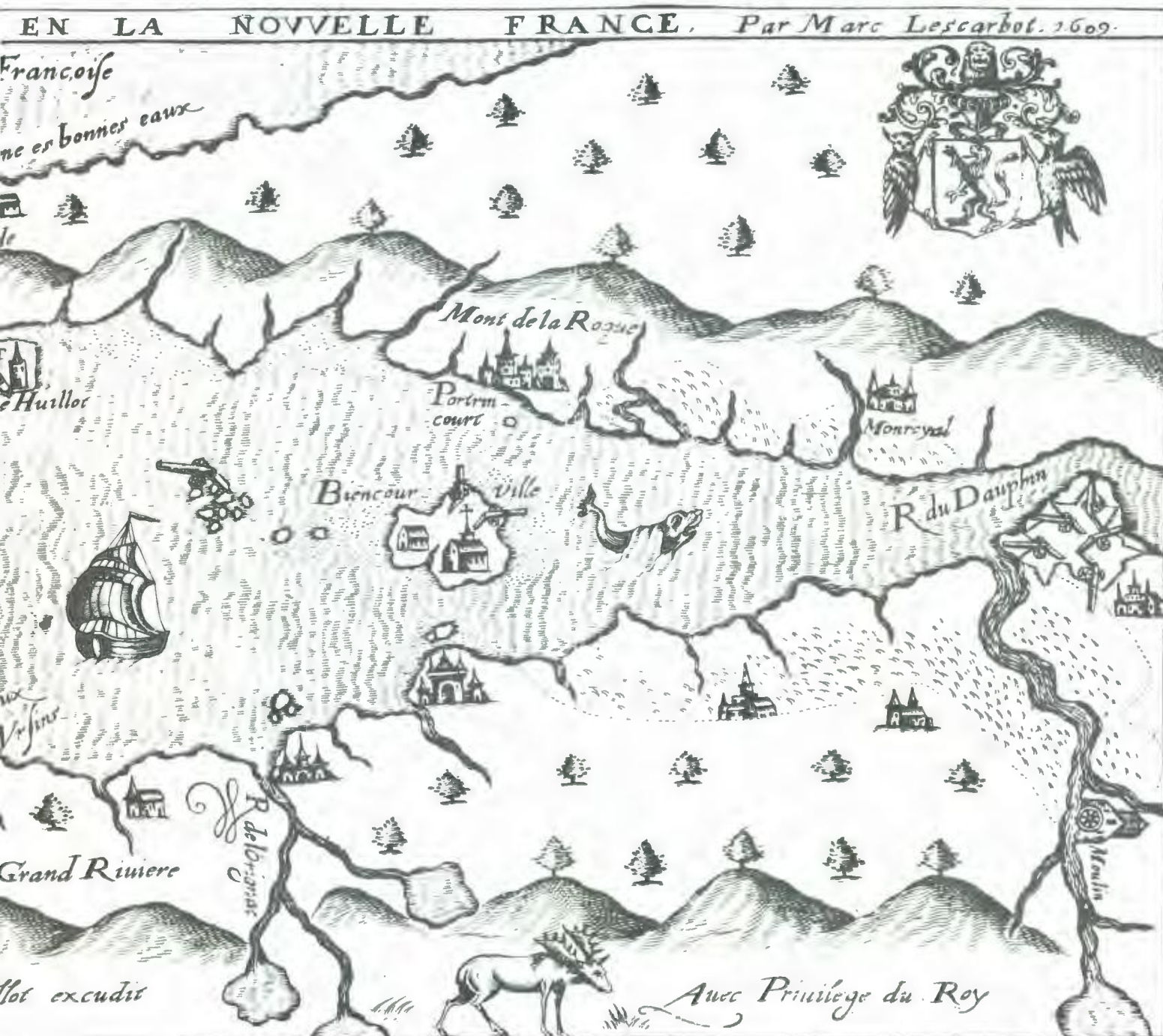


BULLETIN

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

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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.

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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: Figure du Port Royal en la Nouvelle France. Marc Lescarbot,(Paris), 1609. This map, the original of which is in the National Archives of Canada(NMC 97968), has been reproduced as ACML Facsimile Series, Map 128(ISSN 0827-8024).

COUVERTURE: Figure du Port Royal en la Nouvelle France. Marc Lescarbot,(Paris), 1609. Cette carte, dont l'originale se trouve aux Archives nationales du Canada(NMC 97968), a été reproduite dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, Carte no. 128(ISSN 0827-8024).

From the editor's desk...

As summer slips by **it** is time to get this **issue** to the printer. I have taken it easy these past few **months** and decided it was more important to enjoy the **good** weather than to spend my evenings in front of a computer. **This** year's conference was very informative. The next two issues will focus on activities **from** the conference so those **members** that were unable to attend will still be able to sample its offerings.

Don Lemon
Editor

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An Annotated Bibliography of Manuscript and Printed Maps
Joan Winearls

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Each entry includes a physical description of the map, brief annotations including associated documents and sources, and information about where the map is now found. The book as a whole provides a unique resource for historians, geographers, genealogists, surveyors, archaeologists, and local history buffs.

Appendices examine township surveys; registered plans of urban subdivisions, thus describing much of the evolution of towns; nautical charts of the Great Lakes; and boundary surveys. The bibliography is fully indexed by author, place, and subject.

Joan Winearls is Map Librarian at the University of Toronto. In addition to numerous articles on maps and carto-bibliography, she contributed the essay on sources for *Ontario's History in Maps* by C. Grant Head and R. Louis Gentilcore.

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BUDGET JUNE 1991-1992

ASSETS

Cash on hand		24,557.33
Accounts receivable -Books	502.00	
Publications	5,000.00	
Membership	11,500.00	
Foreign exchange	300.00	
Interest	1,500.00	
T-shirts	<u>100.00</u>	
		<u>18,902.00</u>
		43,459.33
SSHRC grant (uncertain)		<u>4,000.00</u>
		47,459.33

LIABILITIES

Bulletins (4 x 1700)	6,800.00	
Facsimile maps	8,000.00	
Monograph series	2,500.00	
Directory	2,600.00	
Index to Bulletin	1,000.00	
Publication revolving fund	500.00	
Travel (executive)	1,000.00	
Travel (members to convention)	2,217.00	
Incorporation fees	30.00	
IFLA	515.00	
Miscellaneous	300.00	
Telephone	300.00	
Bank charges	50.00	
Map Users' Committee	1,000.00	
Archives Committee	600.00	
Conference 1992	178.50	
Bad debts	100.00	
Honoraria	2,100.00	
Awards	370.00	
NA/ACMLA liaison	1,000.00	
CCCCBCM	<u>200.00</u>	
		<u>31,360.50</u>
Laser printer & supplies		<u>2,000.00</u>
(for approval in principle)		
		33,360.50

Balance 14,098.83

PLEASE NOTE as our income is below the \$30,000 threshold we had the option of not registering for GST. The Board decided not to register at this time (the appropriate forms have been sent to the government indicating this) which means that we do not have to collect the GST. Should our income rise to or past that threshold, we would have to register and we would have to begin collecting the GST.

What types of sessions would you like?

- | | | | |
|--|-----|----|-------|
| a) Reports from Federal map libraries? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| b) Reports from other map libraries? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| c) Demonstrations of mapping software? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| d) Demonstration of cataloguing systems,
such as Memorial University's SPIRES
and ELIOT? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| e) Demonstration of GEODEX? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| f) Other demonstrations? Please list: | Yes | No | Maybe |

g) Discussions of problems in performing map
library work, administration, etc? Yes No Maybe

h) Other types of sessions? Yes No Maybe
If Yes, please list _____

i) Do you wish to present a paper? Yes No Maybe
If Yes, please give your name, paper
title, and a brief summary. _____

What types of local tours would you like to have?

- | | | | |
|---|-----|----|-------|
| a) Tour of city of St. John's by bus or van? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| b) Tour of downtown St. John's on foot? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| c) Pub crawl in downtown St. John's on foot? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| d) Bus tour around Avalon Peninsula to see such
sights/sites as: Cape Spear, bird
sanctuaries, outport communities? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| e) Tour to St. Pierre and Miquelon? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| f) Tour to L'Anse-aux-Meadows? | Yes | No | Maybe |
| g) Other tours? Yes No Maybe | Yes | No | Maybe |
- If Yes, please list _____

Do you have any other comments or suggestions? If so, please list:

Thank you very much!

Return this form, as soon as possible, to:

Alberta Auringer Wood
Map Librarian
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Y1

President 's Report

At the ACMLA conference in Ottawa last year the message to the Board was "loud and clear": there must be better communication between the Board and the members of the association. I shall do my best to ensure that we comply and are seen to comply with that directive. In this, my first report to the members since the conference, I wish to announce that the Executive Board will be meeting on November 1 in London, Ontario. If any of you have business you would like the Board to consider or discuss at that meeting, please contact me or any other member of the Board. Current members are: Richard Pinnell, Cathy Moulder, Robert Grandmaitre, Pat McIntyre, Colleen Beard, and Cheryl Woods.

At our meeting in London we will discuss plans for the forthcoming conference in Calgary next year and we will review our IFLA membership costs and commitments. Other agenda items will include: the status of our SSHRC grant application, ACMLA committee reports, and our current financial position. With regard to committee reports, we shall want to pay special attention to the activities and plans of the Publications Committee and the Canadian Committee for Bibliographic Control of Cartographic Materials (CCBCCM). Several months ago I reported to you that Claude Boudreau would be assuming the chairmanship to the Publications Committee in September. Joan Winearls earlier indicated an interest in leading a delegation of ACMLA members to Ottawa to meet with the National Archivist, Dr. Wallot, to discuss matters of common interest and concern.

Since June there has not been a great deal of activity on the part of the Board chiefly because several of us were away on lengthy summer vacations. However, several weeks ago the Board authorized Don Lemon to proceed with the purchase of a Hewlett-Packard laser printer for production of the ACMLA Bulletin; it is our determination that this printer for pay for itself after four issues of the Bulletin. During the summer Cathy Moulder revised our by-laws to incorporate recently approved amendments; these by-laws are now available on diskette and are thus readily available to new members of the association. We have also given some thought to organizing professional development workshops for the benefit of our members; there was a lot of support in Ottawa for workshops pertaining to map cataloguing.

One of the main reasons we decided to hold our Board meeting in London was to enable Pat McIntyre and Robert Grandmaitre to transport the association's inventory of historical facsimile maps from Ottawa to Cheryl Woods at the University of Western Ontario. Once this has been accomplished Cheryl can continue with the work begun by Ed Dahl, former chair of the Facsimile Maps Committee. If you know anyone who would like to sponsor a facsimile map, please contact Cheryl. If any of you are interested in participating in the committee work of the association, please contact any member of the Board. Cheers!

ACMLA 1993 CONFERENCE
St. John's, Newfoundland

Dear Colleagues:

In order to help me to plan better for our 1993 meeting, please fill in the blanks below and return this questionnaire to me as soon as possible. Planning is underway to hold the 1993 ACMLA meeting in St. John's, Newfoundland, the last week in July. We will be able to have University residence accommodations on campus and there are numerous hotels and bed and breakfast places within a two-mile radius. Sessions will be in the conference rooms of the Queen Elizabeth II Library.

A pre-conference workshop on map cataloguing is being considered for the Friday and/or Saturday prior to the meeting, and a Map Users Advisory Committee session may also be held on the Friday before.

Circle One

Will you come to the meeting in St. John's?	Yes	No	Maybe
Would you attend a pre-conference workshop on basic map cataloguing?	Yes	No	Maybe
Would you attend a pre-conference workshop on early/rare map cataloguing?	Yes	No	Maybe
Would you attend both?	Yes	No	Maybe
Would you want to tour/visit (circle one) the Map Library? (It's in the QEII Library.)	Yes	No	Maybe
Would you want to tour/visit (circle one) the Provincial Archives map collection?	Yes	No	Maybe
Would you want to tour/visit (circle one) the Remote Sensing and GIS Laboratory/Cartographic Laboratory (circle one or both) at the University?	Yes	No	Maybe
Would you want to have an information session by map producers in the province?	Yes	No	Maybe
Would you want to have an information session by any Federal map producing agencies?	Yes	No	Maybe

If Yes, list one(s): _____

LE SCHEMA D'AMENAGEMENT DE LA COMMUNAUTE URBAINE DE MONTREAL

Christiane Desjardin

Service de la planification du Territoire, Communauté urbaine de Montreal

La carte, comme on la sait, est le moyen d'expression privilégié du géographe, mais aussi d'autres spécialistes notamment des urbanistes et des aménagistes. Elle constitue un moyen d'exprimer spatialement une foule d'informations, de l'évolution démographique d'un territoire donné, au "pattern" des déplacements de population et au concept d'aménagement, d'organisation d'un territoire. Certaines cartes peuvent même avoir une portée réglementaire comme nous le verrons plus loin quand je présenterai comme tel le contenu du schéma d'aménagement de la C.U.M..

PRÉAMBULE

Mais auparavant, en guise de préambule, voici quelques notes sur la C.U.M. La Communauté regroupe 29 municipalités qui occupent son territoire; la plus importante étant Montréal. C'est en raison de la nécessité d'organiser et d'offrir des services à caractère régional que fut créée, en décembre 1969, la Communauté urbaine de Montréal. Ainsi, sur l'Île de Montréal, c'est elle qui est responsable du transport en commun, du développement économique, de la sécurité publique, de l'assainissement des eaux, de la qualité de l'air, de l'évaluation foncière, de la promotion des arts et de l'aménagement du territoire.

Quant au Service de la planification, il a été créé en 1970, avec pour mandat d'établir le schéma d'aménagement de la Communauté urbaine de Montréal. En 1978, on lui confiait, outre ce mandat, de voir à l'identification, à l'acquisition, à l'aménagement et la gestion de parcs régionaux sur son territoire, auquel s'est rajouté récemment le mandat d'élaborer une politique sur les espaces naturels.

