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Item 6
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**REPORTS OF THE LIAISON OFFICERS, REGIONAL MEETINGS AND INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS**

International Cartographic Exhibition Ottawa ICA 1999

INTERNATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, OTTAWA ICA 1999

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Exhibits

As part of the International Cartographic Conference held in August 1999 in Ottawa, Canada, a major cartographic exhibit was organized and displayed at the Government Conference Centre, located adjacent to the Ottawa Congress Centre where the technical papers and commercial exhibit took place. Cartographic materials submitted to the exhibition provided a worldwide sampling of the current and best map design and production from both commercial and government cartographic agencies.

The International Cartographic Exhibition Committee was chaired by Ms. Betty Kidd, Director, Visual and Sound Archives Division at the National Archives of Canada. Members of the committee were drawn from the National Archives, Natural Resources Canada, Carleton University and the University of Ottawa.

The ICA 1999 exhibition was organized by nine themes: *Atlases, Geology, Globes, Hydrography, Recreation, Satellite Images, Topography, Urban, and Other*. As well, several other significant exhibitions were prepared and co-housed for the week of the ICA Conference: an International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) Exhibition; the 1999 Barbara Petchenik Children's Map Competition with an associated Retrospective Exhibition (1993-1997); and the Canadian Cartographic Association 1999 President's Prize Competition.

This occasion also provided a focus for the display of other associated exhibits illustrating cartography and toponymy: *Every name tells a story: 100 years of official place naming in Canada* (originally marking the centennial of the Canadian geographical names authority, 1897-1997); *Geological maps of Canada: history and evolution* (created earlier for the 150th anniversary of the Geological Survey of Canada); *Canada at scale: maps of our history* (National Archives of Canada); and exhibitions on GIS research at Carleton University, climate change at the University of Ottawa, history of aeronautical charting at the National Aviation Museum, and mapping through art at Santé restaurant gallery.

Participation

In the main exhibit areas, 1683 items were displayed, with 44 countries participating. The maps were mounted on panels and for one week could be viewed by the ICA registrants as well as the general public. For Conference delegates, a bilingual (English-French) catalogue was prepared with annotated entries for individual items, which were listed by originating country. Although there were some last minute changes in maps and charts received and displayed, the following facts and figures are essentially based on the published catalogue.

The distribution of entries by theme in the core exhibition was:

Topography	198	Atlases	194	Recreation	144
Geology	139	Urban	91	Satellite Imagery	82
Hydrography	50	Globes	7	Other	263

[The large number in "Other" is perhaps an indication that there should be further breakdown of categories, or more detailed initial concepts of the categories for the next ICA Conference]

There were many exquisite cartographic products in the Exhibition. Although some were traditional in their production, very many showed that the use of computer mapping techniques is now established worldwide. Some entries showed imaginative approaches to the selection of materials and techniques for cartographic products, including a holographic map (Germany), maps on silk cloth presented in crafted wooden presentation boxes (China), a relief model (Spain), and a world map painted on a rock (children - Sweden). Various books, magazines and CD-ROMs were among the exhibits. In the paper map world, many were computer generated and the variety of topics mapped proved most interesting (from amateur radio operators to castles of Scotland, to cycle routes and features useful for orienteering). More traditional maps were supplemented by approaches such as calendars (Switzerland, USA, Japan), maps from the imagination (Netherlands), an upside map of the world (New Zealand), a mobile of the Earth in space (Japan), and stamp collages (children - Greece), to cite but a few.

Toponymy

Some exhibit items were essentially of a toponymic nature, including: *Toponymic guidelines of the Czech Republic*; *Glossary of terminology used in the standardization of geographical names* (Poland); and the *Concise Gazetteer of Canada*, together with the *Gazetteer of Canada: Saskatchewan*. As toponymy is a basic layer of many cartographic products, UNGEGN members are encouraged to submit toponymic material to their national coordinators for possible inclusion in future ICA map exhibits (Beijing, China 2001; Durban, South Africa 2003).

