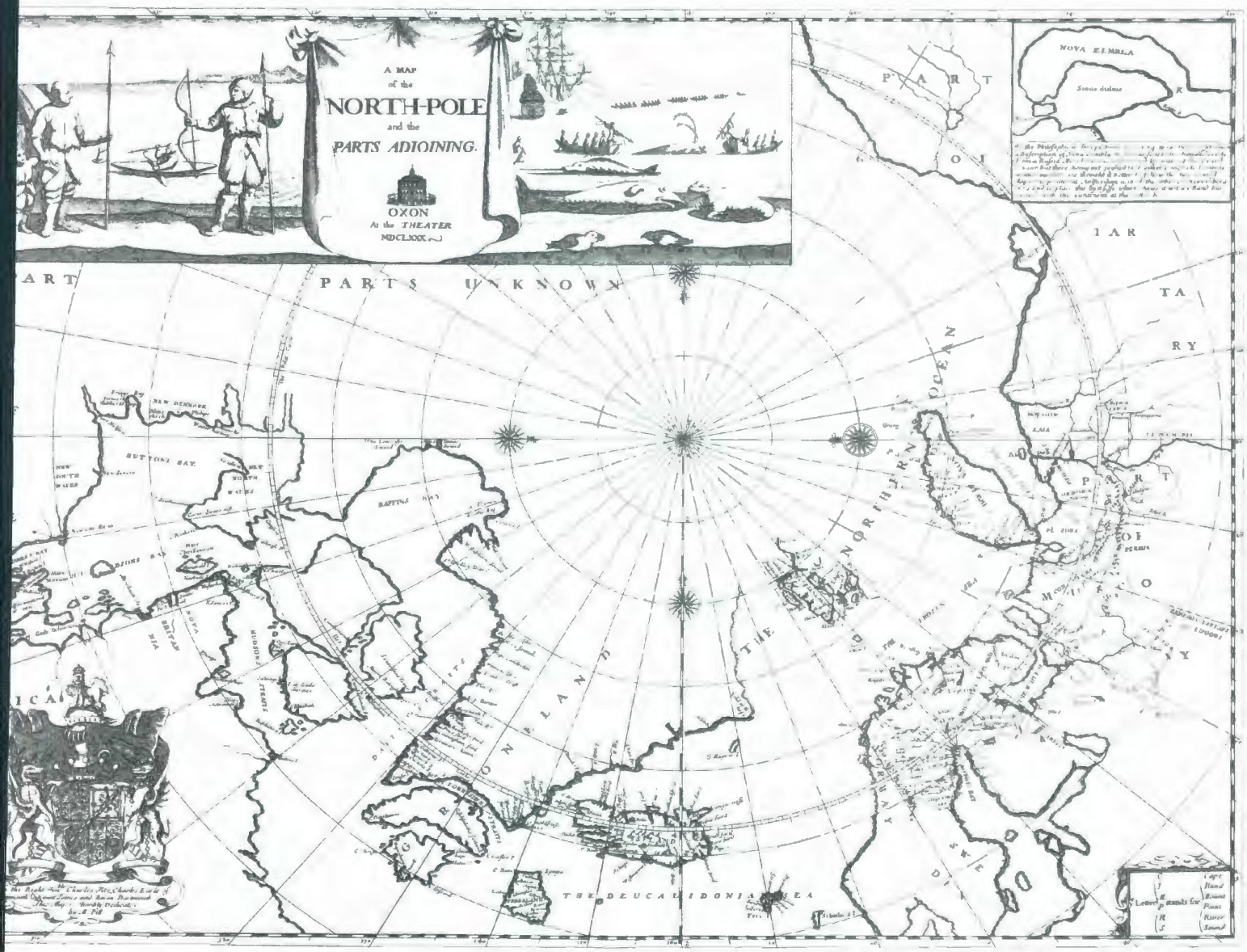
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA



UMBER 128 / WINTER 2007

NUMERO 128 / HIVER 2007

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES / ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

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:

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Student... $20.00

Members receive the ACMLA *Bulletin*, the official journal of the Association, which is published three times a year.

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Les MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association pour l'anne 2006/2007 sont:

President / Président
Colleen Beard
University Map Library
Brock University
St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1
tel: (905) 688-5550 x 3468
fax: (905) 682-9020
cbeard@brocku.ca

1st Vice President / 1er Vice-Président
Dan Duda
Map Librarian
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, NL A1B 3Y1
Phone: 709-737-3198
dduda@mun.ca

2nd Vice President / 2e Vice-Président
Andrew Nicholson
GIS/Data Librarian, Library
University of Toronto at Mississauga
3359 Mississauga Road North
Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6
tel: (905) 828-3886
fax: (905) 569-4320
anichols@utm.utoronto.ca

Past President / Président sortant
David Jones
William C. Wonders Map Collection
Cameron SciTech Library
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J8
tel: (780) 492-3433
fax: (780) 492-2721
david.jones@ualberta.ca

Secretary / Secrétaire
Wenonah Fraser
Department of Geography
Brandon University
270 - 18th Street
Brandon, MB R7A 6A9
Phone: 204-727-7466
Fraserw@Brandonu.ca

Treasurer / Trésorier
Susan Greaves
GIS/Map Librarian
Maps, Data & Government Information Centre
Joseph S. Stauffer Library
Queen's University,
Kingston, ON K7L 5C4
Phone: 613-533-6952
greaves@post.queensu.ca

ACMLA MAILING ADDRESS / ACACC ADRESSE D'AFFAIRES

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives /
Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada
c/o Legal Deposit - Maps / Dépôt légal - Cartes
Published Heritage / Patrimoine de l'Édition
Library and Archives Canada / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada
550, boulevard de la Cité
Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0N4
tel: (819) 994-6891 / fax: (819) 997-9766
http://www.acmla.org
ACMLA *Bulletin* index available at http://toby.library.ubc.ca/resources/infopage.cfm?id=187

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Bulletin Staff / Collaborateurs

Editor:
Cathy Moulder
Lloyd Reeds Map Collection
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L6
tel: (905) 525-9140 x 24745
fax: (905) 546-0625
email: moulder@mcmaster.ca

New Books and Atlases Editor:
Eva Dodsworth
University Map and Design Library
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1
tel: (519) 888-4567 x 6931
fax: (519) 888-4320
email: edodswor@library.uwaterloo.ca

New Maps Editor:
Dan Duda
Collections Librarian,
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3Y1
tel: (709) 737-8196
fax: (709) 737-2153
email: dduda@mun.ca

Reviews Editor:
Tim Ross
Map Library
University of British Columbia
1956 Main Mall
Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z1
tel: (604) 822-6191
fax: (604) 822-5366
email: timross@interchange.ubc.ca

Regional News Editor:
Andrew Nicholson
GIS/Data Librarian, Library
University of Toronto at Mississauga
3359 Mississauga Road North
Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6
tel: (905)828-3886
fax: (905)569-4320
email: anichols@utm.utoronto.ca

Geospatial Data and Software
Reviews Editor:
Richard Pinnell
University Map and Design Library
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1
tel: (519) 888-4567 x 3412
fax: (519) 888-4320
email: rhpinnel@library.uwaterloo.ca

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A Map of the North Pole and the Parts Adjoining, dans le premier tome de *The English Atlas* de Moses Pitt, 1680. Reproduit a partir d'un original de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives nationales du Canada, dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No. 3 (ISSN 0827-8024).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Kudos to the membership; our ACMLA winners are...; our love-hate relationship with NRCan; and ACMLA wants YOU!

Greetings everyone!

This is my inaugural message as President and I begin with congratulating the membership on making the Montreal conference a great success. Although the Conference Committee, Rosa Orlandini et al, did the grunt work, it was gratifying to see so many members participate. I thank you! Many thanks are also extended to FME for organizing a workshop, Alberta Terrestrial Imaging Centre, Natural Resources Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, and Statistics Canada for providing updates on current initiatives.

The Awards Committee presented awards in every category this year. Congratulations to:

- *Betty Kidd*, Honorary Membership Award
- *Heather McAdam*, Honours Award
- *Marcel Fortin* and *Jenny Marvin*, Paper Award
- *Derek Hayes*, Certificate of Appreciation
- *Linda McClure*, Student Paper Award

The conference also marked the 40th Anniversary of ACMLA. The 2008 joint conference with CCA will take place in Vancouver, May 13-16, hosted by the University of British Columbia. Tim Ross (UBC) and Walter Piovesan (SFU) will co-ordinate the local arrangements. Dan Duda, 1st VP, will soon be recruiting for a Program Committee.

The New Executive

It is a pleasure to announce the new members of the Board of Directors: Wenonah Fraser, Secretary; Susan Greaves, Treasurer; and Dan Duda, 1st VP. Andrew Nicholson remains on the Board as 2nd VP; David Jones, Past President; and Colleen Beard, President. Thanks to the membership for the vote of confidence. I thank outgoing members Marcel Fortin, Marc Cockburn and Susan Mowers for their very hard work and contributions to the Association. Contact information for Board members is on the ACMLA website and the *Bulletin* cover.

NRCan Negotiations

As a result of the successful 'Maps for Canadians' campaign that helped to reinstate NRCan's publishing activity of paper maps, the work conducted by MUAC (ACMLA Map Users Advisory Committee) also strengthened our relations with NRCan as a partner and stakeholder. At NRCan's request, a working forum comprised of ACMLA members has been created to maintain ongoing communications with NRCan as it reviews the national mapping program, both paper and digital. Members of this group include: Heather McAdam, Beth Ray, Larry Laliberte and James Boxall (CCA representative). With no time lost, NRCan has requested input for map revision priorities. I urge members to review the Policy Brief *Putting Canada Back on the Map: the Need for Updated Maps of Canada* in *Bulletin* #127, by Heather McAdam and Susan Mowers, and submit your revision priorities to any of the members of the working forum.

ACMLA Historical Maps

You may recall that in early 2006 the inventory of maps was moved from University of Western Ontario to Library and Archives Canada, temporarily. The surplus of maps in the inventory is problematic for storage solutions. The University of Alberta has kindly offered to store the maps once inventory has been reduced. There was discussion at the conference AGM on how the surplus of facsimiles should be dealt with at the least expense of effort. Although no solution was obvious, the Board requires urgent assistance from members (preferably Ottawa folk) to assist with packaging and shipment of maps to members and designated distributors. More information about this will be posted to ACMLA-ACACC listserv.

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ACMLA Student Paper Award

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MAPTRADER.NET: A VENUE FOR THE GLOBAL EXCHANGE OF DUPLICATE AND UNWANTED MAPS

Linda M. McClure
School of Library and Information Studies, University of Alberta

Introduction

MapTrader.net was created to be a centralized map exchange to help rectify the inequities that exist in map collections across the world, and to prevent valuable maps from ending up as landfill. This paper explores the creation, technical underpinnings, and the structure and layout of the website.

Creation

MapTrader.net grew out of the perceived need for a venue where duplicate, unwanted and superseded maps could be exchanged; this perception was based on both personal experience and a series of concurrent discussions on the Maphist and Maps-L listservs. There was clearly a significant need for a way for libraries and collectors to find "good homes for duplicate or unwanted maps" (Cope, 2006). The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) had previously sponsored an informal map exchange, but there was some uncertainty expressed as to whether or not this still exists (Woodward, 2006). A survey on the Maps-L listserv underscored the absence of a centralized venue for disposing of duplicates (see Appendix).

My awareness of this lack of a needed venue was reinforced by discussions with the University of Alberta Librarian, David Jones, concerning what could be done with a number of duplicate maps received by the William C. Wonders Map Collection through recent donations. It was clear that while many of these maps were duplicates for this collection, they would be desirable for other collections; all that was needed was a way to bring surplus maps and interested collectors together.

It was rapidly becoming clear that the old adage "one person's trash is another person's treasure" was particularly true in the world of map libraries with

President David Jones presents the ACMLA Student Paper Award to Linda McClure, at the CARTO 2007 conference, Montreal. (photo courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood)

duplicate or unwanted maps. Larger map collections are being flooded with donations of maps, many of which are duplicates or unwanted for other reasons, while smaller collections struggle to maintain their collections with minimal funding. There had to be a way to establish a centralized map exchange to even out these inequities, especially for those duplicates that are "often deemed near-worthless" (Shaw, 2006) by one library, but that would be extremely desirable to another. I began to think about how this need could be met, and decided that the best way was to develop a website which would be freely accessible to map libraries and collectors around the world.

Technical Aspects

The website needed to be structured in a way that was easy to navigate, while still allowing for both expansion and simple updating; it also needed a section, arranged in a logical manner, where members could post what they needed or had to offer. In other words, it needed a balance between being easy to use for visitors while also being easy to maintain behind the scenes.

The software that seemed to best fulfill these requirements was a combination of Joomla! and phpBB, both of which are written in PHP and are capable of using the Open Source database MySQL. Joomla! is an Open Source Content Management System (CMS) which provides a website that can be centrally maintained and updated with ease, while phpBB is an Open Source forum which can also be maintained centrally and allows for a very high level of security against spam and vandals; in addition Joomla! and phpBB can be linked to provide a unified registration and login process. Together they allow secure registrations for those wishing to become members of the community, while at the same time providing an acceptable level of access to those who wish simply to browse the website. In combination, these two systems provide the desired balance between flexibility and security.

The website is currently running on a privately maintained WAMP server, which consists of a Windows XP operating system, an Apache 2.0 web server, MySQL 5 database and PHP 5 scripting. The use of the Open Source software, such as Apache, MySQL and PHP, significantly reduces the costs of running and maintaining the website, while a

Figure 1. MapTrader website at http://www.maptrader.net.

Windows operating system allows for the use of a number of free utilities which are unavailable to other operating systems, such as Linux. Similarly the use of a privately maintained server provides significant savings when compared to the cost of commercially available server space. Although there is some sacrifice in speed with a private server, the financial savings and the increased ease of maintenance more than outweigh this small decrease in website speed. The savings provided by this combination of server and software also allow the website to offer free access and registration.

Layout and Usage

The overall structure of the website consists of an outer "shell" of Joomla! within which is embedded the phpBB forum. Registration for the two sections is linked, so members need only register or login once to access both areas with the same ID and password. The primary function of the Joomla! shell is to provide an overall structure to the website, including a main page which offers announcements and registration or login. It is also significantly less intimidating to first-time visitors than the forum alone would be.

The forum is divided into two main categories: *Maps Wanting Homes* and *Homes Wanting Maps*. The first category is for institutions and individuals who have maps that they wish to "rehome", while the second category is for those who are looking to fill gaps in their collection. Each of these two main sections is then subdivided geographically in a way that is intended to prevent any single subdivision from becoming overwhelmingly large. There is also a template provided to encourage a consistent posting format while at the same time allowing for the maximum information with a minimum of clutter.

The structure provided by a forum allows for each map offered or requested to have its own individual thread within which discussion can take place and be tracked in a coherent manner. It also allows visitors to quickly scan through the main forum page to find the sections of interest, and then dig down into each section for more detail.

Conclusion

Currently the website is designed as a venue to offer only freely donated maps, with shipping costs being the responsibility of the recipient, but there is the poential to establish a shopping cart system which could conceivably allow for the sale of atlases and more valuable maps in the future. The expandability of the website also allows for inclusion of articles, announcements, and other useful additions which would serve to make it not only a map exchange, but an entire portal for the global map community.

Bibliography

Cope, A. (2006, August 24). Maphist listserv: Map exchange.

Shaw, H. (2006, August 24). Maphist listserv: Map exchange.

Woodward, F. (2006, August 24). Maphist listserv: Map exchange.

Appendix

Subject: RE: MAPS-L: duplicate/superseded and unwanted maps and atlas handling
Date: Wed, 18 Oct 2006 13:17:36 -0400
From: Angie, Maps-L Moderator
To: <maps-l>

Duplicate/superseded and unwanted maps survey results

The survey was intended to determine how map librarians get rid of what they don't want. Not all responses answered the questions exactly as asked so I've done the best to compile the results. There were 12 respondents.

Feel free to send comments to the list.

****
How does your library handle duplicate/superseded and unwanted maps or atlases?
****

1) Post to a list to find new home: yes/no -- which lists:

maps-L no 2 yes 7

- yes note: will post to maps-l only if it's a major collection - will not make long elaborate lists

geonet no 3 yes 3

gov docs federal weeding list no 3 yes 1

other (please list)

calmap yes 1

waml yes 3

UC/Stanford map libraries (closed list) yes 2

amcircle yes 1

Institute of Australian geographers yes 1

Melbourne university staff lists from the appropriate departments yes 1

- note: cost of shipping discourages use of posting to listservs

2) Sell at local book sale: no 4 yes 3

- note: Library policy is that we can sell only items that do not have property stamp; and the book-sale room doesn't have the space for displaying maps except folded ones.
- note: if it's never been property stamped w/ our stamp (in other words, if it came from another library or a gift of some sort in the first place), we place it in a pile w/the hopes of selling it at a future map sale.

3) Sell or trade to local map resellers: no 4 yes 1

4) Place on a "freebie" table for patrons to take: no 2 yes 7

- note: put on freebie table when most sheet maps including all gifts and weeds that don't have depository "strings" attached such as superseded charts.
- note: if they don't move off the freebie table, they are recycled
- note: For depository items that have been superseded, we put those in a give away bin.
- note: library bureaucracy was against this too for 'space/security' reasons. I'm fairly bitter about my experience with the bureaucracy on this subject, as librarians were more worried about space/cost than the value of material they were throwing out. The library even locked its disposal bins to ensure staff did not rescue items for their own personal use.

5) Other (please describe)

*Superseded depository maps are generally given away during departmental events (such as the upcoming GIS Day).

*A few categories of federal nautical and aeronautical charts are cut-up when they are superseded, to prevent people from using outdated charts.

*Depending on their nature (i.e., perceived ubiquity, utility, etc.) dup maps may be given away or offered out to other libraries.

*We follow SuDoc rules when edition is superseded or when we scale down USGS topo maps from certain other states due to space limits.

*Unwanted maps meet their maker (via the recycle bin)

*We are obliged to send withdrawn library books to the university surplus store. There they are sold for $1 each. Some percentage of the proceeds come back to the library. We have a little more discretion with unwanted gift books that were never part of our collection.

*I've tried selling duplicate gift books on Ebay with proceeds to go to the library. It is a bit of a hassle to post and follow through on shipments though.

*Also, if I have a particularly nice item that isn't good enough to bother selling I might offer it to my department faculty or other people in the library.

*from University of TX at Austin: we give first choice of any duplicate maps to our partner map library at the Perry-Castaneda Library, UT's main library. If they already have a copy (copies) we distribute the maps elsewhere.

*given to local high schools, other provincial university collections (listserv), or the Geography grad students who have a sale each year.

*attractive maps go in the staff lounge and see if anyone took them home. Staff like it for gift wrap

*My favorite is just to put them in the mail to a library that would seem to me to be interested, with cover letter saying, toss into recycle. Example: we're weeding our city-map collection (except for CA), keeping maps only for major cities in each state. I send the city maps we don't need to the major university map collection in a given state.

*If however, it's been property stamped w/our stamp, disposing it is more difficult b/c it's considered state property. We're supposedly supposed to send it to the surplus warehouse for an auction, but we haven't been able to bring ourselves to do that yet, so we're just collecting them in a second pile for now.

GEOSUITE: FRIENDLIER THAN FIRST MEETS THE EYE —AND USEFUL TOO!

Gail Curry
Instruction/Data Librarian
University of Northern British Columbia

Revised version of a paper presented at the "Reference Mysteries/Product Reviews" session, DLI National Workshop, Montreal, May 14, 2007.

A researcher would like an Excel file of all the Dissemination Areas (DAs) within Prince George. Furthermore, she would like that file to include latitude and longitude coordinates, 2006 population figures, and 2001 adjusted population figures.

What to do...? Where to go...?

Look no further than **GeoSuite**!

GeoSuite, which is available to all post-secondary institutional members of Statistics Canada's Data Liberation Initiative (DLI), allows users to export data for the following standard levels of geography:
- Canada (CAN)
- Province/Territory (PR)
- Federal electoral district (FED)
- Census division (CD)
- Economic region (ER)
- Census metropolitan area/census agglomeration (CMA/CA)
- Non-census metropolitan area/census agglomeration (non-CMA/CA)
- Census consolidated subdivision (CCS)
- Census subdivision (CSD)
- Census tract (CT)
- Urban area/rural area (UA/RA)
- Designated place (DPL)
- Dissemination area (DA)
- Dissemination block (DB)

The available data depends on the level of geography, but includes the following:
- Geographic codes and names
- 2006 population counts
- 2006 dwelling counts (total and occupied)
- 2001 population counts (adjusted and unadjusted)
- Land area
- Latitude/Longitude
- Lambert projection coordinates
- CSD type
- Statistical Area Classification (SAC) type
- Indian Reserve refusal flag

GeoSuite is particularly useful for:
- providing an explanation about why data for a specific UID might be missing from a data set,
- extracting data sets of DB level population/dwelling counts,
- exporting a complete list of geographical codes of a certain level of geography within a specific location (a complete list of dissemination areas in Prince George, for instance),
- viewing the geographical hierarchy for a particular area,
- determining the UID for a particular area,
- extracting data sets which include fields such as SAC types or lat/longs, or
- comparing population data from the current census with adjusted (according to current census geography) figures from the last census.

The first point above warrants further explanation. It should be noted that GeoSuite includes population and dwelling count data for *all* unique identifiers (UIDs) in Canada. Therefore, if a researcher is wondering why there is no data available in the Census Profiles for a particular area (a dissemination area, for instance), one could check the population of that area in GeoSuite. (Note that this could also be achieved using GeoSearch at http://geodepot.statcan.ca/GeoSearch2006/GeoSearch2006.jsp?resolution=H&lang=E&otherLang=F). It may be that the data was suppressed due to low population (see suppression criteria for 2001 Census at http://www12.statcan.ca/english/Profil01/CP01/Help/

Metadata/RandomRounding.cfm?Lang=E).

GeoSuite will also indicate if a particular Indian Reserve (IR) did not participate in the census, which would be another reason why a different Census product might be missing data for an area.

The GeoSuite main menu provides three navigation methods for extracting data: Name Search, Code Search and Chart Search. For a PowerPoint presentation illustrating these methods of finding and exporting data from GeoSuite, go to the following URL: http://lib.unbc.ca/pages/librarians/curryg/ACMLA/2007/GeoSuite2006.mht.

The Name Search and Code Search are really the same. Type the name or the UID of the desired geographic location, and select the name or UID from the list. Two tabs on the next screen display some data for that particular location from the current census and the last census. The other tab displays the geographic hierarchy for the location.

Clicking **Next** at this screen allows data to be requested for any geographic level within the specified location. For instance, if Prince George had been selected from the list, data for all Prince George DAs could be retrieved. (Note that it is also possible, at this point, to request a list of all the DA Reference Map numbers for Prince George.) Finally the next screen allows for the selection of desired data fields. Once the data has been retrieved, the **Export** button at the top of the screen may be clicked to export the data as a .txt file (tab, comma or semi-colon delimited). The data may also be printed.

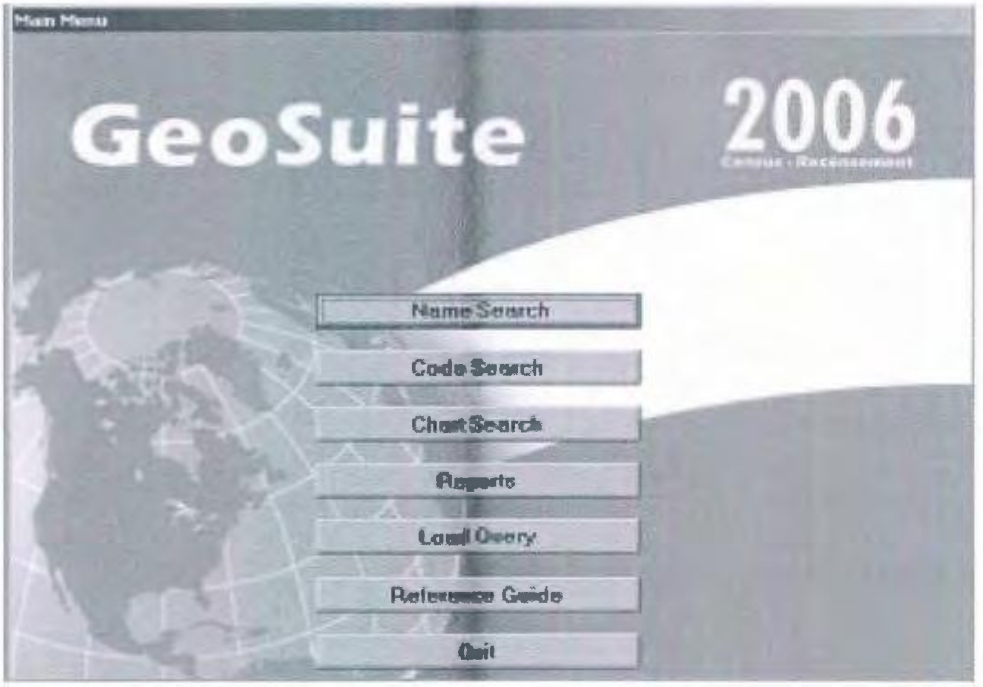
The Chart Search provides a visual method of navigating to the data. To retrieve the same data (for DAs in Prince George), click on **Prov/Terr** and select "British Columbia," click on **CD** and select "Fraser-Fort George," click on **CSD** and select "Prince George," and then click on **DA**. To print the data, click on the **Print** button, and to export it, click on the **Export** button. (Click on **Set Fields** to select the desired data fields.)

Finally, reports may also be requested (Block reference list by CSD for a particular CD, for instance).

For more help or explanation, try the following:

- GeoSuite's Help menu.
- GeoSuite's Glossary (includes all terms and data tags).
- Statistics Canada's *Illustrated Glossary* (http://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss2006/Reference/COGG/Index_e.jsp).
- Reference Guide listed in GeoSuite's Main Menu (downloads the *GeoSuite, Reference Guide*, which contains more information about using and understanding GeoSuite).

Not sure how to access GeoSuite at your library? Talk to your Data Librarian!



LE COMITÉ D'UTILISATEURS DE DONNÉES GÉOSPATIALES DE L'UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

Stéfano Biondo
Conseiller pour les données géospatiales et les documents cartographiques
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval

Paper presented at the "Geospatial Data Users" session,
ACMLA Annual Conference, CARTO 2007, Montreal, May 11, 2007.

