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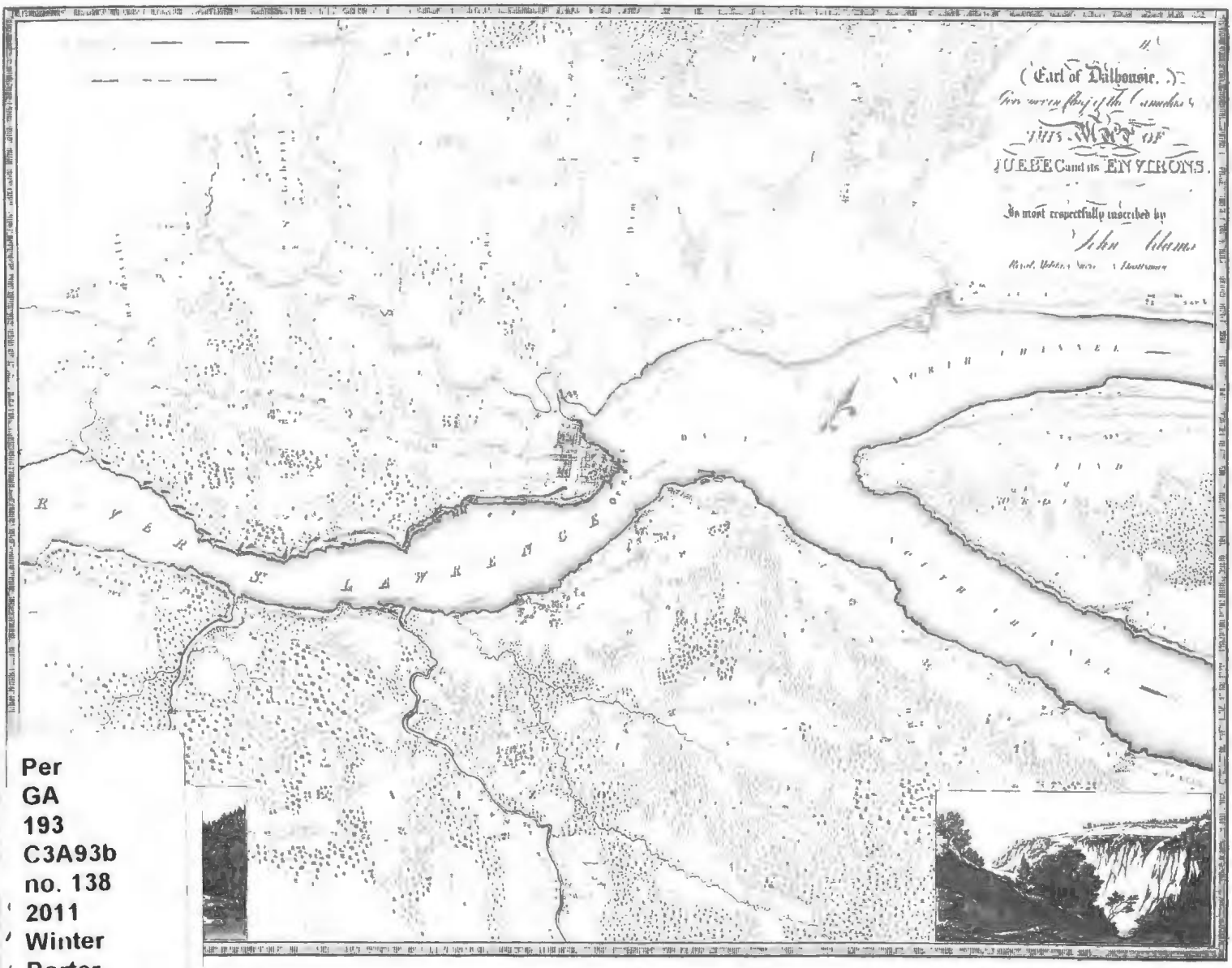

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John Adams [London], 1826. ...Map of Quebec and its Environs, from Actual Survey 1822. Reproduced from an original in the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, Library and Archives Canada, as ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 116 (ISSN 0827-8024).

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Happy Spring everyone!

2011 ACMLA Conference

As I write this, we are exactly one a month away from our 44th Annual Conference to be held from June 7th to the 10th at Laval University in Quebec City. The theme of this year's conference is "the Future is Now". It should be an exciting conference judging by the roster of workshops and sessions planned.

I am especially looking forward to this year's "Icebreaker". Along with it being a traditional social time for members to meet and reconnect, we have added a new element to this years IceBreaker: a "Fireside Chat". The focus of the chat will be the 2010 Membership Survey Results, which we had started discussing at last years AGM in Guelph, but unfortunately with so much on our agenda, we ran out of time for a fuller discussion. Thankfully, Colleen Beard (who along with Grace Welch designed the Membership Survey) has written a summary of the Survey results (also published in this issue), which we can use as a basis for discussion. As you will read, the Survey's purpose was to find out:

> *"How can the Association respond to the needs and challenges of its members?"*

Moreover, as we manage technological and professional changes as Map and GIS service providers, how can we:

> *"make the Association more attractive to new members and those that are starting to build geospatial/GIS collections and services?"*

As Colleen notes, the issues and challenges facing members and prospective members are largely the same whether they are just starting to organize and build a collection or are someone who has been working and/or managing a map collection for 20 years or more.

Together I believe we can explore these questions and the survey results, and come up with some concrete ideas for taking the Association forward.

Please join me and other members at the Fireside Chat on June 7th!

Thank you Cathy!

This issue of the Bulletin marks the last under Cathy Moulder's editorship. On behalf of the Executive and all the ACMLA members, I would like to extend heartfelt thanks to Cathy for all the time and dedication she has put towards the Bulletin over the years. The Bulletin is a very important forum for members to share knowledge and communicate happenings in their collections. Cathy's professionalism and initiative has helped shape each issue of the Bulletin into a high quality publication that is eagerly anticipated by members through the year. Thank you Cathy for everything you have accomplished with our publication and for our Association!

New Bulletin Editor

At this point I would like to welcome our new Bulletin editor. Eva Dodsworth from the University of Waterloo has agreed to become the new editor succeeding Cathy, and I believe she will do a terrific job with us. I know Eva is looking forward to getting started in the Fall and will be bringing a lot of enthusiasm to the role. Welcome Eva!!

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ACMLA Student Paper Award 2011

A PICTURE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS: A HISTORICAL LOOK AT THE NEW FRANCE MAPS OF NICOLAS SANSON

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For historians studying New France, primary source documents are plentiful. We have documents from religious officials (the Jesuit Relations) to documents from early "anthropologists" who interacted with the Native culture.[1] While these documents are amazing in their own right, I feel they do not tell the whole story. What role, for example, did cartographers have in shaping expectations of the New World? While there is some discussion of what Canada was like in other writings, one of the main things that would have influenced these expectations were maps created by cartographers.[2] Historians have only recently begun to examine maps for what they can tell us. However, historians must be wary and cautious when using these maps. I intend to show that, through examination of their context, reasons for their creation, and their content, maps can be an integral primary source for historians.

Before I begin discussing maps, I feel that it is necessary to explain the maps I have chosen. Since people continuously travelled from Europe to New France, it is necessary for the sake of my argument to look at maps over a period of time. As a result, I chose three maps from a French cartographer by the name of Nicolas Sanson. The maps are: Le Canada ou Nouvelle France (1656 version), Le Canada ou Nouvelle France (1667 version), and Le Canada, ou, Partie de la Nouvelle France (1697).[3] By selecting maps by one cartographer, I feel that it is easier to track the changes and the context of the maps. Furthermore, to help explain Sanson's maps, and why he created the maps the way he did, I plan to compare his maps to other maps that are contemporary to him. By comparing Sanson's maps to those of other cartographers, I hope to cement the idea that Sanson's maps were designed in a specific manner (much like other primary sources, especially documents like the Jesuit Relations) and as a result, they can be integral resources to historians who can read these maps.

Sanson's earliest map, Le Canada ou Nouvelle France (1656), is quite detailed (Figure 1). Even aside from the areas of New France, Sanson is able to not only place Florida (as they knew in 1656) in its geographical location, but he is also able to list cities and their location to nearby rivers. This kind of information, even if not necessarily a hundred percent accurate, still tells us what Sanson knew of the world. However, including extraneous details such as Florida brings up an interesting question about Sanson: if he is supposed to be creating maps for the French King (as is stated on the cartouche of the map) primarily on the areas occupied by the French in the New World, why include areas such as Florida and the Arctic? The immediate conclusion is that he is attempting to show off his knowledge of the New World and promote himself. However, if this idea is true, then why not include an extravagant cartouche? Rather, Sanson feels content with giving a fairly simple cartouche (compared to his contemporaries). Perhaps this adds to the idea that Jess Edwards puts forth in her article that maps are not only a representation of

knowledge, but rather, tools of power and an imagination of power.[4] By including images of areas such as Florida and the Arctic, perhaps Sanson was attempting to show the French King all of the areas that could possibly be under French control or possibly to suggest that all of the area present on the map can ritually be claimed by the King of France and that the Spanish and English are usurpers.

Continuing with Edwards' argument, by including extremely detailed descriptions on the maps themselves (including rivers, Native tribes and French settlements), Sanson is exhibiting the power of the French.[5] To a Frenchman who uses this map as an initial view of the New World, the amount of detail would make it seem as though the French knew everything there was to know about the New World. It is interesting to see that by 1656, they could accurately map what Native groups lived where and the French name for each group. While Natives may not have directly seen some of these maps, they no doubt influenced their creation. Native groups would be invaluable in helping to locate many Native groups as well as the names of the groups.[6] As we can see with the Sanson map, there were many groups to keep track of and the Native contribution to this cannot be overlooked. Therefore, by using this map as a tool of power for not only the Natives, but for citizens in France, it can be seen how historians can use single maps much like texts to further our understanding of the past and gain an understanding of how Europeans might have viewed the New World.

