a Room', 'View a Room', 'Layout a Page'. The 'Make

a Room' program requires you to type in the measurements of the room you are planning, including the ceiling height, moulding and baseboard widths, wall thickness and the width of trim around the doors and windows. Then starting in a corner and moving to the right around the room, you type the lengths of the walls, the size of the doors and their angles, the size and heights of windows. The typed commands are very simple, using common English, eg.

SET CEILING 96", WALL 12' 6", DOOR 36", 76", LI, 45 (i.e. ceiling height is 96", wall length 12' 6", then a door 36" wide and 76" high, with left hand hinges, opening inwards and standing open at a 45 angle)

The typed commands cause the computer to draw lines to scale on the screen, creating an outline floor plan. Again I was very impressed with the amount of thought that has gone into the programming of ROOMER 2, making it ultra easy to use. There are many little details built in that simply the process, for instance a rotating rosette showing the direction of your wall construction, and wild card characters that will automatically supply the length of wall necessary to get square corners. Measurements are critical to the success of the 'Make a Room' procedure. Hufnagel, in the video, estimated that the time spent in measuring will be the same as the time required for computer input. I encountered some problems in creating the Map Library because only some of our wall measurements were known exactly at this point and some were hypothetical (so of course my corners would not meet).

Drawing an existing room, with exactly measurable dimensions, or a completely hypothetical room, would be simple. Time spent in making careful measurements at this stage, rather than quick sketches, is well worth while in the long run.

The 'Furnish a Room' program adds furniture to your outline floor plan. 60 basic pieces of household furniture are supplied with ROOMER 2, and about 40 more office-related pieces are available on the modular furniture diskette. Illustrations of all available pieces are included in the documentation. New pieces can be created using boxes, planes and other geometric figures. To load a piece of furniture into your room, you type the name of the illustrated piece most like what you want, then resize it to your dimensions and move it into place using the arrow keys. Map cabinets were not included as standard furniture, nor were a number of other library essentials! However the basic furniture pieces are fairly simple and quite adaptable - for example, the refrigerator resized made a perfectly adequate supply cabinet. Resizing the furniture is wonderfully simple and quick, a modern marvel compared to cutting little scale models out of graph paper. Furniture can be rotated and moved around the room with great ease; a feature called Window allows one to zoom in on the plan for very detailed placement. Again size measurements are important and should be carefully established before you begin the computer work to save time and repetition.