Winning entries

Among the many excellent cartographic products, it was, of course, difficult to select the winners in the different classes. In the Children's Map Competition, eight winners were chosen according to age group. Winners were from age 7 to 15 and from Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Argentina, Guinea, Japan, and Sweden. For the main Exhibition, winners of each theme were selected in three ways ... by public ballot, by delegate ballot, and by an official committee. The following table provides the results:

Public Ballot - favourites

- | | | |
|----|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | China | Atlas of Shenzhen City |
| 2. | Germany | Holographic Map of the Dachstein Massif, Austria |
| 3. | Germany | Wandstadtplan Berlin |
| 4. | USA | Downtown Chicago: an axonometric view of the Windy City |
| 5. | USA | El Salvador: un Ricón mágico |

Delegate Ballot - by theme

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|----|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Atlases/Globes | Spain | Atlas universal |
| 2. | Geology | Spain | Mapa geológico - Sunbilla |
| 3. | Hydrography | Russian Federation | Bottom relief of the Arctic Ocean |
| 4. | Recreation | Canada | Rivière la Pêche |

5.	Satellite Imagery	Canada	1995 Land cover of Canada
6.	Topography	Spain	Tafalla
7.	Urban	USA	Downtown Chicago: an axonometric view of the Windy City
8.	Other	Spain	Mapa topogràfic de Navarra en relievè

Official Committee - by theme

1.	Atlases/Globes	New Zealand	Historical Atlas of New Zealand
2.	Geology	Russian Federation	[Tectonic map of Europe]
3.	Hydrography	New Zealand	Ocean circulation, New Zealand
4.	Recreation	Italy	Novara: età spagnola e sabauda secoli XVI-XIXd.C.
5.	Satellite Imagery	Canada	1995 Land cover of Canada
6.	Topography	USA	Land-scapes of Vermont
7.	Urban	Slovenia	Maribor [town map]
8.	Other	Germany	Holographic map of the Dachstein Massif, Austria

With honourable mention given to maps from: Canada, China, Croatia, France, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United States of America.

Appendix - Some details of winning entries

A few comments on some of these winning entries ... essentially a few basic catalogue details and in some cases general comment on the toponymic content.

1. Atlases and Globes

Atlas of Shenzhen City (China - CN 17)

1997, Shenzhen Urban Planning & Land Administration Bureau and Wuhan Technical University of Surveying & Mapping, 2 separate volumes: Chinese, and English/Chinese, 174 pages.

... Considered the economic information database and the land resources database for the city; atlas produced by full-digital mapping technology. Includes maps (with detailed urban mapping), graphs, photos and text. In the English version, the Chinese toponymic base for maps has been supplemented with Roman orthography with English language generics, primarily for districts, major urban cores, water features and main streets. Headings, legends, and texts are in English.

Atles universal (Spain - ES 01)

(1999), Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 546 pages.

... First edition, world atlas, with scales from 1:250K to 1:4M, and also world distribution maps at 1:75M; extensive European coverage at 1:1M and local Catalan area maps at 1:250K and Catalan thematic maps at 1:2M. Introductory remarks address toponymic presentation in the atlas. This includes the use of accredited Catalan names, variation in the Catalan written forms, addition of names in parentheses, differing approaches depending on the map scale, and the use of transliterated forms from non-Roman alphabets. An index provides generic and other geographical terms from different languages and their translation into Catalan.

Historical Atlas of New Zealand (New Zealand - NZ 01)

1997, David Bateman in association with Historical Branch, Department of Internal Affairs, 290 pages.

... First edition, 100 plates of maps, plans, graphs, photos, and text illustrating the country's past, starting from its origins both in terms of geology and Māori cosmology. Toponyms in English and/or in Māori appear on many plates, but as naming is part of the story of New Zealand the plate "Naming and claiming" as well as some parts of other plates look at the relationship between place names and history, clearly an intersection of Māori and Pākehā concern. Māori names include the macron indicating vowel length, following Radio New Zealand's practice of pronouncing the names the same in English as in Māori.