In order to further this idea that maps are constructed, I feel it is necessary to compare Sanson's map to that of a contemporary of his. The map I have chosen for this comparison is Jan Jansson's map entitled Mar del Nort.[7] Jansson's map (Figure 2) was created six years prior to Sanson's first map. Therefore, it can be assumed that Sanson would have had knowledge of this map. Jansson's map covers a much larger area than Sanson's, as it includes the northwestern portion of Africa and Europe as well as the Caribbean islands. Even though these maps technically depict two different areas of the world, Jansson still manages to give a detailed map of New France and the east coast of North America. Looking at how detailed Jansson's map was, a question could be asked. Why did Sanson choose not to include at least France or other French territories? If, as Edwards puts it, these maps are actually not about French power or "hopeful" French power, then what could they be about? I believe this answer lies in the political context of these maps. Sanson created his maps for the French king as evidenced by the dedication in the cartouche. Furthermore, Sanson was also given the title of "geographie ordinaire du Roy" (Ordinary Cartographer of the King) during the period he worked.[8] Jansson, on the other hand, did not have this kind of affiliation with any King, but rather created maps for profit, considering he opened up his own publishing house in 1612 and would use this business to publish his maps.[9] So, in the case of Sanson and his map, the reasons for the specifics of his map begin to become understood. A cartographer creating a map for a specific person is like the commissioning of a painting. You follow the orders your sponsor gives you. Although this map may originally have been ordered by the French King, it was likely to be used by other people such as merchants as once this map was published, anyone could have access to it. To a king who is beginning to invest in settling the area of New France, it makes sense to ignore land already settled and become more interested in the lands you want to settle, which could be why Sanson decided to not include France or any other territories in this map.

By analyzing not only the map for information, but the creation process as well, historians can use a map as one would use a document. For example, for Sanson's map, we can see a political reason behind the creation of his maps. From this conclusion, we can begin to mine these maps for information. The inclusion of Florida and British occupied lands can perhaps add to the idea that the King might have wanted to know how close enemies were, or in the case of the many native groups, what allies they had and where they were situated. Now that we know who Sanson was and his background, we can use alterations in subsequent maps to reflect some of the changes that were occurring in the world.

The next Sanson map that I will examine is entitled Le Canada ou Nouvelle France (1667) (Figure 3). Seeing as how this map shares the same name as his first map, one can assume that they would be quite similar. While they both show New France, these maps do have dramatic differences. The first change is in the cartouche. In the 1656 map, the cartouche was fairly simple. It had a plain, recurring pattern. The cartouche in the 1667 map goes through a dramatic change. It is now a bright red colour, with large ribbon flairs on the corners of the cartouche. Even the message inside the cartouche shrinks, going from a few sentences down to simply a location and names. This appears to be a fairly dramatic change, as it appears Sanson begins to adapt his style to look more like his contemporaries. Using the bright red colour, it attracts the eye. I believe that this idea of attracting people to the maps and New France has to deal with the push by the King to colonize Canada, which began in 1663.[10] Considering the Government of New France just recently had a census to establish how many people were in the colony, it makes sense that the Sanson would create maps that reflect this push towards colonization.[11]

Other changes also reflect this push towards colonization. One of the changes that has been made since the 1656 map is that there are now mountains separating Florida from New France. This kind of change is extremely telling. One of the most important things to settlers was safety. By drawing mountains separating New France from the Spanish, Sanson cultivates a sense of security in someone who sees his map. Whether or not those mountains were there, a citizen will probably never know unless they arrive in New France. To go along with this same idea, the British territories north of New France have been cut in size. This goes along the same idea with the mountains. The smaller an enemy is, the safer you are. By shrinking the size of their enemies and promoting their own territories, Sanson effectively created a propaganda poster by emphasizing that the French had the majority of power in the area. This would go along with the intense promotion of New France by the King started three years prior to Sanson's map. Despite having none of the propaganda written on the map itself, a little investigation can be a huge help for historians who can use maps as another tool to find out about the past.

To further emphasize these changes, I feel it is necessary to compare Sanson's 1667 map to another contemporary. To continue the trend I established with the first map, I have decided to look at another Jansson map entitled America septentrionalis (Figure 4).[12] Again, this map does not necessarily reflect the same area that Sanson mapped, but I feel the process and context of this map are more important to my argument. Jansson attempted to expand the knowledge of the world, by including intricate maps of northern South America, but he also included the supposed in-land sea and the island of California. Although we know there is no such sea, Jansson was perhaps representing the most current knowledge of his time. Since Jansson created maps as a commercial business, having the latest information would put his maps above his competition. Much like Sanson, who is content with "problems" of omission, Jansson appears content with his to suffer from "problems" of inclusion. (By no means are these problems to Sanson or Jansson, but to a historian, these kind of things can complicate work as they don't always reflect exactly what they knew about the world). Despite taking two different paths, I believe that Sanson and Jansson were both going for the same end. Sanson, as discussed earlier, was trying to acquire glory for himself and the King by portraying New France as a strong, safe area for settlers. The best way for Sanson to accomplish this? Ensure the surrounding enemies seem small and New France seems large. Jansson, who was not writing for a King, was more interested in money and fame. For Jansson, the best way to do this was to use the latest information and even controversial information, regardless whether it was proven. Through this comparison, I feel I have shown that despite differences between Sanson and Jansson, both of these men had particular reasons for creating these maps and

that these reasons were likely always on the mind of these men. Not only do the reasons for the creation of the map help to explain the map itself, but it also helps historians show the view these cartographers wanted to display about the New World.

The final map of Sanson's I will look at is entitled Le Canada, ou, Partie de la Nouvelle France (1696) (Figure 5). To start, this map was published approximately twenty-nine years after Sanson's death. This puts into question whether or not this map was actually created by Sanson or if someone else used Sanson's name. For the purpose of my paper, I will use this map as if it was created by Sanson, and was not published during his lifetime for whatever reason.

For a variety of reasons, this map proves to be the odd one out. To start, this map was not published through the French King, but rather, by a Dutch person by the name of Pierre Mortier (as found on the map). As a result, there are a few fairly drastic changes. First off, the extravagant cartouche has disappeared. Rather, there is only a small scale in the corner with another box giving thanks to Mortier. This is out of character not only for Sanson, but also for maps in general, as every map I have looked at has a large portion of the map devoted to the cartouche. We may never know why the cartouche was suddenly removed, but combined with the subsequent changes, I feel that it was an important decision by Sanson to remove the extravagant cartouche.

Likewise, for the first time, Sanson included small descriptions on his map. In conjunction with this, Native groups and names have also been removed. Seeing as how there is a close to forty year gap between this map and his 1656 map, there are a few reasons that may account for the removal of the Native names: Sanson may have lost track of some of the Native groups if he chose to move to Amsterdam as the map "cartouche" states, the map may never have been actually been completed during Sanson's lifetime (and was published by someone else at a later time) or perhaps he felt that Native groups were not important to this map. Furthermore, the small descriptions Sanson has included appear to discuss the creation of certain settlements or the movement of settlements. These little descriptions are not new for cartographers, but they are new for Sanson. What makes these descriptions even more odd, is that they all appear to discuss British settlements but the descriptions themselves are in French. So, we have a French cartographer commissioned by a Dutch person to create a map with descriptions of British settlements, all to be written in French.

The removal of the cartouche and the oddities of the British aspects of the map all lend towards the idea that this was a new kind of map for Sanson. I believe that Sanson was attempting to create a map for merchants. Seeing as how the Dutch were the major merchants during this period, Sanson's map appears to make sense as a merchant map. As I stated earlier, the removal of the cartouche is important. Considering that extravagant cartouches were bursting with colour, it would mean more money and time to craft each map. So, if Sanson wanted to create a modern map for merchants, he would have to ensure he could print them fast. By removing the cartouche, it would decrease the time between the creation of each map. The "oddities" of the map also helps to explain this shift to a merchant map. Since this entire area was the haven for fur trading, it would make sense for Sanson to expand into British territory.

Overall, this entire map appears to be a first try for Sanson. By having descriptions of British territories, Sanson is able to show merchants all of the ports of the area (not just the French areas, as he was known for), but it could have been useful for Sanson to orient himself with the British. In order to prove this point about Sanson, we can compare his map with that of another Dutch cartographer. For this, I chose a map by Johannes van Keulen entitled Pas-Kaart, vande zeekusten van Terra Nova (Figure

6).[13] Focused primarily on the area now known as Newfoundland with some of the St. Lawrence Valley, this map can be identified as a merchant map because of the cartouche (which depicts a hunter aiming for an animal) and the scale (which depicts Natives and Europeans skinning animals and shipping them). Now that we can assume we are dealing with another merchant map, the comparisons can begin. Like Sanson, there are small descriptions at certain areas with most of them close to the Hudson Bay. I am unable to read the descriptions, but if we can apply Sanson's use of descriptions, they most likely speak of or discuss nearby ports or Native groups who trade in these furs. Furthermore, both van Keulen's map and Sanson's map have numerous navigation lines throughout, lending to the idea that these two maps were designed with sailors in mind.

Now that we can see similarities between a Dutch merchant map and the merchant map of Sanson, questions need to be asked of Sanson. Why would a cartographer change his whole style of mapping? Many Dutch cartographers were interested in merchants, so what would influence Sanson to abandon the French king to create merchant maps?[14] Well, perhaps the most glaring change between Sanson's 1667 map and this map, is that in 1670, the Royal Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company came into creation.[15] With the Hudson's Bay Company in their early stages at this point, a British merchant would have to know where British settlements were to gather the furs and as a result, Sanson would need to include these places on his new maps. To further this idea, the Dutch prince, William of Orange, had been crowned King of Britain in 1688. It would make sense that William would want to connect his new role as king of Britain with his previous role with the Dutch. Therefore, I feel, that due to the changes, Sanson might have abandoned his secure job with the French King to try and make money as a merchant cartographer.