Mise en contexte

Le Centre d'information géographique et statistique (Centre Géo/Stat) : un lieu privilégié au cœur du campus

En fait, chaque cartothèque ou centre de données géospatiales dans les bibliothèques universitaires est un lieu privilégié. Par notre position et notre rôle, nous sommes les mieux placés pour constater l'émergence et l'importance de l'utilisation des données géospatiales dans l'appui à la recherche et à l'enseignement.

Je crois que nous devons saisir l'opportunité qui nous est ainsi offerte pour assumer un leadership nécessaire au niveau de ce type de données pour l'ensemble du campus. Un leadership qui intervient au niveau de l'acquisition, la gestion, la préservation et la diffusion des données. Un leadership qui intervient également au niveau de la synergie entre les différents intervenants. Un leadership obligatoire au niveau de la bibliothéconomie elle-même car nous développons un nouveau domaine.

Notre rôle et notre position permettent une vue d'ensemble

Depuis mon arrivée à la Bibliothèque, j'ai constaté qu'il y avait un nombre important d'utilisateurs de données géospatiales sur le campus. Plusieurs départements, centres ou groupes de recherche utilisent, modifient ou créent des données géospatiales.

Dans le cadre de mes fonctions, j'ai été amené à rencontrer différents intervenants sur le campus dans le domaine de ce type de données et il convient de constater que l'usage qu'en font certains n'est pas nécessairement connu des utilisateurs potentiels. La disponibilité de certaines données (pouvant être réutilisées) est ignorée auprès de collègues travaillant à proximité l'un de l'autre. Dans certains cas, un même jeu de données a été acheté plus d'une fois.

Historique

C'est dans ce contexte que j'ai décidé d'envoyer un courriel aux utilisateurs (professeurs, chercheurs, professionnel de recherche) et utilisateurs potentiels de données afin de leur faire état de la situation et de les interroger sur l'opportunité, pour l'ensemble de nos étudiants, chercheurs et professeurs, de créer une communauté d'utilisateurs de données géospatiales. Le but visé était de partager les différents accès disponibles, de maximiser les échanges d'expertises et d'acquérir un plus grand nombre de données.

Cette première rencontre (qui se voulait informelle) visait à renseigner les utilisateurs des services et données disponibles à la Bibliothèque. Elle visait également à créer un « comité d'utilisateurs de données géospatiales » composés de représentants des différents départements utilisant ou susceptibles d'utiliser des données géospatiales.

La réponse au courriel fut positive et une première rencontre a eu lieu le 1er mars 2006. Au total, 19 participants représentant divers secteurs (architecture, biologie, foresterie, génie civil, géographie, aménagement du territoire, géomatique, géologie) ont assisté à cette réunion. Celle-ci a permis d'obtenir une meilleure connaissance des besoins. Les échanges possibles de données à valeurs ajoutées, la création d'un dépôt institutionnel, la conservation et la pérennité des données, le repérage des données et les métadonnées furent l'objet de points de discussion généraux et de questions soulevées par les

intervenants. Cette réunion fut également l'occasion de créer le comité d'utilisateurs de données pour répondre aux besoins et aux questions soulevées.

Les retombées

Il importe de faire ressortir les différentes occasions en or que suscite ce type d'initiative pour le bibliothécaire responsable des données géospatiales. Réunir différents représentants autour d'une même table nous permet d'être en contact direct avec la clientèle, de se faire connaître et de faire connaître son offre de service. Cela permet de plus de recueillir des suggestions de nos usagers. Une réunion de la sorte permet aussi d'améliorer le réseautage sur le campus et surtout, de démontrer à la direction de la Bibliothèque l'importance des données géospatiales.

Composition et fonctionnement du comité

Une autre des retombées fut évidemment la création d'un comité d'utilisateurs. Le comité est composé d'un sous-ensemble de 8 personnes qui étaient présentes lors de la première rencontre.

Il est composé :
- 1 représentant du département de Géographie
- 1 représentant du Centre de Recherche en Aménagement et en Développement)
- 2 représentants du Centre Géo/Stat (Bibliothèque)
- 1 représentant du département de (Foresterie)
- 1 représentant de la communauté étudiante
- 2 représentants du département de Géomatique)

La participation s'effectue sur une base volontaire. Le renouvellement d'un représentant se fait au départ d'un membre actuel. Il est possible en tout temps que de nouveaux membres se joignent au comité. Trois à quatre réunions (ou plus au besoin) sont prévues annuellement.

Mandat et Objectifs

La première réunion du comité d'utilisateurs a permis de définir son mandat :

> « *Permettre de partager les différents accès disponibles aux données géospatiales sur le campus, maximiser les échanges d'expertise et rendre possible l'acquisition d'un plus grand nombre de données* ».

Ce mandat est appuyé par les objectifs généraux et spécifiques suivants :

Évaluer les besoins et aider à définir les orientations du Centre Géo/Stat
a) Identifier les données à acquérir
b) Aider à améliorer les méthodes de diffusion

Optimiser les échanges d'expertise
a) Sensibilisation des utilisateurs
b) Veille technique

Optimiser l'échange de ressources
a) Achat de données en consortium
b) Partage de données à valeur ajoutée
c) Création et alimentation d'un dépôt institutionnel

État de la situation

Sept réunions on eu lieu depuis la création du comité en juin 2006. Un espace est dédié au comité où l'on explique son mandat et ses objectifs a été créé sur le Web : http://www.bibl.ulaval.ca/mieux/geostat/geostat_a_propros

La communauté universitaire du campus peut y prendre connaissance des comptes rendus des réunions du comité. Les usagers peuvent également s'abonner à notre liste de diffusion à partir de cette page. Cette liste composée de plus de 40 membres (communauté) est le véhicule par excellence pour diffuser les nouveautés du Centre Géo/Stat. On y diffuse les nouvelles acquisitions de données ainsi que l'ajout de nouveaux comptes rendus. À raison de trois fois par an, je demande des suggestions d'achats de données à l'aide de cette liste.

Le comité d'utilisateur de données géospatiales travaille actuellement sur les projets d'inventaire des données sur le campus et l'élaboration d'un profil de métadonnées de la norme ISO 19115.

Cette aventure nécessite évidemment un investissement de temps, mais nous sommes plus que récompensés par les enrichissements qu'elle procure à tous points de vue et en particulier du point de vue bibliothéconomique.

[See the Conference Report on page 17 for an English summary of this session.]

MASHUPS, WIKIS AND DIGITIZATION: INTEGRATION, COLLABORATION AND ACCESS THROUGH EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Gord Beck
McMaster University

Paper presented at the OCUL Map Group Library Assistants Workshop, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, June 7, 2007.

What I'd like to share with you today are my experiences with three separate "Web" projects recently undertaken by the staff in the Map Collection at McMaster University.

The Web has always been about access, but it is also increasingly becoming more and more about integration and collaboration. One of the three projects I was involved with concerned the digitization of a collection and, clearly, was an access project, but the other two were projects of integration and collaboration and, as such, are very much products of the "Web 2.0" world.

Since O'Reilly Media introduced the buzz word "Web 2.0" in 2004, there has been a lot of debate about whether the label accurately expresses the transformation taking place today on the Web. Web 2.0 is not a new version of an existing operating system or software, but rather the next step in the evolution of the Web itself. It is about a progression towards a more intelligent or, as some would call it, "Semantic" Web, where metadata can be added to images and other content through tagging and XML coding thereby becoming machine readable. It is about a "readable/writable" Web rather than a "read only" one. It is about more integration, collaboration and interaction through the use of such emerging technologies as rich Internet applications, wikis and social software. Examples of the shift in the way the Web is being used can be seen by comparing a "read-only" resource like *Britannica Online* to a "read/write" resource like *Wikipedia*; static, personal web sites to blogging; and directories to tagging.

One example of Web 2.0 integration is the "Mashup". The term originated in the pop music world where new songs were created by mixing vocal and instrumental tracks of various styles from often very different sources. In an article entitled "Mashups: The new breed of Web app" <http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/xml/library/x-mashups.html>, Duane Merrill suggests the popularity of mashups is derived from the highly interactive and participatory manner in which existing data is acquired and reshaped.

Why would companies be willing to allow their products to be used by others in this way? According to digital media services entrepreneur, Mark Sigal, developers like Google have found that money can be made by producing platforms, rather than by just producing applications. Revenue can also be secured from advertising through the third-parties' product with systems like Google's AdSense. When we were looking for a new way to make our air photo collection indexes available over the web, we embarked on our first Web 2.0 project by deciding on Google Maps as our platform for an air photo index mashup.

The problems with our existing paper indexes were obvious. They were not available remotely or outside of our normal office hours. Some patrons found the paper indexes confusing because of their lack of uniformity in size and format. Some sets of photos covered such large areas that the scale of base map that had to be used for the index made it impossible to see enough detail for the "geographically challenged". Although a basic street network was available on most base maps, the streets themselves were not labelled. Often, only the beginning and end photo number of a flight line could be shown for fear of obscuring base map detail required for identifying the site of interest. This meant that our users had to estimate a range of photo numbers that might cover the site. Depending on the user's ability to estimate, this could mean a lot of unnecessary photos had to be pulled before finding

the correct one, or that a staff member had to step in and assist the user in finding their site. Either way, it meant a lot of staff time. For these reasons, the ability to zoom and pan a digital index would be a great advantage. The ability to load street name labels or overlay an air photo image would also be of great use.

Traditional methods of creating digital indexes using ArcView or graphics software packages to create base maps would result in many of the same problems surrounding level of detail to be seen on screen. In their finished state as web pages, they would still lack the ability to zoom, pan and overlay in a way that would be smooth and seamless to the user and not too difficult or costly for us to create. An ArcIMS process that would retrieve a list of all air photos based on their coordinates would be an ideal solution, but was beyond our skills and resources. Even web platforms like Google Maps were originally beyond our grasp, as they required JavaScript coding. It wasn't until the advent of GmapEZ that our problems seemed to be solved.

GmapEZ is what is referred to as a "rich Internet application". It uses "client-side" technology rather than the "server-side" technology used by traditional web applications. A major benefit of "client-side" is the smooth and seamless experience it affords the user. After any change made on screen by the user, like a simple pan or zoom of a map, "client side" will only request updates to those portions of the page which have changed as opposed to "server-side" technology which would require the entire page to be reloaded.

GmapEZ is a free service. There is no cost or overhead other than a little server space. No JavaScript or special coding is required and therefore little if any IT support. The only thing you will need to supply in any quantity is the labour needed to plot the points for the map pins. This work, however, can be accomplished easily by student assistants after minimal instruction.

The process is simple:
1. Go to the GMapEZ web page. Read the instructions and the FAQ list. (*http://n01se.net/chouser/gmapez/*)
2. Go to the Google API web page, (*http://www.google.com/apis/maps/*) and create an account. Provide a URL for your site and get an access code key.
3. Create an html template page. Embed the code key at the beginning and cut and paste the coordinates of each point into the page.
4. Upload the pages to your server and you're done!

Our second project involved the adoption of another Web 2.0 tool called a wiki. Ward Cunningham of Microsoft Corporation, who invented the wiki in 1995, came up with the name after seeing a shuttle bus sign at an airport in Hawaii. The word means "quick" in Hawaiian and he decided to adopt it when naming his software rather than calling it something like "quick web." Ward wanted to create an on-line database that combined simplicity with interactivity.

The definition of a wiki is a perfect example of a "read/write" Web tool. The very strength of this tool, however, can be its weakness. If not managed properly, this freedom to edit content can lead to the "Frankenstein effect", a monster you can't control. After all, we have all heard horror stories about the accuracy of Wikipedia. Be assured, however, varying levels of control can be set. A wiki can be internal or external. It can be open to edit only by those who have been invited by the administrator of the site. Amongst those invited to participate, various levels of access can be assigned such as Administrator, Moderator, Registered User and Anonymous User. Many wikis have the ability to view the edit history and roll back the site to its former state if damage has been done.

The idea for the use of a wiki for a Geography course came from the timely convergence of three separate paths of inquiry. It just so happened that we had a Library intern who was studying the potential for wikis as a learning and collaboration tool, at the same time as two Geography Professors were looking for new solutions to some old problems. The first Professor was interested in producing a repository of data concerning glaciers that she hoped her students could compile as part of a group project. Her original idea had been to produce a web site or CD product to display the collected data. The problem here would be that her TA would have all the work of editing and organizing the data in preparation for the burn to CD or the additional work of html coding for the upload to a website. A wiki would allow the students in her class to do this work themselves. Another problem was that

other collaborative tools available on campus, like WebCT and LearnLink, could not support the storage capacity she would need.

The second Professor was interested in getting his Urban Social Geography class to do something different from the standard group term papers he usually assigned, but still something of a highly collaborative nature. The answer again pointed toward a wiki.

With the information we gained from our intern who had set up an internal wiki for Library use and through further personal research, we were able to confidently propose a wiki as a solution to both problems.

We decided to use a wiki farm as the quickest and easiest way of getting a wiki site up and running. Wikipedia defines a wiki farm as "a server or a collection of servers that provides wiki hosting". This means no server space or IT support is required, as your site is hosted by a third-party server.

Our criteria for selecting a wiki farm were as follows:
- FREE
- Wiki hosted externally (no IT support required)
- Minimal advertising
- Minimal learning curve
- WYSIWYG
- Easy management of access levels
- Edit history / comparison / roll back
- Storage capacity / page limitations
- Discussion / comment area
- Aesthetically pleasing / customizable

The web site www.wikimatrix.org has an automated comparator that can aid in your choice of a wiki farm, and it brought us a short list of 10 to choose from based on our criteria. Our final choice was Wetpaint. Setup was as simple as creating an account. The wiki interface performed much like a word processor with the ability to add images and hyperlinks and required no knowledge of html coding.

Both projects were viewed by their respective Professors as successes and both said they would do it again. The students were very engaged and had no problem with the technology. They made heavy use of images, maps and even video. As a result of this, storage space became a bit of an issue which we did not foresee. There were some other minor aesthetic problems as text did not always wrap nicely around images. As a result of the wiki's attempt to make the interface as simple and easy to use as possible, some of the finer points of editing were lost. Marking a wiki site was also more time consuming than marking a standard term paper.

As for what part the Library will play in such projects in the future, we are still unsure. The Faculty believe that we have a role to play acting as a broker of innovative tools and conduits of information. There is the possibility that if wikis become a popular means of collaboration on campus, it may be the Library's role to become a wiki host.

Another role for the Library is to provide as high a level of access to our collections as possible. Why digitize a collection? Well, there are many reasons, but the prime reason, as you have guessed, is to provide 24/7, worldwide access. Other major benefits include preservation of the original through less handling as well as securing it against damage or theft by having an archived, digital copy for insurance and possible reprinting purposes. Also, current scanning technology can actually enhance the original by providing a level of detail that would be hard to match if viewed in person with a magnifying glass. This can be achieved not only by providing a compressed image that allows the original to be magnified, but through colour balancing and editing which "clean up" the image, making details more prominent and discernable.

Why did we choose the World War I collection of maps and aerial photographs as our first digitization project? Strangely enough, there are very few similar collections of substantial size and content within Canada. A very high percentage of the maps are of the Canadian sector and contain hand-written annotations ranging from casual comments to instructions for upcoming battles. They are important sources of information for historians and genealogists, and are a lasting record of the rapid evolution of map making that took place as a result of the birth of the air plane and the science of remote sensing and photogrammetry. But the factor that really clinched it was that the collection was ready! Some of you may remember from a previous workshop my presentation on the creation of a database and web index for our trench map collection. All that was lacking were high resolution

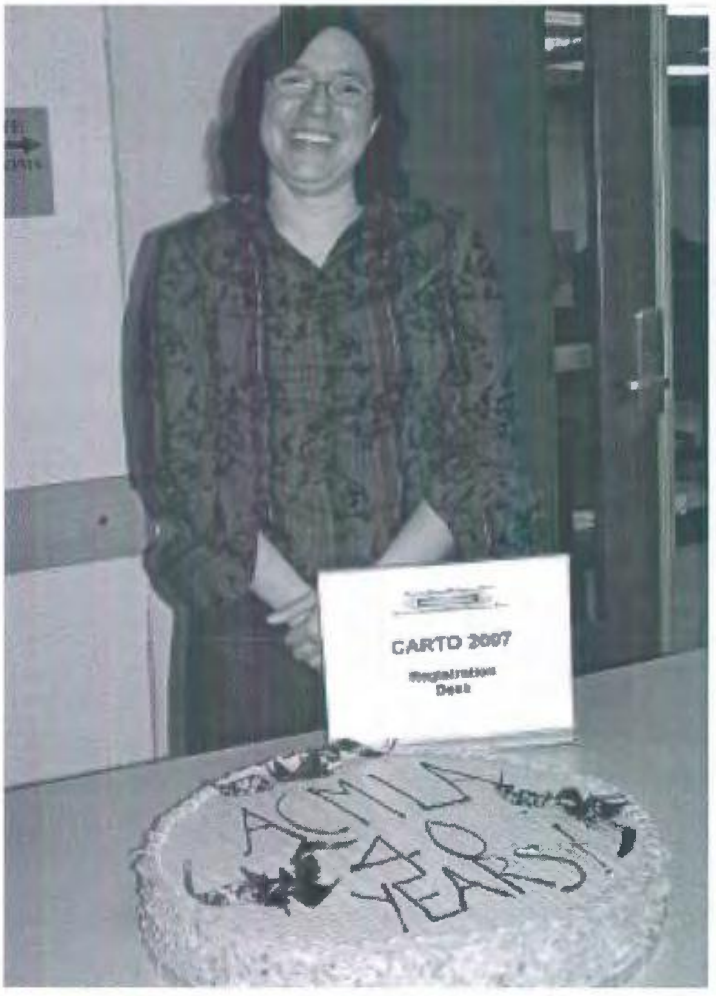
images that could be linked from the index, but that required funding. I am happy today to announce that that funding has been secured.

The collection consists of over 400 maps of approximately 2' x 3' in size and almost 500 aerial photographs. We decided to out-source the digitization to a company called Perimeter Digital located in the Toronto area. The reasons for this were many, but the main ones were equipment, software, technical expertise, editing and time. It also allowed our library staff to concentrate on library-specific tasks like further indexing, database work and development of value-added information on the web site. The disadvantage to this process was, of course, that it required a large outlay of funds all at once. Total cost for the project was approximately $50,000, with each map running roughly $85 and each photo $30.

The Library was provided with archival TIFF images as well as images in Compressed PDF and MrSID formats. Compressed PDF is a relatively new file format that uses Adobe Reader to view the images. Initially, we thought this format might be better, as MrSID format would require viewers of the images to download a "plugin" first. As most people already have Acrobat Reader on their PCs, it seemed like a better choice but the panning and zooming turned out to be very slow and clunky. Compressed PDF had to refresh the entire image after each change, whereas MrSID only reloads those portions affected by the user's actions. We, therefore, decided to go with the MrSID images and have purchased specialized software for our server which will negate the need for the user to download a "plugin".

At this point in time, we do not know what our next digitization project will be. The Map Collection has several other projects in the works such as a collection of Napoleonic era maps that belonged to the Honourable Robert Clifford, a contemporary gentleman spy. The choice of future digitization projects will probably follow a criteria list more stringently. Less expansive collections of physically smaller materials may be handled "in-house" in the future, using technologies such as Zoomify, but there are no plans to do so on a large scale at the present time.

The Library at McMaster is also currently undergoing a transformation process under the direction of a new University Librarian, who is very supportive of digitization as well as all the new tools available to libraries in the "Web 2.0" world. He has created several new librarian positions, one of which is a Digital Strategies Librarian who will be in charge of digitization decisions when he starts in September. For now, the only thing we know for certain is that the web continues to evolve, and so will we in our effort to promote integration, collaboration and access through emerging technologies.



Conference organizer, Rosa Orlandini from McGill University Library, did a great job on the local arrangements for this year's CARTO 2007 conference in Montreal. Here Rosa poses with a cake at the AGM, celebrating ACMLA's fortieth anniversary. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

BUILDING AN ONLINE CARTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION OF MANITOBA HISTORY: ONE MAP AT A TIME

Larry Laliberte
University of Manitoba

Paper presented at the "Digitization Projects" session,
CARTO 2007, ACMLA Annual Conference, Montreal, May 10, 2007.

Manitoba has a rich legacy of cartographic material, printed throughout the progression from Rupert's Land to Postage Stamp Province to Gateway to the West. While the cartographic material is numerous, its location is scattered throughout many different institutions, including the National Archives of Canada, Archives of Manitoba and the University of Manitoba Archives & Special Collections, not to mention many other specialized collections scattered throughout the Province. The goal of the University of Manitoba Libraries (UML) online cartographic collection of Manitoba history will be to identify, locate and scan many of these important maps and make them available over the Internet.

Guides

While there are many bibliographies of cartographic material relating to Manitoba, for the purposes of identifying material for the online collection the *Manitoba Historical Atlas: a Selection of Facsimile Maps, Plans and Sketches from 1612 to 1969* by John Warkentin and Richard Ruggles will be used. The 585 page publication contains a wealth of information on Manitoba's cartographic past, with over 300 maps *cited*, including the location of the original and *annotated*, providing commentary about the circumstances surrounding the creation of a particular map or series of maps. While the atlas also provides reproductions of each map cited and annotated, due to the time it was printed, 1970, the illustrations are black and white, often only a section of a larger map and most of the maps are at a resolution that does not allow readers to explore the maps at a more detailed level. Through scanning, these maps can be brought into the digital realm, where their content and colours, textures and icons can be re-explored and discovered by anyone with an Internet connection.

Scanning and Software

In order to digitally convert the printed maps, the project will utilize UML's recently purchased large format, flatbed scanner that can quickly digitize an area up to 24 x 36 inches at a very high resolution and save the resulting image in a wide variety of file formats. Furthermore, because the scanner is a flatbed model, fragile and/or folded maps still attached to original reports, can be gently laid onto the surface and scanned. It is important to note that not all of the original maps will have to be scanned at the UML. For example, maps identified through ArchiviaNet, the Library and Archives Canada online research tool, can be purchased as high resolution scans which can be added to the online collection, saving researchers and the public time and money in exploring Manitoba's history spatially. Once a map is scanned, the digital image and associated metadata (title, publisher, year, scale, legend information, etc.) will be added to UML's Digital Collection and made available over the Internet through the Luna Imaging software.[1] The Luna software package, widely recognized due to its implementation for the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, provides users with the ability to search the collection, zoom in, pan and print any image they are viewing.

The Value of Historical Maps

Old maps have always been valued for how they look, especially by those who feel the art of cartography has been lost. However, historic maps are experiencing a resurgence through their use in highlighting environmental issues, including urban sprawl and land use change over time, as well as their growing importance when negotiating First Nations land claims. Through the use of other digital media, scanned historical maps are being enhanced by the application of various *mashup*

techniques available in programs such as Google Earth and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), that *breathe new life into old maps* by draping historic images on to 3D elevation data, overlaying current datasets, as well as embedding the maps with associated text, images and audio/video sources.[2]

The illustration in this article represents an example of the type of maps and or map series that the project will scan or purchase. Figure 1 is a map scanned from the University of Manitoba Archives & Special Collections and is a zoomed-in view highlighting the boundary of Manitoba in 1876. According to the Warkentin/Ruggles atlas, this map is typical of the kind that accompanied books about the prairies. It was not meant for navigation; rather it was intended to provide the reader with the information required for following the material in the book. As a result the map was drawn in a carefree fashion and as such there are glaring errors including the indication of a main CPR line west of Selkirk, which was never built and a steamboat on Lake Manitoba, before one was in use.

Cooperation

Finally, one of the long term goals of the project is the beginning of an ongoing dialogue with the institutions and groups associated with historical map collections in order to promote the exchange of materials and services in the pursuit of ease of access, for Manitobans, to their cartographic heritage, in a scanned digital format that lends itself to further enhancement and value-added research.

Notes

1. University of Manitoba Libraries Digital Collections http://imgserver.lib.umanitoba.ca/

2. The 1870 Wolseley Expedition Route & Google Earth http://www.mhs.mb.ca/data/maps/huyshe/index.shtml

Figure 1.

CARTO 2007
ACMLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORT
MAY 9 - 12, 2007
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Compiled by Diane Boyd, University of Guelph

Contributions by Lori Sugden, Eva Dodsworth, Barbara Znamirowski, Alberta Auringer Wood, Martine Rocheleau, Susan Greaves, Susan McKee, Cheryl Woods, Cathy Moulder and Andrew Nicholson

The Annual ACMLA Conference was held at the McGill University, May 9th to May 12th, 2007.

Wednesday, May 9

The conference was preceded by two workshops.

Geospatial Metadata Idol: Be the Judge of the Best Metadata Tools for Your Needs (Nancy Lemay, University of Ottawa, and Martine Rocheleau, GeoConnections, Natural Resources Canada)

This lively and informative workshop pitted three top contenders for preferred metadata platform against each other, with rating tips and "Idol-style" topics such as Auditions (metadata standards), Candidate Selection (metadata platforms), Performances (metadata creation and management tools) and Mentors (thesauri, controlled vocabularies).

There was an initial comparison of metadata standards, namely FGDC (Federal Geographic Data Committee) and ISO 19115 (International Organization for Standardization). The recommended standard for beginners is ISO, which has 20-40 core tags but does not contain some important resolution elements for raster files, which are contained in the FGDC standard. One way to handle such differences is to create one's own profile, even possibly an ACMLA profile containing core elements of ISO and other elements from FGDC or information of interest to ACMLA members. To link between library catalogues in MARC format and deeper metadata, it was suggested that a single MARC record be established for the dataset, with a link to a geospatial portal which would provide spatial search tools (such as map-based search), as well as deeper, layer-level metadata for the dataset. Eventually metadata crosswalks will create the MARC record automatically from a metadata record. The metadata on the portal could also replace web pages currently used to describe the data.

The candidates for the Metadata Platforms were GIS Portal Toolkit, GeoConnections Discovery Portal, and GeoNetwork 2.03 (OpenSource). The GIS Portal Toolkit used by Geography Network can be searched by geography and data type. Its major drawbacks were that advanced metadata management requires an extension, and some of the .xml tags are proprietary to ESRI. Also, it is not totally compliant to the ISO standard.

Users of GeoConnections Discovery Portal (with Geobase and Geogratis) can access collection-level metadata and discover layer-level metadata. Its

Nancy Lemay (left) and Martine Rocheleau entertained and educated with a session called Metadata Idol. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

advanced search options allow choice of Canadian or international, high-level keywords from a thesaurus, and a search results page indicating Canadian, metadata verified, or free. There is also an organization search which allows organizations such as map libraries to self-register. With a WMS, the user can grab the image or save it like a base map on their service, and add their own elements. There is a free web mapping tool. Customization is easy, since all is xml-based. It was suggested to save the original defaults in case changes need to be made later.

