BULLETIN

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

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Les MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association pour l'anne 2008/2009 sont:

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

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

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

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

Secretary / Secrétaire
Susan McKee
Maps, Academic Data, Geographic Info Centre
MacKimmie Library
University of Calgary
2500 University Drive NW
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4
Phone: 403-220-5090
smckee@ucalgary.ca

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

ACMLA MAILING ADDRESS / ACACC ADRESSE D'AFFAIRES

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Bulletin Staff / Collaborateurs

Editor:
Cathy Moulder
Maps, Data and GIS
McMaster University Library
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L6
tel: (905) 525-9140 x 21573
fax: (905) 546-0625
email: moulder@mcmaster.ca

New Books and Atlases Editor:
Eva Dodsworth
University Map Library
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1
tel: (519) 888-4567 x 36931
fax: (519) 888-4320
email: edodswor@library.uwaterloo.ca

New Maps Editor:
Cheryl Woods
Serge A. Sauer Map Library
Dept. of Geography
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5C2
tel: (519) 661-3424
fax: (519) 661-3750
email: cawoods@uwo.ca

Reviews Editor:
Michele Shular
Geosciences Librarian
Science and Engineering Library
University at Buffalo
224 Capen Hall
Buffalo, New York 14260-1672
tel: (716) 645-2947 x 223
fax: (716) 6435-3710
email: mshular@buffalo.edu

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

Geospatial Data and Software
Reviews Editor:
Richard Pinnell
University Map Library
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1
tel: (519) 888-4567 x 33412
fax: (519) 888-4320
email: rhpinnel@uwaterloo.ca

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Gilles Robert de Vaugondy. Partie de l'Amérique Septent qui comprend La Nouvelle France ou le Canada, 1755. 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. 73 (ISSN 0827-8024).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A farewell from this Prez... and her confession!

As I enter the last remaining days of my ACMLA Presidency, I would like to extend sincere thanks to the Executive who provided great leadership with the Association activities, and to the committee chairs, members, and officers—Publications, the Webmaster, conference organizers, and the *Bulletin* staff—for all the work they have contributed and that has sustained us as a solid association. I am most grateful to the members that have come forward and volunteered their time for the many tasks that were accomplished—the Great ACMLA Map Giveaway, participants for the mentoring program, Maps for Canadians campaign, and the many contributors to the *Bulletin*—which leads to my confession. My addiction!

Yes, I have become addicted to the many technologies that have been highlighted in the recent pages of the *Bulletin*. Some may refer to it as **geo-visualization** or **neogeography**, the geovisual web. It all started with digitization projects and converting our much coveted historical air photo and map collections to a digital web brand with pan and zoom enhancements. A fine display indeed as one moves from one collection to the next and discovers the treasures that lurk among us! Where, oh where, is that national repository??

Bring on Google Maps, API, KMZ, Easy GPS, and everything else that accompanies the ease and fun of "Mapping your own World". Apparently I am not alone. Seems to be a good theme for an upcoming conference! A "Google Maps and more" workshop that I held over the term thrilled students and faculty to the introduction of user-friendly, and FREE, geoweb technology—now widely applied in the classroom and in research.

This is quite a surge from just a year ago, according to the article by Moulder (which also appears in this issue).

Enter, Google Earth! The article by Dodsworth (*Bulletin* 131), I admit, got me hooked! And then a related article by Fortin (*Bulletin* 133) has recently sent me into a Google Earth flurry, with creating a visualization tool for Welland Canal history. In his article Fortin states: "The Google Earth age has the potential to become an exciting demarcation point for GIS and Map librarians and archivists... the time is ripe for map librarians to extend themselves beyond being collectors and disseminators..." You bet it is! This crazy business of combining current technology to enhance our historical resources is an opportunity that I have certainly embraced, and it's addicting—in a good way. Just minutes ago I completed a hands-on GE workshop for faculty—including image overlay and creating kmz databases to visualize and share their research. Their understanding of GE as a potential teaching tool was quickly accepted with enthusiasm. Enter, map librarian!

The upcoming conference in Wolfville will be an interesting one. As one of the few universities (or we could be the only one?) that has resisted the purchase of a specific GIS campus license, I'm beginning not to care so much. Although we use GIS extensively, there is a whole new world of open source and web tools that emulate basic GIS technology. Students, faculty and the general public are embracing this quickly. Enter, map librarian!

From the promise of the conference program, and as I step aside from my Presidential role, it looks like members will be feeding my addiction for a long while. I thank you.

Colleen Beard
ACMLA President

NET SIGHTINGS & WORLD WIDE WONDERS:

COOL TOOLS THAT HELP YOU WORK SMARTER NOT HARDER

Darlene Fichter
University of Saskatchewan

The trouble with picking up new tools to add to your arsenal is two-fold. First there's just too many tools. Choice is a good thing but too much choice is overwhelming. Secondly, most tools only become beneficial after you use them for a few weeks or months. That's a big investment to make when you're not sure of the payoff. It helps to have colleagues and friends recommend new tools that they found particularly useful. Here's a list of tools that I have collected that come highly recommended. Hopefully some of them will be useful additions to your own toolbox of gadgets for building web sites and getting day-to-day work done faster and easier.

Read It Later

http://www.ideashower.com/ideas/launched/read-it-later

Read It Later is a Firefox extension that allows you to mark things to read later. The extension helps reduce clutter in your bookmarks, notes, to-do lists and email. I'm all for reducing clutter in my main work areas, so this is a great add-on.

This extension comes packed with some very useful features. It speeds up your reviewing and saving for later by integrating with news pages like PageFlakes or Digg. Simply pick and mark individual headlines as you scan a page, by clicking on the headline to mark it to read later. Catch up on your reading wherever, whenever. Sync your list across multiple devices so your reading list is available at the reference desk, home and office computers as well as your iPhone and iPod.

Would you like to catch up on some reading on the plane or the metro? There is an offline mode that will download pages for viewing when no internet connection is available.

Perhaps my favourite feature of all is the option to mark all open tabs. A few times per week I have several browser tabs open when I'm interrupted. Now with one click I can save them for whenever I want to pull them up.
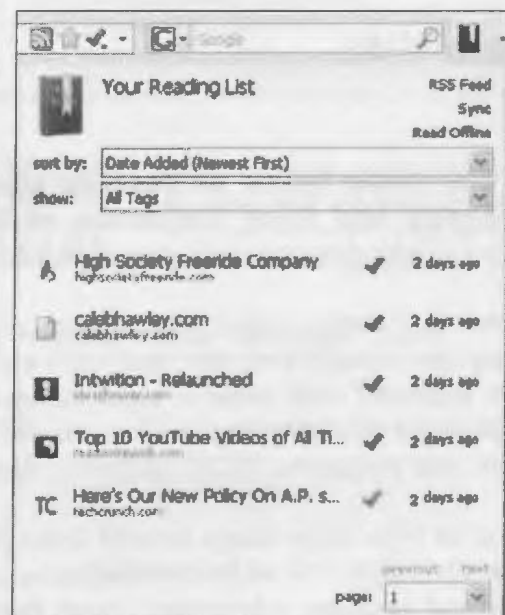
Read It Later.

Top Posts Widget for Blogs

http://www.postrank.com/publishers

Help your readers discover rich and useful content buried in the blog archive by using the Top Posts widget. Creating and updating this type of list by hand would be time consuming, but it is simple to do

with the Top Posts widget. Simply sign up, customize the design of the widget, and paste the code into your blog template and voila... you have a list of the most popular posts.

Top Posts Widget.

"I can code twice as fast as you" or How to Never Retype Repetitive Text or Phrases and Save Hundreds of Keystrokes per Day
http://lifehacker.com/software/texter/lifehacker-code-texter-windows-238306.php

Texter is a small productivity application from Lifehacker that does one thing very well, and that one thing can actually save you time each and every day. It lets you set up a shortcut or macro hotstring that gets replaced with some a block of text. Texter runs in the Windows system tray and works in any application you're typing in. You can use it to automatically insert snippets into email messages, lines of code into programs, HTML snippets, signatures, addresses and commonly used abbreviations.

All of us type many things several times per day. Take a moment to think about it. It all takes time. Simply type Ctrl-Shift-H to add a new hotstring to Texter on the fly. For example I could set up a hotstring called Uni and indicate whenever I type that hotstring followed by a tab supply the text 'University of Saskatchewan Library'. The couple of minutes to install and to learn the tool will be paid back within your first day of use.

There's a similar tool for Mac users called TextExpander (www.smileonmymac.com/TextExpander).
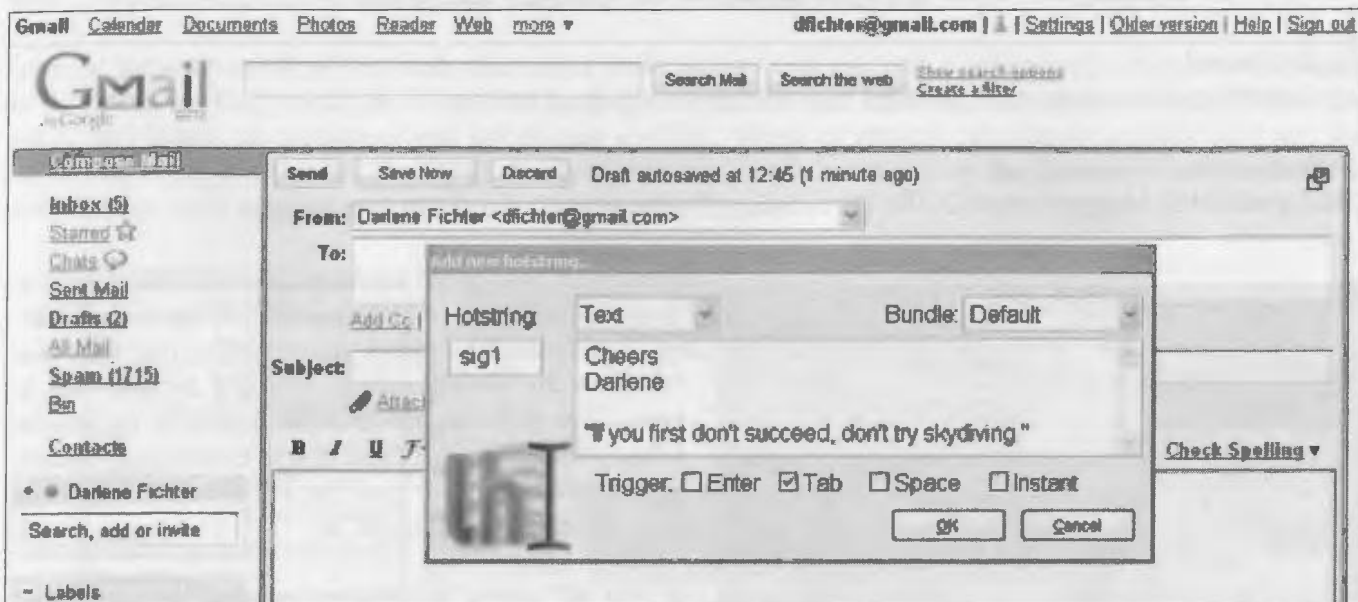
Texter.

Configure Firefox to Automatically Open Search Results in New Tab

Do you usually open a new tab to search Google while keeping your other work in the first tab? Type something in the search box and hit return. Voila it opens in a new tab automatically. Again this is a very simple change to make but it saves the time of opening a new tab, then clicking to the search box on your toolbar.

It's quick and easy to set up by:
1. Type **about:config** in address bar.
2. Type in filter box:
browser.search.openintab.
3. Double-click the value to change it to **true**.

Like New Tools but Concerned about Getting Viruses? Scan for Viruses Before you Download with Virus Total
http://www.virustotal.com

Before you download a script or program you can enter the URL to scan it for trojans or known viruses. This program provides a clear and concise explanation of any issues that it flags as potentially dangerous so you can make up your own mind. Keep in mind that virus writers can also use the tool to fine tune their code so that it slides through undetected so the system is not fool proof.

Virus Total.

Did I just Send that Email? What was I Thinking? Avoid Self-embarrassment and a Round of Apologies with Google Unsend or Google Goggles

Google Unsend
http://mailblog.blogspot.com/2009/03/new-in-labs-undo-send.htm

Google Goggles
http://gmailblog.blogspot.com/2008/10/new-in-labs-stop-sending-mail-you-later.html

Avoid embarassment. (Photo by bewarenerd via Flickr)

Ever wish you could undo an email? Often within mere milliseconds of hitting send, you have that "oh-no" feeling that happens when you've just sent the email to the wrong recipient. You'd love to fish it back. Now with Google Unsend, available in Google Labs, you can do just that. If you enable this option Gmail will hold your mail for a few seconds, giving you a chance to "unsend" it.

If you are prone to sending emails that you later regret, you may wish to turn on the heavy-duty Google Goggles. Touted as a program to prevent drunken emailing, this add-on requires you to do a mathematical problem before sending a message. If you're unable to do the math, you can't send it. This helps engage the rational side of the brain, hopefully helping you reflect on the impulsive, emotionally-driven or otherwise impaired brain state that you had while crafting your message.

Borrow a Wheel and Speed Up your Web Redesign with Layout Gala
http://blog.html.it/layoutgala/

When designing your new web site, spend your time on what matters most and not on becoming a CSS cross-browser layout guru. Pick the layout you like: fluid or fixed, two column or three, from a resource like Layout Gala and then focus on the design and content.
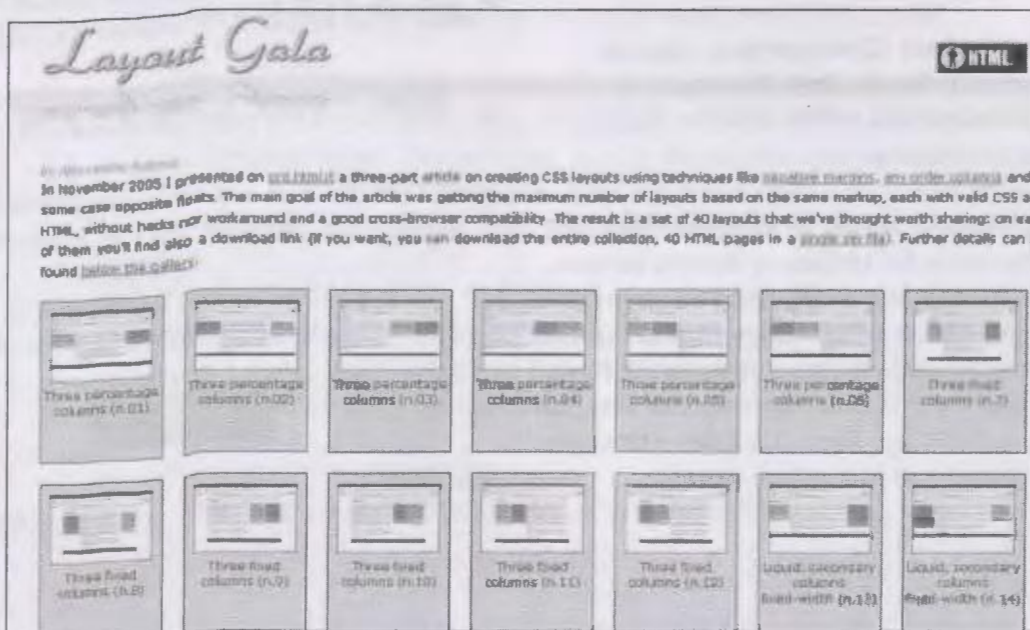
Layout Gala.

Make Better Tables with HTML Table Generator

http://www.spectrum-research.com/V2/projects_table_generator.asp

Let's be honest—most of our web site tables look boring and are not as effectively designed to convey information as they could be. Why? Well, designing tables and creating the style is finicky. There are many attributes to configure and styles can conflict. Want to spruce up a table quickly and get the cascading style sheet code? Try HTML Table Generator. You're sure to love the instant visual feedback as you change style settings and hit display to see what happens.

Table Generator.

At Last, There's a Web Accessibility Evaluator (WAVE) that Provides Clear and Concise Feedback on What to Fix

http://wave.webaim.org

Enter a URL or upload a web page and WAVE will show your original page plus some additional icons that indicate the accessibility (or not) of particular features. The explanations for each icon are clear and easy to understand.

Let's Get Visual with Fancy Zoom
http://www.dfc-e.com/metiers/multimedia/opensource/jquery-fancyzoom

There are a lot of ways to make the visual content on your site more useful to users. Do you have maps, library floor plans, image databases or book covers on your site? Fancy Zoom uses jQuery to create a very nice Mac-like zoom effect that automatically provides a close overlay window x icon in the upper right hand corner. The script is free under Gnu Public License. See the following example where Tree 2 is zoomed in.

jQuery plugin : Fancy Zoom

Author : DFC Engineering

License : GPL

Release version : 1.4

Released on : 2008 October

- Fix the overlay bug on ie6

- images are resized if size is bigger than document screen

- fancyzoom can be applied directly on an image, no more link wrapper needed

$('img.fancyzoom').fancyzoom();

DOWNLOAD

Context

This plugin is the jQuery version on the fancy zoom effect. As describe on the fancy zoom web site, this effect is providing a smooth, clean, truly Mac-like effect, almost like it's a function of Safari itself (see the demo below).

As the well famous light box plugin you must encapsulate your thumb images with a link that point to the zoomed image:

CLICK ME   CLICK ME

Fancy Zoom.

Use phplist to Setup and Manage Mailing Lists
http://phplist.com

Do you publish a newsletter or regularly send out news and announcements by email? Are you handling subscriptions manually and/or creating groups in your mail program? Using a mailing list that lets users subscribe, unsubscribe, choose digest formats and change their email addresses with no work from you can save time and energy plus build an automatic list archive to boot.