Although it appears that I am all over the place with my research and conclusions drawn from the maps, it is necessary to do this in order to fully flesh out the information of the maps. When looking at a text, you can gather the bias of the author by researching them or figuring out what position they held in a society. This process takes much longer for maps as we have to use different, more unfamiliar tools. It is not so much about the cartographer, but rather, the process the cartographer takes to create the product. I feel I have shown that, when taking into account the process of creating the maps, important historical information can be drawn from them. Obviously looking at maps of something like New France is easier simply because we know the history and have other primary source documents that have already been studied. What I intended to show is that maps can be the equivalent of texts and through the changes of Sanson, I believe that I successfully connected the changes in maps to the changes in the world during this period. Using this kind of historical analysis on maps from other colonial areas where the history is not so clear can help to fill in gaps that we might not have texts for. While maps may be seen as a picture of the cartographers world view, there is so much underneath maps that allow them to be integral to historians and their research.

Notes

1. Natalie Zemon Davis. *Women on the Margins: Three Seventeenth-Century Lives* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1995): 88.
2. Ibid., 77.
3. Nicolas Sanson. *Le Canada ou Nouvelle France* (1656); *Le Canada ou Nouvelle France* (1667); *Le Canada, ou, Partie de la Nouvelle France* (1696). All are available at http://www.digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/
4. Jess Edwards. "How to Read an Early Modern Map," *Early Modern Literary Studies* 9, no.1 (2003): 8.
5. Ibid., 10.
6, Barbara Belyea. "Amerindian Maps: The explorer as translator," *Journal of Historical Geography* 18, no. 3 (1993): 267.
7. Jan Jansson. *Mar del Nort.* 1650. http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/IMAGES/2%20-%2072%20DPI%20JPGs/Pugs05.jpg

8. Josephine French, ed. *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers: Revised Edition Q-Z* (England: Map Collector Publications).
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10. J. Bosher. "The Imperial Environment of French Trade with Canada, 1660-1685," *The English Historical Review* 108, no. 426 (1993): 50.
11. Canadian Department of Agriculture. *Censuses of Canada, 1665-1871*. (Ottawa: I.B. Taylor, 1876), 2.
12. Jan Jansson. *America Septentrionalis*. 1666. http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/IMAGES/2%20-%2072%20DPI%20JPGs/Pugs10.jpg
13. Johannes van Keulen. *Pas-Kaart, vande zeekusten van Terra Nova*. 1695. http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/IMAGES/2%20-%2072%20DPI%20JPGs/Pugs19.jpg
14. In addition to Jansson and van Keulen, another Dutch cartographer interested in merchant mapping is Frederick de Wit. See: Frederick de Wit. *Terra Nova ac maris tractus circa Novam Franciam*. 1675. http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/IMAGES/2%20-%2072%20DPI%20JPGs/Pugs14.jpg
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Appendix: Images of the Maps

Figure 1. Sanson, Nicolas. *Le Canada ou Nouvelle France.* 1656. (Image reproduced with the permission of Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library)

Figure 2. Jansson, Jan. *Mar del Nort.* 1650. (Image reproduced with the permission of Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library)

Figure 3. Sanson, Nicolas. *Le Canada, ou Nouvelle France.* 1667. (Image reproduced with the permission of Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library)

Figure 4. Jansson, Jan. *America Septentrionalis*, 1666. (Image reproduced with the permission of Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library)

Figure 5. Sanson, Nicolas. *Le Canada, ou, Partie de la Nouvelle France*. 1696. (Image reproduced with the permission of Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library)

Figure 6. van Keulen, Johannes. *Pas-Kaart, vande zeekusten van Terra Nova*. 1695. (Image reproduced with the permission of Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library)

SEARCHING FOR EARLY MAPS: USE OF ONLINE LIBRARY CATALOGS

Joel Kovarsky *

Introduction

The past fifteen years has seen an explosion in the ability to search online library catalogs for a variety of materials, including early maps: this is old news. The purpose of this brief paper is to summarize the major existing online catalogs for researchers, librarians, archivists, collectors and dealers—all of whom are increasingly dependent on the web for a variety of informational functions. The larger search sites are already international in scope, with searchable holdings mainly contributed by North American, European, Australian, and Asian libraries. There will unavoidably and understandably be some overlap in citations retrieved via several of the systems discussed below, because an individual library or group of libraries may end up being searched by more than one search option. This should be particularly apparent with the use of meta-search engines employing Z39.50 (http://www.niso.org/standards/resources/Z39.50_Resources) technology. It is beyond the scope of this article to detail the specific areas of overlap.

Many readers will already be familiar with the notion of "hidden collections," i.e. holdings whose bibliographic descriptions have not yet been loaded into "online public access catalogs" or OPACs. What is increasingly appreciated is that even these freely accessible online catalogs may be hidden, if not included within the scope of a larger, multi-institutional search engine.

These search facilities not only provide basic information about a library's early map holdings—and here we are mostly discussing printed maps from the 15th to 20th centuries—but can facilitate a decision as to whether a researcher might plan a trip to the physical library. Like it or not, these online searches will often be key initial steps in determining whether a visit to a particular institution is deemed worthwhile. Serious researchers will, however, find online catalogs inadequate for many tasks: large amounts, if not the majority, of map material is still not indexed via online search engines. It is not simply an issue of uncataloged material, since much of what is "hidden" from the OPACs does appear in local card (for example those available at the American Geographical Society Library or Royal Geographical Society) or electronic catalogs, which may not yet be integrated with the search options discussed herein. Some libraries have their own printed catalogs of holdings in various collections, but again, the focus of this article is the available OPAC options.

When available, I generally recommend use of advanced search pages, which often allow more precisely tailored queries in terms of formats, date ranges, specific collections, etc.

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The first three options discussed below (KVK, WorldCat and IKAR) are, in my opinion, the most useful general sites for beginning a broad-based online search for early map holdings. My choices are admittedly arbitrary and based on my own experiences. Expert researchers focused on a myriad of queries, with any number of specialized needs, will have their own preferences for scanning online sources. Sorting overlapping cartobibliographic entries between various major national and international sites is beyond the scope of this work.

Many of the search engines described here have help sections, which should be reviewed by people not already familiar with the interface and its capabilities, since capabilities can vary substantially from one site to another. Rather than entering a lengthy map title, it is usually best to use a short, initial portion, thereby minimizing spelling problems or the possibility that a cataloger may have entered an incomplete title. Some familiarity with early letter forms (http://www.rbms.info/committees/bibliographic_standards/dcrm/wg2LeslieGriffin.pdf) is helpful. For example, a "v" in an early Latin title may have been transposed to the more modern "u." Not all catalogers indicate both the early and modern forms of those spellings, which could alter the results of a search within an OPAC. The use of tools such as Boolean and adjacency operators, proximity operators, and wildcard and truncation symbols (http://training.proquest.com/trc/training/boolean.htm) can vary from one engine to the next.

Discussions of the technical details of machine-readable cataloging (MARC; http://www.loc.gov/marc/umb/), its bibliographic formats (http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/), or cataloging standards such as the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (http://www.aacr2.org/about.html) and the recently introduced Resource Description and Access (RDA; http://www.rdatoolkit.org/), are beyond the scope of this discussion. Although all OPACs do not employ AACR2 (some of which will gradually convert to RDA) cataloging standards, standardized formats are of major importance for the development and maintenance—often over periods of many years—of multi-national and multi-institutional search engines.

Karlsruhe Virtual Catalog (KVK; http://www.ubka.uni-karlsruhe.de/kvk/kvk/kvk_en.html)

The KVK catalog, hosted by the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology in Germany, is currently the most expansive meta-search option on the web. It actually accesses several of the search options discussed below, including the freely accessible version of WorldCat (http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/). The KVK catalog does not actually have its own online holdings: it is a meta-search engine employing Z39.50 (see above) technology to search across a diverse and geographically dispersed group of major online catalogs from over twenty countries (http://www.ubka.uni-karlsruhe.de/kvk/kvk/kvk_hilfe_en.html#catalogs), several with more than one library catalog system. The KVK catalog currently has access to over five-hundred million bibliographic records, including maps.

The main search page (http://www.ubka.uni-karlsruhe.de/kvk/kvk/kvk_en.html) is available in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. It is set up with a check-list of accessible major library catalogs, which can be selected as needed for an individual search. There are also direct links to each of the individually itemized catalogs. The search results then appear with links to the descriptions within those individual online catalogs. Like with any meta-search facility, sometimes searches may be incomplete for a number of reasons, including malfunctions at the primary library catalog, or processing delays (especially since so many library catalogs can be scanned simultaneously). There is a general help page (http://www.ubka.uni-karlsruhe.de/kvk/kvk/kvk_hilfe_en.html), which may be useful to those not already familiar with the system. The

KVK database is not geared to the display of map images.

WorldCat (http://www.worldcat.org/advancedsearch)

WorldCat is the global catalog of the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC; http://www.oclc.org/us/en/default.htm). It the largest catalog where the descriptions are held within a single database, and currently indexes nearly two hundred million bibliographic records. Member libraries can create new bibliographic entries (i.e. a new master record) within the database, or link to an existing master record (so-called copy cataloging). Although there is heavy emphasis on North American library holdings, there are records in nearly 500 languages from over 100 countries and territories. Most of the members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL; http://www.arl.org/arl/membership/members.shtml) have their web catalog holdings represented within WorldCat. There is a searchable online list of participating institutions (http://www.oclc.org/contacts/libraries/); this does not mean that all of an individual library's holdings are indexed within WorldCat. New libraries continue to join the consortium; new holdings are continuously added to the catalog.

There are four current interfaces making use of the WorldCat database: FirstSearch, WorldCat.org, WorldCat Local, and WorldCat Mobile. FirstSearch and WorldCat Local require paid subscription access. The link provided at the head of this section goes to the advanced search page of the freely accessible version of WorldCat. That interface is also available in several languages, including Dutch, English, German, French and Spanish. A general help page (http://www.oclc.org/support/help/worldcatorg/ApplicationHelp.htm) is readily accessible. The free version is becoming consistently more expansive in its search and retrieval capability, and like the paid version has the ability to display libraries holding copies of a particular bibliographic record. Its keyword function is an "any word" search, contrary to a more limited function within the subscription versions of WorldCat via the FirstSearch (http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch/about/default.htm) or WorldCat Local (http://www.oclc.org/worldcatlocal/default.htm) interfaces.