# LLOYD REEDS MAP LIBRARY OFFICE AREA

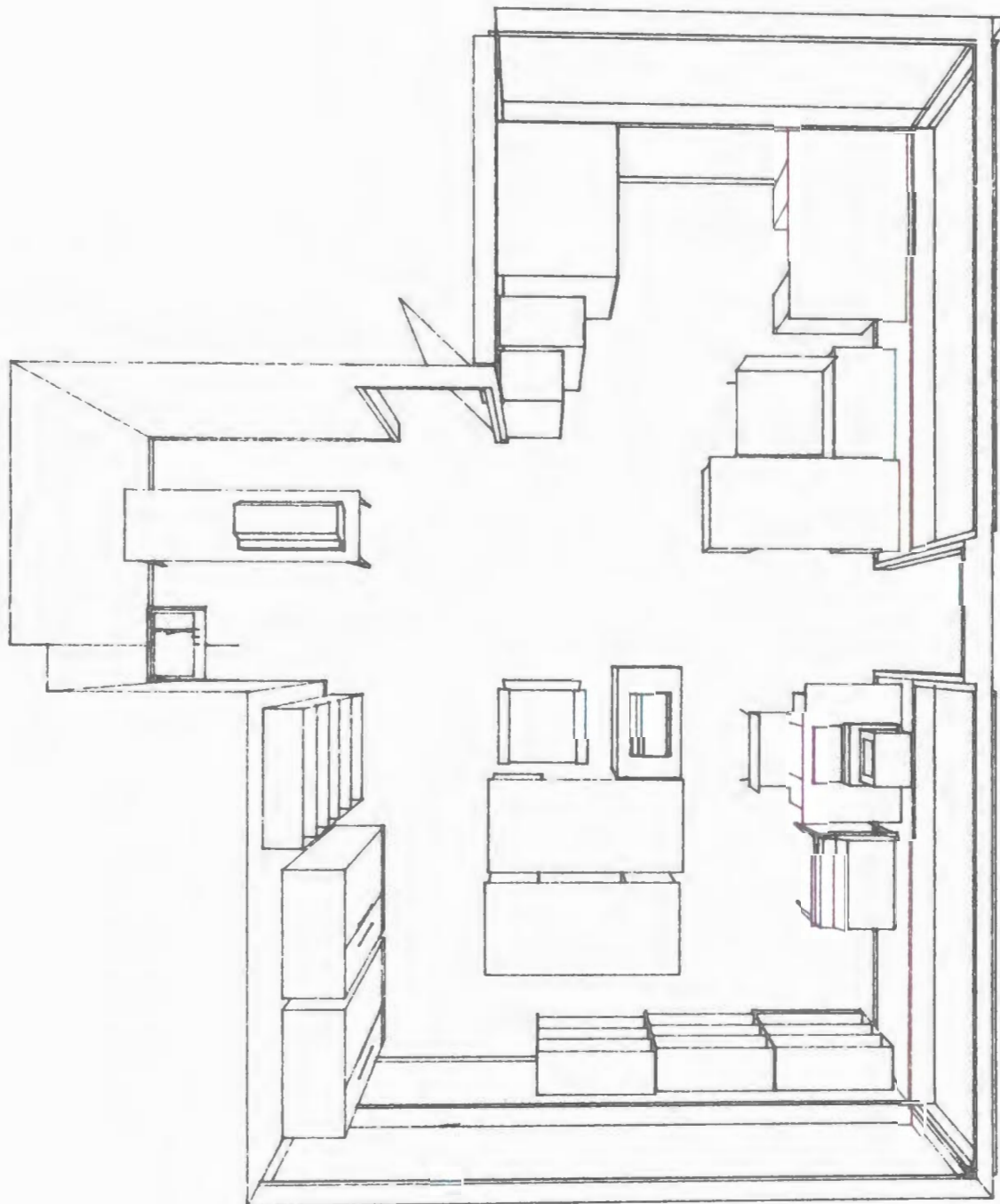


Figure 1



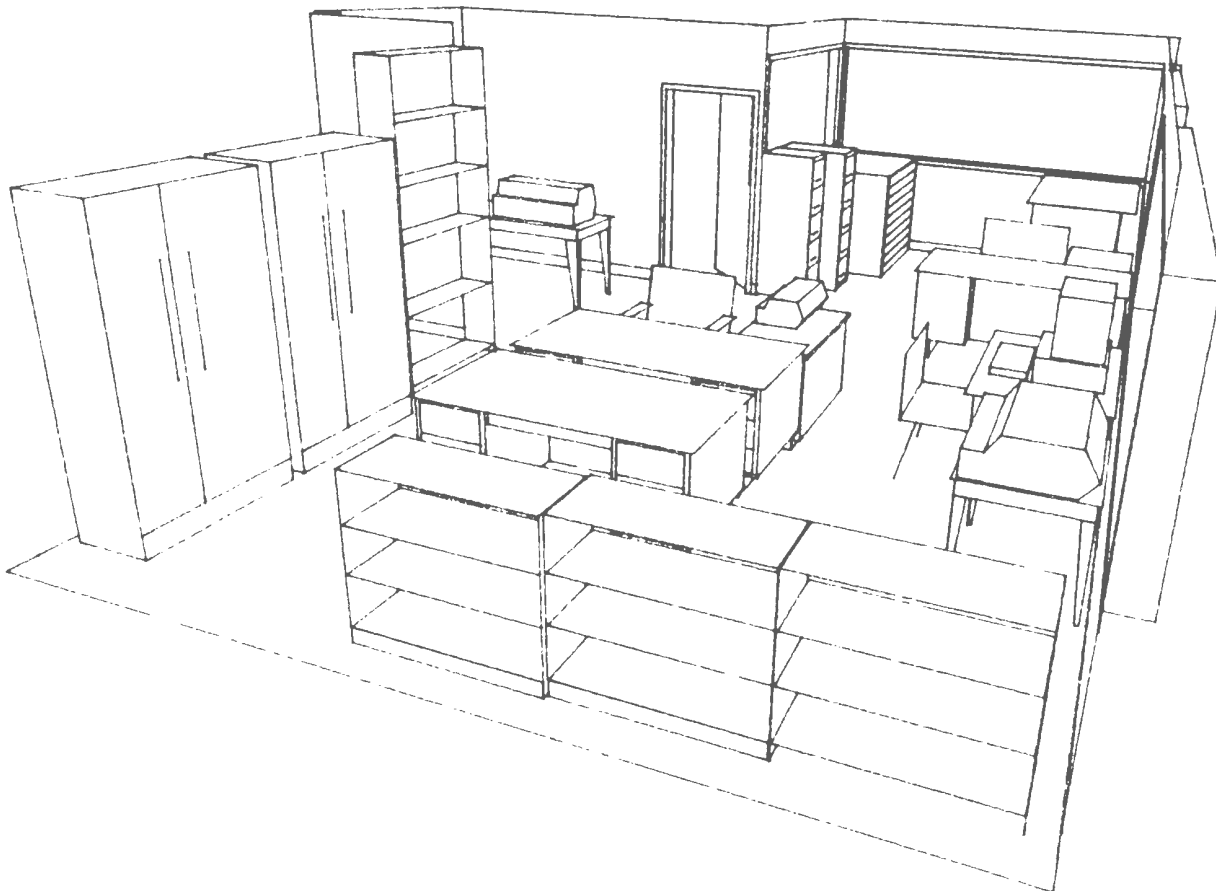
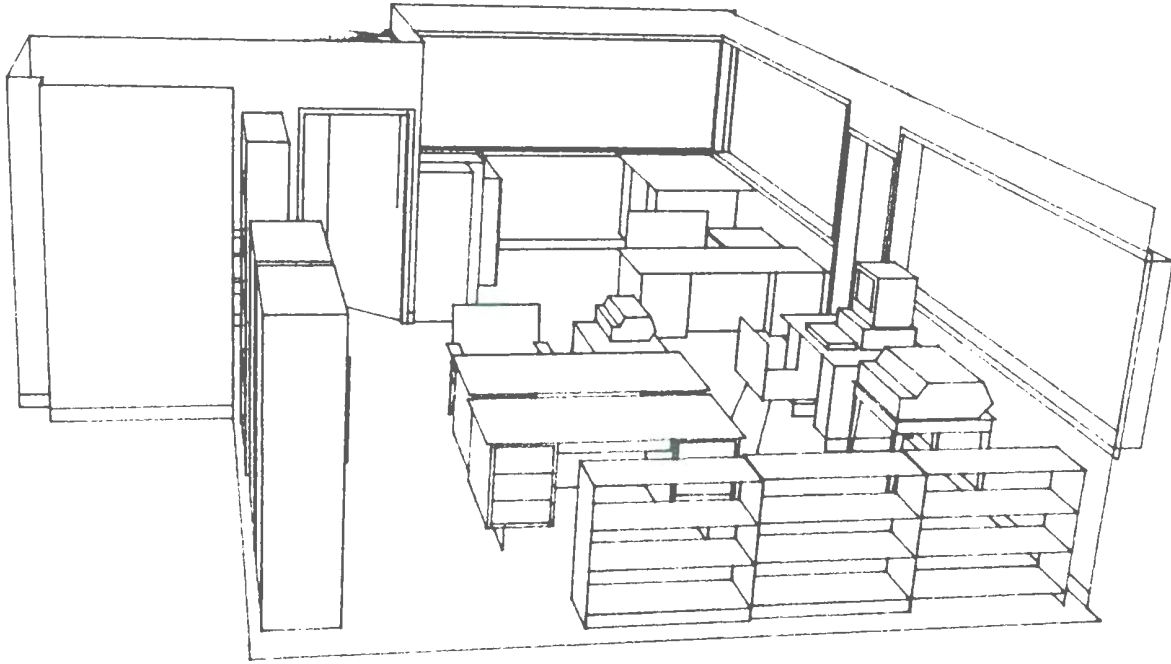


Figure 2

Once the furniture is added to the basic floor plan comes the best part - 'View the Room'. Up to this point, I felt that a determined individual with a sharp pencil could accomplish the same results as the computer, that is a conventional floor plan with furniture. The 'View the Room' program allows you to choose any vantage point inside, outside or above your room and create a three dimensional view of what it will look like. (Figure 1) The location, height and angle of vision of both the vantage point and the focal point can be changed at will. The view generation is quick for small rooms, although I found it much slower for larger ones with more furniture. The views allowed me to check sight lines, and get an impression of the visual impact of the Library on the users and the staff. Visualizing space is something I am not very good at, so to me this feature of ROOMER 2 is marvellous. It adds the vision and skills of the architect or the artist to my conventional floor plan, and allows me to 'see' what my space will really look like.

'Layout a Page' is the last section of the program and this allows you to compose pages for production, add scales and labels, touch up plans or views, and finally print or plot the results. The examples which I am including with this article were produced on a plotter and then reduced. I did not take time to test all of the layout features, but obviously one could produce a much more polished product with additional exploration of what is available here.

