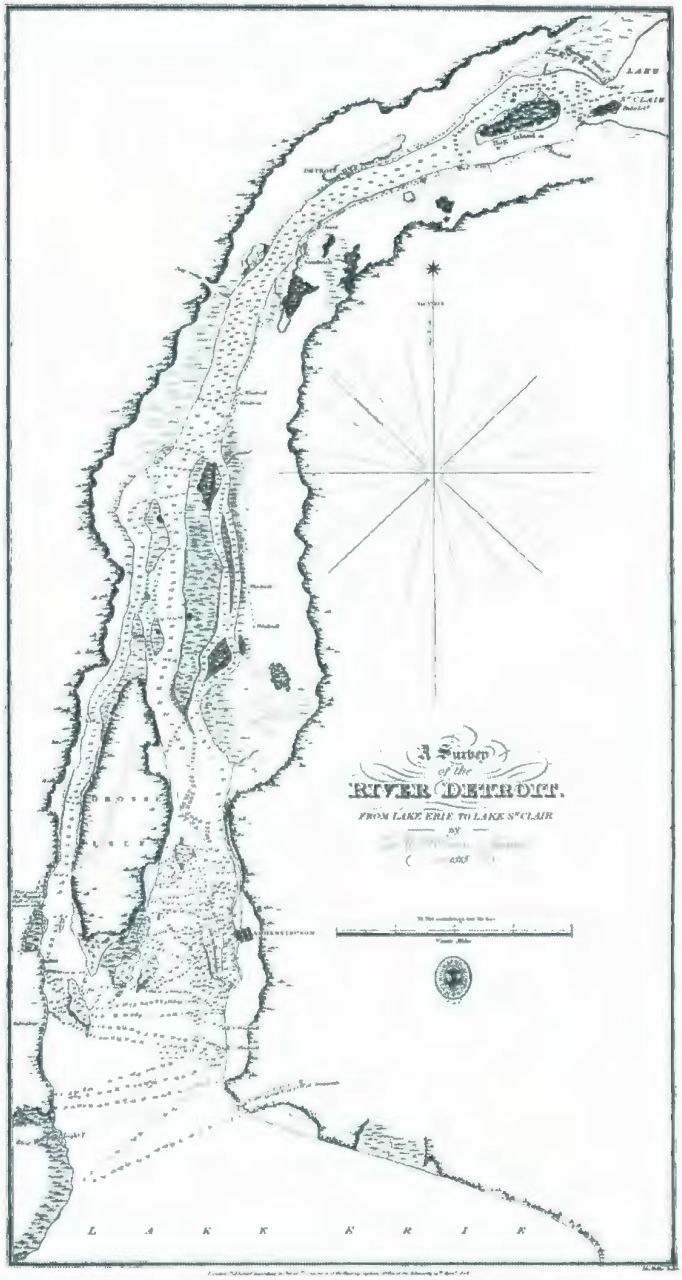
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA



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

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

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W.F.W. Owen. A Survey of the River Detroit, 1828. Reproduit à partir d'un original de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Bibliothèque et Archives Canada dans la Série de cartes fac-similés de l'ACC, carte No. 20 (ISSN 0827-8024).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Happy New Year ACMLA Members and *Bulletin* readers!

With the New Year brings a time to renew ....your membership! Although a gentle reminder to support the Association, I would also like to acknowledge the many new members who have joined ACMLA this past year. Many of these new members are participating in the Mentoring program that kicked off very successfully last Fall. I would also like to remind members that nominations are now being accepted for all executive positions (except for Past President, on which I have a strong hold!). A nomination form appears on the back cover of this *Bulletin* and also on the ACMLA website.

Also with a new year I feel compelled to do what librarians do best—compile a list....of "most notable achievements" by ACMLA members and Executive:

- Probably the most noteworthy is the successful "**Maps for Canadians**" campaign, spearheaded by member Heather McAdam, to reverse NRCan's plan to suspend paper map production. Cooperative lobby efforts by ACMLA members and map users and cartophiles across Canada came to the forefront and convinced the powers that there is indeed a future for paper maps. As a result, we look forward to new and updated maps in early 2009! Heather McAdam, since retired from her position at Carleton (but not ACMLA!), now sits on the National Mapping Strategy initiative representing ACMLA's interests.

- The ***Great ACMLA Map Give-away*** benefited each member with a bundle of 100 historical maps which reduced the historical maps facsimile inventory by thousands—a goal recommended by the Publications Committee.

- The ***NEW* ACMLA website** was launched....very recently! I urge you to visit the site and discover items such as our *Toolkit*. There you will find cataloguing tools; a *Cartographic Citations* guide that was recently compiled by Alberta Auringer Wood; GIS and web mapping procedures; Libraries and GIS literature bibliography.

- ACMLA awarded Grace Welch an ACMLA Honorary Membership; Elise Pietroniro and Darlene Fichter were Paper Award recipients; and James Ripley was the Student Paper Award winner. (Papers are posted on the website.)

- ACMLA launched its Mentoring Program.

- ACMLA committee restructuring was assessed: A new ***Geospatial Data Access Committee*** was established; the Publications Committee was disbanded and replaced with task forces to address publications issues as they arise.

- Publications Policy was revamped to include Official Languages policy.

- Policy on Travel Funding was revised.

- Members across Canada participated in National Mapping Strategy initiative workshops sponsored by GIAC.

- *Forthcoming*: BBC creates a metadata template for geospatial core elements.

Also forthcoming is the 2009 ACMLA joint Conference with CCA and Geomatics Atlantic. June 8–12, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Wishing you all great things for 2009!

Colleen Beard
ACMLA President

MAP AND GIS LIBRARIANSHIP IN A GOOGLE EARTH WORLD

Marcel Fortin
GIS and Map Librarian
University of Toronto

Based on a paper presented at CARTO 2008, Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives and the Canadian Cartographic Association, Vancouver, May 15, 2008.

Libraries and archives have held massive quantities of maps and other geographic material since the time of the great Library at Alexandria. In this present age of Google Earth and Virtual Earth, ubiquitous as these web-based geographic applications are, what then is the role of map and GIS libraries within the new digital landscape? What does the future hold for us? What roles can map and GIS librarians continue to play, and what new roles might we embrace?

The Google Earth age has the potential to become an exciting demarcation point for GIS and Map librarians and archivists. Now is the time when we can seize the opportunities brought on by new technologies and our new geographically and digitally literate yet data hungry society. The time is ripe for GIS and map librarians to extend themselves beyond being collectors and disseminators of geographic information and to become data creators in response to the growing needs and demands of our communities for original digital geographic data.

This paper will demonstrate the impact of the popularity of these new technologies on GIS. It will at the same time attempt to place this popularity within the context of an increasingly digital hungry world; and it will, finally, demonstrate the responsibilities and opportunities for librarians in the changing landscape of GIS librarianship.

Two catalysts are responsible for the thoughts behind this paper. The first is the pervasive attitude in the uninitiated population that questions the need for digital geographic tools such as GIS in light of the usefulness of Google Earth-type tools. In other words, why bother with GIS when Google Earth and Virtual Earth obviously do "everything"? The second catalyst comes from the publication *The Canadian Digital Information Strategy* (2007) whose ultimate goal is to strengthen Canadian digital content by ensuring its preservation, access and use. The document's main importance to this paper is in demonstrating the very current danger of losing our digital heritage in Canada. This is a situation we see growing in the geospatial world as data become outdated and are overwritten instead of being archived.

The United Nations estimated that over 200 million cell phones with GPS capabilities were sold worldwide in 2007; 88 million stand-alone GPS devices were forecast to be sold by the year 2010; and 86% of United States Internet users (180 million users) searched for maps or directions on the World Wide Web in 2007 (reliefweb.int/symposium/11_presentations/WFP.ppt). As well, as of February of 2008, Google Earth has been downloaded over 350 million times in 13 languages (Google Earth Blog http://www.gearthblog.com/blog/archives/2008/02/new_stats_for_google_earth_over_350.html). These numbers speak volumes as to the popularity and the demand for geographic information, namely digital cartographic information on the web.

The University of Toronto Libraries' Data, Map and GIS Centre has also experienced a marked increase in demand for geographic information in digital format over the past few years. Geographic Information Systems and geospatial data reference has increased by 258%. In the academic year 2003-2004, 1,300 reference questions were fielded; 3,000 in 2004-2005 (a 131% increase) with a steady increase to last year's 4,652 reference queries. Interestingly, the increase in demand in 2004-2005 occurred the same year Google Earth and Google Maps were released. While it would be easy and convenient to link the increase in popularity of digital geographic information at the University of Toronto directly to these web initiatives, the increase

was actually due more to the licensing of a very important dataset called the Toronto Property Data Maps from the City of Toronto's Works and Emergency Services Mapping Unit. This planimetric dataset was, and continues to be, one of the most used datasets at the University of Toronto. The data contained include a number of utilities, building outlines, streets and curbs, addresses, etc.

Through Data, Map and GIS Centre staff-held workshops and presentations, over 500 students per year are reached. Our web-accessible GIS data inventory has also seen its share of traffic, with tens of thousands of downloads per year and over half a million searches and record lookups.

Roger Tomlinson, one of the pioneers in the field of Geographic Information Systems in the 1960s, states in the book *The History of GIS* that, "The advent of GIS was the result... of the growing societal need for geographical information, [and] of a change in technology that made such systems possible" (page 21). In other words, demand and technological possibilities were fuelling the development of digital geographic information forty years before the advent of Google Earth.

In fact, a recent publication from ESRI Press called *Charting the Unknown: How Computer Mapping at Harvard Became GIS* by Nick Chrisman elaborates on some of the technological advancements in this field. In the book, readers are introduced to the intricate, complicated and time consuming nature of digital mapping using punch card batch processes in the 1950s and 1960s. Chrisman also discusses the surprising fact that Landscape Architects students from Harvard went on to found the two GIS industry juggernauts ESRI and Intergraph in 1969. (See review by this author on page 66.)

While Google Earth and Google Maps are revolutionary in their approach and are probably the most popular and pervasive geographic tools ever, they should be seen for what they truly are, and that is part of the societal need Tomlinson cites for geographical information. Google and Microsoft saw a need and had the technology to do it, and so simply capitalized on the evolutionary situation.

Other markers of societal demand for digital geographic information that predate Google include the fact that Mapquest had already found a market for web-mapping in 1996/1997. ESRI's web mapping tools ArcIMS were also around in the mid-1990s. Another milestone that should be noted as being influential to changes in supply and demand for digital geographic information include Global Positioning System (GPS) signal descrambling in 2000, when President Clinton ordered the cessation of degrading to allow civilian use of the signals which became ten times more accurate than they had been. The reasoning behind the decision was to allow civil and commercial users worldwide to benefit from better accuracy, thereby allowing an industry to flourish. Without this decision, who knows whether further web-based tools would have been possible. (See the *Statement by the President Regarding the United States' Decision to Stop Degrading Global Positioning System Accuracy*, White House Office of the Press Secretary document at: http://clinton3.nara.gov/WH/EOP/OSTP/html/0053_2.html, May 1, 2000.)

In Canada, another watershed moment in the supply and demand chain of digital geographic information occurred when the federal government released a document, researched and written by the firm KPMG, called the *Geospatial Data Policy Study*. (For the executive summary, see http://www.geoconnections.org/programsCommittees/proCom_policy/keyDocs/KPMG/KPMG_E.pdf.) Released in March of 2001, the document called for the federal government to eventually eliminate all fees to the Canadian public for the transfer of geospatial data. Within a year, the academic community directly benefited from the results of this publication's findings and began to receive the National Topographic Database freely through the Depository Library Services Program administered by the federal government. Eventually, by the spring of 2007, the Canadian public received free access to the same data via the portal geogratis.ca.

Why Google Earth/Maps?

There is no mistaking that Google Earth and Google Maps are special tools that have left their mark, not just on the geospatial world but on the public in general. The reasons these tools are so appealing go beyond simply stating that they responded to a demand, especially since Mapquest and ESRI had clearly targeted that demand as well. Why is Google so much more successful than both the GIS industry and the web development industry?

Google Earth (GE) described itself as being the

"People's GIS" when it was first launched in July 2005 (http://aecnews.com/articles/1050.aspx). In other words, it democratized GIS by making a powerful tool appealing, fun and easy to use by all, which is part of Google's official mission of course, "to make the world's information universally accessible and useful". It was and remains mostly free, with advanced versions costing a fraction of what an investment in desktop, let alone enterprise, GIS software could cost. There are other appealing aspects of GE, including it's use in education as a potential geographic literacy tool. With the popularity of open source and open access software and data, Google also allows for the sharing of information in both Google Earth and Google Maps where users can upload any scanned maps or vector data sets of their choosing for the use of every other registered user.

Why Not Google?

To the uninitiated, Google Earth may be the ultimate in geographic information tools. But to the sophisticated GIS professionals and academics, Google is not without its faults. A few issues that affect the usefulness of Google's geographic tools include out-of-date and inaccurate data. While archival satellite imagery is not on its own a negative, since all users would probably enjoy seeing temporal change in a given location, inaccurately labeled satellite imagery is a distinct and pervasive issue associated with Google's images. As an example, take the imagery of Toronto over the area covering both Varsity stadium and the Royal Ontario Museum to the north east corner of the University of Toronto's campus. The original Varsity stadium was demolished in 2002. If one looked at the Google satellite imagery over the area in 2007, one would find old Varsity stadium still in its splendor. Again, the fact that it showed up is useful historically; the problem is in the labeling of the imagery that indicated the imagery was from 2007. By the beginning of 2008, the new Varsity stadium and the Diamond addition to the ROM had been completed. When Google refreshed its satellite imagery in 2008, the images showed a demolished Varsity stadium site and the ROM halfway through it's addition work, while the label at the bottom of the screen cited the imagery as being from 2008.

Another aspect of Google that may not be as appealing to everyone is the staleness of repeated cartographic displays. In other words, most maps are basically the same. There is still something to be said for the expert's or the cartographer's interpretation of information and that is certainly lacking in most Google maps. There is a reason cartographers are called "cartographers" and that is that they study how to make maps to convey information. One recent article in the online journal *A List Apart* dubbed this phenomenon "Google Maps Fatigue" ("Take Control of Your Maps", http://alistapart.com/articles/takecontrolofyourmaps). Furthermore, when using Google Maps or Google Earth as your vehicle for displaying your own geographic information, even if customized, you are dependent on their development, their resources, and their continued support of all these things.

Google Earth is a data visualization tool, while GIS software packages are noted for being analysis tools. With visualization, most geographic displays are pushpins on a map, which provide basically no insight into questions of interest. In other words, "so what?" as we say in the academic world. How does this improve our understanding of what we see?

When Google first came out with Earth and Maps, GIS enjoyed a comfortable position in the world of professional and expert users. It was at that time the tool of choice for map making and geographic displays, but Google changed all that. Industry experts never predicted that the phenomenon of Google Earth would be as big as it is and GIS experts saw it as coming "out of left field" because Google basically reinvented the visualization of geographic data from scratch. GIS has been left with little public attention. We are at a point now where most people know what GPS and Google Earth are but have no idea what GIS is. And the GIS industry may continue to be overshadowed for a long time yet, since most software and data are clouded in difficulties in use, copyright, licensing and cost.

Google's Impact on GIS—Software

There is no denying that Google has had a tremendous impact on society and on the GIS software industry as well. As one example, Google's XML-based markup language KML, which stands for Keyhole Markup Language, has pushed the interoperability issue further than any GIS software company could ever have. In fact, even ESRI's ArcGIS software now comes equipped with tools

allowing the creation of KML files for uploading to Google Earth or Google Maps. KML version 2.2 is, as of April 2008, classified as an Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standard format.

The development of these web-based tools has made GIS professionals and the GIS industry as a whole sit up and take notice of changes outside of their field of vision. Google opened a whole new world that does not seem to need, or at least know that it may need, GIS software tools. Just as importantly, Google Earth demonstrated to the GIS software industry their failures in trying to create web mapping or web-based GIS tools that are not only easy to use but global, relevant and, most dramatically, open to sharing. As mentioned previously, Google's mission is to make information available, and the GIS software vendors lacked vision in noticing that web mapping could be brought to the individual, not just to the institutional, level. Users were quick to use the Google Maps API to build their own maps and use their own data on both Google Maps and Google Earth. It took only a few days after the API was released to see individuals building their own maps, while applications like ArcIMS and ArcGIS Server are still rather unknown to the average web user after 10-15 years of development because of their limited usefulness to most people.

Google's Impact on GIS—Data

Google Earth and Google Maps have also had a profound impact on GIS with respect to geospatial data. With the advent of the Google Earth World that we now know, people seem to look at information and data differently. Web users now seem to want and demand that things be mapped and want to see "what else?" can be mapped. This is a tremendous shift in usage and a boon for proponents of geographic literacy.

This change has also meant that the web community is quickly creating and making available a new world full of geospatial data freely available and all because of a societal attitude towards digital information. Again, this points to the assertion that society needed and wanted a way to display geographic information and that Google simply capitalized on that societal need. Most importantly though, because of this need for displaying geographically, web users have now started asking and demanding that data be geographic.

Google and the Web's Impact on Society

The impacts of the World Wide Web were and are tremendous and have obvious ramifications for all information, and GIS was especially affected following the release of Google Earth and Google Maps. As the writers of the *Canadian Digital Information Strategy* document assert,

> Expectations are high: web generation users want the information they seek to be online, instantly available, and preferably free... if information is not online, it is not visible; and, to a growing portion of the population, particularly the 'Net generation', that means it simply does not exist. (page 5)

When you take the two ideas together—that users want to know what else is out there that can be mapped and want to do it themselves; and that the web generation expects this information to be there for them and to be free—you know our traditional world as GIS professionals has to and will continue to change. And this consequently means that pressure will be on governments to find ways of making more data available to meet these demands. It will also mean an increase in demand on academic libraries, which tend to be the bridge between governments and users with respect to GIS data availability.

Other Changes and Issues

Other changes we have experienced during the lifetime of Google Earth, or at least since the year 2000, have been related to access to data. In Canada at the federal level we have seen the democratization of the National Topographic Database and other products such as the Digital Elevation Model data at 30m and 90m resolution. We've also seen an increase in the liberation of data to libraries at the provincial and municipal level via license agreements. Reasonably priced third party data, which is perhaps the next great step, has been slower to develop, but one of our most used datasets at the University of Toronto is the suite of data from DMTI Spatial Inc., made available through their SMART educational program (http://www.library.utoronto.ca/maplib/DMTI/). Of course with more data being made available to libraries, data management quickly became a huge issue. Since 1999, when the position of GIS Librarian was implemented at the University of Toronto, the number of datasets has grown exponentially. The

Library at that time held approximately three datasets. In 2008, that number has grown to over 400 titles, with storage capacity now being well over a Terabyte in size.

Digital information in Canada, as in most nations, is still somewhat in its infancy. The authors of the *Canadian Digital Information Strategy* classify the current digital period as possibly being the Digital Dark Age because of the lack of direction, initiative or leadership in the area of archiving our entire digital heritage including geospatial data. They write, "...all digital information is at risk... the early decades of the digital era may prove to be the digital Dark Age - the least permanntly documented period of recent history" (page 6). Most governments in fact not only do not have an archiving policy for their geospatial data, but many do not even hide the fact that they overwrite and delete their data. This fact of course impacts the use of GIS and temporal analysis tremendously.

In the Toronto area, the two main areas where disappearing data have affected GIS have been parcel geography mapping and land use mapping. In the 1970s, the Toronto governments mapped land use and parcel information regularly and distributed the paper maps depicting this information quite liberally. In the digital era, when this information was initially made available in GIS and AutoCad format, the software, required knowledge in the community, and the price (or policies against distribution) of the data were prohibitive and made access to the information more restrictive. This was at a time of increased economic restraint in government, which meant that paper mapping programs were cut and libraries were not able to acquire as many maps from the city government. While demand by library users for the digital data began to manifest itself and license agreements were formulated, an entire generation of parcel information had come and gone and disappeared. Land use mapping has experienced a similar fate but worse in some ways, since most municipalities no longer map land use and if they do, as in the case of the City of Toronto, they do not print the maps out nor do they provide access to the digital data behind the mapping. The only remnants of past land use information from the City of Toronto are the pdf document maps on the City's web pages or small printed versions of the same maps available for purchase in the official plan documents.

Legal Deposit

In Canada, the legal deposit of maps and geospatial data did not occur until 2004 with the new Library and Archives Canada Act. This means that, technically, maps or GIS data published by the federal government prior to the Act were not required to be deposited in the National Archives. Of course the National Archives did strive to collect all that was published in paper during this time but the point is they were not required to do so.

While the new law is comforting in some ways, it is somewhat disheartening that it clearly does not do enough to assure us that our full geographic information heritage is preserved. There are three reasons for this uneasiness. The LAC law only applies to federal governments; provincial and municipal governments are not obliged to deposit their maps and map data anywhere. Secondly, there is no way of ensuring and knowing if all government departments are complying with the law. Thirdly, it is quite a well known fact that there is no way that Library and Archives Canada can handle the geospatial data created at the federal level. In theory, the law calls for its archiving but, in reality, very little geospatial data is making its way into LAC.

New Opportunities and Responsibilities for Libraries

An increase in demand for digital information is obviously occurring in all realms of society. As a result of this demand, information, including maps and other geographic information, must be in digital format to be and to remain relevant. Increasingly these collections must also be accessible, interoperable and preferably free. The challenges for society are how these demands are to be met. How is the literacy gap between Google Earth users and the GIS world to be bridged? And finally, how do we assure that our digital heritage, and specifically our digital geographic heritage, is preserved for future generations?

Libraries, often forgotten in the new digital world that we live in, are probably the best places to look to for the future of digital geographic information. As we know, the main functions of the library are collection and access. In the Map and GIS library, this translates to collecting (through purchase, deposit, donation, etc.), maintaining, accessioning and processing datasets and other digital geographic

information. It also means providing methods of access to the information including web development.

The area of the library world that is less well-known is the instruction side of the services offered in libraries. In GIS librarianship, the instruction librarians perform in various in-class situations such as introductory sessions for students, on-demand GIS workshops and classes, and one-on-one instruction usually performed via the reference process. Not all libraries and librarians participate in the GIS world at this level, but most academic libraries now have GIS specialists who do.

And finally, the last area of library functions that is even less known is the information creation and preservation area. Even fewer GIS libraries and librarians participate at this level but it is one that is possibly set to take off in significance. It is this last area that is of greatest importance in the situation we find ourselves, faced with a disappearing digital heritage.

There are several reasons why libraries should get involved at this level. Libraries have survived the digital onslaught which everyone predicted would be their demise, by always identifying new roles for themselves and capitalizing on a need. We are seeing a change in the digital needs of society and librarians are bridging the gap for those affected by these changes by using our traditional roles and skills in information management. Libraries can capitalize on the popularity of Google Earth to further GIS literacy and, at the same time, bridge the gap between GIS and Google Earth users.

Libraries can also use this opportunity to promote their information management skills with map collections that are just waiting for new lives as GIS datasets. Libraries are renowned for being places for sharing; capitalizing on that reputation by further sharing can help in changing the Canadian data culture from a culture of monetary exchange and restrictive licensing to one of open access. Librarians have been working with governments for several generations in obtaining both paper maps and more recently digital mapping data; becoming the centre of GIS data availability and knowledge on a campus is a natural progression to this already nurtured relationship. And finally, if librarians do not take on these new responsibilities of converting past maps into GIS datasets and ensuring the long term conservation and preservation of geospatial datasets, who will?

Scanning Maps

The easiest way to get involved at this new level of GIS librarianship is the conversion of map collections from paper to digital formats whenever and wherever possible. Dozens of map libraries in Canada have massive collections of maps that are out of copyright, and most institutions have or are planning on obtaining large format scanners. The joining of these two facts leads to the assumption that an increase in digital map sources is growing or is about to grow astronomically. Of course scanning maps is one thing; making them available for access is a different challenge.

At the University of Toronto Data, Map and GIS Centre, we currently hold about 270,000 maps, one-third of which are held in storage. Every day, users request items from this third of the collection. When items are retrieved and they are found to be out of copyright, the items are scanned and loaded onto our web server. Of course the images are free for download by anyone and they could be left as is, but in order to be found by search engines a bit more of a descriptive process must be undertaken. This step could be ignored but we have chosen to do it in order to be able to manage the items better. In our system, a brief metadata record is created using a web form and an in-house metadata structure. The information is then automatically loaded into a searchable database using a Perl script. Boolean keyword searching of the database is also done via an in-house system that uses a Perl script.

Beyond Scanning—Georeferencing

In 1971, at the annual Association of Canadian Map Libraries (ACML) conference, Kate Donkin, Map Librarian at McMaster University, presented a paper called "Are Map Libraries Obsolete?" and she is quoted as saying about paper maps, "All of it is historical data frozen in time. Why do we continue to be satisfied with these static symbols of reality? Is the collection of these maps and their retrieval the sole service the map curator can give to the scientist?" The same could be said for these masses of scanned maps that one can find on the web and on so many map library web pages. Should we be satisfied with just scanning our collections? One of the first areas where it is obvious that we can do

more for our library users is in the georeferencing of images. At the University of Toronto GIS Centre, we have scanned and georeferenced a number of historical air photo sets. Whenever possible as well, we georeference maps on demand and make the georeferencing information available via download with the images.