The paid interfaces have some advantages relative to the freely accessible versions. One of these is that the subscription versions of WorldCat (including FirstSearch and WorldCat Local below) retrieve more detailed bibliographic information, a necessity for many researchers. [Note: See the "sample search records" at the end of this presentation for an idea of the variability of records that can be seen with various search options.] Image links (either to entries cataloged as physical or electronic records), when available, appear within the paid versions, but are not yet accessible within the free options. Also, the subscription version has some advantages via their advanced search functions, including a drop-down option to specifically search for a publisher. Many of these issues are already known by expert searchers, and serve to emphasize the added capabilities of subscription versions of WorldCat.

Another more recent entry into the paid subscription options for accessing WorldCat is WorldCat Local (http://www.oclc.org/worldcatlocal/default.htm). For those subscribing institutions, it allows their holdings to be displayed at the top of any search query. There is one caveat here: as is the case for the FirstSearch interface, the record shown in that search will be the master record for the individual bibliographic entry, not necessarily the record that might be retrieved if directly searching the holding institution's own online catalog. Adding the latter step is obviously more time consuming, but has the advantage of showing local notes for the record (again, see "sample search records" below), thereby obtaining bibliographic details not accessible using the freely accessible version

of WorldCat. In addition, WorldCat Local can simultaneously interface with quite a number of additional search options (http://www.oclc.org/worldcatlocal/overview/metasearch/default.htm) within an individual library. Hence this becomes a meta-search option.

WorldCat Mobile (http://www.worldcat.org/mobile/default.jsp) is another recently developed function to allow searches from certain wireless phones.

There are some map image links to individual bibliographic entries of the paid versions of WorldCat. Those links are not displayed within the free version.

IKAR Old Map Database (http://ikar.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/allgemeines/english.html)

This database, a collaborative project (http://ikar.sbb.spk-berlin.de/beteiligte/index.htm) of several major German Libraries initiated in 1985, contains over 250,000 textual bibliographic records of printed maps produced up to 1850 (manuscript maps are specifically excluded). The database currently indicates fewer than 1,500 image links, but this may expand over the years. Several of these libraries are also represented within the OCLC consortium, although the IKAR description may not appear within a WorldCat search for a map having a pre-existing master record. The map database search engine is accessible via the GBV Union Catalog (http://gso.gbv.de/DB=1.68/LNG=DU/SRT=RLV/IMPLAND=Y/), with the interface being available in German and English (note the copyright notice for OCLC on the interface page). There is a general link to this union catalog within the KVK interface, although that leads to the whole online GBV Union Catalog, not the more focused map database link noted herein. There is, obviously, heavy weighting of the database in terms of early German and general European material.

Other Databases for Early Maps

The Newberry Library Cartographic Catalog (http://www.biblioserver.com/newberry/) contains over 70,000 listings out of estimated library holdings of over 500,000 maps. This catalog is distinct from the library's main online catalog (https://i-share.carli.illinois.edu/nby/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&PAGE=First), although there is some duplication of bibliographic entries between the two. The main catalog holds quite a number of cartographic titles not included in the more focused cartographic catalog, and the library's cartographic holdings are not all indexed within WorldCat, as is the case with several of the individual library databases discussed in this section.

AMICUS (http://amicus.collectionscanada.ca/aaweb-bin/aamain/advanced_search?l=0&username=NLCGUEST&documentName=anon) is the free, online, meta-search catalog for over 1,300 Canadian libraries, including the Library and Archives Canada, with over 30 million bibliographic entries, including maps. Like the KVK catalog discussed above, it also uses Z39.50 technology. It is also searchable via the KVK catalog (as the Canadian Union Catalog. The cartographic materials therein understandably have a heavy North American focus. Their advanced search page does not currently have an option to limit the format to maps. Free registration (http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/amicus/006002-122-e.html) may provide some additional functionality.

The David Rumsey Map Collection Database (http://www.davidrumsey.com/) has over 22,000 freely-accessible map images and corresponding detailed cartobibliographic records online. The images are high-resolution and easily maneuverable. The main focus of the collection is eighteenth and nineteenth century maps of North and South America, although other areas are included. The physical collection, representing over 150,000 maps, has been

donated to Stanford University. Current plans are to keep the website as an open-access resource. Most of the entries in this database appear as electronic cartographic resource entries within WorldCat, with corresponding links to the images within Rumsey's database.

Several national geographical societies have portions of their holdings searchable online. Some of the holdings of the **American Geographical Society Library** (AGSL) are searchable via PantherCat (https://millib.wisconsin.edu/vwebv/searchAdvanced), the OPAC of the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, which is also indexed via WorldCat. Many of the AGSL's older map holdings, described in a local card catalog, are not searchable online. The AGSL has a separate digital map collection (http://www4.uwm.edu/libraries/digilib/maps/index.cfm), featuring roughly 500 maps, accessible online. The collections of the **Royal Geographical Society** (RGS; http://www.rgs.org/OurWork/Collections/Catalogue+Search/CatalogueSearch.htm) have over two million documents, including maps, and as with the AGSL, many of the map descriptions are not accessible via the online catalog. The holdings of the RGS are not searchable via either the KVK catalog, or COPAC (see below).

The **Union Catalog** (http://californiamapsociety.org/historic/union.php) of the Huntington Library, Pasadena Museum of History, and Altadena Historical Society Map Collections is hosted by the Huntington Library, and is made freely available via a link through the website of the California Map Society. The catalog contains over 3700 detailed bibliographic entries with low resolution images, which are not within WorldCat.

The **American Philosophical Society** maintains Realms of Gold: A Catalogue of Maps in the Library of the American Philosophical Society (http://www.amphilsoc.org/guides/rog/rog.htm), with nearly 1,800 bibliographic entries. Some digital images are provided. This catalog does represent the bulk of their early map holdings.

The **Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscripts Library** of the University of Georgia maintains a Historical Maps Database (http://hmap.libs.uga.edu/hmap/search), with bibliographic entries for over 1,000 maps emphasizing the colony and state of Georgia. The coverage spans almost five centuries, from the sixteenth to early twentieth centuries. Other cartographic holdings are searchable within the more general GIL@Hargrett catalog (http://hargrett.galib.uga.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?DB=local&PAGE=sbSearch).

The William C. Wonders Map Collection Database (http://maps.library.ualberta.ca/index.cfm) of the University of Alberta Libraries is an online bibliographic catalog of these maps from the early eighteenth century through 1994 (http://www.library.ualberta.ca/databases/databaseinfo/index.cfm?ID=319). Other cartographic materials are cataloged separately in their NEOS catalog (http://ualweb.library.ualberta.ca/uhtbin/cgisirsi/f7T2Fhpc1T/UAARCHIVES/275650113/60/1180/X), which is indexed within AMICUS and WorldCat.

The Maritiem Digitaal Collection (http://www.maritiemdigitaal.nl/) is a project of a museum consortium in The Netherlands, and has some cartographic materials that are not indexed within other major European Union Catalogs (such as IKAR). Most of those more expansive European catalogs are searchable via the previously discussed KVK catalog.

Several of the largest online catalogs for searching for early cartographic material—the Library of Congress (http://catalog.loc.gov/), Gallica (Bibliothèque nationale de France; http://gallica.bnf.fr/advancedsearch?lang=EN), and The British Library (http://catalogue.bl.uk/F/?func=file&file_name=login-bl-list)—are easily searched within the KVK

or WorldCat catalogs. **COPAC** (http://copac.ac.uk/search) is an online catalog merging those of numerous research libraries (http://copac.ac.uk/libraries/) within the United Kingdom, and is also searchable via the KVK catalog. There is an online site, hosted by the University of Queensland, which lists national library catalogs (http://www.library.uq.edu.au/natlibs/) worldwide. The European Library (http://search.theeuropeanlibrary.org/portal/en/index.html) offers access to the online resources, including map descriptions, of nearly 50 national European libraries from 35 countries, representing members of the Conference of European National Libraries (http://www.europeana.eu/portal/). This latter group also maintains its own online search portal, Europeana (http://www.europeana.eu/portal/), with links to roughly six million digital items, including maps. A number of these libraries' online cartobibliographic records are indexed within the KVK and WorldCat catalogs discussed above.

Other potential resources for finding early map materials include the major national archives. Two of the largest are the National Archives of the USA (http://www.archives.gov/research/) and the United Kingdom (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/search/advanced_search.aspx?homepage=ad-search&javascriptenabled=True&j=t), although many of their holdings are not easily searched online. ARCHIVENET (http://www.archiefnet.nl/index.asp?taal=en), a project of the Historical Centre Overijssel, is useful for locating online information on various national archives worldwide. More specific, locally relevant materials may be available from various USA state archives (http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/state-archives.html). Additional online information pertaining to various map collections (http://maphistory.info/collections.html) is maintained via the Map History/History of Cartography gateway (http://maphistory.info/index.html).

There are many other, generally smaller, online catalogs for searching individual library collections that I have not discussed here, in part because of space, and in part because they are not yet known to me. Map collections held by smaller, private libraries are often not searchable via various national and international online catalogs.

Digital Libraries of Early Map Images

There has been a rapid growth in sites featuring digital images of early maps, and an expansive list may be seen at the ***Images of early maps*** site (http://maphistory.info/webimages.html), maintained by Tony Campbell within the aforementioned Map History/History of Cartography gateway. It is beyond the scope of this brief report to review all the pros and cons of these sites, but it is apparent that there is a great deal of variability in the quality of both the images and the cartobibliographic descriptions associated with the individual images. For these reasons, I am simply providing links below to an alphabetical list of nineteen of the larger, mostly general, sites focused on those with better map descriptions and high-resolution, maneuverable imagery. Some of these have already been discussed above, and some of the descriptions therein are already searchable via some of the online options already discAfriterra:

- The Cartographic Free Library (http://www.afriterra.org/)—maintained by the AFRITERRA Foundation, a non-profit Cartographic Library and Archive assembling and preserving the original rare maps of Africa. Entries here are slowly being integrated into WorldCat.
- American Memory Map Collections (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html)—maintained by the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress.
- Archive of Early American Images (http://www.brown.edu/Facilities/John_Carter_Brown_Library/pages/ea_hmpg.html)—

maintained by the John Carter Brown Library.