GeoNetwork, originally developed for FAO and UNEP, is an OpenSource solution. The interface can be fully customized. The user can download data through the interface, view metadata and an interactive map. It includes a trilingual interface.

Nancy and Martine also described and evaluated metadata creation and management tools. ESRI's ArcCatalog can be used to create, import and export (not manage) metadata, and display it in different formats. Using a bounding box search automatically inputs spatial boundary coordinates. It conforms to the core metadata tags of ISO. The user can easily create thumbnails.

GeoConnections Discovery Portal allows creation of entries without publishing them externally. The person creating new metadata entries automatically becomes the owner. Owner/editor privileges can easily be set up by GeoConnections Discovery Portal staff upon request. Editors can do everything except delete entries. The first 16 fields are mandatory. Advantages to using this portal include metadata compliance with ISO; available tabs, guides and tutorials; and page customization.

GeoNetwork (OpenSource) allows users to set up their own hosting. It can do batch imports and includes a map-based search. It supports metadata for vector and raster files. Many templates include ISO standards. The user can view the xml files and add thumbnails. It has a trilingual interface (English, French and Spanish), and a long-term commitment for support from FAO.

Links were given for related thesauri and controlled vocabularies. The presenters finished with the reminder that, as with the TV series, the decisions rest with us, both as individual institutions and collectively as associations to collaborate on standards.

FME Training Workshop (Dean Hintz, Safe Software)

Most map libraries are using ArcGIS products that offer an array of tools for data management and spatial analysis. Some are also using Safe Software's FME products for specific functionality that ArcGIS products do not offer–in particular data format translations. With the release of the ArcGIS Data Interoperability extension, a collaborative effort between ESRI and Safe Software that integrates FME's data formats and translation function seamlessly and directly into ArcGIS, several ArcGIS users were interested in including it in the ACMLA 2007 conference.

During this pre-conference workshop, Dean Hintz from Safe Software spent the afternoon combining theory and hands-on exercises, instructing and demonstrating how the ArcGIS extension works. "The ArcGIS Data Interoperability extension gets you the right data to the right systems in the right schema and in the right time." Built on Safe Software's industry-standard Feature Manipulation Engine (FME) product, the extension builds on the ArcGIS Desktop product by enhancing its tools and functionality to include the provision of access to many data formats through direct read, translation,

Dean Hintz of Safe Software (standing) led participants (including Stefano Biondo and Lucie Gendron) through the ArcGIS Data Interoperability Tutorial. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

and transformation while maintaining the varying degrees of quality and accuracy (spatial and attributes). ArcGIS Data Interoperability enables ArcView, ArcEditor, and ArcInfo users to directly read and import more than 65 spatial data formats and export to more than 50, including GML, DWG/DXF, MID/MIF and TAB.

The hands-on portion of the workshop consisted of three modules. The first module introduced users to the Data Interoperability extension within ArcCatalog. Through the Catalog tree, users were able to easily view new formats. Using ArcMap, the data in a non-native file format was displayed and queried. The second module focussed on the Quick Import and Quick Export functionality, a tool allowing automated conversion between different file formats. Users discovered that supported formats can be fully integrated into the geoprocessing environment, including the ModelBuilder framework. Using ModelBuilder, data formats were manipulated within GIS models and incorporated into the users' work flow for data processing and analysis. The third and last module taught users about the Workbench application. It is a rich set of more than 120 transformers that can be used to transform both geographic and attribute information. Using Workbench, users were able to manipulate their input data to create an output that matched their requirements.

The workshop attendees worked through the exercises at their own pace. Some struggled with the tools and functionality. Based on the types of questions that were asked, many were unfamiliar with translation tools and used the workshop as an introduction to both data translations and ArcGIS Data Interoperability. The workshop covered a lot of material in a short period of time but it was well received, well attended and certainly worthy of a conference topic.

Following the workshops, the ACMLA delegates were treated to a tour of the new Grande Bibliothèque du Québec. All of us then had a chance to get caught up with colleagues while enjoying delicious appetizers and refreshments provided by the Bibliothèque.

Thursday, May 10

The Conference was officially opened on Thursday with welcoming comments by David Jones, President of ACMLA; Anastassi Khouri, McGill University Coordinator of Libraries; and Rosa Orlandini, Chair, ACMLA 2007 conference committee.

Our first session was a lively one on the **Future of Topographic Mapping Today.** Our first speakers were Heather McAdam (Carleton University) and Susan Mowers (Ottawa University), representing the ACMLA Map Users' Advisory Committee. They reviewed the events of the last year and areas of concern.

As they noted, the past year–from the GeoTec 2006 Conference to the Carto2007 Conference–was a remarkable one. About one year ago, we met with representatives from Natural Resources Canada to discuss topographic mapping. At that time it became clear that the decision to close the Canada Map Office (CMO) and to stop printing topographic maps (a decision made without consulting stakeholders) was final. Or so it was believed...

Preparing for the session on the Future of Topographic Mapping Today, (left to right) Heather McAdam, Susan Mowers and Rosa Orlandini. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

The ACMLA Map Users' Advisory Committee (chaired by McAdam) moved energetically, creating an unprecedented "Maps for Canadians" campaign, with a website that since September 2006 has received 85,000 hits! Thousands of letters were sent by stakeholders in the public, private and academic sectors, both in Canada and internationally, including our clients and colleagues in the Regional Distribution Centres (RDC). This lobbying effort was successful; in October 2006, the Hon. Gary Lunn, Minister of Natural Resources, reversed the decision to close the Canada Map Office.

McAdam and Mowers noted that the experience demonstrated the potential impact of an organized political lobby, once the press, MPs and communities are informed and encouraged to speak to the issue. But most important was that the ACMLA made a statement, fulfilling its role to speak for the public and for general users who would otherwise have no voice. And finally, the experience demonstrated that no decision is a "done deal", and that in urging action, it is best to go to the top.

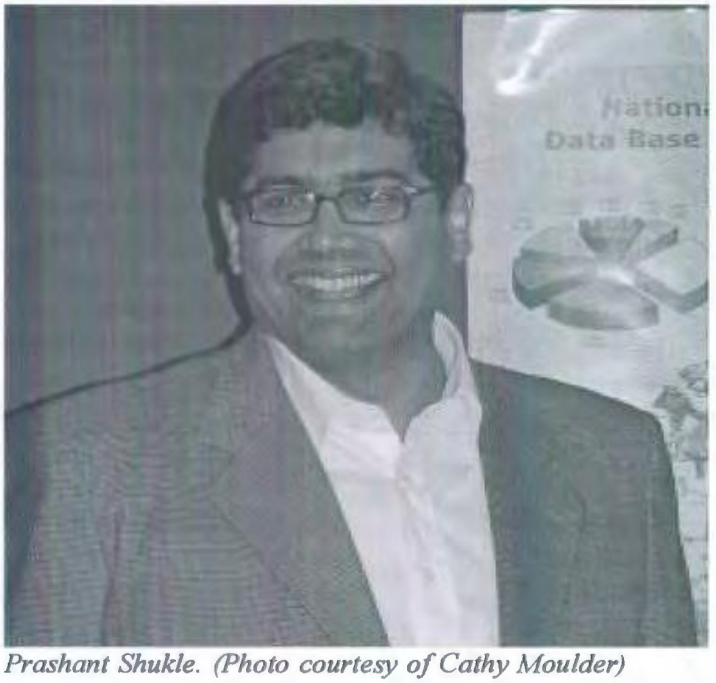
However, the work of the ACMLA has only just begun. On behalf of the ACMLA, McAdam and Mowers have prepared a Policy Brief, "Putting Canada Back on the Map: The Need for Updated Maps of Canada" (see *ACMLA Bulletin* 127, pp.5-25). It reviews key issues, including the status of topographic mapping and the need for quality paper and digital maps kept up-to-date on a regular revision schedule.

Our next speakers were Ann Martin, Director, Data Dissemination Division, Data Management and Dissemination Branch, and Prashant Shukle, Director, Centre for Topographic Information Ottawa, Mapping Services Branch. Representing Natural Resources Canada, they provided an update on activities for both paper and digital products. For paper, the CMO warehousing and shipping operations are to continue, new contracts have been signed with Regional Distribution Centres (RDC) for private sector distribution of maps, and the Depository Services Program (DSP) contract was extended for another 5 years with a commitment to distribute maps (A-Series, Open File, NTS Topographic and Atlas of Canada Reference Maps) as well as Scientific and Technical Publications.

For digital products, considerable progress has been made with respect to data management and

Ann Martin. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

dissemination. NRCan announced that as of April 1, 2007 digital topographic data would be made available without fees through the Geogratis web portal. The map community is very pleased with this decision to adopt a "no fee access" model for geographic data. It was noted that under the new distribution policy commercial licenses will no longer be required, as all users will obtain rights for unlimited use and royalty free distribution of



Prashant Shukle. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

the data through a single unrestricted use license agreement.

Martin and Shukle also outlined technical initiatives including efforts to find hybrid print models for RDC map production, planning and development of new products and services such as CanVec, NTS-OnLine, CEOCat and a new GeoConnections Discovery Portal, as well as work done with Map Generator technology.

It was noted that the introduction of new services and products will include stakeholder consultations, including a planned Collaborative Forum, in which a range of partners from the federal government, provinces and territories, the academic community, private citizens, industry, small and medium-sized private sector partners and international stakeholders will meet on an ongoing basis to discuss needs and future directions of NRCan initiatives.

A lively question period followed:

Q. Given release of digital topographic data to the public domain, can academic libraries shred NTDB client user agreement records? A. Yes.

Q. Geogratis's CanVec database does not offer the same range of export options as existed with the NTDB. Are there plans for introducing a similar range of options? A. Not at the moment. Follow-up Discussion: It was suggested that this client need be brought forward to the Collaborative Forum.

Q. How will client feedback be obtained for new initiatives? A. A Collaborative Forum.

Q. Has a selection process been identified for choosing participants for the Collaborative Forum? A. The process is still being identified, but will be devised to ensure that a broad range of stakeholders are represented.

Q. Will data be archived? A. More work needs to be done, but most data are being kept at least initially. Follow-up Discussion: Further collaboration and discussion is required on archiving of digital information as well as preservation of paper series and digitizing of paper maps.

Q. How will different datums and data sources be brought together given the seamless nature of the CANVec product and how will this affect print output? A. These technical issues are receiving considerable priority and attention. The Map Generator product will hopefully resolve technical requirements and lead to closer adherence to ISO standards and better products.

Q. What documentation is planned for products? Our clients need metadata describing diverse geographic points, data layers, and time series distinctions by region. A. We are not quite there... but we are working on improving metadata.

The second session of the morning was presented by Elizabeth Hamilton, University of New Brunswick on **Community Relationships—It Is Worth the Mylar**!

Elizabeth provided an energetic and entertaining description and demonstration of what she, colleagues, and partners did to raise the perception

With her usual infectious joie de vivre, Elizabeth Hamilton led a session about making maps fun and interesting for students. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

Snapshots from Elizabeth Hamilton's session on Community Relationships: Making Links. (Photos courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

and knowledge of students about maps and digital cartographic data. The group made an offer to School District 18 in New Brunswick to provide a variety of field trips or in-class sessions relating to maps and/or GIS. They had an outstanding response, resulting in having representatives going into 30 classes in 11 schools, both English and French. Resources that they used were the map collection, various departments, partners, and facilitators. They did not allow branding or pushing anything in particular.

To give us an idea of the project Elizabeth introduced a sample activity. We were dispersed into groups of 5 or 6 and given several maps and directed to tell which map we liked, which we did not and reasons why. At the schools, students were asked if they could see their school or house on any of the maps. As a result students became more aware of the information maps can provide. Students then had an opportunity to work in groups to prepare a map. They had to decide on a theme and audience, and work together to decide scale, topographic detail, cultural information and cartographic features, After the map was created, the students reviewed the map and discussed what they would do differently, Elizabeth showed several maps done by the students and noted some problems such as lack of available data. She noted that use of Google Earth has raised expectations of students. They found that Grades 5 to 8 were ready to make use of GIS software to a lesser or greater extent. The community results were a major increase in awareness and appreciation of the richness of the map collection at UNB, increase in the expertise of the staff, greater cooperation between business and government partners in the program and requests for more sessions (including from diverse public groups such as the YMCA and the Fredericton Public Library). The maps were prominently hung in each school. Many positive comments were received from parents. In 2009, Elizabeth and her colleagues hope to present advancements in geomatics, new challenges, and more interactive mapping to "hungry" students to continue to create more interest in the community.

Following lunch, Nancy Lemay, GIS librarian at University of Ottawa Geographic, Statistical and Government Information Centre moderated a Panel on **Geospatial Data: Sharing, Creating and Challenges / Table-ronde sur les métadonnées géospatiales : les partenariats, la création et les défis.**

This panel discussion was organized by the ACMLA's Bibliographic Control Committee in order to bring key participants together and spark discussion on sharing and creating metadata, as well as metadata challenges we face every day in our work. Three panellists were invited to present their views and provide high-level expertise on the management and creation of geospatial metadata in different context.

In her introduction, Nancy pointed out that Canadian libraries have been acquiring geospatial data for over 15 years and even if the collections are well established, access to geospatial data remains a challenge. She also stated that most university libraries recognize that conventional library cataloguing procedures are not sufficient to describe geospatial data format. They are also strongly aware that appropriate geospatial metadata enhances the cataloguing description and provides better search and access resources for geospatial data collections.

The first speaker was Ann Martin, director of the Data Dissemination Division of the Data Management and Dissemination Branch at Natural Resources Canada (NRCan). Martin presented a metadata overview in the context of NRCan and the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI). She started by focussing on how metadata is essential, not only to data managers but to enhance the whole user experience; making the data more discoverable, more interoperable, and more accessible. Recounting the days before CGDI, Ann pointed out how the data discovery experience was very ineffective, compartmentalized (silo effect), inconsistent and sometimes restricted to specific user groups. With the creation of GeoConnections and the CGDI, pre-existing geospatial metadata discovery tools such as the precursors to GeoConnections Discovery Portal (GCNet, CEONet) were improved and enhanced to facilitate users' discovery experience while offering an operational, interoperable, sustainable and responsive infrastructure. The CGDI and GeoConnections program are committed to help build decision support systems that serve a specific community of practice, provide user-driven framework and thematic data, support geomatics policy throughout the government in order to avoid

duplication and improve use of the CGDI. Most importantly, they are dedicated to maintain, operate and expand the core infrastructure and standards as required by users. Within this context, Ann Martin announced that a new Portal is being planned to replace existing technology which currently does not totally conform to CGDI. The new requirements will define the level of user support offered and will be developed throughout the fall and winter 2007/2008. In the meantime, many other decisions are being implemented to increase interoperability and efficiency of geospatial data. The transition from NTDB products to CanVec is one example of such initiatives. CanVec offers better up-to-date cycle and precision than NTDB and follows geomatic international standards (geographic representation, entity catalog, specification, metadata and file transfer format). NRCan continues to work on metadata standards with the standards community. NRCan plans to adopt and implement the North American Profile based on ISO 19115. They are also continuing to improve technical infrastructure to support implementation of interoperability technology and committed to provide French language equivalence of tools, technology and infrastructure.

Stéfano Biondo, librarian at the Université Laval's Centre "Géo/Stat" followed Ann Martin with a presentation on the development of an ISO 19115:2003 profile within the Université Laval campus. This was an excellent overview of the context, needs, solutions, standards, approach, and the challenges Université Laval's campus faces with geospatial data management. Stéfano is one of the leaders of a Geospatial Data User Committee established on the campus. This committee's raison d'être is to promote and aid in the sharing of all geospatial data produced, created or distributed on campus, to help optimize sharing of expertise and to facilitate acquisition of more geospatial data. Before the group was created, the university was dealing with a dramatic increase of geospatial data content and request. Unfortunately, these data described with in-house formats and not indexed were not searchable or very well known by others. They were also not well managed and thus not interoperable or efficiently disseminated. The Geospatial Data User Committee was created to look at this huge geospatial data management challenge, establish the needs, and find solutions in order to enhance the discovery of data and promote their use. The group identified the following as key elements of good geospatial metadata management on campus:

1. Use a profile based on ISO 19115
2. Use a cataloguing tool conforming to ISO 19115
3. Create geospatial metadata following this

Participants in the Geospatial Metadata Panel: (left to right) Jean Brodeur, Ann Martin, Stéfano Biondo and session moderator Nancy Lemay. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

standard on campus and at the Géo/Stat Centre
4. Select and use a dissemination tool to conform to ISO 19115 (GeoNetwork)
5. Create crosswalk tables between cataloguing formats (ISO to MARC)
6. Ensure automation within the catalogue
They also discovered the following during the process:
• MARC format is not well suited to describe geospatial data
• More Data suppliers are using ISO standards
• MARC does not conform to geospatial metadata and therefore hinders interoperability
• Sharing outside the librarian community will be a big challenge
With respect to these conclusions, Stefano suggests offering two "discovery windows" for geospatial data; keeping MARC format data description in a general "window" such as the library catalogue, and providing description in a more specialized "window" via geospatial metadata. If one data description is good, two is "way" better (un c'est bien, deux c'est mieux). Now that the committee has identified the standard profile to use and selected GeoNetwork as the tool for metadata cataloguing and management, its work is almost done. Their work will now concentrate on populating the catalogue, adapting the dissemination tool and developing the crosswalk between MARC and ISO profile. Stefano shared his experience including difficulties and challenges the committee had to face. He then ended his enlightening exposé with valuable advice: surround yourself with very competent experts, be extremely patient and record every decision with as many details as possible all the way through the process.

The final speaker came with another perspective on metadata. Dr. Jean Brodeur presented a thorough summary of the development and status of the North American Profile (NAP) of ISO 19115. Dr. Brodeur is the chair of the Canadian Advisory Committee on ISO/TC211, co-chair of the Geomatics. Committee, Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB), Geomatics Research Scientist at NRCan Centre for Topographic Information (Sherbrooke) and associate professor at Université Laval, Département des sciences géomatiques. Jean Brodeur introduced the definition of a profile as a "set of one or more base standards or sub-sets of base standards...that are necessary for accomplishing a particular function". In short, a profile could be seen as a "tailored" standard for a specific community. It is narrower, simpler, more specific, includes mandatory elements, explicit domains (code lists) and is easier to implement. The North American Profile based on ISO 19115 is being developed by both Canada (Canadian General Standards Board – CGSB) and the USA (Federal Geographic Data Committee – FGDC). Since September 2005 the NAP-Metadata Working Group has been working to develop the profile, administer the national reviews and the profile applications. This group is also making an effort to establish and define "best practices" for the Profile in order to ensure a uniform and wide applicability of its use. The draft document was reviewed in March 2007. The comments and editing notes will be integrated and reviewed by both the Canadian and American standards development committees (CGSB Committee on Geomatics and the International Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS)). A committee ballot draft should come out during the summer (June 2007). Dr. Brodeur reiterated that the North American Profile consists of a selection of items from the ISO 19115 standard. In this profile, some elements (fields) are promoted from optional to mandatory and code lists are extended either by creating new code lists or adding values to existing ones. The NAP also offers a multilingual register compliant to ISO 19115:2003 and includes cultural and linguistic adaptability. Finally, he pointed out that the main goal of the North American Profile and its metadata registry is to provide a better interoperability of geospatial information throughout North America. This profile will also provide content and semantics of metadata items, code lists, values, multilingual support to users of metadata and will be accessible on the Web.

Following these three excellent presentations, some of the participants had very engaging questions and triggered several discussions. Here are some examples of questions and discussions I caught.

One person asked the following question: How confident are we that commercial data providers will adopt NAP ISO 19115? Dr. Jean Brodeur replied promptly by saying that the more we talk about it, ask about it and request ISO 19115, the more commercial providers will adopt and choose to use ISO 19115. Réjean Lebrun and François Létourneau, from Defence Research and

Development Canada in Valcartier, Quebec, agreed and added that their group already uses ISO within DND. They also noted that ISO 19115 has been adopted and recommended by the Treasury Board

Another person asked: How long do we wait to adopt NAP and start working with it? One of the suggestions that emerged from the discussion is to at least start right away using one existent standard (ISO 19115, FGDC or even Dublin Core). Once NAP standard is officially adopted, we can then apply cross-walk conversion tables between our chosen standard and NAP (FGDC to NAP, ISO 19115 to NAP, etc). Nancy Lemay pointed out that we might need to complete some of the fields and elements on our records after NAP is adopted, but if the core is already there, it will be so much easier. It was noted that we should not wait too long especially if resources (human and physical) are in place right now to help start the process.

The next session, **Digitization Projects**, was moderated by Diane Boyd. Presenters demonstrated how they are taking advantage of software to provide online access to parts of their collections.

Larry Laliberte describes an online project to digitize maps relating to Manitoba's history. (Photo courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood)

Larry Laliberte (University of Manitoba) **Building an Online Cartographic Collection of Manitoba History: One Map at a Time**. Larry gave us a behind the scenes look at the University of Manitoba's *Historical Maps of Manitoba* project that is taking shape at http://imgserver.lib.umanitoba.ca. When a high-end oversize scanner recently arrived in the map room, it was clearly an open invitation to start building an online cartographic collection. Materials depicting the local area were chosen, one by one, from various repositories, including the University Archives, the Provincial Archives, and Library and Archives of Canada. Maps described in *Manitoba Historical Atlas: A Selection of Facsimile Maps, Plans, and Sketches from 1612 to 1969* were used to guide the selection process. As well, the extensive list of map sources in the book *Geographical Names of Manitoba* was valuable.

Some practicalities were noted: true high resolution scanning is essential for the detail required by map readers; keep glass cleaner close at hand; avoid skewing the original scan and never underestimate the amount of server space required by image collections. Since the University already had a *Luna* license in place for another project it was used for the historical map project. As well, *Luna*'s Element Set and Entry Guidelines for Map Records, with useful cross-walk capabilities to the Library's catalogue and other image collections, will be used as the basis for collection description.

Larry emphasized that people are the most important element in getting a project like this up and running. Casual conversations and connections over coffee can lead to decisions, budgets, policies and partnerships that make a project a reality. Built one map at a time, the project will bring a living cartographic heritage to the online environment, to be enjoyed and used by all.

Colleen Beard (Brock University). **Niagara Zoomified! Using Zoomify Software to Create Quality Web Images.** Colleen became interested in digitizing a collection of 1920s and 1930s local area (St. Catharines-Niagara Falls-Port Colborne) air photographs to protect and improve access to an important and fragile collection. Images in the map library's collection were scanned in-house at 600 dpi. Equally high resolution TIFF images of historic maps of the local area, acquired

from the collections of LAC, have also been considered for inclusion. Part of this project can be seen at http://www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/airphoto/1921/1921_index.htm.

Zoomify software was selected because of its cost, ability to handle very large files, provision of exceptional panning capability, and no additional plug-ins required for viewing the compressed images. A demonstration of the steps necessary to Zoomify an image using the EZ version of the software convinced the audience that this process is very easy.. You can also "zoom it up a notch" by embedding the images within a URL-driven web page which will call the viewer up just once. More information about this software is at www.zoomify.com.

Staffing, server space, cost of digital images, and technical support had to be dealt with throughout the project but, in the end, successfully preserving fragile collections and providing dynamic web viewing is "key". Colleen reminded the audience that it will be "us" who will be doing the preservation of our important local area collections.

Cathy Moulder (McMaster University) **The Topography of Golgotha: Trench Maps and Aerial Photographs of World War One.** This digitization project started with the discovery in the University Archives of a collection of over 400 large-scale maps of WWI trenches in France and Belgium. This significant discovery added new dimension to an existing but much smaller collection of similar maps already held in the map library. The maps are especially important as they span the development of early 20th century cartography. Since these maps were always intended to be ephemeral not many survived the battle-field.

To provide access to the collection, a descriptive database and various web pages were created several years ago. There was a very positive response to these but people really wanted to see actual images of the maps and photographs. Time passed. Finally, funding was located, and this special cartographic collection became McMaster's first major digitization project.

The Library chose to out-source the scanning to a private company in order to take advantage of their technical expertise, high end equipment, staffing, and software. The company (Perimeter Digital in Toronto) provided images in a variety of formats with a guarantee of quality and consistency. Since in-house labour costs were minimal, Library staff were able to allocate more time to do research on the history and content of the collection. There are pros and cons to out-sourcing. Using a commercial vendor involves a large one-time cost; the alternative involves more staff time. By out-sourcing, Library staff lack the opportunity to develop their own digitizing expertise. All in all, the decision was a good one, and the Library is now planning ways to move this project meaningfully into McMaster's digital library future.

The final session of the day was a short presentation by the 2007 ACMLA Student Paper Award recipient, Linda McClure, a student in the School of Library and Information Studies, University of Alberta. Linda's award-winning paper (which is printed on page 3 in this *Bulletin*) was about the development of a website to facilitate the exchange of unwanted and duplicate maps. As Linda described it, the MapTrader.net is intended to channel communication between those who have surplus maps and those who are in need, a kind of "humane society for maps" to prevent their needless destruction. This website has been launched using phpBB and Joola!, and is now awaiting participants. It will be interesting to see whether map libraries are willing to invest the time necessary to post surplus maps, and whether the tool develops as a communication device between libraries or attracts the attention of commercial interests instead. In any case, congratulations to Linda on an ingenious suggestion for solving a common map collection problem and for bringing the idea to fruition.

The day concluded with a most enjoyable banquet at Thomson House, McGill University. Rosa had organized a great party game, inviting tables to compete in various trivia contests and map outline recognition for the honour of knowing the most about world geography (and an extra bottle of wine for the table). Elizabeth Hamilton, as chair of the ACMLA Awards Committee, presented an ACMLA Honorary Membership and a bouquet of flowers in absentia to long-time friend and colleague Betty Kidd. David Jones, outgoing President, presented the Student Paper Award to Linda McClure (see Award winning paper on page 3).

Snapshots from the ACMLA Banquet at Thomson Hall. (Photos courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood)

Friday May 11,

Friday morning started with the **Geospatial Data Users** session chaired by Alberta Auringer Wood.

Michelle Shular's (State University of New York at Buffalo) presentation was titled **GIS for Genealogy: Building a Family History Atlas.** She spoke about using GIS technology to assist genealogists with mapping historical data to produce a family history atlas. She showed examples of using historical maps and air photos as base layers for overlaying features such as ancestral travel routes. Other examples included mapping of surname distributions and ancient DNA.