2. Geology**Mapa geológico - Sunbilla (Spain - ES 03)**

1997, Gobierno de Navarra, scale 1:25 000

... This geological map of Sunbilla uses the contoured topographic base of the Instituto Geográfico Nacional. Cross-sections and stratigraphic columns are provided. Hydrographic features and populated place are named; the only double name readily discernible is Santesteban/Donztebe.

[Tectonic map of Europe] (Russian Federation - RU 22)

1998, Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 5 sheets to a create single map, scale 1:5 000 000

... This tectonic map is printed in 18 colours on gloss paper. The data is the result of generalization of large amounts of scientific material from many countries in Europe. A small amount of toponymy, as well as geological information, is included in Russian Cyrillics.

3. Hydrography**Bottom relief of the Arctic Ocean (Russian Federation - RU 35)**

1999, Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography Russian Federation Ministry of Defence, scale 1:5 000 000, 2 sheets: Russian, English

... Northern circumpolar chart extending to 75°N and to 65°N at sheet corners. Shaded submarine topography with bathymetric contouring provides 3-D model effect; land relief is shown by hypsometric tinting, but without the 3-D effect. The text is printed for reading from one side of the map as opposed to circular viewing around the pole. A considerable amount of toponymy is included, especially for coastal and sea floor features. On the English chart, international waters carry English language generic terminology (e.g. Amundsen Basin, Barents Trough, Laptev Sea, Jan Mayen Fracture Zone) and a few names are completely translated (e.g. East Siberian Sea). The toponymy of the countries around the Arctic Ocean is respected in the language of each country (e.g. Belye More, Ellef Ringnes Island, Bodo, Húnaflói, Kemijoki).

Ocean circulation New Zealand (New Zealand - NZ 09)

1998, National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, 2 plates on one sheet, 4 colour, scale 1: 7 000 000

... First edition. The two charts show "Surface circulation and water masses" and "Deep circulation and bathymetry" in the area around New Zealand, showing the Lord Howe Rise, South Fiji Basin, Kermadec Trench, Chatham Rise, Southwest Pacific Basin, Campbell Plateau, and Tasman Basin. The 3-D images of this area between 25°S and 57°S, and 158°E and 168°W do not include toponymy.

4. Recreation

Novara: età spagnola e sabauda secoli XVI - XIX d.C (Italy - IT 20)

1998, Diocesi di Novara, Provincia di Novara, 2 maps, 4 colours, 1:5 000, linen paper

... First edition. These two maps were produced to celebrate 1600 years of the Novarese church (Diocesi di Novara). Created in classical style, they include plans of the walled city with sepia drawings and text. The maps have clear, detailed depiction of streets, historical buildings and water features; most of these map elements carry names, in Italian.

5. Satellite Imagery

1995 Land cover of Canada (Canada - CA 20)

1999, Natural Resources Canada, scale 1:5 000 000, gloss paper

... The land cover of Canada was prepared from NOAA satellite imagery of 1995, and provides a multicoloured map on a black background. 31 thumbnail photos of land cover classes complement the map itself. A selected number of populated places are named. This is the English language version of the map, produced by the Government of Canada, and it follows the use of official names in the toponymy.

6. Topography

Mapa topográfico de Navarra - Tafalla (Spain - ES 31)

No date, Comunidad foral de Navarra, scale 1:100 000, gloss paper, to fold

... This map is sheet 6 of a series of nine covering Navarra. Relief is portrayed by combining contouring, hypsometric tints, and relief shading. The road and drainage networks are shown in detail, as is the settlement of the area. Toponymic coverage is also detailed. Estella/Lizarra in the extreme northwest corner is the only double name included. A block diagram showing rock outcrops and vegetation, and an inset of administrative boundaries provide additional information.