Recently one of my favourite online list management tools shut down, so I delved around for a good replacement, ideally a hosted service, but didn't find one that was free. I did find phplist, a program that installs on a local web server. Phplist has a solid track record and great features. It will handle advanced features like RSS to email, so your library can offer a mailing list version of any RSS feed for your subscribers. This can be a nice add-on to a library blog for users who have not yet made the leap to using a RSS reader.
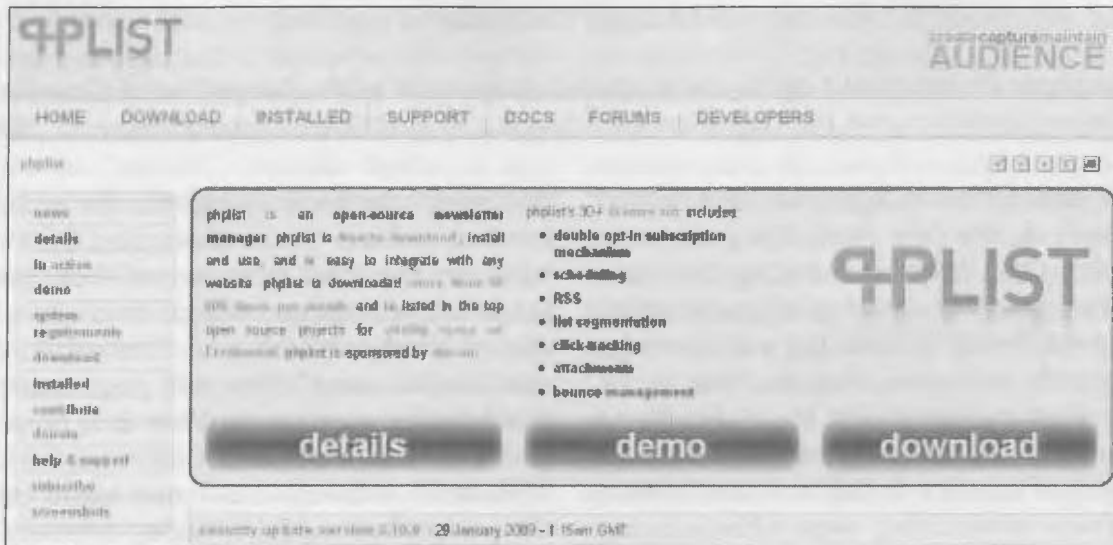
phplist

Find and Kill (i.e. Fix) JavaScript Bugs Faster with Damn IT

http://damnit.jupiterit.com

Damn IT is simple to use and can save you a lot of grief. Sign up for an account and include the damnit.js on pages that use JavaScript. When an error happens, Damn IT will send you an email and description as well as prompt users for information about what they were doing when the error occurred.
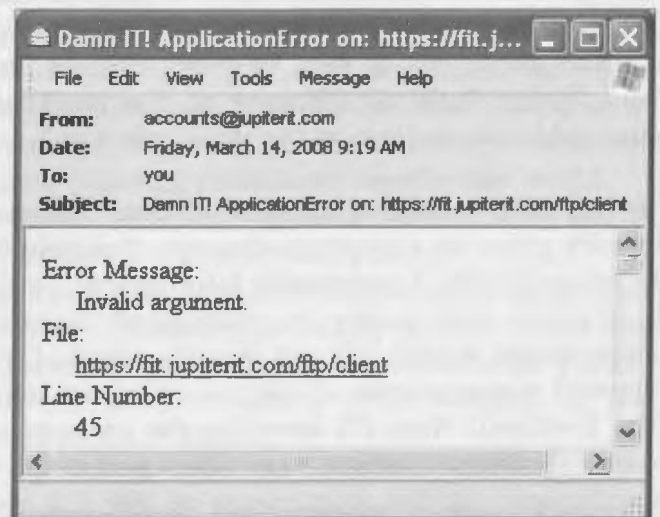
Damn IT.

Taking some time each week to learn about new tools can pay off in real dividends, both in terms of becoming more productive and finding new features and services to help serve our users better. If you feel that there's never enough time, install Texter. Save at least 2 minutes per day, 10 minutes per week and about 10 hours per year. Use that time to explore new tools—after all, you've paid it forward!

GOOGLE EARTH MEETS HIGHER ED:
REFLECTIONS ON NEOGEOGRAPHY

Cathy Moulder
Director of Library Services, Maps, Data and GIS
McMaster 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.

This session came about because of a lot of "opportunities" in my life over the past year. McMaster University Library is changing over to a Liaison Librarian model in order to align ourselves more closely with trends in teaching and learning. This is not new in academic libraries, but it is a new connection to pedagogy for us. I also found myself co-supervising a University of Western Ontario Master of Library & Information Science student who was researching twenty-first century fluencies, a new direction in teaching literacy in which geospatial fluency plays a prominent role. Finally, I had a brief research leave to teach myself Google Earth. So, this session is my personal attempt at fitting these bits of new learning together and considering their significance to the world of geographic information at the university level.

Having only a limited amount of time, I'm not actually going to attempt to describe the state of the entire world of geographic information! To set a context, I'm going to comment on the phenomenon of Web 2.0 and describe some of the reported characteristics of our oncoming students (the NetGen). Next I'll describe the concept of neogeography, which is the geographic manifestation of the concurrence of Web 2.0 and NetGen. Then I'll talk about one particular neogeography (Google Earth) and look at how it is presently being used in higher education, which was the topic of my short research leave. The last section I've titled "What Next?", but I guess I could have called it "So What?": what is the significance of these trends?

Web 2.0

The phrase "Web 2.0" was coined in 2004. Some have suggested that it is just the natural evolution of the Internet, but many believe it is actually a change in the basic paradigm for control of the creation and use of information on the World Wide Web. In the first generation Web, authorities prepared web page content and users passively viewed "read-only" material. That publication model was "one to many". The web page creator held all control over content. In Web 2.0, users have the ability to create content. Content is no longer the domain of authorities. Anyone can contribute. So the publication model is "many to many".

Another notable characteristic of Web 2.0 is that users have access to remote applications that function as if they were locally-installed software. But perhaps the most dominant characteristic of all is its social nature, and in fact Web 2.0 is often called "the participatory Web". Second-generation Web-based services emphasize online collaboration among end-users. Users are encouraged to participate, and to share and re-use content. Everybody co-creates and adds value to a shared project. Some examples of Web 2.0 applications are social networking sites, file-sharing sites, wikis, blogs, folksonomies and mashups, to name just a few.

These widely-reported characteristics certainly make it sound like Web 2.0 is a strong populist movement at the grassroots level, leading to greater democracy and social justice in access to the Internet. But realistically, many of the innovations are being leveraged by the big players (Google, Yahoo, Amazon and eBay).

NetGen Students

There are many articles and reports in the literature about the differences that have been observed in the people who were born after 1982 and about their impact on the education system. The most

entertaining description I've found is the article by Marc Prensky titled "Digital Natives, Digital Immigrants" (Prensky, 2001). Prensky defines a digital native as a person who has never known a world without computers. As a result they are "native speakers" of the digital language of computers, video games and the Internet. A digital immigrant is a person like me (and maybe some of you) who was not born into a digital world. Digital immigrants learned the language and adapted to the new land, sometimes very successfully. But we always retain an "accent", because digital is not our native language. Do you ever print things out to read them? That's an "accent" coming from a digital immigrant. Do you read software manuals rather than just assuming you can learn by pressing the buttons? If you've ever called somebody to ask if they got your email, that would be a really strong accent! Prensky goes so far as to suggest that there are actually brain differences in the NetGen learners, but I'm not convinced about that. Certainly there are some widely reported general characteristics among the students who we are now seeing at universities.

The most obvious characteristic of the Net Generation is their sociability. Everybody is connected—by cell phone, by instant messaging, by FaceBook, by blogs and wikis, by Massive Multiplayer Games. Social networking is THE most important activity of every moment. In terms of achievement and goals, the NetGen students prefer clearly structured tasks; they don't like the ambiguity which we used to consider "exploration and discovery". They are experiential. Students no longer ask, "What does it mean?" or "How does it work?" They ask, "How do I build it?" They are very hands-on and want to create things themselves. NetGen students are very visually oriented. They have spent a lifetime immersed in graphics and are often more comfortable with visual information than with text. Finally, NetGen students are apparently very interested in participating in community activities and community building activities. This is good news for all of us, as the Earth certainly could use more citizen activists. For more information on NetGen characteristics, see Oblinger and Oblinger, 2005.

Neogeography

When Web 2.0 and the digital natives meet geographic information, there is an area of development on the Internet that's being called "neogeography". Neogeography can be defined as "use of the Web to create, assemble and disseminate geographic information provided by individuals" (Goodchild, 2007). The important part of this definition is that phrase "**information provided by individuals**". This doesn't mean just seeing maps on the Internet; it means the adaptation of the whole Web 2.0 philosophy, where the user is the publisher and the end goals are social and sharing. Control is no longer in the hands of the trained professionals. Michael Goodchild has used the term "volunteered geographic information" in a couple of recent articles to emphasize the non-expert nature of the information creation and exchange. Neogeography applications consist of techniques and tools that fall outside the realm of traditional GIS or professional cartography. Neogeography is about web-based applications where the animals appear to have taken over the farm (although of course there are multi-national agricorps in the background).

Here are a few examples of neogeographies:

• Wikimapia (http://wikimapia.org)
A wiki (or website that is developed by public contributions) with a world map base. Contributors annotate places with photos and text, in a project aimed at having volunteers describe the world.

• Panoramio (http://www.panoramio.com)
A photo-sharing website that is based on geographic location. Uploaded photos are geo-referenced and displayed in Google Maps or Google Earth. Visitors may share the scenery of a location in the photographs of others.

• Google Maps User-created Content (http://maps.google.com)
It is possible to delimit your Google Maps search to just content that is user-generated using the drop-down menu under Search Options. This reveals a sub-set of Google Map placemarks that have been supplied by individuals or companies.

• GeoGreeting (http://www.geogreeting.com)
A charmingly trite website that allows the user to send a message encoded on a map of the world. Individual letters in the message appear as air photos of buildings or of sites with a similar physical shape, geo-located on a world map.

You can probably name a dozen more neogeographies yourself, as this subsection of the Internet is growing rapidly. As you can see from these examples, the commonalities play on Web 2.0 and Net Generation characteristics: they are remote websites operating like locally-installed interactive applications, they are participatory and typically non-expert, they are focussed on sharing and community-building, and they are predominantly social.

Research Project

My recent research leave offered an opportunity to investigate the conjunction of some these concepts. I have learned that there are interesting new Internet developments in Web 2.0 and neogeography. Furthermore, our oncoming students are very engaged by this kind of tool. As university educators, we would like to capitalize on their digital native interests to foster learning. We already have a variety of geographic information tools that we use in teaching at the university level. So is there an area where we could move into neogeography tools and add them to our teaching repertoire in a way that will engage students and foster geographic learning?

Because my research leave was very brief, I had to narrow it down to just one possible neogeography tool. A lot of the NeoGeo toys are pretty trivial. I deliberately chose to look at Google Earth (and Google Earth Pro), because I see them as having solid educational potential. I thought I'd start by trying to track down existing assignments (rather than re-inventing the wheel). If I can get an idea of what kinds of assignments use Google Earth, then I can help McMaster faculty to adopt it in similar exercises. There is a LOT of educational material out there about Google Earth, so I deliberately restricted my investigation to university-level assignments.

What's Out There? Existing Google Earth Assignments at the University Level

Here are some of my early findings. Being a good librarian, I started with a literature search. Of course, I found that published literature is pretty scant. The majority of information is found in geology and earth sciences journals (which can be located using *GeoBase*, *GeoRefS* or *Scholars Portal*) and occasionally in the computer literature (which can be located using Thomson Gale *Computer Database*). At this point (May 2008), there's very little in the published literature beyond enthusiasm for using Google Earth as a tool in teaching, and most articles are out-of-date before the ink is dry.

Not surprisingly, there's a lot of information about Google Earth on the Internet. There are many blogs and web-based help sites, such as the following examples:

o Google for Educators (http://www. google.com/educators/p_earth_discovery.html)
o Google Earth Outreach (http://earth. google.com/outreach/)
o Juicy Geography (http://www. juicygeography.co.uk/)
o Ogle Earth (http://www.ogleearth.com/)
o Google Earth Blog (http://www. gearthblog.com/)

Google supports some of these websites; others are created by individuals. Juicy Geography is a particularly good site run by Noel Jenkins, an English educator. He's probably a high school teacher but his blog shows a lot of emphasis on pedagogy. Most of the Internet resources about Google Earth focus on elementary and high school education. There is a lot of excitement and enthusiasm—what I would call "wow" factor—about the potential for Google Earth in education, but there's not much being written about higher education.

I also investigated conference proceedings to find out where Google Earth is being talked about. It is featured at "Where 2.0", one of the cutting-edge O'Reilly Web 2.0 annual conferences, but this conference seems to attract a lot of map hackers and not too many educators. The website "Virtual Globes in Science" (http://conferences .images.alaska.edu/) offers good potential as a source for tracking future conferences of interest. The most active scholarly group so far—in terms of talking anyway—has been the Geological Society of America (presentation topics can be located using *GSA Abstracts with Programs*). There are still not very many examples of educational assignment use evident through conference programs. Most of the assignments I've been able to track down have come from individuals contacted through conference abstracts.

What I did find is that there are many people posting their KML and KMZ files to various sites on the Web. Examples of such file-sharing sites are:

o Ogle Earth Link List (http://www.ogleearth.com/links.html)

o Google Earth Lessons–Link Bucket and KMZ Bucket (http://www.gelessons.com/lessons/)

o Google Earth Community (http://bbs.keyhole.com/ubb/)

This of course is one of the characteristics of Web 2.0—people are eager to share. Some of these files are just personal trash, but a lot of them are—or at least could be—quite useful for student use. And I suppose it's evidence of my digital immigrant accent that I would expect a silly thing like metadata to accompany a data file! There are virtually no metadata provided for any of this "volunteered geographic information".

One of my conclusions from this brief search for existing Google Earth assignments at the university level was that we are just ahead of full implementation. There are several publications still in press—right on the cusp of release—that are going to include student assignments using Google Earth. One example is a new earth sciences text book called *Geosystems: An Introduction to Physical Sciences*, 7th edition (Prentice Hall, 2009). Accompanying the textbook will be a lab manual of student exercises (Figure 1). And accompanying the lab manual will be a website of supplemental questions that all require the students to use Google Earth to re-enforce the topics of the chapter. A salesman sent me the copy illustrated in Figure 2 as a pre-publication sample.

Another new book is *Teaching College Geography* by Solem and Foote (Prentice Hall, 2009) (Figure 2). This one is available now despite the publication date of next year. It will apparently have an accompanying website of student exercises, including virtual globe assignments, but the website is still displaying a little notice that it's not ready yet (as of May 2008). So these are two pieces of commercial evidence that we are just ahead of the curve of adoption in terms of teaching use at the university level. I think we can safely say that in the next year there is going to be a massive bloom of available student assignments using Google Earth.
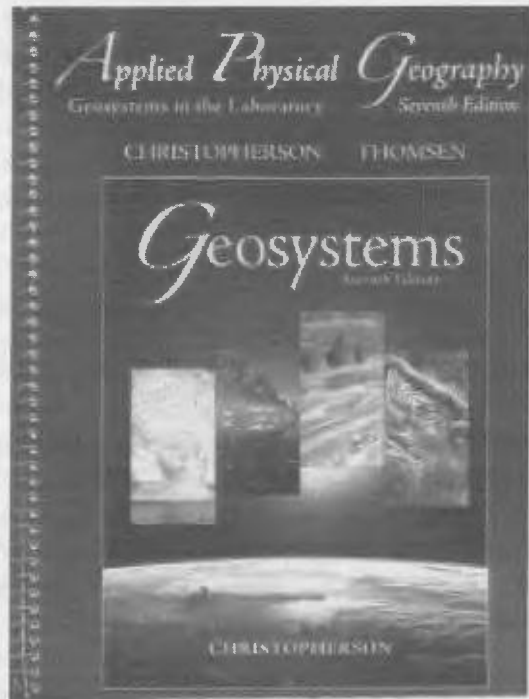
Figure 1. This lab manual and forthcoming web site will incorporate Google Earth exercises.
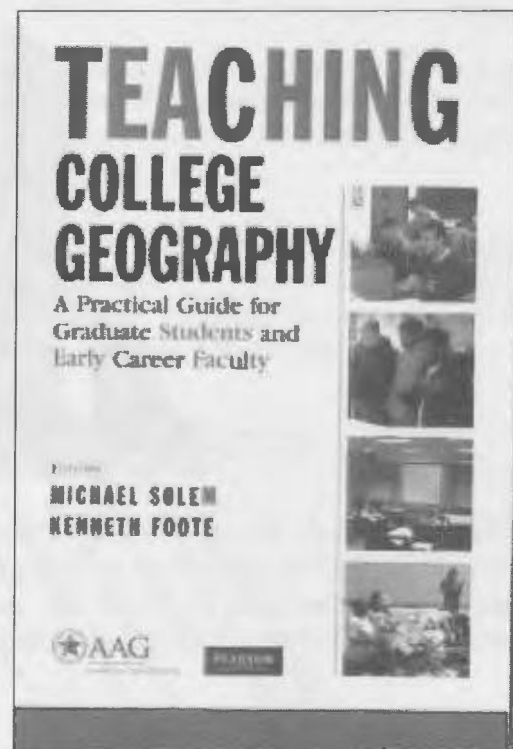
Figure 2. Forthcoming web site to accompany this new text will include Google Earth assignments.