Beyond Scanning—Vectorization

As mentioned previously, a number of governments overwrite their datasets; in many cases the only remnants of the previous data are the printed versions. In Toronto, the City of Toronto's parcel information from the 1990s is no longer available in digital format, but the paper maps are still available. Since these planimetric maps are quite accurate, it is easy to scan and georeference them, but the next step towards making them even more accessible and useful is to actually vectorize the information on them. Of course they could be vectorized using either a tablet or by head's up digitization, but there are now tools that batch create vectors from scanned and georeferenced images. ESRI's ArcScan is one commonly used tool, as is Wintopo Pro Raster to Vector Converter, which has free academic licensing (http://wintopo.com). Another well-known tool is Raster to Vector or Ras2vec (http://www.raster-vector.com/). These tools are not perfect, but they are developing all the time and offer great potential.

Another potential project of this kind that could be of great benefit to GIS users across the country would be the scanning, georeferencing and vectorization of several of the layers of the superceded National Topographic Database and their precursors, the military maps. All of these have been cleared of copyright restrictions by Natural Resources Canada and therefore just need to have someone start the project.

Non-Map Sources of GIS Data Creation

Library collections other than maps also contain numerous sources of geographic information ready for conversion to GIS data. A good example of this type of conversion is the 1991 Ontario Waste Disposal Site listings. A user requiring a map of these sites found a paper map source in one of our map drawers, but the map was of little use to her as it was very small scale and was of the entire province. The accompanying text of the map, however, was where the valuable information was held. In the text was a listing of every single active and inactive waste disposal site in Ontario, which amounted to thousands of entries. Most importantly, each entry had the coordinates in UTM for each site with accompanying county, municipality, UTM zone, Lot, and Concession information. We contacted the ministry responsible for the publication for permission to scan each page of the book. To speed up the process, we used a digital camera and a stand, photographed each page and then using Optical Character Recognition software, processed each image to produce fields for each entry. Once completed, we had an Excel file with a record for each site. The file was then brought into GIS software where the data was mapped out using the X and Y fields and a shapefile was created from the output. The data was then made available for free to anyone wishing to download it from our web pages.

Funding Special Projects

Other similar projects have also been undertaken by our staff at the Data, Map and GIS Centre, including the creation of historical roads of Toronto from 1793 to 1871 from old maps and descriptive sources. Another project that we are involved in, with the University of Western Ontario Map Library's Cheryl Woods and retired McGill Librarian Lorraine Dubreuil, is the reconstruction of rural Southern Ontario. The project consists of scanning Ontario county maps from the 19th Century and converting the data on the maps to GIS. Layers include the names of all land occupants and later will include other points of interest such as post offices, schools, rail lines, hotels, etc.

Both these are ongoing projects and unfortunately ongoing projects generally translate to being non-funded non-priority operations and sometimes end up drifting away. Special funding is important to acquire, in order to ensure the development and the progression of projects. This year, the DMGC at the U of T was successful in obtaining a grant from the Network in Canadian History and the Environment (NiCHE) to create a GIS infrastructure of the industrial and environmental change in the lower Don Valley in Toronto since the late 19th Century. The project's first phase was completed in October 2008, and further funding has been applied for to continue the project to further develop layers and to expand the scope of the project to the upper part of the Don Valley watershed.

The Geospatial Web

The Geospatial Web is now a reality. More and more geographic data is being made available and useful on the web everyday. However, as mentioned before in this article, most of the geographic data available that is web-based (and not GIS-based) suffers from a lack of utility in the context of analytical tools. Take for example Google Maps of a given topic: *The Toronto Star* newspaper has developed a famous map of Toronto Homicides. The homicides are listed online as points and so very little can be deciphered from the map other than simply the location of each homicide. In other words, the question one must ask is "So what?" *The Toronto Star* has a number of other Google Maps for use by anyone on their web pages, including one Toronto Marijuana Grow Operation map. Again, "So What?" and "How does this help anyone?" As the demand for homicide and other crime data is quite high and data from police services less than forthcoming, we contacted and got permission from *The Toronto Star* to convert their Google Maps to GIS data. Google Map data comes in a few different formats; the most useful is Keyhole Markup Language (KML) that is easily converted and even read by some GIS software, but many sites, like *The Toronto Star* use only regular XML to serve their data. As a result, a different approach had to be taken to use the data as GIS layers. Creating a comma or tab-separated stylesheet for the XML data is the easiest. We also wrote a Perl script that does convert the XML formatted files automatically to Excel spreadsheets, which has proven quite useful. Once the layers were created the usefulness of the data showed itself immediately, as a simple analysis showed that nearly thirty percent of homicides in Toronto actually occur within half a kilometre of a grow operation!

Other data available on the web from the housing market sector are screaming for conversion to GIS. The real estate Multiple Listing Service (MLS) for instance is a potentially powerful tool for GIS analysis when examined with other data such as census data. Unfortunately, the fine print from their licensing indicates that their data is not to be reengineered in any way without permission. Explicitly or not, it is always better to ask permission from bodies holding data on the web. Simply because it is online and accessible does not make it allowable to convert the data and use it for unintended (by the author) purposes. In fact, not long ago, the MLS threatened to sue and managed to shut down web developers who were using the MLS listings to create a Google Earth application of their listing information. Another set of real estate information that could potentially be converted to GIS includes Canadian Housing prices from 1974 to 2007 held at www.royallepage.ca.

Other fun examples include the rich hockey database at hockeydb.com which lists every player who has ever played from the junior hockey level up through the minor professional leagues to the National Hockey League. Each entry has the place of birth and of course the cities they played in. Another fun example is GeoLog.com which allows you to take your web page log file and run it through their application to provide a geographic location in longitude and latitude of users of your web pages.

Conclusion

The popularity of web-based geographic tools such as Google Earth has had huge impacts on GIS and on society in general. Users of both GIS and the Web now expect information to be free and in digital format. Librarians are faced with the perfect opportunity to assert themselves beyond being collectors and disseminators of geographic information and to become data creators in response to the growing needs and demands of our communities for original digital geographic data. This is a call to all librarians to embrace the challenges of Google Earth and turn them into opportunities.

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AIR PHOTO DIGITIZATION PROJECTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY LIBRARY

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Introduction

The University of Calgary Library has a large and well-used air photo collection, which for many years has been available in hard copy format and accessible via paper flightline indexes. In recent years, the Library has made a portion of the collection and indexes available online, through several digitization projects. This article will describe the ongoing evolution of the collection, lessons learned from digitization projects, and future prospects as the campus moves toward the new digital library. This article was written in conjunction with the poster "Evolution of a Library Air Photo Collection", presented at the ACMLA's CARTO 2008 conference.

About the Air Photo Collection

The University of Calgary Library began collecting air photos in about 1965 and at present the Maps, Academic Data, Geographic Information Centre (MADGIC) has a collection of about one million hard copy photos. MADGIC also has a licensed collection of recent digital orthophotos for the Calgary area. Although our acquisition focus is Calgary and southern Alberta, the print collection includes diverse photo sets from across Canada. Photo sources include federal and provincial agencies as well as private contractors. Collection dates start in the 1920s; while the Alberta government began its air photo program in 1949, there is some early federal and municipal photography.

MADGIC purchases air photos in our collecting area on a regular basis. In addition, we have received many photo donations over the years, in particular from the City of Calgary. Photo dates for Calgary range from the mid-1920s to the present, making it a valuable and popular collection for historic research. Many of the earlier Calgary photos are the only copies in existence, as the negatives have been discarded.

The air photos are stored in a dedicated room in the MADGIC service area. The room is set up for self-serve use, with print flightline indexes, mobile shelving for photo boxes, and viewing aids such as stereoscopes, magnifiers, etc. The collection is open to the public and our users include faculty, students, the general public and the business community. Circulation and copying are allowed.

All air photo sets are catalogued, although only a portion of the sets are analyzed, i.e. individual photos barcoded. Barcoding efforts are directed to the most popular coverage areas. Barcoding makes for an efficient signout process; non-barcoded photos must be signed out manually. Barcoding and filing of photos are carried out by student assistants as time and budget allow.

Access and Finding Tools

Access to MADGIC's air photo collection has long been through the traditional method of searching through paper flightline indexes, identifying areas of interest, and retrieving appropriate photos. Also MADGIC has provided a basic online database for air photo coverage information, searchable by National Topographic System (NTS) sheet number, year and scale, and also via a clickable NTS index map of Alberta. This provided researchers with basic information about photo sets, but to determine actual coverage it was necessary to look at the print flightline indexes at MADGIC. In 2008, the online air photo search process was updated and enhanced, as part of MADGIC's most recent digitization project.

Air Photo Digitization Projects

2002

The Library received a grant in 2002 from the Alberta Heritage Digitization Project initiative for a digital air photo project. With this grant funding, the Library was able to purchase a scanner and hire

contract staff to scan and create metadata for about 30,000 historic air photos. The decision was made to focus on photos covering urban areas of southern Alberta, Calgary in particular. For copyright reasons only photos 50 years and older were selected for the project. The metadata compilation was extensive and for time and technical reasons the records were left incomplete for many photo sets. The Alberta Airphoto Collection website was created for public access to the digitized air photos. Unfortunately, the grant did not allow for the creation of digital flightlines; access to the site's photos was via the same basic search tools as described above. Advanced features such as georeferencing and downloadable data were not considered at that time.

2005

In 2005 the Library purchased the digital collection management software ContentDM (www.contentdm.com) as a platform for its growing digital collection, called Our Future Our Past: The Alberta History Digitization Project (www.ourfutureourpast.ca). The Alberta Airphoto Collection website was migrated to the new platform. ContentDM software has good search and display functionality for text-based digital collections but as yet does not have locational search features for cartographic materials. Consequently, users continued to have issues using the air photo site. However, customization of the search function is possible.

2008

In 2008 the Library partnered with the University of Calgary Education Faculty's Galileo Educational Network for the Mokakioyis project: http://www.galileo.org/initiatives/moka-meyo/index.html. This project is an ethno-ecological inquiry that seeks to digitally preserve traditional Alberta Aboriginal knowledge in an interactive online environment. The Library agreed to digitize historic air photos in our collection for designated sites in southern Alberta. In addition, we would create flightlines in Google Earth for the newly digitized photos and some of the existing digital photos.

Again using project grant funding, the Library hired a former staff member and Map Librarian to take on the project. Over a six month period, about 2,000 air photos were selected, scanned and with metadata records, added to the Alberta Airphoto Collection site. Google Earth .kml flightline files were produced initially by scanning and overlaying print flightline indexes on Google Earth, using the

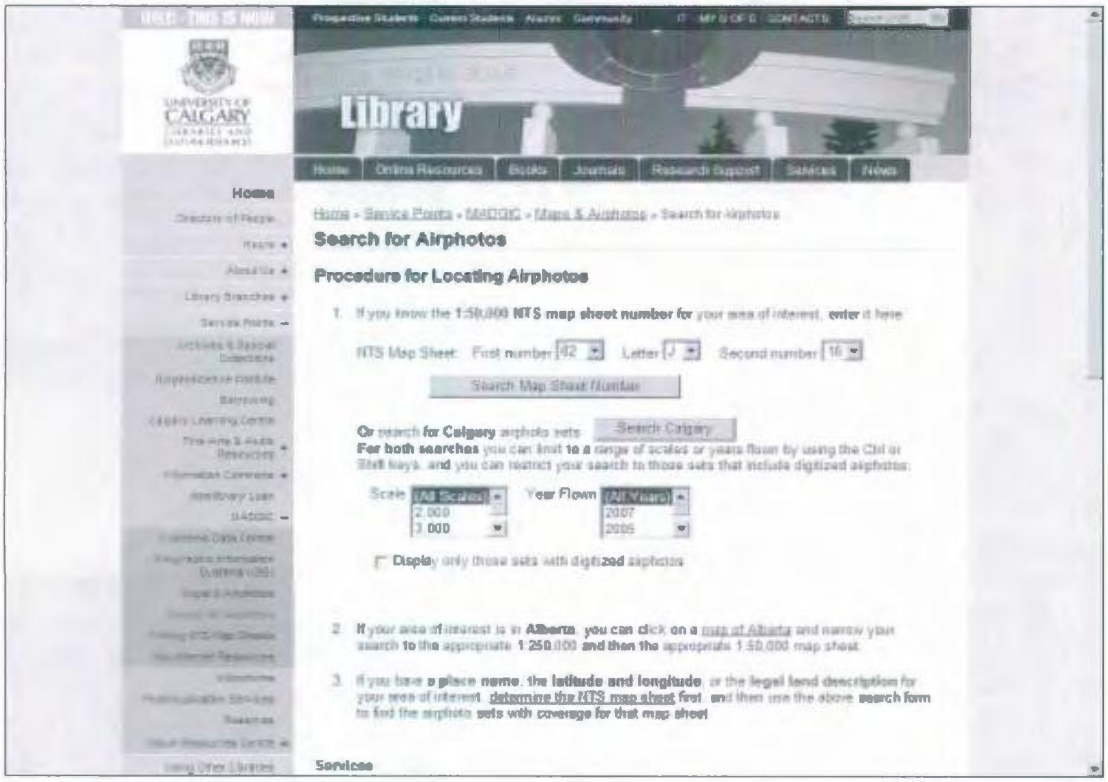

Figure 1. MADGIC's air photo search webpage.

lat/long grid feature to line up the index with the map, and clicking on the photo centres to add markers. The markers were then linked to the corresponding digitized air photos in the Alberta Airphoto Collection site. Partway into the project we were assisted by a Library programmer who developed an xml script to automatically generate the Google Earth flightlines using photo centre lat/long metadata. Unfortunately we were hindered in our online flightline generation by the original metadata records, which were incomplete for the lat/long data.

Our contract staff member was also tasked to improve MADGIC's online air photo search webpage, which can be found at http://library.ucalgary.ca/madgic/maps-airphotos/search-airphotos (Figure 1). Enhanced search features were added and the Google Earth links to digital photos were incorporated. Since the ContentDM search function is customizable, the enhanced search functionality was also added to the Alberta Airphoto Collection site (http://www.ourfutureourpast.ca/airphotos).

We have received positive comments from users about the revised air photo search site with the links to digital photos. MADGIC hopes to continue to digitize copyright-cleared photos from the collection; while Google Earth is a convenient tool, we are currently exploring using ArcGIS as a platform for digital flightline generation.

Lessons Learned from Digitization Projects

- Metadata

While adhering to metadata standards is important, be realistic in the type of information captured. In the 2002 project we tried to record too much information, for example the Alberta Township Survey legal description: section/township/range/meridian. This was time consuming to record and ultimately not that useful for searching since most users don't have this information. In our recent project, we found the most useful field to be the photo lat/long centre.

- Scanning

Scanning errors can happen. We discovered this year that some photos had not been scanned right side up and also that there are a number of duplicate images. In addition, prior to scanning care should be taken to clean up marked photos as much as possible.

- Record keeping

Keep records for digitization projects, as inevitably questions will arise. Important information and records from our original project had either not been kept or had been discarded. Also many staff involved in the original project had moved on.

- Database procedures

Recently we discovered that some photos display out of flightline order in the Alberta Airphoto Collection website. This was a result of sorting issues coming from our original metadata records. Air photos need to display in order; this is particularly important when there are no searchable flightlines available. Before entering flightline and photo number metadata, it is important to plan how photos will display and allow enough columns to accommodate proper sorting.

- Expertise

We were extremely lucky to hire a former staff member with cartographic and web expertise for our recent digitization project. Subject knowledge and familiarity with the Library meant that project tasks were completed efficiently and quickly.

- Other features

As mentioned, locational search tools such as flightlines and photo centres are essential for searching digital air photo websites. Also, to make the photos really useful to the user, georeferencing and the ability to download high resolution data files are important.

Future for the Air Photo Collection

The University of Calgary has commenced building the Taylor Family Digital Library (http://tfdl.ucalgary.ca), which is projected to open in September 2010. The fate of MADGIC's print map and air photo collection is being debated; while portions may go to storage, it seems likely that the collection will be downsized. MADGIC will need to make decisions soon about weeding the collection and further digitization projects for air photos and maps.

GEO-ABSTRACT: GIS IN ART SHOW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

Eva Dodsworth
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University of Waterloo

In an attempt to promote library geospatial resources in a fun and indirect way, the Map Library staff at the University of Waterloo successfully found a new medium to reach out to campus users with varying interests and backgrounds.

The Library's traditional methods of outreach have been both in and out of class presentations and hands-on workshop sessions. These work well for users who want to learn about GIS, but they don't attract those who are not at all familiar with the technology or the Map Library. This year, the Library's geospatial outreach program includes educating non GIS-users about GIS technology. Realizing that terms like "GIS", "geospatial" or even "library" may be daunting to some, the Library came up with a different way to attract the campus community and to educate them about the Library's geospatial resources—an art show.

The goal of the art show was to offer a fun event that would attract individuals across the entire campus. Since visually-pleasing displays in the form of art often draw people's attention, the art theme was incorporated into the display of the Library's collection. Direct promotion such as displays of GIS maps and attribute tables wouldn't appeal to most people on campus, so this indirect approach of inviting students, faculty and staff to an art show showcasing GIS artistry was used instead. Accompanying the artwork were several information panels explaining the technology and resources behind each image. Over 100 members of the campus community walked into the gallery interested in art, and walked out educated in GIS technology and the Library's resources.

Geo-Abstract Art Show

The art show was hosted by the Map Library in collaboration with the Department of Fine Arts Gallery which kindly offered the Library it's space. The exhibit was open for one week, for approximately 3 hours a day and included one evening. The art show consisted

Figure 1. Geo-Abstract art show was displayed in the Department of Fine Arts Gallery. (All photographs courtesy of Eva Dodsworth)

Figure 2. Campus publicity for the art show.

of 14 pieces of artwork created by Map Library staff. Using some of the Library's more popular geospatial datasets, staff used their flair for colour, form, texture and vision to create attractive maps. Using the theme that 'cartography is the art of map making', Library staff generated original, abstract pieces. What looked like combinations of colours and form was in reality a representation of the earth's landform and its people.

The art pieces represented four categories of the Library's geospatial collection: Statistics Canada Profile Series data, GeoCover's Landsat 7 satellite imagery, various orthoimagery, and digital elevation model data. Using ArcGIS 9.2 software, staff created the maps and later added cartographic elements such as inset reference maps, scale, and citation in Powerpoint. The maps were printed on half inch gatorboard and laminated. They ranged in size from 18" x 18" to 24" x 28".

Statistics Canada Profile Series Data

Map Library staff created four maps using Statistics Canada's Labour and Martial Status Profile Series 2006 data. The data and the themes were selected based on the way the data displayed visually. Staff worked with many themes looking for a visually pleasing distribution of patterns and created their own colour schemes to display the variances in distribution. Figure 3 shows one of the maps created displaying the distribution of the unemployed by Dissemination Areas in Newfoundland. Other themes chosen included distribution of the labour force who walk to work, married couples with children, and distribution of the labour force who are teachers.

Satellite Imagery

Using Land Info Worldwide Mapping's 2000 GeoCover and Digital Globe products, Map Library staff created several maps displaying Landsat 7 satellite imagery. The images represented Africa, Alaska, Alberta and Las Vegas, and were chosen based on their vivid colours. These sets of maps were straightforward to create as they didn't require any modifications. The true and false colour imagery represented the world in a dramatically stunning manner (Figure 4).

Orthoimagery

Using orthoimagery data from the Regional Municipality of Waterloo as well as from First Base Solutions, staff captured the vivid colours of a gravel pit operation in Caledon Village, Ontario, and the vibrant texture and colours of a wooded area in St. Clements, Ontario. What is in reality a forest of evergreen and deciduous trees is seen by the eye as an attractive array of patterns, tints and shades (Figure 5).

Digital Elevation Model Data

Staff spent a great deal of effort working with the DEM data to find graphically pleasing elevation distributions. The files used in the making of the maps were from the Ministry of Natural Resources and were

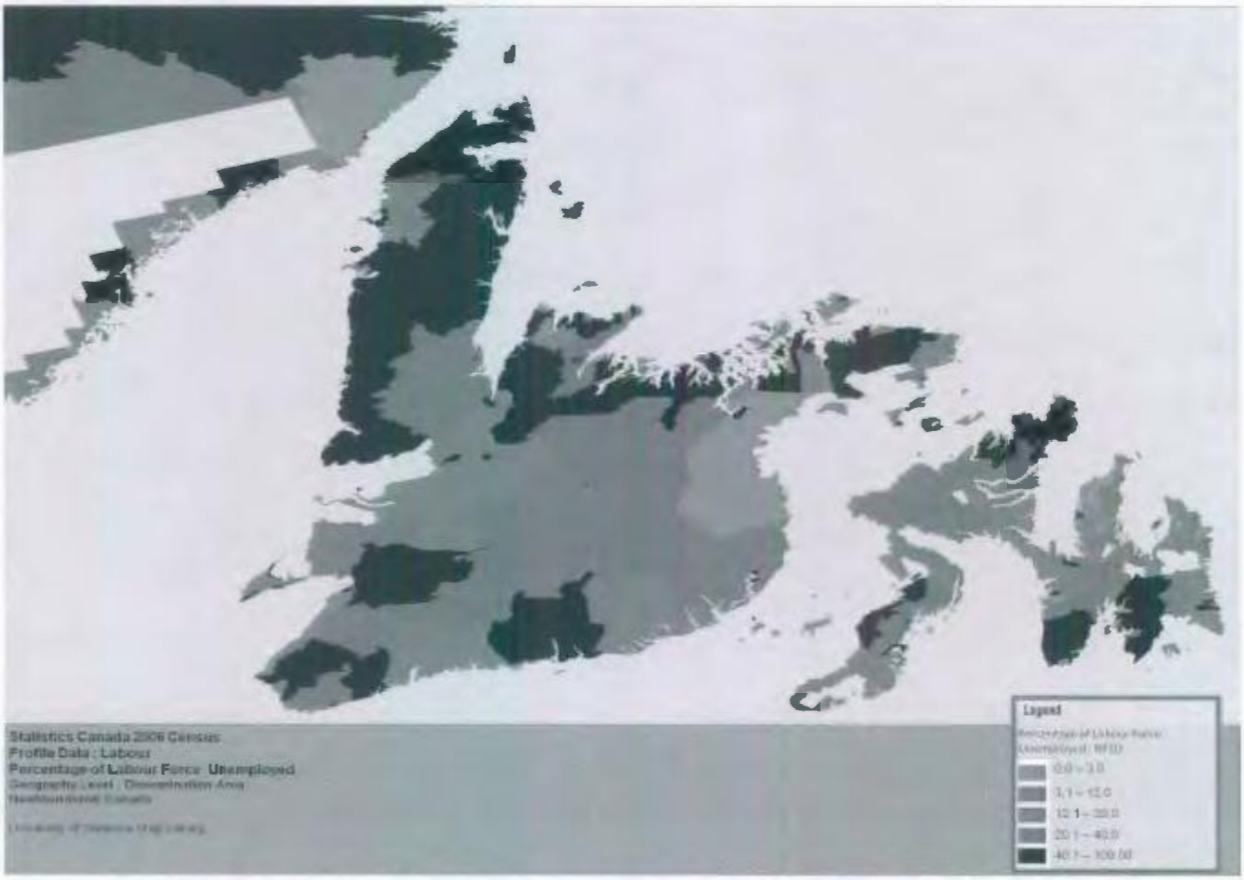

Figure 3. Statistics Canada Labour Force Data. Distribution of Unemployment in Newfoundland area.

Figure 4. Landsat 7 Satellite image, ETM, bands 7-4-2, Libya, Niger and Chad. Desert and water.

available as binary raster .dem files. When staff imported the raster file, clusters of elevation points displayed on the screen. Points in close proximity to each other signified higher elevations and actually displayed very interesting patterns. Staff captured some of these patterns and created maps from them (Figure 6). Staff also produced maps using ArcGIS' Spatial Analyst Extension to create proper digital elevation models and manipulated the colours and the degree of scope to achieve desired results (Figure 7). The most effective outputs were from geographical areas that had extreme elevation ranges such as one would find with the existence of rivers, lakes and built up areas. The geographical areas represented in this collection included Armour Height in the Toronto area, the Grand River in Kitchener, Manitoulin Island, and other areas within the city of Kitchener.

As is the case at many art shows, Library staff took the opportunity to talk with visitors about the art works. Many were interested in learning more about the technology and how the pieces were created. The digital elevation model displays appealed to many viewers for their 3-D-like views, and the satellite and orthoimagery displays had many people analyzing and navigating their features. Some people saw the displays as art work and commented on the vivid colours and abstract forms, and some saw cartography hidden in the features and spoke of the topography and direction of river flows. Some were also excited by having a personal connection to the pieces, such as vacation spots and home towns. Seeing the enthusiasm that non-GIS and non-map users have for locating an area of familiarity has given the Map Library staff some new ideas of how to connect with these groups in the future. Those who work in the GIS and/or map librarianship fields have an advantage over other librarians—they will always be able to connect with their audience by the very nature of this personal connection of place and space. Indirect outreach and promotion may attract these future users if the approach has personal appeal. The art show specifically attracted those who had an interest in art. Future success requires the right combination of this type of personal interest, and education through communication.