- Biblioth que et Archives nationales du Québec (http://www.banq.qc.ca/collections/cartes_plans/index.html)—Cartes et plans
- David Rumsey Historical Map Collection (http://www.davidrumsey.com/)—this catalog focuses on late 18th and 19th century American material.
- DigMap (http://search.digmap.eu/)—maintained by a consortium of European libraries (http://portal.digmap.eu/index/index.html).
- Gallica http://gallica.bnf.fr/advancedsearch?lang=EN)—maintained by the Biblioth que nationale de France.
- GeoWeb (http://geoweb.venezia.sbn.it/cms/en/)—maintained by the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice.
- Harvard Map Collections Digital Maps (http://hcl.harvard.edu/libraries/maps/digitalmaps/).
- Historical Map Archive (University of Alabama; http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/)—from sources including the University of Alabama Map Library, the W. S. Hoole Special Collections Library, the Rucker Agee Map Collection of the Birmingham Public Library, the Geological Survey of Alabama, Samford University Special Collections Library, and the Alabama Department of Archives and History.
- Map Library of Catalonia (http://cartotecadigital.icc.cat/)—maintained by the Institut Cartogr fic de Catalunya.
- Nationaal Archief (National Archives of The Netherlands)—Kaarten van de VOC (http://beeldbank.nationaalarchief.nl/en/images/thema/102-kaarten-van-de-voc).
- National Library of Australia Digital Collections: Maps (http://www.nla.gov.au/digicoll/maps.html).
- National Library of Scotland—Maps (http://www.nls.uk/collections/maps/index.html).
- National Maritime Museum Collections Online: Charts & Maps (http://www.nmm.ac.uk/collections/explore/index.cfm/category/charts).
- Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library (http://maps.bpl.org/view_collection/).
- New York Public Library Digital Gallery—Charting North America: Maps from the Lawrence H. Slaughter Collection and Others (http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/explore/dgexplore.cfm?topic=history&col_id=149).
- Ryhiner Collection (http://www.ub.unibe.ch/content/bibliotheken_sammlungen/sondersammlungen/the_ryhiner_map_collection/index_ger.html)—maintained by the University Library Berne.
- Star Atlases, Charts and Maps (http://lhldigital.lindahall.org/cdm4/browse.php?CISOROOT=/astro_atlas)—provided and maintained by the Linda Hall Library of Science, Engineering and Technology, in Kansas City, Missouri.

Sample Search Records

As one example of the variability in the amount of detail displayed for the same map, below are three records—one from WorldCat.org (free version), one from WorldCat via FirstSearch, and another from the AMICUS catalog—of J.F.W. Des Barres' 1776 *A View of Boston Taken on the Road to Dorchester.* Although the results below will be no surprise to experienced researchers, one can readily see the advantage of detailed local notes (see AMICUS entry) over a WorldCat master record in the example provided.

WorldCat.org (free version)

A view of Boston taken on the road to Dorchester [by William Pierrie].
Material Type: Manuscript
Document Type: Map, Archival Material

All Authors / Contributors: J F W Des Barres; William Pierrie (artist); James Newton
Find more information about: J F W Des Barres William Pierrie (artist) James Newton
OCLC Number: 538190126
Notes: There is one example of this view in the collection. Imprint May 30th 1776.
Description: Single sheet, Engr. Plate impression 48 x 65.5cm.

WorldCat (FirstSearch)

Title: A view of Boston taken on the road to Dorchester [by William Pierrie].
Author(s): Des Barres, J F W.
Pierrie, William (artist)
Newton, James.
Publication: London: Des Barres,
Year: 1776
Description: Single sheet, Engr. Plate impression 48 x 65.5cm.
Language: English
Series: The Atlantic Neptune;
Note(s): There is one example of this view in the collection. Imprint May 30th 1776./ Reproduction: K0299
General Info: Coverage: Massachusetts./ Henry Newton Stevens collection.
Material Type: Manuscript (mss)
Document Type: Map; Archival Material
Date of Entry: 20050909
Update: 20100303
Accession No: OCLC: 538190126
Database: WorldCat

AMICUS No. 32664633

Monograph
NLC COPIES: Carto - G1107.C6P5 D46 1779 v. 3 #27 1776
NAME(S):*Des Barres, Joseph F. W. (Joseph Frederick Wallet), 1722-1824
TITLE(S): A view of Boston taken on the road to Dorchester [cartographic material] : [Massachusetts] / drawn by Wm. Pierrie ; engraved by James Newton PUBLISHER: [London] : Publish'd according to Act of Parliament ... by J.F.W. Des Barres Esqr., May 30th, 1776.
DESCRIPTION: 1 view ; 42 x 63 cm, on sheet 57 x 82 cm.
NOTES: Reference in source given: Henry Newton Stevens collection of the Atlantic Neptune, v. 1 #97; v. 3, p. 216.
Reference in source given: Layng, Theodore E. Desbarres collection, Map Division, Public Archives of Canada, p. 64 v. 4 #18[a & b].
ø™@ Label pasted on verso has been removed and is loose in the folder: Vol. 4. No. 8. A view of Boston. Watermark: Consists of a rectangle 7.4 x 6.7 cm enclosing a design of a bird. Superimposed on this is a square 3 x 3 cm surmounted by a conical top with a ball or ring and enclosing a bird. Stevens referes to it as a "double bird cage". On the opposite side are two lines of letters which cannot be deciphered.
ø™@ "11b" in pencil in lower right corner.
RELATIONSHIPS: In: Des Barres, Joseph F. W. (Joseph Frederick Wallet), 1722-1824 Atlantic Neptune. London : Published for the use of the Royal Navy of Great Britain by Joseph F.W. Des Barres, Esqr. under the directions of the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, 1777-1784.
In: Des Barres, Joseph F. W. (Joseph Frederick Wallet), 1722-1824 Atlantic Neptune. London : Published for the use of the Royal Navy of Great Britain by Joseph F.W. Des Barres, Esqr. under the directions of the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, [1778]-1779.
CLASSIFICATION: LC Class no.: G1107.C6P5 D46 1779 v. 3 #27 1776
LC Class no.: G1107.C6P5 D47 1784 v. 4 pt. 2 #18 1776
SUBJECTS: Massachusetts--Boston--Views--Early works, 1751-1800--Massachusetts--Boston--Vues--Ouvrages anciens, 1751-1800—

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RESULTS OF THE ACMLA MEMBER SATISFACTION SURVEY JANUARY 2010

Colleen Beard
(Brock University)
ACMLA Past President

THE MEMBERS HAVE SPOKEN... and although generally satisfied, ACMLA has work to do! We highly value our networking; we like our *BULLETIN*; our website needs work; and we are all faced with similar challenges. So, how can the Association respond to the needs and challenges of its members? This article presents the results of the survey, recognizes some pressing issues, and discusses some of the actions in response to these results. There will also be an opportunity to "speak up" to these results at the upcoming CARTO 2011 Conference in Quebec City, June 7– 10, as Andrew Nicholson (ACMLA President) will be facilitating a Fireside Chat to discuss the future directions of ACMLA.

The idea of a member survey was conceived at the 2009 ACMLA conference in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, over a glass of wine—as is every good idea! It was the first step to attempt to answer the question: How do we make the Association more attractive to new members and those that are starting to build geospatial/GIS collections and services? However, the survey quickly revealed that, regardless whether you are a new member or a seasoned member, the challenges are very similar. With the design assistance of ACMLA member Grace Welch (retired Map Librarian from the University of Ottawa), the survey was posted to the ACMLA listserv on January 19, 2010 and closed on March 19, 2010. The survey was posted in both French and English.

Who responded?

A response rate of 54% (46 of 84 full members) is a good indication of the members' commitment to the Association, and your participation is applauded. One of the best results of the survey is that it captured the responses of newer members. Of the 46 respondents, almost half have held a membership for less than 5 years, with the next largest group of respondents in the category of over 10 yrs. For the sake of this article, they are referred to as our "seasoned" members.

5 years or less = 41% 6-10 yrs = 24% over 10 yrs = 35%

1. How long have you been a member of ACMLA? Create Chart Download

	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than 2 years	21.7%	10
2 - 5 years	19.6%	9
6-10 years	23.9%	11
More than 10 years	34.8%	16
answered question		46

Personal Value of ACMLA Activities—*The Importance of Networking!*

An overwhelming 74% responded that "networking with other professionals" was the most valued ACMLA activity. This is not surprising due to our specialized profession and its related challenges. Also, many map/geospatial data collections are staffed by just one professional librarian. And not to mention the geographical challenges to meet face-to-face. The importance of holding annual conferences was conveyed for this reason.

All seven activities listed received a majority response of being "very important", with the exception of the website, 35%. Responses to Professional development/continuing education received a 72% response. A comment to collaborate with joint [data] purchases was suggested. This is in fact the mandate of the newly established Geospatial Data Access Committee. (Their report can be viewed on the ACMLA website.)

2. Please indicate the personal value of the following ACMLA activities: Create Chart Download

	Not Important	Neutral	Somewhat Important	Very Important	Response Count
Advocacy (e.g. lobbying for free data)	9.1% (4)	4.5% (2)	25.0% (11)	**61.4% (27)**	44
Professional development/continuing education	0.0% (0)	8.7% (4)	19.6% (9)	**71.7% (33)**	46
Forum for communication (e.g. ACMLA listserv)	2.2% (1)	6.7% (3)	22.2% (10)	**68.9% (31)**	45
Annual conference	0.0% (0)	8.9% (4)	22.2% (10)	**68.9% (31)**	45
ACMLA publications (Bulletin, facsimiles, monographs)	0.0% (0)	6.5% (3)	37.0% (17)	**56.5% (26)**	46
ACMLA website	4.3% (2)	17.4% (8)	**43.5% (20)**	34.8% (16)	46
Networking with other professionals	0.0% (0)	4.7% (2)	20.9% (9)	**74.4% (32)**	43
			Other (please specify) Show Responses		3
				answered question	46

We Value our *BULLETIN*!