In his presentation **Spatial Literacy and Information Literacy: An Evolution of GIS Services in Libraries,** Andrew Nicholson (University of Toronto at Mississauga) discussed the promotion of spatial literacy as a subset of information literacy. This is important because of the growth in popularity of online mapping and the many new GIS users who are lacking geographic skills. Spatial literacy involves the concepts of space, representation and reasoning.

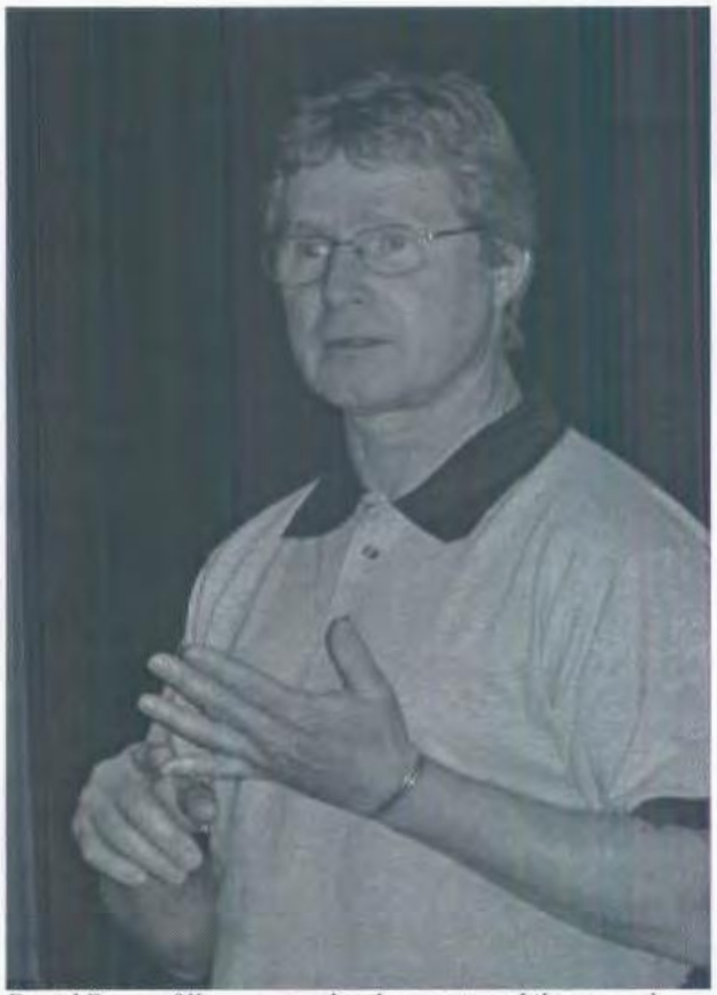
The last speaker in this session was Stéfano Biondo, Université Laval, who talked about the **Comité d'utilisateurs de données géospatiales de l'Université Laval / Laval University Data User Committee**. Stefano discussed the creation and mandate of Laval's Data User Committee. The Committee members come from various campus departments and faculties which use geospatial data. The Committee's objectives are the exchange of expertise and resources, data sharing, creation of a central data inventory, and creation of metadata. Stéfano also demonstrated GéoPhoto, Laval's new online air photo index.

The last morning session was reserved for **Geospatial Data Providers**. Dr. Karl Staenz, from the Alberta Terrestrial Imaging Centre (ATIC) spoke about SPOT data and its use for earth application. ATIC is a partnership between Iunctus Geomatics Corporation and the University of Lethbridge. He also mentioned Landsat, IRS, IKONOS, MODIS, MERIS and Radarsat. ATIC's mandate is threefold: research and development, applied research, and development of the Canadian academic market. This involves the collection of data, receiving and processing of data and extraction of image data information by humans

Participants in the session on Geospatial Data Users: (left to right) Michele Shular, Stéfano Biondo, Andrew Nicholson and session moderator Alberta Auringer Wood. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

or computers for analysis. Satellite data characteristics of spatial resolution (imagery detail), spectral resolution (type of data), temporal resolution (frequency of observation) and financial perspective (price per sq km) were explained. He said that there were 5 SPOT satellites with various resolution and image types (panchromatic and multi-spectral). Examples of major applications include: crop monitoring in the agricultural sector, species inventory of rangeland, damage assessment (clear-cut) in the forestry management sector, analysis of coastal mapping for floods, natural disaster monitoring (response and rescue), land use and urban studies and large scale mapping. The reasons given to consider purchasing SPOT were its high quality, wide range of applications, extensive archives back to 1986 and opportunities for academic use in teaching and research.

Serge Kena-Cohen spoke about the N-GIS architecture, the system supporting the National Land and Water Information Service project



David Brown fills us in on developments at Library and Archives Canada. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

Jean-Francois Palomino reports on le Grande Bibliothèque du Québec. (Photo courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

(www.agr.gc.ca/nlwis) being developed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. He referred to the use of web services to obtain and provide data, the infrastructure to access information, and the provision of access to detailed geospatial data, tools, information and expertise to support land-use decision making. Its basic role is to be the main source of agri-environmental data in Canada and through collaboration with others ensure a steady supply of data. It is a $100 million project over 4 years and is in year 2. It will use the same standard interfaces as other government websites. There are presently 8 applications accessible from the maps section: Agri-Environmental Indicators, Canada Land Inventory (Agriculture), Land Resource Viewer, National Ecological Framework for Canada, Plant Hardiness Zones of Canada 1967 and 2000, Soil Landscapes of Canada version 2.2 and 3.0. The NLWIS has 3 levels of service: self-service, assisted service, and custom service. This Major Crown Project is an investment in agri-environmental sustainability. When fully

operational, the new service will help transform the way land-use decisions are made in Canada.

The next session, on **Archives Reports**, provided an opportunity for David Brown (Library and Archives Canada) and Jean-Francois Palomino (Grande Bibliothèque du Québec) to present highlights of their collections and services over the past year. The Library and Archives Canada report has been reproduced in part in this issue of the *Bulletin* (pages 34-39).

Following lunch, the ACMLA held its 40th Annual General Meeting.

Saturday, May 12

Many delegates to the conference remained for the field trip. Rosa Orlandini, Local Conference Committee Chair, arranged a tour of the Rare Books and Map Collections at McGill University Libraries. Everyone enjoyed lunch at the Atwater Market. It is a popular shopping destination for the local people and features local meats, cheeses and fresh baked goods as well as a wide range of plants and flowers. Our tour guide for the afternoon was an urban planner by profession who gave us a unique tour of the city. Her commentary, **Between River and Mountain: A first Encounter with the City**, provided insights into how the city neighbourhoods and architecture developed as various immigrant groups settled in Montreal.

Sunday, May 13

On Sunday, at the Université de Montréal, ACMLA and CAPDU (Canadian Association of Public Data Users) joined forces to present a program that focussed on numerical as well as geospatial data.

The first session of the day, **Statistics Canada Census 2006**, was given by Paula Hurtubise (Geography Division, Statistics Canada) who, not surprisingly, suggested that Census data has no value without geography! Paula gave an overview of many of the geographical units used in the Canadian census. She remarked that the national geographical database started with the 1996 Street Network File (SNF) which covered about 1% of the land area and is now complete for 2006. The SNF cost $86,000 in 1996 and is free in 2006. The 2011 Census will be mail-out questionnaires to 90% of the population. Paula gave many details about changes to geography in the 2006 Census, too many to record here. One significant change worth noting is that the definitions of Census Agglomeration and Census Metropolitan Area have changed, resulting in several new CAs and CMAs. A new methodology has been used to create the postal products. (See the technical white paper on the Statistics Canada website.) Attendees were reminded that Statistics Canada data by postal codes reflect the postal codes provided by Census respondents, not Canada Post. GeoSearch will be improved for the 2006 Census, with "Additional Data" lists and links to reference maps and community profiles. The GeoSearch tool now includes some functions for thematic map creation, although the intended relationship between this Statistics Canada product and E-Stat (which also produces thematic maps from Census data) was not disclosed.

In the second session on **Delivery Methods for Data and Maps**, librarians from the University of Western Ontario, Queen's University and Ryerson University described to ACMLA and CAPDU participants how they provide access to geospatial data maps to their users.

At the University of Western Ontario, Cheryl Woods explained that the map library is part of the Department of Geography. The geospatial data resides in the Data Resources Library which is part of the Social Sciences Data Services. Both units report to the Dean of Social Sciences. The map library is staffed by a librarian (Cheryl Woods) and a GIS technician and serves the needs across campus. Departments using GIS include Earth Sciences, Engineering, Health Sciences, and Biology. The map library has 5 GIS workstations and 3 scanners. The Data Resources Library is staffed by 2 librarians. Vince Gray works strictly with data and Elizabeth Hill handles software installation and maintenance as well as data. Geospatial data are loaded into the IDLS system for users to download. Support is provided for putting data on maps. Staff have developed crosswalks for data with different names. For example, census tract names in the spatial file are different from the names in the tabular data. For data acquisition there is an informal collaboration between the library and the map library. In this fragmented administrative environment, users would go to the Library, the Data Services or the Map Library for help. Appointments can be set up through email.

Snapshots from the Field Trip to McGill Uniersity Library's Rare Books Division and the bus tour of Montreal. (Photos courtesy of Cathy Moulder)

At Queen's University, the Library Learning Commons includes data and map services and is located in the same area as the government publications collection. It is staffed by 2 librarians (Jeff Moon and Susan Greaves). One is responsible for data and the other for maps and geospatial data. A library technician assists in both areas. In their service model, the user question is mediated at the Reference Desk. There are also some phone and email questions. Users can learn more about the data and geospatial data through the Library website. A great deal of staff time is needed for the delivery of geospatial data to the user–usually by CD-ROM. Librarians help users create their maps and deliver in-class instruction. The Queen's library closed the MAGIC Reference Desk in a pilot project but found it did not work. Users simply looked for a person in the nearest office. The staff found that a reference desk helped increase the use of all three collections–government information, data and GIS.

Suzette Giles from Ryerson University reported that the library now has both a data and a GIS Librarian. The "GIS Unit" encompasses the map collection, GIS office and 4 computers. Their library relies heavily on the web to describe and make GIS data available for download. To assist users, commonly used data such as DMTI is clipped to the local area. Various procedure guides and citation information are posted on their website. User questions are handled at one reference desk and referred to the appropriate area.

In the afternoon session, participants heard three presentations on the theme **Merging Data and Maps—New Applications**.

Vince Gray from University of Western Ontario (UWO) opened the session by demonstrating two tools developed in collaboration with the UWO Map Library. The first item demonstrated was an online map index created to enable the user to locate and download 30 m or 90 m Digital Elevation Models (DEMs). Instructions on opening the ASCII files are also available on the web. Moreover, bibliographic citations for the files are also given, as well as all the documentation relating to the files. In his second demonstration, Vince showed how to access Ontario Base Maps (OBM) using an ArcGIS application. Users can use the OBM index to download the files directly from the website. [Some of the programming was shared with Ryerson and Trent.]

Michelle Edwards from the Data Resource Centre at the University of Guelph next demonstrated mapping software available through NESSTAR. NESSTAR has the capability to display data in table and map format. The presentation highlighted the potential usefulness of NESSTAR for the delivery of maps.

Barbara Znamirowski from Trent next showed a Trent Library website that uses ArcIMS to locate and access orthoimages of the Peterborough area. The spatial search and metadata functions were highlighted as was the actual delivery of the photos. A nice component to Trent's ArcIMS project was the ability for users to send feedback about photos. This information has been invaluable for the creators of the data.

Laine Ruus from the University of Toronto Data Library concluded the session with a presentation on **Creating Historical Digital Census Boundary Maps for Canada**. This ambitious project recognized the importance of enumeration areas as basic building blocks of census geography and explored the possibility of digitizing these boundaries from 1971 forward. The project chose Saskatchewan as a test area (with very straightforward boundary lines) and examined the feasibility of using various existing paper and scanned mylar master maps to produce digital boundary files. Laine reported that they did manage to create historical boundary files for Regina and Saskatchewan for 1976 and 1981, but they were unable to vectorize automatically from mylar because of scratches and dashed lines. The process was very labour intensive (about 3-5 minutes per EA). A project description is available at http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/~datalib/hurtubise/ReportStatcanr2_060331.doc.

Following the CAPDU session, some ACMLA delegates returned home but others remained in Montreal to attend the Data Liberation Initiative training and the IASSIST Conference.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA
BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET ARCHIVES CANADA

VISUAL HERITAGE DIVISION
DIVISION DU PATRIMOINE VISUAL

CARTOGRAPHY, ARCHITECTURE AND GEOMATICS
CARTOGRAPHY, ARCHITECTURE ET GÉOMATIQUES

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT
RAPPORT D'ACTIVITÉ ANNUAL
2006 - 2007

David L. Brown
Manager, Cartography, Architecture and Geomatics, LAC

Private Sector: Acquisition Activities

Acquisition, General:

Over the course of the year, various amounts of time were spent checking dealer's catalogues, e-mail listings and auction sales lists for the acquisition of early maps. One of the more interesting maps being offered for sale was investigated by David Brown and Louis Cardinal in association with an individual from Cambridge, Ontario. However, the opportunity for purchase was lost when the section was unable to secure funds quickly enough. The item being offered was a unique 1856 survey map of the Village of Preston, Ontario; entitled: Plan of lots in the Village of Preston, county of Waterloo submitted for and at the instance of the proprietor for Joseph Erb, Esquire. George Roberts C. Engineer (DLP). By James Pollock, PLS. Galt 26 August 1856. 2 chains to the inch. Although CAG did not purchase the item, we do know that the local historical society in Cambridge, Ontario purchased the item on behalf of local historians and the item resides in the local library.

Another highlight among the maps that became available for auction over the year was the availability of a 'rare and unusual' 1555 world map (mappe monde) by the Venetian cartographer Antonio Floriano through London Christie's, in June. This item is a two-sheet copperplate map that shows the world in two hemispheres centred on the poles. It uses a polar projection and is among the first (if not the first) map to use such a projection. Each hemispheric map is divided into 36 gores of 10 degrees longitude. A gore is a crescent-shaped region of the Earth situated between two lines of longitude, which may be fitted to the surface of a globe with a minimum of distortion. The gores were designed so that the map could be cut up and mounted on a globe or sphere, if the purchaser so desired. However, the attempt was unsuccessful.

Floriano's untitled world map would have been a very prestigious addition to the cartographic holdings of Library and Archives Canada. Due to the significance of the map, Christie's estimated it would sell for between $223,000 and $298,000 (Cdn.) not including taxes. The section developed a promotional package to help secure funding partners, but was unable to secure funding for the map, and it was never sold at the auction. The acquisition of the item in a post auction legal period was also pursued by the section, but this activity failed as well.

Isabelle Charron a effectué une recherche sur la carte Universale della parte del mondo nuovamente ritrovata de Giovanni Battista Ramusio (1485-1557), dont la version de 1606 (3e impression) était

This is an abridged version of the complete report. To obtain a copy of the full report, please contact David Brown <david.brown@lac-bac.gc.ca>

a vendre à la Shapero Gallery de Londres. BAC possède en effet la version imprimée en 1565. Puisque la carte de 1606 a été réalisée à partir des mêmes blocs de bois (les informations y sont donc identiques), nous avons donc recommandé de ne pas acquérir cette carte. Il faudra par ailleurs procéder à la numérisation de la carte afin de la rendre accessible au public.

Isabelle Charron a procédé à l'acquisition de la Carte des cinq provinces de l'Assistance de France des RR PP de la Compagnie de Jésus, c. 1705, de Jean-Baptiste Nolin (père, 1657-1708) [voir ci-dessous]. Il s'agit d'une carte de France, mais les missions de l'Amérique septentrionale (Canada) y sont mentionnées ainsi que les noms des pères Biard et Massé, premiers missionnaires français de la Compagnie de Jésus «parmy les Infidelles » - c'est ainsi qu'on qualifiait les Amérindiens – en 1611. Ce document témoigne de la détermination des jésuites dans l'apostolat, de leur volonté de «se répandre ». Il illustre très bien l'influence des jésuites au début du XVIIIe siècle. Ces religieux ont d'ailleurs fortement marqué le développement de la Nouvelle-France.

Tout en procédant à l'acquisition de la carte de Nolin, Isabelle a créé un formulaire d'acquisition qui pourra être utilisé dans l'avenir pour les nouvelles acquisitions de documents cartographiques achetés auprès de marchands spécialisés ou offerts par des donateurs privés.

In February, an individual in England offered to sell four maps that are in his private collection. Jeffery Murray has been investigating this purchase. The titles, as supplied by the owner, include:

- Partie Orientale DU CANADA Traduite de l'Anglois de la Carte de Jefferys publie'e a Londres en May 1755, A Paris par Le Rouge Ingenieur Geographer du Roy, Rue des Grande Augustins - 1755 to 1760.
- CANADA By John Cary London: Published by J. Cary Engraver & Map seller No.181 Strand June 1st 1813.
- BRITISH AMERICA. Shewing The Discoveries of Ross, Parry and Franklin. Drawn & Engraved by Sid'y. Hall.
- AMERIQUE DU NORD. Dessine' par A.R. Fre'min.

Acquisition, Early Cartography (pre-1900):

- NOLIN, Jean-Baptiste, 1686-1762. Amérique ou Nouveau Continent Dressée Sur les Nouvelles Relations, Découvertes et Observations. A Paris, Chez Daumont, rue de la Ferronnerie, 1754. Avec Privilège du Roy.
- NOLIN, Jean-Baptiste, 1657-1708 (père). Carte des cinq provinces de l'Assistance de France des RR PP de la Compagnie de Jésus. 1705.
- Bartholomew, J.G. The Royal Canadian World-Atlas. London & Edinburgh, New York. T. Nelson and Sons. [1890].
- Road map of Ontario (west of Toronto) showing the main roads, cities, towns, villages, railways & counties, 1898.
- Rand, McNally & Co.'s indexed pocket map and shippers' guide of British Columbia accompanied by a new and original compilation and ready reference index, showing in detail the entire railroad system, the express company doing business over each road, and accurately locating all cities, towns, post offices, railroad stations, villages, counties, islands, lakes, rivers, etc. 1897.
- Speight & Van Nostrand's map of West Toronto Junction and vicinity compiled from registered plans and recent surveys / by Speight & Van Nostrand, P.L. Surveyors. Toronto: The Copp Clark Co. Ltd. Lith., 1886.
- A new plan of Streetsville Village from actual and careful reference to original plans & documents published for subscribers by Bristow Fitzgerald. Toronto: J. Ellis, 1856.
- William Norman. [Newfoundland] A Chart of the Banks and Part of the Coast of Newfoundland Including The Islands of Sable and Cape Breton From the Actual Surveys of Jos. F. W. Des Barres Esqr. Boston: London Published Boston republished by W. Norman Bookseller & Stationer, [1801]. Copper-engraved chart.
- William Norman. [Untitled chart of Nova Scotia, Bay of Fundy and Sable Island]. [Boston: William Norman, 1801]. Copper-engraved chart.

Acquisition, Modern Cartography (post-1900):

- [Survey of the northern and northwestern lakes]: Lake Erie / projected from a trigonometrical survey executed under the orders of Major C.B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers. [Washington, D.C.]: War Dept., Corps of Engineers, 1903.
- Lisle B. Gatenby Collection; consisting of 41 Yukon mining maps, dated 1911 – 1936.
- Michael Comeau Collection; consisting of 1,100 Canada Land Inventory maps.

- Rand, McNally & Co.'s indexed county and township pocket map and shippers guide of Manitoba accompanied by a new and original compilation and ready reference index, showing in detail the entire railroad system. 1901.
- Mundy's Map of the City of Edmonton. Edmonton: Mundy Map Co., [1936].
- Indexed guide map of the city of Vancouver and suburbs compiled and published by The Vancouver Map & Blueprint Co. Ltd. Vancouver: Vancouver Map & Blueprint Co. Ltd., 1913. Winnipeg: Stovel Company, Map Engravers and Publishers.

Management of Government Information

Appraisal Activities:

Canadian Transportation Agency: Marc Cockburn and Paul Lemieux were in discussions with John Parkman of the Canadian Transportation Agency about a set of approximately 7,000 railway plans relating to the departmental file series "Rail Infrastructure – Crossing Files." This is a well organized collection and the agency has expressed an interest in transferring them to LAC in the past, but they have been hesitant to do so because agency engineers occasionally require immediate access to the records. Records Disposition Authority 96\044 which should cover these records does not specifically state anything about the plans. The textual series of records which are covered by the authority are considered to be non-archival. Mr. Parkman has been informed that the Section will go and see the collection sometime after April 1 to make a final determination on the value of transferring these plans to LAC.

Fisheries and Oceans, Corporate Services, Pacific Region: David Brown and Marc Cockburn have been in contact with Brenda Bedry, of Corporate Services to discuss various archival issues associated with maps that are created in the Pacific Region by F&O operational activities.

National Battlefield Commission: In association with Paul Bekoin Kouakou of Archival Operations, Marc Cockburn completed an archival appraisal for the maps and plans that are created by the National Battlefield Commission. Since these records have been created or collected to support the National Battlefield Commission's mandate to conserve and develop the historic and urban parks that make up the National Battlefields in the city of Quebec and its surrounding area, it was decided that the records are of archival value. Today, the records are essential for the Commission to support its programs and activities to manage or administer federal land and real-properties, its physical assets, and the historic integrity of the natural and cultural resources that fall within its mandate.

Statistics Canada: Marc Cockburn has been dealing with Johanna Smith of Archival Operations and Vicki Ross of Statistics Canada to determine how and when 40,000 census 'Reference Maps' should be transferred to LAC. They are currently stored in an estimated 700 tubes and 400 folders. Each folder holds up to 30 mylar maps, but it is impossible to estimate the number of the maps that are held in the tubes at this point. The containers are labeled according to a standard geographic index and identified by Census year. Marc is recommending that the material be re-containerized before it is transferred. There are also 38,666 tiff images (1,200 GB) on about 400 DVDs. They have also produced some PDF versions, mainly to reduce file sizes for dissemination. The challenge for Statistics Canada now is to pull together a comprehensive item level list, using their standard naming and indexing conventions, of both the hardcopy and digital versions of the Census Reference Maps.

Acquisition Activities:

Canadian National Railway: Paul Lemieux dealt with Michael Dufresne of Archival Operations about the transfer of 291 boxes of Canadian National Railway records that contain a variety of railway plans. The records are coming to us through a private citizen and the collection of records will be accessioned as the Canadian National Railway (Paul Edwards OLS) Collection.

Elections Canada: Marc Cockburn has been dealing with Linda Roberge (Chief, Records and Mail Management) from Elections Canada, and Natalie LeBlond and Gabrielle Nishiguchi of LAC concerning the transfer of electoral district maps which form part of the electoral district files at Elections Canada. Under the Terms and Conditions of the 2001 agreement that LAC signed with Elections Canada (RDA 2001/017), Archival Operations is no longer interested in obtaining the electoral district files. The electoral district maps are on these files. The agreement does indicate that the maps are of archival value and will be

transferred to LAC at the end of every third electoral event. That is, the department will only hold maps for three electoral events at any point in time. CAG has acquired a comprehensive collection of these maps in the past and is interested in the continued acquisition of electoral district maps. Marc is developing a strategy that will allow the section to achieve this goal. The transfer will include maps associated with the 1988, 1993, and 1997 general elections.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Canadian Coast Guard: Marc Cockburn was in contact with Bertrand Coté of the Canadian Coast Guard in Quebec City to arrange for the transfer of various historical plans dating back to the late 1800s. Ces plans enroulés portent avant tout sur l'entretien du chenal maritime du fleuve Saint-Laurent et les aides à la navigation du port de Montréal au Cap Tourmente. Le plus ancien date de 1888 et le plus récent, de 1953. Ils ont été tracés sur carton entoilé, à l'exception de quelques-uns sur papier entoilé, et ne sont pas signés. Leur échelle est généralement de 500 pieds au pouce ou 1 : 6 000. Ils ont habituellement 48 pouces de large ou plus et plusieurs d'entre eux atteignent plus de 10 pieds de long.

Natural Resources Canada, National Air Photo Library: David Brown has been working with Barbara McIntosh and Prashant Shukle of the National Air Photo Library (NAPL) to develop the Activity Plan and an associated Work Plan for the transfer of the Library's holdings to LAC. This work will eventually lead to an agreement for the transfer of various records over the next few years. René Paquet of Digital Media Preservation Technology, ITB is working with the project team to deal with issues associated with the transfer of various digital objects. During the year, 39.5 terabytes of digital information was transferred to CAG. The information represents digital scans for approximately 100,000 A-Series aerial photographs from the NAPL collection. This material will continue to be transferred to LAC next fiscal year.

Natural Resources Canada: Elizabeth Doyle began item-level descriptions of the International Map of the World series - This series provides uniform coverage of the world at the scale of 1:1 000 000 according to UN specifications. The maps were designed to meet the needs of specialists in many scientific disciplines as well as those of general users, and serve as bases for thematic maps of diverse subjects. As these are digital records (74 scanned TIFF files) it appears to be our first foray into item level description of digital files.

Description Activities:

Isabelle Charron travaille à la description des quelques 244 cartes anciennes de la Collection Coverdale (Manoir Richelieu). Il s'agit d'un projet à long terme qui permettra de réunir toutes les informations pertinentes sur chacune des cartes. Les cartes de cette collection seront constituées en série dans Mikan puis systématiquement numérisées afin de les rendre accessibles au public.

Elizabeth Doyle is producing fonds, series and sub-series descriptive entries, accession descriptions or item level descriptive entries in MIKAN and MSAccess for various archival fonds and collections that have recently been acquired by the Section. One project involved the continued description of Irene Spry's annotated maps tracing the probable routes of the John Palliser Expedition. Another project involved the processing of the Saint John Port Authority materials that were recently acquired by Marc Cockburn.

Emily Owens (summer student) continued with the transcription of the paper finding aid for accession RG 10M 78/903-78 into MIKAN. This accession is entitled: 'Maps and plans of Indian reserves in eastern Canada'. Emily created 720 descriptive records for the series under the supervision of Bruce Weedmark. This accession includes descriptions for those maps that are included in the Red Series. This series contains numerous maps that depict the geographic extents of various Native settlement and reserve lands that are situated in Canada. This project is being conducted to meet one of the section's priorities to provide better access to cartographic collections containing material with an aboriginal focus.