Parallèlement à ces priorités, le Service de la planification effectue des travaux relatifs à la constitution d'un répertoire sur l'architecture traditionnelle et, siège sur les différentes commissions de la Communauté et sur les comités concernés par le transport.

Le Service compte actuellement une cinquantaine d'employés

LA SCHÉMA D'AMÉNAGEMENT DE LA C.U.M.; UNE OBLIGATION DU GOUVERNEMENT PROVINCIAL

Parlons donc maintenant du schéma d'aménagement, objectif de ma présentation ce matin. Le processus d'élaboration du schéma a été mis en marche en fait en 1970. Mais ce n'est que depuis juin 1982, date d'adoption de la Loi 46 qui est venue modifier la Loi de la Communauté urbaine, que cette dernière est soumise en matière d'urbanisme à la Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme.

Soulignons, que c'est cette Loi, adoptée par le gouvernement provincial en 1979, qui allait confirmer l'importance d'une organisation globale du territoire au Québec. Municipalités rurales et urbaines, trop souvent antagoniques, sont maintenant dans l'obligation de se concerter et de prendre des décisions communes à l'intérieur d'un nouveau cadre régional que l'on a appelé la municipalité régionale de comté (M.R.C.). De plus, cette Loi oblige les M.R.C. à entreprendre et à adopter un schéma d'aménagement.

Le Québec est divisé en 95 municipalités régionales de comté et trois communautés urbaines (la Communauté urbaine de Québec (CUQ), la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais (CRO) et la Communauté urbaine de Montréal (CUM)).

En considérant la Communauté urbaine de Montreal comme une M.R.C., la Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme oblige désormais les 29 municipalités qu'elle regroupe, de se doter de plans directeurs d'urbanisme et de règlements municipaux (zonage, lotissement, construction) conformes aux objectifs d'un schéma régional.

La schéma d'aménagement de la Communauté a été adopté le 20 août 1986. Il est entré en vigueur le 31 décembre 1987; ce qui implique que les municipalités avaient jusqu'en 1989 pour adopter un plan et des règlements d'urbanisme conformes au schéma, sauf dans le cas de délai supplémentaire accordé par le gouvernement. Notons à cet effet, que la grande majorité des municipalités de l'Île ont obtenu du gouvernement du Québec une prolongation de délai pour le dépôt de leur plan et réglementation d'urbanisme. Ajoutons enfin, que le schéma devra être révisé tous les cinq ans.

LE CONTENU DU SCHÉMA

C'est cette même Loi qui a aussi défini le contenu du schéma de la C.U.M. (L.R.Q., chapitre A-19.1, articles 5,6,7 et 264.1). Il devait comprendre, entre autres, les grandes orientations de l'aménagement du territoire, les grandes affectations du territoire, la délimitation du périmètre d'urbanisation, l'identification de zones où l'occupation du sol est soumise à des contraintes particulières pour des raisons de sécurité publique telles les zones d'inondation, d'érosion, de glissement de terrains et autres cataclysmes, etc.; le schéma d'aménagement constituant ainsi un instrument privilégié de planification et de développement au niveau régional.

Le document comme tel se divise en cinq parties:

- la situation actuelle et le parti d'aménagement
- les grandes orientations d'aménagement
- le dossier cartographique

- l'évaluation des coûts d'aménagement
- le document complémentaire

La succession de ces chapitres suit en fait les étapes d'un processus d'aménagement. Il faut d'abord bien connaître le territoire, cerner ses problèmes ou enjeux pour ensuite pouvoir intervenir sur celui-ci, l'aménager, l'organiser ou bien le mettre en valeur.

le bilan de la situation actuelle et le parti d'aménagement

Cette première partie met en relief les problèmes vécus par la Communauté urbaine et qui, sans être étrangers à d'autres grandes régions métropolitaines, ont probablement donné lieu à un parti d'aménagement différent. L'analyse des différentes caractéristiques du territoire de la Communauté et des multiples aspects de son développement, et le bilan qu'on a pu en tirer sont en fait déterminants dans l'élaboration du parti d'aménagement et dans les grandes orientations. Dans ce chapitre, des cartes thématiques ont été intégrées permettant de mieux visualiser la dynamique de développement du territoire et de mieux percevoir où se situe les grands enjeux. Dans la plupart des cas, pour chacun des aspects traités, une carte suit le bilan.

Un des principaux constats qui ressort de l'analyse des statistiques portant sur la population de la Communauté urbaine est sans doute son déclin. Au cours de la période 1971-1981, pendant que la couronne suburbaine de l'agglomération montréalaise voyait sa population s'accroître de près de 300 000 habitants, le territoire de la Communauté perdait 200 000 âmes, le déficit étant surtout attribuable aux secteurs centraux de l'Île. C'est aussi dans ces municipalités centrales que le vieillissement de la population a été le plus rudement ressenti. Dans l'ensemble de la Communauté, le nombre des personnes âgées de 65 ans et plus a augmenté, en dix ans, de 4% pendant que le nombre des jeunes de 15 ans et moins diminuait de 8%.

A cela s'ajoute un rétrécissement de la taille des ménages qui ont glissé de 3,23 à 2,60 personnes par ménage, alors que la couronne suburbaine s'est stabilisée à 3,22. Concomitamment à ces transformations dans la structure démographique, on a observé un accroissement de plus de 16 000 ménages. Ainsi, malgré une décroissance démographique, on assiste à une forte croissance urbaine. Malgré les coûts fiscaux énormes qu'occasionne l'étalement des infrastructures, les municipalités hésitent toujours à densifier.

L'évolution de l'emploi industriel, quant à elle, a été marquée par un ralentissement de la croissance générale et par une désertion importante du centre au profit des secteurs excentriques.

En ce qui concerne le développement du commerce, il a suivi de près l'urbanisation du territoire. L'existence d'une structure commerciale hiérarchisée est un facteur de développement commerciale. On y retrouve à sa tête, le centre-ville de Montréal qui a toujours été et demeure le pôle d'activités tertiaires le plus important, en jouant bien son rôle au niveau du développement économique de la Communauté, de la région et même du pays tout entier. À l'autre extrémité du système, l'artère commerciale se révèle aussi être une composante essentielle.

Enfin l'urbanisation accélérée depuis 1971 n'a pas seulement consommé les meilleures terres agricoles mais elle a également rongé les espaces naturels et déstructuré les milieux bâtis les plus anciens. Ceux qui subsistent, intacts ou non, doivent être protégés si l'on veut que la qualité de la vie soit autre chose qu'un vœu pieux.

Je vous ai tracé ici un tableau bien succinct du territoire mais à partir de ce tableau, on peut malgré tout déceler de grandes tendances qui peuvent être lourdes de conséquences dans l'avenir. Le développement de la Communauté a été marqué depuis plus de 15 ans par une urbanisation rapide des secteurs les plus excentriques et par une désaffectation des secteurs de la zone centrale. Cette augmentation rapide de la population dans les secteurs plus éloignés a

entraîné une importante demande en équipements et infrastructures. Les secteurs anciens de la zone centrale, pourtant bien desservis en équipements et infrastructures, voient leur population décroître et l'habitation se dégrader, tandis que les besoins en logement augmentent et que l'activité industrielle et commerciale se maintient difficilement.

Face à cette situation, la Communauté a retenu un parti d'aménagement en deux volets, en fonction d'une problématique qui tend ainsi à établir une distinction entre le développement de la partie centrale et celui des secteurs excentriques. Cette option propose d'opérer simultanément **LA CONSOLIDATION DU TISSU URBAIN DANS LES SECTEURS EXCENTRIQUES**, mais à l'intérieur d'un périmètre défini selon une séquence de développement établie, et **LA RÉVITALISATION DES SECTEURS DE LA ZONE CENTRALE**.

les grandes orientations d'aménagement

Les grandes orientations énumérées dans le second chapitre visent à réaliser le parti d'aménagement, l'option retenue dans les deux volets mentionnés précédemment.

Elles déterminent le développement des principales composantes du territoire de la Communauté: l'habitation, l'industrie, le commerce, les équipements socio-culturels et sportifs, le patrimoine et les éléments du milieu naturel, les infrastructures de transport et l'environnement, et sont présentées de façon synthétique dans un tableau.

Ces orientations visent grosso modo:

LA CONSOLIDATION ET STRUCTURATION DU TISSU URBAIN DANS LES SECTEURS EXCENTRIQUES

- Consolider le développement en continuité avec le tissu urbain existant

- Favoriser un développement résidentiel plus dense autour des principaux équipements et infrastructures existants et projetés
- Encourager l'implantation d'activités multifonctionnelles à l'intérieur des sous centres
- Répondre aux carences en infrastructures et équipements de certains secteurs
- Assurer la protection et la mise en valeur du milieu patrimonial et naturel

LA REVITALISATION ET REVALORISATION DE LA ZONE CENTRALE

- Améliorer la qualité du parc de logements existants en favorisant leur rénovation ou leur restauration
- Encourager la revitalisation des espaces industriels et commerciaux vétustes
- Privilégier le centre-ville comme pôle principal d'activités multifonctionnelles d'envergure régionale, nationale et internationale
- Assurer la protection et la mise en valeur du milieu patrimonial et naturel

la dossier cartographique

Le dossier cartographique constitue la troisième partie du schéma. L'ensemble du parti et des orientations d'aménagement est en fait traduit et illustre sur quatre cartes. Celles-ci résument l'essentiel des moyens de contrôles, d'organisation ou de mise en valeur du territoire. Ces cartes sont:

- les grandes affectations et les densités d'occupation du sol
- la séquence de développement

- les contraintes de l'occupation du sol
- les principales voies de circulation

Ces cartes ont une portée réglementaire et les informations qui s'y trouvent devront faire partie du plan et de la réglementation d'urbanisme des municipalités de la Communauté. C'est en vertu de ces cartes et des dispositions normatives du document complémentaire que la conformité des plans et règlements municipaux sont analysés.

Le dossier cartographique comporte aussi, à titre d'information, une série d'autres planches identifiant les éléments du milieu patrimonial et naturel, les réseaux ferroviaires, les réseaux de transport d'énergie, de câble distribution et de télécommunications, les réseaux de transport et de distribution d'hydrocarbures et enfin, les projets d'équipements et d'infrastructures du gouvernement québécois.

Les grandes affectation du sol et les densités d'occupation du sol

Cette carte constitue une partie importante du schéma. Elle vise à déterminer la vocation des différentes parties du territoire de manière à répondre aux orientations d'aménagement. Treize types d'affectation du sol ont été identifiés dont les affectations "habitation", "rural", "commerce", etc., Ces affectations traduisent en fait le concept d'aménagement, concept qui s'articule autour de 4 thèmes principaux: 1) la hiérarchisation des pôles d'activités 2) la consolidation et la revitalisation de la structure industrielle existante 3) la densification du développement résidentiel autour des infrastructures et équipements existants et projetés 4) la protection et la mise en valeur des éléments du milieu naturel et du patrimoine

Les occupations permises dans chacune des aires d'affectation sont identifiées dans un tableau qui accompagne la carte.

Par ailleurs, cette carte précise en plus des aires d'affectation du sol, les densités d'occupation

minimum et maximum dans ces aires. Ces densités du sol sont exprimées en coefficient du sol, c'est-à-dire le rapport entre la superficie totale de plancher hors-terre d'un bâtiment et la superficie totale du terrain sur lequel est érigé ce bâtiment.

Les séquence de développement

Dans le but de rationaliser le développement futur du territoire le schéma a établi une séquence qui est identifiée sur une carte. Cette carte indique les zones d'habitation à développer en priorité, zones qui, pour la plupart, sont déjà desservies en infrastructures d'égout et d'aqueduc.

Une municipalité doit avoir majoritairement complété le développement de ces secteurs avant de passer à la deuxième phase de développement.

Les contraintes à l'occupation du sol

Deux objectifs importants auquel sous-tend le schéma d'aménagement sont de

- protéger la qualité de l'environnement
- prévenir contre les risques à la santé et à la sécurité des personnes

En ce sens, la C.U.M. a donc identifié sur une carte les zones où l'occupation est soumise à des contraintes particulières telles que

- les carrières
- les sites d'enfouissement sanitaire
- les secteurs de remblayage hétérogène (site d'élimination de déchets dangereux)
- la zone inondable
- la zone agricole permanente
- les aéroports

- la zone à forte pente

Le schéma a émis pour ces territoires des normes et critères d'aménagement que les municipalités devront intégrer dans leur règlement d'urbanisme (règlement de lotissement, règlement de zonage et de construction. On les retrouve dans le document complémentaire, cinquième et dernière partie du schéma

Les principales voies de circulation

Sur cette carte sont identifiés les grands réseaux de voirie de la Communauté, à savoir

- les autoroutes
- les artères principales (artères inter-municipales existantes et projetées)
- les artères panoramiques

Ces artères sont réglementées. Des normes d'aménagement sont définies dans le document complémentaire auxquelles les municipalités doivent maintenant se conformer dans leur réglementation d'urbanisme. L'emprise prévue pour une artère principale, par exemple, doit avoir une largeur minimale de 24,5 mètres carrés. Sur les voies panoramiques, la circulation de véhicules lourds est aussi prohibée.

Les municipalités doivent également inscrire dans leur plan d'urbanisme les projets de prolongement ou de raccordement de ces voies.

l'évaluation des coûts du schéma

L'évaluation des coûts constitue en fait la quatrième partie du schéma. Celle-ci fournit, en conformité avec les dispositions de l'article 7 de la Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme, une évaluation des coûts que pourraient représenter la réalisation éventuelle de certains équipements et infrastructures intermunicipaux proposés au schéma.

le document complémentaire

Enfin, nous retrouvons dans la cinquième et dernière partie du schéma les normes minimales et les normes générales d'aménagement dont doivent tenir compte les règlements d'urbanisme des municipalités. Cette partie ainsi que les quatre cartes décrites précédemment constituent en fait le coeur du schéma.