El Salvador: Un Rincón Mágico (United States - US 43)

1998, Banco Agrícola Comercial, Centro Nacional de Registros, Instituto Geográfico Nacional, gloss stock, 4 colour wall map, scale 1:265 000

... Relief of El Salvador is depicted by shading, enhanced with graduated grey to yellow-brown hypsometric tints for clear portrayal of the volcanic peaks. The country's road network is shown, with road classes distinguished. Toponymy in Spanish covers populated places, names of administrative units, beaches, rivers, lakes and peaks.; with large type for use as a wall map. An inset enlarges the area of San Salvador.

Land-scapes, Vermont (United States - US 41)

1999, Northern Cartographic, two-sided wall map, laminated, 4 colour, scale 1:221 760

... First edition. This map of Vermont is one of a number of state and regional wall maps. One side shows very visually the mountains of Vermont, using relief shading and graduated colour tinting. The second side has the same base, but shows administrative units, rather than relief. Both maps show the transport net and tourist (ski) destinations. The toponymy of Vermont is provided in detail, with a place name index referenced to the gridded map (on both sides). Although the map is in English, a bilingual legend is provided in English and French.

7. Urban

Wandstadtplan Berlin [Wall map of Berlin] (Germany - DE 64)

1998, Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe, 2 sheets joining to make large wall map, scale 1:25 000

... This large, detailed wall map of Berlin shows the streets and transportation routes (rail, underground, tram, bus and ferry), with an inset on city travel price zones. Streets and stations are named in detail (in German), as are water features, urban areas, building, parks, etc. The map is gridded and coloured according to land use. Down one side is a list of bus, tram and rail routes. The legend is in English as well as German.

Downtown Chicago - an axonometric view of the Windy City (United States - US 48)

1995, Ludington Ltd. , gloss stock, scale 1:3 700

... Angled aerial view of part of Chicago from Lake Michigan, showing buildings and streets. (An axonometric projection is a geometric drawing which gives a 3-D picture of a building. The drawing is developed from actual site plans; all measurements on horizontal and vertical planes are accurate. Chicago is depicted as seen from an infinite distance, eliminating perspective and giving all locations equal clarity.) The toponymy is limited to names of streets, parks and water features; no buildings are named.

Maribor [Town map] (Slovenia - SL 20)

1997, Inštitut za geodezijo in fotogrametrijo FGG, Ljubljana, 4/5 colours, scale 1:10 000, for folding, 2 sided

... One side shows a detailed street map with street names and numbered buildings (keyed on the reverse). Hills on either side of the Drava are clearly shown using contours and relief shading. Colour is used to depict land use. Names are included for geographical features, parks, streets, and water features. The reverse side contains a detailed inset of central Maribor, a text on the geographic-historical outline of the city in Slovenian, English and German. There is also a map locating Maribor in Slovenia, a bus map, and a comprehensive index to street names as shown on the opposite side of the map.

8. Other

Holographic map of the Dachstein Massif, Austria (Germany - DE 68)

1999, Dresden University of Technology, scale 1:25 000 (plan), 1:17 500 (vert.)

... First edition. This is the first large-scale cartographic hologram worldwide. It uses a combination of white-light transmission hologram and stereo-hologram. The vertical exaggeration ($\times 1.45$) enhances the relief. Names of the hydrographic network, of mountains and settlements have been generated, and "hover" above the terrain at different levels, so that you can see one set of lettering, all of it or none, depending on the lateral angle from which you view the map.

Mapa topográfico de Navarra en relieve (Spain - ES 74)

1998, Navarra Comunidad Foral, 1:200 000, relief model

... This relief model has the addition of hypsometric tints to highlight the topography of the region around Pamplona .Iruña. Surrounding areas - also included in the relief model - are left white. Transportation routes are shown. No statement is made about the toponymy used, but some populated places carry two names, presented in different ways: e.g. Pamplona Iruña, Estella/Lizarra, Ardanaz (Izagaondoa). Physical features (water and relief) show one name only: e.g. Río Agra, Emb. de Eugi, Sierra de Izco.