Characteristics of Existing Student Assignments

Figure 3 shows an analysis of the student assignments that I have found so far. During this brief research project, I located 14 existing assignments that use Google Earth at the university level. In these assignments I identified a total of 110 tasks that the students are required to do. I have arranged these tasks in categories on the chart in roughly hierarchical order, with the simpler tasks on the left side of the chart. The tasks on the right side are more complex, or they require some software in addition to the simple free version of Google Earth. Two tasks ("Analysis based on visualization" and "Measure and calculate") are a bit ambiguous. Sometimes the expectations of these tasks are pretty simple, but they actually could be ramped up to a more significant level of learning depending on the example used.

I think this chart shows that, up to this point, most of the required tasks are at a pretty simple level—locating, identifying and measuring kinds of questions. There are a very few early adopters pushing the envelope and really exercising the tool (which means requiring complex combinations of tasks or the tasks on the right-hand end of the scale). Although most of the assigned tasks are still pretty light-weight, the exercises are probably engaging students' interest and most are accomplishable using the free version of Google Earth.

What Next?

So these are just a few of the things I've learned so far. Is Google Earth worth considering as a teaching tool at the university level? Yes, I think so. The faculty members I contacted during the course of this investigation are pretty enthusiastic about incorporating Google Earth into their lessons. One
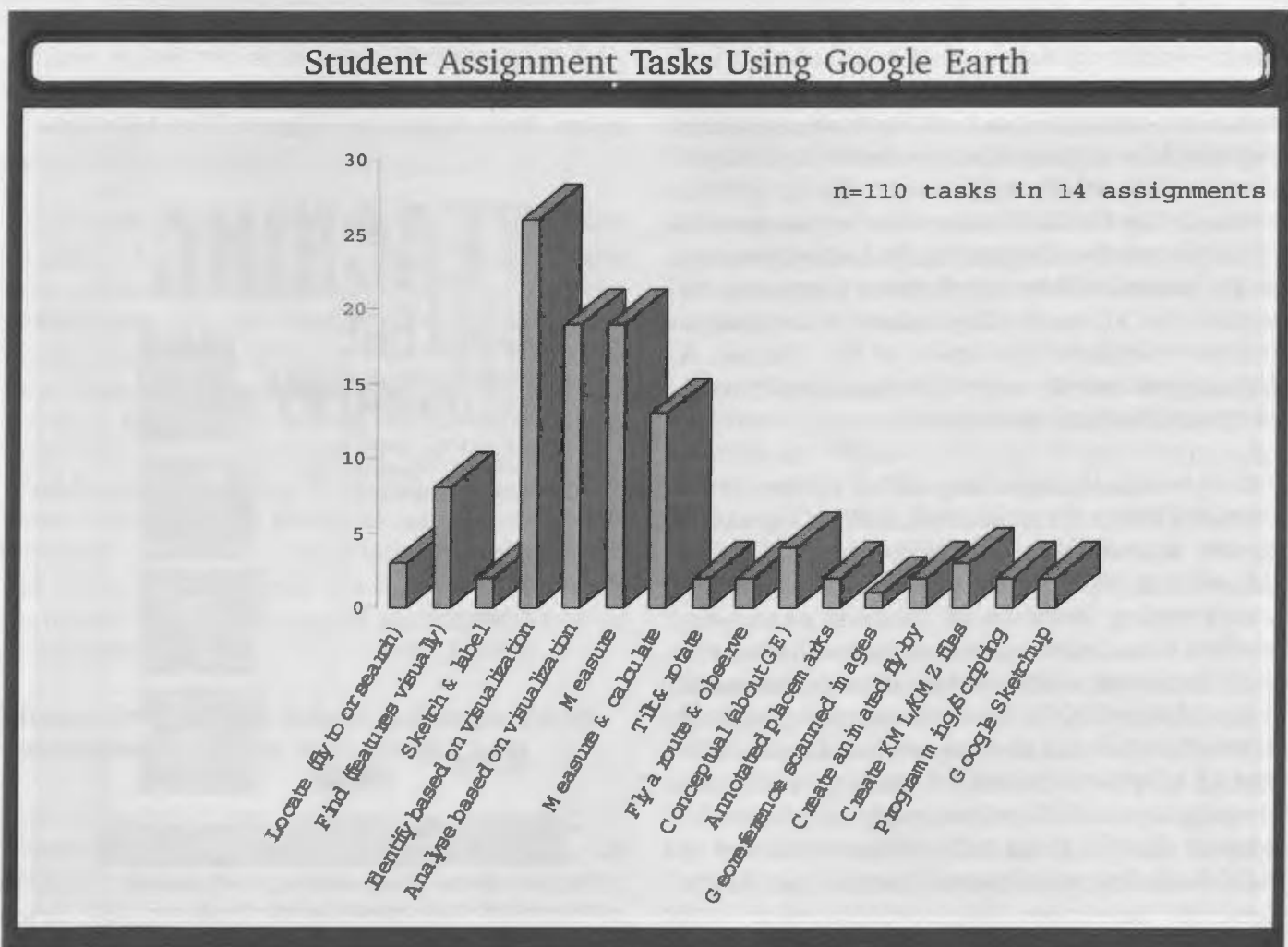
Figure 3. Student tasks in existing Google Earth assignments.

professor, who is presently using Google Earth in a geology assignment, told me that her students are getting a three-dimensional understanding of outcrops and structural patterns that is not possible with any other kind of data.

Michael Goodchild, one of my favourite leading-edge geographical thinkers, has written a couple of the best articles in the last year about the role of "volunteered geographic information" in higher education (for example, Goodchild, 2007). Because neogeographies are generally non-expert and might even be seen as competition for the traditional cartography and fully functional Geographic Information Systems that universities now teach, I was rather surprised to learn how very positive he is about this trend. Goodchild has expressed the conviction that tools like Google Earth will increase awareness of GIS, and lead researchers and students on to explore more powerful GIS techniques (Butler, 2006). People will start out using Google Earth as an excellent visualization aid and then be drawn into deeper forms of analysis. Presently it is estimated that about 100,000 students worldwide study GIS, which is a very tiny proportion of participants in the world's educational system in any one year (Goodchild, 2006). Neogeographies offer great opportunities to raise the geographical awareness of a larger number of students. Even if these students don't immediately go into GIS, at least they are becoming more earth-conscious citizens.

I think the greatest strength of Google Earth in terms of our teaching goals is its appeal to the NetGen students. We know that our ultimate goal is to produce spatially fluent citizens who will make good earth decisions in the future. Google Earth is intrinsically a tool that will appeal to the characteristics of the digital native students. It's visual, fast moving and interactive. It allows a simulation of experience. It plays like a game. And if students are engaged by the tool there is a strong likelihood that they can also be engaged by an impelling geographical question that requires them to use the tool.

Simple questions take advantage of the fun features and engage students' interest briefly, which is okay. But more substantive questions, those that really engage the students on a deeper

level of understanding of the earth, are the ones that will stimulate critical thinking and foster spatial fluency. The quality of the research questions—the tasks assigned—is really critical to making Google Earth a successful tool for learning. As academic librarians, we can play a significant role in encouraging and assisting our faculty partners to adopt neogeography tools in teaching and to employ them in ways that ask substantive questions and foster life-long curiosity.

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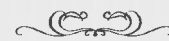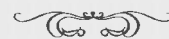
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES
ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE

Université de Colombie Britannique
Vancouver, Colombie Britannique
Le 14 mai 2008

1.0 Le quorum est atteint ; ouverture de l'assemblée
L'assemblée est ouverte à 12 h 25.

2.0 Observations préliminaires
Mme Colleen Beard, présidente, ouvre l'assemblée et remercie toutes les personnes d'être venues. Elle présente les membres du Comité exécutif. Mme Wenonah Van Heyst a quitté le Comité pour prendre un congé de maternité. Andrew Nicholson, 2e vice-président, fera fonction de secrétaire. Mme Beard remercie les comités qui se sont chargés du programme et de l'organisation de cette assemblée remarquable. Ils étaient composés respectivement de Sally Hermansen, Dawn Mooney, Walter Piovesan, Tim Ross, et de Dan Duda, Majella Gauthier, Diane Lacasse, Susan McKee, Roger Wheate, Alberta Auringer Wood, Clifford H. Wood.

3.0 Adoption de l'ordre du jour
L'ordre du jour est déposé.
(Cheryl Woods et Lori Sugden) ADOPTÉ

4.0 Adoption du procès-verbal de la dernière assemblée générale
Le procès-verbal de l'assemblée générale annuelle tenue le 11 mai 2007 à Montréal, Québec, est adopté tel qu'il a paru dans le *Bulletin* no. 130 de l'ACACC.
(Suzette Giles et Trudy Bodak)

5.0 Affaires résultantes
Il n'y a pas d'affaires résultantes.

6.0 Rapport de Mme Colleen Beard, présidente
6.1 Fac-similés de documents historiques
Colleen remercie le personnel de Bibliothèque et Archives Canada qui a participé au projet de réduction des inventaires de fac-similés de documents historiques de l'ACACC, ainsi que les universités McMaster et de l'Alberta pour leur

contribution. Tous les membres devraient maintenant avoir reçu une collection de cartes.

6.2 Projet de mentorat
Colleen présente, pour fins d'examen par les membres, la proposition de projet de mentorat préparée par Grace Welch. On y pressent de grands avantages pour les mentors et les mentorés, mais surtout une très bonne façon de mousser la participation des membres aux activités de l'Association. Le Comité exécutif espère lancer le programme à l'été et compléter le jumelage à l'automne.
Suite à une question de l'assistance, Mme Baird affirme que les mentorés ne sont pas nécessairement des nouveaux membres. On ajoutera aussi « français » sous "Language Preference".

On propose l'adoption du Programme de mentorat.
(David Jones et Cathy Moulder) ADOPTÉ

6.3 Proposition de dissoudre le comité des publications
Colleen explique que les règlements de l'ACACC permettent de mettre fin aux activités d'un comité s'il ne répond plus aux objectifs de l'Association. Le Comité exécutif juge que c'est le cas du comité des publications qui est inactif depuis plusieurs années et n'a plus de président. Alors le Comité exécutif propose de dissoudre le comité des publications et de créer des groupes de travail afin de mieux gérer les activités entourant les questions de publication. Le Comité exécutif s'occupera de la mise en place des groupes de travail requis.

On propose la dissolution du comité des publications.
(Natalie LeBlond et Alberta Auringer Wood) ADOPTÉ

6.4 Proposition de formation d'un comité pour les données géo spatiales
Colleen propose la formation d'un nouveau comité dont le but serait d'étudier l'accès aux ressources géo

English version of the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting appears in ACMLA Bulletin 133, Fall 2008, pp.45-46.

spatiales, telles les données et les logiciels, et de négocier des arrangements entre des consortiums nationaux et les fournisseurs. Nous pourrions ainsi nous donner une ligne de conduite commune. Suite à une discussion, les membres confirment l'important besoin d'un tel comité.

On propose la formation d'un nouveau comité. (Trudy Bodak et Kathleen Matthews) ADOPTÉ

Le Comité exécutif s'occupera de trouver les membres et de combler la présidence.

7.0 Rapport de Dan Duda, premier vice-président

Le texte intégral de tous les rapports est disponible sur le site Web de l'ACACC. Dan annonce que l'an prochain le congrès aura lieu en mai ou juin à Halifax-Wolfville. Le congrès de 2010 qui se tiendra au Canada central, est en préparation.

8.0 Rapport de Andrew Nicholson, deuxième vice-président

8.1 Comité Web

Colleen Beard, présidente du comité Web, présente le prototype du nouveau site Web de l'ACACC pour ses membres.

8.2 Archives de l'ACACC

Andrew fait part de l'état des archives de l'ACACC. Marc Cockburn et Betty Kidd s'occuperont de l'organisation des boîtes de documents et de leur intégration dans les collections de Bibliothèque et Archives Canada.

9.0 Rapport de Susan Greaves, trésorière

9.1 États financiers

Susan présente les états financiers de l'ACACC pour 2008. Colleen fait remarquer que le déplacement des membres du Comité exécutif pour la réunion de l'automne est annulé. Ils se rencontreront plutôt à la fin du présent congrès et communiqueront par la suite à l'aide d'appels conférence.

On propose l'adoption des états financiers. (David Brown et Cathy Moulder) ADOPTÉ

Colleen remercie Susan de son travail dévoué dans l'organisation des états financiers de l'Association.

9.2 Vérificateur

l'auditeur de l'ACACC a pris sa retraite. La trésorière a découvert qu'étant donné sa taille, l'association n'est pas tenue d'avoir un vérificateur. Cependant, il est préférable de maintenir la vérification externe des finances. Andrew étudie la possibilité de faire appel aux étudiants à la maîtrise du « Management & Professional Accounting Program (MMPA) » offert à l'Université de Toronto à Mississauga. La vérification de la comptabilité de l'ACACC pourrait s'avérer un bon projet de stage ou d'expérience en milieu de travail.

9.3 Projet de budget

La trésorière présente le projet de budget pour 2008-2009.

On propose l'adoption du projet de budget. (Alberta Auringer Wood et Cheryl Woods) ADOPTÉ

10.0 Rapport de David Jones, président sortant

10.1 Le rapport de l'ICA

David annonce que le rapport de l'ICA (Conseil International des Archives) paraîtra bientôt sur le site Web de l'ACACC. Le rapport de Jan Mersey au sujet des activités de l'ICA au Canada paraîtra dans *Geomatica*. David Jones mentionne que l'ICA cherche du matériel canadien pour son exposition de cartes.

10.2 Frais de déplacement pour le congrès du CRSH

David annonce que tous ceux et celles qui ont fait une demande ont reçu une certaine somme.

11.0 Autres affaires

Il n'y a pas d'autres affaires.

12.0 Nominations

David fait état d'un changement au sein du Comité exécutif en place. Susan McKee remplace Wenonah Van Heyst dans le poste de secrétaire. Les autres postes et leur titulaire n'ont pas changé.

Le Comité exécutif de l'ACACC pour 2008-2009
Présidente : Colleen Beard
Premier vice-président : Dan Duda
Deuxième vice-président : Andrew Nicholson
Trésorier : Susan Greaves
Secrétaire : Susan McKee
Président sortant : David Jones

On propose l'adoption de la nouvelle composition du Comité exécutif. (Barbara Znamirowski et Lorraine Dubreuil) ADOPTÉ

13.0 Clôture de l'assemblée

Il est proposé à 13 h 35 que l'Assemblée générale annuelle 2008 soit levée. (Lori Sugden et Stefano Biondo) ADOPTÉ

ACMLA HONORARY MEMBER ACHIEVEMENT
GRACE WELCH

As presented at the Annual General Meeting,
CARTO 2008 Conference, May 14, 2008, Vancouver, British Columbia

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) recognizes as honorary members those who have made a distinguished contribution to the field of map librarianship or to a more significant understanding and appreciation of maps. These are individuals who have assumed leadership roles within the Association and have championed the Association beyond the confines of institutional walls.

Grace Welch more than meets the criteria and we are pleased to recognize Grace as an Honorary Member of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives.

In the citation for the ACMLA Honours Award which was awarded to Grace in 2003, the Association noted that she "has been a wonderful ambassador for the profession, a stalwart advocate for map libraries and archives". In the years since then, her accomplishments continue to mount. Grace provided persistence, strength and a great skill set to the negotiation of educational licenses entitling Canadian colleges and universities to spatial data from Natural Resources Canada, a step in the process of providing free access to all Canadians; she was a proponent of the educational license partnership with DMTI Spatial; and was a vocal advocate in the recent lobbying of Natural Resources Canada for the continuation of the availability of print topographic maps.

From the beginning of her career in the Map Library at Carleton University in 1976, Grace has been a champion for maps, map use, and access to maps in all formats. After her early years at Carleton, Grace moved to the National Library of Canada in 1981 where she held positions of increasing responsibility, particularly in the systems field. In ACMLA *Bulletin* no.76 (1990), the Regional News editor reported that Grace was

leaving the position of Chief of the Interlibrary Loan Division to return to the map world, "looking forward to renewing acquaintances and becoming active again in the ACMLA".

Grace has indeed been active, serving on numerous committees (notably the Bibliographic Control Committee), local program teams for annual meetings, providing articles and notes for the ACMLA *Bulletin*, and presenting workshops and papers at annual conferences. In 1995, she took on the role of ACMLA First Vice-President, a role she held until 1999. In 2001, Grace agreed to serve as President, a position she held until the Spring of 2003. During those key years in the development of partnerships with spatial data providers, Grace brought passion, talent and, many would say, a bit of political acumen to every task facing the Association.

During her tenure as Head of the University of Ottawa's Map Library, Grace provided leadership not only in the provision of service, but developed her expertise in the area of cataloguing electronic cartographic materials. Grace is not a passive, laissez-faire type of person, content to let others do the lion's share of the job. On the contrary, Grace has a reputation for getting things done, often in an innovative style. Grace was one of the hard-working members of the international Anglo-American Committee on Cataloguing Cartographic Materials and, with other dedicated colleagues, brought the results of that professional work to workshops across many associations. The subject may have been complex to some, but Grace could make map cataloguing seem like a day at the beach, something that everyone should want to do. As one of her colleagues put it, "her interest and enthusiasm are infectious".

In 2002, Grace became the Assistant Chief Librarian for Systems and E-Resources for the

are "stellar", again quoting one of her colleagues. Another contributor wrote that throughout her career, Grace Welch always considered her time as a map librarian as one of her greatest career achievements. Yet another member wrote that "there have been only a handful of librarians who have that extraordinary gift to make a real difference in the profession. Grace is one of these librarians."