Donna Porter prepared a skeleton descriptive record for the Alexander E. MacDonald Canadiana Collection. She also prepared a brief work plan for the collection taking into consideration the arrangement work that needs to be completed. To date, Donna has prepared a collection level entry as well as 18 series level entries. She also met with Brian Thurgood to discuss how we should go about the digitization of this valuable collection.

Special Projects:

Cartography Integration Project: In 2004, the responsibility for describing published cartographic materials was transferred from CAG to the Federal Monographs Team of the Published Heritage Branch (PHB). In 2005, the acquisition of published cartographic materials that are subject to legal deposit was transferred from CAG to the Legal Deposit Section of the Published Heritage Branch. On 1 January 2007 maps in all forms became subject to the Legal Deposit Regulations.

After these changes, the official approved mandate for CAG is to appraise, acquire, arrange, describe and provide specialized access to the records of architects, cartographers, engineers and surveyors that are of enduring archival, historical and documentary value to Canadians, to provide for their orderly care and maintenance and to facilitate their long-term preservation. It does this for archival fonds and collections that are acquired from the Government of Canada, and specifically targeted fonds, collections and single items from the private sector.

Under this mandate, the focus of CAG's acquisition program is the appraisal and transfer of archival fonds containing maps and plans from the Government of Canada, the purchase or donation of pre-1900 printed cartographic materials from a number of private sector sources, and the acquisition of architectural materials from various architects. Although CAG has responsibility for the acquisition of post-1900 published cartographic materials that will not be subject to the Legal Deposit program as of 1 January 2007, no concerted effort is being made to acquire these materials because of the lack of resources.

In terms of CAG's descriptive activities since these mandate changes, it has been working with Christine Alexander to define the processes that should be used for the description of published cartographic items that are acquired as single sheet items. CAG has also been working with Natalie LeBlond to define the acquisition mandates for the two acquisition areas. It is the goal of CAG to have the roles and responsibilities of the various areas clearly defined by the end of the 2007-08 fiscal year and to refine the processes to reduce operational redundancies.

CAG has also been working with Jennifer Svarckopf of the Intellectual Control Section (ICS) of CASC to refine its description requirements and processes, and plan for the integration of CAG's descriptive records to two applications from the current four/five applications that are used to manage cartographic and architectural materials. It is CAG's goal to see all separately acquired published single sheet items described in AMICUS. This includes items that will be acquired as part of the Legal Deposit program, but not those that are acquired as archival fonds or collections.

David Brown and Donna Porter have been working with various people in the Published Heritage Branch to review and discuss how published cartographic materials will be acquired and described by the Legal Deposit Section of the Acquisition Division in PHB, in relation to how cartographic materials that are acquired by CAG as part of a fonds or collection will be described. A preliminary briefing note has been developed for the Documentary Heritage Collection Sector (DHCS) Management Team with a go forward plan and set of recommendations. These recommendations will be addressed over the coming months.

Digital Collection Catalytic Initiative: Elizabeth Doyle was hired on contract by the Digital Collection Catalytic Initiative, Documentary Heritage Collection Sector to research and update the 'Guidelines on Computer File Types, Interchange Formats and Information Standards' document. The document describes file types and interchange formats which cover a number of data and digital information types including audio, still images, moving images, textual documents, electronic publications, websites, email, geospatial data, databases, spreadsheets, and computer aided design (CAD) drawings.

Fire Insurance Plans Project: Alain Rainville is leading a project to have the fire insurance plans publication that was produced in 2002 by Lorraine Dubreuil and Cheryl A. Woods (entitled: 'Catalogue of Canadian Fire Insurance Plans 1875-1975') placed on the LAC web-site. The continuation of the project is delayed until various activities are completed by the Intellectual Control Section.

SAPP: Over the next few years Louis Cardinal will be working on a special project to place information

about the archival and published cartographic and architectural holdings of LAC on the internet.

Services, Awareness and Assistance

Over the course of the year, the section has been developing procedures to provide better access to the section's early cartography collection over the internet. This year, approximately 100 maps have been digitized and are now available on the internet as high resolution scans. In the future, all pre-1900 cartographic materials that are acquired by the section will be placed in the department's digitization plan so the maps are made available to the public as soon as possible.

Specialized Enquiries:
Over the year, the number of inquiries requiring specific help for copyright related questions decreased dramatically; however, the Section did respond to 47 such inquiries. Staff in the section also responded to 41 specialized reference inquiries.

Exhibitions and Tours:
Canada By Design: As part of the 'Canada By Design' website project http://www-dev.lac-bac.gc.ca/002/034/index-e.html, the public now has access to 75 historical architectural drawings that were completed for the construction of the parliament buildings through this virtual exhibition. One can view the plans by entering the 'Plan Gallery' url that is cited above. Bruce Weedmark completed many of the descriptions in Mikan to which the images for these plans are linked. There are more than 500 more images that have been scanned and linked to a description in Mikan, but none of these plans have been included in the virtual exhibition.

On June 22, Jeffery Murray and Bruce Weedmark gave a tour to various delegates from the GeoTec 2006 conference that was held in Ottawa. On November 22, Jeffery Murray and Elizabeth Doyle represented the section in a Branch activity to show staff recent acquisitions that have been acquired by the department. Louis Cardinal provided a tour to Maygene Daniels, Chief, Gallery Archives, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. who was interested in all aspects of our architectural program and conservation facilities. Various people in the section were also involved with the selection of cartographic items that were viewed by Queen Silvia of Sweden.

Community Assistance:
Elizabeth Doyle unpacked and re-shelved the inventory of Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives facsimile maps that have been temporarily transferred to the custody of CAG until the association finds alternative space for the estimated 25,000 maps and views. These materials were transferred from the University of Western Ontario who could no longer store this material.

Management and Administration

Personnel - Staffing and Classification:
Isabelle Charron was hired as a permanent archivist in January from the internal HR-02 competition which took place to fill various archivist positions that presently reside in the Branch. Isabelle will be working primarily with the early cartography collection.

Donna Porter worked with Database Networks (Union Catalogue), Information Management Office on a one year assignment basis until the end of October, 2006.

Professional Development – General:
Donna Porter received an instant award during the second quarter from the A/Manager of DataBase Networks. The Award was given out for the professional manner in which she carried out her duties during her secondment to the area over the past year. The award was presented on the 31 October 2006.

Professional Development - Conferences:
The GeoTec 2006 conference was held in Ottawa from June 19-22, 2006. This year's GeoTec event marked the 100th anniversary of the Atlas of Canada and the conference also marked the 20th year for the event which was co-sponsored by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA), the Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA) and the Geomatics Industry Association of Canada's Leaders Forum. Many people from CAG attended the event under the auspices of the ACMLA or the CCA, including David Brown, Marc Cockburn, Elizabeth Doyle, Paul Lemieux, Jeffery Murray, Emily Owens and Bruce Weedmark.

REGIONAL NEWS / NOUVELLES REGIONALES

Compiled by Andrew Nicholson

Ontario

Brock University
Colleen Beard
cbeard@brocku.ca

The Map Library has made significant progress on two web-based digitization projects this past year: 1921 air photo series of St. Catharines and area, and Historical Maps of Niagara collection. Both projects make use of the *ZoomifyEZ* software (available free from www.zoomify.com) that allows zoom and pan capabilities of images that are modified by the software. These projects and *ZoomifyEZ* were recently demonstrated at the CARTO 2007 conference in Montreal and the OCUL Library Assistants Workshop in Kingston. The 1921 air photos were scanned in-house and converted to a Zoomify image that can be viewed at http://www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/airphoto/1921/1921_index.htm. The historical Niagara maps were purchased from Library and Archives Canada as tiff images and also converted to a Zoomify image. A web interface was created using the Zoomify for FLASH version to create a rather impressive result that can be viewed at http://www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/digital/MAPzoom/MAPhome.html. Anyone who is interested in experimenting with this software and would like a copy of the PowerPoint presentation from CARTO 2007 should contact Colleen.

The Map Library has become a member of the recently created GNIAG (Geomatics Niagara Information Advisory Group). This forum provides an opportunity to share, discuss and collaborate on geomatics-related initiatives, including data acquisition, with local municipalities and other agencies such as Niagara Regional Police, District School Board, Niagara College and Niagara Conservation Authority. For Brock, it specifically provides a liaison between students and faculty and the local geomatics workforce for research and intern partnerships.

The Map Library supervised a 4th year Geography internship student this past year for a project that focussed on investigating the availability of web-based government data, for fee or free. The sources focussed on Ontario government ministries and agencies and some out of province sources. The information gathered from this exercise will be used to enhance the contents of the "Canadian Data" page on the ACMLA web site.

Carleton University
Heather McAdam
Heather_McAdam@Carleton.ca

The Addition of an Online Air Photo Index at Carleton University Library

Carleton University Library has over 10,000 paper air photos in the Maps, Data and Government Information Centre. The collection focuses on Ottawa and the surrounding area, including the Ottawa Valley and the Gatineau region. Photos of selected communities and natural features in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and northern Quebec are also available. Carleton University Library Air Photo webpage: http://www.library.carleton.ca/madgic/maps/airphotos.html

With the base of the Chameleon online indexes currently used for GIS data and with the addition of flight line Excel files obtained from the National Air Photo Library (NAPL), a first version of an air photo online index has been created for Carleton University air photos. Air photo roll numbers were sent to NAPL as many of the flight lines have been digitized for *NAPL On-line*. Thank you to NAPL for responding to our request for flight lines. The Excel spreadsheets from NAPL were edited to add local holdings, links to the record in the Library catalogue and a metadata link. The Excel file was then used to create shapefiles for use in the web index application. In addition, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources provided the flight lines for the Ontario series. Only one of the local indexes was not obtainable (this has been scanned and will require online digitizing). As a side benefit to adding the air photos to the online application, the

metadata was added and the air photos were catalogued, inventoried and verified. The Northern Communities air photo collection will be the second phase of the indexing project.

Carleton University Library Interactive Web Indexes for GIS Data: http://maps.library. carleton.ca/

Index to Carleton University Library's Paper Air Photo Collection: http://maps.library.carleton.ca/mapindex/napl.phtml

Historic Ottawa Digitization Project
This is a joint project by the City of Ottawa, National Capital Commission (NCC), University of Ottawa and Carleton University to digitize and make available on a website historic and older maps of the local area. As a first phase, the large scale topographic planning map series by the NCC and the former Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (currently produced in digital only by the City of Ottawa) were sent to be scanned and vectorized. The University of Ottawa Library's Geographic, Statistical and Government Information Centre is donating their large scale topographic Ottawa series available in paper only to Carleton University Library. These series are not available at Carleton University. Copies of the digitized maps will be shared with the City, the NCC and the University of Ottawa. All paper copies will be sent to the Carleton University Library's storage facility when processing is completed.

Scanning & Vectorizing has been done by Kovatec Inc. located in Ottawa (http://www.kovatec.com/). The company was recommended by the NCC as it had been used for similar projects.
• B & W Scanning $5.00 per sheet at 34" x 44". Uncompressed tiff files were specified by Carleton to be delivered.
• Vectorized – Additional $5.00 per sheet. Automatic Raster to Vector conversion. Centre line trace, lays down a vector in AutoCad 14, no text. 75% vector conversion.
• Colour Scanning – approximately $15.00 per sheet

Again with the base of the Chameleon project new index shapefiles were created (simple because it was a grid) for the series. A website design is in the planning and development stages. File downloading will be available with multiple file choices for different users: dwg and tiff. As well portable document files (pdf) and compressed sid or jpeg 2000 have been created in-house.

First Draft of the Index to Historic Ottawa topographic map series: http://maps.library.carleton.ca/mapindex/topo_historical.phtml

(With the removal of the restrictive licenses by Natural Resources Canada on April 1 , 2007 both CanVec shapefiles and CanMatrix image files are being added as background layers and reference points to aid users in using the indexes).

McMaster University
Cathy Moulder
moulder@mcmaster.ca

McMaster's Map Collection staff have been involved in two Library 2.0 projects this year: a Google Map mashup to replace air photo indexes and two class assignments using wikis in place of the usual group presentations or written assignments.

The Google Map mashup uses a base map based on Google technology which is familiar to most Web users (zoom, pan, switch from map to satellite image). In this case, the markers indicate the centre points and the reference information for the Library's collection of Hamilton area air photos– approximately 5,000 photos in paper or digital orthophoto format, covering 38 different years from 1919 to 2005. The purpose of this project was to replace a series of scroungey and home-made paper indexes with a tool that would allow users (mostly outside consultants) easy and convenient information about our holdings and that would save staff time spent on reorganizing and refiling paper indexes. The end result seems to be very satisfactory to both researchers and staff <http://library.mcmaster.ca/maps/airphotos/Home.htm>.

The wiki projects were adopted for two courses in the School of Geography and Earth Sciences: Geo 3HZ3 Urban Social Geography and Geo 4G03 Glacial Sediments and Environments. Both faculty members embraced the idea of trying this new technology as a way to engage their students. The results were amazingly creative and the students' efforts were obvious as they experimented with wikis for the first time. Library staff were involved in the wiki setup, fielded information resource questions, and either attended in-class debriefing

sessions or participated in the final marking. We learned a lot and will do some things differently, but the experiments were judged a great success, well worth repeating. The wikis can be viewed (until Fall term) at http://geo3hz3wiki.wetpaint.com and http://cgip.wetpaint.com/.

McMaster Library has also embarked on our first major digitization project this spring, building on the project which Gord Beck has been working on to provide access to our collection of World War I trench maps and aerial photographs. Early this year, the 427 maps and 478 air photos were sent to Perimeter Digital in Toronto for scanning and conversion to MrSID zoomable images. In June, confirmation was received that McMaster has been awarded a large grant through the Community Digitization Project at Library and Archives Canada to develop a web project on the topic of "Peace and War in the Twentieth Century". The maps and air photos will be a significant component of this web project, which will also include items from our collections on peace organizations, protest groups and war songs, as well as contributions from the collections at Hamilton Public Library and the Warplane Heritage Museum. The anticipated launch date is May 2008.

The Map Collection and the Library Data Service have been more closely aligned administratively this year, following our efforts last year to align them physically, and my title has been changed to "Director of Library Services, Maps, Data and GIS". I am delighted to have the opportunity to work more closely with our Data Specialist, Vivek Jadon. Effective September 1st, Gord Beck's position will also change to Map Specialist, as the next step in this progression. And on a personal note, six long years of an editing project have finally come to fruition with the publication of *Alice Munro: An Annotated Bibliography of Works and Criticism* <http://library.mcmaster.ca/php/blog.php?id=699&display=full>.

Ryerson University
Suzette Giles
sgiles@ryerson.ca

Since September 2006, I have been lucky to have one full time and one part-time technician supporting the Geospatial Map and Data Centre and also an Ontario Work Study student. Thus we have been able to accomplish some time consuming projects.

Our geospatial databases had to be migrated from a Microsoft Access database to an Oracle one. This turned out to be a much bigger project than we thought and it is fortunate that Dan Jakubek had time to devote to this, sharpening his programming skills as he went along. This has now been completed, including multiple entry forms for future additions and changes. Also many thousands of our files had to be transferred. Due to Dan's attention to detail this all happened seamlessly as far as our users were concerned. Dan is now looking at the best way to update the look and organization of the MADAR website.

Noel Damba, the full time technician, concentrated on working with students using the Centre, helping them find and use data. He also prepared and put up new datasets for download over the web. This included clipping some of the 2006 DMTI files for CMA and City of Toronto. He and Dan both worked on procedures that allow students to be more self-sufficient in working with the data files. These procedures are available from our website. He has also used SVG software to produce our most recent index map. This software makes this a much faster endeavour than using html. We expect to continue using it for our index maps.

The Work Study student and I worked on a citation format which he then applied for each individual item in our database. The citations are available via a link from each record in the database.

At a meeting of the Ryerson librarians earlier in the year, it was decided that the Data, Map and GIS Librarian position would be split into two. The Map and GIS Librarian position has been now been filled and Dan Jakubek is the new Map and GIS Librarian at Ryerson. I am extremely happy to put this area into such capable hands.

I have now become the Data Librarian. I want to say how much I have enjoyed working with the OCUL Map Group, ACMLA and other groups over the years. It has been a very valued experience both professionally and in particular, personally – I consider so many of you good friends. I am a geographer and map person at heart and it is going to be difficult to break away from that.

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OCUFA
Ontario Confederation of
University Faculty Associations
May 25,2007
MEDIA RELEASE
Ryerson University Librarian Wins
Top Academic Award

TORONTO - Ryerson University librarian Suzette Giles has been named the outstanding Academic Librarian in a province-wide competition adjudicated by the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations (OCUFA) Awards Committee. Ms Giles, who has worked to build and promote the specialized social science and geospatial data collections at the Ryerson University Library, will receive the 2006 OCUFA academic librarianship award at a June 8, 2007 ceremony in Toronto.

Ms. Giles is praised and respected by colleagues, faculty and students for her commitment to service and education. She is credited with playing a pivotal role in actively and enthusiastically supporting teaching, learning and research at Ryerson.

"The OCUFA Awards Committee was impressed with how Ms. Giles' passion for teaching about data use has extended beyond the Ryerson community as a respected speaker at library and data conferences," said OCUFA President Michael Doucet. The six teaching award recipients are: Computer Science Professor Akshai Aggarwal from the University of Windsor, Education and History professor Sharon Cook from the University of Ottawa, Religion and Culture Professor Carol Duncan from Wilfrid Laurier University, Physical Education and Health Sciences Professor Gretchen Kerr from the University of Toronto, Child and Youth Studies Professor Zopito Marini from Brock University, and Law Professor Ernest Weinrib from the University of Toronto.

OCUFA has been celebrating outstanding achievement in teaching and academic librarianship at Ontario universities since 1973. The awards committee selects up to six teaching award recipients and one academic librarianship award recipient each year.

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University of Ottawa
Nancy Lemay
nlemay@uottawa.ca

There have been a number of things happening in the Geographic, Statistical and Government Information Centre at uOttawa. We'd like to welcome Cameron Metcalf to our team. Cameron was appointed Head of GSG at the beginning of April. Cameron comes with a background in systems, with a strong knowledge of website management. Cameron is an excellent asset to the GSG centre

The GSG centre has also hired an environmental studies student (Eric Corneau) for the summer to work on our metadata project. The priority for this summer is to create layer level metadata .xml files for DMTI, StatCan boundary files, and any other datasets we are ready to distribute over the web.

Eric is using GeoNetwork 2.0.1 to create the metadata files based on ISO19115. Erin, Pierre and Nancy are also involved in the workflow. Erin will be doing the work on keywords and place names, Pierre will be creating the thumbnails for visualization purposes in GeoNetwork and Nancy is working on the data infrastructure. We are hoping to replace our static geospatial data catalog by the end of this summer.

University of Toronto Mississauga
Andrew Nicholson
anichols@utm.utoronto.ca

On June 2nd, the University of Toronto Mississauga officially opened its new Library. Named for the City of Mississauga's long serving Mayor, the Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre has already proven to be incredibly popular with students who have been using the facility since October of 2006.

Along with a doubling of study space, the use of compact shelving throughout the building, and two Smart Classrooms, the new Library has the AstraZeneca Canada Centre for Information & Technology Literacy. This "Technology Centre" is the focal point for GIS activities and Instructional Technology in the Library. The Centre includes four GIS Workstations, a Digitizer tablet, a 60" plotter , and two scanners: one for 11x17 images such as air photos, and a large format scanner for maps.

More information about the Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre:

- U of T Mississauga News (Look for the June 4th headlines): http://www.utm.utoronto.ca/361.0.html
- Local news coverage: http://www.mississauganews.com/article/3505
- Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre Portal Page: http://www.utm.utoronto.ca/~w3newlib/hmalc.html

University of Waterloo
Richard Pinnell
rhpinnel@uwaterloo.ca

The exciting news here is that Eva Dodsworth started as Geospatial Data Services Librarian on 1 March. This is a new professional position in the Map Library and one for which Eva is well qualified. She worked for several years in this unit providing GIS reference service, library instruction and outreach services, and staff training. Now she has a professional level of responsibility for providing leadership and expertise in developing, delivering and assessing geospatial data services and programs offered by the Library to members of the academic community at the University of Waterloo.

Eva's promotion from Library Assistant to Librarian created a vacancy in the Map Library. Eva assisted with the interviewing, and last week we recruited Jon Morgan, currently in the Davis Library Information Services and Resources Department, as our replacement Library Assistant. He will be trained for GIS reference assistance beginning in late June. We are pleased to have Jon back in the Map Library since he worked here several years ago in a clerical capacity.

We have received Library approval for 5 new laptops which we plan to use for GIS library instruction. We have asked Library Systems to install ArcGIS on these computers as well as on an additional 5 laptops which we can call upon as needed for larger classes. However cost is an issue since each install may cost approximately $200 on an annual basis. A reasonable alternative to ArcGIS is TatukGIS, a free GIS Viewer program which can be downloaded from http://www.tatukgis.com/Home/home.aspx. This would serve well to display and manipulate our geospatial datasets but would not of course give our students any exposure to ESRI software.

University of Western Ontario
Cheryl Woods
cawoods@uwo.ca

Another summer is here and lots of projects to tackle. The main one continues to be the conversion of the single sheet map records from card catalogue to online access. We are at the halfway point of this project and considering it is on a "do as time permits" basis, progress has been good over the past year. We hope to have this transfer complete by 2009.

Steve has revamped the Map Library's website <http://geography.uwo.ca/maplibrary/> and introduced a very detailed geospatial data page. Please take a look at our new pages and let us know what you think.

To our online catalogue <http://janus.ssc.uwo.ca/mapref/pubsearch.htm> we are in the process of adding a graphic index link to each of the topographic map series catalogue records so that users may see what particular sheet holdings we have for each country.

We recently accepted the donation of 36 nautical charts of portions of the Great Lakes dated 1904-1951 that the Grey County Archives was deaccessioning. They are all in good condition and encapsulated. These

will be added to our extensive holdings of early Great Lakes charts.

Another donation that arrived is 8 boxes of air photos of the Upper and Lower Thames River Conservation Authorities area dated 1978. Some of these we already have for the Upper Thames but it is the Lower Thames that we will be adding to enrich our holdings.

Alberta

University of Alberta
David Jones
David.Jones@ualberta.ca

There has been a lot going on related to the map collection and its staff during the past few months.

Move of Map Collection: As I reported earlier, the map collection was being moved in late spring from the 1st to the 4th floor of the Cameron Library. This is a massive job involving approximately 250 map cabinets, 800,000 air photos, regular and oversize atlases and the map and atlas archives as well as the map processing workspace. As of mid-June we are into our new space and in the process or organizing and re-establishing our functionality. The move is part of a major renovation of the Cameron SciTech Library. Check out some images at http://blogs.library.ualberta.ca/camreno/.

Our maps group is welcoming some new staff this summer. Leah Vanderjagt has joined the Library as Digital Repository and GIS Librarian and we are in the process of hiring a Rare Books and Maps Cataloguer. These are welcome additions and will bring added strength to our cartographic and geospatial resources.

We also celebrated Linda McClure as recipient of the ACMLA Student Paper Award. Linda is full time SciTech staff member and a part-time student at the School of Library and Information Studies. In August she will be joining the SciTech Public Service Team which provides first line reference assistance to the SciTech and Maps collections.

British Columbia

University of Northern British Columbia
Roger Wheate and Nancy Alexander
wheate@unbc.ca

Developments for Topographic Maps in British Columbia

The BC Terrain Resource Information Management (TRIM) provincial mapping program is perhaps the most thorough in Canada, compensating or complementing the low revision rate of NTS maps for the westernmost province. Completed in 1995, the province is covered by 7,027 map tiles at 1:20,000 compiled by dividing NTS 1:250,000 sheets into 100, each tile covering 6' latitude by 12' longitude (= 11 x 11 to 15 km, depending on latitude). The digital data are available by agreement, but otherwise cost $500 per tile. TRIM II offers updated tiles since 1995, with about 65% completed so far.

All 7,027 tiles are now also available as hardcopy maps from Victoria-based Clover Point Graphics, at $18.00 each <www.canadamapstore.com>. They include all planimetric features, 20 metre contours and a modified form of shaded relief. One can also order contiguous 2x2 sets of four tiles plotted at 1:30,000 for $35. These cover almost the area of 1:50,000 NTS sheets and may be suitable for project managers and map library samples.

Hikers should use the road and trail linework with caution for several reasons. As the information dates from 1982-88 (TRIM I) or 1995-2004 (TRIM II), there are ongoing changes especially with logging and road building, while trails are the Achilles heel of topographic mapping. Features such as fire-breaks, logging roads, survey and seismic lines from bygone times are plotted by photo interpretation, and while they are still visible from the air, the routes are impassable on the ground. New trails are rarely included, even though outdoor enthusiasts are recording their routes using GPS, but systems for communicating this information to municipal, provincial and federal agencies are in their nascent stages.

Online users can create maps at two websites. The first, www.mapplace.ca, is run by the Provincial Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The second, **imapBC** at the Land Resource Data Warehouse <www.lrdw.ca>, is maintained by the Integrated Land Management Bureau (formerly Ministry of Environment). Both provide full sets of BC provincial 1:20,000 TRIM data to build 'seamless' webmaps and are worth exploring: to date, we have not seen comparable web mapping sites for any other provinces.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Compiled by Eva Dodsworth

Akerman, James. 2006. *Cartographies of travel and navigation.* Chicago : University of Chicago Press. 344 p. $55.00 US. ISBN 9780226010748.

Baynton-Williams, Ashley and Miles Baynton-Williams. 2007. *New worlds : maps from the age of discovery.* London : Quercus Publishing. 224 p. $45.00 US. ISBN 1905204809.

Bell, Jim. 2006. *Postcards from Mars : the first photographer on the red planet.* New York : Dutton. 208 p. $50.00 US. ISBN 9780525949855.

Bogue, Margaret. 2007. *Around the shores of Lake Superior : a guide to historic sites.* Waterloo, ON : Wilfred Laurier University Press. 352 p. $32.95 CDN. ISBN 1554580137.

Buttimer, Anne and Tom Mels. 2006. *By northern lights : on the making of geography in Sweden.* Burlington, VT : Ashgate Pub. 236 p. $99.95 US. ISBN 0754648141.

Campbell, Bruce and Ken Bartley. 2007. *England on the eve of the black death : an atlas of lay lordship, land and wealth, 1300-49.* Manchester, UK : Manchester University Press. 304 p. $79.95 US. ISBN 0719037689.

Cellarius, Andreas. 2007. *Harmonia macrocosmica of 1660 : the finest atlas of the heavens.* Los Angeles : Taschen Books. 240 p. $125 US. ISBN 9783822852903.