I really enjoyed trying out ROOMER 2. It is simple to learn and use. Measurements

are critical and time consuming, but this is not unique to computer drafting. The fussier you are about the details of your finished product, the more time consuming will be the process of ROOMER 2. For example, I was able to construct a pretty good horizontal map cabinet using the 'Furnish a Room' program (visible in Figure 2, lower view), but it took several hours. A simple box of the right size would have served in terms of the floor plan, but would not have looked as nice on the views. The map cabinet also required a much larger amount of computer storage space. The most disappointing aspect of ROOMER 2 was its inability to cope with a large floor space. It worked well on the relatively small area of the staff office (approximately 640 square feet). But in attempting to create and view the larger public areas of the Library, it quickly reached the maximum capacity of furniture pieces it could manipulate. Operating time necessary to generate the views was very much slowed. Obviously, the package is intended, as it says, for rooms and for house-sized spaces, rather than for large spaces and for serious architectural CAD.

### **Postscript**

ROOMER 2 is available as of December 1990 at \$395 U.S. A Library Design Disk is now available, including such furniture items as card catalogs, index tables and book shelving.

## DIGITAL CHART OF THE WORLD

Jennifer Hum

Geographic Information Systems Division,  
National GIS Technology Centre, Surveys,  
Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector,  
Energy, Mines and Resources

### WHAT IS THE DCW

The Digital Chart of the World(DCW) is a digital product of land surface information with continuous worldwide coverage to be held on compact discs read-only memory(CD-ROMS) for use on PCs. The topographically based vector data is at a scale of 1:1,000,000. It consists of cartographic, attribute and textual data along with software needed to access, query, and display the database. The DCW can be used as a stand-alone product or can be interfaced with other compatible digital data.

### BACKGROUND

The DCW is an international R&D cooperative project with participants from the United states(Defence Mapping Agency), Canada(National Defence; Energy, Mines and Resources; Fisheries and Ocean), Australia(Dept. of Defence) and the United Kingdom(Ministry of Defence). The final product is scheduled to be released by 1992, having been in the prototype design and testing stages since December 1989.

The primary source of information for the database is the U.S. Defence Mapping Agency's(DMA) Operational Navigation Charts(ONC's) and Jet Navigation Charts(JNC's). World coverage is made up

of approximately 270 of these charts - the largest scale of unclassified maps with complete worldwide coverage.

This cooperation involves the R&D partners in the development of the DCW and calls on those with a wide range of experience and knowledge. The DCW is being developed for DMA by Environmental Systems Research Institute(ESRI).

Participant involvement is required to test and evaluate four prototypes and to incrementally develop standards and assess technical documentation on database design, indexing, data dictionary, DCW product specifications, format and media standards for public domain use.

The DCW research and development project is made up of four goals:

- to develop, refine and establish a family of standards which enable the exchange of digital mapping, charting and geodesy data
- to implement those standards using information found on 1:1 000 000 scale maps to create actual digital data exchange via the development of incremental product prototypes
- to develop and implement software tools that exploit the digital mapping, charting and geodesy information conforming to the digital exchange standards
- to develop the DCW database

The overall goal of the DCW project is to be able to reach a broad community of users. For this goal to be achieved, the data must be considered unclassified and non-proprietary.

### **DCW PRODUCT**

The DCW's major advantage is that it is hardware independent and is micro-computer accessible, allowing it to gain a wide audience of potential users. The information will reside on CD-ROMS. CD-ROMS can store up to 550 megabytes of data, all of which can be made available interactively on the computer's display. The entire world will reside on approximately 6 CD-ROMS made up of regional or global sets of information.

The DCW has been developed with standards that will support the development, distribution and use of future digital products. The various standards address content, data structure, exchange format and distribution media of geographical data. The newly developed data structure standard is known as the Vector Product Standard(VPF).

The basic application software is non-proprietary and is coded in Borland's Turbo C-language, thus allowing it to be ported to many hardware platforms. The software is capable of enabling the user to examine the contents of the database; display selected features on screen or hardcopy plot files; save and restore data selections; display bitmap images, all through the use of a menu. Software is to be included with the DCW database, but will be distributed on a floppy diskette.

The database will have preselected thematic indices stored with the data from which the user has options in colour, scale, projection and symbology to customize maps or create basemaps for specific applications. A simple menu-driven interface allows the user to query the database spatially, by thematic layers, by coverage, by whole globe and by gazetteer to produce the detailed maps. With the DCW, one can import, overlay and store multiple layers of georeferenced data from other digital sources and add attribute information. When multiple coverages are displayed they are separated by colour.