CONCLUSION

Comme nous venons de le voir ensemble, la carte constitue le fondement du schéma d'aménagement actuel, schéma qui vise d'abord à organiser rationnellement l'espace et à corriger certains problèmes et déséquilibres perçus comme dysfonctionnels. La carte a servi, dans ce cas-ci, à illustrer certaines caractéristiques du territoire, à mettre en relief certains enjeux et finalement à inscrire les propositions d'un état souhaitable de l'espace (première étape d'un processus de planification).

Le schéma comme outil de planification proprement dit a toutefois une portée très limitée. Car même avec un plan, il reste à se demander quels sont les objectifs et les finalités d'une telle représentation de l'espace, quels sont les moyens de la mise en opération, comment vont s'intégrer les activités des autres services de la Communauté, par exemple, par rapport aux objectifs du plan. À cet égard, le schéma reste muet.

Soulignons, que c'est le cadre de la Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme qui en fait a consacré l'utilisation de cet instrument traditionnel de planification; le législateur ayant opté uniquement pour un rajeunissement du zonage traditionnel plutôt que pour une redéfinition des instruments d'urbanisme. La loi a aussi écarté l'instauration de modalités d'une planification économique dans la démarche d'aménagement. De telle sorte que le schéma, tel que défini par la loi, reste un instrument statique. Un des défis actuels du Service de la planification est justement d'élargir sa vision de la planification à une vision plus stratégique depuis les modalités de conception jusqu'au programme d'exécution.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Colleen Beard

Atlas del Ecuador. E.Nelson Gómez. Quito: Ministerio de Energía y Minas, 1990. 92 p. Available through Geocenter for 20 DM.

Atlas Larousse Canadien. 3rd edition. Maurice Saint-Yves. Boucherville, Que: Editions francaises, c1990. ISBN 2761810015

Atlas Nacional de Mexico - Volume 1 (of 3). Mexico: Instituto de Geografia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, 1991. 46 looseleaf sheets. Distributed by Stephen Mullin for \$300 per volume, or \$800 prepayment for all three volumes.

Atlas of American History. Updated edition. Robert H. Ferrell. New York: Facts on File, 1991. 192 p. Paperbound \$24.95 ISBN 2544-4 ; hardbound \$34.95 ISBN 1028-5

Atlas of the Third World. 2nd ed. George Thomas Kurian. New York: Facts on File, 1991. ISBN 0-8160-1930-4

AutoCarto 10 (Proceedings of the 10th International Symposium on Computer-Assisted Cartography). Bethesda, MD: American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 1991. \$25. Stock #4925-6

Canadian Book of the Road. Brampton, Ont: Reader's Digest, 1991. 428 p. Hardcover \$39.95 ISBN 0-88850-175-7

The Climatic Atlas of Michigan. Val L. Eichenlaub. Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press, [1990]. \$50

A Computer Program for Converting Rectangular Co-ordinates to Latitude-Longitude Co-ordinates. Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 1989. 16 p. Document No. I19.42/4:89-4070

A Country So Interesting: The Hudson's Bay Company and Two Centuries of Mapping 1670-1870. Richard.I. Ruggles. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1991. Hardcover \$49.95 ISBN 0-7735-0678-0

European seas: a bibliography of atlases and charts. P. Simpson. Luxembourg: Publications of the European Communities, 1990. 153 p. Softcover ECU 7,50. ISBN 92-826-0683-X

Gazetteer of Iraq. U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Washington, DC: Defense Mapping Agency, 1990. 482 p.

Gazetteer of Panama. U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Washington, DC: Defense Mapping Agency, 1990.

Geographic Names & the Federal Government: A Bibliography. Washington, DC: Geography & Map Division, Library of Congress, 1990. 59 p. free.

Global Atlas. Graham Parker. Toronto: Gage Educational Publications Co., c1991 \$16.95 ISBN 077158170X

Historical Cartographic Atlas. (Atlas Cartographico Historico). Mexico: Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática. (1988 update of 1982 1st edition). In Spanish. 287 p. Hardcover \$250

A Lake to the South of Itasca: Willard Glazier and the Mississippi Fiasco, 1881-1891. Gary Brannon. Waterloo, Ont: University of Waterloo, E.S. Cartographic Centre, 1990. \$9.95

List of Published Soil Surveys 1990. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1990.

Mapping Texas and the Gulf Coast; the contributions of St. Denis, Olivan, and Le Maire. Jack Jackson, et al. Texas: A & M University Printer, 1990. 92 p. \$29.50 ISBN 0-226-06611-8

The Maps and Prints of Paolo Forlani: A Preliminary Bibliography. David Woodward. Chicago, IL: Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, 1990. \$8

Maps from the Age of Discovery, Columbus to Mercator. K. Nebenzahl. Tring, Hertfordshire: Map Collector Publications, 1991. 168 p. Hardcover. £48.

Maps in British Periodicals Part II: Annuals, Scientific Periodicals, & Miscellaneous Magazines Mostly Before 1800. Brookline, MA: David C. Jolly, 1991. 320 p. \$45 ISBN 0-911775-52-8

Matching the Map Projection to the Need. Committee on Map Projections of the American Cartographic Association. Bethesda, MA: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 1991. approx. \$15 ISBN 0-9613459-5-0.

Mother Tongue Atlas of Metropolitan Toronto: volume 3, 1986 = Atlas de langues maternelles - Toronto metropolitain: volume 3, 1986. Toronto: Ministry of Citizenship, [1990] 442 p. \$33. ISBN 0-7729-6521-8

Names Across Niagara. J.N. Jackson. St. Catharines, ON: Vanwell Publishing Limited, 1989. 102 p. Softcover \$12.95 . ISBN 0-920277-26-8

National Atlas of Japan. Revised edition. Geographical Survey Institute. Tokyo: Japan Map Center, 1991. 218 p. \$780 US. Available from Naigai Trading Co. Ltd.

National Geographic Atlas of the World, sixth edition. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society, 1990. \$105

The National Gazetteer of the United States of America - North Dakota. Denver, CO: U.S. Geological Survey, 1990. \$10

The National Gazetteer of the United States of America - United States Concise. Denver, CO: U.S. Geological Survey, 1990. \$29

Place Names of the Canadian Alps. W.L. Putnam, G.W. Boles & R.W. Laurilla. Revelstoke, B.C.: Footprint Publishing, 1989. 383 p. Hardcover \$26.95.

The Shape of the World: The Mapping and Discovery of the Earth. Simon Berthon & Andrew Robinson. Tring, Hertfordshire: Map Collector Publications, 1991. 192 p. Hardcover £23.

The Times Atlas of the World, Eighth Comprehensive Edition. Toronto: Random House, 1990. \$159.95 US.

United States congressional districts, 1883 - 1913. Stanley B. Parsons. NY: Greenwood Press, 1990.

World Bank Atlas. 1990 Edition. Washington, DC: World Bank, 1990. 28 p. \$6.95. Stock No. 11649.

REVIEWS

Ron Whistance-Smith

A CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY OF SEPARATELY PUBLISHED U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SPECIAL MAPS AND RIVER SURVEYS Peter L. Stark. Occasional Paper No. 12. Santa Cruz, California: Western Association of Map Libraries, 1989. (336 p.) ISBN: 0-939112-15-9. \$40.00 U.S.

Map librarians are particularly fond of checklists as a form of literature. This is probably because, although lists lack plot and character development, they do contribute greatly to our ability to identify useful material and build comprehensive collections. This cartobibliography is a thorough and elegant example of the genre.

Peter Stark's book is a historic bibliography of irregular and special maps produced by the USGS. These are maps that do not conform to the standard geographic grid specifications used by the USGS. The bibliography complements Riley Mofatt's Map index to topographic quadrangles of the United States (WAML Occasional paper no. 10), which lists out-of-print topographic quadrangle maps.

The work is divided into two parts. Part One lists maps compiled between 1882 and 1961 of North America, the United States, its regions and states. Part Two lists river surveys to 1979.

To compile this bibliography the author reviewed USGS publication lists, USGS historic map microfilm, historic topographic indexes, and he enlisted the aid of other map librarians who reviewed checklists for their regions and made additions. While this bibliography does not indicate collection holdings, a list is included of USGS microfilm rolls that contain most of the maps.

The layout of the book is admirable. The type is clear and readable, figures are legible, page

layout is attractive and well balanced. The book was produced on an Apple Macintosh II and is one of the best examples of this kind of work I have seen.

Each part begins with an explanation of the citation format and contents. The explanations are generally clear except on one point, the number enclosed in brackets after the publication date, as in 1989(1), is described as the number of maps printed in this edition. A close reading of the Introduction reveals that this number refers to the number of *times* a map was printed in each edition. Otherwise the citations are complete with concise descriptive notes and an appropriate level of information.

Parts one and two are arranged by state with title indexes at the end of each part. Indexes are included for multisheet maps, in part one but the indexes are unfortunately not listed in the table of contents.

Time and use will reveal any gaps or errors in the content of this bibliography. It stands as a solid foundation reflecting effort and dedication. It will certainly fulfil the author's hopes in encouraging the acquisition and appreciation of these maps.

Helen Clarke
Map Librarian
University of Calgary

TOGAIL TIR MARKING TIME: THE MAP OF THE WESTERN ISLES. MacLeod, Finlay(ed.). Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, Scotland: Acair, 1989. (160 p.): ill., maps. ISBN 086152-842-5. £10.95

At Christmas of 1989, a card arrived containing a clipping from the West Highland Free Press, dated 13 October 1989. It concerned the opening of an exhibition of about 80 maps of the Western

Isles of Scotland spanning about 500 years. This opening took place in Stornoway, Isle of Lewis. The core of the exhibition was from the personal collection of Finlay MacLeod, a Gaelic writer who also conceived and edited this very fine book.

The book is not a catalogue of the exhibition but a companion piece which contains 76 reproductions of maps or parts of maps interspersed with a series of 18 essays, poems, and excerpts of relevant writing. Eleven of the maps are in colour. The contributors include geographers, writers, an artist and a map curator. Two of the essays are entirely in Gaelic and one mostly in that language. Other illustrations included relate to surveying and map making.

The essays are arranged so as to present a chronological sequence and also a thematic relationship. The first is by Jeffrey Stone and explains how Timothy Pont's maps became part of Blaeu's atlases. We are led through Iain MacIver's "A 17th Century prose map" to Diana Webster's setting out of a late 18th century attack on the accuracy of Murdoch Mackenzie's hydrographic charts of the Orkneys and Hebrides. In "Missing, presumed lost" Margaret Wilkes, Map Curator at the National Library of Scotland, discusses the role of the map curator in trying to uncover the whereabouts of maps known to have been made but not located, acquiring those and making them available for others. She also discusses the sources of John Thomson's maps in his Atlas of Scotland which was completed in 1832. James Caird writes on "Early 19th Century Estate Plans" followed by an essay on methods of survey used in the islands before 1820, by Diane Webster. The Caird essay is accompanied by maps which will be of help to map curators in dealing with genealogists tracing family history in the Western Isles, and also notes sources which the researcher might pursue through the National Library of Scotland.

An essay entitled "Dè Tha Ann An Ainm...?" by Domhnall Macamhlaigh is mostly in Gaelic but switches to English near the end. It is an elegantly

phrased statement of the importance of place names in the Hebrides. Michael Robson, in "The living voice" discusses the work of the Ordnance and Hydrographic Surveys in the Islands and what was recorded in the "object name books" used by the O.S. He quotes from the draft of a letter by Alexander Carmichael, (who corrected and revised several thousand place names for an O.S. officer):

Non-Gaelic speaking men go about among non-English speaking people to take down Norse-Gaelic names with their English meanings! These lists are then sent to the district office at Inverness or to the head office Southampton in each of which there is a Gaelic writer who is expected to write out the names correctly. And finally the lists are sent down to the local authority, who is asked but is 'not expected to do more than give his opinion' of this precious nonsense and round about work...I have gone to the locality and in every instance corrected the place name from the living voice on the spot.

Another excellent work on toponymy follows, an excerpt from Translations, a play by Brian Friel. Though it deals with the survey of Ireland, the issues and attitudes are the same.

The way in which maps remind us of the past and help us connect with that past is the theme of several essays. In "Lewis revisited" Margaret Wilkes reminds us of what happens when you put a detailed plan of a childhood home in front of an intellectually alert older person. Gillean MacLean and Finlay MacLeod, in "Captain Otter and Captain Thomas," recount the exploits of these men in charting the seas in the Western Isles. Hugh Brody briefly discusses the importance of memory maps and dream maps to the aboriginal people of northern Canada followed by an excerpt from Stones of Aran: Pilgrimage by Tim

Robinson, the author of that wonderful map of Aran useful to both the armchair and real tourist. He tells us how it came about and how he translates his experience of the island into successive editions of the map. "Maps and the Artist" by Cordelia Oliver speaks of the excitement and stimulation which is engendered in some artists when they see a map of some unfamiliar area studded with exotic names. A different approach to the appearance of names on a map is offered to us in an extract from The road to Botany Bay, by Paul Carter. It is in the realm of "maps as metaphor". He compares James Cook's naming of objects in Australia with that of Banks. He says

rhetoric, the whole range of figurative terms by which we denominate the world, attempting to translate it into plausible conceptions, is itself fundamentally spatial in nature. Metaphor, for instance, is quite literally a spatial figure of speech: in a static sense, it stands in for or in place of something else - in this way, it makes what was invisible or only dimly perceptible emerge clearly before our eyes;...

The book concludes with a poem entitled "Directions for a map" by Alastair Reid and a list for Further Reading.

This reviewer would recommend this book to most map collections and libraries as well as to anyone who enjoys maps.

Ronald Whistance-Smith
William C. Wonders Map Collection
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HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CANADA: ADDRESSING THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. vol. III. Donald Kerr, Deryck Holdsworth, Geoffrey Matthews. Toronto: University of Toronto Press,

1990. (198 p.). ISBN 0-8020-3448-9. \$95.00 cloth

This is a beautiful book, a marvellous atlas, an immensely valuable resource for anyone teaching(or learning about) Canada, and it is also incredible value for money!