Members agree that our flagship publication, *ACMLA Bulletin,* is a valued benefit of their membership; is relevant to their profession; and delivers timely information. Despite these results, members somewhat downplayed the importance of publishing in the *Bulletin* to their professional development. Only 50% agreed that it is important.

Could it be that publishing in general is not important to our profession, or that publishing in a peer-reviewed journal is preferred? Apparently not so! Only 23% strongly agreed to the statement, "I would contribute articles if the *Bulletin* was peer-reviewed"; 54% sitting neutral.

Instead of the expected strong membership support for an online journal, we are definitely split on this issue. 39% say "nay", 37% say "yay", and 24% are undecided.

However, in response to requests for better access to back issues, the Association has recently initiating a *Bulletin* digitization project beginning with the very first issue. This should be completed very soon.

3. Please indicate to what extent you agree with the statements below about the ACMLA Bulletin: Create Chart Download

	Completely disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Somewhat Agree	Completely agree	Rating Average	Response Count
The information is relevant to my professional activities.	0.0% (0)	2.3% (1)	2.3% (1)	45.5% (20)	**50.0% (22)**	4.43	44
The information is timely.	0.0% (0)	9.1% (4)	18.2% (8)	34.1% (15)	**38.6% (17)**	4.02	44
I always make time to read the Bulletin.	0.0% (0)	4.4% (2)	13.3% (6)	33.3% (15)	**48.9% (22)**	4.27	45
The Bulletin adds value to my ACMLA membership.	0.0% (0)	2.2% (1)	4.4% (2)	17.8% (8)	**75.6% (34)**	4.67	45
Publishing in the Bulletin is important for my position.	13.3% (6)	13.3% (6)	**37.8% (17)**	26.7% (12)	8.9% (4)	3.04	45
Publishing in the Bulletin is important for my personal development.	6.5% (3)	8.7% (4)	**34.8% (16)**	**34.8% (16)**	15.2% (7)	3.43	46
I would contribute articles if the Bulletin was peer-reviewed.	9.1% (4)	0.0% (0)	**54.5% (24)**	13.6% (6)	22.7% (10)	3.41	44
I would prefer an online subscription to the Bulletin.	15.2% (7)	**23.9% (11)**	**23.9% (11)**	19.6% (9)	17.4% (8)	3.00	46
					answered question		46

Question 4: Do You Have Suggestions for Improving the Content and/or Organizing of the ACMLA Bulletin?

- "Having TOC on ACMLA Web page."
- "I think I recall that the Bulletin was going to be better indexed [online] - I hope that is going ahead."
- "Love It!!!! If it was peer-reviewed it would count for so much more. I don't honestly think the "standard" would go up (I'm delighted with the standard) but for career development purposes it carries so much more oooomph if it is peer-reviewed. I actually think about publishing in less interesting places than the Bulletin just because they are peer-reviewed. I'd target the Bulletin if it were peer-reviewed; honest! "
- "Include a column that profiles new members."
- "Peer-reviewed research articles"
- "Incorporate colour images, esp on the cover"

The ACMLA Website Needs Work!

Perhaps a bit humbling, especially as Chair of the Web Committee, is the fact that the website receives "occasional use" by the membership. Seeking conference information from the website is the most frequent use! An astounding 44% never use the tools that are available from the Cataloguing or Toolkit pages. Although members are generally "satisfied" with the website, the numbers speak for themselves. The goal of the Web Committee is ultimately to boost the numbers in the "Regularly" column!

5. How often do you use the ACMLA website to find the following: Create Chart Download

	Regularly	Occasionally	Never	Response Count
Contact information for executive	17.8% (8)	**51.1% (23)**	31.1% (14)	45
Committee reports	15.6% (7)	**57.8% (26)**	26.7% (12)	45
Conference information	**57.8% (26)**	33.3% (15)	8.9% (4)	45
Cataloguing tools and the Toolkit	15.6% (7)	40.0% (18)	**44.4% (20)**	45
ACMLA Publications	8.7% (4)	**73.9% (34)**	17.4% (8)	46
Links to other map libraries	13.3% (6)	**46.7% (21)**	40.0% (18)	45
Information on Canadian data agreements	6.7% (3)	**55.6% (25)**	37.8% (17)	45
		Other (please specify) Show Responses		5
			answered question	**46**
			skipped question	**0**

6. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the following aspects of the ACMLA website: Create Chart Download

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Response Count
Overall impression of site	18.2% (8)	56.8% (25)	20.5% (9)	4.5% (2)	0.0% (0)	44
Ability to navigate within the site	22.7% (10)	56.8% (25)	9.1% (4)	11.4% (5)	0.0% (0)	44
Ease of finding information	8.9% (4)	57.8% (26)	20.0% (9)	13.3% (6)	0.0% (0)	45
Logical organization of information	11.1% (5)	60.0% (27)	15.6% (7)	13.3% (6)	0.0% (0)	45
Amount of information	8.9% (4)	51.1% (23)	22.2% (10)	17.8% (8)	0.0% (0)	45
Currency of information	6.7% (3)	60.0% (27)	17.8% (8)	11.1% (5)	4.4% (2)	45
Links to other resources	13.3% (6)	44.4% (20)	31.1% (14)	11.1% (5)	0.0% (0)	45
					answered question	45
					skipped question	1

Question 7: Do You Have Suggestions for Improving the Content and/or Organizing of the ACMLA Website?

- "Information regarding past conferences and committee reports further back than what is currently there."
- "Contact info for committee chairs"
- "Information requires re-organization and easier accessibility. Canadian data is not complete. The website needs more content."
- "A general search box or an A to Z search feature would be great."
- "Could we have a wiki-type set up for part of the site that is open to ACMLA members only where we can build a resources section on maps and geospatial data? This can be a resource that everyone can point to instead of us all replicating these things on our own web sites."
- "The splash page has too much information..."
- "What I like is, it's very clear, uncluttered and nicely organized. The typeface is good. Personally I am not a fan of the dark background style, and linkages aren't as readily apparent, but it looks very professional."
- "Use a content management system for consistency and ease of restructuring; and have a wiki for members to add material, comments, links, etc."

- "Enhance the content, such as tools for teaching and learning geospatial literacy. Organize the content better to improve finding information. Keep it up to date by changing the main page frequently to reflect current issues and events. Adding a blog! Ask a librarian in such in such a topic? Who are the experts in historical maps; website creation; digitization, GIS, cataloguing, etc."
- "- Don't like the main page banner image or 3-column layout; too much text on main page ; need lists/links to digitized map websites"
- "The new design ... should help things a lot! It is really looking so much better!"

In response, the website has undergone a re-organization and now includes easier accessibility to much more content:

- The *Useful Tools* page now includes a substantial list of GIS Help Guides for teaching and learning geospatial literacy, a cartographic citations document, and cataloguing tools
- Information on all past conferences
- Committee information includes all members and Chairs, contact information, and terms of reference
- A search function has been added
- All the Data pages have been updated with additional content

The Web Committee continues to consider all other suggestions, including a wiki.

Committees do Good Work!

Although most members understand the Association's committee structure, those who do not are relatively new to the ACMLA. As well, 38% indicated that committee activity is not communicated widely, leaving members uninformed as a result. This indicated the need to increase the presence of committee members and reporting. In response, the newly organized website has been updated to reflect the names of current committee members and Chairs, terms of reference, and reports.

Of greater concern for the future of the Association are results revealing that members did not have the time for committee work; 46% responded a lack of interest with the current committees; and an overwhelming 53% responded that committee activity is not really important for their professional development.

Perhaps this warrants some thought and discussion for questions such as:

- Do we need different committees/working groups to address the more current issues of geospatial data and literacy?
- Can the mandate and tasks of committees be better shared among members to not make it so time consuming?
- How do we populate committees and make them attractive to new members?

8. Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the statements below about the Association's committees: Create Chart Download

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Completely agree	Response Count
I understand the existing committee structure	2.2% (1)	15.6% (7)	24.4% (11)	**44.4% (20)**	13.3% (6)	45
ACMLA committees perform extremely important work	2.2% (1)	2.2% (1)	21.7% (10)	**39.1% (18)**	34.8% (16)	46
Committee participation is important for my professional development	0.0% (0)	13.0% (6)	**39.1% (18)**	30.4% (14)	17.4% (8)	46
I don't get enough information about committee activities	0.0% (0)	25.0% (11)	**38.6% (17)**	34.1% (15)	2.3% (1)	44
I don't have time to participate in ACMLA committees	2.2% (1)	33.3% (15)	**44.4% (20)**	17.8% (8)	2.2% (1)	45
The existing committees don't interest me	8.8% (4)	**44.4% (20)**	31.1% (14)	15.6% (7)	0.0% (0)	45
I don't see the benefit of participating in ACMLA committees	24.4% (11)	**51.1% (23)**	20.0% (9)	4.4% (2)	0.0% (0)	45
					answered question	46

In What Areas Can ACMLA Help Us Do a Better Job?

Responses to how the Association can provide more help to members definitely provided fuel for the upcoming Fireside Chat at CARTO 2011. Clearly, the Association needs to attend to issues of geospatial literacy; provide tools for teaching and learning; keep up-to-date; and develop avenues for sharing our instructional resources and expertise.

A closer look revealed a difference in the responses from "seasoned" vs newer members. Consider these outcomes:

- the need for personal geospatial literacy: 78% of seasoned members (membership over 6 yrs, n=27), vs 53% of new members (membership less than 5 yrs, n=19) responded. Could this be an accurate indicator that newer members have better developed geospatial literacy skills? It could!
- The #1 response of newer members was in the category of developing and sharing guides (63%); and a greater percentage of these members responded to the need for metadata and cataloguing activity vs seasoned members.
- the #1 response of seasoned members was in the category of information on new developments, with geospatial literacy and the need for teaching and learning tools closely followed.