Thematic features available for selection are typical of those found on a topographic map sheet, such as, drainage, roads, railroads, utilities, populated places, contours, spot elevations, general cultural features, annotation and so on. In general, static information(topographic) will reside within these sets of CD-ROMS and dynamic information(aeronautical) may reside on separate CD-ROMS, allowing for frequent updates.

### **IMPACT AND APPLICATIONS**

The DCW product will establish a suite of exchange standards for digital data to allow it to be used widely. Standards that are being developed are tiling and indexing as well as the data dictionary. Tiling is a method for spatial partitioning of the database. Indexing is used to enhance the performance of the DCW product by reducing the access time. The data dictionary will address the issues of data compatibility, data reliability, digital marginalia and stored versus generated data.

The DCW was designed for military, scientific and educational applications. As a product, the DCW is a digital atlas capable of displaying thematic and topical data for regional, continental and global analysis. It can serve as the backdrop for national databases, an index for spatial retrieval of other data, or for global physical modelling. It is a database from which research and developmental studies for earth sciences, social sciences, resource management, communication, strategic planning, and so on, could be initiated.

### **BENEFITS OF DCW**

The DCW offers readily available seamless vector data that is consistent and is of continuously global coverage. The data is topologically correct and complete. It maintains positional accuracy as well as attribute accuracy. The database is not limited to use on PCs since it can be offloaded onto workstations and mainframes to be used with GIS or graphic packages, thus allowing the sharing and exploitation of the digital data. With the advent of the creation of standards, compatibility and consistency between digital products will exist whereby new source materials can be easily accommodated. The cost of the DCW product(CD-ROMS and software) is to be distributed at a reasonable amount.

### **DCW PRODUCTION TIMEFRAME**

Scanning of the world charts are being split into seven continental datasets

- Set 1 - Europe
- Set 2 - USSR
- Set 3 - South America
- Set 4 - Asia

- Set 5 - Australia
- Set 6 - North America
- Set 7 - Africa

We expect CD-ROM production to be completed by the end of 1991 for distribution early in the following year.

### **Minimum Hardware Configuration**

- IBM PC/AT or compatible computer
- EGA colour monitor
- 1 MB(80286 chip) internal memory
- 80287 math co-processor
- 30 MB hard disk
- MS-DOS version 3.1 or higher
- mouse
- CD-ROM drive(with MS-DOS extension)

### **SUMMARY**

The DCW will be a database for GIS applications and mapping. The system was designed for the user environment requiring little or no training. The DCW contains information fields which relate to various mapping elements thus allowing selective graphic representation of such information. The overall goal of the DCW is to promote and influence the user community to the interoperability in the digital mapping, charting and geodesy environment

### **Digital Chart of the World(DCW)**

A demonstration of the DCW prototype 4 software and database was held at Energy, Mines and Resources in Ottawa on January 9 and 10, 1991. a number of representatives from government agencies and private industry attended. I was the only map curator who attended, a pity because the information presented is of interest to all of us.

The DCW is an international research and development cooperative project directed by geomatics experts from Australia, Canada, the U.S.A. and the U.K. It has been created by ESRI (Redlands, Calif.) under contract to the U.S.A.'s Defense Mapping Agency. The DCW is a digital product of land surface information with continuous world-wide coverage. The vector data is topologically structured at a scale of 1:1,000,000. It is to be distributed on CD-ROM for use on personal computers. Cost has not yet been determined but it will be minimal, perhaps even free, for Canadian map depositories.

The DCW has been distributed for testing to some forty sites. Although there are still some glitches, the project is moving along quickly and it is projected that the final product will be available in 1992.

A database is only as good as the geographical information it contains. The primary source of information for DCW is the D.M.A.'s Operational and Jet Navigation Charts of which there are approximately 270, the largest scale of unclassified maps with complete world coverage. Canadian content for the series was generated in the 1970s; other parts of the world are far more out of date. Helen Kerfoot, Geographical Names, E.M.R., attended the demo and is encouraging the developers to consider using the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base, which would considerably enhance the value of the system from our point of view.

This is an interactive, menu driven system which allows for downloading onto a personal computer, cutting down on the time it takes to manipulate data. The maps

generated are as good as your printer's capabilities. On display were demo maps of hydrographic charts, U.S. topographic maps at 1:24,000 and smaller scales which were printed from sample files using the system. The maps are of fine quality. they look very much like maps printed by more traditional processes.