Having said that there are minor, but I think significant, criticism which should be made of both content and presentation. Inevitably the atlas invites comparison with the first volume, produced in 1987 which, as the publishers point out received international acclaim. The first volume, covering the period before 1800, set new standards in printing and detail of material which we have now come to expect. Also its editors had in one sense an easier task, in that whilst it was necessary to include physical and ecological maps of the whole of Canada the maps of human settlement and economic activity pre 1800 were largely confined to eastern Canada, even to fairly small areas of Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritimes, so a greater variety of scale and cartographic style could be employed. The second volume(which is actually volume three of the series) deals almost entirely with socio-economic pan-Canadian themes, so that although there are street maps, regional summaries and occasional pictures together with lots of histograms and pie-charts, the overall feeling is rather more crowded and the large format is rarely exploited to full effect. Instead most double page spreads contain up to twenty small scale images, often maps of several provinces, together with many additional diagrams and flow charts. In part this is an unavoidable consequence of trying to deal with extremely complex issues in a single plate, and to ease the problem the editors have provided excellent linking texts and a comprehensive set of notes to each plate at the end of the volume.

The sheer quantity and diversity of material gathered is impressive and the task of representing it cartographically has been undertaken with care and skill, but unfortunately reductions in scale in the printing process make a good deal

of the detail in the smaller maps difficult to interpret accurately.

Addressing the Twentieth Century is divided into two parts. The first part, the Great Transformation, from 1891 to 1929, covers a period of rapid change in the economy, population, society, and landscape of the country. The topics include the expansion and consolidation of railways, financial institutions, resource development, settling of the prairies, the sea and livelihood in Atlantic Canada, prairie agriculture, the Great War, migration, schooling and social structure, religious adherence, recreational land, labour and strikes, and organized sport. The second part, Crisis and Response, covering the years from 1929 to 1961, devotes several plates to the Great Depression, then moves on to topics such as the Second World War, farming and fishing, retailing, society in the north, population changes, the urban system, education, and other social issues.

This division makes sense historically but is not always quite so satisfactory cartographically. Some themes are displayed for both periods: the development of prairie agriculture, urbanisation, industrial employment. Others such as university education, broadcasting and social insurance belong only to the later period. But is perhaps less easy to understand why topics such as sport, migration, religious adherence and schooling should be classed as early phase material, even though the maps often span the 1930s dividing line. Equally I was sorry to find the cut off of 1961, which the publishers admit is arbitrary, adhered to rigorously. Although in Britain we suffer from a government definition of history as ending in 1964, one would have hoped Canadians were more enlightened! A later end date would have made for a smoother transition to the contemporary social and economic information of the National Atlas of Canada. A pity too, that there is relatively little on Canadian oil and mineral production, or on native peoples: social data is highly Eurocentric in this book.

But these are minor criticisms: overall the volume is a most impressive scholarly and attrac-

tive production, which should win increasing interest for Canadian cartography and respect for the quality of its cartographers. I cannot wait for the nineteenth century volume.

Michael F. Hopkins
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York. U.K.

ATLAS OF COLUMBUS AND THE GREAT DISCOVERIES. Kenneth Nebenzahl. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1990. (168 p.): ill., maps. ISBN 0-528-83407-X (LC90-52620) \$75.00 U.S.

This is one of those atlases which one wonders if any number of reviews will affect sales. In all likelihood it will sell a large number of copies simply because a. the author is well known and respected in his field, b. the publisher is well known and has the best possible distribution network for this product, and c. the event commemorated, the discovery of America, is of utmost importance in world history.

The atlas has been organized into four sections: I. The cartographic tradition inherited by Columbus, II. Columbus and his contemporaries change the map, III. Filling in the features of the earth, and IV. Europe's Colonial Era begins. The entire span of time is from 1474 to 1599, slightly more than 100 years.

Many of the maps reproduced, and there are fifty of them, both in their entirety and in fifty more enlarged segments, this reviewer has never had the privilege of seeing before in any form. The reproductions are, in the main, excellent, although the enlargement of Fra Mauro's map does not seem quite as sharp as it might be.

The review copy of this atlas has been at the University of Alberta over the winter of 1990-91 and there has been so much demand for it that this reviewer has literally not been able to have it long enough to review it until now. It contains the only reproduction we know of on our campus, of

"The Christopher Columbus Chart" and its circular Mappamundi (which is also the 'detail' for that illustration). There are many other maps included of which the same could be said but the aforementioned was especially valuable as it solved a significant research problem which cropped up in Special Collections.

For this reviewer, who has been collecting facsimiles of some of the great old maps, this publication, in text and illustration helped to put some of what has been seen in isolation, into context. Forerunners of maps in our collection are included here as are comments about the significance of each map and often about its cartographer and his sources.

The text is lively and interesting reading and the sources for each commentary are given should one wish to check the authors comments or read more about what those authors had to say. The real value of the text is that the author has taken a number of commentaries on each of the maps, at times stretching over 100 years, eliminated whatever conflict there might be in them, and given us a coherent story. Where gaps in knowledge still exists that has also been pointed out.

No self respecting map library will be without this atlas but it has a much wider appeal, that is, anyone interested in maps and the history of North America.

Ron Whistance-Smith
William C. Wonders Map Collection
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CARTOGRAPHY: THEMATIC MAP DESIGN.
2nd ed. Borden D. Dent. Dubuque: Wm. C. Brown Publishers, 1990. (433 p.) 242 figures, 6 colour plates. ISBN: 0-697-07991-0.
\$35.00 U.S.

Dent's "Cartography, Thematic Map Design" is the second edition of his 1985 publication, entitled *Principles of Map Design*. The demure

brown cover has been replaced with a glossy salmon cover carrying a cartogram of an 'Airlines' View of the United States.

Most of the text and figures have remained unchanged from the first edition, but the latter's eleven chapters and four 'design interludes', have been re-organised into three parts of five to six chapters each. This constitutes a major structural improvement in the book, particularly as the 'interludes' represent the essence of good thematic map design, corresponding to the volume's title.

The first part, "Thematic Map Essentials" deals with basics such as the nature of maps, projections, geographic phenomena and date. One might question whether a text specialising in thematic design justifies two chapters on map projections and aspects of their construction, when the same is not accorded to automated mapping and the role of colour.

The second section is devoted to quantitative thematic techniques: choropleth, dot maps, proportional symbols, isarithmic, flow and value-by-area cartograms. The treatment is substantial but not complete, for example dasymetric and topological network maps are not discussed. Qualitative thematic maps, in contrast, receive a somewhat sketchy treatment in passing within the first section.

Part three contains the four interludes of the first edition, which in actuality form the basis of 'thematic map design'. The first chapter deals with graphic tools, allotting only four pages to computer-generated maps, though computer procedures are discussed in the technique chapters of part two. This solution avoids the pitfall of being outdated with the dizzying speed of progress, but the effect of automation of thematic map design cannot be minimised. The chapters on elements of map composition and the visual hierarchy are essential reading for all map producers, using traditional or automated methods, chronicling criteria too often ignored by those using computer packages, without any

cartographic training or appreciation. The chapter on colour thematic maps is all too brief and appears with colour plates, almost as an afterthought for those who might have access to colour. This will need redressing in the near future, as desktop mapping increases the availability of colour production technology.

Appendices of Geographic tables, census definitions and map sources conclude the volume, with the last (U.S. only) emphasising the origin of the text. Do not Americans make thematic maps of other countries? While all the illustrations are U.S. examples, their monochromatic design suggests an application towards book and magazine

figures, rather than colour sheet maps which are usually produced by government agencies and publishers.

The trend towards Geographical Information Systems over the last decade has greatly blurred the Reference/Thematic map distinction. Nevertheless, this book is successful in maintaining in its own niche in cartographic literature. Although there are relatively few courses given in this particular speciality, it provides a valuable reference source for map producers, archivists and users.

Roger Wheate
University of Calgary.

CALL FOR PAPERS: 1992 ACMLA CONFERENCE

The 26th annual conference will be held at the University of Calgary from June 2-6, 1992. While an overall theme has not yet been identified, a draft program was distributed at the 1991 Conference. Program ideas received so far include: integrating and cataloguing spatial data; reference service issues; western Canadian mapping; a sounding board/open forum; and accessing "grey" and disappearing cartographica.

Papers, panels and workshops concerning these ideas or any topic of interest to map curators are welcome.

Please communicate with Helen Clarke, MacKimmie Library, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4; tel. (403) 220-5969; FAX (403) 282-6837.

REGIONAL NEWS

Beverly Chen

QUEBEC

The Map Library of the Université du Québec à Montréal has moved to a new location. It is now in the building called "Les Atriums", 870 boul. de Maisonneuve est, on the first floor. The mailing address is C.P. 8889, Succ. A, Montréal H3C 3P3.

The Map Librarian at Université du Québec à Montréal, Léon Pierre Sciamma has retired; the new Map Librarian is Pierre Roy.

The Map Library of Hydro-Québec, formerly located on the 17th floor of "Les Atriums", has moved to 1010 Sainte-Catherine est, on the 4th floor. It's new postal code is H2L 2G3.

Christiane Desmarais, Map Librarian at INRS-Urbanisation, has just published a catalogue of land use maps and of aerial photographs for the Montréal area. The catalogue is published in a limited edition of 100 copies and should be sold at \$15.00. (Répertoire de cartes et photographies aériennes: le sol de Montréal. 1958-1989/par Christiane Desmarais. - Montréal: INRS-Urbanisation, 1991. 150p.)

The introduction to the Répertoire....describes the scope of the collection and the publication.

Depuis 1973, année de sa fondation, la carto-thèque du Service de cartographie de l'INRS-Urbanisation a fait l'acquisition de quelque 32,000 documents, parmi lesquels se trouvent des outils de recherche couramment utilisés par les chercheurs intéressés au patrimoine résidentiel et au développement des villes de la région de Montréal. Ces précieux documents sont des plans d'utilisation de sol produits par la Ville de Montréal et des

photographies aériennes à grande échelle(1:4800). Le quart de la collection de la carto-thèque est composé de ces documents, qui sont datés de 1958 à 1989. Le présent répertoire en fournit l'inventaire.

Pierre Lépine, from the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, has prepared a catalogue of the 12,000 microfiches of maps relating to Québec that he has bought from CAAD; the 8 volume catalogue was reproduced in a limited edition of 15 copies, thus allowing the main map archives and map libraries in Québec to have a copy of it. Volume 8 is an index of authors. (Inventaire des cartes et plans sur microfiches NMC disponibles à la Section des Cartes/Pierre Lépine et Michel Godin. [Montréal] : Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1990).

Pierre Lépine

ONTARIO

Cheryl Woods reports that the University of Western Ontario's Map Library has recently acquired two series of maps:

Iraq 1:50,000 383 sheets 1980's

East Germany 1:50,000 395 sheets 1977-81

Joan Winerals' long-awaited bibliography of the mapping of Upper Canada has now been published. Attendees at the ACMLA Ottawa Conference in May were able to see the book and were certainly impressed.

On May 1 and May 2, the Royal Canadian Geographical Society presented in Ottawa an evening with Lou Sebert entitled "Putting Canada on the map".

Bruce Robin of the University of Ottawa Map Library attended the lecture on the 2nd and sent in this report: Lou delivered a short history of Canadian topographic mapping from 1904 to the present to a near standing-room-only audience of about 500. For the benefit of the novices in the crowd, he gave a succinct definition of a topographic map; outlined some basic surveying and cartographic methods used before and after the Second World War; and explained a number of problems peculiar to the context of Canadian mapping such as the very extent of our country, the need for bilingualism, and the symbolising of physical features distinct to Canada and the North.

With the aid of a marvellous selection of slides, Lou recounted many of his experiences while in the bush, very often drawing roars of laughter from the audience. He gave, for instance, a detailed lesson on the now almost lost art of packing and loading pack animals - the dude ranches of the West excepted! At another point he brought back to life the riverboats of the British Yukon Navigation Company.

All in all, Lou evoked for his audience a fascinating story of Canadian surveying and cartography during its formative years.

Beverly Chen

QUÉBEC

La cartothèque de l'Université du Québec à Montréal occupe depuis peu des nouveaux locaux. Elle est maintenant située au premier étage de l'édifice Les Atriums, 870 boul. de Maisonneuve est. L'adresse est désormais la suivante: Case postale 8889, succursale A, Montréal, Québec. H3C 3P3.

Mentionnons également que Léon-Pierre Sciamma, cartothécaire de l'UQAM, a pris sa retraite. Il est remplacé dans ses fonctions par M. Pierre Roy.

Enfin, la cartothèque d'Hydro-Québec a quitté les locaux qu'elle occupait au 17^e étage de l'édifice Les Atriums et se loge maintenant au 4^e étage du 1010 rue Ste-Catherine est. Le code postal est le H2L 2G3.

Christiane Desmarais, cartothécaire à l'INRS-Urbanisation, vient de publier un ouvrage intitulé Répertoire de cartes et photographies aériennes: le sol de Montréal, 1958-1989. (Montréal: INRS-Urbanisation, 1991. 150 pp.). Disponible en quantités limitées (le tirage se limite à 100 exemplaires seulement), chaque copie se vend au coût de 15.00\$. Le texte d'introduction du Répertoire dresse l'inventaire des collections de documents que possède l'INRS.

Depuis 1973, année de sa fondation, la cartothèque du Service de cartographie de l'INRS-Urbanisation a fait l'acquisition de quelque 32 000 documents, parmi lesquels se trouvent des outils de recherche couramment utilisés par les chercheurs intéressés au patrimoine résidentiel et au développement des villes de la région de Montréal. Ces précieux documents sont des *plans d'utilisation du sol* produits par la Ville de Montréal et des *photographies aériennes* à grande échelle (1:4800). Le quart de la collection de la cartothèque est composé de ces documents qui sont datés de 1958 à 1989. Le présent répertoire en fournit l'inventaire.