Although the art show was only one week long, the art pieces will circulate to different libraries on campus for a more permanent display, continuing to expose the Library's resources to many more people.

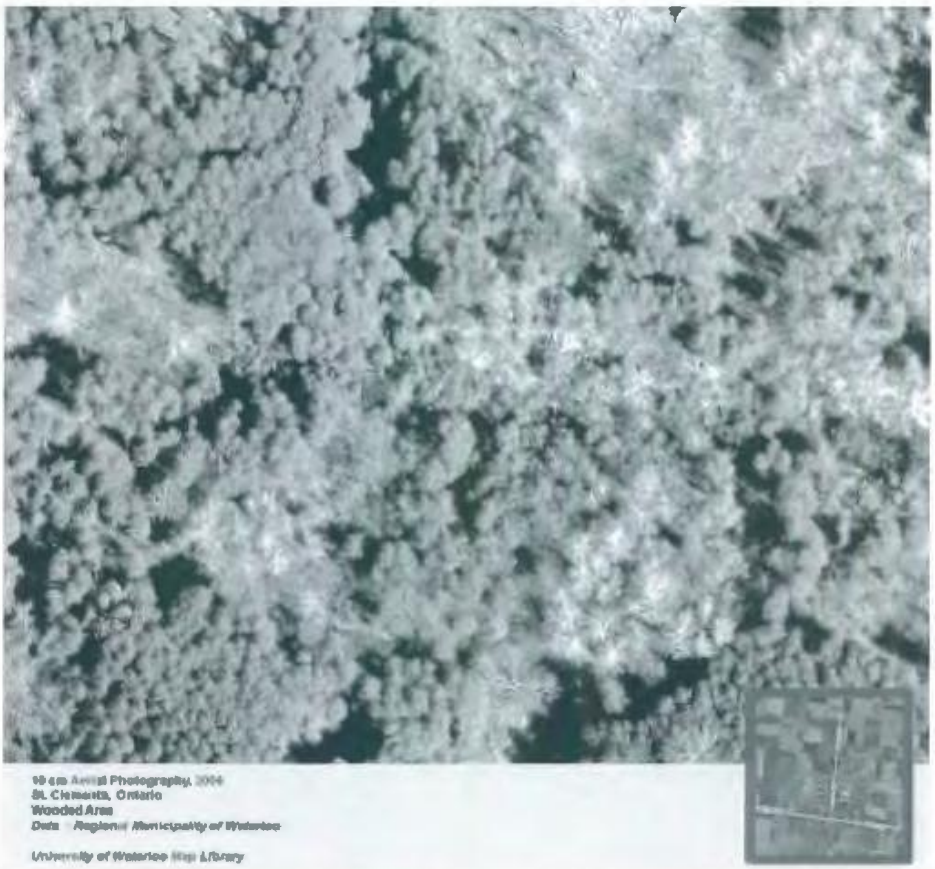

Figure 5. Orthophotography. Wooded area in St. Clements, Ontario.

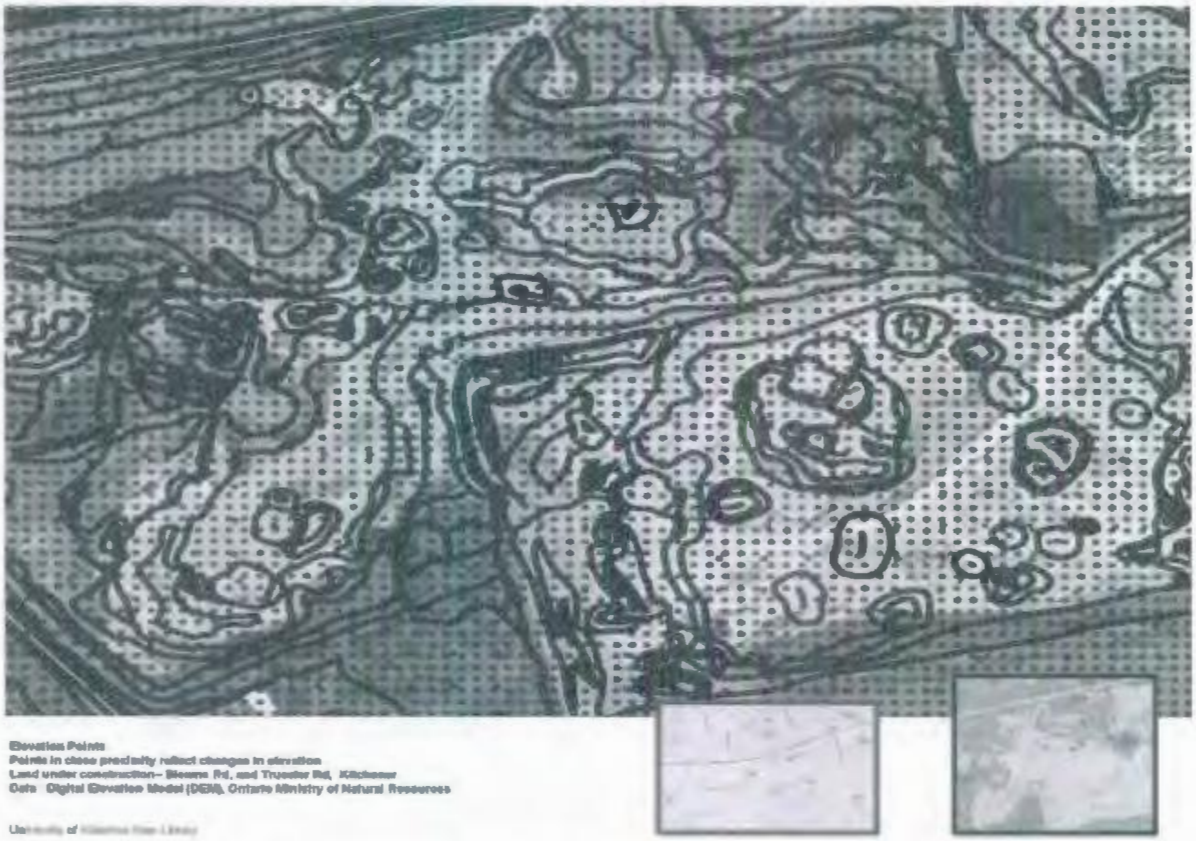

Figure 6. DEM points for an area under construction in Kitchener, superimposed on an air photo.

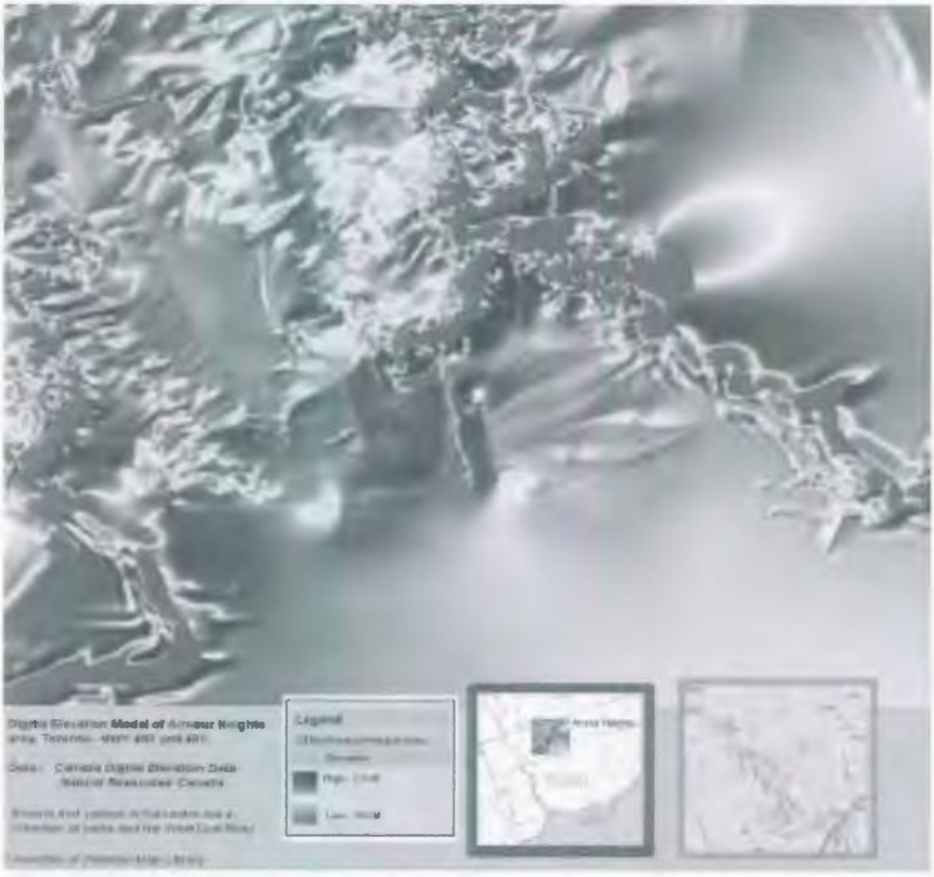

Figure 7. DEM of Armour Heights area. Browns and yellows in the centre are a series of parks and the West Don River.

SIMPLYMAP: MAPPING CANADIAN CENSUS DATA THE EASY WAY

Trudy Bodak
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York University

Suzette Giles
Data Librarian
Ryerson University

Based on a paper presented at CARTO 2008, Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives and the Canadian Cartographic Association, Vancouver, May 15, 2008.

Learning complex and powerful GIS software such as ArcGIS or MapInfo is a challenge for the student in a non-GIS based program. These softwares have a steep learning curve and present a barrier to the visualization of Canadian Census and economic data for students in many disciplines.

SimplyMap, a web-based mapping application developed by Geographic Research Inc., has been available for several years and was designed with the non-GIS user in mind. It provides students and faculty with a user-friendly interface for retrieving and mapping U.S.A. census and lifestyle data. This product has been very well received in the U.S.A. and universities such as Yale, Princeton, Cornell, NYU, UCLA, Temple University, University of Chicago and University of Texas have acquired it. SimplyMap was named an ALA Outstanding Reference Source for 2007.

In consultation with Environics Analytics and Statistics Canada, Geographic Research Inc. has been developing a version of SimplyMap with Canadian content.

The conference presentation demonstrated the beta version of SimplyMap and reviewed its salient features:

- As a web-based mapping application, SimplyMap is available on and off campus to registered users;
- There is a user friendly, intuitive interface with on-line tutorials;
- There are multiple levels of Canadian census geography available including Province, Census Metropolitan Area, Census Division, Census Subdivision, Census Tract, and Dissemination Area;
- It is possible to retrieve and map Canadian census and household expenditure data;
- 2006 census data should be available in 2009.

Searching:
The user can:
- Search for variables;
- Choose variables from a pick list;
- Add a whole group of variables to a report;
- And create queries by combining variables.

Map Customization:
- There is a legend editor which allows for change to the classification method (quantiles, natural breaks or individual customization);
- Geographic units can be labeled;
- Full or partial landmark layers can be displayed.

Export:
- Maps can be exported as pdf, gif or shapefiles;
- Data variables can be exported to an Excel file.

Reports:
- Reports can be produced for multiple locations with multiple variables;
- Contents of reports can be transposed (axis can be switched);

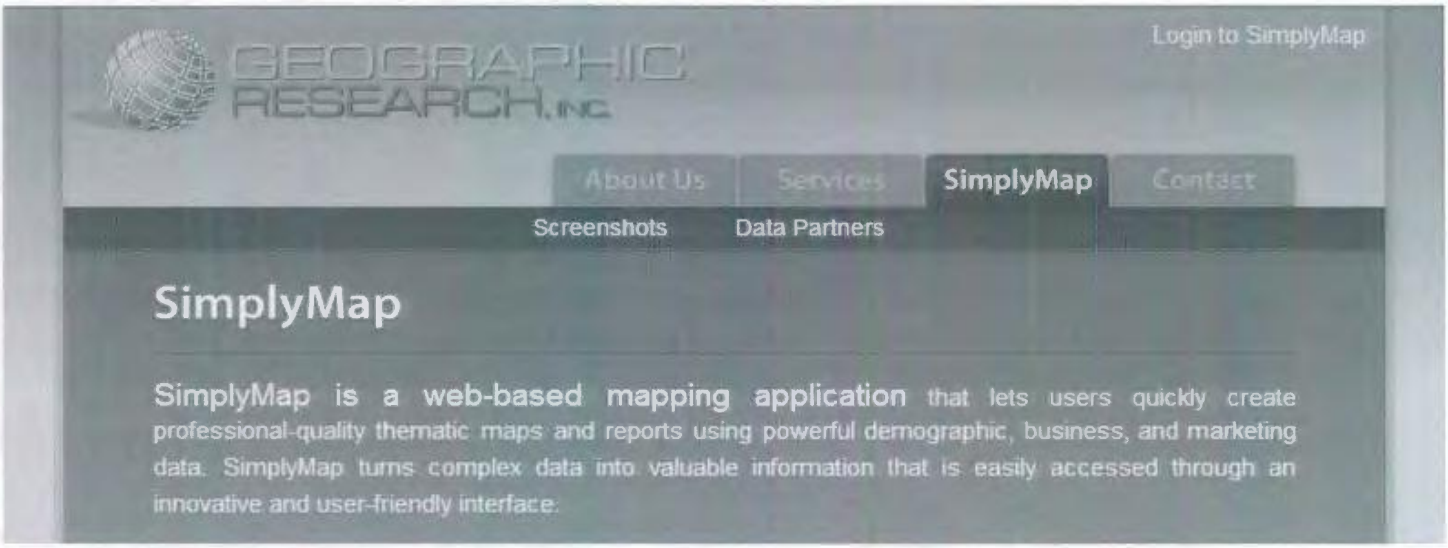
- Tables can be sorted by a selected variable;
- Comparison charts can be produced;
- Reports can be exported as Excel or CSV files and can be e-mailed or saved to disk.

In summary SimplyMap, Canadian beta version, is a product with potential.

Geographic Research Inc. hopes to have it fully functional by late 2008, with Canadian 2006 census data available in mid-2009. The cost is yet to be determined, but consortial arrangements may be possible.

For free trial of the American version contact sswartz@geographicresearch.com

The SimplyMap website can be found at www.geographicresearch.com/simplymap.html.



New and Improved Data Licensing Best Practices Guide Now Available Online

The Data Licensing Guide Working Group, on behalf of GeoConnections, has issued version two of The Dissemination of Government Geographic Data-Best Practices Guide. To access this guide, go to http://www.geoconnections.org/en/resourcelibrary/keyStudiesReports

Un nouveau guide amélioré sur les pratiques exemplaires d'octroi de licences de données est maintenant disponible en ligne

Un groupe de travail de GéoConnexions vient tout juste de publier la deuxième version de La diffusion des données géographiques gouvernementales au Canada - Guide des pratiques exemplaires. Pour accéder à ce guide, allez à http://www.geoconnections.org/fr/resourcelibrary/keyStudiesReports

(forwarded to CARTA by Colleen Beard, January 2, 2009)

Newberry Library Announces New Reading Room Hours

CHICAGO, December 16, 2008 — The Newberry Library, a preeminent humanities research and reference institution, has changed its reading room hours, effective January 2, 2009. The Newberry's reading rooms will now be open Tuesdays through Saturdays from 9 am to 5 pm.

The Newberry's first floor exhibition galleries will continue to be open to the public Monday through Saturday. Currently on view at the Newberry is the special exhibition Artifacts of Childhood: 700 Years of Children's Books

For more information call (312) 255-3507 or visit the Newberry's Web site at www.newberry.org.

(information from Heather Malec, December 16, 2008)

PUBLISHED MAPS ON LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA WEBSITE: THE PEOPLE AND THE MAPS

Natalie LeBlond
Library and Archives Canada

Adapted from a paper presented at CARTO 2008, Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives and the Canadian Cartographic Association, Vancouver, May 16, 2008.

At CARTO 2008 in Vancouver, I gave a general presentation about published maps. For those readers who missed it, this article will provide a brief overview, and for those who attended, this may serve as a little review. First, in this article I will briefly discuss Legal Deposit; then I will highlight four areas where published maps descriptions are located on Library and Archives Canada's (LAC) website.

As many of you already know, most Canadian publications, regardless of format, must be sent to LAC. This legal requirement is known as Legal Deposit within the Library and Archives of Canada Act. In order to keep up with the times and following consultations with the map publishing community, Legal Deposit Regulations have been amended to include maps.

In general, map publishers have been following this new law; however, outreach is still a key element to its success. Initially, publishers perceive Legal Deposit as a loss of revenue but, through dialogue, publishers realize that there are many benefits, such as LAC archiving their documents and adding their map descriptions to LAC's database (AMICUS). Also, there is recognition for the publisher in knowing that their map products are now included in Canada's national bibliography.

When it comes to finding documents on LAC's website, there are four areas to search for published maps. The first, "federated search" is found on our main website under "Search All" (see Figure 1).

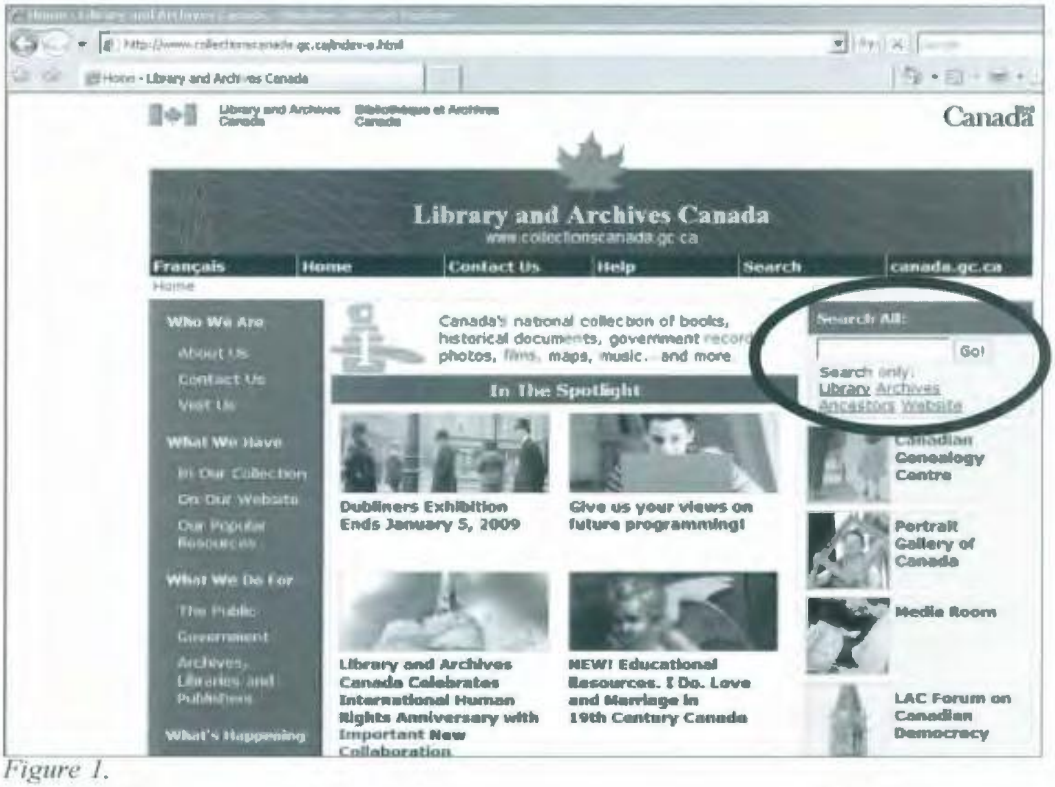


Figure 1.

This is the best place to start an inquiry because it allows searching of all the main databases on the website at the same time. With the federated search, if users wish to refine their search after obtaining the initial search results, this can be done by choosing the following: Library, Archives, Ancestors or Website.

The next area to search for maps on our website, which is not included in the federated search, is the "Maps, Plans and Charts Research Tool." To find the three databases attached to this heading, the user must first choose the icon "Archives" which is located beneath the "Search All" and then scroll down the web page (see Figures 2 and 3).

From these three, the one I use the most is "Maps, Plans and Charts". In total there are over 40,000 map entries of which over 4,000 are digitized.

The third area described is AMICUS, the Canadian Bibliography which also includes the Union Catalogue.

[An aside may be needed here: Before the transformation of our two institutions, the NAC used the database A.G. Canada to create its published map descriptions. With the transformation the entire A.G. Canada database, of over 54,000 published map descriptions, was downloaded into AMICUS.]

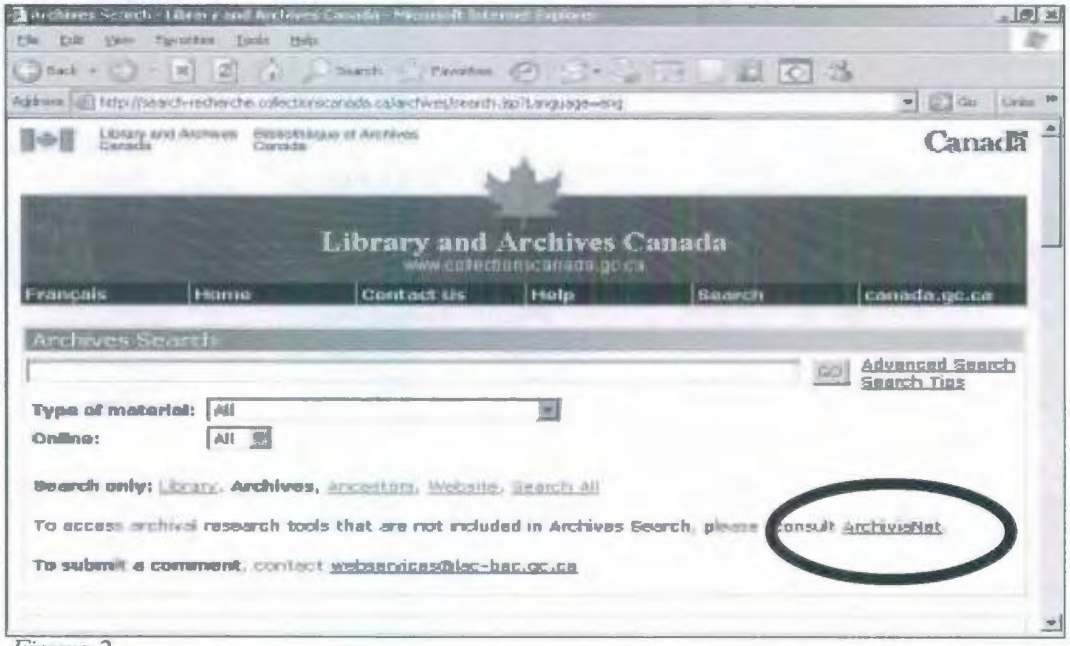


Figure 2.

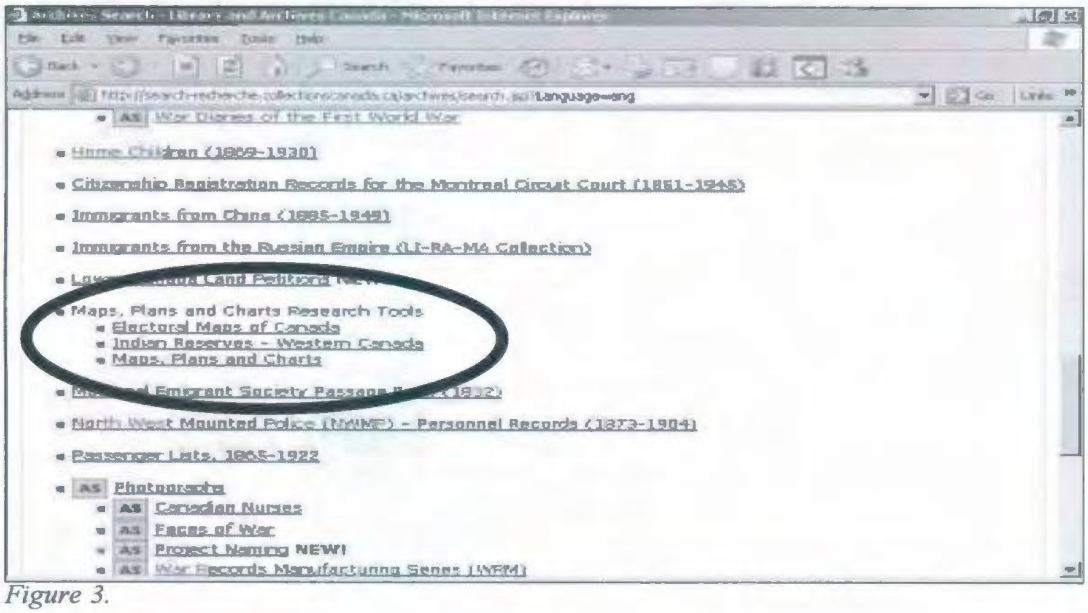


Figure 3.