No matter where her career has taken her, Grace has always been passionate about maps, geography and ACMLA. Grace's expertise in all aspects of map librarianship, her pioneering role in GIS and digital mapping, her leadership at the University of Ottawa, and her continuing commitment and service to the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives make her an ideal candidate for ACMLA's highest award. Congratulations, Grace.

~~~∞∞∞~~~

Grace Welch

ACMLA Activities

1995-1999   ACMLA First Vice-President
2001-2003   ACMLA President
Chair of the Awards Committee, the National Libraries Liaison Committee, the Bibliographic Control Committee; many conference committee organizing teams; representative of ACMLA on the AACR(CM),

Other Association Activities

OCUL Map Group Chair; Technical Program Committee for the 1998 Spatial Data Infrastructure Conference; Ontario Region Map Users Advisory Committee, Chair; AACR(CM) member

Grace has also been an appointed member of the Ontario Geographic Names Board (to September 2008) and served as Chair of the Advisory Committee on Automation and Delineation of the Geographic Names Board of Canada. She was also a panelist on the DMTI Spatial Great Canadian Mapping Challenge Scholarship (2004)

Grace Welch, 2005. (Photo courtesy of Alberta Auringer Wood)

University of Ottawa Libraries and, on her retirement, was Assistant Chief Librarian (Access) for the library system. After such a demanding position, retirement might well have simply involved kayaking or spending time at the cottage. But Grace is very much a continuing, dynamic, and effective member of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives. This past winter, Grace represented ACMLA interests in a national coalition of writers, genealogists and historians protesting the reduction of hours of service at the Library and Archives of Canada. She continues to serve on the Ontario Geographic Names Board. In addition to creating a proposal for a mentoring program for ACMLA, Grace is working on a draft document of core elements for geospatial metadata in conjunction with the Bibliographic Control Committee. As if that was not enough, Grace is also a member of the ACMLA/NRCan working forum which provides assistance in problem-solving at the national mapping level.

All this demonstrates Grace's dedication to and passion for the profession. Her accomplishments

Presentations

Key presentations date back to her paper at the 1992 ACMLA conference, "Reference Services in the 1990's", which provided a good analysis of the issues facing map libraries and steps that could be taken to meet those challenges. Recent presentations include a workshop at the Joint Conference of the ACMLA, CCA and WAML (2000); a workshop at the ALA Conference MAGERT (2003) entitled "Electronic Cartographic Materials: The Basics", a presentation at the ESRI User Conference in 2001; a maps and GIS workshop at the Ontario Library Association Superconference; and "Geospatial Metadata...the View from the Library" at the Canadian Metadata Forum in 2003.

Publications

Grace has written and co-authored numerous articles in the ACMLA *Bulletin* and coordinated the preparation of the Cumulative Subject Index for the ACMLA *Bulletin*. Some of those titles include:

Brown, D., Welch, G. and Cullingworth, C. *Management and Preservation of Geospatial Data*. Ottawa: Ad Hoc Committee on Archiving and Preserving Geospatial Data, 2004.

McAdam-Ferrarotto, Heather and Welch, G. "Inter-Library Cooperation for GIS Services: A Road to Success", ACMLA *Bulletin* no.111 (Spring/Summer 2001) pp.13-18.

Parker, V. and Welch, G. "Geomatics Cataloguing", ACMLA *Bulletin* no.97 (Fall 1996); pp.1-6

Welch, G. and Williams, F. "Cataloguing Digital Cartographic Materials" in Andrew, Paige G. *Maps and Related Cartographic Materials*. Haworth Press, 1999.

Grace relaxes at the ACMLA conference, Peterborough, 1994. (Photo courtesy of Barbara Farrell)

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA
ACQUISITION STRATEGY
FOR CARTOGRAPHIC AND GEOMATIC MATERIALS
2009-2013

David L. Brown
Library and Archives Canada
Canadian Archives and Special Collections, Cartography, Architecture and Geomatics

Introduction

Library and Archives Canada has been actively acquiring cartographic materials in their various forms since 1872. Cartography, Architecture and Geomatics (CAG) and its predecessors have been acquiring these materials as a separate archival unit since 1907. At the time, the section held 4,285 maps, plans and charts.

Between 1907 and 1924, the collection grew to 30,000 cartographic items. To provide access to the collection, many of the maps were described in the catalogue of 'Maps, Plans and Charts' which now appears on LAC's ArchiviaNet website as an on-line research tool with the same name (http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/020154_e.html).

From 1925-1945, cartographic acquisitions were almost entirely in the form of private documents and collections, or consisted of copies of cartographic materials that were obtained from other archives around the world. Although the section no longer actively acquires copies of cartographic materials from other institutions, a concerted emphasis continues to be placed on the acquisition of maps that fill voids in the early cartography collection through donation and purchase. Today, more than 60,000 maps are contained in the early cartography collection which represents one of the most prestigious collections of historical cartography anywhere in the world.

It was not until 1949 that the section developed a plan for the strategic acquisition of published map series and charts from the Canadian federal government. During the 1960s and 1970s, the systematic acquisition of modern cartographic materials was achieved through agreements with Natural Resources Canada, the Department of National Defence, the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Statistics Canada, Environment Canada and a few other departments. The collection grew to approximately 500,000 items by 1970.

In order to avoid the creation and management of individual agreements with each federal government department for the acquisition of published cartographic materials, an approach that often did not achieve the desired collection development goals for CAG, in the late 1990s CAG suggested that the acquisition of these materials should be aligned with the legal deposit framework. On 1 January 2007, published cartographic materials that are produced by Canadian federal government departments became subject to *Legal Deposit* legislation. This legislation also encompasses published cartographic materials that are produced by private sector publishers. This collection of published federal government map series consists of approximately 150,000 cartographic items.

Between 1969 and 2006, the section acquired current published maps of other parts of the world so they could be consulted by Canadian federal government departments that have interests abroad. This collection consists of more than 200,000 items. The practice of acquiring a comprehensive collection of these maps has been discontinued because they are now readily available through other sources.

In 1976, with the formation of the Government Cartographic and Architectural Records Section, CAG started to acquire major groups of manuscript and unpublished cartographic materials from Canadian federal government departments and agencies. This practice continues today and is aligned with the 'record keeping' process that is

being managed by the Government Records Branch on behalf of LAC. This collection consists of approximately 1,200,000 cartographic and architectural items.

With the shift by creators to the creation of digital maps in the 1980s, CAG has been actively acquiring digital cartographic materials; that is, geomatic materials, since 1991. This practice is now aligned with LAC's strategic priority relating to digital information. To date, the collection consists of approximately 750,000 digital aerial photographs, 40,000 satellite and remotely sensed images, and 100,000 digital maps. These digital objects represent approximately 40 terabytes of data.

Acquisition Mandates

Canadian Archives and Special Collections Branch

The Canadian Archives and Special Collections (CASC) Branch has a broad mandate to develop the documentary heritage of Canada by the acquisition of published and unpublished material from the private sector and the federal government.

The Branch works in cooperation with other LAC areas responsible for acquisition. The Government Records Branch has a mandate to acquire and preserve federal government records subject to the *Library and Archives of Canada Act.* The Published Heritage Branch is responsible for the acquisition of Canadian and non-Canadian published materials of interest to Canada through legal deposit, purchase, gift and exchange. Content expertise in CASC complements these other areas in making decisions on the most appropriate acquisitions for LAC.

CASC's acquisition programs are undertaken within a corporate framework. The Collection Development Committee and the Major Acquisitions Committee lead the discussion at the departmental level. CASC, through its divisions and sections, prepares medium term acquisition orientation strategies (3 to 5 years), and annual plans for the acquisition of documentary heritage material. Its archivists and librarians maintain networks of contacts within professional heritage communities and identify and negotiate individual acquisitions. Individual acquisition proposals are examined with

knowledge of the collection development priorities of LAC, the mandates of other archival and library institutions in Canada and available resources.

Cartography, Architecture and Geomatics

Cartography, Architecture and Geomatics is responsible for the records of architects, cartographers, engineers and surveyors and acquisition of architectural, cartographic and geomatic records of national significance from departments and agencies of the Government of Canada. Current published maps acquired through legal deposit are the responsibility of the Published Heritage Branch. Other publications are handled by this Section.

CAG Acquisition Activities

Private Sector

In support of this mandate, the section will identify, appraise and acquire the documentary records of private sector architects, cartographers, engineers and surveyors that are appraised as being of national significance and which encompass representative activities of the surveying, mapping and charting industry, private institutions, and members of the general public.

As was agreed by the Documentary Heritage Collection Sector management team in the spring of 2005, as of 1 January 2007 cartographic materials covered by the *Legal Deposit* regulations will be acquired by the Published Heritage Branch. Since published cartographic materials that are produced by Canadian publishers are subject to the legal deposit framework, the acquisition of these materials is the responsibility of the Published Heritage Branch. Decisions relating to the acquisition of all other private sector cartographic materials; regardless of form; or, whether they are published or unpublished, continues to be the responsibility of CAG. In addition, CAG will continue to acquire archival fonds and collections that contain cartographic materials through purchase and donation from private citizens, corporations and auction houses.

As part of the acquisition process, CAG will develop plans to efficiently manage its acquisition strategy

to selectively fill gaps in its cartographic collections as resources permit, and in a manner that allows it to meet its acquisition priorities and goals.

Government Sector

Due to the specialized expertise that resides in CAG about historical and modern cartographic and geomatic materials, the section operates collaboratively with archivists from the Government Records Branch to appraise and acquire cartographic and geomatic materials of archival and historical value from departments and agencies of the government of Canada. This horizontal consultation process allows each branch to take advantage of the unique knowledge that is held by the staff in both areas, so the department can meet the legislative requirements associated with sections 12 and 13 of the *Library and Archives of Canada Act*. This horizontal initiative allows LAC to selectively acquire a representative sample of records associated with the 'surveying, mapping and charting function' from across the Canadian federal government, and of activities that are supported through geospatial analysis and remote sensing techniques.

Similar to published cartographic materials that are created by private sector publishers, as of 1 January 2007, published cartographic materials that are created by departments and agencies of the government of Canada are subject to the *Legal Deposit* regulations. As for private sector acquisitions, these materials are currently the acquisition responsibility of the Published Heritage Branch. CAG will no longer acquire material that is subject to the *Legal Deposit* regulations. Even though this legislation is now in place, CAG continues to develop holdings in federal government series that are no longer being produced, with the objective of filling gaps and enriching them with additional materials that deal with Canadian geography and cartography. To facilitate this acquisition activity, CAG will collaborate with the Published Heritage Branch in the identification and acquisition of published cartographic and geomatic materials for whom Library and Archives Canada serves as the official archival repository under *Legal Deposit*.

CAG Acquisition Priorities: 2009 - 2013

As indicated in the *Acquisition Orientation for 2006-2010* for CASC, the acquisition of cartographic and geomatic materials by CAG will reflect the breadth of the field of cartography and records of the land and environment in all media.

Over the next five years, CAG will focus on the strategic acquisition of cartographic and geomatic materials that fill gaps in the section's cartography and geomatic data holdings. Acquisition priorities will be fourfold and concentrate on activities associated with the development of the:

1. Early Cartography Collection;

2. Collection of published government maps series that are not covered under *Legal Deposit*;

3. Collection of cartographic and geomatic materials relating to the Arctic; and the

4. 'Directive on Recordkeeping' that pertains to cartographic and geomatic materials that are created to support government business.

Priority one will focus on the Early Cartography Collection. CAG will continue to seek out rare historical maps, hydrographic charts, plans, atlases and globes that present new geographic knowledge about Canada and which contribute to an understanding of the history of Canadian society and cartographic techniques and practices.

Priority two will focus on the acquisition of published Canadian government map series. Over the next five years, CAG will continue to strategically acquire published cartographic materials that fill gaps in series and collections that are no longer being produced by the original creators, and which represent items that were not previously subject to *Legal Deposit*. The objective is to fill holes and develop a single integrated collection, both intellectually and physically, with the goal of continuing to serve the cartographic and geomatics communities through a single window of knowledge and expertise.

The following map series are not all inclusive, but represent series where additional maps may be acquired as resources permit, or as opportunities arise:

- Fire Insurance Plans

- Hydrographic Mapping
    - British Admiralty Charts, 1801 – 1903