Pierre Lépine de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec a, pour sa part, doté la cartothèque d'un inventaire de cartes et plans sur microfiches NMC. Acquis de la Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales, l'inventaire regroupe quelque 12 000 microfiches illustrant l'ensemble de la collection des cartes du Québec dont dispose les ANC. En tout, l'inventaire se répartit en 8 volumes. A noter que le huitième

volume comprend un index nominatif. Un tirage limité de 15 exemplaires permettra aux cartothèques et aux autres institutions d'archives cartographiques du Québec d'en posséder une copie. (Inventaire des cartes et plans sur microfiches NMC disponibles à la Section des cartes/Pierre Lépine et Michel Godin. [Montréal]: Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1990).

Pierre Lépine

ONTARIO

Cheryl Woods signale que la cartothèque de l'Université de Western Ontario a récemment acquis deux séries de cartes topographiques.

Iraq 1:50 000 383 feuilles 1980

Allemagne de l'Est 1:50 000 395 feuilles 1977-81

L'ouvrage très attendu que nous promettait depuis longtemps Joan Winearls a finalement vu le jour. Les participants au congrès de l'ACAC ont pu consulter l'imposante bibliographie portant sur le développement de la cartographie au Haut-Canada, 1780-1867.

La Société géographique royale du Canada organisait, les 1er et 2 mai derniers à Ottawa, des soirées-causeries en compagnie de Lou Sebert et dont le thème portait sur le développement des relevés topographiques en cartographie canadienne.

Bruce Robin, de la cartothèque de l'Université d'Ottawa, a participé à cette soirée et nous envoie ce rapport. " Lou Sebert a dressé le tableau de la courte histoire des relevés topographiques en cartographie canadienne, de 1904 à nos jours devant un auditoire de près de 500 personnes. Il a pris soin de renseigner les néophytes sur ce qu'est une carte topographique. Il a également identifier des méthodes d'arpentage utilisées avant et après la seconde Guerre mondiale et a expliqué les difficultés particulières à la cartographie canadienne, par exemple, l'étendue du territoire, le bilinguisme officiel et la symbolisation des entités géographiques propres au Canada et au Grand Nord. A l'aide de diapositives, Lou Sebert nous a confié plusieurs expériences vécues qui ont su arracher des éclats de rire parmi les auditeurs. Par exemple, il nous a enseigné l'art (aujourd'hui presque complètement disparu) d'emballer des provisions et de les charger sur des bêtes de somme. A un autre moment, il a fait ressurgir les embarcations de la British Yukon Navigation Company".

En somme, Lou a su évoquer l'histoire captivante de la cartographie et des relevés topographiques canadiens à ses tous débuts.

Beverly Chen

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Serials Department, 2AAK4907
Evanston, Illinois 60208 U.S.A.

Illinois State Library
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300 S. Second St.
Springfield, IL 62701 U.S.A.

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801 South Morgan
P.O. Box 8198
Chicago, Illinois 60680 U.S.A.

Indiana University Library
Serials Department
Bloomington, Indiana 47405 U.S.A.

Serials Department
University of Iowa Libraries
Iowa City, IA 52242 U.S.A.

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Henshu-Bu
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Tokyo 101
Japan

University of Kansas Libraries
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Serials Department
Lawrence, Kansas 66045-2800 U.S.A.

Prov. Archives of Manitoba
Manitoba Archives Building
200 Vaughan St.
Winnipeg, Man. R3C 0P8

University of Manitoba
Elizabeth Dafoe Library
Current Periodicals Department
Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2

Department of Geography
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2E9

Map Library
Clark University
950 Main St.
Worcester, MA 01610 U.S.A.

General Library
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109 U.S.A.

University of Minnesota Libraries
Serials Records
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
U.S.A.

Harriet Irving Library
Serials
University of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 7500
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H5

The New Brunswick Museum
277 Douglas Ave.
Saint John, N.B. E2K 1E5

Periodiques
Bibliothèque Champlain
Université de Moncton
Moncton, N.B. E1A 3E9

Library Serials Department
University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire 03824
U.S.A.

Serials Section
Baker Library
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755
U.S.A.

Serials Division
Princeton University Library
Nassau St. & Washington Road
Princeton, NJ 08544 U.S.A.

Syracuse University Library
Periodicals Division
Syracuse, NY 13244-2010 U.S.A.

Brooklyn Public Library
Periodical Room
Grand Army Plaza
Brooklyn, NY 11238 U.S.A.

New York Public Library
Div. MP
Grand Central Station
P.O. Box 2238 New York,
NY 10017 U.S.A.

Serials and Binding Department
University of Rochester Library
River Campus Station
Rochester, N.Y. 14627 U.S.A.

Library Service Library
506 Butler Library
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027 U.S.A.

Library - Serials Section
State Univ. of N.Y. - Binghamton
Vestal Parkway East
Binghamton, N.Y. 13902-6012
U.S.A.

Alexander Turnbull Library
(USSO 4652)
12-349 Wellington N.
Wellington, New Zealand

Librarian
National Archives
P.O. Box 6148
Te Aro
Wellington, New Zealand

Periodicals Division
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University of
Newfoundland
St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3Y1

Periodicals
Nfld. Public Library Service
Arts & Culture Centre
Allandale Road
St. John's, Nfld. A1C 3A3

Provincial Archives of
Newfoundland and Labrador
Map Collection
Colonial Building, Military Rd.
St. John's, Nfld. A1C 2C9

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Public Documents
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Serials Department
CB # 3938 Davis Library

University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3938 U.S.A.

Serials Department
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Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8

Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans
Bedford Institute of Oceanography
Library, P.O. Box 1006
Dartmouth, N.S. B2Y 4A2

Library
College of Geographic Sciences
Annapolis County
Lawrencetown, N.S. B0S 1M0

Cleveland Public Library
Serials Section
325 Superior Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44144 U.S.A.

Library Periodicals
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio 43403 U.S.A.

Environment Canada
Departmental Library
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H3

Library
Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth St., Room 350
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0E8

Map Resource Centre
Canada Centre for Mapping
Geographical Services Division
Energy, Mines and Resources
Canada
615 Booth St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0E9

Central Serials Records
Scott Library
York University
4700 Keele St.
North York, Ont. M3J 1P3

Trent University
Thomas J. Bata Library
Serials Section
Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B8

Metropolitan Toronto Library
Board
Periodicals Unit
789 Yonge St.
Toronto, Ont. M4W 2G8

Map Library
D299 Loch Building
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ont. K2S 5B6

University of Toronto Library
Serials Department
Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A5

Library SLIS
University of Western Ontario
London, Ont. N6G 1H1

Periodicals Section
Scarborough College Library
1265 Military Trail
Scarborough, Ont. M1C 1A4

Paul Vandall Map Library
Department of Geography
University of Windsor
Windsor, Ont. N9B 3P4

Learning Resources Centre
Ryerson Polytechnic Institute
350 Victoria St., Rm. L551
Toronto, Ont. M5B 2K3

Acquisitions/Serials Section
Douglas Library
Queen's University
Kingston, Ont. K7L 5C4

Library
Cartographic Information and
Distribution Centre
Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0E8

Ottawa Public Library
Reference Department
120 Metcalfe St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5M2

Serials Department
Brock University Library
Decew Campus
St. Catharines, Ont. L2S 3A1

Serials Department
The Library
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1

Serials Section
The Library
University of Windsor
Windsor, Ont. N9B 3P4

University of Guelph
Serial Division
Library
Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1

Order Department
D. B. Weldon Library
University of Western Ontario
London, Ont. N6A 3K7

Library - Periodicals
Wilfred Laurier University
Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5

Archives of Ontario Library
Ministry of Culture &
Communications
77 Grenville St.
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ont. M7A 2R9

St. Catharines Historical Museum
343 Merritt St.
St. Catharines, Ont. L2T 1K7

University of Ottawa Library System
Acquisitions Department
65 University
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 9A5

Map Library
Dept. of Geography
University of Western Ontario
London, Ont. N6A 3K7

Library Acquisitions
National Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3

Carleton University
Serials Department
Library
Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6

McMaster University Library
Technical Services - Serials Sect.
1280 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4P5

Diane Henderson
Library, Room 404
Faculty of Library & Information
Science
140 St. George St.
Toronto, Ont.

Cathy A. Chapin
Map Collection
Department of Geography
Lakehead University
Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E1

Huronian Historical Parks
Attn: Sandra Saddy
Box 160
Midland, Ont. L4R 4K8

Serials Section
University of Oregon Library
Eugene, Oregon 97403 U.S.A.

The Free Library of Philadelphia
Serials Section
Logan Square
Philadelphia, PA 19103 U.S.A.

Serial Record
Pattee Library
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, PA 16802 U.S.A.

Real Property Records Division
Registry & Mapping Section
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P.O. Box 2000
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Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3

Musée David M. Stewart
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Université Laval
La Cartothèque
Bibliothèque Générale
Québec, Que. G1K 7P4

Bibliothèque
C.P. 8889 Service de Publication
Université du Québec à Montréal
Montréal, Que. H3C 3P3

Centre de documentation
INRS-Urbanisation
3465, rue Durocher
Montréal, Que. H2X 2C6

Department of Rare Books and
Special Collections
McGill University Libraries
3459 McTavish St.
Montreal, Que. H3A 1Y1

Commission de Toponymie du
Québec
1245, chemin Sainte-Foy,
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Québec, Que. G1R 2J1

Université du Québec
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Bibliothèque
C.P. 500
Trois-Rivières, Que. G9A 5H7

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Concordia University

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Montreal, Que. H3G 2H8

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Université du Québec à Rimouski
300, avenue des Ursulines
Rimouski, Que. G5L 3A1

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809 Sherbrooke West
Montreal, Que. H3A 2K6

Bibliothèque générale
Cartothèque
Université de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Que. J1K 2R1

Cartothèque
Département de Géologie
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, Succ. A
Montréal, Que. H3C 3J7

Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec
Secteur des acquisitions
125, rue Sherbrooke o.
Montréal, Que. H2X 1X4

Bibliothèque
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
Service des acquisitions
555 boul. de l'Université
Chicoutimi, Que. G7H 2B1

Archives Nationales du Québec
Bibliothèque
C.P. 10450
Sainte-Foy, Que. G1V 4N1

Louise Émond
Hydro-Québec
Dir. Envir. Cartothèque
800 boul. de Maisonneuve est
Montréal, Que. H2L 4M8

Cécile Fugulin
Cartothèque de Géographie
Université de Montréal

C.P. 6128, Succ. A
Montréal, Que. H3C 3J7

Order Department (Serials)
University of Saskatchewan Library
Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0

University of Regina
Faculty of Arts
Map Library
Department of Geography
Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2

National Library of Scotland
Book Purchase Unit
George IV Bridge
Edinburgh EH1 1EW
Scotland

State Library
Periodicals Section
P.O. Box 397
Pretoria 0001
South Africa

University of South Carolina
Serials Department
Thomas Cooper Library
Columbia, SC 29208 U.S.A.

Biblioteca
Institut Cartografic de Catalunya
Balmes, 209
Barcelona, 08006
Spain

Liberia Universidad Autonoma
Dpto. Suscripciones
Att: Maribel Cesareo
C/Santa Ana Baja, 17
28034 Madrid
Spain

Eth-Bibliothek
Ramistrasse 101
CH8092, Zurich
Switzerland

Texas A & M University
Library-Serials Records
College Station
Texas 77843 U.S.A.

Acquisition Department
Arthur J. Morris Law Library
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, VA 22901 U.S.A.

U.S. Geological Survey Library
National Centre - Mail Stop 950
Reston, VA 22092 U.S.A.

University College of Wales
Aberystwyth
Info and Library Studies Library
Llanbadarn Fawr
Aberystwyth
Dyfed SY23 3AS
Wales

Janet Collins
Map Library
Western Washington University
Bellingham, WA 98225 U.S.A.

University of Washington Libraries
Serials Division
Seattle, WA 98195 U.S.A.

Global Volcanism Program Archives
NHB Mail Stop 119, C. Wilkerson
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560 U.S.A.

Department of State
INR/IL/P
Washington, D.C. 20520 U.S.A.

Library of Congress
Order Division
Continuation Unit(9032817)
Washington, D.C. 20540 U.S.A.

Department of State
INR/P
Washington, D.C. 20520 U.S.A.

School of Lib. & Info. Science
4207D Helen White Hall

600 N. Park St.
Madison, WI 53706 U.S.A.

Serials Section
Milwaukee Public Library
814 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53233-2385 U.S.A.

American Geographical Society
Collection
University of Wisconsin Library
P.O. Box 604
Milwaukee, WI 53201 U.S.A.

Newspaper-Periodical Unit
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State St.
Madison, Wisconsin 53706 U.S.A.

University of Wisconsin
Geography Library
540 N. Park St.
Madison, WI 53706 U.S.A.

EXCHANGE MEMBERS

Business Manager
Australian Map Curator's Circle
P.O. Box E 133
Canberra ACT. 2600
Australia

Legal Deposit
National Library
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N4 (2 copies)

Indices de Revistas
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Universidad Nacional del Sur
Avda. Alem 1253
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Argentina

Keeper of the Map Room
Royal Geographical Society
1 Kenington Gore
London SW7 2AR
England

Exchange and Gift Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540 U.S.A.

Carol Collier
BASE LINE
Maps - Coe Library
University of Wyoming
Box 3334
Laramie, WY 82971 U.S.A.

Larry Cruse
Western Association of Map
Libraries
University of California
San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093
U.S.A.

Sig Feller
CARTOMANIA
8 Amherst Road
Pelham, MA 01002 U.S.A.

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London SW7 5BD
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Map Librarian
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Kerr Library-121
Corvallis, OR 97331 4501 U.S.A.