The next area explored is the "registered" AMICUS. If a user registers for AMICUS, which takes only thirty seconds to create a free user name and password, they will have access to so much more than what is found under the federated search for AMICUS results.

For example, users will have access to more search limiters, such as "cartographic material—printed / microfilmed" or "cartographic material—manuscript." A typical search result now includes map descriptions which are still in a "preliminary" acquisitions stage (maps that my unit has acquired and described but which have not been catalogued yet). Users may now view their search results in MARC format and they also have access to LAC's authority records. In addition, the user can create their own personal search profile which will automatically appear each time they log in.

To access and create an account, a user must start at LAC's main webpage, and below the "Search All" choose the icon "Library." At the bottom left on the next webpage, click on "AMICUS" (see Figure 4).

The last area mentioned is LAC's newest innovation inaugurated in 2005: the Government of Canada Web Archives (GCWA). This database (see Figure 5) is a collection of Federal Government websites. A user can find a map from GCWA if they know which department it was created by.

The quickest way to find this site is to type in the URL: http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/webarchives/index-e.html (Figure 5).

The GCWA database can be searched in a full-text search, by department name or by Internet address. An important thing to keep in mind is to never use the word "map" in a search string. The reason for this is that all federal government websites have the standard command of "site map." As a result of the GCWA full-text searching capacity, the limiter of map is not applicable for this database, and the search result will include all occurrences of the "site map".

The GCWA is relatively new. As time passes, it will become an excellent tool. In fact, the GCWA is the first example of developing an archive of a complete web domain (i.e. The Government of Canada).

I hope this quick overview was useful and if anyone has any questions please do not hesitate to contact me: natalie.leblond@lac-bac.gc.ca (819) 994-6891.

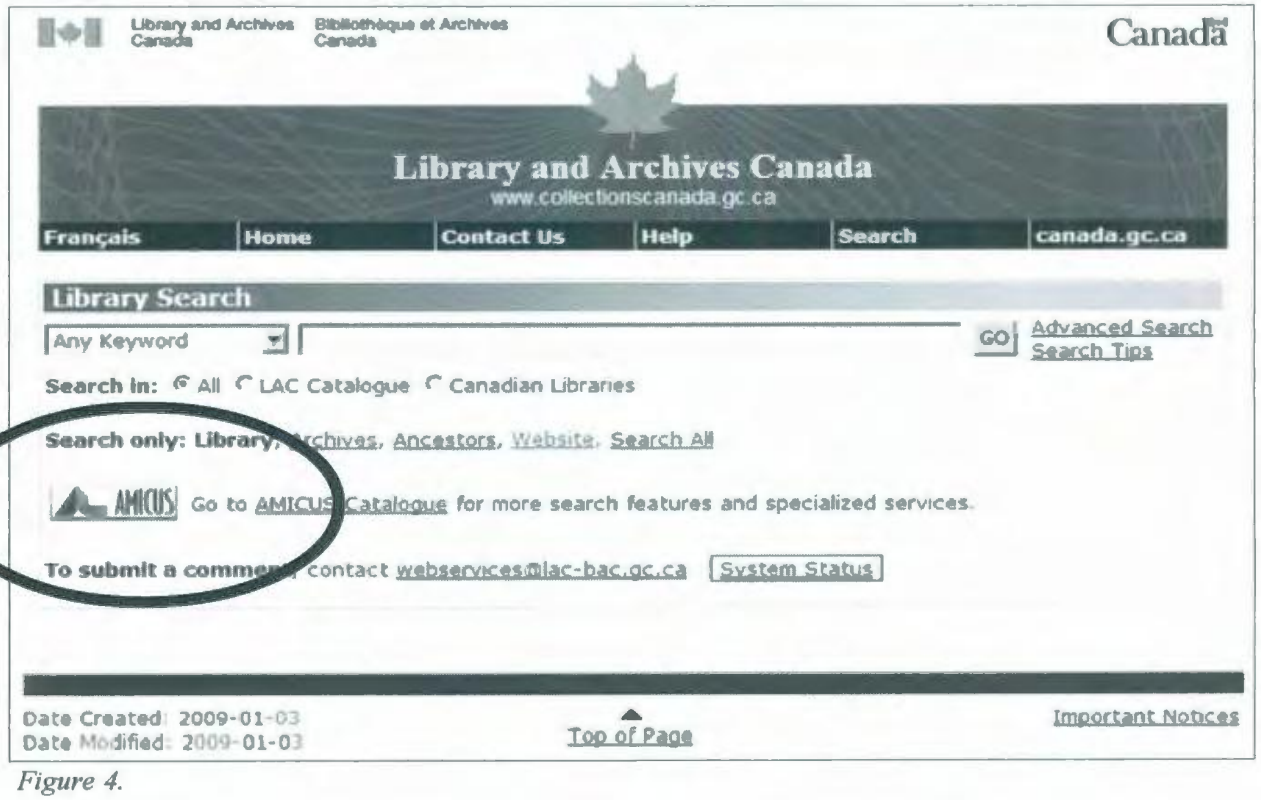


Figure 4.

Figure 5.

Mark Your Calendars!

ACMLA Annual Conference

June 8-12, 2009

To be held jointly
with Canadian Cartographic Association
and
Geomatics Atlantic

Acadia University

Wolfville, Nova Scotia

CARTO 2008
JOINT CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES AND THE CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION
CONFERENCE REPORT
MAY 13-17, 2008
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Compiled by Cathy Moulder, McMaster University

With contributions from Trudy Bodak (TB), Aileen Buckley (AB), Gail Curry (GC), Eva Dodsworth (ED), Suzette Giles (SG), Larry Laliberte (LL), Natalie Leblond (NL), Jenny Marvin (JM), Susan McKee (SM), Linda Mitchell (LM), Andrew Nicholson (AN), Lori Sugden (LS), Alberta Auringer Wood (AAW), Cheryl Woods (CW) and Barbara Znamirowski (BZ)

Vancouver was gray and rainy for much of our conference visit this year. But of course, this is what makes the flowering vegetation so lush and the moments of sunshine so radiantly green. And those lovely moments came at the best times in the schedule—at the banquet site overlooking the Strait of Georgia and on the field trip to Steveston.

Tuesday May 13

While the dedicated ACMLA and CCA Executives met and deliberated, the preconference workshops attracted many other attendees.

Preconference Workshop I: Georeferencing Historic Maps and Air Photos with GIS

This workshop started off with a thorough overview of a case study that incorporated geographically referenced historical imagery to study changes of a specific area over time. Sally Hermansen, from the University of British Columbia, shared her research and presented her findings, demonstrating how her research area–an urban bog in Vancouver–could be researched and discovered by using historical maps, revealing information about its formation, destruction and current restoration. The area that Sally was studying is the Camosun Bog, a very small protected urban bog surrounded by residential housing, a park and the University of British Columbia. Formed 10,000 years ago, the bog began changing, draining and eventually virtually disappeared due to residential growth. Using aerial photography, Sally was able to study the visual changes to the bog. Using georeferenced aerial photography, Sally was able to study the bog and surrounding areas much more accurately. Sally's case study described the benefits of using georeferenced historical maps and images and demonstrated to the workshop attendees how cartographic material can be georeferenced using ArcGIS software. Georeferencing techniques were discussed, as well as the particulars on georeferencing historical paper maps.

After the review of the case study, the workshop participants went through an exercise that was related to the bog, to learn the basics of georeferencing in ArcMap. The exercise was designed for people with zero or very little GIS experience and certainly with no georeferencing experience. The exercise consisted of using streets to georeference an air photo. Once the participants had successfully georeferenced an historical air photo, another exercise revealed that not all historical documents can be georeferenced. Due to the original inaccuracy of the maps or photocopying distortions, some documents are impossible to tag correctly. The smaller the area of the interest the better, and the flatter the terrain the more successful you will be.

The workshop ended by showing David Rumsey's georeferenced historical collection in Google Earth. Many participants thoroughly enjoyed browsing through David's collection and flying through his maps. (ED)

Preconference Workshop II: Information Session on Metadata

After the lunch break, Andrea Buffam, from the Data

Sally Hermansen, assisted by Jose Aparicio, presented an excellent pre-conference workshop on georeferencing historic materials. (Photos in this article are courtesy of Cathy Moulder unless otherwise attributed)

Management and Dissemination Branch, Natural Resources Canada, chaired a Metadata Information Session. She described the GeoConnections project, which is a national initiative of the NRCan Earth Sciences Sector, to make Canadian geospatial data accessible through the Internet, and also GeoGratis which is an example of the data and product dissemination phase of the GeoConnections initiative. She described the process of developing a North American profile to establish a joint metadata standard for Canada and the U.S. This standard will be free to encourage its use and is expected to be ready for public release in about 6 months. Andrea introduced the GeoConnections Discovery Portal which presently includes a beta version of a new web-mapping tool (on the right nav at http://geodiscover.cgdi.ca/gdp/). She indicated that the thesaurus being used with the Discovery Portal is based on the science keyword list from the Goddard Space Flight Center' Global Change Master Directory. This provides very high level terms and will need to be supplemented with a lot of free text keywords. Version 1 of the next generation of GeoConnections Discovery Portal is expected Fall 2008, with a more powerful search engine, new thematic keyword resources, easy XML import/export capabilities, and a core metadata field requirement. Andrea concluded by gathering feedback from the audience on the questions: How would you search? Any recommended thesauri?

The CARTO 2008 conference unofficially started with the traditional evening icebreaker at the Lounge in Thea Koerner House.

Wednesday May 14

And of course the serious business of learning began at the official conference launch on Wednesday morning. Lea Starr, Associate University Librarian, Public Services, welcomed the conference participants to the University of British Columbia. She noted that CARTO 2008 had attracted 102 registrants this year, including 12 very welcome student participants. Welcomes were also given by Colleen Beard, President of ACMLA, and James Boxall, President of CCA.

Pre-conference session on metadata, capably presented by Andrea Buffam, provided clarification on GeoConnections and GeoGratis web tools.

The Keynote Speaker at this year's conference was David Rumsey, a map collector renowned for his very fine personal map collection and for his leading-edge adaptations of Internet technologies to facilitate sharing both his collection and his passion for maps. Rumsey could have talked about his website, which is a model of accessibility for digital maps. Instead he surprised and electrified the audience by showing the very latest venue for his maps—Second Life. Rumsey noted that the Internet is poised to disseminate geographic information in ways unprecedented in history, with digital objects and user actions blending

Lea Starr and conference organizer par excellence Tim Ross co-ordintate their welcomes to conference participants.

at the junction of science, art and history. Digitization offers new life for old maps and he is personally committed to a model of digital philanthropy by "giving away" his collection to stimulate the further development of tools, images and metadata by whoever finds his maps. Rumsey described the history of his experimentation with digital map images on the Internet, from Luna Imaging, through georeferencing for GIS applications, to supplying images for the Google Earth Gallery, and finally arriving at his present collection space in the virtual world of Second Life (SL). He hopes to eventually display his entire collection of 150,000 maps in SL as a new way of discovery, reaching a new group of potential users and tool builders. Rumsey's inspirational altruism and passion for sharing his maps, combined with his illustrated lecture projected for maximum effect on four giant display screens, left the audience excited and enthusiastic about the great potential for maps and geographic information in the near future, in both real and virtual worlds.

Session: History of Cartography I

The first paper was entitled "Historical Maps in Google Earth and Second Life", presented by David Rumsey, Geographic Associates and Luna Imaging. This session followed Rumsey's Keynote address called "Giving Maps a Second Life with Digital Technologies" and was just as fascinating and mind-boggling (to me at least) as the Keynote address.

Three maps were used to illustrate how the web interface can influence the use and interpretation of a map. Four interfaces were used: Google Earth and Second Life which are 3D displays and Luna Imaging and Google Maps which are 2D.

The first demonstration was of the 1790 Globe Terrestre by Cassini. In Second Life, the gores have been joined to form a globe which can be seen and entered, while in Google Earth it is possible to tilt and fly over the map. In Luna Images, segments of the globe can be brought into a workspace and used as part of a mashup. In Google Maps, the globe is represented in a Mercator projection where the tools of transparency and overlay can be used to give different contexts to the map. Similar demonstrations occurred with an 1836 map of New York City and a map of the Grand Canyon by William Henry Holmes. With the Grand Canyon map, a wonderful 3D version was produced in Second Life.

ACMLA President Colleen Beard and CCA President James Boxall welcome conference participants to CARTO 2008. (Photo courtesy of Tim Ross)

A rapt audience watched as the avatar of keynote speaker David Rumsey explored his map collection exhibits in Second Life. (Three upper photos courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood; photo below courtesy of Tim Ross)

Mr. Rumsey predicts that in a few years Google Earth and Second Life could merge to create a "Second Earth". The principles of GIS and virtual data sets in Google Earth will mesh with the "avatarization" and ability to walk and fly through scenes found in Second Life. These two worlds moving together will have a huge effect on the field of cartography. It will be possible to display maps with many types of local context.

David Rumsey not only has a wonderful collection of historical maps and globes but also a wonderfully creative and technologically-inclined approach to how to make this wealth of material available to the public utilizing cutting edge technology. The creativity that has led to ways this material is displayed and presented is truly outstanding. David Rumsey's website is at http://www. davidrumsey.com/index.html. (SG)

The second presentation in this section was "Canadian Century Research Infrastructure Project: Historical GIS in the service of Modern Census Mapping and Analysis" by Byron Moldofsky from the University of Toronto. This session gave the background and objectives of the Canadian Century Research Infrastructure (CCRI) Project, followed by an overview of the work being done at the University of Toronto. The CCRI is a partnership between Statistics Canada, and a number of other partners (see website at http://www.canada.uottawa.ca/ccri/CCRI/index.htm) including seven Canadian universities. The objectives of the project include reconstruction of historical census subdivision (CSD) maps for 1911–1951 and the linking of microdata and aggregate (summary) data to the CSDs. Other published and contextual data will also be linked to these maps.

The University of Toronto is reconstructing the maps and linking each CSD to a unique identifier; linking microdata and summary data to each CSD polygon and developing tools to facilitate these tasks. Modern and historical sources are being used with the GIS files from the 2001 Census forming the basis of digital file. The Dissemination Area file for 2001 was edited to match the Census Subdivisions for the 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 censuses. However published census maps do not always exist and secondary sources are very important, especially local history websites and the Provincial township fabric resources in Provincial and National archives.

What to the uninitiated would appear as a straight forward but lengthy task is actually one that is full of

Participants in the History of Cartography I session: (left to right) Edie Punt (facilitator), Byron Moldofsky and David Rumsey.

difficulties and surprises. The many challenges in delineating the boundaries of the CSDs and then of linking data to those polygons were mentioned and it is impressive that this project is proceeding as well as it is. This will be a wonderful resource for researchers when complete; however it appears that the data will only be available through the Research Data Centres due to confidentiality issues. The geographic files should be able to be accessed from the CCRI website at some point in the future. (SG)

ACMLA held its Annual General Meeting over the lunch hour, combining Association business and box lunches with great efficiency.

Session: Cartographic Research

Sixty conference attendees were present for this session featuring three academic cartographers, one a student and the other two professors, on three different topics.

First to speak was Glenn Brauen, PhD Candidate, Carleton University, whose topic was "Toward Audio-Visual Cartography". This focused on the use of sound in cartography. He presented the rationale for doing this and examples, such as an Ottawa-area election sound map where speeches were audible when one's cursor was over an area or a name in the legend. He noted that users appeared to be initially surprised by the presence of sound and some found it useful; others did not.

The second speaker was Jacqueline Anderson, Concordia University, who spoke on "Mapping-in-a-Shoe-Box", a grassroots approach to improving graphic literacy. Arising from many years' interest in mapping and children especially with the ICA Commission on Cartography and Children, she developed the idea based upon the UNICEF "School in a Box" that was developed in the 1990s. This was a shoe box containing a compass, 3 plasticized posters, one of which was a relief map with no names, a ruler, an inflatable globe, pencils, and paper. Anderson described the purpose, audience and context of a similar project focusing on cartography. It would include the shoe box, instruction guides, measuring tape, compass, protractor, plasticized posters, tape pencils, erasers, glue, erasable markers and cloth. The guides would be universal and culturally neutral, offering suggestions about introducing concepts as well as supplements relating to the local environment

Elise Pietroniro and Jacqueline Anderson prepare for their presentations in the Cartographic Research session.

and how to challenge students. The idea would be for teachers to use sticks, stones, sand, etc., to supplement the materials. She outlined some ideas about what could be done, such as creating a relief model of the local area. She plans to prepare a prototype and find a place to evaluate it, perhaps in rural Canada or in Africa.

The third and last presentation of the session was given by Elise Pietroniro, in conjunction with Darlene Fichter, both from the University of Saskatchewan, on "Map Mashups and the Rise of the Amateur Cartographer". This presentation is based upon their 2008 ACMLA Paper Award winning article that appeared in ACMLA *Bulletin* no. 127. Elise gave the Wikipedia definition of a "mashup" (website or web application that combines content from more than one site) that evolved from use in music and provided examples. She noted that the trend is dubbed "Generation C" (for content). In the same way that people can create blogs online, they can do maps. Some examples shown were a travelogue, a map to home, and where beer stores are located in Ontario. Websites to which she referred included http://www.liveplasman.com, http://www.google.com and http://www.frappr.com. She noted that Paul Rademacher was credited with sparking the mashup explosion when he combined real estate listings with Google Maps. Google Maps API is used to build these maps and open source versions are also available. In terms of amateur cartographers, licenses can easily be violated and acceptable use policies should be followed. Many possibilities now exist for amateurs to utilize these tools and make use of collaborative online mapping sites. (AAW)

Mixing business with box lunches, the ACMLA exec managed to fit an efficient Annual General Meeting into our schedules. The Exec (photo below, left to right): Dan Duda, Susan Greaves, David Jones, Colleen Beard, Andrew Nicholson.

Concurrent Session 1: Community Projects

The first paper in this session was entitled "Community Mapping: Taking Theory from the Classroom to the Community", submitted by Rebecca Chaster, Samantha Scott, Dennis Senft and Matthew Coyle from the University of British Columbia. This cartography course project combined volunteer work with classroom learning. The four students created a series of maps for residents of Munroe House, a second-stage transition house in Kitsilano for women and children who have experienced abuse in intimate relationships. After doing a user needs assessment of the residents, they combined in-house sources with DMTI data to create a newcomer map, wall map of the GVRD, a variety of detailed maps of Kitsilano and it's downtown including bus routes, and social housing location maps. The project is making a tangible difference in the community.

The second presentation was entitled "Geography of Water at the University of Victoria: Employing Community Mapping as an Aid to Sustainability Policies" by Lee Johnson and Ian O'Connell from the University of Victoria. This was part of a community mapping project, intended to bring

students into the campus planning process. A student questionnaire on water conservation initiatives was conducted. Participants were shown images of three areas of the UVic campus, as they might appear given different sustainable activities, such as bicycling and xeriscaping, and asked to rank their preferences. The responses were analyzed, and the images were also integrated into the online UVic Community Map, as examples of visions for change.

The final presentation was "Community Mapping with Youth in Whitehorse, Canada", contributed by Erin Neufeld and Ian O'Connell, University of Victoria. Community mapping was again chosen as a pilot study to help local youth communicate their sense of their town. This project consisted of two mapping exercises, one for 3 hours, the other for 1.5 hours, in two separate high schools. SWOT analysis highlighted the importance of interactive aspects, the telling of stories, the amount of time available, as well as the context. Community mapping works better within the longer time frame, possibly outside the school system. At the same time, the mapping project raised youth interest in the community, and is an accessible and inclusive method for citizen engagement and participation in planning. (LS)

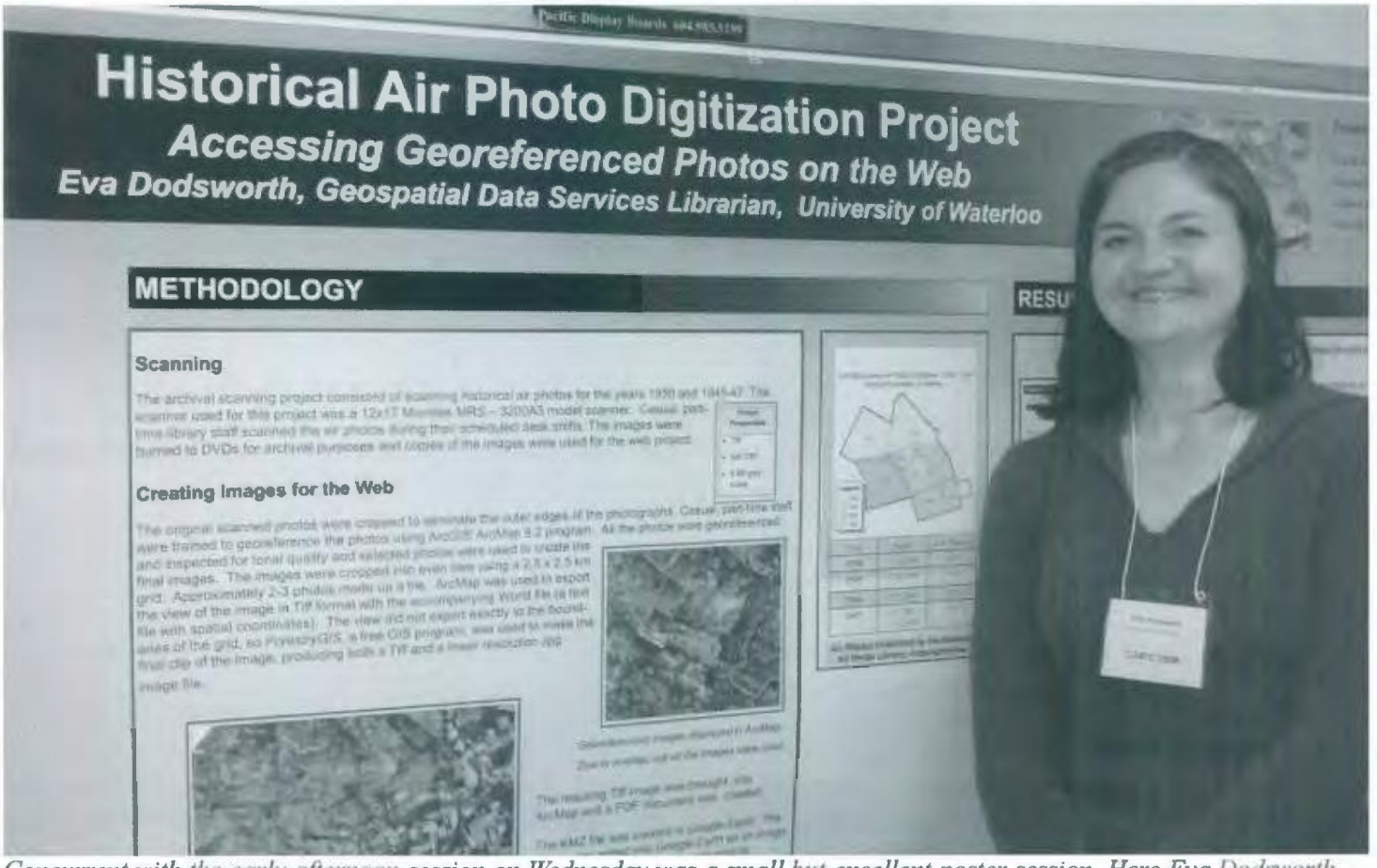
Concurrent Session 2: Map Production Technology

The session on Map Production Technology was chaired by Elise Pietroniro, and featured papers by Lori Martin, Karen Van Kerkoete and Yvan Désy.

Lori Martin, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Provincial Geomatics Centre, was part of a team who were contracted to migrate the production of the Official Road Map of Ontario into ArcGIS 9.2. A geodatabase of existing files was used but this posed some problems in the transfer: drainage files were incorrect/incomplete; road geometry did not match; fonts and symbology (particularly arrows); loss of text when exported to Adobe Illustrator; multiple insets with same area but different scale; and the test area of Windsor was not a good pilot because it did not have the same variety as other areas. The Cartographic Representations functionality was useful for map rotation and to alter location easily, as well as the feature-linked annotation. The end result of the new printed map was very satisfying but not without its issues along the way.

Karen Van Kerkoerle, Cartographic Services, University of Western Ontario, spoke about importing ArcMap files into Adobe Illustrator and her preference to use

Participants in the session on Community Mapping Projects. It was wonderful to see the students' enthusiasm for initiatives aimed as social and environmental well-being—and congratulations to their instructors.



Concurrent with the early afternoon session on Wednesday was a small but excellent poster session. Here Eva Dodsworth from the University of Waterloo displays her work on historical air photos.

both rather than only ArcMap in her session entitled "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: The Benefits and Struggles when Importing ArcMap Files into Adobe Illustrator". She likes to create a publishable map in ArcMap, which is good for data manipulation and management, easy to add layers and setting projection. But she likes to do labelling and final details in Adobe Illustrator. The example she used was of a Yukon map project where the water network was particularly difficult, so selection was eventually based on elevation.