Edelson, Max. 2006. *Plantation enterprise in colonial South Carolina.* Cambridge, MA : Harvard University Press. 400 p. $45.00 US. ISBN 067402303.

Grafarend, Erik and Friedrich Krumm. 2006. *Map projections : cartographic information systems.* New York : Springer. 714 p. $169.00 US. ISBN 9783540367017.

Hay, Iain. 2006. *Communicating in geography and the environmental sciences.* 3rd edition. New York : Oxford University Press. 262 p. $35.00 US. ISBN 9780195517613.

Hayes, Derek. 2007. *Historical atlas of the United States : with original maps.* Berkeley : University of California Press. 280 p. $39.95 US. ISBN 9780520250369.

Hill, Linda. 2006. *Georeferencing : the geographic associations of information.* Cambridge, MA : MIT Press. 272 p. $35.00 US. ISBN 026208354.

Hilton, Brian. 2007. *Emerging spatial information systems and applications.* Hershey, PA : Idea Group Pub. 394 p. $79.95 US. ISBN 1599040751.

Howgego, Raymond J. 2006. *Encyclopedia of exploration 1850 to 1940.* Potts Point, NSW, Australia : Hordern House Rare Books Pty. Ltd. 724 p. $245.00 US. ISBN 1875567410

Japan atlas : a bilingual guide. 2006. Tokyo : kodansha International Ltd. 128 p. $24.00 US. ISBN 4770030266.

Johnston, Andrew. 2007. *Earth from space : Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum.* 2nd ed. Richmond Hill, ON : Firefly Books. 272 p. $49.95 CDN. ISBN 1552978206.

Lawrence, Henry. 2006. *City trees : a historical geography from the Renaissance through the nineteenth century.* Charlottesville : University of Virginia Press. 400 p. $75.00 US. ISBN 0813925339.

Mercado-Irizarry, Aurelio and Philip Liu. 2006. *NSF Caribbean tsunami workshop : 2004 : Caribbean tsunami hazard.* Hackensack, NJ : World Scientific. 364 p. 98.00 US. ISBN 9812565353.

For more information about each item listed in this column, please visit:
http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/locations/umd/acmla.html

Nancy Sappington, et al. 2007. *Mapping for Congress : supporting public policy with GIS.* Redlands, CA : ESRI Press. 92 p. $14.95 US. ISBN 1589481453.

Oswalt, Philipp and Tim Rieniets. 2006. *Atlas of shrinking cities.* Ostfildern, Germany : Cantz Publishers. 160 p. • 39.80. ISBN 3775717145.

Rand McNally. 2006. *The road atlas '07.* Stokie, IL : Rand McNally and Co.. 138 p. $13.95 US. ISBN 0528958267.

Sarasua, Wayne and Jack McCormac. 2006. *Geomatics.* New York : John Wiley & Sons. 512 p. $75.00 CAN. ISBN 0471384887.

Scafi, Alessandro. 2006. *Mapping paradise : a history of heaven on earth.* London : British Library; Chicago, IL : University Chicago Press. 400 p. $55.00 US. ISBN 9780226735597.

Spencer, Edgar. 2006. *Geologic maps : a practical guide to the preparation and interpretation of geologic maps.* Second Edition. Long Grove, IL : Waveland Press Inc. 148 p. $29.95 US. ISBN 1577664620.

Wade, Tasha and Shelly Sommer. 2006. *A to Z GIS : an illustrated dictionary of geographic information systems.* Redlands, CA : ESRI Press. 288 p. $24.95 US. ISBN 9781589480476.

The World Bank. 2006. *The little green data book 2006.* Washington, DC : World Bank. 240 p. £9.95. ISBN 0821364766. Or download free pdf: http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/envext.nsf/44ByDocName/TheLittleGreenDayaBook2005/$FILE/2005Littlegreendatabook.pdf

Worldwatch Institute. 2006. *State of the world 2006.* New York : Norton & Company. 244 p. $35.00 US. ISBN 039332771X.

Welcome!
New ACMLA Members

Mary-Ellen Badeau (Full member)
Archivist - Cartographic Records
Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1
mary-ellen.badeau@gnb.ca

Bonnie Gallinger (Full member)
William C. Wonders Map Collection
1-26 Cameron Library
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J8
bonnie.gallinger@ualberta.ca

Maryse Lemoine (Student member)
6000 Young Street, Apt. 1711
North York, Ontario M2M 3W1
mlemine@yorku.ca

University of Haifa (Institutional member)
The Library
Periodicals Department
Mount Carmel
Haifa 31999, Israel

Joanna Hobbins (Full member)
McGill University
Walter Hitschfeld Geographic Info Centre
Burnside Hall, 805 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6
joanna.hobbins@mcgill.ca

Dan Jakubek (Full member)
Ryerson University Library
350 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5B 2K3
djakubek@ryerson.ca

Kathleen Matthews (Full member)
University of Victoria
McPherson Library
P.O. Box 1800 STN CSC
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3H5
kmatthew@uvic.ca

NEW MAPS

Compiled by Dan Duda

2006 election results: [United States].
Scale: not given.
Published: Washington, DC: Election Data Services, Inc., c2006.
Description: 2 maps on 1 sheet: col.; sheet 110 x 79 cm.
Notes: United States House of Representatives 110th Congress. United States Senate 110th Congress by county. "All election results on this poster are unofficial and may not include absentee or provisional ballots. The data were supplied courtesy of the Associated Press and the National Conference of State Legislatures as of November 12, 2006." Includes insets of Alaska and Hawaii, list of governors and members of congress by state, election results at a glance table, 7 ancillary election result maps with associated charts, and advertisements.

Belfast street map. 2006 ed.
Scale: 1:12,000.
Published: Belfast: Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland, c2006.
Description: 1 map: both sides, col.; 147 x 121 cm. on sheet 78 x 124 cm. folded to 20 x 12 cm.
Notes: Irish grid. Printed in 2 segments: Belfast north sheet; Belfast south sheet. Accompanied by index *Belfast street map index 2006 ed.* Crown copyright 2006. 55 p.; 21 cm. Includes notes and suburb inset.

British Columbia & Canadian Rockies, railway map guide. 2nd ed.
Scale: not given.
Published: [Vancouver]: Way of the Rail Pub., [2006?]
Descrip: 2 maps: both sides, col.; on sheet 50 x 91 cm.
ISBN: 0973089717

Canada, the 39th parliament.
Scale: not given.
Published: [Ottawa]: Elections Canada, 2006.
Description: 2 maps: back to back, col.; 69 x 90 cm on sheet 75 x 152.
Notes: Results of the 39th general election January 23, 2006.

Discover Canada's watersheds.
Scale: 1:5,000,000.
Published: [Ottawa]: Natural Resources Canada, c2006.
Description: 1 map: col.; on sheet 84 x 108 cm.
Series: The Atlas of Canada thematic maps series.
Notes: Relief shown by hill shading. Includes list of abbreviations and colour-coded legend to Canada's five ocean watersheds. On verso: the "Discover your watershed" poster and educational information advocating the importance of Canada's watersheds. Collaboration between Natural Resources Canada's Atlas of Canada, the Environment Canada's RésEau—Building Canadian Water Connections and the Canadian Wildlife Federation.
ISBN: 1550291807

Doha.
Scale: 1:20,000; transrverse [sic] Mercator proj.
Published. Qatar: Centre for Geographic Information Systems, 2006.
Description: 1 map: col.; 97 x 87 cm.
Notes: Qatar national grid. Includes location map.

Egypt: special map, River Nile Valley: city map, Cairo. 2006 ed.
Scale: 1:2,500,000; Lambert conformal.
Scale: 1:750,000; Lambert conformal.
Published: [Munich]; Nelles Verlag; 2006.
Description: 2 maps on 1 sheet: both sides, col.; sheet 51 x 102 cm. folded in cover 26 x 12 cm.
Series: Nelles map series
Contents: Egypt, scale 1:2,500,000; River Nile Valley, scale 1:750,000.
Notes: Relief shown by shading and spot heights. Location map. Legend in English, German, and French.
ISBN: 9783865740243

Gas in the CIS & Europe. 2006 ed.
Scale: not given.
Published: London: Petroleum Economist Ltd., c2006.
Descrip: 1 map: col.; 88 x 138 cm. folded to 31 x 21 cm.
Notes: Shows natural gas fields, existing/planned pipelines, associated processing plants, and LNG terminals. "May 2006." Also covers Turkey; does not cover Eastern Siberia or Russian Far East. Relief and depths shown by gradient tints. Includes notes, directories, large inset of "Tyumen (Yamalo-Nenetsk & Khanty Mansiysk)" region, 6 small insets, statistical table, and graphs. Folded-title panel and col. ill. on verso.
ISBN: 1861862164

Hong Kong image city map.
Scale: 1:7,500.
Published: London: DGI, Ministry of Defence, c2006.
Description: 5 maps: col.; 109 x 137 cm. or smaller folded to 28 x 35 cm. or smaller.
Notes: Includes notes, indexes, location map, and index map.

Jordan, country map: camping grounds, points of interest, road distances, index, historic sites.
Scale: 1:700,000.
Published: Brisbane, QLD: Hema Maps Pty. Ltd.; Auckland: Hema Maps, NZ Ltd., [2006?]
Description: 1 map: col.; 68 x 66 cm., folded in cover 25 x 14 cm.
Note: Road map with tourist features. Relief shown by shading and spot heights. Indexed. Legend in English, German, French, and Hungarian.
ISBN: 1865003158 / 9781865003153

Kamchatka Peninsula, Russia, map & guide.
Scale: 1:1,000,000.
Published: [United States?]: Distributed by Avacha Bay Co., [2006?]
Descrip: 1 map: col.; 95 x 63 cm. folded to 31 x 19 cm.
Notes: Relief shown by contours, shading, gradient tints, and spot heights. Depths shown by contours. Includes insets of "Northern Kuril Islands" and "Komandorsky Islands". Text, physical map of peninsula, location map, remote-sensing images, statistical table of volcano data, and source-materials notes on verso. Text and legend in English.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, geographical.
Scale: 1:3,000,000.
Published: Budapest: GiziMap, [2006].
Description: 1 map: col.; 83 x 115 cm. folded in cover 24 x 13 cm.
Notes: Physical (hypsometric) map with roads emphasized. Relief shown by gradient tints and spot heights. Depths shown by soundings. Index of places by country on verso. Coverage map, publisher's map list, and col. ill. on cover. Legend in English and 5 other languages.
ISBN: 9630083159

Mineral resource map of Saskatchewan.
Scale: not given.
Published: Regina: Saskatchewan Industry and Resources, 2006.
Description: 1 map: col.; 41 x 26 cm on sheet 44 x 28 cm.

Mongolia.
Scale: 1:2,000,000.
Published: Budapest: GiziMap, 2006.
Description: 1 map: col.; 63 x 120 cm. folded in cover 24 x 13 cm.
Notes: Road map with tourist features. Relief shown by shading, gradient tints, and spot heights. Title from cover. Includes inset of Ulaanbaatar. Indexes of places on verso. Coverage map, publisher's map list, and col. ill. on cover. Cover title in English, Mongolian (cyrillic), and Mongolian (classical). Legend in English and 6 other languages. Index in English and Mongolian (cyrillic).
ISBN: 9638680881

Moscow, Euro city map: with tourist information, places of interest, and street index.
Scale: 1:15 000.
Published: [Germany]: GeoCenter, [2006?]
Desc: 1 map: col.; 86 x 64 cm. folded in cover 24 x 12 cm.
Notes: Includes city-center inset and ancillary diagrammatic subway-system map. Notes, indexes, and emergency phone directory on verso. Coverage maps and col. ill. on cover. Legend in 8 languages.
ISBN: 3575032408

Neighborhoods & kitas (sectors): [Kuwait region].
Scale: [ca. 1:7,300].
Published: [Kuwait]: State of Kuwait, Ministry of Planning, [2006].
Description: 1 map: col.; 95 x 83 cm.

Northern Canada diamonds, Nunavut and Northwest Territories, mining and exploration activity.
Scale: not given.
Published: [Calgary, Ala.]: Mineral Information Maps: The Northern Miner, [2006].
Description: 1 map: col.; 50 x 82 cm.

Oil & gas map of the Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Iraq & Syria.
Scale: not given.
Published: London: Petroleum Economist Ltd., c2006.
Descrip: 1 map: col.; 87 x 81 cm. folded to 31 x 21 cm.
Notes: Shows fields, pipelines, processing plants, storage facilities, LNG facilities, tanker terminals, and refineries. Relief and depths shown by gradient tints and shading. "Published February 2006." Includes notes, statistical tables, graphs, ancillary maps of Qatar, oil exports, and gas exports. Folded-title panel, col. ill., and advertisement on verso.
ISBN: 1861862806

Powerful green map NYC; charting the energy in New York's environment. 5th ed.
Scale: not given.
Published: New York: Green Map System, c2006.
Description: 3 maps on 1 sheet: both sides, col.; 34

x 38 cm. and 22 x 28 cm., sheet 35 x 99 cm., folded to 17 x 8 cm.
Contents: Powerful investments, energy bright lights; Energy dark sides, true costs & predictions; Energy bright sides.
Notes: Shows "in-depth energy and green living resources along with NYC's school and community Green Map projects". "Printed ... in January 2006, this map is available in folded or poster formats." Includes text, indexes, directories, 2 insets of Manhattan, and col. ill.

Saskatchewan industry resources chart.
Scale: not given.
Published: Calgary, AB: June Warren, 2006.
Description: 1 map: col.; 41 x 39 cm. on sheet 99 x 69 cm folded to 25 x 18 cm.
Notes: "Supplement to the August 2006 issues of Oil & gas inquirer, and, Oilweek." Where necessary, map modified for illustrative purposes. Advertisements in margin. Includes lists of Saskatchewan gas plant facilities, waste disposal sites, industry and resources field offices, weigh scales, & First Nations.

Seabirds of the Faroe Islands.
Scale: [ca. 1:600,000].
Published: Sl.: Faroe Island Tourist Board; [2006?]
Description: 1 map: col.; 19 x 13 cm. on sheet 42 x 30 cm. folded to 21 x 10 cm.
Notes: Includes text, index of bird colonies, and col. ill. Text, calendar of presence of bird species, and col. ill. on verso.

Sirmilik National Park of Canada, the place of glaciers: place of diversity where land, sea, and ice come together with Inuit culture at the Gateway to the Northwest Passage.
Scale: [ca. 1:400,000].
Published: [Ottawa]: Parks Canada, [2006?]
Description: 1 map: col.; on sheet 65 x 80 cm. folded to 22 x 9 cm.
Notes: Relief shown by shading and spot heights. Includes text and col. ill. Text and col. ill. on verso. Maps on verso: Arctic Bay, Ikpiarjuk: "bag or pocket"; Pond Inlet, Mittimatalik: "the landing place."
ISBN: 0662430050

Ukraine.
Scale: 1:1,000,000.
Published: [Kyiv?]: Kartohrafiia, c2006.
Description: 1 map: both sides col.; 94 x 136 cm., on sheet 96 x 75 cm. folded in cover 25 x 14 cm.
Notes: Also shows forested areas and covers Moldova. Legend in English.
Printed in western/eastern segments. Accompanied by Index of places...43 p. Includes key to abbreviations.
ISBN: 9666316609

Under the Golden Gate Bridge: views of the sea floor near the entrance to San Francisco Bay, California.
Scale: not given.
Published: [Reston, Va.] : U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey ; Denver Co : For sale by U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services, 2006.
Description: 6 views on 1 sheet: col.; 25 x 60 cm. or smaller, sheet 83 x 86 cm.
Series: Scientific investigations map; 2917.
Contents: View toward bay; View toward ocean; [Map view of central San Francisco Bay...]; [Perspective view of central San Francisco Bay looking southwest...]; [Perspective view looking north...]; [Perspective view looking northeast ...].
Notes: Relief shown by shading. Depths shown by gradient tints. Includes bibliographical references.
ISBN: 1411309723

The Underground Railroad, Maryland's network to freedom.
Scale: not given.
Published: Baltimore: Md. Office of Tourism Development, [2006?]
Description: 1 map: col.; on sheet 69 x 56 cm. folded to 23 x 10 cm.
Notes: "This map ... presents a collection of sites, programs, and facilities ... that ... interpret the stories of the Underground Railroad." Includes text, descriptive index of historic sites, col. ill., and insets of Baltimore, Annapolis, and Cambridge. Text, map of travel routes, directory of information agencies, and ill. (some col.) on verso.

Wawa area, mining and exploration activity, Ontario, Canada.
Scale: not given.
Published: [Toronto, Ont.?]: Intierra Mapping: Northern Miner, [2005].
Description: 1 map: col.; 41 x 96 cm.

West Africa mining & exploration activity.
Scale: not given.
Published: [Toronto, Ont.]: Northern Miner, 2006.
Description: 1 map: col.; 58 x 88 cm.

REVIEWS

Compiled by Michele Shular

Abrams, Janet and Peter Hall (eds). ***Else/where: Mapping New Cartographies of Networks and Territories.*** Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Design Institute, 2006. 320 p. $49.95 U.S. ISBN: 0-972-96962-4.

In *Else/Where: Mapping new cartographies of networks and territories*, the University of Minnesota Design Institute in its overall stated objective... to address the question of how "metaphors from the mapping of physical space apply to the mapping of virtual space" ...endeavours to promote several objectives of understanding for the reader.

First, a definition emerges of the intersection between the world of design and the historical and ongoing work of cartographers; if the reader will indulge an analogy from GIS, the book runs a kind of overlap analysis of these two 'worlds' of the act of map creation. Second, the book enters into the increasingly visible and emerging activity of the mapping of online social communities, and the collaborative way in which this is occurring. Thirdly, though perhaps this is left unstated, this book gives the reader straightforward reporting of what is happening right now, in the most unusual places and with unexpected methods in the field of cartographic exploration, specifically within the domains of the practice of design and art.

Mapping is an inherently dynamic process; the minute a map is created it is out of date. A pleasant amusement of this reviewer in life as a cartographer was the innocent cocktail party question "but, hasn't everything already been mapped?" Well, no, things change, aside from rivers meandering in new directions, the way we want to see things change. Our ability to use technology to visualize information changes, our need to see new forms of information and the interrelationships between sets of information is constantly changing, so the work of cartography can never end. This text settles this obvious point rather definitively simply by demonstrating the breadth and scope of what is possible within the discipline of cartography that may seem completely off the beaten path, but is spatial representation nonetheless, and is therefore, something for cartographers, GIS analysts, and map librarians to consider, and certainly to include in collections as a bridging work between perspectives of traditionalist source disciplines of maps and new approaches from a wide variety of other ways of knowing. This is not to say that this work ignores important historical maps, quite the contrary, in fact. Historical maps are for the most part, described in the 'experimental' or design context, demonstrating that cartography has always evolved in new directions depending on need and willingness to try new approaches. A very good example of this is the book's account of the development of the London Underground map.

The book itself is visually impressive. The beauty and near 'non-map' quality of some of the images, for example Laura Kurgan's *Monochrome Landscapes* (exactly as described) show real depictions of actual places on the earth, where one colour dominates, such as the ocean, a rainforest, or the tundra. These maps demonstrate that interesting aesthetic/scientific line in cartography with which all map-makers are well-familiar, pushing the reader to consider map as art, as well as tool of succinct communication or summary of 'scientific data'. At times when looking at the maps in this book, in a somewhat disconcerting way, what exactly is being mapped is very hard to determine. Ben Fry's genome map experiments stand out as examples; one thinks upon a first look that what is being viewed is something closer to art, when in fact these are attempts to summarize complex concepts of scientific understanding and exploration. Other maps, such as Julie Mehretu's acrylic paintings of "psychological landscape, bursts of feeling, seismographs of her responses to world events", challenge our very definition of what makes a map a map, and when a map is, in fact, an artist's interpretation of her inner world. Who decides whether this is, in fact, a map? It is important to consider this question, as cartography leaves the domain of the few highly skilled and moves to distributed, individualized perspectives of many, enabled by new media and new perspectives on ownership of the work of mapping.

The book is in certain ways flawed, as some of the maps could have used more territory on the page. In the case of topographic maps for example, it is the detail of the map that is more important than the overall picture; so it is true with Ronald Wall's maps of the "spatio-temporal model [...] of the flow of goods, services, information and people" in Rotterdam. The chapter titles and structure of the book are somewhat hard to make sense of without a very close reading of the editors' forward. Another slight difficulty of the book was that occasionally it took some digging and time to find the description or relevant commentary for some of the maps in the book. Largely though, the book integrates the maps with the essays well, so this criticism should not be imposed as an overall judgment of the book's usefulness. Finally, the text of the 40 interviews and essays integrated with the maps in this book is in several cases faint, or the font is very small or unusual, and is therefore difficult to read. If this restricts any reader's ability to access this text it would be a shame as the essays are fascinating and insightful; there is much to learn here of the design perspective on mapping and on cartography in general.

There is also much fun and playfulness to this book such as: a FIFA map of the spread of football (soccer) throughout the world (with, of course, an interesting essay on the political implications of FIFA membership); maps of people's 'personal itineraries' as they move about a city; GPS-enabled bottles dropped in the ocean ; and GPS-enabled pigeons. These are not mere flights of fancy as the text states, what can we learn about how animals exist in their own spatial environments through these enabling technologies? Could this be important? We will not know until we experiment, and try. Again, the map as visual experiment is of key importance in this book.

One may wonder, on the subject of activities of cartographic mapping of online social communities, why... if the internet effectively 'erases' geographic boundaries... there is still such deep interest in the 'where' of individuals engaged with social networks online. Yes, we are interacting and there are no geographic barriers to this, but still, where are you? And where am I in relation to you? And how many of us are here, anyway, and where are we coming from? Approaches to depicting this virtual 'where', literally, figuratively, and metaphorically, are all covered here, providing the reader with a variety of perspectives on how people are making sense of the 'where' of the internet and attempting to depict it in a visual fashion, while using this information to make decisions, or simply to understand a landscape. Since this virtual world is rapidly developing and unfolding, this text, like a map, should perhaps be considered a snapshot in time of where cartography and design were sitting in 2006. In this sense this text will be useful not only for those conducting research into innovations in cartography, but also for historical analysis in the future; who knows what cartographic inventions the future will bring. We will welcome them; there is still so much to learn about the 'where'. Cartography keeps going, and continues to engage with new partners with differing, novel, and sometimes difficult-to-map ideas. This book provides a useful summary of that dialogue on cartography's continued relevance and importance; our collections, particularly those of academic map or design libraries, ought to reflect new and shifting realities of cartography with works such as this one.

Leah Vanderjagt
Education Programs Lead and Clinical Research Librarian
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

Buisseret, David. ***The Mapmakers' Quest: Depicting New Worlds in Renaissance Europe***. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003. 227 p. $48.00 U.S. ISBN: 0-19-210053-x.

David Buisseret explores European mapping during renaissance time and demonstrates advances that have helped shape the course of history in numerous countries throughout Europe. He clearly demonstrates the influence that maps have had on social and economic systems during this time; everything from agriculture to the development of cities and military uses.

The author gives a brief history of mapping in his first chapter, setting the context for further investigation as he goes forward in time through the renaissance years in Europe. He makes interesting observations about the origins of maps and their uses and provides factual information which is provided in his extensive bibliography. The

first maps were not designed for navigation or raising taxes, or for military purposes (that would come later...) but they were more of a compendium of what was known about the Christian world.

Throughout the first couple of chapters, he credits and makes note of important influential players in the advancement of mapping such as Claudius Ptolemy, prior to European renaissance. This again, gives the author a chance to provide historical background and describe the influence of ancient Greece and Rome so that we may have a better understanding of the advances he describes in subsequent chapters.

One of the interesting points that the author makes is the stylistic influences of Renaissance Art on mapping between the years of 1400 – 1500. Significant parallels can be made between the work of artists such as the Van Eyck brothers and Fouquet and even the work of Leonardo da Vinci (i.e. map of Tuscany). Many maps were being created using a topographical realism which clearly was influenced by the artists and style during this period. The author provides some excellent examples and figures in order to illustrate his point.

Cartography was used extensively among the ruling Elites (1450-1650). Maps were often commissioned and used in order to govern more effectively. Interestingly enough, most of the elites had libraries and their interest in maps and mapping was reflected in their collections of atlases and other large scale maps of their territories. Many of these maps still exist today and can be found in map libraries around the world. Monarchies seemed to be the driving factor in the development of cartography, as most maps and surveys were commissioned by monarchs. The adoption of maps by the elite and monarchs encouraged their use and proliferation among their people and in society at large.

Throughout the book, the author depicts the development of cartography and style but he also gives us a detailed historical account of European history from the point of view of scholars, art history, monarchies, etc. which (if you've forgotten your European History 101) is a bonus to read in this book. It is obvious that the author has a love of history and he has authored many other types of historically rich texts over the last 15 years. He has included numerous figures and examples of historical maps which help the reader visualize. This book provides a great inventory of European maps created during the renaissance period. It would most likely be an interesting addition to a small map library collection which may not possess many historical maps and would provide excellent examples without having the original map in hand.

Diane Thompson
Head Librarian
NRCan Library – Earth Sciences
Natural Resources Canada
Vancouver, BC

Erle, S., R. Gibson, et al. ***Mapping Hacks: Tips & Tools for Electronic Cartography***. Sebastopol, CA: O'Reilly. 2005. 525 p. $29.95 U.S. ISBN: 0596007035.

The world is abuzz with the ideas and potential of the Open Source movement. Be it open source publishing or open source software, there is no denying that the concept has captured the world imagination with the possibilities for creative solutions free from both the monetary and intellectual constraints.

Mapping Hacks is not entirely about using Open Source software, and doesn't expound its views necessarily; it is in a sense a product of the authors' lives and livelihood having been influenced, as is a large part of society at large nowadays (at least the part that uses software), by the creative freedom that open source has produced. To that end, the authors of *Mapping Hacks* undertake in this publication, to use the open source mentality and tools to develop clever tips and tricks for geographic information gathering, displaying, sharing, and for simply having fun. Their goal is not necessarily or even intentionally to use only open source software. Open source is simply there for the taking and exploiting and for the most part, the solutions they are trying to find are either not available in commercial software or completely out of reach for financial purposes–which was, when one thinks about it, the entire point of the open source movement.

Despite the prevalence of open source hacks in the book, the great thing about the authors choosing not to espouse the virtues of open source is that they also freely and unabashedly include hacks

using commercial software and mention them with neither disdain nor complaint. This, my friends, is the sign that the world is now a better place. We are not only free to choose open source, but free to choose commercially, and better yet, choose the better tool for the chore at hand, and not only that, we are free to use both to complement each other and to achieve our goals.