L. Zogner, Staatsbibliothek
Preussischer Kulturbesitz
Kartenabteilung
1 Berlin 30
Postfach 1407
Federal Republic of Germany

CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUING

APRIL 5, 1991

The meeting was held at the National Library in Hull, Quebec.

Levels of cataloguing

Julia Goodman of the National Library(NL) outlined the five levels for cataloguing the Library's collection. Six criteria have been defined for use in establishing which level to apply to any given document. The information will be published by NL in the near future.

The levels are: full, which relates to AACR2 levels 2-3; a less than full, which has complete description, classification, and name access but no subject analysis; minimal(AACR2 level 1) but with limited descriptive access points, broad Dewey, LC classification but no subject analysis; enhanced minimal(for music sound and video recordings only), will have added to the minimal description notes, more name access points, subject headings, Dewey to the tens, but no LC class number; and abbreviated(AACR2 level 1), with limited access, LC standard class number and no subject analysis.

Headings for treaties, etc.

The committee continues to object to the LC proposal to amend 21.35, 21.31B1 and 21.33A. Rule 21.35 dealing with treaties, etc., is the one of concern to us as many of us collect maps and atlases which are produced under such agreements(e.g., boundary atlases). The LC proposal would change the second paragraph to read "Refer from the headings(s) for the governments(s). Add uniform titles as instructed in 25.16B1 to the headings." This would turn perfectly legitimate headings into unused headings by making them "see" references. The problem is that these headings would not be available then for use even when they might be preferable and they might result in the creation of blind refer-

ences, or very confusing ones. One example cited by NL is the reference that would be generated under LC's revision

United Kingdom

Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick

see Canada

which would result in the generation of this reference every time the name of the government "Canada" is used. The documentation on this issue is available if anyone wishes more information.

Preservation microform masters

The Committee chairman Ralph Manning reported on the committee studying guidelines for bibliographic records for preservation microform masters. This committee has concluded that it prefers that the description for the original be used in such cases rather than that of the microform master. The National Library will not change its practice of adhering to AACR2 and so will continue to catalogue the microfilm. With the coming of the proposed new multiple versions format, the issue will likely cease to be a problem.

Canadian Cooperative Preservation Project

He also reported on the Canadian Cooperative Preservation Project which has made significant progress concerning requirements, and on the development of a Canadian register of microform masters. The register will likely be mounted on NL's projected new automated system. When it is established, there are plans to link it to the International and United States registers. The American one is on the RLG system. RLG plans to load the International one as well.

Geomatic data sets

I announced that the working group for the cataloguing rules for geomatic data sets has reconvened to go through the comments received on the draft. Further amendments will be made in the coming months in preparation of a final version.

Cartographic materials

The revision of Cartographic materials was announced. The revision process will take about one and a half to two years.

Cataloguing rules for archival material

Kent Haworth gave a short discourse on the new Rules for archival description and he outlined the background which led to their development. The rules are in progress and only two chapters are published (general and multiple media); several others will soon be ready (multilevel, textual materials, graphic materials, choice of access and the rest of part 2, and subject access). Other working groups such as that for cartographic materials have yet to be named.

AACR2R corrections

A lot of corrections to the text of AACR2R have been presented over the past year, and this meeting was no exception. The JSC has decided that there will be no continuous revision of the printed text of AACR2R even for minor corrections. As a result all printings will be all the same. At some point these corrections will be collected onto some sort of an addenda and issued by the publishers.

LCSH subdivision conference

In Washington, D.C., from 9-12 of May, 1991, there will be a Library of Congress Subject Subdivision Conference where a number of proposals will be discussed and recommended to LC for implementation. Each proposal will have

different people speaking to it from the "for" or "against" position.

JSC meeting

The Joint Steering Committee of AACR2R will be meeting in Ottawa July 25-27, 1991 at the National Library. The meeting will be an open one.

Corporate bodies, subordinate units

A late proposal for rule revision to 21.1B4 from LC (it will not be discussed at the Ottawa meeting) has implications for us map cataloguers. There is a problem with works issued in more than one edition or volume when the name of the subordinate body is "often subject to change". If this is used as main entry, the successive editions may become scattered, or for non-monographic works this may necessitate many successive entries. Therefore, LC wishes to revise the rule as follows:

21.1B4. If a work falls into one or more of the categories given in 21.1B2 and if a subordinate unit of a corporate body is responsible for it, enter the work under the heading for the parent body. Make an added entry under the heading for the subordinate unit if the name is stated prominently.

The question arises, "What is a parent body?" When government bodies are involved this is very important. Where does one stop: is it the Department, the Branch, the Centre (this is the newest thing), etc.? If it is the Department would we really like to have the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources for all the Surveys and Mapping, Geological Survey, and so on? Technically speaking the parent body for all Canadian government departments is simply "Canada". The dilemma is real but the proposed solution may lead to further problems. If you are interested and would like to read and/or comment on the LC

proposal please contact me and I will send it to you.

Classification MARC format

The Canadian Committee on MARC will be developing a parallel Canadian MARC format for classification.

If anyone wishes more information on anything mentioned, or has any comments or concerns, please contact me.

Velma Parker
Cartographic and Architectural Archives
Division
National Archives of Canada

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, 1992)

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

Geological Survey of Canada, Geoscience Information Division

Report from the Cartography Section

The Geological Survey of Canada[GSC] cartography section provides a comprehensive cartographic, graphic photomechanical and photographic service in support of research projects for the various divisions at GSC. The activities of the Section are focused on producing complex multicolour geology maps, illustrations for GSC publications and high quality presentation graphics for conferences and seminars. The production of these products involves using both traditional and digital technologies.

While traditional techniques are still used for 75% of map preparation, colour separation is done using scanning/plotting procedures that involve scanning either an authors hand drawn manuscript or a scribed overlay. Colour separation is done on a PC-based workstation and film separates are output on a laser plotter.

The Section is currently using a GIS system[ARC/INFO] to develop techniques to automate the production of geological maps. Testing is presently under way to develop procedures to have film output using a laser plotter. A project currently in the section involves the production of a geological map using files imported from a digital field data capture system.

The graphics unit comprises 5 workstations that annually produce 700-800 B&W page illustrations and 2000 colour slides. Software used on these workstations includes CORELDRAW, AUTOCAD, and ZENOGRAPHICS. Data is input by scanning, digitizing, or directly from authors digital files. Output can be 35mm slide, coloured overhead or print, and B&W print.

This unit provides cartographers and scientists with a variety of, hard copy reproduction material, including copies of authors manuscripts, materials for map reproduction,

photographs of fossils, rock samples and thin sections.

Some Recent Maps Produced by the Geological Survey of Canada

The Canadian Geophysical Atlas comprises a set of 15 maps that display information from national data bases compiled through the Geological Survey of Canada's geophysical mapping programs. The Seismicity Map of Canada, map no. 15 of the Canadian Geophysical Atlas, shows the locations of earthquake epicentres and is of interest to scientists, students, and the general public alike. The maps are available individually or as a boxed set, in both English and French.

The Bouguer gravity Anomaly Map of the World(Map 1812A) is a Canadian contribution to the work of the International Gravity Commission of the International Association of Geodesy. Digital thematic information was used to prepare the initial map, then the final map was constructed by traditional cartographical methods.

The Gros Morne National Park bilingual map sheet(Map 1769A), prepared in conjunction with the Canadian Parks Service, comprises four maps illustrating topography and park facilities, vegetation, bedrock geology, and surficial geology. On the back of the map are a series of hand-drawn illustrations showing particular geographic locations of interest, with explanations. This map will be available to the general public in mid to late summer.

The vegetation map of central Queen Elizabeth Islands, Northwest Territories(Map 1755A), depicts the distribution of vegetation and discusses the influence of surficial materials and climate on the vegetation patterns in this High Arctic region. This is the first digitally con-

structed GSC map with colours up to the standards of traditionally prepared peel coat colours.

The circumpolar geological map of the Arctic (Map 1765A), is a 1:6 000 000 trilingual map jointly prepared by Soviet and Canadian geoscientists. The map summarizes available geological and geophysical data from the Arctic Ocean and adjacent continents and provides the basic information for understanding the geological evolution of the circumpolar region of the Arctic.

The Geology of the Continental Margin of Eastern Canada is one of nine volumes prepared in the Geology of Canada series, which is also part of the Decade of North American Geology Project to mark the Centennial of the Geological Society of America. Accompanying the volume is a series of 1:5 000 000 maps summarizing the geology, tectonics, magnetic and gravity anomaly patterns, seismicity, and Quaternary geology of the continental margin of Eastern Canada. Map 1705A summarizes the geology of the region.

The Geology of the Mount Edziza Volcanic Complex, British Columbia (Map 1623A) illustrates a classical and well-exposed example of a volcanic complex within the Canadian Cordillera. The map is published at a relatively detailed scale of 1:50 000, and includes a dramatic cross-section of the volcanic complex itself. The fortieth edition of the Principal Mineral Areas of Canada was published in 1990 at a scale of 1:7 603 200. The information used to compile this map is updated annually. The map is available in both English and French versions, with a first copy free of charge to Canadian residents.

The Geology of Timmins, Ontario-Quebec (Map NM-17-G, sheet 1), is part of a geological atlas series depicting the geology of Canada and compiled on the International Map of the World (IMW) base at 1:1 000 000 scale. This map comprises 5 sheets, each showing a different parameter (e.g. geology, dyke swarms, metamorphism, correlation charts, etc). The map is available in both English and French versions.

The Quaternary map included is Map 1690A, Surficial Geology, Southern Prince of Wales Island, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories, by A.S. Dyke. The map shows some unique surficial features and also includes a landsat image of southeastern Prince of Wales Island.

Commission Géologique Du Canada, Division de L'information Géoscientifique

Rapport de la Section de la Cartographie

La section de la cartographie de la Commission géologique du Canada (CGC) offre un service complet de production cartographique, graphique, photomécanique et photographique, élément complémentaire aux projets de recherche menés dans les différentes divisions de la CGC. Le mandat de la section consiste surtout à produire des cartes géologiques en couleurs très détaillées, des figures pour les publications de la CGC et des ouvrages graphiques de qualité supérieure, destinés à une présentation dans le cadre de conférences et de séminaires. Ce travail fait appel tant aux méthodes traditionnelles qu'aux techniques numériques.

La préparation des cartes s'effectue encore à 75% à l'aide des méthodes traditionnelles, tandis que la séparation des couleurs repose plutôt sur des méthodes de balayage et restitution, permettant de reconstituer soit un manuscrit d'auteur, soit un tracé sur carte-transparent. Les couleurs sont séparées à partir d'un micro-ordinateur et traitées individuellement par un traceur à laser qui les reproduit sur pellicule.

Le personnel de la section se sert actuellement d'un SIG (ARC/INFO) afin d'en venir à automatiser la production de cartes géologiques. Un procédé d'impression sur pellicule au moyen d'un traceur à laser est également à l'essai. Un autre projet de la section vise à produire une carte géologique à partir de fichiers provenant d'un système électronique de capture des données de terrain.

À l'unité de production graphique, on dispose de cinq postes de travail, ce qui permet de produire 700 à 800 figures-texte en noir et blanc et 2 000 diapositives en couleurs chaque année. Parmi les logiciels utilisés, on compte CORELDRAW, AUTOCAD et ZENOGRAPHICS. Les données sont saisies par balayage, numérisation ou directement à partir des fichiers numériques des auteurs, le tout se concrétisant sous la forme de diapositives de 35 mm, d'acétates ou d'imprimés en couleurs, ainsi que de copies-papiers en noir et blanc.

Cette unité fournit en plus aux cartographes et aux scientifiques divers matériaux de reproduction, dont notamment des copies de manuscrits d'auteurs, du matériel pour la reproduction de cartes, des photographies de fossiles, des échantillons de roches et des lames minces.

Cartes Récentes de la Commission Géologique Du Canada

L'Atlas géophysique du Canada compte 15 cartes, synthétisant l'information contenue dans les bases de données nationales montées dans le cadre des programmes de cartographie géophysique de la Commission géologique du Canada. La carte de la sismicité au Canada, la quinzième de l'Atlas, situe la zone d'épicentre des tremblements de terre et se veut d'intérêt tant pour les scientifiques et les étudiants que le grand public. Les cartes, disponibles en anglais ou en français, se vendent à l'unité ou par jeu complet.

La carte mondiale des anomalies gravimétriques de Bouguer (carte 1812A) résulte d'une contribution canadienne au travail de la Commission internationale de gravimétrie relevant de l'Association internationale de géodésie. De l'information thématique sous forme numérique a été utilisée pour produire le premier jet de la carte, sa version définitive ayant été réalisée à l'aide des méthodes traditionnelles de cartographie.

Le feuillet cartographique bilingue du parc national du Gros-Morne (carte 1769A), dressé en collaboration avec le Service canadien des parcs, présente quatre éléments d'information, à savoir la topographie et les installations et services offerts par le parc, la végétation, la géologie du socle et la géologie des formations en surface. Au verso du feuillet, une série de figures dessinées à la main et complétées par des explications illustre des lieux géographiques précis dignes d'intérêt. Le grand public pourra se procurer cette carte entre le milieu et la fin de l'été.

La carte 1755A, dont le thème est la végétation de la partie centrale des îles de la Reine-Élisabeth (Territoires du Nord-Ouest), schématise la répartition de la flore et décrit comment les matériaux de surface et le climat influent sur la végétation dans cette zone du Haut-Arctique. Il s'agit de la première fois que les couleurs d'une carte de la CGC produite à l'aide des techniques numériques sont de qualité comparable à celles appliquées à partir de couches pelliculables selon les méthodes traditionnelles.

La carte géologique de la région circumpolaire de l'Arctique (carte 1765A) à l'échelle de 1/6 000 000 a été rédigée en trois langues et préparée conjointement par des géoscientifiques soviétiques et canadiens. Elle résume les données géologiques et géophysiques disponibles sur l'océan Arctique et les continents adjacents, en plus de fournir l'information fondamentale servant à la reconstitution de l'évolution géologique du cercle Arctique.