Yvan Désy, Centre for Topographic Information, NRCan, brought two prototype maps—Elie, MB 62H/13 and Moncton, NB 21I/2—to explain the production of a new cartographic standard NTS map series without field checks in the "Map Generator Project" presentation. The aim of the project is to provide maps in a multi-use output digital format that will be ready to print. The present 1:50,000 NTS sheet has 400 features, and decisions have to be made in consultation with academia, ACMLA, National Defence and regional distributors as to what content and symbology will be maintained. The groups of features that they are most concerned with are: contours and hydrology, vegetation, built-up area, transportation and toponymy. The main data source will be the Geospatial Database, supplemented with other official sources (i.e. NavCan, Defence). The new maps will have at the minimum: the best Geobase content, metric contours, updated toponymy, updated administrative boundaries and consistent symbology. Validity dates will be given on each map for certain layers of information. (CW)

And at the end of a long day of learning, yet another session—a Consultation on Canadian federal topographic maps. A team from Natural Resources Canada followed up on Yvan Desy's presentation about the Map Generator Project with more information on changes to the topographic map series. The basic purpose of these changes is to produce the maximum number of products with minimum human intervention. The choice has been made for quantity over quality, and field checks will be eliminated. Only selected features will be retained, based on the ability to maintain currency. For example features like hydrology will be generalized (e.g. reservoirs, swimming pools, wells) because these are

difficult to check. The vegetation (green) tints will be based on Landsat 2000 landcover, and specific vegetation types like orchards and vineyards will be eliminated. Administrative boundaries will be reduced from 9 classes to 4. The built-up urban area will be auto-created by buffering around named streets. This will require a change in the definition of "urban area", which presently assumes residential land use but which under the buffering strategy could be industrial or commercial. All industrial, educational and religious facilities will get a single symbol. However production will increase significantly, with 200 maps planned for release this year.

And for those hardy souls still with energy to spare, the CCA held it's annual orienterring challenge and pub-based debriefing session!

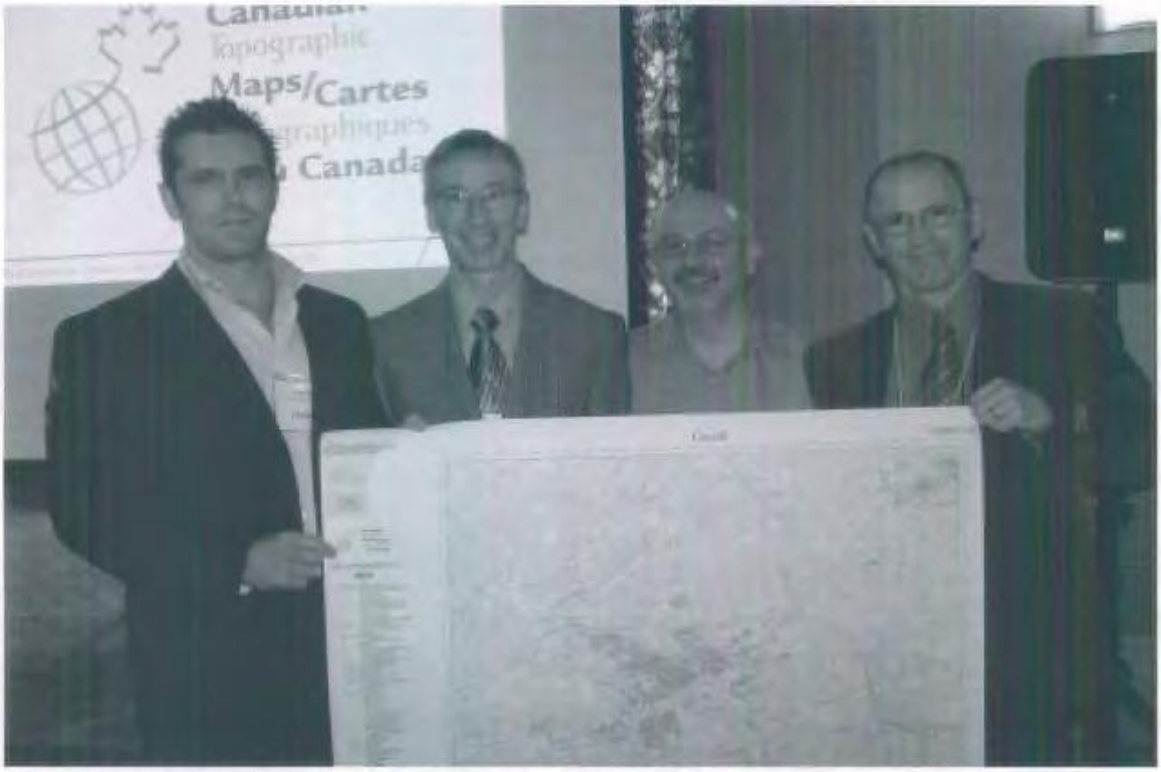
Thursday May 15

Concurrent Session 1: Teaching Map Design

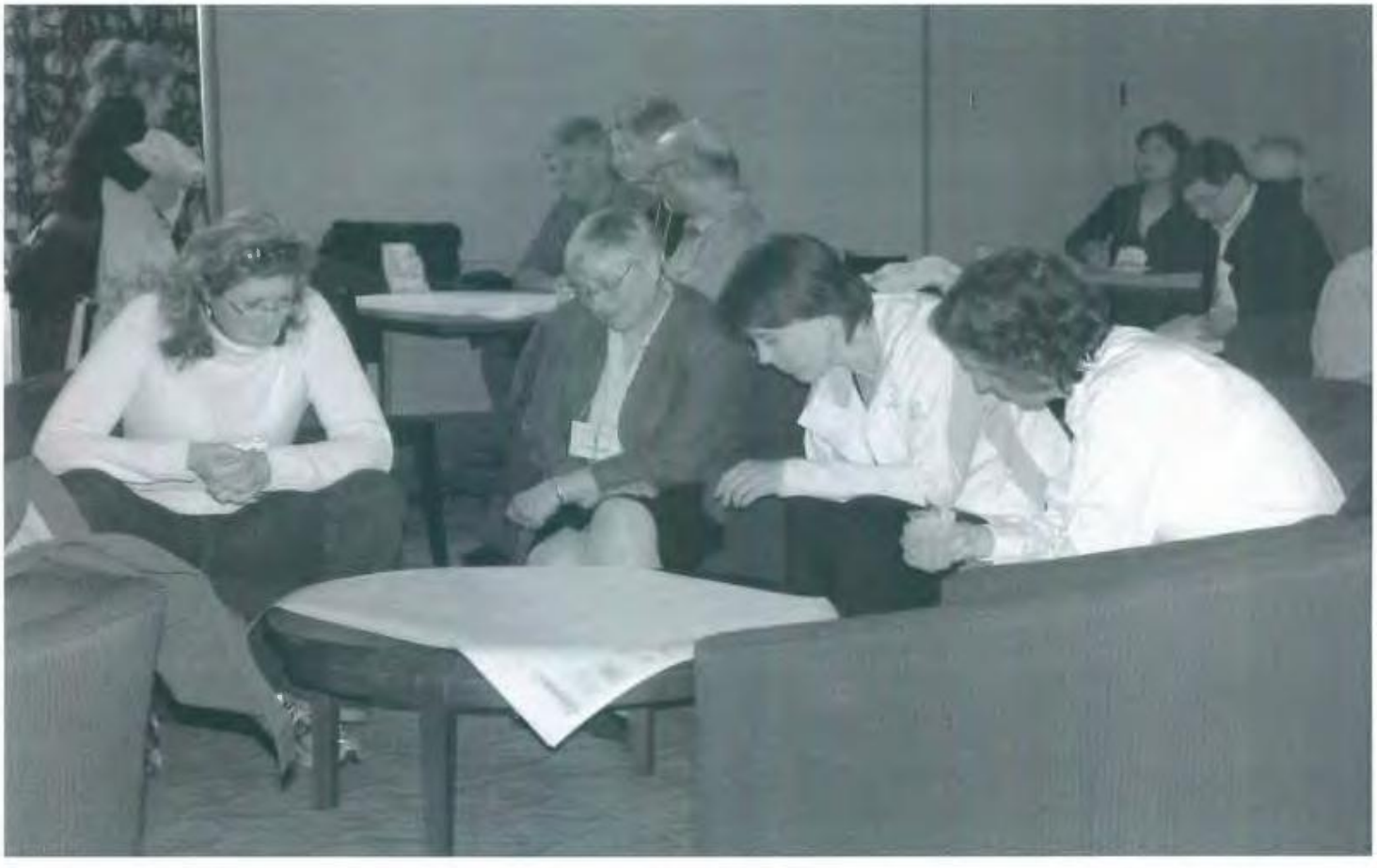
The CCA session on Teaching Map Design included three complementary presentations. All were well attended and enthusiastically received.

The first speaker, Elise Pietroniro of the University of Saskatchewan, gave a presentation on "The Changing Face of Map Design: Teaching Map Design in the New Millennium". Pietroniro spoke of her own teaching experiences, explaining that her strategy is to expand "the cognitive as well as the technical design skills of the student". Students in her technical geography courses appear to learn well from a kinesthetic (that is, an active, hands-on) approach, as well as through visual learning and other diverse teaching approaches. Pietroniro stressed that a map design curriculum should include traditional foundations such as basic design elements and theory, while also exposing students to new media and digital technologies. For example, students must consider technical constraints in viewing a map, such as end user platforms, and potential user requirements to upgrade software, install plug-ins and resolve screen resolution issues. Pietroniro stressed the importance of encouraging students to test their models and to develop the skills required to evaluate and improve their own work.

Sally Hermansen of the University of British Columbia spoke on "Teaching Cartography in Academia and Beyond". In this dynamic presentation, Hermansen noted how the rise of new cartographies (such as Google Earth, web maps and 3D models) has expanded the potential population of cartographers. This, she explained, has created a new challenge:



The stalwart team from Natural Resources Canada led us through a Consultation on federal topographic maps.



The Natural Resources Canada topographic map consultation provided an opportunity to scrutinize proposed changes to the 1:50,000 series in the company of other knowledgable professionals.

"How do we educate and train these new cartographers?" Hermansen summarized cartographic teaching and research trends in recent decades, noting that, after a peak in the early 1980s and subsequent decline, activity is again increasing. Thus we are now, she suggested, witnessing a comeback in cartography teaching with new and diversified course offerings. She provided an overview of some of the results of her research examining undergraduate and graduate courses related to cartography and mapping in 50 Canadian universities, noting a diverse array of offerings. We look forward to further dissemination of these results. Hermansen concluded her presentation by noting that the challenge for cartographic educators will be to go outside the traditional academic classroom, fostering links with external communities, the cartographic software industry, cartographers and map users, so as to encourage the production of beautiful and effective maps.

The plucky participants in CCA's annual orienteering event organize themselves for the run. (Photo courtesy of Diana Hocking)

The final paper of this session provided us with an example of teaching outside the traditional classroom. Aileen Buckley from ESRI Ltd. in Redlands gave a presentation entitled "Teaching Map Design and Using Mapping Center". A member of the ESRI Cartographic Research Group, Buckley has worked on the new ESRI web site, Mapping Center (http://mappingcenter.esri.com). Started in 2007, this site helps users make maps using ArcGIS software. As Buckley explained, this site goes beyond providing instruction in ArcGIS: "Part of our mission is to teach users the cartographic principles that underlie the decisions they make about map design." Mapping Center reaches out to a broad audience, including professionals, college and university teachers, and students. Cartographic concepts and techniques are introduced through a number of means, including "Ask A Cartographer", an active blog, a "maps" section which includes sample maps and instructions for achieving a variety of cartographic effects, and a site providing ArcGIS resources including presentations and training materials. Feedback and tracking software indicate heavy and growing domestic and international use. Buckley concluded by noting that the Mapping Center team aims to build on the site's success, by adding content such as more teaching materials, by improving site navigation, and by responding to requests and suggestions. (BZ)

Concurrent Session 2: History of Cartography II

The first paper in this session was entitled "The Honourable Robert Edward Clifford: Maps and Mysteries". I have often found myself looking at old maps and looking at the various stamps / family crests /bookplates on them, but Cathy Moulder's presentation shows us how, by following the clues given to us on these maps (in this case the bookplate), the story behind the map and its infamous cartographer can be discovered. This presentation showed us how we can all become detectives when our passion for maps guides us. (I think that Robert was a spy!)

The second presentation, by Kenneth Favrholdt from Thompson River University, was "The 1858 Gold Rush Routes in Maps". Since childhood, I have known about the Gold Rush Route; however, by listening to Kenneth talk, it became clearly evident how maps were used to advertise and (at times) to mislead explorers. For me, it was fascinating that so many of these "advertising" maps all stated that their map was the "real map". Also, that these advertising ("tourist", etc.) maps were all influenced by the original Hudson Bay maps.

The final presentation in this group was "Maps of the 'The Great Swivel Link'". At first glance, a presentation about canal maps (between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie) may seem straightforward; however, by listening to Alun Hughes, and seeing the pre- and post 1937

maps, it becomes apparent that he opens the door to another facet of our history. In hindsight, it makes perfect sense that the local mill owner would want the canal built to strategically help his business. I must admit that my favourite part was seeing a surveyor map that had the lake facing the wrong direction. The survey even added a note saying that the lake should be on the other side. (NL)

Concurrent Session 1: Metadata/ Geospatial Data Services

Diane Boyd and Quin Shirk-Luckett from the University of Guelph gave an interesting introduction to the beta version of their Geospatial Data Explorer. As the number of geospatial data files has increased, a single webpage to describe datasets became both unwieldy and unfriendly, so this initiative is their solution. The aim of the project is to develop an online delivery system that is self-serve, intuitive, easily searchable and that allows direct download from index maps. Guelph trained student assistants to work on the project using ESRI Virtual Campus courses. [A more complete description of this project appears in *Bulletin* 132.]

The second presentation in this session, entitled "Projets de numérisation en partenariat au Centre Géo/Stat", was presented by Stefano Biondo, Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval. Stefano described a joint project involving the digization of air photos of Quebec City (1948) and la Gaspésie region (1920-1930).

Concurrent Session 2: Cultural Themes

The Cultural Themes session included two very innovative research projects by students from the Faculty of Information Science, University of Toronto, and the Dept. of Geography, University of British Columbia.

Jesslyn Stoncius' presentation titled "Hypermapping and Narrative: Using Geovisualization to Represent Cultural Information" examined geovisualization of oral histories of the Cree community of Wemindji using Flash technology. Audio files were integrated with images reminiscent of ancient pictorial cartography. The future direction of this project hopes to include Cree students in the process, creating ownership amongst the Wemindji community.

Participants in the session on Metadata/Geospatial Data Services (left to right): Diane Boyd, Quin Shirk-Luckett and Stefano Biondo.

The presentation "From China to Canada: Mapping Chinese Head Tax Data" by Jeremy Alexander, Mario Ho, and Edith Tam (UBC) exhibited an informative and fascinating example of converting analog information into digital to enable usage in GIS. Attendees interested in historical mapping projects certainly benefitted from the detailed methodologies presented. (JM)

Concurrent Session 1: Census Mapping

Susan McKee, University of Calgary, chaired a concurrent Thursday afternoon session called "Census Mapping". There were two presentations: one by Suzette Giles (Ryerson University) and Trudy Bodak (York University) and one by Susan Greaves (Queen's University). The third presentation by Michael Simon (Tetrad) was cancelled.

Suzette Giles and Trudy Bodak entitled their joint presentation "SimplyMap: Mapping Canadian Census Data the easy way: A web-based mapping application for the non GIS-user—demo and evaluation" (see page 19). SimplyMap, from Geographic Research Inc., enables users to quickly create thematic maps and reports using American census and lifestyle data. Suzette and Trudy have been working with the company to get them to acquire more Canadian data for the Canadian product which, when released later this year, will include 2001 Census data and household and expenditure data from Environics. 2006 Census data will be available in early 2009. Users of the Canadian product will be able to create and export detailed maps and reports for six levels of geography, from province down to census tract and dissemination area. For now, the Canadian product will only be available to institutions belonging to the Data Liberation Initiative.

As the Canadian version is still in the development stage, the American version of the product was used for the demonstration as well as a few slides of the beta Canadian product. The American version was used to show how easy it is to produce maps on the fly. The product has an intuitive interface, has considerable functionality and includes tutorials and help files. It looks like it will be a great product for people who do not want to learn GIS software. For those who would like a free trial of SimplyMap contact sswartz@geographicresearch.com.

Susan Grieves followed with a discussion of her "Experiences in using PCensus". Susan's presentation was supposed to follow a demonstration of the product, PCensus, by a Tetrad representative but without this demonstration it was hard to gain a true appreciation of PCensus. Queen's uses the Map Point version of PCensus, while Susan McKee mentioned that the University of Calgary uses the MapInfo version. Students at Queen's use PCensus to access Canadian census data from 1981 to 2006 as well as for consumer spending potential data and Canadian business summary tables. Susan's assessment was that while PCensus is rich in census data and Canadian content, affordable, "GIS friendly" both for geocoding and nonstandard geographies, and has good documentation, it is not web-based and must be installed at each location with every upgrade. PCensus has a learning curve and does not have many mapping features. (LM)

Concurrent Session 2: Cartographic Education

Brad Maguire kicked off with a presentation entitled "Trying to Do What Hasn't Been Done Before: Faster and More Practical GIS Education at Malaspina University-College", by describing the ADGISA (Advanced Diploma in Geographic Information System Applications) program to us. This unique and inspiring eight-month post-graduate program requires a different approach to teaching—focusing on small class sizes, practical exercises, and a strong emphasis on GIS and educational technology. It also pairs students with appropriate practicum sponsors to work together on a real-world project. Because of its success, Malaspina was able to launch its online version of the program in January 2008.

In a session entitled "Evolution or Devolution of Cartographic Education", Peter Kasianchuk and Aileen Buckley from ESRI Redlands took us on an interesting exploration of the education of four generations of cartographers to give us a sense of cartographic education in the academy in the last half of the twentieth century. Peter then turned to the current trends in education with new delivery models, a new set of instructors and a new audience. Online modes of presentation (online courses, blogs, forums and podcasts) are reaching a more diverse audience, so that cartographic learning is no longer restricted to a university classroom or university to students.

Will van den Hoonaard presented a lively and

Participants in the Census Mapping session: (left to right) Susan McKee (facilitator), Trudy Bodak, Susan Greaves, Suzette Giles.

engaging presentation about his perspectives on the purpose, structure, philosophy, and experiences of a course on maps that he taught in the Department of Sociology. His unique approach to the class was reflected in his presentation of many of his map examples to the ACLMA-CCA audience. Many of us learned or were reminded about the important theme of "maps in society" and "society in maps". Happily, Will could report that for many of the students who took the course out of convenience of time, "conversion to appreciating cartography was sometimes quite satisfactory!" (AB) [Will's paper, "A University Course on Maps by a Non-Cartographer for Non-Cartography Students", appears in issue 132 of the *Bulletin*.]

Session: GIS in Libraries

The final session of the day, on GIS in Libraries, was chaired by Jesslyn Stoncius and included three papers looking from various perspectives at the future of delivery of geographic information.

Dan Duda's presentation, "GIS as a Science or Tool: A Map Librarian's Perspective", involved the impact of GIS on the work of map librarians and the use of GIS in other disciplines besides Geography. He referred to Michael Goodchild's 1997 article: "GIS: Tool or Science?" (AAAG 87(2) 346), which discussed the debate over GIS as a legitimate topic of research. To get an idea of how GIS is being used in other disciplines, he looked at some of the major research databases and analyzed the use of the term GIS as a subject descriptor. Articles about GIS have increased dramatically in the geographic disciplines, while many non-geographic databases do not use GIS as a descriptor. More research could be done to analyze GIS articles in these databases. GIS has significantly changed the work of the map librarian—they now collect data in addition to print maps, assist users with creating maps using GIS software, and teach geographic literacy skills.

Marcel Fortin discussed Google Earth and Maps and their impact on GIS librarianship in a paper titled "GIS Librarianship in the Age of Google Earth/Maps". He began by mentioning the LAC 2007 draft report *Canadian Digital Information Strategy* (www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/cdis/). This report has raised the question: "why do we fund GIS initiatives when there's Google Earth?" In spite of Google Earth/Maps, at the University of Toronto there is an increasing demand for GIS data and maps. People use Google Earth/Maps because it's easy to use and free. However there are problems, including inaccurate and dated information and lack of data

archiving. Google Earth/Maps has impacted GIS by creating more interest in maps and geographic visualization; it has also increased demand for GIS data and free access. The popularity of Google Earth/Maps is creating new roles and opportunities for GIS librarians. In particular, librarians can create GIS data by scanning and georeferencing old maps and air photos. The next level of GIS librarianship includes management and archiving of data, enhanced training, collaboration, adopting an open source philosophy, and advocating for copyright issues. [Marcel's paper appears on page 3 of this *Bulletin*.]

Cathy Moulder's presentation, entitled "Google Earth Meets Higher Ed", was about the emergence of "neogeography" and its potential as a teaching tool in higher education. Neo or new geography is a spinoff of "Web 2.0" and refers to the use of the web to create and disseminate geographic information using shared data and free applications such as Google Earth. Of particular interest for this topic is Michael Goodchild's 2007 article "Citizens as Sensors: the World of Volunteered Geography" (GeoJournal 69(4) 211). Her research involved looking for evidence of neogeography in higher education materials such as student assignments, textbooks, literature, conferences, websites and blogs; a number of examples were located. Neogeography has the potential to engage many students in geography and geographic techniques. Spatial literacy has been identified as one of the 21st century fluencies that students will need. Google Earth will likely be used as an educational teaching tool in the near future. (SM)

The venue for the Banquet was changed to the Theo Koerner House, with it's lovely view over the Strait of Georgia and we were welcomed by one of the few sunny moments of the week. The banquet is perennially an occasion for great socializing and fun, and as always CCA entertained with the endlessly inventive categories of their Orienteering Awards.

Friday May 16

Concurrent Session 1: National Themes

The three presentations in the "National Themes" session, chaired by Dan Duda, focused on activities involving Library and Archives Canada (LAC).

Natalie LeBlond, Cartographic Acquisitions Librarian at LAC, gave a brief update of the changes at LAC

Participants in the GIS in Libraies session: (left to right) Dan Duda, Marcel Fortin, Cathy Moulder, Jesslyn Stoncius (facilitator).

since 2004 relating to published maps. She presented an organizational chart of the map personnel at LAC. She described the workflow, starting with acquisitions that come from Legal Deposit (which started in January 2007), purchases and gifts, and then moved on to explain how maps get catalogued for AMICUS by either the Serials or the Federal Monographs Team. She also described the various search strategies in AMICUS, and mentioned the many preservation buildings that house the maps. [A version of this paper appears on page 21 of this *Bulletin*.]

David Brown, Manager of Cartography, Architecture and Geomatics at LAC, presented a synopsis of his annual report. He touched upon the major activities during the past year in the areas of acquisitions, appraisals, scanning and digitization, and personnel changes. His complete report is available upon request and an abbreviated version was included in *Bulletin* 132.

Cheryl Woods, Map Curator, University of Western Ontario, reported on a Fire Insurance Plan Project with Library and Archives Canada. During her recent study leave, Cheryl reworked and updated the files in the publication "Catalogue of Canadian Fire Insurance Plans 1875-1975", which now includes 128 collections. Library and Archives Canada will provide electronic access to these records, through the Archives Search in LAC. Coloured scans will also be linked to these records. When completed, this database will be a good tool for accessing Canadian fire insurance plans. (TB) [Cheryl's presentation and additional updated information appears in *Bulletin* 132]

Concurrent Session 2: Atlases

The first presentation in this session was "The British Columbia Atlas of Wellness" by Peter Keller, Les Foster, John Fowler, Ken Josephson, Diane Braithwaite and Brian McKee from the University of Victoria. The *Atlas of Wellness*, published in hardcopy and online, maps 120 indicators in 4 categories of "wellness": physical, policy, socioeconomic and social, on 270+ maps, along with tables and explanatory text. The choropleth maps use a "green-is-good" to red colour range and include shading of statistically significant regions. Funded by ActNow BC, the press run is targeted for schools, libraries and local government (www.geog.uvic.ca/wellness).

The second paper was entitled "On the People Visiting the Website of a Regional Atlas in Quebec: The Case of Atlas Régional Du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean" and this was presented by Majella Gauthier from Université du Québec à Chicoutimi. This 8-year-old online atlas includes over 600 thematic maps. An assessment was conducted, using AWStats web analyzer, to see how and by whom, the atlas is used. A keyword analysis showed a search emphasis on territory and concepts. 59% of users are from Canada, of which 93% are from Quebec, and 66% from Saguenay-Lac-St.-Jean. Other countries include the U.S., France, Belgium, S. Korea, Germany and China. Most users appear to be French-speaking or trade partners. 400 maps were viewed, a mean of 56 times. The exercise has been valuable—it is good to know the usage. Next maps being contemplated are for population, and a cheese trail map (atlas.uqac.ca/saguenay-lac-saint-jean).