9. I would like the Association to provide more help in the following area(s) (check as many as apply):

Create Chart | Download

	Response Percent	Response Count
Geospatial expertise(e.g. developing personal geospatial literacy)	72.1%	31
Teaching and learning (e.g. tools for teaching geospatial literacy)	69.8%	30
Metadata creation	39.5%	17
Cataloguing	27.9%	12
Mentoring	23.3%	10
Information on new developments in field of map/gis librarianship	76.7%	33
Development/sharing of instructional or procedural guides	76.7%	33
Other (please specify) Show Responses		4
answered question		43
skipped question		3

Other Responses:

- "I need all the help I can get in starting our GIS library!"
- "I think that ACMLA does quite well in most of these areas!"
- "Although I personally do not need more help with metadata, cataloguing and mentoring, I still feel that the Association has an important national role to play in supporting these areas as well.

Question 10. What are the Most Important Iissues Currently Facing You in the Field of Map and GIS/Geospatial Data Information Management?

Some of the main issues:

- Keeping up to date was an echoed response with seasoned members
- Promoting our GIS collections and services; management of these collections
- Important to recognize there are members just starting to build GIS libraries that require help with data acquisition and GIS services
- Collection retention issues—digital OR print?
- Staffing issues

The responses (verbatim) to this question were organized according to length of membership:

Member <5 yrs

- Keeping the existing map collection in a steady-state, i.e. as new maps are added, other maps must be removed. Lack of resources for collection expansion. Having access to maps in storage by way of a digital image.
- My lack of GIS/geospatial data info
- Learning the field; ... have only been a member since Jan.1 [2010]
- As a newcomer to the field, the most important issues for me are related to geospatial literacy and collection development. I would like to know how map and data libraries are working to meet the needs of their clients, what skills I should be developing to ensure those needs are capably met and what steps I should be taking to build future collections that will be sustainable over time.
- For me it is just starting one up, mostly where to get the data, how to store it and make it accessible
- Determining how to implement the NAP profile for geospatial metadata. 2) Trying to balance all the additional tasks of geospatial data along with more transitional tasks such as map cataloging
- Downsizing staffing

Member 6-10 yrs

- My own lack of knowledge; I kid you not. Working on my lonesome so ACMLA and contact with other organizations is extremely important.
- Coping with administration that does not really understand the value of replacing retired staff in the Map section of the library
- Digitization or print resources and collecting local unique GIS data
- Developing and maintaining a sustainable geospatial data service at the library that I work at. 2) Having the hardware available to provide services to my clientele
- Promoting the value of GIS to Library Administrators
- Promoting spatial literacy to students....communicating effectively with these easier to use map tools
- Letting users know the richness of the Map/GIS collection and how it may be able to help them? So marketing, or advocacy...
- Keeping current with new developments in software and geospatial data

Member Over 10 yrs

- Keeping current with new developments, software and literature; finding time to explore new ideas; understaffing; management issues; the changing role of the academic librarian; the changing character of the NetGen student and of teaching/learning in higher education
- Keeping up to date with new technologies, such as web tools; data availability; new acquisitions.
- Developing new services
- Keeping up with new info.
- Keeping up with new technologies. Time needed to learn new technologies.
- Technical support.
- Archiving - paper and digital collections.
- Staffing.
- Lack of staff support overall and need to improve geospatial skills.
- Funding & Staffing
- Making library users (students and faculty) aware of the potential uses for all map products

- Collaborative digitization projects. Ongoing access to 19th and 20th century materials.
- Encouraging and supporting LAC in providing better access and cataloguing for its maps

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IN SUMMARY

The Member Satisfaction Survey has revealed some interesting results for the Association to ponder:

Our newer members seem to possess technical expertise yet untapped.

Networking is an important activity that members value the most. Currently the annual conference is the only formal event for members to interact in person. How can communication and networking be improved?

Professional development and continuing education were also highly ranked. What other opportunities for sharing professional knowledge can be offered in addition to the annual conference?

The *Bulletin* is our one tangible commodity that sustains the membership. Regardless of the many excellent improvements suggested by members, there are several issues that determine its future. If survey results indicate that only half the membership considers publishing there to be important to their professional development, we will be hard pressed to sustain the academic content of the *Bulletin*. How can members be convinced otherwise? Is it the issue of peer-reviewed status; will online format or open source publishing appeal to a larger audience; or do we continue status quo?

Maintaining a website is a monster job! This has always been a job of a good-hearted member who receives an annual honorarium in return. Although the committee has responded to many of the suggestions put forth in this survey, the website's purpose to function as a resource to improve communication, networking, and professional development/training will require significant member collaboration and effort.

The Executive Board and other committee members constantly recruit for incoming members and chairs. How can more members become involved without expecting a major time commitment? Can other committees or working groups be established that appeal to the interests of members, not only for their participation but for the work that they do for the benefit of the membership?

And how do we attend to issues of staffing; the digital vs print debate; keeping up-to-date; promoting what we do, and ensuring that our members are getting the guidance they need that makes membership to ACMLA all worthwhile?

A Fireside Chat is a fine place to start!

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

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH
GUELPH, ONTARIO
JUNE 17, 2010

1.0 Establishment of Quorum; Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 12:15 pm.

2.0 Opening Remarks

ACMLA President Andrew Nicholson opened the meeting and thanked the Program Committee and Local Arrangements Committee members for organizing the conference. The Program Committee consisted of Eva Dodsworth, Sandra Keys, Natalie LeBlond, and Ann Smith. The Local Arrangements Committee included Diane Boyd, Michelle Edwards, Teresa Lewitzky, Jenny Marvin, and Pam Schaus.

He also thanked University of Guelph Chief Librarian Mike Ridley for the financial support for the conference.

3.0 Approval of Agenda

The agenda was approved. (David Jones, Richard Pinnell) CARRIED

4.0 Minutes of Previous Annual General Meeting

The minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting held June 11, 2009 in Wolfville, Nova Scotia were approved as published in the ACMLA *Bulletin* No. 136.

(Siobhan Hanratty, Lori Sugden) CARRIED

5.0 President's Report (Andrew Nicholson)

a) Geospatial Data Access Committee

Andrew thanked chair Richard Pinnell and the other committee members. There is a vacancy on the committee to be filled.

b) Canada's National Mapping Strategy

The final report of the CCOG was released in April 2010. Andrew thanked everyone involved in the consultations and in particular Colleen Beard and Heather McAdam for their work on behalf of the ACMLA.

6.0 First Vice President's Report (Dan Duda)

Dan thanked all committee members and chairs that report to him.

a) Future Conferences

Dan reported on future conference plans:
2011: at UBC in Vancouver, with WAML
2012: at Université Laval in Quebec City
2013: possibly Whitehorse, Yukon with WAML

Dan asked for a vote of interest for a Yukon conference, and the majority of members were in favour. There was a request to coordinate the 2011 conference dates (May 17-20) with the IASSIST conference. Dan and Tim Ross will look into this.

Awards Committee

The Student Paper Award was given to Francine Berish. Ann Smith has stepped down as chair, Eva Dodsworth is the new chair.

Bibliographic Control Committee

Trudy Bodak is stepping down as chair, the committee is looking for a new chair.

Copyright Committee

The committee requires new members.

Treasurer's Report (Andrew reporting for Susan Greaves)
Auditor's Report

Grace Welch's review of the 2009 ACMLA financial records indicates they are in good order. It was moved that the Auditor's report be approved.

(David Jones, Ann Smith) CARRIED

a) Proposed Budget

Andrew presented the 2010-2011 Proposed Budget and 2009 Financial Report. The budget will be in a deficit mainly because membership is declining. The ACMLA needs ideas for revenue generation.

It was moved that the Proposed Budget and Financial Report be approved.

(Natalie LeBlond, Marc Cockburn) CARRIED

7.0 Secretary's Report (Sue McKee)

Sue presented the draft Archives Guidelines document for discussion. The ACMLA has a new archivist, Liz Doyle. The ACMLA Secretary will be responsible for collecting all significant records on a yearly basis, for submission to the LAC.

8.0 Past President's Report (Colleen Beard)

a) SSHRC Committee

Colleen reported that once again the ACMLA was awarded $3990 from SSHRC for travel purposes. All applicants received some funding for conference travel from the SSHRC Committee. Applicants should submit claims to Treasurer Susan Greaves for reimbursement.

b) Web Committee

Colleen is stepping down as chair, webmaster Siobhan Hanratty will take over the chair. Committee activities this year included moving the website to the new web host, and reorganizing the site. Siobhan demonstrated the newly updated website.

9.0 Other Business

a) ***Bulletin* Digitization Proposal (Dan Duda)**

Dan discussed and demonstrated the *Bulletin* digitization project at Memorial University's Digital Archives Initiative (DAI). To date 124 out of 136 *Bulletin* back issues have been scanned and OCRed. The metadata and OCR editing still needs to be done. In response to members' questions, this project only includes the back issues; going online with current issues still needs to be discussed. There may be a small fee to ACMLA for DAI's digitization work. Dan will confirm copyright clearance for the digitized text and images. There was a question about the SSHRC grant requiring a print journal; the Executive will investigate this issue. There was consensus that the project should go ahead.

b) **ACMLA Membership Survey: Results and Discussion (Colleen Beard)**

Colleen presented the results of this year's online membership survey. There was a 44% response to the survey. The main issues that members have are: staffing, keeping up to date, promoting spatial literacy, and marketing services. The Executive is planning to set up a teaching and learning committee to address training issues. Colleen will write an article on survey results for the *Bulletin*.

c) Member at large Proposal (Andrew Nicholson)

Andrew and Colleen discussed the Executive's proposal to add a new position. It would be more like another officer rather than an Executive position. ACMLA bylaws allow only six Executive members. This position would be a liaison between the Board and the membership, with various duties. Due to lack of time, the proposal was deferred to next year.

d) Nominations Report (Colleen Beard)

Only one nomination was received for each Executive position, so no voting was required. The 2010/2011 ACMLA Executive Board members are:

President: Andrew Nicholson
First Vice President: Ann Smith
Second Vice President: Dan Duda
Treasurer: Susan Greaves
Secretary: Susan McKee
Past President: Colleen Beard

It was moved that the new Executive Board be adopted.

(Cheryl Wood, Tim Ross) CARRIED

10.0 Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 2:00 pm.

It was moved that the 2010 Annual General Meeting be adjourned.