    - Canadian hydrographic charts produced 1903 – 2007
    - Charts of the World

- Topographic Mapping
    - Fortification Surveys – 1:2,500 (1865 – 1871)
    - Three-Mile Sectional Maps of the Canadian West – 1:190,080 (1891-1955)
    - 1:25,000 series (1958-1978)
    - 1:50,000 series (1950 – 2007)
    - 1:63,360 series (1905 – 1931) & (1926 – 1953)
    - 1:125,000 series (1948 – 2007)
    - 1:126,720 series (1908-1932 & 1927 – 1974)
    - 1:250,000 series (1948 – 2007)
    - 1:253,440 series (1926-1957)
    - 1:500,000 series (1905 – 1948)
    - 1:506,880 series (1929 – 1960)
    - 1:1,000,000 series

- Geological Mapping
    - Geophysical series
    - Geological A series

- Aeronautical Chart series produced 1931 – 2007

Priority three will focus on continuing to develop the section's collection of cartographic and geomatic materials relating to the Arctic. To align the section's acquisition priorities in harmony with the government's focus of protecting our nation's sovereignty and security, and to support the government's commitment to defending Canada's place in the world through the realization of a strong Arctic vision as an overarching priority, over the next five years CAG will identify and fill gaps in the section's cartographic and geomatic data holdings that relate to the Arctic. Similar to the goal associated with the Early Cartography Collection, an Arctic collection of maps and geospatial data will provide essential evidence about Canadian occupation and activities in the North over time. The materials can be used to present geographic knowledge about Canada. They have the potential of being used as evidence in support of international cases relating to sovereignty issues in the Arctic. As part of this priority, CAG will partner with others to ensure the collection is as comprehensive and as encompassing as possible.

Priority four will focus on the appraisal and acquisition of government fonds that contain cartographic and geomatic materials. Over the next five years, CAG will continue to work collaboratively with the Government Records Branch to develop a documentation strategy for the acquisition of records that are representative of the 'surveying, mapping and charting' function, and of other government activities that are supported through geospatial data analysis and techniques. Departments in the Canadian federal government gather, analyse, interpret, use and distribute geographic information to support the government's surveying, mapping, charting, resource and infrastructure management activities and programs, and to deliver reliable services. In these activities, there is a requirement for departments to define their core cartographic and geospatial data products, develop the business case for their creation, identify the risks and liabilities associated with their use, and maintain their integrity through the implementation of sound recordkeeping practices.

The latter activity is especially important because maps and geospatial data are often used as decision making tools in support of the demarcation, development and management of Canadian lands and resources. They are used to improve our knowledge about land use and human occupancy. They can be used to delineate spatial patterns associated with agricultural activities and define patterns associated with the health of our forests, lakes and rivers. Cartographic materials and geospatial data are invaluable resources that can also be used to communicate information about natural hazards and weather patterns that could potentially imperil the safety of Canadian citizens on land and at sea. In summary, maps, charts and geospatial data are essential to documenting and communicating important elements of Canadian activity and society over time and space, and often collectively represent elements about Canadians that do not appear in any other government record.

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE PROGRAM

MAPPING YOUR OWN WORLD
2009 CONFERENCE

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives
with the Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA) and Geomatics Atlantic Nova Scotia (GANS)

Acadia University
Wolfville, Nova Scotia
June 9 - 12, 2009

This is the first time all three of our organizations will be meeting together. ACMLA has met many times before with our colleagues in CCA, but this is the first time GANS has met with either of us.

The Program is full and has speakers from all three groups. Generally, the Program Committee has tried to create a single stream of speakers for each half day block, of which there are five: Wednesday morning and afternoon, Thursday morning and afternoon, and Friday morning. At this point, we are trying to get a keynote speaker for each block and then have five sessions after the keynote to fill the block. However, there may be one block where there will be concurrent sessions as we endeavour to accommodate the number of paper proposals (we're confident we can!). Below is a preliminary list of proposed titles, some of which may differ on the final program:

- Launching the Ocean GeoPortal (Daniel G. Cole)
- The People Get Mapping: A Case Study in Setting Up PPGIS Tools (Morgan Hite)
- Update and Status of COINAtlantic: A Network of People and Technology in Support of Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management (Paul Boudreau)
- Environmental Assessment Screening Application: EASA (Gerard D. Eddy)
- Using Eye Movements in Cartographic Research (Clifford H. Wood, PhD)
- Development and Cartographic Design of a CGDI-Compliant Online Injury Atlas for Ontario (Byron Moldofsky)
- Optimizing Geographical Accessibility to the Breast Screening Program in Nova Scotia (David Crawford, Konrad Dramowicz)
- Using GIS as a Tool to Describe Service Provision of the Nova Scotia Breast Screening Program (NSBSP) from 2002-2006 (Stephanie Lea)
- Geographical Patterns on Spending on Food in Nova Scotia (Chris Olive, Konrad Dramowicz)
- Food Safety Track and Trace Monitoring: From Field to Fork (William Jones ADI Limited, Raymond Carmichael Atlantic Agri-Food Associates)
- Investigating Historical GIS (Jennifer Marvin, University of Guelph)
- A New Generation of Topographic Maps: Rebuilding Canada's National Mapping Program (Robin Becker)
- The Atlas of Canada and Partners: Forging New Ways to Work Together (Donna Williams)
- Library and Archives Canada Mapping (Marc Cockburn)
- Mapping Canadian Census and Lifestyle Data the Easy Way: An Update on SimplyMap (Suzette Giles)
- 2006 Census Tract Profiles (Daniel Jakubek)
- Cartographic Societies of the United States and Canada in the 20th Century (Alberta Auringer-Wood)

- Cybercartography for Education: A Multimedia, Interactive Approach for Teaching and Learning (Christine Homuth)
- New Model for Delivering Geomatics Training at the Centre of Geographic Sciences (Ed Symons, Bruce Hicks)
- Keeping Up On Geo-Everything (Cathy Moulder)
- What's Happening in the Map Room? (David Mercer and Joanne Costello)
- Digital Camera and LiDAR Data for Community Mapping in Cape Breton, NS (Bill Kidman)
- LiDAR Mapping Applications in Forested Landscapes of Northern British Columbia (Roger Wheate)
- Using LIDAR to Map Local Subsidence and Mining Features and Potential Surface Runoff Locations in the Cape Breton Coal Fields, Nova Scotia, Canada (Webster, Roik, Spooner, Parks, Devanney)
- Introducing Library Students to GIS Librarianship (Eva Dodsworth)
- An Anti-Aliasing Algorithm for Calculating the Perimeter of Raster Polygons (Steven Prashker)
- ObliqueMapper: Collecting GIS Data from Oblique Airborne and Terrestrial Photography (Trevor Milne)
- Information Extraction (Lori Anne Martin)

The confirmed keynote speakers are Mike Goodchild, Alex Miller, and Vanessa Lawrence.
When this group is finalized, it will be posted on the website, www.geomaticsatlantic.com/.

There will be poster presentations along with the CCA annual Student Mapping Competition.

Tuesday, June 9 will have a number of workshops and the executive meetings. Friday, June 12 will have the follow-up executive meetings for ACMLA and CCA. There are also a number of planned social events. The following will be held in the Sheldon L. Fountain Learning Commons:

1. Icebreaker on Tuesday evening, June 9
2. Fireside Chat on Wednesday evening, June 10
3. Banquet on Thursday evening, June 11
4. COGS Alumni Reunion (and Dance) following the Banquet...all are invited.

The Annual General Meetings will be scheduled as part of the day sessions. The annual CCA Orienteering event will take place Wednesday after the sessions and before the Fireside Chat. The ACMLA Mentoring Program social will take place around the same time on Wednesday. Information regarding local tours and transportation from and to the airport is forthcoming. Please check the conference website for schedule updates, www.geomaticsatlantic.com/.

The link to the residences at Acadia is https://go.acadiau.ca/events/reg.jsp?event=GMAC.
For other accommodations in Wolfville, please go to conference site and click on "Wolfville Accomodations" in the left hand column of the page.

If you have any questions, please contact one of the following organizers:

Ada Cheung (COGS): Ada.Cheung@nscc.ca or 902-584-2073
Dan Duda (Memorial): dduda@mun.ca or 709-737-3198
Colin MacDonald (NS gov't): MACDONCW@gov.ns.ca or 902-424-5281
Ann Smith (Acadia): ann.smith@acadiau.ca or 902-585-1723

(Information submitted by Danial Duda)

REGIONAL NEWS / NOUVELLES REGIONALES

Compiled by Andrew Nicholson

Alberta

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

Spring!—The calendar tells us that today is the first day of spring, and the thermometer is cautiously poking its nose above the freezing mark. Edmonton has had a long cold winter—although yours truly missed the night two weeks ago when temperatures and wind-chills plummeted to -50C. That coincided with my winter escape to Hawaii—a chance to read maps rather than curate them.

The semester has kept us focussed on our day-to-day operational work with students and researchers but there are a few highlights to mention.

Much of my time in January and February was spend working on the cataloguing course I mentioned in my last report. It was a thorough introduction to cataloguing a wide variety of materials and has greatly increased my understanding of cataloguing and respect for those who do it. Now I can start tackling some of the material that has been waiting. I'm still on the lookout for a map cataloguing workshop.

The Places and Spaces Exhibit http://scimaps.org/alberta/ described in an earlier report was packed up after a successful viewing. The wide range of cartographic interpretation of both geographic and non-geographic information was interesting and intriguing to the many visitors.

The indexing of the Hungarian maps from the Horvath donation is now complete. Approximately 80 records are in the database and the remaining 20 – 25 await data-entry. We are also progressing with the maps from the Whistance-Smith donation of which there are now 1000 in the database.

The William C. Wonders Map Collection was approached again to contribute maps to an exhibit at the Art Gallery of Alberta in downtown Edmonton. The dual exhibition *KOSHASHIN: The Hall Collection of 19th Century Photographs of Japan* and *ANDO HIROSHIGE: the 53 Stations of The Tokaido Road* will also include 4 maps: Carte des descouvertes au Nord du Japon (1797); 2 woodblock city maps (Tokyo & Yokohama) facsimile/reprints from the early Meiji period; and a J. B. Millet 1902 map of Japan. The exhibit runs from April 3rd until June 7th, 2009. Check the website www.artgalleryalberta.com

We look forward to Spring finally arriving. I also look forward to seeing many of you in June at Acadia for our Annual Conference and AGM.

—∞◦❯❮◦∞—

University of Calgary
Sue McKee
smckee@ucalgary.ca
Iris Morgan
ilmorgan@ucalgary.ca

The Maps, Academic Data, Geographic Information Centre (MADGIC) welcomes Peter Peller, our new Head of MADGIC and GIS Librarian, who starts March 16, 2009. Peter comes to the University of Calgary from Thompson Rivers University in Kamloops BC, where he worked as Public Services Librarian with responsibilities for data and GIS.

MADGIC is fortunate to have Masters of Geographic Information Systems (MGIS) student Jennifer Charney assisting with GIS services. She has recently been accepted as a 2009 summer intern with ESRI in Redlands, California.

MADGIC is starting to plan for the transition to the Taylor Family Digital Library (TFDL), scheduled for late 2010. This will involve a new service model for MADGIC, including a greater emphasis on research support and training, more efficient management and delivery of data, and a physical separation of the print cartographic materials from the digital resources.

Ontario

Queen's University
Susan Greaves
greaves@queensu.ca

This term the 1st year Physical Geography class has about 275 students enrolled in it. It divides into twelve sections or so, and holds its tutorials here in the Map and Air Photo Collection, enjoying the spaciousness we offer. The groups and their teaching assistants pass in and out of the room throughout the day from 8:30 until 5:30 during the tutorial weeks. The students work in small groups on various assignments such as interpreting the layers of information on NTS topographic maps, measuring angles and distances with protractors and string, assessing changes between the situation on the hard-copy photographs and that on Google Earth – definitely a visually active learning environment.

Another group, this one 3rd year Civil Engineering, has been using maps and photographs of their research site that were retrieved by their teacher and put on reserve for the term. This teacher is very aware of GIS and other digital alternatives but finds it useful for his students to work with the maps spread out in hard copy. Word has gotten around about this pile of resource material and, more than once this term, other Civil students have come in asking for "the same as you did for that group (and they point to the sign identify the reserved maps), except our site is ..." Map room staff are careful to show alternative formats and direct download sites for almost all of these maps and photos , but the Civil students keep returning, meeting with each other at the back counter in the map room, poring over paper maps and photographs.

This is all good to see. And what are my hopes for how these students will use our collections and services in the future? The 1st year students will devise innovative ways to incorporate spatial data into almost all of their future course work. Every question they consider will have a sub-question: "Can it be mapped?" The Civil students will think about the many possible forms of cartographic information that should and probably do exist for any future work sites, who might have produced the data, and where it might be found. That's all!

University of Ottawa
Cameron Metcalf
cmetcalf@uottawa.ca

The GSG has launched an online data request form just in time for assignments coming up late this semester. Wording was carefully composed to suit the dual purpose of requesting both geospatial *and* micro data. Link to the new form on our web site under "What's New": http://www.biblio.uottawa.ca/gsg/

Over the summer we are also looking forward to adding our air photo indexes on the web.

Renovations are planned for the entire third floor including the GSG Information Centre itself, in the Morisset Arts and Science Library this summer. Subject specialists have begun selecting maps, atlases, folios, and government documents that might be moved to our annex storage facility in order to make room for a floor plan that is aiming to increase seating and study space for students.