This book is very much in the tradition of the Google Maps Hacks, Web Mapping Illustrated, both also from the wonderful collection of O'Reilly books. It is meant to educate in a fun way using incredibly clever notions. With amazing lucidity it tackles some of the most impressive problems you may not ever imagine such as how to create your own built-in GPS enabled computer in your car. With a keen sense of humour, they describe this particular hack as being truly a method of impressing your friends and a clear scheme for going bankrupt. The project is complete with layout plans, photos of a prototype, and the code to run the unit.

With some hacks, the authors demonstrate the old adage that basically anything can be mapped, or more specifically geocoded and then mapped. In one hack, they actually geocode voice recordings and talk about the possibilities of even geocoding heart rates.

While a number of tools are meant to be used on Linux when applicable and available, the authors take pity on most of us stuck in the Windows world by providing Windows solutions as well as the Linux/Unix or even Mac ones. This is a truly useful and pleasant feature of the book which must have added countless hours to the process of writing the tome, which is a hefty one at 525 pages.

Some of the most interesting projects of the book are the ones on the following important subjects that we deal with specifically in map and GIS libraries. There are a large number of hacks of GPS technology and several examples of its many uses. A number of hacks were on GIS, which the authors call Desktop Mapping. Interestingly the authors explain that GIS has always been somewhat of an esoteric pursuit not available to the average Joe, but that because of the advent of open source software, things are now changing.

Another personal favourite subject was the section that demystified the Open Source Web Mapping Services (WMS) and Web Feature Services (WFS) solutions, which I have to admit to have always thought of as being an interesting concept but the commercial software giants would always maintain an upper hand. My mind began to race when reading the Build a Spatially Indexed Data Store hack, which uses PostgreSQL and PostGIS, two freely available pieces of very powerful software. In this section, the authors develop a hack that chronicles the method of building a Data Portal similar to what most of us still stuck in the commercial only world would know as an ESRI ArcSDE-based data store.

The authors are very skilful at cleverly expressing extremely well balanced statements about things many of us debate such as the shapefile being the default open-source GIS format, which they say will remain so until GML stabilizes. Want to or not, shapefiles, as they say, are the lingua franca of GIS users (p. 337).

The following is a short list of the software packages the contributors examined and wrote about. Where does one find the time of day to even scratch the surface of the resources found in this book?
Excel - Map-enabling your spreadsheets; Manifold; GPSBabel; GPSMapEdit (creating map to put on your GPS unit); Perl modules for GIS Geo::Track::*; PostGIS and PostgreSQL; QGIS; GPSDrive; OpenMap; GDAL; GRASS - including an introduction on how to get started with the dark monster for many of us of the GIS world; Shapelib GeoServer; MapServer; along with many many more.

What is interesting as an educator is how this book could easily serve as a quick reference to many concepts we grapple with on a daily basis in the map library. In fact, some of the best explanations of GIS concepts are brilliantly broken down and explained. Terms and concept explanations such as datum and projection, the difference between raster data and vector datasets, among many others are presented simply and elegantly.

In terms of the layout of the book, it contains some very useful colour illustrations of all their examples, making the experience of using the book enjoyable. The reader does not feel as though the authors are leaving her/him in the dark with some of the complicated hacks because of the illustrations, photos, and layout of the source code

On a more negative note, unfortunately, most of

the examples using datasets are for American audiences. This is not through any fault of their own of course, as we are still far behind when it comes to having access to as much data in Canada. Tools such as Microsoft's Terraserver, among others, are only but a dream in Canada at this point. They do mention several other international situations for access to data including a section that describes the government of Canada's position, following the release of the KPMG report of 2002, that any level of government data in Canada should be made available to the public at little or no cost. Despite the presence of the statement, many examples, however, do leave the international reader out in the cold.

All GIS library staff should probably have this work on their shelves and see what most of us are missing out in the world of GIS services that are not ESRI-based. They tackle some of the concepts we in the map library world struggle with, such as the problem of spending most of our time trying to find data in a chapter called "Building the Geospatial Web" where they espouse the virtues of everyone striving to giving their data out for free. Up our alley as well is a discussion on standards in which they argue that standards are the reason the Web only blossomed over twenty years after the Internet had been invented and that they believe, as do many others, that the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards are what will make the web geospatially blossom in the same fashion http, html, and tcp/ip standards helped the web explode. The OGC is a "non-profit, international, voluntary consensus standards organization that is leading the development of standards for geospatial and location based services. They are the group behind the specifications of Web Map Service (WMS) and Web Feature Service (WFS).

Marcel Fortin
Geographic Information Systems and Map Librarian
University of Toronto Libraries
Toronto, Ontario

Fiorani, Francesca. ***The Marvel of Maps: Art, Cartography and Politics in Renaissance Italy.*** New Haven: Yale University Press, 2005. 347 p. $65.00 U.S. ISBN: 0300107277.

The history of cartography is more than reproductions of early maps and charts. Often these works from the past need more than display in a book. *The Marvel of Maps* does this as it is a history and description of two map cycles from the Renaissance. The main theme of this book is the creation of these maps by two of the prominent courts in Renaissance Italy: the first being that of Grand-Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo I de'Medici, from 1537-1574; the second is the Papal court of Pope Gregory XIII Boncompagni, from 1572-1585.

The book goes beyond being a history of maps, as it covers many aspects of the environment in which they were produced. Included in this work are the history, art, politics, and culture of these two courts in general, and in the relationship to the cartographic masterpieces that both courts commissioned.

Each ruler had these magnificent maps painted in special rooms. Today the maps are considered among the best cartographic works of the Renaissance. Each map cycle presents the world from unique perspectives with exquisite detail and color. Though not designed as practical maps, the works present a Renaissance world-view from several of the most influential courts in Italy.

The Vatican *Gallery of Maps* is a long hallway housing colorful maps that show Italy in an imaginary journey from North to South, down its mountainous spine. The *Guardaroba Nuova* of the Palazzo Vecchio, in Florence shows the world projected onto panels around the room, with a globe in the center. The Guardaroba Nuova "displayed an atlas of the modern world before the very notion of the atlas was born, while Gregory XIII's Gallery of Maps represented the concept of modern Italy centuries before the peninsula was unified politically." (p.3).

The map cycles do not conform to traditional cartographic technique, making creative use of mapping to illustrate all sorts of elements not associated with accepted practices. These maps show a more three-dimensional "real" world and are as valuable as works of art as they are of cartography.

This book explores the Renaissance environment that created these map cycles, as well as the people,

politics, and culture of the time. It documents the creation of the map cycles in this environment. The author also describes the coordination between Cosimo I, Pope Gregory XIII, and the Dominican Egnazio Danti (1536-1586), who visualized the intellectual and political aspirations of these great patrons into maps. The works are aesthetic, imaginative, and thought-provoking even today.

In addition, the works are analyzed for their artistic, cartographic, and historical value. The author describes contemporary topics, such as mapping the Modern world, and includes good examples of maps of the period, many in color, along with text on the history and development of cosmology and cartography.

Another topic covered is the rise of Italy in Renaissance Europe showing contributions in all aspects of the Modern world, and giving a history of this ascendancy. Pope Gregory XIII's efforts to include the world in a "Universal Church" with Roman Catholicism as its leader, is the subject of another chapter, with text and visual works to demonstrate the Church's view of religion in its place within the arts, sciences, and other philosophies.

This book discusses the map cycles as aesthetic works, but its main focus is the place and relevance of these maps within the entire universe of the Renaissance experience. As such, it goes beyond the study of a series of maps, and places the maps within the environment, in which they were created, as well as telling their function in the period.

The book is well-written, providing material on history, art, cartography, religion, and politics, and the Renaissance culture that produced such works. The illustrations are reproduced in rich color, or in the case of black-and-white images, with good tone reproduction. All illustrations are referenced in the text and assist the reader in understanding the text. Appendices are catalogues of the maps in the two cycles with annotative descriptions, with an additional appendix on the Religious art in the Terza Loggia and its relationship with the maps. Extensive notes and bibliography (pp.318-337), along with an index are useful to readers.

This book would be relevant in collections serving geography, history of cartography, art history, and Renaissance studies. It is written for college and professional levels of reading, but may also serve advanced high-school readers.

David J. Bertuca
Map Librarian
University at Buffalo
Buffalo, New York

Mitchell, Tyler. ***Web Mapping Illustrated***. O'Reilly Media Inc, 2005. 349 p. $39.95 US. ISBN: 0-596-00865-1.

The author of *Web Mapping Illustrated*, Tyler Mitchell, describes himself as a geographer and an open source enthusiast and works as a GIS manager in the BC forestry industry. He became interested in the open source world while looking for alternatives to proprietary mapping tools and is now "a devoted open source GIS advocate." It is surely because he is Canadian that many of the maps, images, and other visual examples in his book are of Canada, particularly the Canadian west coast.

This book is not for the faint-hearted. The content consists largely of explanatory text with a liberal admixture of: illustrative material including maps, images and graphic screen captures; programming code examples; and sidebar commentaries. The challenge for the reader lies in understanding the programming code examples and then editing or extending these code fragments in order to meet local needs. For those without a computing science background including knowledge of programming and scripting, then the examples can be quite frustrating and increasingly tedious to wade through. One might argue however that a book on web mapping using open source tools is intended for those with a computing background or technical skills.

However, it seems to me that the book can be read on two or more different planes. There is the advanced level for the technical reader who plans to download source code and run CGI applications on a web server or create custom applications that use, for example, the MapServer API. On another level, one could read this book in order to grasp the principles behind web mapping and to develop an awareness of the open source mapping

environment. For still other readers, there is a basic treatment of cartographic principles including an appendix devoted to map projections.

O'Reilly books are intended to be educational and instructional; this title certainly measures up. The organization of the content into 14 chapters and 2 appendices is outlined in an introductory section. Mr. Mitchell explains his various conventions including the use of italics (e.g., for new terms, emphasis, pathnames, domain names), constant width font (for code examples, program elements), constant width bold, and so on. Tips and suggestions within the text are identified by means of an icon (i.e., animal tracks) and warnings or caution with an animal trap icon. He includes bibliographies and lists of URLs which provide access to online resources for further reading or more in-depth treatment of specific topics and he references other O'Reilly books which treat topics related to the subject of web mapping.

The first four chapters provide an excellent introduction to digital mapping. Particularly useful is the review of open source software and tools such as MapServer, OpenEV, and GDAL (Geospatial Data Abstraction Library). The author provides web links to sites which are sources of open source software, documentation/FAQs, and demonstration data. Two key sites are http://mapserver.gis.umn.edu (MapServer) and http://fwtools.maptools.org (FW Tools including OpenEV). Chapters 5-9 deal somewhat simplistically with these topics: acquiring map data, analyzing map data, converting map data, visualizing map data, and creating/editing map data. Much of the content in these five chapters will be familiar to experienced map/GIS librarians although the open source tools used to accomplish these tasks are definitely not the ESRI tools with which most of us are well acquainted.

The final five chapters are, in my opinion, the most valuable in the book. Chapter 10 explains how to use MapServer's standalone command-line tools to create static maps and chapter 11 focuses on using MapServer as an interactive web mapping solution. Chapter 12 deals with data sharing through web services supported by MapServer; these services include WMS, WFS, GML, and others. Spatial databases, for creating, managing, and manipulating data, are treated in chapter 13, which also covers how to use PostGIS data. PostGIS is a spatial extension of the popular open source PostgreSQL relational database. The final chapter is entitled "Custom Programming with MapServer's MapScript."

When I can find the time, I intend to download a standard Windows package which has everything needed to get started including executables and libraries. The author recommends the MapTools.org website which has an easy-to-use package that is highly recommended for inexperienced MapServer application developers using Windows. This package is called MapServer for Windows or MS4W and is located at http://maptools.org/ms4w/. A MapServer demonstration dataset is available from http://maps.dnr.state.mn.us/mapserver_demos/workshop.zip. Once MapServer and the Apache web server (also included in the package) are installed it should be possible to work through the map file or web page examples provided in chapters 10 and 11 to create static maps or interactive maps on the web.

I find little to fault in this book and much to commend. The colour illustrations are beautifully reproduced and particularly relevant to the purpose of the book. Despite the technical and complex nature of the material, the explanatory text is clear, concise and well organized albeit having the pedantic characteristics of a manual. On picky grounds, I suspect this soft cover book won't stand up physically to prolonged thumbing and forceful flattening, the latter to keep the book from closing. I have not yet found example 7-13 which is referenced on page 101 nor would I agree that the utility ogr2ogr is introduced in chapter 2, as stated on page 118. *Web Mapping Illustrated* is highly recommended for those, including members of ACMLA as well as our clients, who are interested in learning more about web mapping using open source software. The material covered in this book provides an excellent introduction to the subject and yet has enough specific detail to enable application developers as well as those more inexperienced to get started with web mapping projects and applications.

Richard Pinnell
Manager, University Map Library and Branch Library Services
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario

GEOSPATIAL DATA AND SOFTWARE REVIEWS

Compiled by Richard Pinnell

TatukGIS Viewer, TatukGIS Co., Gdynia, Poland, version 1.8.8, 25-May-2007.

Cost: Free; for download visit https://shop.tatukgis.com/Downloads/DownloadList.aspx

The TatukGIS Viewer is a free stand-alone GIS software program that opens most geospatial vector and raster file types (including MrSID) and most ArcView®, ArcExplorer®, and MapInfo® projects. The program offers common GIS functionality, including a large variety of mapping features as well as querying capabilities and map exportation. The free Viewer can also generate simple project files for web publishing with the TatukGIS Internet Server. This review will focus on features and elements of the program that are of most interest to the majority of academic-library geospatial data users. Although useful for both library clients and staff, this product may be of particular interest to students who, for licensing or cost reasons, do not have access to personal copies of GIS software.

Specifications and Installation

Licensing: The free Viewer may be used free of charge or redistributed to others provided that the program is not altered nor sold for money.

Platform: Microsoft Windows®, 32-bit operation system (Windows 95/98/2000/NT/ME/XP).

Supported File Formats:

- Reads Raster Image Files : TIFF, ECW/CEWP, MrSID, BIL/SPOT, JPEG, PNG, MBP, RPF, JPEG2000, IMG, TatukGIS PixelStore
- Reads Vector Files : SHP, E00, TAB, MID/MIF, DXF, DGN, TIGER, GML, KML, VPF, GDF, DLG, SDTS, GPX
- Reads DTM Files : ASCII GRID, Surfer ASCII Grid, FLOAT GRID, BT, DTED, ADF

Help: There is a 139-page user guide (10.1 MB PDF) with full-colour illustrations and clear examples. The program has the same information available in the Help section, comprising of 14 tutorials. Content can also be searched by keyword.

Installation: A quick and simple download is available from the TatukGIS download page: https://shop.tatukgis.com/Downloads/DownloadList.aspx. The user has the option to download the Viewer with help files (13.2 MB, after installation) or without help files (4.4 MB, after installation). In fact, the program will run on a USB key, storing all files neatly in one folder, providing the option for portable access.

Functionality

Introduction

There are several free viewers available for download on the web, however not all viewers offer the same functionality. The TatukGIS Viewer offers many of the common GIS features and utilities necessary to view data and to generate a map : zooming, map scale, legend panel, layer appearances (colors, symbols, etc.), thematic mapping, labelling, measuring, and more. In an academic library setting, many users look for a product that can also:

- Readily work with data in multiple formats (SHP, DXF, TAB, TIFF, MrSID)
- View and query attribute tables
- Conduct spatial queries
- Generate maps
- Print, Export and save georeferenced image files of all visible layers – either full or visible extent
- Convert MrSID imagery to another georeferenced file format matching the original image resolution (an uncommon feature in GIS programs)

TatukGIS Viewer supports all of the above features. Users can simultaneously open Shapefiles, AutoCAD DXF files as well as georeferenced imagery. All files must be in the same coordinate system however to be properly viewed together, as this program does not provide on-the-fly re-projection. Please note that the native AutoCAD DWG file format is *not* supported by TatukGIS.

Creating Maps

An essential feature of any GIS software is the ability to create and display a map with many of the fundamental cartographic elements–legend, scale, north arrow, context map inset, title, and citation. When selecting GIS software programs for students and staff in academic libraries, one of the central features to look for is the capability to create maps.

TatukGIS will display both raster and vector data simultaneously, and offers several customizable appearance-related features. Raster datasets can be altered with the visual layer property controls–with colour enhancement, inversion, grey scale, histogram, and transparency options. Vector data can be symbolized and coloured with a number of choices and the data layer names can be easily re-named as well. The symbols for the data types, such as points, lines and polygons do not appear automatically however and the user needs to enter that information manually. The list of layers becomes the legend for the map output.

The labelling feature is an all-or-none utility. The user can turn the labelling feature on for any of the layers and this will label every feature on the map. The option does not exist to label only certain features and there is no text or symbol insertion available either. When using the labelling feature, the user can customize the positioning, size, colour, font, and transparency level. Label appearances can also be defined by map scale levels.

Thematic mapping and rendering is an advanced feature for a GIS Viewer software program. This enables the features to be symbolized according to category or numeric value. The user has a choice in the symbols and colours for the categories as well as the numeric ranges or calculations (e.g. population divided by area) and has the option to use a Rendering Wizard to simplify the procedure. Thematic mapping can be used, for example, to categorize a soil dataset by soil type (Figure 1) or by percentage of slope.

A reference map called a MiniMap is a small map inset that provides an orientation of the positioning of the map view. The user can add any features to the MiniMap regardless of the layers that are displayed in the map viewer window.

The scale text is automatically added to the map once the user has predefined the map unit. There is no option for a scale bar. The date, as well as the TatukGIS insignia are also automatically added to the map. The user has the option to enter a title and sub-title. Figure 2 shows a map that was saved out as a PDF.

Figure 1. Soils classified by soil type (from Soils of Waterloo County. Canadian Soil Information System: National Soil Database [computer file]. Ottawa, Ontario: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2000.)

Querying

Users have the opportunity to perform both simple and complex queries. Spatial queries are easily accomplished with the *selection* functionality. The user can select features by data type (point, line, polygon), or by drawing a rectangle, polygon or circle to define the area of interest. The user has a variety of geometric selection options to choose from: intersect, cross, contains, overlap, within, and more. Intersect is most commonly used where the selection is based on any intersection of some portion of the selection figure layer (see figure 3). Where applicable, selected data will display count, area and perimeter measurements, and all selections are reflected in the attribute table.

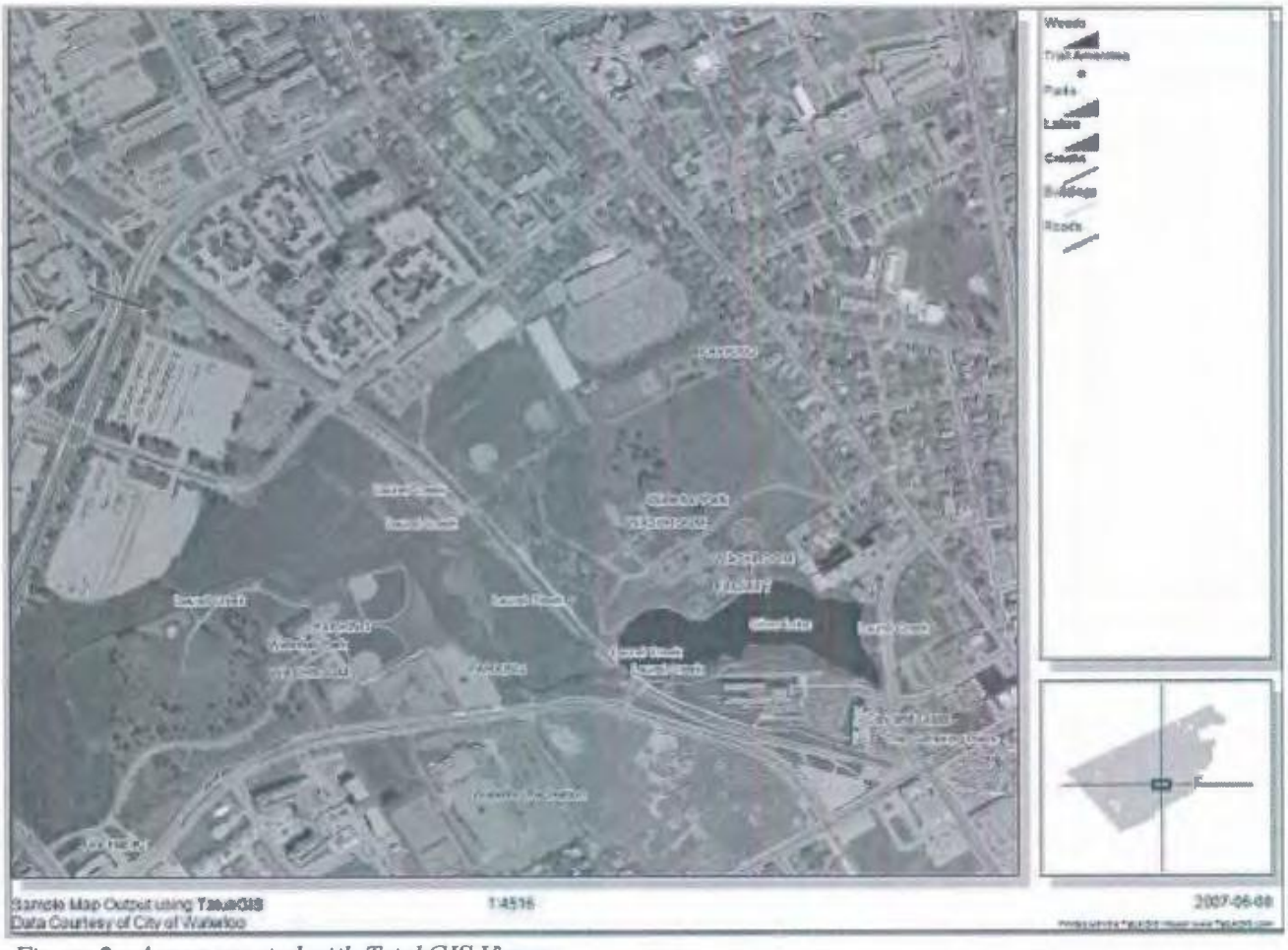

Figure 2 : A map created with TatukGIS Viewer.

Users can filter or query for records within the attribute table. A simple filter can be performed by scrolling through the column and locating the field of interest. All fields with the same data will be displayed, filtering it from the rest of the table. The columns can be re-ordered by simply dragging them and all fields can be sorted in ascending and descending orders. Custom queries can also be generated (see figure 4) and the use of the SQL query builder will allow the sophisticated combination of spatial selection and attribute query using multiple criteria.

Exporting, Printing, PDF

Equally as important as map creation functionality is the ability to export or print the map or screen view. Many GIS Viewers do not provide print or save functionality, and what makes TatukGIS a unique Viewer is its ability to export the map to PDF. The map itself with its cartographic elements such as legend and scale can be exported as a PDF and can be printed. Unfortunately, users do not have the option to save their map in any other format. The map view, which is the display of features without any of the panels (legend, minimap, etc.), can be exported in part (visible view) or in whole (its entirety) or by user-defined coordinate values in a large number of image formats with customizable resolution. The best quality setting generates the export image at a resolution level equal to the image layer. The coordinate information is retained by the generation of world and tab files, and the exported image can be opened in a GIS software program with the same resolution as the original. The export resolution can also be defined by the number of pixels in the height and width of the image or the image height and width in measurement units in combination with Dots per Inch (DPI).

Multiple georeferenced image files can be opened in the Viewer and viewed and exported together in a single image file. Several individual MrSID images for example can be exported out as a mosaic in another image format such as jpg or tiff. Depending on the resolution chosen, the end product could end up being several gigabytes in size.

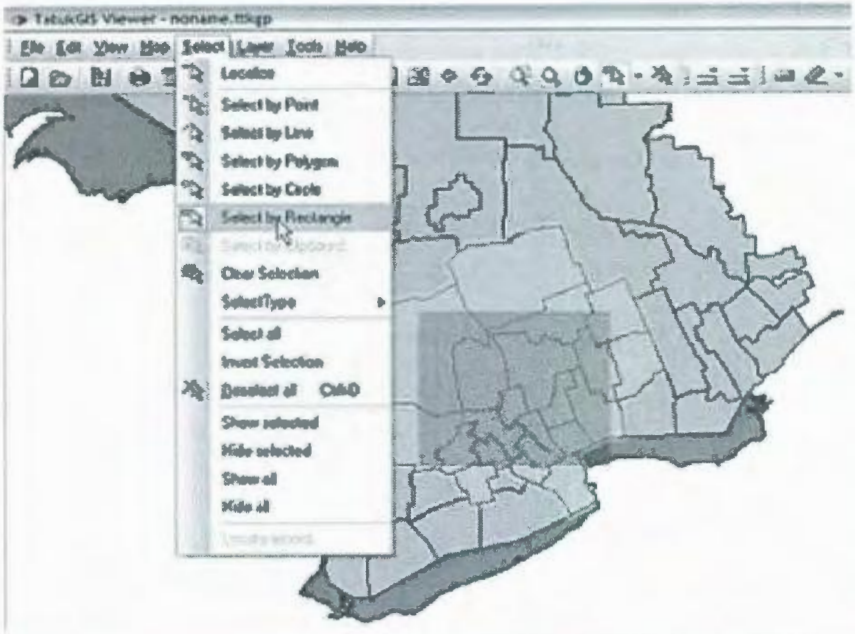

Figure 3. Features are selected by drawing a rectangle over desired area (A). This is an Intersect selection type where all or portions of the polygons that intersect with A are selected (B).

Printing and exporting unfortunately does not include the attribute table nor the database file and therefore tabular information cannot be exported in any way.