L'un des neuf volumes de la série sur la géologie du Canada, produit dans le cadre du projet Decade of North American Geology visant à souligner le centenaire de la Geological Society of America, est consacré à la géologie de la marge continentale de l'Est du Canada. Il comporte une série de cartes à l'échelle de 1/5 000 000 qui font la synthèse du contexte géologique, du cadre tectonique, de la répartition des anomalies magnétiques et gravimétriques, de la sismicité et du Quaternaire de la marge continentale de l'est.

du Canada. La carte 1705A résume les grandes lignes de la géologie de la région.

Le contexte géologique du Complexe volcanique du mont Edziza en Colombie-Britannique (carte 1623A) constitue un exemple classique et bien documenté de ce type d'entité, tel qu'il est observé dans la Cordillère canadienne. La carte a été produite à une échelle relativement précise (1/50 000) et comporte notamment une coupe spectaculaire du complexe.

L'échelle de la quarantième édition de la carte "Principales régions minières du Canada", publiée en 1990, est de 1/7 603 200. Chaque année, l'information transmise sur cette carte fait l'objet d'une mise à jour. On peut se procurer la carte en anglais ou en français, la première copie étant gratuite pour tout résident du Canada.

Le feuillet 1 de la carte NM-17-G, représentant la géologie de la région de Timmins en Ontario

et au Québec, fait partie d'une série d'atlas sur la géologie du Canada; l'information est transposée sur un fond de carte de la Carte internationale du monde (CIM) à l'échelle de 1/1 000 000. La carte NM-17-G comprend cinq feuillets, chacun d'eux illustrant un paramètre distinct (par ex.: la géologie, les essaims de dykes, le métamorphisme, des tableaux de corrélation, etc.). La carte est disponible dans les deux langues officielles.

La carte 1906A du Quaternaire résume la géologie des formations en surface de la partie sud de l'Île Prince of Wales (district de Franklin, Territoires du Nord-Ouest) et est l'oeuvre d'A.S. Dyke. Elle permet de visualiser quelques phénomènes de surface uniques et comprend une photo prise par satellite LANDSAT de la partie sud-est de l'Île Prince-de-Galles.

ACMLA EMAIL DIRECTORY

The following list of email addresses includes all levels of ACMLA membership. The list was derived from communication through MAPS-L (Maps and Air Photo Systems Forum). If you require information about subscribing to MAPS-L (the discussion list for Map Librarians and the like) see the article in baseline vol. 12, no. 1 (Feb.

1991). Please send me additions and corrections to the following and I will maintain the list on a regular basis. Please note that upper case has been used in some email addresses to distinguish between the lower case letter "l" and the number "1" when it is not obvious otherwise. (Colleen Beard, l1sbeard@brocku.ca)

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CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE

Charts Released Report from 1-Mar-1991 to 31-May-1991

Order of Information: Chart; Release date; Title; Edition date

5.16; 28-Mar-1991; General Barhymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO)/Carte Generale Batyhmétrique des Oceans (GEBCO); 31-Mar-1991

1226; 31-May-1991; Moullages et Installations Portuaires/Anchorages and Harbour Installations - Haute Cote-Nord; 3-May-1991

1260; 19-Apr-1991; Pointe-Aux-Cenelles; 4-Jan-1991

1340; 18-Mar-1991; Port de Montreal; 15-Feb-1991

1413; 24-Apr-1991; Lake St. Francis/ Lac Saint-Francois - Western Portion/Partie Ouest; 15-Feb-1991

1439; 3-May-1991; Carleton Island To/Au Charity Snoal; 22-Feb-1991

2028-c; 5-Mar-1991; Trent-Severn Waterway/Voie Navigable Trent-Severn-Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching y Compris La Holland River; 15-Feb-1991

2028-1; 5-Mar-1991; Lake Simcoe; 15-Feb-1991

2028-2; 5-Mar-1991; Lack Couchiching Lake Simcoe to Couchiching Lock/Lake Simcoe a l'Ecuse de Couchiching; 15-Feb-1991

2028-3; 5-Mar-1991; Cook's Bay and/et Holland River; 15-Feb-1991

2165; 26-Apr-1991; Wheatley Harbour; 8-Mar-1991

2225; 26-Apr-1991; Approaches to/Approches a Parry Sound; 8-Mar-1991

L/C 2245; 2-May-1991; Beaverstone Bay to/A Lonely Island and/et McGreogor Bay; 8-Mar-1991

2260; 25-Apr-1991; Lake Huron/Lac Huron-Sarnia To/A Bayfield (to be replaced by 2260-C,1,2); 5-Apr-1991

L/C 2301; 2-May-1991; Passage Island To/A Thunder Bay; 22-Feb-1991

2311; 24-Apr-1991; Thunder Cape to Pigeon River; 12-Apr-1991

3312-C; 13-May-1991; Desolation Sound and Jervis Inlet - Cover; 5-Apr-1991

3312-1; 13-May-1991; Jervis Inlet and Desolation Sound and Adjacent Waterways/et Les Voies Navigables Adjacentes - Paper Piece #1; 5-Apr-1991

3312-2; 13-May-1991; Jervis Inlet and Desolation Sound and Adjacent Waterways/et Les Voies Navigables Adjacentes - Paper Piece #2; 5-Apr-1991

3312-3; 13-May-1991; Jervis Inlet and Desolation Sound and Adjacent Waterways/et Les Voies Navigables Adjacentes - Paper Piece #3; 5-Apr-1991

3312-4; 13-May-1991; Jervis Inlet and Desolation Sound and Adjacent Waterways/et Les Voies Navigables Adjacentes - Paper Piece #4; 5-Apr-1991

3312-5; 13-May-1991; Jervis Inlet and Desolation Sound and Adjacent Waterways/et Les Voies Navigables Adjacentes - Paper Piece #5; 5-Apr-1991

- 3312-6; 13-May-1991; Jervis Inlet and Desolation Sound and Adjacent Waterways/et Les Voies Navigables Adjacentes - Paper Piece #6; 5-Apr-1991
- 3312-7; 13-May-1991; Jervis Inlet and Desolation Sound and Adjacent Waterways/et Les Voies Navigables Adjacentes - Paper Piece #7; 5-Apr-1991
- 3312-8; 13-May-1991; Jervis Inlet and Desolation Sound and Adjacent Waterways/et Les Voies Navigables Adjacentes - Paper Piece #8; 5-Apr-1991
- L/C 3463; 19-Mar-1991; Strait of Georgia - Southern Portion/Partie Sud; 4-Jan-1991
- 3493; 3-Apr-1991; Vancouver Harbour - Western Portion/Partie Ouest; 8-Mar-1991
- 3680; 29-May-1991; Brooks Bay; 26-Apr-1991
- 3781; 3-Apr-1991; Dean Channel - Cousins Inlet to Elcho Harbour; 15-Mar-1991
- 3855; 29-May-1991; Houston Stewart Channel; 26-Apr-1991
- 3868; 24-Apr-1991; Port Louis to Langara Island; 19-Apr-1991
- 3958; 28-May-1991; Prince Rupert Harbour; 7-Jun-1991
- 4141-C; 9-May-1991; Saint John River - Saint John to/a Evandale; 22-Mar-1991
- 4141-1; 24-Apr-1991; Saint John to/a Grand Bay Including/Y Compris Kennebecais River; 22-Mar-1991
- 4141-2; 24-Apr-1991; Grand Bay to/a Evandale Including/y Compris Belleisle Bay; 22-Mar-1991
- 4145-C; 28-May-1991; Saint John River - Mactaquac Lake - Mactaquac Dam to Newburg Junction
- 4210; 28-Mar-1991; Cape Sable to/a Pubnico Harbour; 5-Apr-1991
- 4244; 3-May-1991; Wedgeport and Vicinity/et Les Abords; 26-Apr-1991
- L/C 4340; 7-May-1991; Grand Manan; 12-Apr-1991
- 4342; 31-May-1991; Harbours in Grand Manan; 26-Apr-1991
- 4460; 31-May-1991; Charlottetown Harbour; 3-May-1991
- 4616; 29-Apr-1991; Burin Harbours; 19-Apr-1991
- L/C 4851; 15-May-1991; Trinity Bay - Southern Portion/Partie Sud; 8-Feb-1991
- 4955; 19-Apr-1991; Havre-Aux-Maisons; 15-Feb-1991
- 5031; 17-Apr-1991; St. Lewis Sound and/et Inlet; 4-Jan-1991
- 5621; 25-Apr-1991; Chesterfield Inlet - Rockhouse Island to/a Centre Island; 26-Apr-1991
- 5624; 25-Apr-1991; Chesterfield Inlet - Terror Point to/au Schooner Harbour; 26-Apr-1991
- 5800; 25-Mar-1991; James Bay; 22-Mar-1991
- CAT-4; 28-Mar-1991; Arctic/Arctique; 1-Jan-1991
- CAT-5; 18-Mar-1991; Catalogue of Bathymetric Maps and Related Publications/Catalogue des Cartes Bathymetriques et Publications Connexes; 1-Jan-1991
- CAT-5-C; 18-Mar-1991; Catalogue of Bathymetric Maps and Related Publications/Catalogue des Cartes Bathymetriques et Publications Connexes - Cover; 1-Jan-1991

M-228 ENG; 13-Mar-1991; Chart Distribution Credit Form for Obsolete Nautical Charts and Related Publications; 1-Jan-1991

M-228 FR; 13-Mar-1991; Formulaire de Credit pour Cartes Marines et Publications Connexes Perimees; 1-Jan-1991

M-270-S; 16-Apr-1991; Status of Surveys/Type de Leves - 89/90(Showing the Survey Program for 1990-91); 1-Jan-1991

PL-71; 18-Mar-1991; Sailing Directions British Columbia Vol. II(See Also Pl-102); 1-Jan-1991

PL-121 (SUP); 19-Mar-1991; Chart Supplement 41 to the Sixth Edition of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence Sailing Directions; 1-Jan-1990

PL-122 (SUP); 19-Mar-1991; Supplement No. 1 de Corrections a la Sixieme Edition des Instructions Nautiques Golfe et Fleuve Saint-Laurent; 1-Jan-1990

Cancelled Charts from 1-Mar-1991 to 31-May-1991

Order of Information: Chart; Title; Reason for cancellation

3482; Vancouver Harbour - Wester Portion/Partie Ouest(Cancelled by NC 3493); REL #44/91(effective 03/04/91)

4436; Plans - Iles de la Madeleine(Cancelled by NC 4955); REL #50/91(effective 19/04/91)

4544; Deer and St. Jones Harbors(Cancelled by NC 4851); REL#71/91(effective 15/05/91)

4547; Bull Arm(Cancelled by NC 4851); REL#71/91(effective 15/05/91)

4713; Battle Harbour(Cancelled by NC 5031); REL#46/91(effective 17/04/91)

4714; Cape St. Charles to Mary's Harbour(Cancelled by NC 5031); REL#46/91(effective 17/04/91)

4717; St. Lewis Sound and Approaches(Cancelled by NC 5031); REL#46/91(effective 17/04/91)

4718; Fox Harbour(Cancelled by NC 5031); REL#46/91(effective 17/04/91)

MAP USERS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Committee members present: Brenton MacLeod, L.R.I.S., Summerside, P.E.I., (Moderator); Alberta Auringer Wood, Memorial University of NLFD, St. John's, NLFD, and Kirk MacDonald, Canadian Hydrographic Service, Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Ms. Wood recorded the minutes.

Representatives of Map producing agencies: Robert Pietrzak, Canadian Hydrographic Service (Atlantic Region), Dartmouth, N.S.; Eric Horncastle, N.B. Dept. of Municipal Affairs, Fredericton, N.B., and Jim Drolet, N.S. Dept. of Municipal Affairs, Halifax, N.S.

INTRODUCTION

The ACMLA Map Users' Advisory Committee met on April 5, 1991, in the Land Use Commission Board Room, 1660 Hollis Street, 6th floor of the Trizec Building in Halifax, N.S. Those present are noted above. Linda Langille of the Nova Scotia Dept. of Lands and Forest was also scheduled to be there, but telephoned that morning to cancel her participation. The committee members also conferred briefly with Brad Fay of the N.S. Land Use Policy Committee. The sequential nature of the "interviews" was patterned after earlier meetings. Brenton MacLeod had previously distributed a cover letter (prepared by Louis M. Sebert, Map Users' Advisory Committee Chairman) and a questionnaire to 42 map producing agencies in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Responses were received from 12 agencies and four accepted the invitation to be interviewed.

CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE (ATLANTIC REGION) - Robert Pietrzak

Initial discussion related to how people obtain the Canadian Hydrographic Service charts and on the chart dealers. Mr. Pietrzak and Mr. MacDonald then outlined the changes that were ex-

pected due to budget cuts: a major survey ship has been decommissioned which may result in remote areas not being mapped. There will be changes in the way people work including more interchanging of responsibilities and the disappearance of traditional specialities. Training aspects may be put on hold. It will be difficult to predict when specific charts will be available. A committee member suggested that indicating charts in progress would be quite useful.

Mr. Pietrzak emphasized that the CHS is committed to serving the public by providing products that will be useful. They are trying to increase automation in order to improve production. He noted that many individuals who work for CHS began there about the same time and are expected to retire within five years and that this may result in some positions being lost.

In response to a question concerning updates, Mr. Pietrzak indicated that it is necessary to inform users regarding updates. Charts are issued as new editions, revised editions and reprints that are triggered by stock depletion. In some cases, notably the east coast of Newfoundland, they are mostly doing new editions when stocks are depleted. He commented that the update "patches" appear in the back of Notice to Mariners which is published by Transport Canada. Before charts are released to dealers, they are hand corrected which is noted in the lower left corner, also by hand. The stamp in the lower right is verification that the chart is correct to that week. He noted that there are plans to switch to a green sticker, but the committee members all suggested that the stamp continue as stickers will eventually peel off.