In the course of renovations which will start in May, 36 map cabinets are expected to be moved, but we will be able to keep 132 cabinets in our on site collection. The maps being sent to the annex are mainly topographic series. In addition, we are aiming to have them catalogued with a scanned index linked in our catalogue records.

Among the new features being anticipated we are especially looking forward to: new offices for librarians, a drum scanner, an adjacent computer lab for open computing and periodic training sessions, and improved traffic flow for everyone to the third floor (our service blocks the only available stairwell to the third floor).

At this point it is too early to discern what effect the renovation will have on access to our collection (i.e. ILL) over the summer. This information will be communicated at a later date.

University of Waterloo
Richard Pinnell
rhpinnel@library.uwaterloo.ca

In January we began to scan and georeference our airphotos for the County of Waterloo, flown by Lands and Forests in 1955 at scale 1:15,840. That work is now well underway and when completed we will have GIS-ready photos dating from 1930 through the 1940s to 1955 for the local area.

Also underway are plans to renovate the Map Library space. We are located in a building that houses the Faculty of the Environment and because of renovations taking place elsewhere in this building we are going to take advantage of this opportunity to replace the floor and ceiling tiles and to repaint the walls. This will also give us a chance to reconfigure the floor plan by moving map cabinets into secondary space and thus make way for instructional spaces and GIS lab facilities. However, plans keep changing and the funding is uncertain so the end result is still a moving target.

University of Western Ontario
Cheryl Woods
cawoods@uwo.ca

Unfortunately for Western, Steve Zuppa, the Map Library assistant, has moved to Sault Ste. Marie (his hometown) to accept a position with the Innovation Centre. Steve was a big asset to the Map Library during his 3 years of employment. As a result of the economic crisis at UWO, the hiring freeze has prohibited the refilling of Steve's position. The hours of operation of the Map Library have been decreased from 40 to 25 hours a week because there is now only one full time staff member. Needless to say, work on special projects and "extras" has come to a grinding halt and it is questionable how long the situation will remain grim.

Monies received from the Social Science student fund will enable the purchase of a variety of atlases and maps that will enrich the holdings of the Map Library. These materials will be used to support the research and teaching needs of Geography and other campus departments. These funds must be spent by April 30, so look at the "new acquisitions" section of our webpage after July 1 to see a list of some of these interesting items.

Have You Seen This?

New from Microsoft Research, the **WorldWide Telescope** is a virtual globe equivalent for the sky, "bringing together imagery from the best ground and space-based telescopes in the world." Download and install free from http://www.worldwidetelescope.org/Home.aspx. The "Educator's Tour" is a great place to start.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Compiled by Eva Dodsworth

Barford, Anna, et al. 2008. *The atlas of the real world : mapping the way we live.* London, UK: Thames & Hudson. 416 p; 366 colour maps. £29.95. ISBN 9780500514252.

Birch, Eugenie and Susan M. Wachter. 2008. *Growing greener cities : urban sustainability in the twenty-first century.* Philadelphia : University of Pennsylvania Press. 416 p. $34.95 US. ISBN 9780812220377.

Blij, De Harm. 2009. *The power of place : geography, destiny and globalization's rough landscape.* New York : Oxford University Press. 304 p. $27.95 US. ISBN 97801953677016.

Cuff, David and Andrew Goudie. 2008. *The Oxford companion to global change.* New York : Oxford University Press. 720 p. $125.00 US. ISBN 9780195324884.

Davie, Tim. 2008. *Fundamentals of hydrology.* New York : Routledge. 228 p. $51.95 US. ISBN 9780415399876.

DeMers, Michael. 2009. *GIS for dummies.* Toronto : John Wiley. 384 p. $29.99 US. ISBN 9780470236826.

Dent, Borden, et al. 2009. *Cartography : thematic map design, 6th ed.* New York : McGraw-Hill. 336 p. $135.00 US. ISBN 9780072943825.

Dubey, Manish. 2009. *International encyclopaedia of agricultural geography.* New Delhi : Cyber Tech Publications. 248 p. $63.50 US. ISBN 8178844671.

Forsyth, Tim and Andrew Walker. 2008. *Forest guardians, forest destroyers : the politics of environmental knowledge in northern Thailand.* Seattle : University of Washington Press. 304 p. $65.00 US. ISBN 9780295987927.

Foster, Jeremy. 2008. *Washed with sun : landscape and the making of white south.* Pittsburgh, PA : University of Pittsburgh Press. 424 p. $35.50 US. ISBN 9780822959588.

Goodman, Michael, et al. 2008. *Contentious geographies : environmental knowledge, meaning, scale.* Burlington, VT : Ashgate Pub. 258 p. $114.95 US. ISBN 9780754649717.

Harrad, Stuart, et al. 2008. *Student projects in environmental science.* Toronto : John Wiley. 174 p. $113.99 CAN. ISBN 9780470845646.

Henderson, George and Marvin Waterstone. 2009. *Geographic thought : a praxis perspective.* New York : Routledge. 400 p. $180.00 US. ISBN 9780415471695.

Jakle, John and Keith A. Sculle. 2008. *Motoring : the highway experience in America.* Chicago: University of Georgia Press. 360 p. $34.95 US. ISBN 9780820330280.

Karan, Pradyumna and Unryu Suganuma. 2008. *Local environmental movements : a comparative study of the United States and Japan.* 336 p . $55.00 US. ISBN 9780813124889.

Kennedy, Heather. 2009. *Introduction to 3D data : modeling with ArcGIS 3D Analyst and Google Earth.* Toronto : John Wiley. 288 p. $96.00 CAN. ISBN 9780470381243.

Kimerling, Jon, et al. 2009. *Map use : reading and analysis.* Redlands, CA : ESRI Press. 528 p. $99.95 US. ISBN 9781589481909.

Kumar, Bhuman. 2009. *Encyclopaedia of remote sensing and geoinformatics, 2 vol.* New Delhi : Anmol Publications Ltd. 288 p. $250.00. ISBN 8126137800.

Laity, Julie. 2008. *Deserts and desert environments.* Hoboken, NJ : Wiley-Balckwell. 360 p. $74.99 CAN. ISBN 9781577180333.

Maguire, David, et al. 2009. *The business benefits of GIS : an ROI approach.* Redlands, CA : ESRI Press. 256 p. $24.95 US. ISBN 9781589482005.

Mauch, Christof and Thomas Zeller. 2008. *The world beyond the windshield : roads and landscapes in the United States and Europe.* Ohio : Ohio University Press. 312 p. $22.95 US. ISBN 9780821417683.

Ormsby, Tim. 2008. *Getting to know ArcGIS Desktop,2nd ed : basics of ArcVIew, ArcEditor, and ArcInfo.* Redlands, CA : ESRI Press. 600 p. $79.95 US. ISBN 9781589482104.

Perez, Rosario and Ramon Perez. 2008. *Analyzing urban poverty : GIS for the developing world.* 125 p. $29.95 US. ISBN 9781589481510.

Schwantes, Carlos. 2008. *The West the railroads made.* Washington : University of Washington Press. 256 p, 200 illus., $39.95 US. ISBN 9780295987699.

Sherman, Gary. 2008. *Desktop GIS : Mapping the planet with open source tools.* Raleigh, NC. 368 p. $34.95 CAN. ISBN 9781934356067.

Springer, Nick. 2008. *Cartographic design annual #1.* Springer Cartographic : Crosswicks, NJ. 78 p. $39.95 US. ISBN 9780615221168.

Talbert, Richard, and Richard Unger. 2008. *Cartography in antiquity and the Middle Ages : fresh perspectives, new methods.* Boston, MA : Brill. 318 p. $147.00 US. ISBN 9789004166639.

Urban, Edward, et al. 2009. *Watersheds, bays, and bounded seas : the science and management of semi-enclosed marine systems.* 286 p. $45.00 US. ISBN 9781597265034.

Volk, Tyler. 2008. *CO2 rising : the world's greatest environmental challenge.* Cambridge, MA : MIT Press. 223 p. $22.95 US. ISBN 9780262220835.

Wang, Bu-Chin. 2008. *Digital signal processing techniques and applications in radar image processing.* Toronto : John Wiley. 300 p. $126.95 US. ISBN 9780470377826.

Have You Seen This?

Wordle is a web-based tool for creating word clouds.
You can input either a URL or a block of text. And you can use the Randomize button to change the appearance of the cloud display. Most frequently occurring words appear largest.
Try it at http://www.wordle.net/

The example shown here is created from the Preliminary Program for the upcoming **ACMLA conference** (see pages 25-26). Mark your calendars for June 8-12 in Wolfville!

NEW MAPS

Compiled by Cheryl Woods

They Would Not Take Me There – People, Places, and Stories from Champlain's Travels in Canada 1603-1616.
Scale: [1:950,400].
Publisher: Canadian-American Center.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Zanzibar Island: Map & Highlights of its Tropical Attractions.
Scale: 1:160,000.
Publisher: Giovanni Tombazzi.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Mauritania.
Scale: 1:1,750,000.
Publisher: GiziMap.
Year of Publication: 2009.

Energy Map of the World.
Scale: not given.
Publisher: Petroleum Economist.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Shipwrecks of the Florida Keys, Soldier Key to the Dry Tortugas.
Scale: not given.
Publisher: Sealake Products.
Year of Publication: 2008.
   Notes: names ship and gives year of wreck at each location.

Administrative Map of Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Scale: 1:1,500,000.
Publisher: National Geographic Department (NGD).
Year of Publication: 2008.

Romania (Physical Map).
Scale: 1:1,150,000.
Publisher: Amco Press.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Cambodia – Province and District Boundaries.
Scale: 1:500,000.
Publisher: Government of Cambodia.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Sweden – Lantmateriets Oversiktskarta.
Scale: 1:250,000.
Publisher: Lantmateriet.
Year of Publication: 2002-2007.
   Notes: set of 21 maps for entire country.

Himalaya & Tibet with Bhutan, Ladakh and Sikkim.
Scale: 1:1,600,000.
Publisher: Gecko Maps.
Year of Publication: 2009.

China.
Scale: 1:4,000,000.
Publisher: Reise Know-How.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Azores.
Scale: 1:70,000.
Publisher: Reise Know-How.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Pakistan.
Scale: 1:1,300,000.
Publisher: Reise Know-How.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Pulp, Paper and Board Mills of Canada 2009.
Scale: not drawn to scale.
Publisher: Pulp & Paper Canada.
Year of Publication: 2009.

Sudan.
Scale: 1:1,800,000.
Publisher: Reise Know-How.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Hydropower & Dams in 2008.
Scale: not given.
Publisher: Aqua-Media International.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Uganda.
Scale: 1:600,000.
Publisher: Reise Know-How.
Year of Publication: 2009.

World Biofuels Map.
Scale: not given.
Publisher: Petroleum Economist.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Child Labour: Time for Global Action. Equality at Work: The Global Picture. Forced Labour: Mapping a Global Picture. Freedom of Association: The Protection of Trade Union Rights Worldwide.
Scale: 1:55,000,000.
Publisher: International Centre for Trade Union Rights & the International Federation of Workers Education Associations.
Year of Publication: 2006.
  Notes: Can be purchased as a set of 4 or separately.

Garibaldi Park, British Columbia, Canada. Southwestern Portion.
Scale: 1:50,000.
Publisher: Clark Geomatics Corp.
Year of Publication: 2007.

Toronto (Brampton, Markham, Mississauga, Richmond Hill, Vaughan).
Scale: 1:31,250.
Publisher: MapArt Publishing Corporation.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Aruba.
Scale: 1:50,000.
Publisher: Borch.
Year of Publication: 2008.
Seychelles.
Scale: 1:50,000.
Publisher: Borch.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Tourist Map of the Holy Land, Palestine, and Israel.
Scale: 1:260,000.
Publisher: Palmap.
Year of Publication: 2008.

Note from the New Maps Column Editor: "I have purposely not included maps published by ITMB or National Geographic Society because many institutions have standing orders for maps from these companies." CWG

Have You Seen This?

Ten Threats to the Great Lakes

http://www.environmentreport.org/topten.php

(Regents of the University of Michigan, The Environment Report 2009)

Unfolding the Earth Myriahedral Projections

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b1xXTi1nFCo

(Jarke J. van Wijk, Technische Universiteit Eindhoven)

GMap Creator

http://www.casa.ucl.ac.uk/software/gmapcreator.asp

"Takes a shapefile and allows easier thematic mapping in your Google maps" (posted to CARTA-L by Marcel Fortin, 31 March 2009)

REVIEWS

Compiled by Michele Shular

Akerman, James R. (ed.) *Cartographies of Travel and Navigation.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006. 344 pages, 11 color plates, 81 halftones, 4 line drawings, hardcover, cloth $49.00 USD. ISBN: 0-226-01074-0.

Cartographies of Travel and Navigation is a welcome addition to the literature of historical cartography and history of travel. The bulk of the essays in this volume were first presented during the 12th Annual Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lecture series entitled 'Maps on the Move' in 1996. The overarching theme of the volume is the role of maps in wayfinding, which is the historical relationship between travellers, navigation and maps. As outlined in the historiographical summary in chapter one, there has been very little scholarly treatment to date on the history of navigational mapping.

Noted by Akerman himself, the scope of the volume is limited geographically to the United States and Great Britain, treating only those maps used for 'wayfinding' by road, sea, rail, air and highway. Certainly other important modes of travel such as navigable rivers and canals, public transportation, walking and cycling, to name a few, would have been welcome additions. The chapters are arranged chronologically by mode of travel.

The introductory chapter, written by Akerman, Director of The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, Newberry Library, Chicago, begins with the premise that, with the exception of navigational sea charts, the use of maps to find one's way is a relatively recent phenomena. Prior to this they were primarily used to plan one's route in advance. The rise in travel mapping during the modern era was related to reduction in cost of production, general literacy, and the opportunity to travel. Akerman also provides definitions of network and route specific maps and the function of these maps dependent upon the role of the map reader (navigator or passenger) and mode of transportation.

The remaining chapters provide very interesting reading, most of which include illustrations. "Milieus of Mobility: Itineraries, Route Maps and Road Maps" by Catherine Delano-Smith focuses on European overland travel from medieval to early modern period following the shift from written itineraries to graphical travel guides. Andrew Cook's chapter "Surveying the Seas: Establishing the Sea Routes to the East Indies" examines the efforts of Alexander Dalrymple who sought to consolidate and standardize the production of charts used by British merchant and naval fleets. Gerald Musich and James Akerman's chapters "Mapping a Transcontinental Nation: Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century American Rail Travel Cartography" and "Twentieth Century American Road Maps and the Making of the National Motorized Space" respectively, discuss the role mapping played in the development and promotion of railroad and highway travel in the United States. Ralph Ehrenberg's chapter "Up in the Air in More Ways than One: the Emergence of Aeronautical Charts in the United States" is similar to Cook's chapter, in his examination of how increased traffic, commercial and passenger, changed the production of aeronautical maps from private firms to the standardization of production through governmental agencies. "Maps on Wheels: The Evolution of Intelligent Automobile Navigation" by Robert French provides an interesting overview of mechanical devices used in automobile travel. It does however end abruptly, missing advances made within the last decade.