D.G. McKellar of National Defense Headquarters briefly summarized the project. Participants were then able to break into small groups over coffee to play with the system, followed by an effective demonstration by Jennifer Hum, Geographic Information Systems. Jennifer has graciously consented to having her synopsis of DCW published in the Bulletin. Hopefully it will whet our appetites for future information, perhaps a demonstration at the annual conference in Ottawa in May

## REVISION OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

The secretariat of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials has sent out a formal call for the revision of Cartographic materials: an interpretation of AACR2. The ACMLA representatives on the Committee are Joan Winearls and Vivien Cartmell.

One of the main considerations is the question of scope; should the manual be a straight revision or should it be expanded to include antiquarian maps and geomatic data sets. The CCCBCM felt that it should be expanded to include both and we will be sending in suggested rules for both of these categories as well as proposed revisions to

existing rules. In this endeavour, we need your help. At a meeting of the CCCBCM Committee recently, it was decided that Vivien Cartmell and Velma Parker will coordinate the Canadian responses. Please send any comments, suggestions for rule changes, etc., by September 30, 1991, to either Vivien or Velma. Their addresses are as follows: Vivien Cartmell, Support Services, Oakville Public Library, Oakville, Ontario L6J 2Z4. Velma Parker, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

## 1991 ACMLA CONFERENCE

The 1991 ACMLA Conference will take place May 26-30, 1991 in Ottawa, Ontario at the National Archives of Canada. Day one will be devoted to all aspects of the new non-paper based cartography, emphasizing the various products now appearing and trying to understand their impact on map collections, Day two will focus on the documentation of map collections: progress in describing them and of sharing that information and how personal computers can be used to make map collections more accessible. A call for papers has been issued for the morning of the third day.

1991 marks the 25th anniversary of the founding meeting of the Association which was held in Ottawa. A number of special events and activities are planned to commemorate this special occasion.

For further information, please contact Louis Cardinal, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3, tel: 613-996-7619, fax: 613-995-4451.

Le congrès 1991 de l'Association des

cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada aura lieu du 26 au 30 mai à Ottawa(Ontario) aux Archives nationales du Canada. Le premier jour sera consacré à la cartographie sur support autre que le papier, à ses produits et ses implications pour les cartothèques. Le deuxième jour s'intéressera au catalogage: progrès accomplis dans ce domaine et celui l'échange d'information, et comment l'ordinateur peut rendre les collections plus accessibles. Un appel à communication a été lancé pour le matin du troisième jour.

1991 marque le vingt-cinquième anniversaire de la réunion de fondation de l'Association à Ottawa. Plusieurs activités et événements sont prévus pour souligner la chose.

Pour plus amples renseignements veuillez communiquer avec Louis Cardinal, division des archives cartographiques et architecturales, Archives nationales du Canada, Ottawa(Ontario) K1A 0N3, tél: 613-996-7619, fax: 613-995-4451.



## THE BULLETIN BOARD

### CANADIAN MAPS AND ATLASES

The Canadian Map Display, consisting of the best 44 maps, atlases, and cartographic books and catalogues produced in Canada between 1987 and 1990, will be the national contribution to the International Map Display to be exhibited during the International Cartographic Association Conference in Bournemouth, England, 23 September to 1 October 1991, and the International Geographical Union Conference, Washington, D.C. August, 1992. The Canadian display will also be mounted in the National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, 24-31 May 1991, during the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives Conference, and will again be showing in the Archives September 1991 through January 1992. For information: Louis Cardinal, National Archives of Canada (613) 996-7619; Fax (613) 995-4451

### CARTES ET ATLAS CANADIENS

L'exposition cartographique canadienne composée des 44 meilleurs cartes, atlas, livres et catalogues cartographiques produits au Canada entre 1987 et 1990, et qui fera partie de l'exposition cartographique internationale lors des congrès de l'Association cartographique internationale (Bournemouth, Angleterre, 23 septembre - 1er octobre 1991), et de l'Union géographique internationale (Washington, août 1992) sera également montrée aux Archives nationales du Canada (Ottawa) du 24 au 31 mai 1991, pendant le congrès de l'Association des carto-thèques et archives cartographiques du Canada. L'expo sera à nouveau montrée aux Archives de septembre 1991 à janvier 1992. Pour renseignements: Louis Cardinal, Archives nationales du Canada

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# STANDARD TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS OF CANADA, 1904-1948

Lorraine Dubreuil  
McGill University

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