The final paper in this session was "The Atlas of Canada–Future Challenges/Opportunities", presented by Peter Paul, Natural Resources Canada. The Atlas is looking for input into its 5-year strategic plan. It's vision is an integrated geographical portrait of Canada, with focus on interests of Canadians and others interested in Canada, for work or travel. The new highlights are sustainability, development and quality of life. There will be a core set of "where" maps—physical, environmental, economic; plus issues of particular relevance such as fresh water, climate change and the North. The Atlas is looking at developments in internet, paper, pdfs, Google, UTube, electronic paper, big screens, and participatory mapping, e.g. wikimaps. Partnerships are sought for source data: existing partners are StatCan, Environment Canada/Ag Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, and the U.S. and Mexico for environmental mapping (atlas.nrcan.gc.ca). (LS)

Concurrent Session 1: Potpourri I

Gerald Stark, Alberta Agriculture and Food, chaired the Potpourri I session of three presentations.

Ellen Larcombe of the Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP) at the University of British Columbia spoke about the Early Childhood Development (ECD) Mapping Project, which examines spatial differences in children's state of development at the kindergarten level. Although the data is collected by BC school districts, each child is linked to the postal code in which they live to determine how school readiness is impacted by neighbourhood

Snapshots from the Banquet. (Photos this page courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood)

Participants in the National Themes session: (left to right) David Brown, Dan Duda (facilitator), Cheryl Woods and Natalie LeBlond.

influences. The ECD Mapping Portal can be found at http://ecdportal.help.ubc.ca/.

Andrew Millward from Ryerson University described a land geographic information system (LGIS) for Toronto's Allan Gardens developed by his graduate class in a presentation entitled "A Model Land Geographic Information System (LGIS) for Urban Parks". The intent of the LGIS is to provide all stakeholders with access to baseline biophysical data to enable research, decision-making, and remediation and revitalization advocacy. The LGIS complements a revitalization strategy and management plan developed by the City of Toronto. Dr. Millward is looking at applying this model to other city parks.

Roger Wheate, Nancy Alexander and Brian Menounos of the University of Northern British Columbia are participating in the Western Canadian Cryospheric Network (WC^2N) efforts to map the extent of western Canadian glaciers over time. In his presentation entitled "Mapping the Glaciers of Western Canada", Dr. Wheate described the cartographic sources available to them from three periods: pre-1950, post-1950, and digital (1985-). This project, funded by the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences (CFCAS), will inform the modeling of future extent changes. (GC)

Concurrent Session 2: Potpourri II

The ACMLA Student Paper Award was announced and the winner for 2007 was James Ripley (Faculty of Information and Media Studies, University of Western Ontario) with the paper "'Second to the Right, and Straight on till Morning': Geospatial Visualization and Children's Literature". The Award winning paper appears in *Bulletin* 132 pp.3-9 and is linked to the ACMLA webpage at http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/awards.html.

The second paper in this session was "Information Literacy Strategies for Embedding Geospatial Data Resources into the Curriculum", presented by Jenny Marvin, M.J. D'Elia and Carol Perry from the University of Guelph. The presenters described a pilot project embedded into the Bachelor of Commerce program that incorporates GIS into a large undergraduate business course. Students were required to use ArcGIS and to analyse thematic maps to complete their assignment. The speakers highlighted the need to work within existing structures and have great flexibility when designing the geospatial component of a program's curriculum. (A paper describing this project appeared in *Bulletin* 132.)

The final presentation in this session was information

And last but not least— participants in the Potpourri II session: (left to right, front row) Carol Perry and Jenny Marvin (back row) Brett Michelson and Terri Osborn (facilitator)

about a "Potential Offer from the Alberta Terrestrial Imaging Centre for Access to SPOT Data". The session provided an interesting overview of ATIC and some options for a proposed five year consortia deal involving Canadian Map Libraries that includes unlimited access to SPOT imagery from May 2004. (LL)

Field Trip to Historic Steveston

On a beautiful Friday afternoon, following the last concurrent sessions, about a dozen conference participants enjoyed a field trip out to Steveston, a historic fishing village that is now part of Richmond, B.C.

After car pooling to the village from UBC, members enjoyed a variety of activities including strolling through the village, renting bicycles, and touring the 19th century Gulf of Georgia Salmon Cannery, which is now a National Historic Site. (AN)

ACMLA 2nd VP Andrew Nichoson and President Colleen Beard take a well-deserved rest on the field trip to Steveston. (Photo courtesy of Andrew Nicholson)

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

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

University of British Columbia
Vancouver, British Columbia
May 14th, 2008

1.0 Establishment of Quorum; Call to Order
The meeting was called to order at 12:25pm.

2.0 Opening Remarks
President, Colleen Beard, opened the meeting and thanked everyone for coming. The Executive members were introduced. Due to maternity leave, Wenonah Van Heyst resigned from the Executive. The 2nd Vice President, Andrew Nicholson, will record the minutes. The President thanked the Local Arrangements and Program Committee members for putting on such a wonderful conference. The Local Arrangements Committee included: Sally Hermansen, Dawn Mooney, Walter Piovesan, and Tim Ross. The Program Committee members include: Dan Duda, Majella Gauthier, Diane Lacasse, Susan McKee, Roger Wheate, Alberta Auringer Wood, and Clifford H. Wood.

3.0 Approval of Agenda
The agenda was approved.
(Cheryl Woods, Lori Sugden) CARRIED

4.0 Minutes of Previous Annual General Meeting
The minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting held May 11th, 2007 in Montreal, Quebec was approved as published in the ACMLA *Bulletin* No.130.
(Suzette Giles, Trudy Bodak) CARRIED

5.0 Business Arising
There was no business arising.

6.0 President's Report (Colleen Beard)

6.1 Historical Facsimiles
Colleen thanked the staff involved at Library and Archives Canada as well as McMaster University and University of Alberta for their part in helping ACMLA reduce its inventory of Historical Facsimiles. All ACMLA full members should have received a bundle of maps by this time.

6.2 Mentoring Proposal
Colleen presented the ACMLA Mentoring Program proposal drafted by Grace Welch for consideration by the membership. This is seen as having great benefits for mentors and mentees, especially for getting people involved in Association activities. The Executive hopes to move this forward through the summer with pairings completed by the Fall.
In response to questions from the floor, the President responded that mentees do not have to be new members. French will also be added under "Language Preference".

It was moved that the proposed Mentoring Program be adopted.
(David Jones, Cathy Moulder) CARRIED

6.3 Proposal to disband the Publications Committee
Colleen presented a proposal explaining that the *ACMLA Rules of Procedure* allows us to dissolve a committee if it no longer meets the objectives of the organization. The Executive feels this is the case with the Publications Committee due to its inactivity over the past few years and without presence of a chair. Therefore, the Executive proposes to dissolve this committee and create taskforces to better manage the work surrounding publications issues. The Executive would coordinate the formation of special taskforces.

It was moved that the Publications Committee be dissolved.
(Natalie LeBlond, Alberta Auringer Wood) CARRIED

6.4 Proposal to strike a geospatial data committee
Colleen presented a proposal to strike a new committee that would explore opportunities for access to geospatial data, software and other resources, and to negotiate with providers for

national consortia arrangements. This will help us plan a common course of action. After discussion, the membership agreed that there was a great need for such a committee.

It was moved that a new committee be struck. (Trudy Bodak, Kathleen Matthews) CARRIED

The Executive will seek a Chair and committee members.

7.0 First Vice-President's Report (Dan Duda)
All reports, in full, are available on the ACMLA website. Dan reported that next year's conference will be held in May or June in Halifax-Wolfville. The 2010 conference is in the planning stages for central Canada.

8.0 Second Vice-President's Report (Andrew Nicholson)

8.1 Web Committee
Web Committee Chair, Colleen Beard, showcased the re-designed prototype ACMLA website for members.

8.2 ACMLA Archives
Andrew reported on the status of the ACMLA Archives. Marc Cockburn and Betty Kidd will be organizing the boxes of materials and selecting for accession to the Library and Archives Canada.

9.0 Treasurer's Report (Susan Greaves)

9.1 Financial Report
Susan presented the 2008 ACMLA Financial Report. Colleen noted for members that Executive travel for the Fall in-person meeting has been discontinued. Instead, the Executive will meet immediately after this conference and follow up with conference calls throughout the year.

It was moved that the Financial Report be approved. (David Brown, Cathy Moulder) CARRIED

Colleen thanked Susan for her dedicated work in organizing the Association's financial records.

9.2 Auditor
The ACMLA Auditor has retired. Considering the size of our Association, the Treasurer learned that a professional auditor was not required. However, some external financial review is recommended. Andrew is exploring the possibility of involving students from the Master of Management & Professional Accounting Program (MMPA) being offered at the University of Toronto Mississauga. Auditing the ACMLA books might prove to be a good internship or work experience project for an MMPA student.

9.3 Proposed Budget
The Treasurer presented the 2008-09 proposed budget.

It was moved that the Proposed Budget be accepted. (Alberta Auringer Wood, Cheryl Woods) CARRIED

10.0 Past President's Report (David Jones)

10.1 ICA Report
David announced that an ICA report will be appearing shortly on the ACMLA website. A report by Jan Mersey on ICA activity in Canada will be appearing on Geomatica. David Jones also reported that the ICA Map Exhibit was looking for Canadian content.

10.2 SSHRCC Travel Funds
David announced that all applicants received some funding for travel to the conference.

11.0 Other Business
There was no other business.

12.0 Nominations Report
David reported one change to this year's Executive Board. Susan McKee has been nominated as Secretary to replace Wenonah Van Heyst. The other positions and incumbents remain the same.

The 2008-2009 ACMLA Executive Board:
President: Colleen Beard
First Vice President: Dan Duda
Second Vice President: Andrew Nicholson
Treasurer: Susan Greaves
Secretary: Susan McKee
Past President: David Jones

It is moved that the New Executive Board be adopted.
(Barbara Znamirowski, Lorraine Dubreuil) CARRIED

13.0 Adjournment
The meeting was adjourned at 1: 35 pm.

It is moved that the 2008 Annual General Meeting be adjourned.
(Lori Sugden, Stefano Biondo) CARRIED

ACMLA COMMITTEE AND OFFICER REPORTS 2008

President's Report 2007-2008

It was a year of many accomplishments and the work of the members are acknowledged with thanks!

The following report is a summary of Executive and Committee work over the last year. Three items in particular will be presented for discussion at the Annual General Meeting in Vancouver and are provided for preview at the web links indicated. I also refer you to other committee and executive member reports posted on the ACMLA web site http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/2008commrpts.html.

Since the last AGM, we hit the ground running with the formation of the ACMLA/NRCan working forum as a consultation venue to review the "next steps'" of the NRCan mapping program. The forum met/teleconferenced several times. An update was recently published in *Bulletin* #131 by Steve Wesley, and a NRCan consultation session will be held as part of the CARTO 2008 conference program to review the "next generation" of the topographic map series.

Jeff Labonte, Chair, NRCan GeoBase Steering Committee, extended an invitation to ACMLA to participate in the CCOG National Mapping Strategy initiative. Heather McAdam, our designate, has attended several meetings and will be providing members with an update in Vancouver. Thank you to several ACMLA members who attended GIAC (Geomatics Industry Association of Canada) sponsored workshops across the country to participate in NMS round table discussions.

The ACMLA Mentoring Program proposal has been resurrected from a few years back and will be discussed at the AGM in Vancouver. Grace Welch conducted a "needs" survey and concluded that a program would indeed benefit members. Her new proposal can be viewed at http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/mentor_program08.pdf.

Committee restructuring

A proposal to disband the Publications Committee was drafted for member discussion at the AGM. Reasons for doing so are included in the proposal at http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/Publications_Committee.pdf.

Also at the AGM, the Executive will be proposing to strike a standing committee to explore opportunities for access to geospatial data; software; and other resources for national consortia. Please read the following proposal AND consider committee participation: http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/PROPOSED_DATAcommittee.pdf.

ACMLA member achievement highlights

- The Great historical facsimile maps giveaway – Ottawa members
- ACMLA/NRCan working forum – members consulted with NRCan on the "new topographic series" design
- National Land and Water Information Strategy consultation forum – Richard Pinnell
- CCoG National Mapping Strategy – Working Group representation: member participation at meetings and workshops
- Policy on reproduction of ACMLA facsimile maps – Historical Maps Committee
- Website re-design – Web Committee
- ACMLA representation to reverse LAC's reduced hours policy – Grace Welch
- ACMLA Mentoring Program proposal – Grace Welch
- Committee re-organization – Colleen Beard

Goals for 2008/09 Executive include

- Business Plan – for the following three years based on new ACMLA objectives.
- Membership drive
- Mentoring program
- Travel Policy revision

Thank you to all returning members and a sincere welcome to new members.

The Association is constrained in many ways due to its size and geography, and is difficult to populate committees and achieve the work it so desires. But every little bit helps! Putting a column together for the *Bulletin*, or achieving a small committee task as part of a larger one, or participating in a consultation forum on behalf of ACMLA, is very

much appreciated. Thank you to all and I look forward to seeing you in Vancouver.

Respectfully submitted,
Colleen Beard, President

First Vice President's Report

I want to start off by thanking the people involved with planning the conference for this year:
• The Local Arrangements Committee for hosting the event: Sally Hermansen (UBC), Dawn Mooney (UBC), Walter Piovesan (SFU), and Tim Ross (UBC).
• The Program Committee for the varied and interesting content: Majella Gauthier (U Quebec), Diane Lacasse (NRCan), Susan McKee (U Calgary), Roger Wheate (UNBC), Alberta Auringer Wood and Cliff Wood.

Since each of the committee chairs prepares their own reports, I want to thank them for their work and service over the past year, or years, as the cases may be: Trudy Bodak (York) for the Bibliographic Control Committee, Richard Pinnell (U Waterloo) for the Copyright Committee, Erin Forward (U Ottawa) for the Membership Committee, and Elizabeth Hamilton (UNB) for the Awards Committee.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Elizabeth Hamilton for all of her work on the Awards Committee. She has announced that she is stepping down as Chair and you will be sorely missed. Thank you for everything...

If you have any questions about the committees that fall under the 1st VP's purview, or future conference, or you want to volunteer to help with any of these committees, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you.

Danial Duda, 1st Vice President

Awards Committee

The Awards Committee consisted of Elizabeth Hamilton (chair), Trudy Bodak and Cheryl Woods. The task of the committee is to ensure that the guidelines and protocols of the ACMLA Awards are carried out according to the wishes of the Association. The Committee conducted its business via email and personal contact at last year's conference.

There are five awards currently offered by ACMLA.

Honourary Membership Award

The first and most prestigious is the ACMLA Honourary Membership Award. In the ACMLA By-laws, provision is made for a special category of member, above and beyond those awarded with other recognition of accomplishments:
4.2.5 Honourary Members –
Such individuals who the Association chooses to honour by election to such membership status. Such individuals shall be nominated by two full members of the Association and the nomination confirmed by the Board of Directors and ratified by mail by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of at least 40% of the full members of the Association.

As an Association, we have only awarded this membership category to seven other individuals: Theodore Layng (1970), Kate Donkin (1988), Lou Sebert (1981), Joan Winearls (2004), Serge Sauer (2004), Barbara Farrell (2004), and Betty Kidd (2007). All have been extremely active and involved members of the Association until, and even beyond, retirement from their full-time jobs. From the outset, they assumed leadership roles within the association and championed the Association beyond the confines of institutional walls.

This year, the members of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives have elected one of our members, **Grace Welch**, to be an Honourary Member of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives.

As directed by the By-Laws, the nomination was confirmed by the Board of Directors this Spring and was ratified unanimously by over 40% of the full members of the Association. We applaud this addition to the ranks of those who have sustained support for the Association over their careers.

Honours Award

A call for nominations is sent to the membership through the ACMLA *Bulletin* and, this year, through email reminder. No nominations were received this year.

Paper Award

The third award administered by the Awards Committee is the Paper Award. No nominations were received by the Awards Committee, but the Committee members reviewed all the papers meeting the Paper Award criteria in *Bulletins* 127-130.

The Committee recommended that one paper be sent to an external reader and, in consideration of the response of the outside reader and the unanimity of the Committee, the 2008 Paper Award will go to Elise Pietroniro and Darlene Fichter, for their paper, "Map Mashups and the Rise of Amateur Cartographers and Mapmakers", published in ACMLA *Bulletin* no. 127. The Executive have been informed and will contact the two individuals about the cheque for the award.

Student Paper Award

The fourth award is the Student Paper Award, and the Committee was delighted to receive four submissions for the award. The Awards Committee is recommending that James Ripley, student in the University of Western Ontario School of Library and Information Studies program, be awarded the ACMLA Student Paper Award for the paper, "Second to the right, and straight on till morning" (Barrie) Geospatial Visualization and Children's Literature".

Certificate of Appreciation

There were no nominations for the Certificate of Appreciation this year.

The Committee brings to the Executive the concern that ACMLA members are not taking advantage of the opportunity of ensuring high quality of papers in the *Bulletin* by failing to nominate deserving papers for the Paper Award. We would recommend the promotion of this award more actively this year.

As this is my last year on the committee, I would like to thank the Executive and Committee members Cheryl Wood and Trudy Bodak for their unstinting support in recognizing and rewarding excellence in our profession.

Respectfully submitted,
Elizabeth Hamilton

Bibliographic Control Committee

I am pleased to submit the annual report of the Bibliographic Control Committee (BCC).

Membership

The Committee members this past year were Christine Alexander (Library and Archives Canada), Stéfano Biondo (Université Laval), Trudy Bodak (York University, Chair), Nancy Lemay (University of Ottawa), Donna Porter (Library and Archives Canada), Grace Welch (University of Ottawa), Frank Williams (University of Ottawa), and Alberta Auringer Wood (Memorial University).

We welcome our newest member, Stéfano Biondo, who brings to BCC new ideas and perspectives, and we are sorry to see the departure of Anne Draper and Martine Rocheleau. Donna Porter is our new representative on the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing and the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials. Donna will continue to represent the interests of the Canadian cartographic cataloguing community and will be a voice for ACMLA regarding rules relating to cartographic materials.

Meetings

The Committee held its annual meeting on May 9th, 2007 at the CARTO 2007 conference in Montreal, where we outlined several goals for the coming year.

In December, several BCC members attended a meeting in Ottawa with representatives from LAC (Library and Archives Canada) to review the status of maps in AMICUS, discuss map cataloguing issues, metadata, and plan our next presentation for CARTO 2008 in Vancouver.

Workshops

The **Geospatial Metadata Workshop** led by Nancy Lemay and Martine Rocheleau and the **Panel on Geospatial Metadata** moderated by Nancy Lemay for the CARTO 2007 Conference in Montreal received favourable responses. As a continuation of our efforts to educate our members about metadata, BCC has organized another metadata information session for CARTO 2008 in Vancouver. The presenter will be Andrea Buffam from Natural Resources Canada.

Cataloguing

Throughout the year Donna Porter, as the ACMLA

representative on the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC), has been very active reviewing and submitting comments to the Joint Steering Committee for RDA (Resource Description and Access) scheduled for release in 2009. Frank Williams has graciously agreed to help Donna review the new drafts as they are released to the members of CCC. We will keep ACMLA posted on the progress of RDA and the work of CCC.

Other Activities and Accomplishments

The Committee worked on some major projects this year. We reviewed and redesigned the BCC web pages, and submitted our recommendations to the ACMLA Web Committee. Alberta Auringer Wood compiled an online guide to citing cartographic materials, which we will be posting on the ACMLA website. In addition, Grace Welch started to work on a metadata template for geospatial core elements that we could recommend to the Canadian cartographic community. She has completed a draft for review. We will be distributing this document to the community for their feedback.

Acknowledgements

Once again, I would like to express my gratitude to the Committee members for their work this past year. It has been a pleasure chairing such a Committee of dedicated and inspiring colleagues. On behalf of the Committee I would also like to thank the ACMLA executive for their support for travel funding.

Respectfully submitted
Trudy Bodak, Chair, BCC

Membership Committee

2007 FINANCIAL REPORT

Financial Statement January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007

Balance Dec 31, 2006		$624.10
Member fees - 2007	$10,081.14	
Foreign exchange	109.90	
Interest	0.58	
Other Income	5.25	
GeoTec - membership (new)	418.30	
		$10,615.17
		$11,239.27
Less:		
Bank Service Charges	$16.53	
Foreign exchange	0.75	
Supplies	406.49	
		$423.77
Balance Dec. 31, 2007		$10,815.50

ACMLA MEMBERSHIP REPORT – 2007

As of December 31, 2007, the ACMLA membership is as follows:

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Student	3	2	2	1	2
Full	74	78	68	63	67
Associate	22	22	24	23	23
Institutional	97	99	101	104	104
Honorary	3	2	2	2	0
Exchange	19	20	19	15	18
Legal Deposit	1	1	1	1	1
Total	219	224	217	212	215

Erin Forward, Chair, Membership Committee

Copyright Committee

Committee members for this past year were Richard Pinnell and Elizabeth Hamilton.

In preparing this report I wish to acknowledge that I gleaned much useful information from Richard H. Ellis's recent article entitled "Whither Copyright? A Summary of Current Developments" (*APLA Bulletin*, February 2008) http://www.apla.ca/ojs/index.php/AplaBulletin/article/view/50. I am very grateful to Dan Duda for bringing this article to my attention. Another useful source of current information regarding Canadian copyright developments is Dr Michael Geist's blog http://www.michaelgeist.ca/, with RSS feed.

As was the case last year, there have been no recent legislative changes with respect to Canadian copyright. On the other hand there has been considerable copyright-related activity on the part of four major advocacy groups in the education sector. These groups, including CARL, CLA, AUCC, and CAUT, have all issued position papers stating that legislation, if introduced, should address certain key points. In January 2008 the Canadian Association of Research Libraries published A *Canadian Approach to Digital Copyright* (http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/copyright/CARL_digitalcopyright_statement-Jan2008-e.pdf) which urged that users' rights must not be limited or narrowed in the digital environment. This

document also suggests that "the *Copyright Act* should be amended to provide that students, teachers and educational institutions do not infringe copyright when they use publicly available material on the Internet for educational purposes."

The Canadian Library Association in its statement *Fair and Balanced Copyright for Canadians* (February 2008) takes the position that:

- New copyright legislation must be carefully crafted so that it punishes copyright-infringing behaviour, but does not ban devices that might be used to circumvent technological prevention measures for legal purposes (a position also supported by CARL, AUCC, and CAUT)
- The Government needs to recognize that government documents and government data belong to all Canadians and that all Canadians should have access to these materials.

On this last point, the relatively recent launch of the GeoGratis website (www.geogratis.ca) and the GeoBase website (www.geobase.ca) both represent a federal, provincial and territorial government initiative designed to provide Canadians with ready access to and public use of government data at the national level. The GeoBase and GeoGratis license agreements state that: "Canada hereby grants to the Licensee a non-exclusive, fully paid, royalty-free right and licence to exercise all Intellectual Property Rights in the Data." (e.g., http://www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/licence.jsp). This geospatial data liberation initiative builds on the work of the successful Data Liberation Initiative, and yet goes even further. We now have made-in-Canada Geospatial Data Liberation whereby the data is freely available to all under the terms of a highly liberalized licence grant.

However, with respect to government paper maps, there is still a requirement that "Anyone wanting to exploit or reproduce information shown on NTS maps requires the authorization of the Government of Canada." The use of the word "exploit" seems antediluvian in this context. As one of our members pointed out earlier this year on Carta, it is: "odd that one can download and print the very same map from the web but not be able to photocopy it." In other words, one can download and use georeferenced, scanned NTS maps from the GeoGratis website and yet in order to reproduce the paper-based equivalent there are restrictions which vary depending upon whether the use is educational or is non-academic. (maps.nrcan.gc.ca/permission/edu_e.php). It may be that in this new dawn of geospatial data liberation, there might soon be similar developments with respect to the use of government non-digital cartographic products.

Respectfully submitted,
Richard Pinnell, Chair

Second Vice-President's Report

The Second Vice-President is responsible for the Publication Activities of the Association.

The following committees report to the 2nd VP whose reports can now be viewed on the ACMLA website:
Historical Maps Committee – Dan Duda
Web Committee – Colleen Beard
Webmaster – Gerald Romme
ACMLA Bulletin Editor – Cathy Moulder
Publications Officer – Natalie LeBlond
Publications Committee – no chair

It's been another busy year in the Publications area of ACMLA!

Activities

- **Completion of the Historical Maps Move.** Thank you to the Historical Maps Committee for all their hard work in successfully reducing our inventory of facsimiles and moving the remainder of the collection from the Library & Archives Canada to McMaster University and University of Alberta. This was major undertaking involving many volunteers who donated their free time to the cause! Thank you!! Thank you also to the University or Alberta and McMaster University for their cooperation in housing the material.