Overall *Cartographies of Travel and Navigation* is a valuable secondary source appropriate to academic libraries.

Jennifer Marvin
History and GIS Librarian
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario

Clark, John O.E. *100 Maps: The Science, Art and Politics of Cartography Throughout History.* New York: Sterling Publishing, 2005. 256 p. $24.95 US. ISBN: 1-4027-2885-9.

For someone looking for an introduction to the history of maps and their role in society, John O.E. Clark's *100 Maps* provides an excellent starting point. Admitting at the very beginning that it is impossible to come up with a definitive list of one hundred maps, Clark is open to the fact that readers may criticize some of the absences such as South American indigenous maps and the map of the human genome. Nevertheless, Clark's selection and organization of the "100 maps" is surprisingly comprehensive considering this hardback, coffee table sized volume clocks in at just over 250 pages.

After a brief introduction on "The Choice of Maps", Clark organizes the "100 Maps" into six distinct sections. The first section looks at "The Earliest Maps" with the focus on mapmaking knowledge being transferred between societies. Not surprisingly, the first map featured is an ancient clay map from the Middle East kingdom of Mesopotamia, where Clark believes maps were first invented. Other maps (or societies) covered in this section include the Australian aborigines, Islamic cartographers (such as Al-Idrisi), Viking cartographers, Chinese Cartography and several more.

The second section covers "Cartographic Breakthroughs". This section will probably be most familiar to knowledgeable readers of map history as Clark goes through the maps which defined new approaches to cartographic practice. Beginning with Ptolomy and his ground breaking work *Guide to Geography*, Clark then discusses other notable breakthroughs such as William Smith's Geological Map of the British Isles, John Snow's Cholera Map, City Panoramas (or Bird's Eye Views), and Satellite mapping.

The third section of *100 Maps* takes on the "Age of Exploration". For this part, Clark features Portolan Sea Charts, the Columbus voyages, Australia discovery as a continent, the Adventures of Lewis and Clark, and the Royal Navy discovering Antarctica.

The fourth and fifth sections chronicle Military mapping and Political cartography respectively. Military maps such as Dunkirk and Omaha Beach communicated strategy and changed the course of World War Two; while political maps such as the United States Transcontinental Railway and Maps of Israel helped define national visions in those countries.

The sixth and final section of the *100 Maps* is perhaps the most interesting with its focus on "Fantasies, Follies, and Fabrications". Clark includes maps of Atlantis, King Arthur and the Isle of Avalon, Tolkien's Middle Earth and Vinland Map amongst several others.

For each map discussed, Clark makes an effort to provide equal coverage (approximately 2 pages each) for each map (or maps) being examined. Along with a brief history and description of the map, including its significance in cartographic terms, beautiful illustrations of the map and/or its creators are given.

While *100 maps* is an impressive compilation of cartographic history, this reviewer was disappointed to find some typos in the text. This wonderful book would have benefitted from a more through proofing before going to press. Nevertheless, Clark's volume does provide a useful beginning for newcomers who are interested in cartography and its impact on the world history. Suitable for undergraduate academic and public libraries.

Andrew Nicholson
GIS/Data Librarian
University of Toronto Mississauga Library
Mississauga, Ontario

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Wade, Tasha and Shelly Sommer. *A to Z GIS: An Illustrated Dictionary of Geographic Information Systems.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press, 2006. 265 p. $24.95 US. ISBN 9781589481404.

A to Z GIS is a unique dictionary that consists of terms that are both specifically and loosely related to GIS technology. Written by ESRI employees, the terms are defined technically as

they relate to GIS and include their discipline of origin, such as: computing, mathematics, statistics, physics, astronomy, cartography and so forth. ESRI's intent was to offer both novice and expert GIS users an illustrated reference book defining terms that were non-ESRI flavoured yet GIS related. ESRI's objective was not met on two accounts. Firstly, the dictionary consists of many terms that are not explicitly related to GIS. Many basic computer and mathematical terms are used to volumize the text. Examples include, 'circle', 'capacity', 'center'. These terms are not and cannot be defined using a GIS perspective in any way. Take 'center' for example: "The point in a circle or in a sphere equidistant from all other points on the object". With these types of terms throughout the text, it is difficult to identify this book as a 'dictionary of geographic information systems". Also notable are the types of words chosen to be included in this book. A dictionary is used by individuals to understand the meaning of terms – so understandably, a GIS dictionary should consist of terms that would be looked up by an individual seeking GIS knowledge. *A to Z GIS* has terms such as "dirty areas", "edge", "estimation" – and many more that not only are stretching the relationship they have to GIS, but that would most likely never be looked up by GIS users. There are also terms that are made redundant by the process of changing the term's tense. For example, the word "geocode" is defined in *A to Z GIS* as "To assign a street address to a location". The word "geocoding" is defined as "A GIS operation for converting street addresses into spatial data that can be displayed as features on a map...". And what hasn't been made clear is why ESRI chose to illustrate the dictionary. Aside from filling space, many of the cartoon-like illustrations have no purpose – many do not aide the textual definition and for terms that are difficult to explain textually, no image exists to illustrate the meaning. There are approximately 10 terms per page, and on average between zero to two illustrations per page. With only 10% of the terms illustrated, should this dictionary be defined as such?

The second objective not met was the sprinkling of several ESRI software-specific terminologies throughout the text. Although the text explicitly states "*A to Z GIS* is a dictionary of general GIS terminology, not software-specific terminology", several ESRI software-related terms have been defined.

As with any reference material, most are not read cover to cover, so there will most likely be hundreds of terms in the book that would probably never be looked up. The terms that would prove useful in a GIS library environment, are in fact ESRI-software related terms. And as the book mentions, an online resource is available for ESRI-software specific definitions. With this in mind, and with such easy access to online dictionaries, this book may not prove to be very valuable in a GIS library setting – especially if the user is sitting in front of a GIS station with quick and easy access to the internet.

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

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ACMLA BULLETIN
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Bussey, Ben and Spudis, Paul D. *The Clementine Atlas of the Moon*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004. 316 p. $80.00 US. ISBN 0-521-81528-2.

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Michele Shular
Reviews Editor, ACMLA Bulletin
c/o Science & Engineering Library,
University at Buffalo, 224 Capen Hall,
Buffalo, NY, 14260-1672
e-mail: mshular@buffalo.edu
phone: 716-645-2947 x223
fax: 716-645-3710

GEOSPATIAL DATA AND SOFTWARE REVIEWS

Compiled by Richard Pinnell

National Road Network File, Second Edition[1] (NRN 2.0). Available from www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/data/nrn/

Those who work in data services in academic, map, and data libraries would be likely, when asked to rank by frequency of requests they receive for spatial data, to identify road network data in the top five requested items. This high demand data in the general market has resulted in the creation of richly enhanced value-added products available through resellers, such as DMTI's CanMap RouteLogistics files accessible to the Canadian academic community by mediated licensed retrieval via FTP sites. And now we have the Canadian National Road Network file at no cost to any end user via GeoBase, downloadable from the web. Whatever the distribution scenario, it is a responsible endeavour for those supporting these products, recommending them, and assisting in their use, to understand the characteristics of the most easily obtained version of a road network—in other words, the one that users are most likely to find without your mediation and advice. Libraries also need, as more spatial data becomes available via free distribution models in Canada, quality assessments of these free products. This is necessary so they can make informed decisions about the investments in value-added reseller products as they annually review the collection dollars they will devote to products for which multiple sources exist. As such this review devotes itself to the National Road Network File 2.0 available via GeoBase (www.geobase.ca).

The Journey to the National Road Network

We have come far in Canada in just a few years in providing GIS analysts and the general public with free access to high-quality, up-to-date, well-documented spatial data for road networks. It was not long ago that any road data that was designated to lie within the public good, and that was distributed unmediated online was restricted to major highways and arterials in large metropolitan areas. In some cases, segments of even this skeleton's offering lacked attributes of basic value to GIS analysis as it applies to research and instruction for roads—attributes such

as directional information for the purposes of a route optimization analysis. It was also not long before that slim offering when there was no federally-distributed road segment data in the public domain at all. This data was obtained through private negotiation with government agencies, delivered on CDs often in exchange for research results. Road networks lay completely within the cost-recovery framework for the distribution of spatial data or the revenue model of value-added resellers.

Prior to the distribution of free national-level spatial datasets by government, there existed two barriers to the free distribution of road network data in Canada. First is the tremendous cost to keep road network files current, This work requires liaison with provincial government agencies and directly with municipalities (who may charge for the data, or not have a dissemination infrastructure, or are missing GIS capacity entirely and track their roads using AM/FM applications which lack coordinate data). Much negotiation and coordination is surely necessary to keep this file current and complete. Second, road network files have importance to a tremendous variety of questions that are asked that GIS analyses can help to address. The wide analytical applicability, in a cost recovery or revenue generation scenario, made roads data a potentially very lucrative product. This position would not stand forever; the demand too high, and the sharp divide between industry access and public access too obvious. Further, American GIS analysts had ready access to TIGER files, while Canadians had no comparator product. Upon policy review of the distribution of spatial data, in particular to define which spatial data products after broad consultation with stakeholders should be considered a 'public good', road networks were identified as such and made part of the GeoBase dissemination infrastructure.

File Characteristics

If one enters the unquoted text 'roads canada' to Google the result is a hodgepodge of agencies and activities with some ultimate stake in road network data production or use. However, an entry of 'road data canada' provides a first-result link to the National Road Network file free download site available via

GeoBase, the portal to free spatial data which exists as an operational distribution branch of the Canadian Geographic Data Infrastructure. It is clear from this site that the compilation of files in this collection is a result of a vast collaborative effort of political and industry stakeholders. The partners contributing to the compilation of this file are helpfully listed with the file's documentation.[2]

The download site itself for the National Road Network site is well-structured and provides abundant and good descriptive information about the product. This information, particularly about the product's lineage from the variety of agencies contributing data to the file, and the manner in which road change is tracked—coupled with good standard documentation of the files themselves—places information about the file in the domain of best practice.

A very useful tool on the primary download site for basic review of product appropriateness to application is the free data viewer link[3].

This viewer allows the end user to determine very quickly whether this dataset is going to meet sufficient representation and completeness requirements for their application, which are two early points of decision in selecting a road network data product. It allows also for an immediate view of the positional consistency of this product with other products freely available via GeoBase, such as its Digital Elevation Model data product or Landsat-7 orthorectified imagery. This viewer is a welcome tool for quick evaluation and demonstration (Figure 1).

To download the file requires registration. The registration process collects some information about the intended use of the product. Those guiding the download process should recommend that these fields be accurately completed as it is a direct method by which the anonymous user can make government aware of the application priorities of the file.

Files are segmented by province. All provinces make ESRI shapefiles available, and some also provide files in GML and KML format. The availability of GML and

Figure 1.GeoBase Data Viewer depicting National Roads Network for Edmonton, Alberta.

KML files is practical and smart, as these are non-proprietary formats finally gaining true leverage in the user environment thanks to Google Earth mash-ups and even smartphone application development. In any case, it is excellent best practice to provide a selection like this: GML files for interoperability, shapefiles for the standard institutional ESRI user (since ESRI still dominates the education market for GIS software), and KML for the growing field of georeferenced web application development. Note that the product's description on the GeoBase website states that "KML datasets only provide a partial view of the data content."[4]

The lineage, positional accuracy, and attribute accuracy information is available in the FGDC-standard metadata accompanying the file. It is a well-completed metadata record and where needed due to diversity of source and for attribute explanation references other documents, particularly the Product Specification Document[5].