Usability

The basic functions of TatukGIS Viewer are easy to work with and a simple map can be generated quickly. Some of the more complex features such as thematic mapping and querying take more time to understand, learn and successfully apply it. The measurement tool is a very useful feature, permitting users to draw their own extent, either circular or rectangular, with the provision of circle radius, area and length. Some of the more basic features that GIS users would expect are surprisingly not available, such as the find tool, text or graphic insertion, and custom labelling. However, for a free viewer the program is remarkably sophisticated,

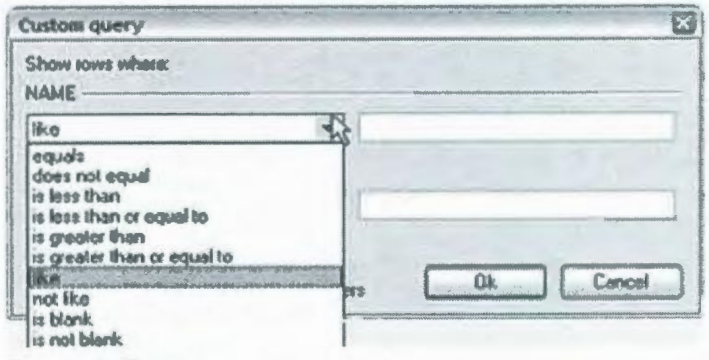

Figure 4. Custom query.

with some very valuable GIS tools. What stands out the most about this program is its capability of opening and exporting MrSID imagery. Since MrSID imagery is a proprietary data format for compressing and mosaicking raster images, it is very uncommon to find other software programs offering support for it. TatukGIS generates exceptionally high quality resolution, retaining conversions to other image formats. One should note, however, that exporting from MrSID to another image file is very time consuming–much longer than LizardTech's GeoExpress View program (proprietary MrSID viewer), but the quality of output is identical.

Help is available by searching by keyword and/or subject and, although very thorough and rich with detail, it combines features from both the free TatukGIS Viewer and the TatukGIS Editor. TatukGIS Editor provides an extensive set of features for creating and editing GIS map files or projects and is not available for free. At times, the user will find that the features that are detailed in the Help do not exist–and there is no provision available that would indicate that the features are for the Editor edition only.

Summary

The TatukGIS Viewer would satisfy any GIS user who is in need of viewing geospatial files in a variety of formats, and is interested in creating maps with these datasets. The selection and query functions are exceptional and the wizards and builders that are available assist users who are not experienced with query construction or thematic rendering. The quality resolution of the output is one of the best available in Viewer software programs and in fact surpasses many of the proprietary fully-featured GIS programs.

Eva Dodsworth
Geospatial Data Services Librarian
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario

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cbeard@brocku.ca

Gordon Beck
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beckg@mcmaster.ca

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Stefano.Biondo@bibl.ulaval.ca

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brian.bjorndal@lac-bac.gc.ca

Trudy Bodak
Map Library, Rm. 102
Scott Library
York University
North York, ON M3J 1P3
tbodak@yorku.ca

James Boxall
1545 Oxford Street, Apt. 24
Halifax, NS B3H 3Z3
jcboxall@dal.ca

Diane Boyd
University of Guelph Library
Guelph, ON N1G 2W1
dboyd@uoguelph.ca

David Brown
Library and Archives Canada
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Gatineau, QC K1A 0N4
david.brown@lac-bac.gc.ca

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Louis Cardinal
Bibliothèque et Archives Canada
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Gatineau, QC K1A 0N4
louis.cardinal@lac-bac.gc.ca

Marc Cockburn
Library & Archives Canada
PdlC – Floor: 6 – Room: 6-12
550 de la Cité Blvd
Gatineau, QC K1A 0N4
marc.cockburn@lac-bac.gc.ca

Suzanne Cyr
Library & Archives Canada
550 de la Cité Blvd, 4th Floor
Gatineau, QC K1A 0N4
suzanne.cyr@lac-bac.gc.ca

Christine Cullingworth
Acting Coordinator Digital Resources & Acquisitions
University of Winnipeg Library
515 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, MB R3B 2E9
c.cullingworth@uwinnipeg.ca

Gail Curry
University of Northern British Columbia
Geoffrey R. Weller Library
3333 University Way
Prince George, BC V2N 4Z9
curryg@unbc.edu

Edward H. Dahl
720, chemin Fogarty
Val-des-Monts, QC J8N 7S9
edahl@iosphere.net

Lorraine Dubreuil
lorraine.dubreuil@mcgill.ca

Danial Duda
Map Library, Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, NL A1B 3Y1
dduda@mun.ca

Heather Dunning
635 Avenue I South
Saskatoon, SK S7M 1Y7
heather_dunning@yahoo.com

Monica Ferguson
Maps, Data & Government Information Centre
Carleton University Library
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6
monica_ferguson@carleton.ca

Darlene Fichter
Data Library Coordinator
University of Saskatchewan Libraries
3 Campus Drive
Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A4
darlene.fichter@usask.ca

Marcel Fortin
GIS/Map Librarian, University of Toronto
130 St. George St.
Toronto, ON M5S 1A5
marcel.fortin@utoronto.ca

Erin Forward
GSG Information Centre
University of Ottawa
65, University
Ottawa, ON K1N 6N5
eforward@uottawa.ca

Wenonah Fraser
Department of Geography
Brandon University
270-18th Street
Brandon, MB R7A 6A9
fraserw@brandonu.ca

Bonnie Gallinger
William C. Wonders Map Collection
1-26 Cameron Library
University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB T6G 2J8
bonnie.gallinger@ualberta.ca

Suzette P. Giles
Ryerson University Library
350 Victoria St.
Toronto, ON M5B 2K3
sgiles@acs.ryerson.ca

Louise Goodwin
160 Willow Street
Amherst, NS B4H 3W5
lgoodwin@nsgc.gov.ns.ca

Susan Greaves
GIS / Map Librarian, MADGIC
Joseph S. Stauffer Library
Queen's University
Kingston, ON K7L 5C4
greaves@post.queensu.ca

Elizabeth Hamilton
Harriet Irving Library
University of New Brunswick
5 Macauley Lane
Fredericton, NB E3B 5H5
hamilton@unb.ca

Siobhan Hanratty
Library Assistant - Map Room
UNB Libraries - Harriet Irving Library
P.O. Box 7500
Fredericton, NB E3B 5H5
hanratty@unb.ca

Shirley Harmer
189 Clergy St. E.
Kingston, ON K7K 3S6
harmers@post.queensu.ca

Joanna Hobbins
McGill University
Walter Hitschfeld Geographic Information Centre
Burnside Hall
805 Sherbrooke St. West
Montreal, QC H3A 2K6
joanna.hobbins@mcgill.ca

Susan Jackson
Maps, Data & Government Information Centre
Carleton University Library
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6
susan_jackson@carleton.ca

Dan Jakubek
Ryerson University Library
350 Victoria St.
Toronto, ON M5B 2K3
djakubek@ryerson.ca

David Jones
Map Librarian
1-26 Cameron Library
University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB T6G 2J8
david.jones@ualberta.ca

Katherine Kalsbeek
Rare Books and Special Collections
Irving K. Barber Learning Centre
University of British Columbia
1961 East Mall
Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1
katherine.kalsbeek@ubc.ca

Diane Lacasse
Ressources naturelles Canada
615 rue Booth, pièce 650
Ottawa, ON K1A OE9
lacasse@nrcan.gc.ca

Larry Laliberte
GIS Librarian
University of Manitoba
Elizabeth Dafoe Library
Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2
laliber@cc.umanitoba.ca

Natalie LeBlond
Library and Archives Canada
550 de la Cité Blvd
WS4-25
Gatineau, QC K1A 0N4
natalie.leblond@lac-bac.gc.ca

Murray LeGris
Executive Director
Association of Ontario Land Surveyors
1043 McNicoll Ave.
Toronto, ON M1W 3W6
murray@aols.org

Nancy Lemay
GSG Information Centre
University of Ottawa Library
65 University Private
Ottawa, ON K1N 6N5
nancy.lemay@uottawa.ca

Paul Lemieux
Bibliothèque et Archives Canada
550, boul de la Cité
Gatineau, QC K1A 0N4
paul.lemieux@lac-bac.gc.ca

Teresa Lewitzky
University of Guelph Library
50 Stone Road, East
Guelph, ON N1G 2W1
tlewitzk@uoguelph.ca

Kathleen Matthews
University of Victoria
McPherson Library
P.O. Box 1800 STN CSC
Victoria, BC V8W 3H5
kmatthew@uvic.ca

Heather McAdam
Maps, Data & Government Information Centre
Carleton University Library
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6
heather_mcadam@carleton.ca

Susan McKee
University of Calgary
MacKimmie Library MLT214
2500 University Drive NW
Calgary, AB T2N 1N4
smckee@ucalgary.ca

Linda Mitchell

Government Documents Librarian
Lakehead University
Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5E1
linda.mitchell@lakeheadu.ca

Iris Morgan
MADGIC
MLT215, University of Calgary Library
2500 University Dr., NW
Calgary, AB T2N 1N4
ilmorgan@ucalgary.ca

Cathy Moulder
Lloyd Reeds Map Collection
McMaster University
Hamilton, ON L8S 4L6
moulder@mcmaster.ca

Susan Mowers
Head, GSG Information Centre
University of Ottawa Library
65 University Private
Ottawa, ON K1N 6N5
smowers@uottawa.ca

Andrew Nicholson
125 Forsythe St.
#901
Oakville, ON L6K 3K1
anichols@utm.utoronto.ca

Dianne Nicholson
University of Regina
3737 Wascana Parkway
Regina, SK S4S 0A2
dianne.nicholson@uregina.ca

Rosa Orlandini
65 Sherbrooke East, Apt. 508
Montreal, QC H2X 1C4
rosa.orlandini@mcgill.ca

Velma Parker
922 Dynes Road
Ottawa, ON K2C 0G8
velma_parker@sympatico.ca

Richard Hugh Pinnell
University Map and Design Library
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1
rhpinnel@library.uwaterloo.ca

Donna Porter
Library and Archives Canada
550 de la Cité Blvd
Gatineau, QC K1A 0N4
donna.porter@lac-bac.gc.ca

Beth Ray
Maps, Data & Government Information Centre
Carleton University Library
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6
beth_ray@carleton.ca

Joel Rivard
Maps, Data & Government Information Centre
Carleton University Library
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6
joel_rivard@carleton.ca

Martine Rocheleau
GeoConnections Discovery Portal
Data Management and Dissemination Branch
Natural Resources Canada
615 Booth St., Room 06A, area 642-O
Ottawa, ON K1A 0E9
martine.rocheleau@nrcan.gc.ca

Tim Ross
Map Section, Koerner Library
University of British Columbia
1958 Main Mall
Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z2
timross@interchange.ubc.ca

Joseph T. Sas
Library and Archives
Canada
550 de la Cité Blvd
Gatineau, QC K1A 0N4
joseph.sas@lac-bac.gc.ca

Laurie Schretlen, GIS Librarian
Maps, Academic Data, Geographic Information Centre
Information Resources
University of Calgary
214C MLT, 2500 University Drive, N.W.
Calgary, AB T2N 1N4
lschretl@ucalgary.ca

Ann Smith
Geospatial, Data & Map Co-ordinator
Vaughan Memorial Library
Acadia University
Wolfville, NS B4P 2R6
ann.smith@acadiau.ca

Jennifer Strang
Dalhousie University
GIS Centre
6225 University Ave.
Halifax, NS B3H 4H8
jennifer.strang@dal.ca

Lori Sugden,
Map Curator, University of Victoria Libraries
McPherson Library - Map Library
P.O. Box 1800 STN CSC
Victoria, BC V8W 3H5
lsugden@uvic.ca

Maxine Tedesco
Data, Geography & Government Documents Librarian
University of Lethbridge Library
4401 University Drive
Lethbridge, AB T1K 3M4
maxine.tedesco@uleth.ca

Diane Thompson
Librarian, Natural Resources Canada
1500-605 Robson
Vancouver, BC V5V 1Y7
dithomps@nrcan.gc.ca

Bruce Weedmark
Library and Archives Canada
550 de la Cité Blvd.
Gatineau, QC K1A 0N4
bruce.weedmark@lac-bac.gc.ca

Grace Welch
University of Ottawa
Morisset Library
65 University Street
Ottawa, ON K1N 9A5
gwelch@uottawa.ca

Steve Westley
Natural Resources Canada
650-615 Booth St.
Ottawa, ON K1A 0E9
swestley@nrcan.gc.ca

Roger Wheate
Geography
University of Northern British Columbia
3333 University Way
Prince George, BC V2N 4Z9
wheate@unbc.ca

Frank M. Williams
University of Ottawa Map Library
Morisset Library
65 University Street
Ottawa, ON K1N 9A5
fwilliam@uottawa.ca

Sally Wilson
29 McIntosh Ave.
Etobicoke, ON M8Y 3E1
swilson@ryerson.ca

Philip Wolfart
842 Holly Avenue
Winnipeg, MB R3T 1W4
wolfartp@cc.umanitoba.ca

Alberta Auringer Wood
66 Meredith Dr.
P.O. Box 225
Ilderton, ON N0M 2A0
awood@mun.ca

Cheryl Woods
Serge A. Sauer Map Library
Social Science Centre
University of Western Ontario
London, ON N6A 5C2
cawoods@uwo.ca

Frances Woodward
3794 24th Avenue W.
Vancouver, BC V6S 1L6
frances.woodward@ubc.ca

Barbara Znamirowski
Maps, Data & Government Information Centre
Thomas J. Bata Library
Trent University
Peterborough, ON K9J 7B8
bznamirowski@trentu.ca

Associate Members

Paige Andrew
Maps Cataloging Librarian
Pennsylvania State University
126 Paterno Library
University Park, PA 16802-1805 U.S.A.
pga2@psulias.psu.edu

Tom Anderson
Archivist, Provincial Archives of Alberta
8555 Roper Road
Edmonton AB T6E 5W1
tom.anderson@gov.ab.ca

Christopher Baruth
Curator, American Geographical Society Collection
University of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 399
Milwaukee, WI 53201 U.S.A.
cmb@uwm.edu

Terence Brennan
4523 King Edward Avenue
Montréal QC H4B 2H6
Dr. Andrew S. Cook
66 Compton Road
London N21 3NS United Kingdom

Angie Cope
American Georgaphical Society Library
2311 E. Hartford Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53211 U.S.A.
acope@uwm.edu

A. Michelle Edwards
Room 203a Ccs – Vehicle Services Bldg
University of Guelph
Guelph ON N1G 2W1
edwardsm@uoguelph.ca

Judith Fox
Map Curator
Geography Department
School of Human and Environmental Sciences
University of Reading
PO Box 227
Reading, RG6 6AB England
j.a.fox@reading.ac.uk

Philip Hoehn
51 Levant Street
San Francisco, CA 94114-1409 U.S.A.
philhoehn@juno.com

Ingrid Kessel-Taylor
PSEP Canada
2044 Quincy
Ottawa, ON K1J 6B3
acquis@smtp.gc.ca

Mary Larsgaard
Map and Imagery Lab Library
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106 U.S.A.
mary@library.ucsb.edu

William R. MacKinnon
93 Ferrie Street West
Hamilton, ON L8L 1C8
bill.mackinnon@sympatico.ca

David Malaher
2-2001 Nordic Pl.
Whistler, BC V0N 1B2
david@malaher.org

David C. McQuillan
Map Library
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208 U.S.A.
davidmcq@sc.edu

Linda P. Newman
6407 Meadow Country Dr.
Reno, NV 89509-6301 U.S.A.
lnewman@unr.edu

Anita Oser
P.O. Box 2834
Cullowhee, NC 28723 U.S.A.
oanitak@yahoo.com

Gerald Penney
Gerald Penney Associate Ltd.
Box 428
St. John's, NL A1C 5K4
gpaltd@NL.ROGERS.COM

Daniel T. Seldin
800 N. Smith Road Apt. 5-S
Bloomington, IN 47408 U.S.A.
seldin@indiana.edu

Michele Shular
University at Buffalo
Science and Engineering Library
224 Capen Hall
Buffalo, NY 14260-1672 U.S.A.
mshular@buffalo.edu

Petra Thoms
World of Maps
1235 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1Y 3A3
info@worldofmaps.com

Kathleen Wyman
40 Robert Street
Weston, ON M9N 2J7

Chan Tsang Priscilla Kwok Yu
Map Librarian
Dept. of Geography
University of Hong Kong
Pokfulam Road
Hong Kong, China
hragtky@hkucc.hku.hk

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Map Library
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London, NW1 2DB England

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Brock University
St. Catharines, ON L2S 3A1

Acquisitions Department
Library
Carleton University
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6

City of Toronto Archives
255 Spadina Road
Toronto, ON M5R 2V3

Map Library
Clark University
950 Main Street
Worcester, MA 01610-1400 U.S.A.

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Québec, QC G1K 9M1

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Cornell University Library
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Defence Geospatial Intelligence (DGI)
Defence Geographic Centre (DGC)
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Elmwood Ave.
Feltham Middlesex TW13 7AH United Kingdom

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Duke University
Campus Box 90177
Durham, NC 27708-0177 U.S.A.

East View Cartographic, Inc.
c/o Xiao Hong Zhang
3020 Harbor Lane North
Minneapolis, MN 55447-5137 U.S.A.
xzhang@cartographic.com

Library
Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street
Room 350
Ottawa, ON K1A 0E8

Serial Records Division
Harvard College Library
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Hydro-Québec, Ingénierie
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Cartothèque, a/s Michel Robert
855 Sainte-Catherine est, 3e étage
Montréal, QC H2L 4P5

Serials Section
Illinois State Library
300 S 2nd Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1703 U.S.A.

Indiana University Libraries
Serials Department
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Bloomington, IN 47405-1801 U.S.A.

McLennan Library Serials Receipt
Attn. # 1232901-102
McGill University
3459 McTavish Street
Montréal, QC H3A 1Y1

McMaster University Library
Collections - Serials Processing
Technical Services - Serials Section
Attn: PO19500, US702
1280 Main Street West
Hamilton, ON L8S 4L6

Electronic Resources & Serials
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, NL A1B 3Y1

Musée David M. Stewart
Bibliothèque
C.P. 1200, Succ. "A"
Montréal, QC H3C 2Y9

Library and Archives Canada
Serials Record Unit
395 Wellington St.
Ottawa, ON K1A 0N4

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

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

New Brunswick Museum
Archives and Research Library
277 Douglas Avenue
Saint John, NB E2K 1E5

New York Public Library
Div. MAP
Grand Central Station
P.O. Box 2238
New York, NY 10163-2238 U.S.A.

Serials Department
Newberry Library
60 W. Walton Street
Chicago, IL 60610-7324 U.S.A.

Nipissing University/Canadore College
The Education Centre Library
c/o Tom Power
P.O. Box 5002
100 College Dr.
North Bay, ON P1B 8L7
tomp@nipissingu.ca

Northwestern University Libraries
Serials Department / 21671
Evanston, IL 60208 U.S.A.
Ohio State University Library
Continuation Acquisition Div
44766580
1858 Neil Avenue Mall
Columbus, OH 43210-1286 U.S.A

Serials Division
Princeton University Library
1 Washington Road
Princeton, NJ 08544-2002 U.S.A.

Periodicals
Provincial Resource Library
Arts and Culture Centre
St. John's, NL A1B 3A3

Acquisitions / Serials
B100 Mackintosh - Corry Hall
Queen's University Libraries
Kingston, ON K7L 5C4

Learning Resources Centre
Ryerson University
350 Victoria Street, Rm. L-563
Toronto, ON M5B 2K3

Serials Section
V.W. Bladen Library
Univ. of Toronto – Scarborough
1265 Military Trail
Toronto, ON M1C 1A4

Serials Division
W.A.C. Bennett Library
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6

Periodicals Beatley/Science
Simmons College Library
300 Fenway
Boston, MA 02115-5820 U.S.A.

Morris Library
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Carbondale, IL 62901 U.S.A.

Serials Section
State Library of Victoria
328 Swanston Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000 Australia

Library - Serials Section
State University of New York - Binghamton
1ADA7863
Vestal Parkway East - POB6012
Binghamton, NY 13902-6012 U.S.A.

Swets Information Services
160 Ninth Avenue
Suite A
Runnemede, NJ 08078 U.S.A.

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

Texas A & M University
Evans Library - Ser Rec
5000 Tamu
College Station
TX 77843-0001 U.S.A.

Toronto Reference Library
Periodicals Centre
Serials Unit
789 Yonge St.
Toronto, ON M4W 2G8

Trent University
Bata Library
Serials Dept.
PO Box 4800
Peterborough, ON K9J 7B8

U.S. Geological Survey Library
P.O. Box 830470
Birmingham, AL 35283 U.S.A.

Univ Autonoma de Madrid-Btca. Humanidades
Cartoteca
Ciudad Univ de Cantoblanco
28049 Madrid Spain

Universite de Moncton
Bibliothèque Champlain
Service des Periodiques
Moncton, NB E1A 3E9

Cécile Fugulin
Cartothèque de Géographie
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, Succ. Centre-ville
Montréal, QC H3C 3J7

Cartothèque
Université de Sherbrooke
Attn. #G178123
Sherbrooke, QC J1K 2R1

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

Université du Québec à Montréal
Bibliothèque / Acquisitions
C.P. 8889, Succ. Centre-ville
Montréal, QC H3C 3P3

Bibliothèque - Service des acquisitions
Université du Québec à Rimouski
300, allee des Ursulines
Rimouski, QC G5L 3A1

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

University of Alberta Library
Bibliographic Services - Serials
5th Floor Cameron
Edmonton, AB T6G 2J8

Library Central Serials
University of British Columbia
PO Box 2119
Vancouver, BC V6B 3T5

Serials Acquisitions
MacKimmie Library
University of Calgary
2500 University Drive N.W.
Calgary, AB T2N 1N4

Henry J. Bruman Library
Maps & Government Information

A4510 URL
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1575 U.S.A.

University of Georgia Libraries
20760
Science Periodicals
Athens, GA 30602-0002 U.S.A.

Data Maintenance
University of Guelph Library
Guelph, ON N1G 2W1

University of Haifa
The Library
Periodicals Department
Mount Carmel
Haifa 31999 Israel

Serials Section - Foreign Titles
1AAV1478
University of Illinois at Chicago Lib.
MC234
P.O. Box 8198
Chicago, IL 60680-8198 U.S.A.

Acquisitions Dept.
12 Library
University of Illinois
1408 W. Gregory Drive
Urbana, IL 61801-3607 U.S.A.

Serials Team - IAOS
780 Elizabeth St.
University of Melbourne
Melbourne, Victoria 3010 Australia

Serials Division
Hatcher Graduate Library
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1205 U.S.A.

Serials Records
University of Minnesota Libraries
309-19th Ave. S.
170 Wilson
Minneapolis, MN 55455-0438 U.S.A.

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

Library Serials Unit
University of New Hampshire
18 Library Way
Durham, NH 03824-3520 U.S.A.

Serials Department
CB# 3938 Davis Library
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514 U.S.A.

University of Ottawa Library System
Acquisitions Department
P.O. 700322
65 University Street
Ottawa, ON K1N 9A5

Serials Section/Library
LVL 1 Duhig Bld
St. Lucia Campus
University of Queensland
St. Lucia QLD 4072 Australia

Map Library
Department of Geography
University of Regina
Regina, SK S4S 0A2

Serials / Acq. Dept.
University of Saskatchewan Library
3 Campus Dr.
Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A4

Library, Room 404
Faculty of Information Studies
University of Toronto
140 St. George Street
Toronto, ON M5S 3G6

Serials Department
University of Toronto Library
Toronto, ON M5S 1A5

University of Victoria
McPherson Library Serials
P.O. Box 1800 Stn CSC
Victoria, BC V8W 3H5

Serials Division
University of Washington Libraries
PO Box 352900
Seattle, WA 98195-2900 U.S.A.

Serials Department
The Library
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1

Serge A. Sauer Map Library
Department of Geography
University of Western Ontario
London, ON N6A 5C2

Serials Section
Library
University of Windsor
Windsor, ON N9B 3P4

Department of Geography
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, MB R3B 2E9

Geography Library
University of Wisconsin, Madison
550 N. Park Street
Madison, WI 53706-1404 U.S.A.

Serials Section
Vancouver Public Library
350 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, BC V6B 6B1

Huxley Map Library
Western Washington University
Bellingham, WA 98225-9085 U.S.A.

Library - Periodicals
PO LP42250
Wilfrid Laurier University
75 University Ave. W.
Waterloo, ON N2L 3C5

Map Collection
Department of Geography & Environmental Studies
Wilfrid Laurier University
75 University Ave. W.
Waterloo, ON N2L 3C5

Acquisitions Department/Monography Support
Yale University Library 1FFK7444
P.O. Box 208240
130 Wall St.
New Haven, CT 06520-8240 U.S.A.

Serials Section
York University Libraries
4700 Keele Street
North York, ON M3J 1P3

Honorary Members

Betty Kidd
82 First Avenue
P.O. Box 370
Russill, ON K4R 1E2

Joan Winearls
273 Erskine Ave.
Toronto, ON M4P 1Z6

Serge Sauer
73 Biscay Road
London, ON N6H 3K8

Student Members

Eva Dodsworth
University Map Library
University of Waterloo
200 University Ave. W.
Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1
edodswor@library.uwaterloo.ca

Maryse Lemoine
6000 Young St.
Apt. 1711
North York, ON M2M 3W1
mlemine@yorku.ca

Sarah MacGregor
757 Redwood Dr.
Qualicum Beach, BC V9K 2J2
smacgre@hotmail.com

President's Message (*cont. from page 2*)

Committees

Although our committees are healthy with members and activity, especially Trudy's BCC (how does she recruit all those members?), there is a real need to resurrect the SSHRC Committee. The responsibilities of this committee (being mainly to disburse the SSHRC funding in accord with grant regulations, such as travel funds to ACMLA members for the Annual Conference, and to maintain appropriate records and reports on the funding disbursement) have been assumed by the Treasurer for the past few years. However, it is recognized that although the work involved is not onerous, it does exceed the expectations of the Treasurer. We are asking for two volunteers to attend to the travel funding disbursements for members which occurs mainly around conference time. Much appreciated.

In summary, the work of members does not go unnoticed. Keep publishing those papers; mark your calendars for Vancouver 2008; increase your gift supply of facsimile maps; and check the date on your local NTS map!

Wishing you a great summer,
Colleen Beard
President, ACMLA

Thank you for keeping Canada "On the Map"

The Honourable Gary Lunn, Minister of Natural Resources, with Heather McAdam-Ferrarotto of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives. Minister Lunn received a plaque and a framed historical map of his riding as a token of appreciation for NRCan's support in keeping open the Canada Map Office.

The Honourable Gary Lunn, Minister of Natural Resources, with members of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries and the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (from right to left: Leslie Weir, CARL, and Heather McAdam-Ferrarotto and Susan Mowers, ACMLA). The map is ACMLA Historical Facsimile 41, New Map of British Columbia, Victoria, 1882. Reproduced at scale from an original in Library and Archives Canada by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives. Published in co-operation with the Department of History, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, 1979. This edition is limited to 500 copies of which this is copy No. 291.