- **Reproduction Policy.** We are close to finalizing a "Permissions Policy for Facsimile Reproduction" which will aid the Association enormously in handling reproduction requests.

- **ACMLA Archives.** LAC has agreed to accession the accrual ACMLA Archival material dating from 1981 to the present. This will be joining previously accessioned material from 1967 to 1980. With the generous help of Marc Cockburn and Betty Kidd,

the process should be complete by the Fall. We are still looking for a new ACMLA Archivist. Interested? Please let me know.

• **New website to be unveiled**. The Web Committee has been also active in preparing to rollout a new website for the Association. Thank you to Colleen Beard, Siobhan Hanratty and the Web committee for their efforts in getting this ready.

• **Publications Taskforce Proposal.** With no chair, and facing difficulties in populating committees, President Colleen Beard has drawn up a proposal to replace the Publications Committee. This will be tabled for discussion at the AGM.

Thank you also to Natalie LeBlond who completes her first year as ACMLA Publications Officer. Thank you also to Cathy Moulder, *Bulletin* Editor; and Gerald Romme, Webmaster for your continuing publication efforts on behalf of ACMLA.

Looking forward to seeing everyone in Vancouver!

Respectfully submitted,
Andrew Nicholson, 2nd VP (Publications)

Report of the Publications Officer / Agent des publications

Financial statement = État financier
Year 2007 = Année 2007

Livres / Books ..... $ 160.00

Sales = Ventes
(Publication Quantity / Nombre)
• Canadian Fire Insurance 1875-1975 1
• Directory of Canadian Map Collection 7th ed. = Répertoire des collections canadiennes de cartes 7e éd. 2
• Canadian Fire Insurance Plans in Ontario Collection 1876-1973 2

Inventory of Books = Inventaire des livres
(Publication Quantity / Nombre)
• Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping (Desbarats/Farrell, 1988) 234
• • Directory of Canadian Map Collections / Répertoire des collections de cartes canadiennes (Leitch, 1992) 123
• Directory of Canadian Map Collections 7th ed. / Répertoire des collections de cartes canadiennes 7e éd. (Leitch, 1999) 35
• Guide for a Small Map Collection 2nd ed. (Desbarats/Farrell, 1984) 96
• Standard Topographical Maps of Canada 1904-1946 (Dubreuil, 1991) 260
• Early Canadian Topographic Map Series - Geological Survey of Canada 1842-1949 (Dubreuil, 1989) 270
• Sectional Maps of Canada, 1871-1955 (Dubreuil, 1989) 265
• Canada's Militia and Defence Maps (Dubreuil, 1992) 230
• Catalogue of Canadian Fire Insurance Plans, 1875-1975 (Dubreuil / Woods, 2002) 0*
• Canadian Fire Insurance Plans in Ontario Collections, (Fortin/Dubreuil/Woods, 1995) 32

Created by Natalie LeBlond
2008-04-22

* Found two boxes of these publications in 2008. Approximate count: 16

Historical Maps Committee

Committee Members:
Dan Duda (Memorial) Chair
Gord Beck (McMaster) Facsimile Sales Officer
Nathalie Leblond (LAC) Publications Officer
Cheryl Woods (Western) Advisor

Historical Maps Moved

The move of the historical maps, original and bird's eye view series, is now complete. The original series is housed at McMaster University with no more than 50 copies of each map being kept. The surplus was distributed amongst the members of ACMLA in packages of roughly 100 each. The bird's eye views are now housed at the University of Alberta.

Thank you to Colleen Beard (Brock) and Marc Cockburn (LAC) for spearheading this major project. Thank you to the many volunteers who helped make it happen: Elizabeth Doyle, Nathalie Leblond, Susanne Cyr, and Anik Chénier from LAC;

Heather McAdam, Beth Ray, Sandy Jones, and Joel Rivard from Carleton; Grace Welch (Honorary member) and Betty Kidd. Thanks also to Erin Forward (Ottawa) and Gord Beck (McMaster) for their planning assistance.

Notes

A "Permissions Policy for Facsimile Reproduction" is close to being finalized. When it is ready, I'll send a note out to the members via the list-serv.

Mailing tubes–Canada Post prefers triangular or rectangular "tubes" for shipping, thus their fees for the traditional round tubes are higher. However, the cost for the preferred tubes is much higher than the cost for round tubes. I will be looking into this further to see what is the best deal for mail-outs.

Hamilton Bird's Eye View–Head-of-the-Lake Historical Society are interested in sponsoring a new bird's eye view of Hamilton after the current one is sold out. I will be looking into this soon to see where they are at with their sales and plans.

I am still trying to track down any bird's eye view of any community in the province of Saskatchewan, the only province not represented in the series. If any member has information that can help me with this, please contact me.

Sales (*prepared by Gord Beck*)

Total Transactions 44
Total Maps Sold 598
Total Sales (including fees charged for postage) $3,908.00
Total Money Collected $3,833.25
Bad Debts (2 unpaid invoices) $65.00
Postage Charged $292.50
Actual Cost of Postage $350.61

Sales this year remained constant and relatively unchanged from last year's levels. Brad Green, owner of *World of Maps Inc.*, continues to be our largest buyer of facsimiles with approximately 250 maps purchased this year. This accounts for more than one third of our overall sales. Other purchasers included museums, provincial parks, schools and libraries as well as sales to individuals.

Bird's-Eye Views

The Hamilton *Head-of-the-Lake Historical Society* purchased all but 40 of our remaining stock of the Hamilton bird's-eye view and is interested in sponsoring a different "view" of Hamilton in the near future.

The Saint John's bird's-eye view was reprinted this year but so far has not generated many sales. This is primarily due to the fact that our best customer for this facsimile has always been the Centre for Newfoundland Studies at Memorial University who happens to be the body responsible for sponsoring this reprint. The Centre was therefore provided with 200 copies of the view and I am sure once their stock depletes our sales will increase.

Expenses

Costs for shipping the stock of facsimiles from LAC to McMaster and the University of Alberta are unknown to me but can be provided by the Treasurer and will have to be factored into the equation of this year's sales.

Mailing tubes were supplied again this year free of charge by McMaster University Library. No suitable, economically feasible alternative has been found so far to replace the tubes in order to avoid the additional $1.00 charge imposed by Canada Post last year. As a result, we may want to consider raising the fee charged for postage to $8.00 from the current $7.50 in order to avoid taking a loss. This year the actual cost of postage was greater than that charged by a total of $58.11. If we divide the total number of transactions by the total amount paid in postage the average postage charge comes to $7.97.

Despite reminder notices sent by e-mail and regular mail, we had 2 unpaid invoices this year amounting to a loss of $65.00. This has only occurred once before since I assumed the position of distributor in 2001 and I do not believe it to be cause for alarm or a change in procedures.

Items of Interest

Our facsimile #96, "Railway Map of Alberta (1916)", is to be used in Pearson Canada's upcoming publication, *An Anthology of Canadian Literature in English*.

A copy of facsimile #20, "A Survey of the River Detroit From Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair", was donated to the Detroit River-Western Lake Erie Indicator Project which is a partnership between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and many others who will be using an image from the map in a publication and on a website.

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In conclusion, I would like to thank the members of this committee, Gord Beck, Nathalie Leblond, and Cheryl Woods for their work and support. Again a big thank you to everyone involved with the move of the historical maps into their new homes, especially Colleen Beard and Marc Cockburn for organizing it. If you have any questions, suggestions, or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Danial Duda, Chair, Historical Maps Committee

ACMLA Web Committee

Members: Colleen Beard (Chair)
Gerald Romme (Webmaster)
Susan McKee
Siobhan Hanratty
Trudy Bodak

The Web Committee has undertaken the major task of a re-designed web site with the technical leadership of Siobhan at the helm. As you can imagine, this is a task that requires incredible time and effort especially for one person, as it is difficult to delegate the technical tasks. Final touches to the design (originally created by Heather McAdam) and content are currently being made to the main and secondary pages. Once completed, a launching of the site should follow shortly thereafter. Committee members can then work on updating the content of the secondary pages in concert with the new design.

It was the decision of the committee that careful attention to detail be considered to assure easy maintenance for our Webmaster. Below are some of the specifications being implemented for the newly designed website:

- all formatting is done through CSS (cascading style sheets) and not tables (this allows for easier
- accessibility by people with programs for reading text aloud)
- XHTML & CSS coding is compliant with W3C standards
- layout is scalable, which allows for easier enlarging and shrinking
- because content is separate from style, editing will be much more straight forward
- added metadata to pages
- compatible with Firefox, Opera, and IE

Priorities for French translation and details are also being established.

A big thank you to Siobhan Hanratty for taking on the technical grunt work, and to the committee members for their diligent feedback.

Respectfully submitted,
Colleen Beard, Chair, Web Committee

ACMLA *Bulletin* Editor's Report

Summary of *Bulletin* Costs

	Bulletin 129 Spr/Sum 2007	*Bulletin* 130 Fall 2007	*Bulletin* 131 Winter 2008
Date delivered	December 2007	February 2008	May 2008
# of pages	44	52	68
# printed	255	250	245
Printing incl tax	$1,164.25	$1,271.25	
Cost/*Bulletin*	$4.57	$5.09	
Cost/page	$0.104	$0.098	
Total postage	$459.17	$688.06	

A change to Canada postal rates in January has added additional confusion to the task of sending *Bulletins* overseas. Letter rate for a small envelope went to $12.80 each. *Bulletins* will now be sent as small parcels (which is slower but cheaper). And the rate is different for each country (ranging from $5.75 each for Spain and Netherlands, to $8.15 each for Israel and China). This means more detailed sorting and separating of the envelopes. Most of the increased effort is required of the post office staff at McMaster University Bookstore, who have been very patient!

I recommend that we look at the membership rate for overseas members in the upcoming year. Using small parcel rate, the membership fee barely covers the cost of producing and mailing the *Bulletin* to overseas members. Any slight increase in costs (for example If the postal rate or the cost of paper increases slightly, or if we need to purchase envelopes as we have done for *Bulletin* 131, or if the *Bulletin* contains more pages) will mean that the membership fee is no longer covering the Association's costs. This also does not take into

account a mailing to these members for any other ACMLA purpose.

Cost of producing 3 *Bulletins* (eg. *Bull* 130) = $5.09 x 3 $15.27
Max cost of overseas mailing (small parcel) = $8.15 x 3 $24.45
Total $39.72
Membership fee $45.00
Difference $ 5.28

Present number of overseas members (based on mailing of *Bulletin* 130) = 25

Australia 4 @ $8.05	Britain 8 @ $7.80
China 1 @ $8.15	Germany 1 @ $7.80
Israel 1 @ $8.15	Netherlands 3 @ $5.75
New Zealand 3 @ $8.05	Scotland 2 @ $7.80
South Africa 1 @ $8.05	Spain 1 @ $5.75

An increasing number of authors of submissions to the ACMLA *Bulletin* are asking for permission to include their articles on personal webpages or in institutional repositories. I recommend that ACMLA consider the creation of an "open access statement" for inclusion in future *Bulletins*. Text of such a statement might read:

> "The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives supports the concept of open access in scholarly communication. Authors submitting material for the ACMLA *Bulletin* are welcome to further distribute their work through personal webpages or institutional repositories. The ACMLA *Bulletin* Editor will supply a final pdf version of any submission on request. ACMLA prefers that authors use this formatted pdf version, which includes the ACMLA *Bulletin* headers, and it is expected that authors will give proper attribution to the ACMLA *Bulletin* as journal of first publication (in accord with the SPARC policy on Author Rights http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.html)."

This statement has been submitted to ACMLA Executive, and will be looked at again in the context of our existing "Policy for Releasing ACMLA Bulletin Articles for Web Publishing", as this policy presently says that articles can be published only on the ACMLA website.

To facilitate the creation of pdf format files "branded" with more complete Association attribution, the *Bulletin* header has been modified (starting with *Bulletin* 129) to include full publication details at the top of every page. Also starting with *Bulletin* 129, images that are submitted in colour will not be converted to grayscale for publication. AstraGraphics, the *Bulletin* printer, is of the opinion that colour and grayscale images print equally well on their present equipment. As a result, the ACMLA website, as well as authors' webpages or institutional repositories, will be able to display more attractive, full colour versions of *Bulletin* articles.

Many thanks to Susan Jackson for her help over many years in preparing the envelopes for the *Bulletin* mailings. Diane Boyd has very kindly offered to take over this responsibility and has prepared the envelopes for *Bulletin* 131. Envelopes for *Bulletin* 129 were supplied through the generosity of McMaster University Library. Envelopes for *Bulletins* 130 and 131 were purchased (approximately $14.00 per *Bulletin*).

Many thanks also to Dan Duda who has acted as our New Maps Editor for the past five years. Dan's duties as 1st VP will keep him busy enough, so we are looking for a volunteer to take over the preparation of this column. Dan will still contribute his occasional "special" map columns. Look for a "special" on sports maps in *Bulletin* 131!

Time has come to upgrade the software which is used to produce the *Bulletin*. A budget request will be submitted to the Executive to purchase Adobe InDesign Creative Suite 3 (CS3) to replace the existing PageMaker 6.5 (approximate cost $200 US as an upgrade).

As always I would like to sincerely thank the *Bulletin* staff for their efforts: Dan Duda (New Maps), Eva Dodsworth (New Books and Atlases), Andrew Nicholson (Regional News), Richard Pinnell (Geospatial Data Reviews) and Michele Shular (Reviews). Thanks are again due to our Membership Chairs (Beth Ray, and now Erin Forward) who have supplied the new member information and the labels for every issue. And thanks to all who have contributed articles, news and reviews. We've been able to publish some really innovative and interesting articles this year, sharing our experiences and expertise, and keeping ACMLA activities and members on the world stage. All submissions and suggestions gratefully received for future editions of the *Bulletin*.

Respectfully submitted,
Cathy Moulder, ACMLA *Bulletin* Editor

REGIONAL NEWS / NOUVELLES REGIONALES

Compiled by Andrew Nicholson

Ontario

Brock University
Colleen Beard
cbeard@brocku.ca

Brock Map Library receives a facelift!—Last summer the Map Library underwent renovations and a re-design that has resulted in a tremendous increase in use. The main purpose of the re-design was to create additional study and learning areas and maximize the multi-functional use of the space. Major renovations involved reducing the existing large office to 1/3 of its current size—and one I can now call my own! Painting, re-carpeting, and new lighting was also installed. The biggest improvement that has been well received by students is the number of added public computer workstations. In total, six are now available with GIS software.

The re-design includes a small teaching area that includes four of the workstations (with room for expansion), flex furniture and a large swivel LCD screen. When the area is not in use for hands-on instruction or group demonstrations, the LCD screen swivels and greets the larger audience of the passers-by and entrance way, and functions as a news/notice display screen. The re-design also addresses the increased need for "plug-in" areas. Many cabinets were replaced with "laptop bars"—narrow tables, with comfortable chairs, now line the walls and take advantage of the electrical outlets—also popular with the students. Other areas have been converted to group study areas with the addition of round tables, as well as tables that allow flexible work area designs (tables on rollers). Although very handy, beware that too much flex furniture can result in a complete and unintentional re-design by the students. A lounge chair seating area was also included that provides a relaxed and comfortable quiet reading area. A large reference desk is positioned at the entrance and is staffed at all times to provide reference assistance.

As a result of the re-design, the collection was substantially downsized. Hundreds of foreign and Canadian topographic class sets maps, air photo class sets, books and atlases were discarded, as well as the shelves and cabinets that stored them. However, as a result, the Map Library profited around $500 in the Used Map and Atlas sale!

Digitization project—I am thrilled with the latest digital collection of air photos available on the Map Library website. Over the course of eight months and with Map Library Assistant Sharon Janzen at the helm, over one thousand photographs of the entire Niagara Region were

Recent renovations to the Brock University Map Library, looking east (left) and west (right). (Photos from http://www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/locate/floorpln.html)

scanned and made accessible through a Google Maps interface. The photographs offer a fascinating glimpse into the landscape of the Niagara Region during the 1930s (http://www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/airphoto/1934/home.html).

We made good 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. The detail on the photos is incredibly enhanced when digitized. Coupled with the Map Library's Historical Maps of Niagara digitized collection, the aerial photos work to illuminate the changing landscape of the Niagara Region.

Geography intern—The Map Library is currently supervising a 4th year Geography internship student this year who is creating a collection of census maps for the local Niagara municipalities—census subdivisions—at the dissemination area level using ArcGIS. This type of mapping is frequently requested, heavily used, and non-existent anywhere.

Carleton University
Susan Jackson & Joel Rivard
Susan.jackson@carleton.ca
joel_rivard@carleton.ca

The GIS Day 10th Anniversary celebration at Carleton University was a resounding success. We hosted 20 exhibitor booths representing private industry, campus research groups as well as local and federal government agencies. Our keynote speaker was Marie-Claude Williamson, a planetary scientist with the Canada Space Agency. We also had several special guest speakers including Cameron Wilson and Donna Williams from Natural Resources Canada and Gordon Deecker from Statistics Canada. Over 200 high school students participated in a variety of GIS activities, the most popular of which was geo-caching, a high tech GPS treasure hunt game organized by the Carleton University Geography Society. The GIS Day working group representing the co-sponsors, the University Library and the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, and many student volunteers put a great deal of work into ensuring that GIS Day 2008 was a significant recognition of the importance of GIS both on the campus and in the wider community.

In addition, there was a very special presentation for Heather McAdam, who was recognized as an International GIS Day Hero for her years of dedication in making GIS Day at Carleton extremely successful year after year. The citation for her leadership in growing GIS Day at Carleton is available at http://www.gisday.com/showcase/heroes.html.

For more information on this year's event, see http://www.library.carleton.ca/gis/gisday.html.

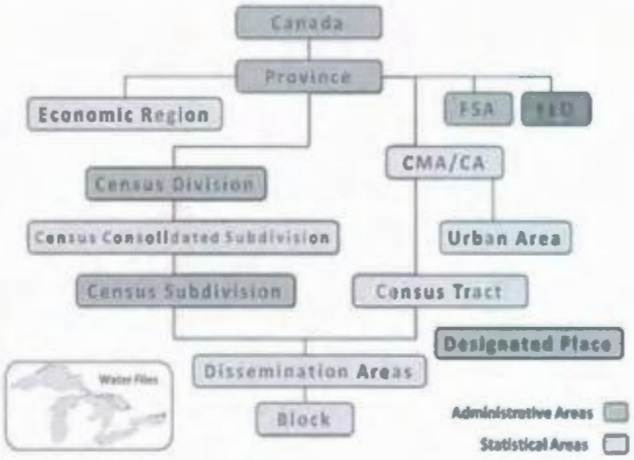
McMaster University
Eva Lam
lameva@mcmaster.ca

Gord Beck, Cathy Moulder and Eva Lam of McMaster University were very happy to be involved with GIS Day on December 2, 2008. The event was hosted by the School of Geography & Earth Sciences and the Centre for Spatial Analysis. Over 250 grade 9 students along with their teachers travelled to McMaster from Oakville, Grimsby, and Burlington to participate in a number of workshops that promoted geography.

In the Lloyd Reeds Map Collection, Gord Beck led workshops throughout the day, teaching students about basic map reading skills. In the newly renovated teaching lab in the Mills Memorial Library, Eva Lam held workshops that introduced students to ArcView 9.3. At the end of the each map-making session, students brought home with them a map of the Canada's ecozones that they created themselves. Cathy Moulder provided valuable assistance to both Gord and Eva throughout day. Outside of the library, ESRI representatives and staff from the School of Geography led sessions on GIS and GPS.

Queens University
Susan Greaves
greaves@post.queensu.ca

Over the last few months, MADGIC staff have worked on a new web page for the 2006 census geography files. The page is designed around a familiar graphic which displays a simplified Census geographical hierarchy. The graphic provides visual context and provides clickable access to administrative and statistical boundary files from the Province level down to the Tract and Dissemination Area level.



We wanted to be able to use the page to help teach students about census relationships as well as for downloading GIS data. The intention was to simplify, to pull documentation together and have it close by, and to have all the Statistics Canada GIS data for that year in one place.

We did a little data preparation by clipping DAs and CTs to CMA boundaries, thus making it easier to provide data for our frequently asked questions about small neighbourhoods in larger urban areas. Water files are sometimes confusing here in Kingston because the Great Lakes are stored as Coast and not as Lakes—we've tried to clear that up. And the confusion about the terminology for Cartographic Boundary Files and Digital Boundary Files has been clarified with the words clipped/unclipped and also with a descriptive graphic—again, very important here in Kingston because of the islands just south of the City. (But you need a password to see this far into the setup.)

So far, the 2006 page has been so successful that we are going back to 2001 and even earlier, in order to make those earlier census GIS data easier to access. My congratulations to Alex Cooper for her fine work on this project. Please take a look—http://library.queensu.ca/webdoc/maps/census-geog/2006/census-geog-2006.htm.

University of Ottawa
Cameron Metcalf
cmetcalf@uottawa.ca

The University of Ottawa ran a successful GIS Day event with speaker contributions from local faculty and the Canadian Space agency. An engaging keynote address was delivered by Dr. Barry Wellar.

The itinerary for the day included undergraduate student poster project exhibits, vendor displays, educational labs and a GIS café. Participants included members of the University community, students from local high schools, and the general public. Funding for this initiative was supported by the Library, Department of Geography, and Compusult Limited. The overall spirit and organization of this event was driven by efforts and coordination of the Geography students association. Particularly noteworthy was the work, diligence and vision provided by student Shawn Melamed.

Photos and more news about this event are posted online at http://www.gisday.ca.

The Geographic, Statistical, and Government Information Centre (GSG) is elated to announce the return of GIS librarian Nancy Lemay. Nancy was on parental leave and will be returning to work full time in January. Nathalie Blanchard was on contract during Nancy's absence. The GSG is grateful for Nathalie's dedication to collections development and commitment to GIS literacy and support during this interim period. Nathalie's sense of humour and conscientious

professionalism will be missed by her colleagues at U of O.

After reviewing numerous applications, we have selected Kathryn McGrail as the winner of ESRI Canada Student Scholarship Award at the University of Ottawa. Kathryn is entering her final semester of an Honours Bachelor of Arts with a major in Geomatics and Spatial Analysis and a minor in Environmental Studies. Her submissions covered research on a) ridership in conjunction with Ottawa's public transportation system and b) large fires and their spatial dependence on populated places in Alberta. Overall, Kathryn illustrated a strong engagement in GIS research and produced effective, aesthetically-pleasing maps while respecting cartographic principles.

It should also be noted that Kathryn won the "Barry Wellar Award for Outstanding Achievement in GeoSkills and GIS" at GIS Day 2008 AND she won the "uOttawa Geomatics Award for Outstanding Development in Geomatics".

Starting in January, Alexandre Paquet, a history co-op student, will be resuming work from this past summer to produce French DDI metadata. This project is generously sponsored by <odesi> (http://www.odesi.ca). His efforts are also going further thanks to data sharing and the French DDI metadata work carried out by the DLI team at Statistics Canada.

Lastly, plans are under way to renovate the GSG over the summer of 2009. The renovation will include new furniture, computers, and layout organization for the third floor of the Morisset Arts and Science Library.

Alberta

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

Hello everyone. It's just before Christmas and while most of you are digging yourselves out of record snowfalls, we are 'enjoying' a near record cold snap—temperatures in the low -20 C with wind-chill touching -40C.

My previous report covered our Fall activities so there are only a few new items to share at this time.

Yours truly is to become the Map Cataloguer here at the U. of A. For a variety of reasons this seems to be the way to go to resolve our year plus absence of a map cataloguing librarian. We also are hiring a new Assistant who will be responsible for copy cataloguing, so the two of us will be forming a new team. Since my cataloguing experience since Library School has only been in the realm of appreciating the work of others, I've signed up for an online course (Fundamentals of Cataloging) from the Professional Development Institute, School of Information Studies at University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Now I'm also looking for a Map cataloguing workshop/course.

I am also happy to announce that I have been appointed to the Depository Services Program (DSP) Library Advisory Committee (LAC) for a 3-year term. The mission of the DSP Library Advisory Committee is "to articulate and communicate the needs of the Depository Services Program's partners and user communities and to provide advice to the Depository Service Program on its priorities, policies, operations and services." [For the full terms of reference of the committee check the website http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/nw-nv/lac-term-e.html.] The committee has a limited membership and it is significant that again we have a Map Libraries representative included. I am following Marcel Fortin whose term came to a close in 2008. Many thanks, Marcel, for your work on the DSP-LAC.

The Mentorship Program has been a significant objective of ACMLA and I am delighted to have been selected as a Mentor. We haven't met yet but plan to do so after the Christmas break. I'm looking forward to including another thread in future Regional News reports.

ACMLA News

Bibliographic Control Committee
Trudy Bodak (chair)
tbodak@yorku.ca

On December 5th, several members of the Bibliographic Control Committee (Christine Alexander, Trudy Bodak, Nancy Lemay, Donna Porter, Grace Welch, Frank Williams and Alberta Auringer Wood) met with representatives from Library and Archives Canada (Carole Julien and Alison Pier). This was a very productive meeting. Status reports were presented about the Union Catalogue of Maps, AMICUS, the Canadian Cataloguing Committee, and the Published Heritage Branch of the Library and Archives Canada. We reviewed and discussed ongoing projects: Metadata Core Document, Cartographic Citations, LAC Cutter Table, and the BCC web site. We also discussed the feasibility of doing a metadata workshop at the ACMLA Conference in 2009.