Positional consistency with other products from GeoBase can be observed using the data viewer on the download site. Completeness should be evaluated locally using visual review of the area of interest; the best supplementary approach to check for completeness is to examine an area of known change in road segments, usually the fringe growth areas of cities. In review of attributes, this file also has in its documentation, for every province, a statement of the file's date reference by province[6]. This site also lists availability of attributes and more marginal road types such as alleyways. We see here that unfortunately the presence of the key attribute of road name is available for a number of provinces, but not all—we only have road names for British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia and the Yukon. This internal file inconsistency is likely a function of inconsistent maintenance agreements with province-level supplier data agencies for the file, as described on the download site[7]. Data for single municipalities can be easily extracted via tabular attribute selection as each road segment also has municipality name in its attribute list—this is at least one consistent attribute per road segment. Change in files are also tracked and reported via a naming convention and record accompanying new releases of the product. Attribute inventory and description is available in a file called the NRN Feature Catalogue[8]. A best-case list is provided for road attributes in the Product Specifications File which would indicate quality that would support simpler route analysis

exercises including "First House Number, Last House Number, Street Name Body, Place Name, Functional Road Class, Pavement Status, Number Of Lanes, Structure Type, Route Number, Route Name, [and] Exit Number"[9]. Again, these attributes are inconsistently available according to province. DMTI's most current version of its RouteLogistics product is most appropriate to sophisticated route analysis work because it provides the valuable attributes of speed limits and travel times (among other attributes that support this form of analysis). The RouteLogistics product also provides attributes for geographic areas the National Road Network does not.

Quality Comparisons

The NRN's absolute external positional accuracy is stated in documentation as a complex expression of coordinate geometry in the form of a statement of Standard Circular Error for each feature segment (a figure which, while nice to have, is not something that one would typically use in data service discussions about streets data selection). It is also stated as an expression of planimetric accuracy in metres (10m)[10]. These figures come with the caveat that it is the responsibility of the supplier agencies to assess and maintain the positional accuracy of the files. In data selection, a quick visual comparison of the data's positional quality to other products in a familiar area is more useful; we will use DMTI's CanMap (streets only) 2008.3 (Figure 2) and Statistics Canada's Road Network File 2008 (Figure 3) to do so. For both figures, projection was defined in ArcGIS according to supplied documentation, and the National Road Network in the figures is represented as the thick grey line, with the black line as the comparator product.

In a small and newly constructed section of the city of Edmonton, we see that the positional alignment of the two products here is quite good (Figure 2). This is good news for academics with access to DMTI data through consortial agreement, for DMTI sells extremely valuable files with all manner of spatial entities pertaining to cities that is unmatched in the market. The National Road Network appears to have some segments that DMTI has not yet captured despite close date references.

The Statistics Canada Roads Network File (2008) visual comparison (Figure 3) shows poor positional alignment between that product and the National Road Network 2.0 for this small section of Edmonton.
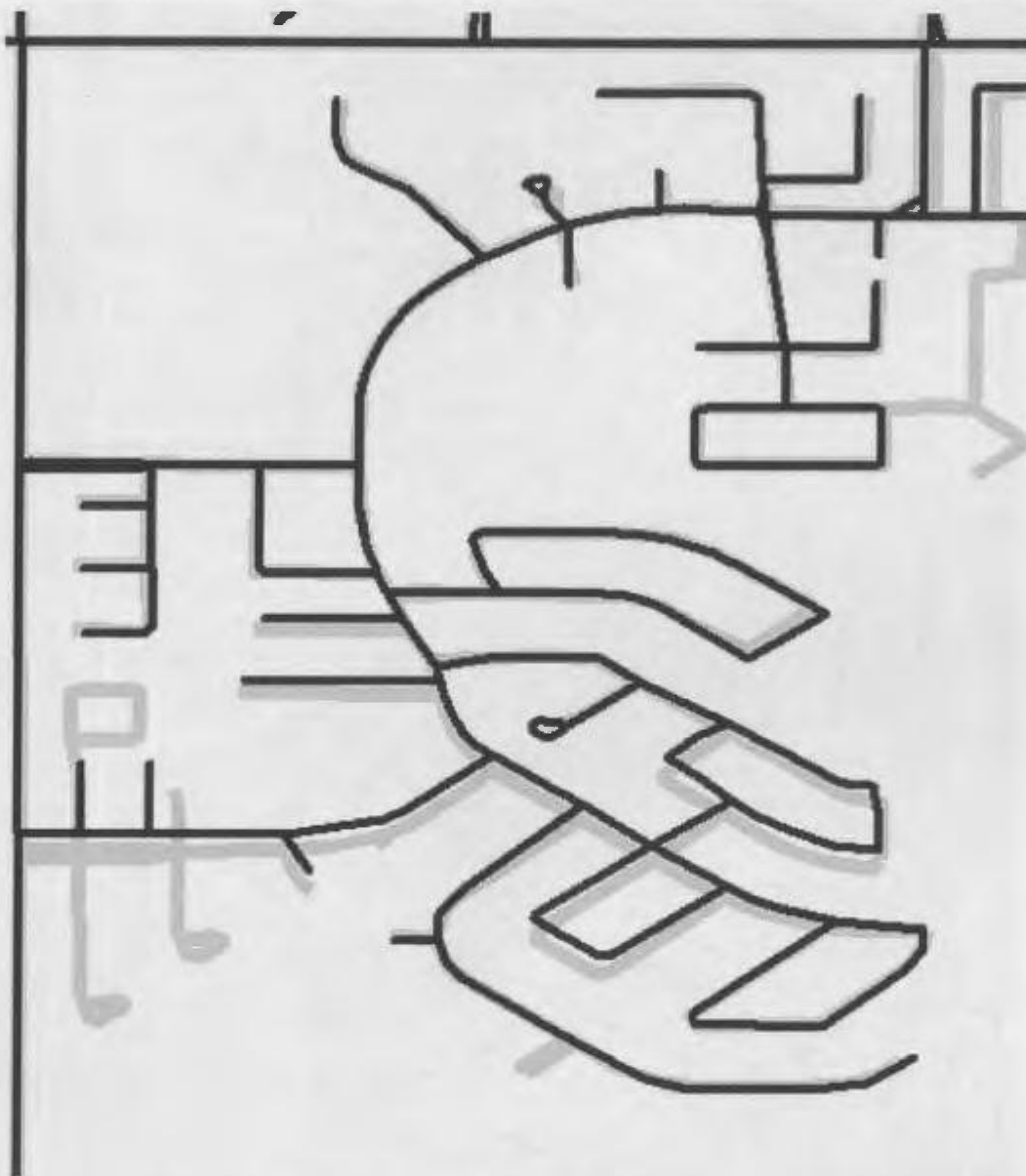
Figure 2. DMTI CanMap streets layer (2008) in narrow black line over the National Road Network 2.0 for a small section of Edmonton, Alberta.

The best test of this file's positional accuracy and completeness comes when we are able to use it with imagery, and this is easily achieved in Google Earth using the KML version of the NRN (Figure 4). We observe an extremely close match. The imagery date for this figure is September 13, 2008.

We must conclude after comparison to imagery and upon review of the thorough documentation of the file that we now have in Canada a positionally accurate, up-to-date, attribute-rich (for select provinces, as noted above), well-documented road network file that lies squarely in the public domain. I suggest readers of this review conduct similar tests of localities with which you are familiar to test for quality divergence in the file. For those provinces without complete attribute data, it would be important for

those who work in data services to lobby those government agencies who are partnering to produce the National Road Network 2.0 to provide that data for the file. Can we not aim for a file, given stated quality objectives, where we do not see 'have-not' provinces when it comes to available road attributes? Even data for all major metropolitan centres would be an improvement over incomplete basic road attributes for a full province.

Collect stories of the use of this file in successful analytical processes and for large-scale projects at your local institutions, and relate these stories to those who are involved in policy for spatial data availability. This will help to maintain the policy, beyond philosophy but as a matter of practical application, that open access to high-quality spatial data with full attribute

Figure 3. Statistics Canada Road Network File (2008) in narrow black line over the National Road Network 2.0 for a small section of Edmonton, Alberta.

tables, the creation of which is paid for by the taxpayer, is something from which all Canadians stand to benefit. Good road network data is a basic public good that is the responsibility of government to maintain, monitor, build and deliver; we can expect high quality in this file just as we expect the same for the physical roads themselves.

Review submitted by:
Leah Vanderjagt
Digital Repository Services Librarian
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

The reviewer acknowledges Dr. Robert Legg, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Northern Michigan University and Charlene Nielsen, GIS Technologist, Department of Biology, University of Alberta for consultation on positional accuracy assessment.
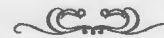
Notes

1. This review pertains to the second iteration of this file's release which has received the nomenclature 2.0 in documentation, as per description at the following website (all footnote links English versions): http://

Figure 4. National Road Network displayed (as white lines) over Google Earth image.

www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/data/nrn/
description.html
2. http://www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/partners/
index.html#nrn
3. http://geobaseviewer.geobase.ca:8590/viewer/
geobase_en_NRN.phtml
4. http://www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/data/nrn/
description.html
5. http://www.geobase.ca/doc/specs/pdf/
GeoBase_DataProductSpecifications_NRN_EN.pdf
6. http://www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/data/nrn/
status.html
7. http://www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/partners/
index.html#nrn

8. http://www.geobase.ca/doc/specs/pdf/
GeoBase_FeatureCatalogue_SegmentedView_NRN_EN.pdf
9. http://www.geobase.ca/doc/specs/pdf/
GeoBase_DataProductSpecifications_NRN_EN.pdf :
p.4 (Section 3.3)
10. http://www.geobase.ca/doc/specs/pdf/
GeoBase_DataProductSpecifications_NRN_EN.pdf :
p. 9 (Section 6.3.1)

Community Information Database (CID)/ Base de donnees sur les collectivites (BDC). Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Rural Secretariat. Available from www.cid-bdc.ca. Current version available since February 2009.

The *Community Information Database (CID)* is a web-based, free interactive mapping application that has over 700 community and regional indicators on the topics of population, language, migration and mobility, immigration, education, employment, aboriginal peoples, income, families, housing, the environment, health, business and crime. The indicators, mostly census derived, are available for all regions of Canada for the years 1996, 2001 and 2006 at four levels of geography: census subdivisions, census divisions, economic regions, and provinces and territories.

The first version of the *CID* was originally beta tested in 2005, and released to the public in 2006. It was created because the Rural Secretariat, a federal agency devoted to supporting our rural and remote communities, was hearing from its stakeholders that they did not know how to access or obtain reliable statistics on which to make important

decisions about their communities' futures. The first version of the *CID* was well-received by rural decision-makers, particularly those searching for free and reliable data; but in February of 2009, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada re-launched a significantly upgraded version, taking full-advantage of advances in Internet cartography.

The new *CID* now combines internet cartographic technology by Géoclip, a company based out of France, with data dissemination technology by Ivation's Beyond 20/20. The results are very impressive. As one would expect of an interactive mapping application, the *CID* has the standard suite of tools such as zoom, pan and search. It also has a standard set of optional layers that can be activated, such as road and railway networks, water bodies and cities. The *CID*, however, also has a number of innovative tools that users will find very useful. For example, there are polygonal and circular selection tools that allow one to customize the shape of the area being studied; this is useful for those users whose geographic area of interest does not conform to a standard administrative boundary. Figure 1 shows how the circular tool allows for a concentrically adjustable area of study, while Figure
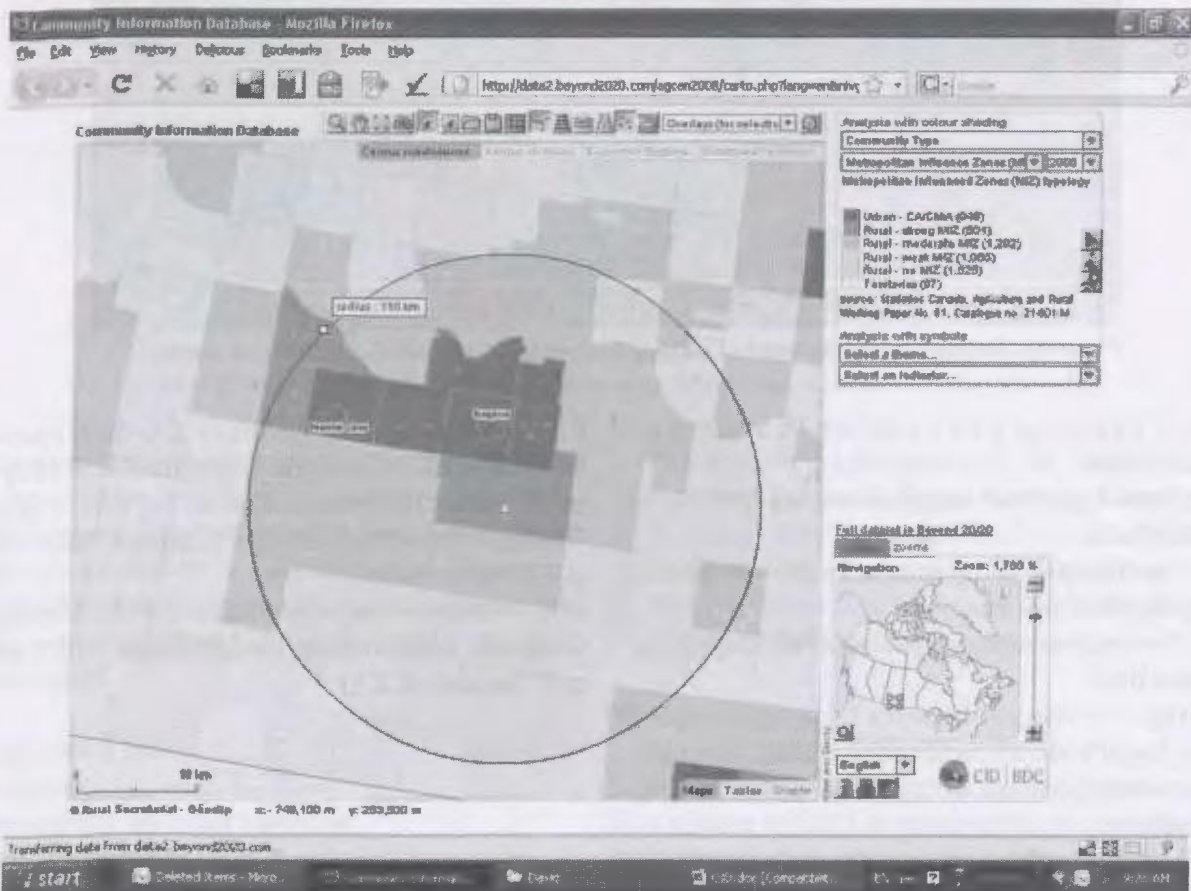

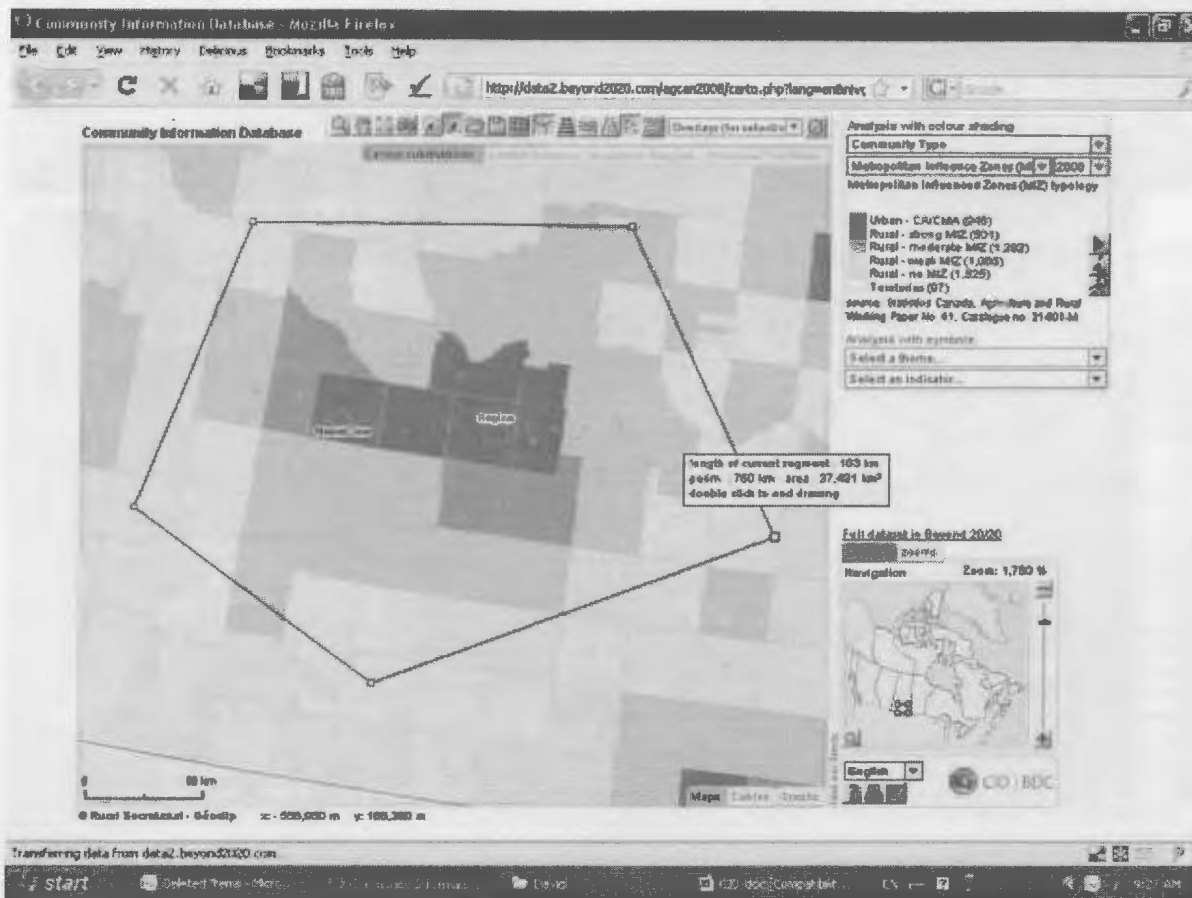*Figure 1. CID's circular selection tool.*

Figure 2. CID's polygonal selection tool.

2 illustrates how the polygonal tool allows for irregularly shaped areas of analysis.

The *CID* also allows one to control the transparency of layers, and import layers from external WMS servers. Below, for instance, is a clip of a DEM layer from GeoBase, with a transparent overlay showing the income of males 15 and over, at the census subdivision level (Figure 3).

The *CID* is an effective statistical extraction and analysis application. For researchers who prefer to view the data in Beyond 20/20, it is possible to download the entire dataset in .IVT format by simply clicking on the link 'Full dataset in Beyond 20/20' (see Figure 4).

Clicking this download link will take the user to the following screen where, upon choosing the Action command, one can export the entire dataset in IVT (Beyond 20/20), XLS (Excel), or CSV (Comma Delimited or Semi-Colon Delimited) format (Figure 5).

However, it is not necessary to export the entire dataset of Canada to undertake statistical analysis

with the *CID*. Using the search and zoom tools already mentioned, the user can easily undertake a local statistical analysis. Below is the mapped average value of a dwelling in PEI, but note the box near the bottom which highlights the area where one can find commands to get the underlying data in table or graph form (Figure 6).

If one clicks on the table link this takes the user to a screen where he/she can export the chosen variables into Excel or undertake a basic statistical analysis showing minimums, maximums, sum, means, variance, and standard deviation. Users even have the option to chart the data. Below is the same data used in the map of PEI above, in chart form (Figure 7).

The *CID* distinguishes itself from other government-created interactive mapping applications with its robust import and export options. For example, it is futile to try and export a map from Statistics Canada's mapping application, *GeoSearch 2006*. The *CID*, on the other hand, allows one to print the map (as PDF or JPEG) or export it in a number of formats, including AGG-JPEG anti alias, PDF, PNG, GIF and JPG. On top of this, before exporting, one can customize the map by inserting text and labels
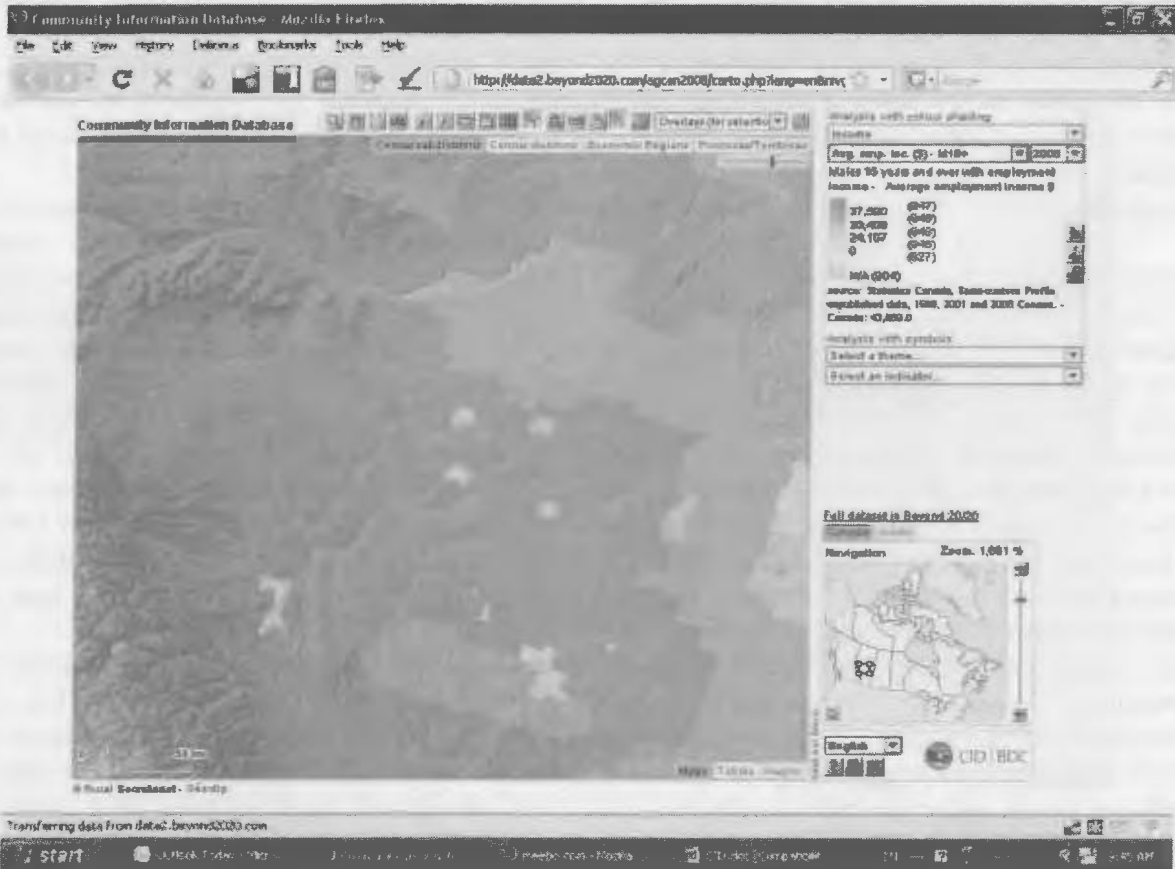
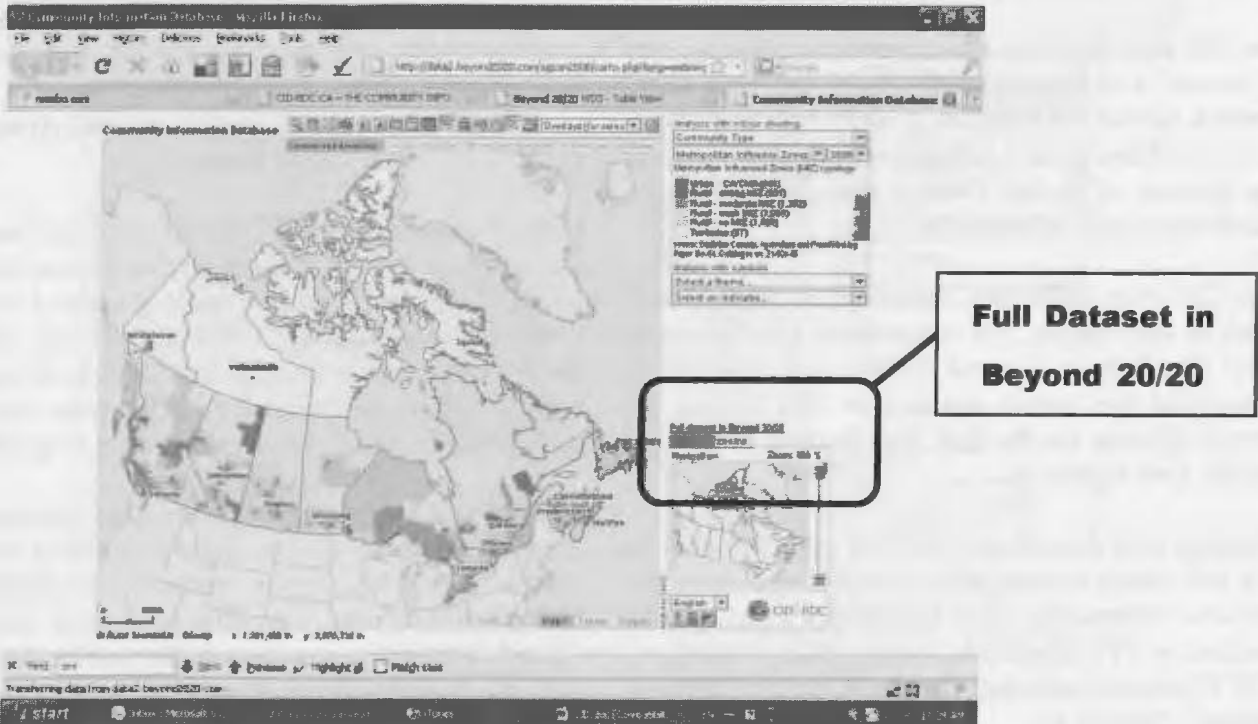*Figure 3. Elevation [DEM] data imported from the Geobase WMS Data Warehouse, adjusted with transparency tool.*
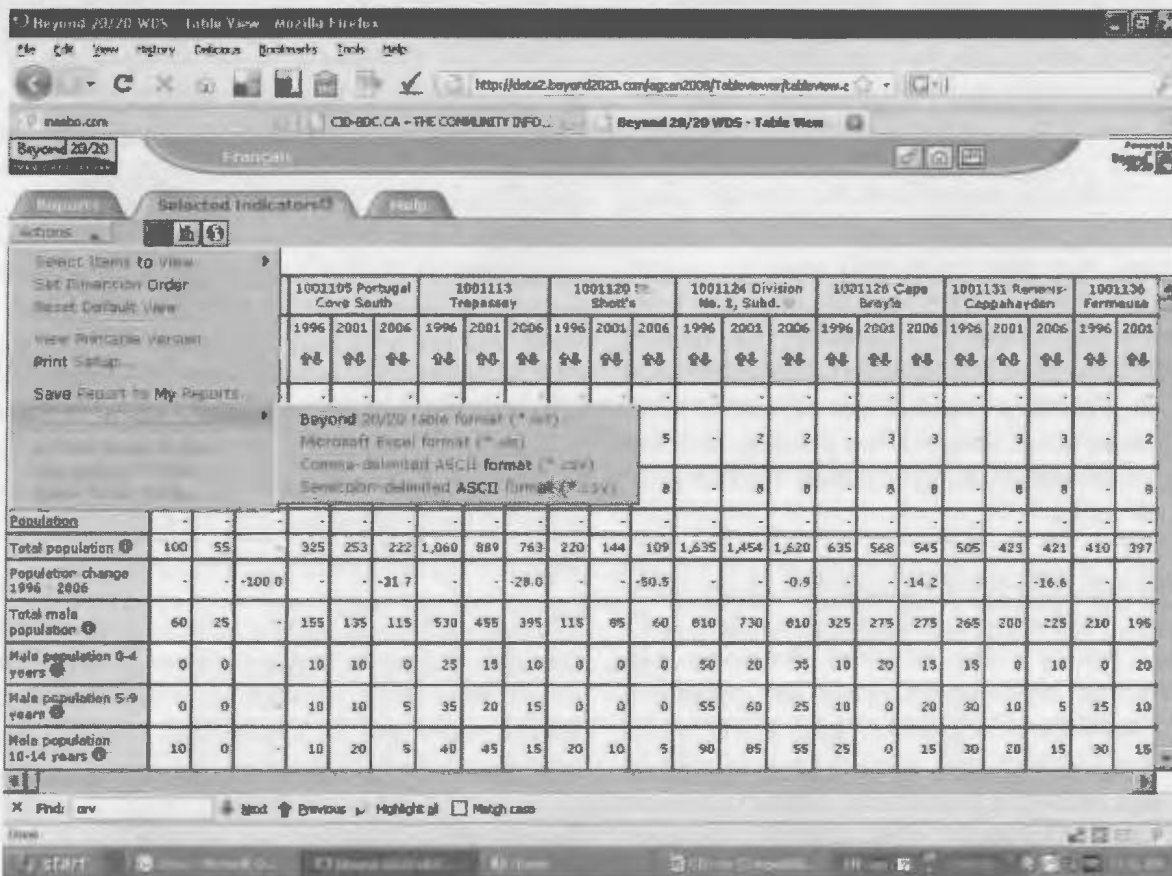

Full Dataset in Beyond 20/20

Figure 4. Location of CID's download link.

Figure 5. This illustrates CID's tabular data and the location of the Action command.
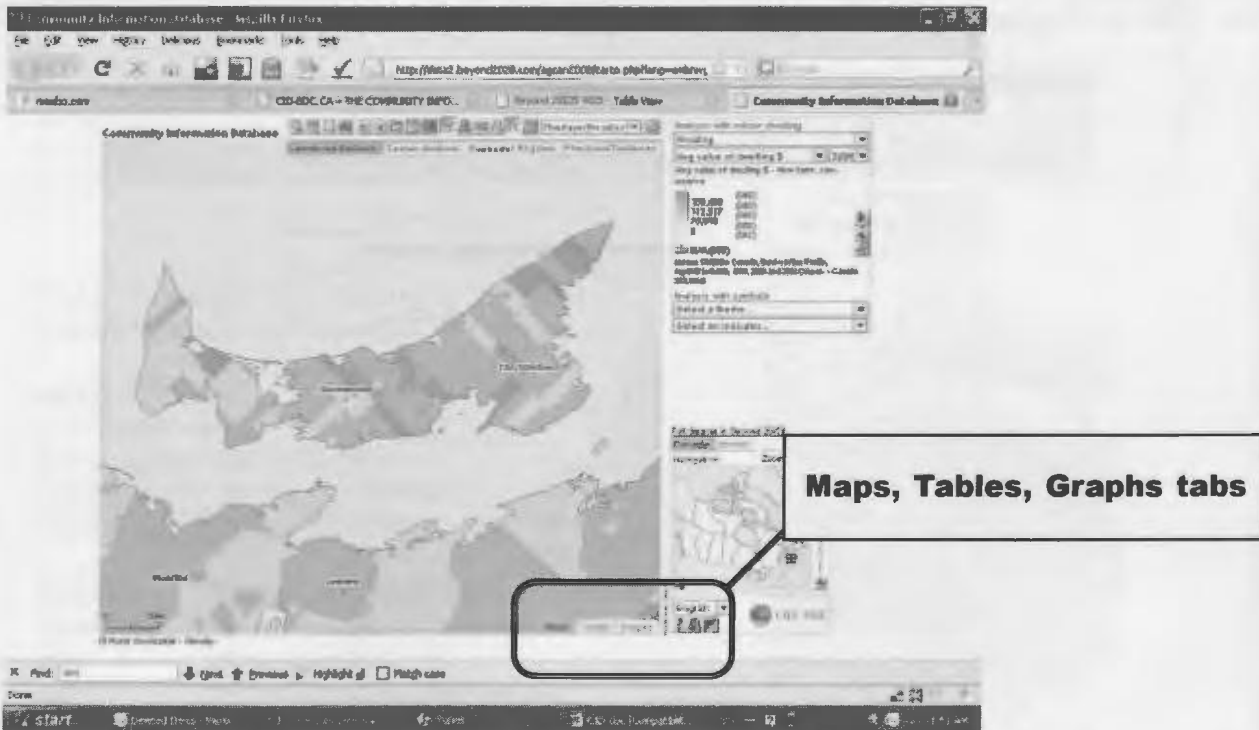

Maps, Tables, Graphs tabs

Figure 6. CID enables one to portray data in map, tabular or graph form.

and adding geometric features. A user can also save his/her project to an external hard drive, to work on it at a later point. The *CID* can also generate a unique URL for each map created, for those who wish to include it in a presentation or course page.

Lastly, the *CID* has an import feature whereby users can upload their own datasets and join them to an existing map. For now, users will need to ensure that their data has one label that matches the level of geography used in the *CID*. However, the creators of the *CID* are looking at the possibility of a partnership with GeoConnections to see if user-generated data files, designed for joining with the *CID*, can be broadly disseminated and shared amongst all users.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has taken pains to make the product as intuitive as possible; still, there is a learning curve involved. Knowing this, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has produced tutorials, facilitator's guides, and curriculum materials for teachers that should be available by the time this article is published. There is also an online discussion forum for users to pose questions.

In some ways, the *CID* is a victim of the high expectations it sets for itself. The price it pays for its very robustness is that it leaves users greedy for more. What users want but cannot have, at least yet, is data at the census tract level, which is better for urban analysis. But Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has to be careful not to stray too far from its core product; the *CID*'s *raison d'etre* is to get reliable data into the hands of rural communities, first and foremost. Still, the desire for census tract data has been heard and, to that end, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada is currently in discussions with Human Resources and Skills Development to acquire it from Statistics Canada. Once the census tract data are acquired, the goal is to have a second access point on the *CID* front page that will take users to a mirrored version of the *CID* interface. The advantage to this is that it will allow the original *CID* to focus on serving its primary rural stakeholders, while the mirror sire can serve those with a primarily urban focus.

Ultimately, the *CID* will continue to evolve and its creators are open to suggestions or inquiries from users, and from ACMLA members in particular. Readers can get in touch with the *CID* team by emailing CID-BDC@agr.gc.ca.

Review submitted by:
David Sharp
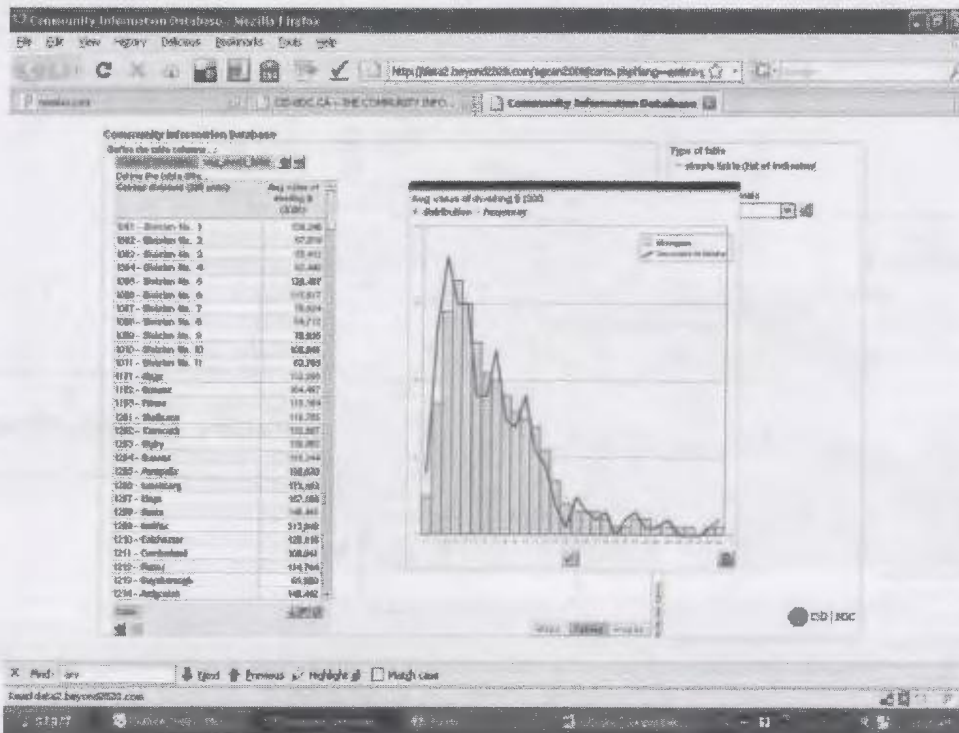GIS Coordinator, Carleton University Library
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario

Figure 7. The map shown in Figure 6 appears here in chart (graph) form.

ACMLA
Canadian Cities: Bird's Eye Views
Villes du Canada: Vues a vol d'oiseau

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