Judging by Mr. Pietrzak's comments, considerable effort has been put into updating and standardizing arrangements with dealers. He noted that all dealers were recently required to sign an updated and revised dealer agreement that covered legal aspects and included signing a contract agreeing to certain conditions such as price,

credit terms, and keeping the latest new edition or reprint in stock (old ones can be returned for credit within 60 days). The new agreement had to be notarized and photographs of the dealers place of business and the people involved had to be included. He noted that this resulted in some very interesting returns. In addition, he interviewed chart dealers, checked their stock, and reviewed their market. He got some comments that were useful, e.g. that a yachtsman from the U.S. would not sail beyond a certain point on the coast near the mouth of the Saint John River because there was a gap in coverage between charts, and that the tide tables may be getting too expensive.

In response to a question regarding how priorities are established, they mentioned that they consider need, requests for new charts (by shipping, fishing, environmental, drilling, etc., firms/individuals). They have asked people to submit comments and this has changed their priorities. They have been doing more checking on dealers listed on chart indexes. They are actively exhibiting at conventions and boat shows.

Mr. Pietrzak was asked about the sources used to update charts or prepare new editions. He indicated that they use their own surveys, but also consult the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, Energy Mines and Resources, cable maintainers, LRIS, and air photographs among other things.

He noted that they conduct informal user oriented lecture series. He informed us of the Canadian Power Squadron which is a quasi-official organization of boaters (a new one is being developed in St. John's). They provide approved courses for boaters, a quarterly magazine, and strong lobbyists. People are able to get reduced insurance rates on their boats if they take their certificate courses. They have a system called "Marine reporting" for members to use to report deficiencies or defects in charts to CHS for which they automatically receive a free chart. While this organization is not very active on the Atlantic

Coast it is very active on the West Coast and in Ontario.

Mr. Pietrzak was asked about electronic charts. He said that they were building a database and that there are international groups working on it. Several private companies are digitizing current charts, and CHS is trying to discourage that. At the moment, they are also grappling with constructing updating capabilities. The electronic charts in use now are all for specialized needs, such as the one used by CN Marine for leaving Port-aux-Basques.

He showed us an issue of the provincial publication Nova Scotia Outdoors that includes a dealers' address list. He also gave us cards with the special telephone numbers to call for recorded tide information in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It was suggested that such a system would be useful for P.E.I. It is planned to add information about chart dealers to this recording. He also noted that under the Atlantic Fisheries Recovery Act an 800 number in Ottawa is supported so that one can get information on anything Fisheries and Oceans does including chart dealer information.

NEW BRUNSWICK DEPT. OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS - Eric Horncastle

Mr. Horncastle indicated that they have a parish system in New Brunswick and primarily use the L.R.I.S. base with some additional Department of Transportation information. They are the Land Use Planning Branch and handle all the unincorporated areas in N.B. He was asked how they differ from the L.R.I.S. He indicated that they are responsible for municipal and zoning plans. Field inspections are carried out and existing land use is shown on their maps. He works closely with Federal and local environmental agencies. The end results of their work are kept on file for a minimum of five years, and all originals are sent to the New Brunswick Provincial Archives when new updated maps are completed. It used to be a problem to document changes prior to their

doing this because maps were kept and updates were applied directly. He explained that they are not set up for printing. The main users are village councils. Diazo copies are available and there may or may not be a charge depending on the number of copies required. They are short staffed. Mr. Horncastle felt that community people and those affected by zoning changes seem to be aware of his Department and its services. He noted that there were 30-50 people in the seven different planning regions' offices. He was asked about engineering applications. They are not automated yet, but will use CARIS eventually as it is mandated by law in New Brunswick. When they will do so depends upon funding for future developments. They put their own information on as overlays. Their client base is municipalities and there is no fee. They do "official" plans for municipalities, upon request, using planners with councils or advisory committees. In the past, they did building condition surveys and development surveys using air photos. In response to a question on how people become aware of their service, he indicated that there is a series of brochures available from their office, and that they have development officers who refer people to them. He noted that the zoning maps follow lot boundaries in order to avoid legal disputes. They will do surveys of building conditions using criteria provided by planners. Where L.R.I.S. base maps are not available, they use Department of Transportation highway maps, but these maps do not show buildings, and their staff may have to fill in from air photos or by field checking. The L.R.I.S. property map P.I.D. numbers are used as identifiers. Their maps are organized by region or county and then alphabetically by village. They have an index that shows the kind of mapping available and the date. The index is on a computer and printouts can be made. This is done primarily for their own use, but they can do them for others. They do get information requests from students, professors, and map librarians. The planners may broaden the work done after a request comes in. Their end users seem to be satisfied. He noted that most maps are stored rolled in "pigeon holes", but they

do have some flat files and one hanging file. Zoning maps tend to be smaller scale maps and then get incorporated onto larger scale maps and their "schedule A" maps feed into registry offices as official map records.

NOVA SCOTIA DEPT. OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS - Jim Drolet

They prepare land use maps excluding urban areas and these date from 1979 to 1987 and are at a scale of 1:10 000. They are also responsible for an agricultural land use series at a scale of 1:10 000. These maps include soil information. It is drawn at 1:50 000, and then enlarged to 1:10 000. They maintain 1:10 000 planimetric information. He noted that his department will no longer be involved in planning for municipalities. The L.R.I.S. 1:10 000 base is used where available. The earlier L.R.I.S. orthophoto base was acceptable for forestry and agriculture, but not for planning. Cape Breton has not been done, nor has Halifax. His staff consist of four, including him, but due to various reasons they were limited to three people all last year. They put all corrections on hard copy maps by hand. The base maps used are at a scale of 1:10 000 for Cape Breton. Their map users include government departments, the RCMP, students and 911(Emergency) people, among others. Information brochures distributed by L.R.I.S. include their address, and he felt that librarians were aware of their services. They provide diazo prints, and the numbers can be up to hundreds per month. Their maps are designed to be digitized as separate overlays for the base, agriculture, settlement, acreage, and soil types. In addition to a diazo copier, they have a Xerox 2510 that can be manipulated to do good copies of various combinations of the overlays.

In response to a question about what a "Class IV" community was, he defined the classes of communities as follows

- Class I - Halifax, Dartmouth and Sydney

- Class II - Bedford, Bridgewater, Yarmouth and Truro
- Class III - Remaining Towns
- Class IV - Unincorporated communities but of an urban type
- Class V - Rest of unincorporated communities, but rural

They prepare 1:10 000 maps of Class V land use, but 1:5 000 of Class IV. Class IV communities, he pointed out, are policed by the RCMP and paid for by the Province. Their fee structure is somewhat variable, but is similar to that of the Department of Land and Forests. Single copies are generally free, with multiple copies running to \$5.00 each. Nothing has been digitized to date, but they hope to do this eventually. There is a Provincial Mapping Committee, chaired by Keith Aucoin of the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests that is responsible for all the other city mapping. Mr. Drolet informed us that earlier materials had been sent to the Nova Scotia Provincial Archives, including air photos from the 1950s. In 1983 his department published an index of what had been completed to that time. He pointed out that some departments are using ARC/INFO now instead of CARIS. There was a brief discussion of the status of the L.R.I.S. program. He felt the L.R.I.S. needs to finish south-western Nova Scotia. Mapping of P.E.I. and New Brunswick by L.R.I.S. is ongoing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to travel restrictions and funding available, the committee feels that a separate Map Users' Advisory Committee meeting is needed for Newfoundland. Perhaps it will be possible to do this in 1993 in conjunction with the ACMLA meeting that is being planned to be held in St. John's, probably in July. We also feel that holding these meetings in conjunction with the ACMLA annual conference would be useful because it could save on travel funds, more members could participate and it would cover different parts of the country

each year. The informal format of the "interviews" seemed to be quite satisfactory. The extra hour that we had before the interviews actually began was beneficial for organizing ourselves and exchanging new and views.

Brenton MacLeod
Land Registration and Information Service
Surveys and Mapping Division
120 Water Street
Summerside, P.E.I.
C1N 1A9

APPENDIX A: A SHORT RESUME OF INFORMATION FROM QUESTIONNAIRES

NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland Dept. of Fisheries(Mike Warren); Maps produced on an ad hoc basis as required.

Newfoundland Dept. of Forestry and Agriculture(Andrew Webber); An On Farm Mapping series is being produced at scales of 1:2500 to 1:5000.

Newfoundland Dept. of Development(Jim Barrett); Provincial highway map is produced and up-dated annually. It is distributed free of charge.

Newfoundland Dept. of Municipal Affairs, Urban and Rural Planning Division(Perry Murphy); Town plans produced at scales from 1:2500 to 1:5000.

Newfoundland Dept. of the Environment, Parks Division(Ed Light); Maps of Provincial Parks and Wilderness Preserves produced. These are available free of charge by writing the Department.

Newfoundland Dept. of the Environment, Water Resources Division(Tony Blouin); Water Resources Atlas and Flood Risk Mapping produced.

Newfoundland Dept. of the Environment and Land(Ronald Penny); This is the major provincial producer of maps for public distribution. Wall

maps at small scale are available as are map books at 1:250,000 covering the province and large scale (generally at 1:2500) are available for many municipalities. A map catalogue and price list are available.

NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia Dept. of Lands and Forests (Linda Langille); A GIS map series is being produced for Cumberland County. This will be extended to cover the province in time.

City of Halifax Engineering Dept. (Fred Roberts); A digital topographic data base is used with various overlays: sewers, water, ward boundaries, zoning regions, streets, etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick Dept. of Agriculture (Michael Dillon); Maps produced for internal use or for farmer-clients. These are not for sale.

New Brunswick Dept. of Transportation (Keith Gilks); Designated Highway Series and Municipal Series are produced. A map index of these is published every two years.

New Brunswick Dept. of Natural resources and Energy (Larry Pyne); Mapping produced: Forest Inventory, Grant Reference, Base Map at 1:26,720 and a Map Book at 1:190,000.

APPENDIX B: A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK OF THE LAND REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Land registration and Information Service was established in 1973 to implement a comprehensive program of surveying and mapping in the Maritime provinces. It brought together the surveying and topographic mapping operations of the three Maritime governments. The intent was to create a network of survey monuments, to produce and update maps of the provinces and to

develop a computerized land registry and information system.

The agency reports to the Council of Maritime Premiers through a board of directors made up of representatives from each province.

Control Surveys

The LRIS survey control system allows the coordinate positions of geographic features to be determined. The network of survey monuments is maintained by inspecting a portion of the established monuments in each province every year. Destroyed monuments are replaced and new ones added as priorities permit. The system is improved, serviced and kept mathematically consistent by the Summerside office of LRIS. The actual physical maintenance is carried out by the provincial regional offices. New monuments added to the system in 1989-90 were: 310 New Brunswick, 244 in Nova Scotia and 82 in Prince Edward Island. Total monuments on file now number over 50,000 in the three provinces.

Base Mapping

The purpose of base mapping is to provide a uniform, high-quality set of maps at scales designed to meet the demands associated with resource management and urban development.

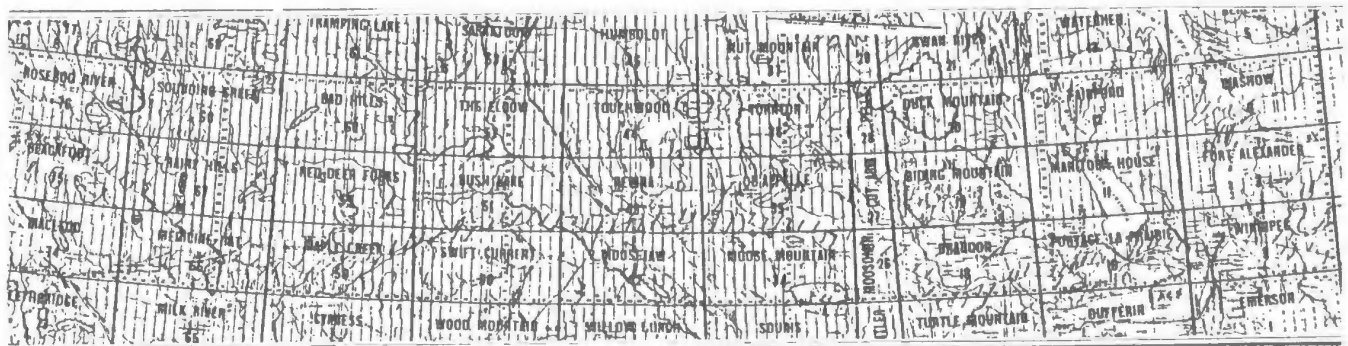
LRIS completed the "first round coverage" by 31 March 1984. This meant producing for the entire land mass a series of resource maps, usually at a scale of 1:10,000, with a technique called orthophotography. These maps have the appearance of an aerial photograph, with some added features added such as control monuments and drainage. The first round coverage also included urban maps at scales of 1:12,000, 1:2400, 1:4800, or metric scales of 1:1000 or 1:2000. Urban maps are in the form of conventional line maps.

Digital mapping technology was established at LRIS in 1984. The first maps from the system to

commence the second round of coverage were produced early in 1985. The digital technology enables the production of three products. They are the digital topographic data base organized by photogrammetric model; the digital cartographic data base organized by photogrammetric model; the digital cartographic data base organized by map sheet and the conventional printed map. Each province sets its own priorities for digital base mapping. As of March 1990, the

resource mapping at 1:10,000 scale was 67% complete in New Brunswick while urban mapping, begun only recently has 16 sheets complete. In Nova Scotia all of the Halifax-Dartmouth area has been mapped at urban scales (390 sheets at 1:1,000) while resource mapping is 32% complete. For Prince Edward Island, 82% of resources mapping is complete, and 24, 1:10,000 urban sheets covering the Summerside area were finished.

Lorraine Dubreuil



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STANDARD TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS OF CANADA, 1904-1948

Lorraine Dubreuil
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