Participants in the Bibliographic Control Committee meeting, Ottawa, December 5, 2008: (left to right, front row) Donna Porter, Nancy Lemay, Alison Pier, Carole Julien; (back row) Frank Williams, Trudy Bodak, Grace Welch, Alberta Wood, Christine Alexander. (Photo courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood)

ACMLA Awards

The ACMLA Awards Committee is responsible for five awards given by the Association. We invite nominations for these awards and honours, and encourage members to participate in the selection of honours and awards for outstanding accomplishments in our field. For more information, please contact Cheryl Woods <cawoods@uwo.ca>

Le comité des prix et mérites de l'ACACC est responsable pour cinq prix et honneurs de l'association. Nous invitons les membres de l'ACACC à participer dans la sélection d'honneurs et d'accomplissements dans notre profession. Pour plus d'information, contactez Cheryl Woods <cawoods@uwo.ca>

Honourary Members

Honourary membership is presented to an individual who has been elected by the Association for that honour. Such individuals shall be nominated by two full members of the Association and the nomination confirmed by the Board of Directors and ratified by mail by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of at least 40% of the full members of the Association.

♦ Nomination deadline: 28 February 2009

Membres honoraire

L'adhésion à titre de membre honoraire est décernée par l'Association des Cartothèques et Archives Cartographiques du Canada par élection à un tel statut d'adhésion. De tels individus seront nommés par deux membres à part entière de l'association et de la nomination confirmée par le conseil d'administration et ratifiée par la poste par une voix de trois-quarts (au moins de 40% des membres à part entière de l'association.

♦ Date d'échéance du concours : 28 février 2009

ACMLA Honours Award

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

♦ Deadline: 31 March 2009

Prix d'excellence de l'ACACC

Le comité des prix et mérites invite les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leur avis, est admissible au Prix d'excellence. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e) sera toute personne dont le nom a été retenue en vertu de sa participation considérable au développement de la profession de cartothécaire. Sa contribution peut se quantifier de différentes façons : activités particulières ou générales, participation soutenue au sein de l'Association en tant que membre d'autres comités. Bien que ce concours s'adresse surtout et avant tout aux adhérents de l'Association, les non-membres dont le dossier s'apparente à celui des membres réguliers de l'ACACC auront droit à une nomination analogue.

♦ Date d'échéance du concours : 31 mars 2009

ACMLA Paper Award

To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a $200.00 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length, must have appeared in issues 126-130 of the ACMLA *Bulletin*. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including cartobibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration.

♦ Deadline: 31 March 2009

Prix du meilleur article

Le comité des prix et mérites invite également les membres de l 'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, leur avis, est admissible au Prix du meilleur essai. Selon les régles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e), qui recevra une bourse de 200 $, devra avoir publié un article d'au moins trois pages au sein d'une édition du Bulletin de l 'ACACC (no. 127-130). Le comité recherche principalement les articles ou les carto-bibliographies, qui alimentent et soutiennent le développement de la discipline. Les articles seront jugés selon les critères d'originalité du thème choisi et du niveau de recherche.

♦ Date d'échéance du concours : 31 mars 2009

Student Paper Award

The Student Paper Award will consist of a prize of $250 and free membership in the Association for one year. The award includes an invitation to present the winning paper at the Annual Conference. The Association will waive registration fees and provide a travel stipend of $250.00.The award will normally be given on an annual basis to a student from Canada or studying in Canada currently enrolled in a post- secondary institution (college or university). The essay shall be original and published and of no more than 3000 words. Primary consideration for the award will be given to the essay's originality and its contribution to new knowledge and insight. Other considerations include the author's demonstration of the relevance of the subject, the quality of the presentation and documentation, and the literary merits of the essay.

♦ Deadline: 23 March 2009

Prix annuel de l'ACACC pour article étudiant

Le prix annuel de l'ACACC pour article étudiant à se composera d'un montant de 250.00 $ et les droits d'adhésion l'Association pour une année. Le prix inclus également une invitation à présenter la communication lors de la conférence annuelle de l'ACACC tenue à la fin mai ou au début juin. Si le récipiendaire répond à cette invitation, il sera dispensé des frais d'inscription au congrès et l'Association lui allouera un montant de 250.00 $ pour couvrir les frais de voyage.

L'article doit être original et ne jamais avoir été publié. Il doit comporter moins de 3 000 mots. Les juges porteront l'attention en premier lieu sur l'originalité du sujet et sur son apport en nouvelles connaissances et idées novatrices. L'article sera également jugé sur la façon dont l'auteur démontre la pertinence du sujet, sur la qualité générale de la présentation et de la documentation ainsi que sur la qualité littéraire du texte.

♦ Date d'échéance du concours : 23 mars 2009

Certificate of Appreciation

The Certificate of Appreciation is awarded to a corporate entity (or individual) responsible for the generation or production of traditional or digital map and spatial products and specifically, for leadership and exemplary conduct in reducing barriers to those products; for excellence in the production of such products, or for innovation in documentation, metadata, user guides and other means of making those products better and more easily used. Nominations may be made by any ACMLA member in good standing, or by the ACMLA Awards Committee and should be accompanied by a brief explanation of the nomination, signed by two ACMLA members.

♦ Deadline: 31 March 2009

For more information on ACMLA Awards, contact:

Cheryl Woods
Acting Chair, Awards Committee
cawoods@uwo.ca

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Compiled by Eva Dodsworth

Abazov, Rafis. 2008. *Palgrave concise historical atlas of Central Asia.* New York : Palgrave Macmillan. 144 p. $19.95 US. ISBN 9781403975423.

Agarwal, Pragya and Andrew Skupin. 2008. *Self-organising maps : applications in geographic information science.* Toronto : John Wiley. 214 p. $160.00 CAN. ISBN 9780470021675.

Butler, Allison. 2008. *Designing geodatabases for transportation.* Redlands, CA : ESRI Press. 450 p. $64.95 US. ISBN 9781589481640.

Carson, Walter and Stefan Schnitzer. 2008. *Tropical forest community ecology.* Toronto : John Wiley. 536 p. $87.95 CAN. ISBN 9781405118972.

Church, Richard and Alan Murray. 2008. *Business site selection, location analysis and GIS.* Toronto : John Wiley. 320 p. $132.00 CAN. ISBN 9780470191064.

Cohen, Saul. 2008. *The Columbia gazetteer of the world.* Irvington, NY : Columbia University Press. 4424 p. $595.00 US. ISBN 9780231145541.

Dennis, Richard. 2008. *Cities in modernity : representations and productions of metropolitan space.* Cambridge : Cambridge University Press. 452 p. £60.00. ISBN 9780521468411.

Foxell, Simon. 2007. *Mapping London : making sense of the city.* London : Black Dog. 288 p. $59.95 US. ISBN 9781906155070.

Ghilani, Charles and Paul Wolf. 2008. *Elementary surveying : an introduction to geomatics.* Upper Saddle River, NJ : Prentice Hall. 960 p. $152.00 US. ISBN 9780136154310.

Gilbert, Martin. 2008. *Routledge historical atlas of Jerusalem. 4th ed.* New York : Routledge. 144 p. $34.95 US. ISBN 9780415433440.

Hayes, Derek. 2008. *Historical atlas of Toronto.* Vancouver, BC : Douglas & McIntyre Ltd. 192 p. $49.95 CAN. ISBN 9781553652908.

Hornsby, Kathleen and May Yuan. 2008. *Understanding dynamics or geographic domains.* Boca Raton : CRC Press. 240 p. $99.95 US. ISBN 9781420060348.

Jones, Ray and Brian Shaw. 2007. *Geographies of Australian heritages : loving a sunburnt country?* Burlington, VT : Ashgate Pub. Co. 231 p. $99.95 US. ISBN 9780754648581.

Lanegran, David. 2008. *Minnesota on the map : a historical atlas.* St. Paul, MN : Minnesota Historical Society Press. 224 p. $34.95 US. ISBN 9780873515931.

Maguire, David, et al. 2008. *The business benefits of GIS.* Redlands, CA : ESRI Press. 256 p. $24.95 US. ISBN 9781589482005.

McNamara, Joel. 2008. *GPS for dummies.* Toronto : John Wiley. 408 p. $26.99 CAN. ISBN 9780470156230.

Mogel, Lize and Alexis Bhagat. 2008. *An atlas of radical cartography.* Los Angeles : Journal of Aesthetics & Protest Press. 160 p. $30.00 US. ISBN 9780979137723.

National Geographic Society. 2008. *National Geographic Atlas of the Middle East. 2nd ed.* Washington : National Geographic Society. *128 p., 100 maps.* $21.95 US. ISBN 9781426202216.

Peterson, Michael. 2008. *International perspectives on maps and the internet. Volume 1.* New York : Springer. 441 p. $169.00 US. ISBN 9783540720287.

Scharl, Arno and Klaus Tochtermann. 2007. *The geospatial web : how geobrowsers, social software and the Web 2.0 are shaping the network society.* New York : Springer. 282 p. $99.00 US. ISBN 9781846288265.

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

NEW MAPS

Compiled by Cheryl Woods

2008 Political and Economic Risk Map.
Scale: Not given.
Publisher: Aon, 2008.
Description: 1 map; col.; 70 x 99 cm., folded to 20 x 26 cm.
Notes: free from www.aon.co.uk/political-risk

Angola & Luanda.
Scale: 1:1,500,000.
Publisher: Cape Town : MapStudio, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; 68 x 99 cm., folded to 13 x 24 cm.
Notes: Urban inset.

Cyprus.
Scale: 1:250,000.
Publisher: Selas Limited, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; 61 x 91 cm., folded to 13 x 25 cm.
Notes: Urban insets.

Energy map of Africa.
Scale: Not given.
Published: London : Petroleum Economist, 2008.
Description: 1 map; col.; 91 x 86 cm. on sheet 126 x 89 cm., folded to 30 x 21 cm.
Notes: Shows oil and gas field, pipelines, LNG import & export plants, oil refineries and tanker terminals. Includes charts of oil and natural gas reserves, gas and coal production and 2006 consumption by fuel.

Flower Route West Coast & Namaqualand.
Scale: 1:417,000.
Publisher: Cape Town : MapStudio, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; 69 x 99 cm., folded to 13 x 25 cm., ill.
Notes: Urban insets.

Iceland.
Scale: 1:400,000.
Publisher: Freytag & Berndt, 2008.
Description: 1 map; col.; index on verso, 99 x 135 cm., folded to 12 x 25., ill.
Notes: Urban inset.

Latin America Globetrotter Travel Map.
Scale: 1:11,000,000 and 1:20,000,000.
Publisher: London : New Holland Publishers Limited, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; index, 71 x 99 cm., folded to 13 x 25 cm., ill.
Notes: Urban insets.

Maritimes, mining and exploration activity, Nova Scotia, PEI, & New Brunswick, Canada.
Scale: [ca. 1:633,000].
Published: [Toronto] : Intierra Mapping: distributed jointly with *The Northern Miner*. 2008.
Description: 1 map; col.; 66 x 86 cm., folded to 17 x 25 cm.
Notes: Shows location of current and past producing mines, selected deposits and companies, and roads. Accompanies *The Northern Miner*, v.94, no.3, March 17, 2008.

Namibia / Botswana.
Scale: 1:1,500,000.
Publisher: GeoGraphic Publishers, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; index, 100 x 144 cm., folded to 12 x 25 cm.
Notes: Urban insets. National Park insets.

Northern Canada diamonds : Nunavut and Northwest Territories, mining and exploration activity.
Scale: [ca. 1:3,300,000] and [ca. 1:1,000,000].
Published: [Toronto] : Intierra mapping : distributed jointly with *The Northern Miner*, 2008.
Description: 2 maps on 1 sheet; both sides, col.; 50 x 82 cm. and 80 x 51 cm., sheet 69 x 99 cm., folded to 17 x 25 cm.
Notes: Shows companies, kimberlite locations, and properties staked.

Northern Tajikistan.
Scale: 1:500,000.
Publisher: Gecko Maps, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; 48 x 74 cm., folded to 10 x 17 cm., ill.
Notes: Urban inset.

Pukaskwa National Park.
Scale: 1:35,000.
Published: Uxbridge : Chrismar Mapping Services, Inc., 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; 45 x 90 cm., folded to 10 x 23 c., ill.
Notes: Coastal route descriptions. Campground detail. Natural and Human history.

Province of Ontario.
Scale: [1:1,500,000].
Publisher: Ottawa : World of Maps, 2008.
Description: 1 map; col.; 42 x 46.5 cm.
Notes: Place names index. Toronto inset.

Singapore Globetrotter Travel Map. 6th ed.
Scale: 1:50,000.
Publisher: London : New Holland Publishers Limited, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; 71 x 99 cm., folded to 13 x 25 cm., ill.
Notes: Insets.

Southern Tajikistan.
Scale: 1:500,000.
Publisher: Gecko Maps, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; 66 x 96 cm., folded to 10 x 16 cm., ill.
Notes: Urban inset.

St. Lucia.
Scale: 1:50,000.
Publisher: Budapest : Gizi Maps, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; 27 x 37 cm., folded to 9 x 11 cm.
Notes: Urban inset. Place name index.

Tasmania. 7th ed.
Scale: 1:650,000.
Publisher: Hema Maps Limited, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; 50 x 75 cm., folded to 13 x 25 cm.
Notes: Urban insets.

Uranium, mining and exploration activity, south west United States, North America.
Scale: [ca. 1:1,950,000].
Published: [Toronto] : Intierra Mapping : distributed jointly with *The Northern Miner*. 2008.
Description: 1 map; col.; 78 x 64 cm., on sheet 99 cm x 68 cm., folded to 25 x 17 cm.
Notes: Tables: World uranium production -- 2006 world uranium production -- Uranium conversion factors -- Uranium facts.
Accompanies: *The Northern Miner*, vol. 94, no. 2, February, 2008.

Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana.
Scale: 1:2,500,000.
Publisher: Nelles Verlag, 2008.
Description: 1 map; both sides, col.; 50 x 79 cm., folded to 12 x 25 cm.
Notes: Urban insets.

World gas map.
Scale 1:23,000,000.
Published: London : Petroleum Economist, 2008.
Description: 1 map; col.; 87 x 115 cm., folded to 30 x 22 cm.
Notes: Includes 4 colored 2006 statistical panels: World gas production, World gas consumption, LNG trade movements, World gas balance outlook 2005-2015 [and world gas reserves].

The ACMLA *Bulletin* team

is delighted to welcome Cheryl Woods

(University of Western Ontario)

as our new

New Maps column editor

Many thanks to Dan Duda

who has compiled the New Maps column

since Bulletin 117 (Spring/Summer 2003)

We hope that Dan will continue to

contribute his occasional

thematic map columns!

If you come across new maps

that might be of interest to others,

please contact Cheryl

cawoods@uwo.ca

REVIEWS

Compiled by Michele Shular

Chrisman, Nick. *Charting the Unknown: How Computer Mapping at Harvard Became GIS*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press, 2006. 228 pages $34.95 (U.S.) ISBN: 1-58948-118-6.

Readers may remember the author of *Charting the Unknown* as the keynote speaker at Carto 2003 in Victoria, where he discussed errors in maps and GIS data in a presentation entitled "Tales from the technoscientific edge: how maps provide evidence of the construction of the world". Readers will probably mostly remember his presentation, however, for his disputation of Canadian claims to the origin of GIS via the Canadian Geographic Information Systems (CGIS). Chrisman has long argued the assertions that both CGIS and Roger Tomlinson, who directed and planned CGIS, have been given too much credit over the years as the originators of GIS and even that their contributions to GIS have been overstated. (see *Bulletin* number 117, Spring/Summer 2003, p. 29). Chrisman has argued instead that more credit should be given to the academic sector and its development of some of the key tools that have become the basis of GIS in the past 40 or so years. For a balanced view of the two arguments of the origins, readers should examine Timothy Foresman's *The History of Geographic Information Systems: Perspectives from the Pioneers*, for which both Tomlinson and Chrisman each contributed a chapter.

Chrisman's quest for spreading the "truth" of the origins of GIS, however, is surprisingly not the intent of this current book, despite the title indicating otherwise. The core of Chrisman's tome is actually to bring forward the historical documentation on the work of the Harvard Laboratory for Computer Graphics in the world of computerized mapping. Chrisman does indeed make it clear that he believes what happened at Harvard was an important part of the story of GIS, and that much of the computer programming done there, including much of his own coding, was at the core of what eventually became GIS. However, thankfully, the core of his work here is again not the arguments against CGIS. Chrisman is instead happy to bring forward the important contributions the Harvard Lab made in "computer cartography", as it was termed in those days.

Chrisman's style in writing this history is unique. It is actually more of a memoir because, as he puts it, "I delivered this story... as a narrative without a lot of interpretation." Having been at the Lab at Harvard for a number of years, Chrisman was in a perfect position to recount the story and does an admirable job of it, although he was not at the Lab from the beginning or at the end and so has also had to supplement his own experiences and memories with interviews of former colleagues and with written documentation from the Lab.

Chrisman has done a remarkable job of bringing forward a tremendous amount of detail to the narrative, and of placing it within the context of the times and within the history of computing. And one thing that is abundantly clear is that the story of GIS is not just about the origins of the software on our desktops, but it is the story of technology, innovation, and the people that made tremendous strides in combining all of these things into the development of a computer system that can now, in the year 2008, map and analyse in countless ways using immeasurable amounts of data. The details in several parts of the story even include some of the Fortran programming code, graphics describing the work done by the program, or images of notes or doodles from lab staff.

The list of people Chrisman has in the narrative reads like a who's who of the GIS world today. To name a few that were affiliated in one way or another to the story of the developments of computer mapping at Harvard, we have of course Chrisman himself who was part of the team that developed some very important GIS tools such as ODYSSEY, which was a vector-based tool with a topological data structure that had overlay capabilities as early as the mid-1970s; Jack Dangermond, a landscape architect student who

studied at Harvard and worked in the Lab and who of course went on to found ESRI; Scott Morehouse who went on to develop ArcInfo at ESRI; and we meet a very young Michael Goodchild who is probably one of the most well-known geographers in the world.

What is also striking is the number of Canadian connections there are in the development of GIS, aside from the Tomlinson story. There is also Tom Poiker from Simon Fraser University who was instrumental in the development of Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN) models; Chrisman himself is now a professor at Laval in Québec City and director of GEOIDE; Jim Little is now a professor of computer science at UBC in BC; one of the lab directors William Warntz went on to become the chair of the geography department at the University of Western Ontario; and of course Michael Goodchild who of course spent some time at McMaster University and co-wrote a journal article for *The Cartographer* in 1967 with McMaster University Map Librarian Kate Donkin entitled "A computerized approach to increased map library utility" that was reprinted in the very pages of this *Bulletin* in 1967. The two even did a presentation at the very first CARTO conference in Ottawa in 1967 on the same topic.

The book is punctuated nicely with sidebars containing stories and plenty of visual evidence which make for a very nice layout but this also meant that what was sacrificed was the readability. Because the book was so wide, it was actually difficult to read the book as one would a normal book of this type. Included with the work was a CD-Rom filled with interviews with many of the players in the book, including one with Chrisman himself. Overall Chrisman's book is an eye-opener for those of us who take for granted the amazing versatility and simplicity of GIS software in the year 2008 and for that reason alone is worth reading. When Chrisman describes the painstaking methods of programming punch cards for Fortran batch jobs for displaying only one map and that this is how it was done for a very long time at Harvard and around the world, I can't help but be thankful I wasn't involved with computers but was only born in the 1960s! We in the field of GIS are absolutely indebted to the Harvard Lab staff work in the field and we certainly should be thankful Chrisman has such a good memory to be able to bring forward this story.

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

Andrew J. Turner. *Introduction to Neogeography.* O'Reilly Short Cuts. San Francisco, CA: O'Reilly Media, December 2006. $7.99 US. ISBN 10: 0-596-52995-3 | ISBN 13: 9780596529956.

This is an electronic book, produced by O'Reilly Media, an international group with a head office in San Francisco. O'Reilly specializes in high tech and hands-on manuals for techno-geeks, and this is a product very typical of their genre. The book is short, 54 pages. It is produced in Adobe Portable Document Format (pdf) and is available for sale from the O'Reilly website or from Amazon.com for $7.99. Once payment is received, the reader may download and print or read onscreen as he prefers.

Neogeography is a subset of Web 2.0 technology that focuses on geographical information. As with all Web 2.0 internet applications, neogeographies are user-centred, web-based and focus on collaboration and sharing. They have a very high appeal to today's digital native students and are potentially an engaging addition to the university curriculum. I read this book eagerly, hoping for a better understanding of neogeographies and insights on how they might be adapted for teaching and course assignment use.

The question "What is Neogeography?" is dispatched in a scant three introductory paragraphs. The book begins with basic terminology. These two statements appear under the term Coordinates: 1) "Typically these are Latitude and Longitude referenced to the WGS84 ellipsoid." and 2) "There are 60 seconds in a minute, and 60 minutes in a degree." These two statements seem to epitomize the dyslectic nature of this book. Statement 2 is something that children learn in Grade 6 so one might assume that an average reader interested in geographic information applications would know this. Statement 1, explaining Lat/Long as typically referenced to an obscure datum that is never

further explained, assumes an understanding of both it's acronym and it's significance. So is the book going to be very basic or very sophisticated?

By page 5 of the book, the author is on to the topic of data formats, discussing GPX, GeoRSS and KML with intense samples of markup language coding in multiple colours to emphasize tags, georeferencing and content. And at this point, I realized that the book I wanted to read, with the clear and simple title "Introduction to Neogeography", was not actually the item I had in hand!

The intended audience for this book is assumed to be highly computer literate and also keenly interested in hands-on development of geographical applications on the internet, basically the "map hacker" crowd. The book is essentially a coding manual of "hacks" or user-controlled adaptations of existing web applications. My sense of disappointment came from the title. This is not an Introduction for the novice reader, providing background and concepts, as the title suggests. This is an introduction of techniques and tools for the already committed computer hacker who wishes to branch into geographical territories. Perhaps this mistake is mine, for not knowing more about the O'Reilly Short Cut genre. Their website boasts that O'Reilly takes pride in "amplifying 'faint signals' from the alpha geeks who are creating the future".

After a brief section on GPS units, cameras and other hardware for capturing geographic information, the book begins geocoding in earnest, with lengthy stretches of markup language coding interspersed with casual, first-person text. The substantive sections of the book are "Making Some Maps", "Adding Location to Your Web Site", creation of a "GeoStack" or mashup of multiple neogeography tools, and "Neogeography Projects" that you too can try at home.

Many weblinks are providing to sites and resources of interest, and some of these are well worth exploring. For example, "Batch Geocode (http://www.batchgeocode.com) is a free web site that allows you to upload a large set of tab-delimited data (say from Microsoft Excel or Outlook/Thunderbird contacts), and it will automatically geocode all of these locations and give you back your locations with latitude and longitude." (p.17). O'Reilly provides all code, links mentioned and resources listed in the book online at the website http://mapsomething.com, which is a very valuable addition.

Overall, I found the writing in this book rather chummy for my taste, and there were evidences of sloppy production (for example at the bottom of page 24 there is an editor's instruction to the author which has not been deleted). But perhaps this casual and friendly style would appeal more to the intended audience of Web 2.0 aficionados.

The most enjoyable part of this book for me was the exposure to interesting new examples of neogeography projects. I followed many of the provided links and discovered a world of Web 2.0 applications, with varying levels of sophistication and educational potential. This accumulation of examples can be enjoyed by any reader, without understanding or caring about the complicated coding behind their creation. Map hackers and "alpha geeks" who aspire to create their own neogeography applications will get the greatest benefit from the technical coding parts of this book.

Michael Goodchild has recently written about the advent of a new generation of web-based applications where citizens will act as the collectors and publishers of future geographic information (for example, "Citizens as Sensors: The World of Volunteered Geography", *GeoJournal* 69, 2007: 211-221). Everyone will be able to contribute to the geographic content of the Internet, whether though georeferenced photo collections or collaborative projects like Wikimapia, or through more sophisticated map hacks like those mentioned in this *Introduction to Neogeography*. The book radiates an enthusiasm for user-generated maps and applications which affirms the first 'faint signals' of this anticipated revolution in internet-based geographic information.

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College Station, TX 77843-0001
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Periodicals Centre
Serials Unit
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Toronto, ON M4W 2G8

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Regina, SK S4S 0A2

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University of Toronto
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Toronto, ON M5S 3G6

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University of Western Ontario
London, ON N6A 5C2

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Windsor, ON N9B 3P4

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550 N. Park Street
Madison, WI 53706-1404
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Vancouver, BC V6B 6B1

Huxley Map Library
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Waterloo, ON N2L 3C5

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