(Richard Pinnell, Marc Cockburn) CARRIED

WALTER MORRISON, 1924-2011

Walter Kenneth Morrison
Cartographer Emeritus
Centre of Geographic Sciences (COGS)
Nova Scotia Community College
Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia

86, passed away peacefully on February 26, 2011 at Soldiers Memorial Hospital, Middleton.

Walter served with the US Air Force during World War II as a Staff Sergeant with the 774th Squadron, 463rd Bomb Group, aboard a B-17 Flying Fortress out of Foggia, Italy.

Following the War, he studied geography at Clark University and in 1952 received a Masters Degree in geography. He later secured a position as a professional cartographer with the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C. and worked on a variety of innovative projects for the magazine. In his nine years at the Geographic, he was an important part of a talented group who would establish mapping procedures that became standard in the business for forty years.

In the early 1960s, Walter returned to his ancestral area of Cape Breton Island, and in 1966 accepted a position at the Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute in Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia, as head instructor in the Cartography Program. To this Institution and the students of Cartography, Walter brought his wealth of knowledge and innovation into the classroom for 19 years. He was instrumental in the design and layout of the extensive labs that were installed in the 'new' NSLSI facility built there in 1974, and used for all manners of map production activities that preceded the digital age.

Throughout his career, and following his retirement in 1985, Walter remained focused on his research into the cartographic evolution of Nova Scotia. He published a number of important articles regarding the early mapping of Nova Scotia in the *Nova Scotia Historical Review* and in *The Map Collector*. He always gave special attention to J.F.W. Des Barres' Atlantic Neptune, his most favoured research topic.

Beginning in 2001 his personal map collection has been transferred to the Centre of Geographic Sciences J.B. Hall Library and will continue as a valuable resource to researchers, educators and students of historical cartography. In 2010 the Nova Scotia Community College recognized this important donation and named the W. K. Morrison Special Collection.

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Thanks to David Raymond, Geomatics Department, Nova Scotia Community College,, and to Ed Dahl for their help in compiling this information about Walter Morrison. CM

Have You Seen This?

OGS EARTH

http://www.mndmf.gov.on.ca/mines/ogs_earth_e.asp

Ontario Geological Survey offers products that can be viewed directly in Google Earth, including:
Bedrock & Surficial Geology
Physiography
Boreholes
Aggregate Resources
Claim Maps & Mineral Deposits
Geophysical Atlas of Ontario
Published Map Indexes

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Compiled by Eva Dodsworth

Börner, Katy. 2010. *Atlas of science: visualizing what we know.* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. 288 p. $30.20 CAN. ISBN 9780261014458.

Carpentier, Geoffrey. 2010. *Antarctica, first journey: the traveller's resource guide.* Brighton, ON: Hidden Brook Press. 360 p. $35.00 CAN. ISBN NA.

Clemmer, Gina. 2010. *The GIS 20: essential skills.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press. 156 pages $39.95 US. ISBN 9781589482562.

DuVander, Adam. 2010. *Map scripting 101: an example-driven guide to building interactive maps with Bing, Yahoo!, and Google Maps.* San Francisco: No Starch Press. 376 p. $43.95 CAN. ISBN 9781593272715.

Fu, Pinde and Jiulin Sun. 2010. *Web GIS: principles and applications.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press. 312 p. $55.95 US. ISBN 9781589482456.

Galgano, Eugene and Eugene Palka. 2011. *Modern military geography.* New York: Routledge. 456 p. $195 CAN. ISBN 9780415870948.

Jacobson-Tepfor, Esther and James E. Meacham. 2009. *Archeology and landscape in the Mongolian Altai: an atlas.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press. 225 p. $79.95 US. ISBN 9781589482326.

Jamwal, Anil, et al. 2010. *Modern cartography.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 205 p. $50.00 US. ISBN 9780226534688.

Kocsis, Karoly. 2009. *Hungary in maps.* Budapest: Geographical Research Institute and Hungarian Academy of Sciences. 211 p. $59.95 US. ISBN 9789639545250.

Mahajan, Gautam. 2010. *Ground water recharge.* New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation. 143 p. $35.00 US. ISBN 97880131310083.

Maher, Margaret. 2010. Lining up data in ArcGIS: A guide to map projections. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press. 200 p. $24.95 US. ISBN 9781589482494.

McGillivray, Brett. 2010. *Geography of British Columbia: people and landscape in transition, 3rd ed.* Vancouver: UBC Press. 320 p. $48.95 US. ISBN 9780774820783.

Mehtani, Subhah and Amarjit Sinha. 2010. *Transport geography.* New Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers. 306 p. $110.00 US. ISBN 9788131102053.

Mobilewords. 2010. *What we call things: a coastal toponymy of the Irish Loop.* Mobile, Newfoundland and |Labrador: Mobilewords. $27.50 CAN. ISBN 9780986741500.

Monmonier, Mark. 2010. *No dig, no fly, no go: how maps restrict and control.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 242 p. $20.95 CDN. ISBN 9780226534688.

Ristic, Jovanka and Scott R. McEathron. 2010. *Manuscript and annotated maps in the American Geographical Society Library: a cartobibliography. Milwaukee, WI: AGSL Publications. 77 p. $15.00 US. ISBN* 9781879281271.

Ruprecht, Tony. 2010. *Toronto's many faces, 5th ed.* Toronto: Dundurn Press. 448 p. $34.99 CAN. ISBN 9781554888856.

Sharieff, Afzal, et al. 2010. *A geography of Latin America.* New Delhi: Sarup Book Publishers. 462 p. $91.00 US. ISBN 9788176256735.

Sharieff, Afzal, et al. 2010. *The geography of South Africa.* New Delhi: Sarup Book Publishers. 533 p. $103.00 US. ISBN 9788176256650.

Sickle Van, Jan. 2010. *Basic GIS coordinates, 2nd edition.* Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. 200 p. $89.95 US. ISBN 9781420092318.

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President's Message

(continued from page 2)

Farewell

As my Presidential term comes to end, I find myself writing a flurry of new member letters, many of whom seem to be new librarians, archivists, and information professionals entrusted with developing geospatial collections and services. Apart from writing the Presidents' Message, sending out these letters has perhaps been the most satisfying experience for me as President. It is so gratifying to see new members joining our Association and wanting to make a contribution to its success. I know from meeting these new members at past conferences that they are excited about all things geospatial, in particular from a library/archival context; and want to learn all they can from current members.

With my final days as President fast approaching, I would like to thank my fellow Executive members for their dedication, leadership and ideas. Also thank you to the Committee Chairs, Officers, Bulletin staff, and Conference organizers for making our Association such an active and vibrant one.

Best wishes and see you in Quebec City!

Andrew Nicholson
ACMLA President

Waterton, Emma and Steve Watson. 2010. *Culture, heritage and representation (heritage, culture and identity).* Aldershot, England: Ashgate Publishing. 272 p. $114.95 US. ISBN 9780754675683.

Williams, Glyn. 2010. *Arctic labyrinth: the quest for the Northwest Passage.* Berkeley: University of California Press. 462 p. $40.50 CAN. ISBN 9780520266278.

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Message from the Editor

As Andrew has indicated in his President's Message, the ACMLA *Bulletin* will soon have a new Editor. It has been an honour and a privilege to serve ACMLA as *Bulletin* Editor (since *Bulletin* 103!) and I will miss the constant learning curve and the opportunity to interact with so many great colleagues. I wish Eva Dodsworth the same sense of challenge and accomplishment as the task has brought to me.

I would like to thank all the column editors who have worked on the *Bulletin* during my years as Editor. Your commitment and efforts have helped to make the *Bulletin* a resource of value to your collleagues. Thanks also to the many authors who have chosen to publish in the *Bulletin*. Your contributions give the *Bulletin* its substantive content and have allowed ACMLA to present new and thought-provoking material to the geographic information community. And thanks also to the many unheralded ACMLA members who have sent news and made suggestions about possible items of interest. Your assistance is very valuable and has made my task so much easier. Thank you all for allowing me the honour and satisfaction of editing the ACMLA *Bulletin* and for your support in making it successful.

Cathy Moulder
ACMLA *Bulletin* Editor

NEW MAPS

Compiled by Cheryl Woods

Collective Security and Peace Support Operations, 1946-2008
Scale: NA
Publisher: [War Museum] (printed from tiff file)
Year of Publication: 2009

Energy Map of the World
Scale: NA
Publisher: Petroleum Economist
Year of Publication: 2010

National Oil Companies of the World
Scale: NA
Publisher: Petroleum Economist
Year of Publication: 2010

Oil & Gas Map of Eastern Europe & the FSU
Scale: NA
Publisher: Petroleum Economist
Year of Publication: 2010

Oil & Gas Map of Russia/Eurasia & Pacific Markets
Scale: NA
Publisher: Petroleum Economist
Year of Publication: 2010

Caribbean
Scale: 1:3,293,000
Publisher: National Geographic Society
Year of Publication: 2011

Berlin
Scale: 1:15,300
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2010

Ireland
Scale: 1:550,000
Publisher: National Geographic Society
Year of Publication: 2010

Scotland
Scale: 1:650,000
Publisher: National Geographic Society
Year of Publication: 2010

Chile
Scale: 1:1,750,000
Publisher: National Geographic Society
Year of Publication: 2010

New Zealand
Scale: 1:1,100,000
Publisher: National Geographic Society
Year of Publication: 2011

Waterman World Map – Atlantic Centered View
Scale: 1:40,000,000
Publisher: Steve Waterman
Year of Publication: 2010

Anguilla Road Map & Guide
Scale: NA
Publisher: Skyviews Inc.
Year of Publication: 2010

Antigua & Barbuda Road Map & Guide
Scale: NA
Publisher: Skyviews Inc.
Year of Publication: 2010

Bonaire Road Map & Guide
Scale: NA
Publisher: Skyviews Inc.
Year of Publication: 2010

British Virgin Islands Road Map & Guide
Scale: NA
Publisher: Skyviews Inc.
Year of Publication: 2010

Dominica Road Map & Guide
Scale: NA
Publisher: Skyviews Inc.
Year of Publication: 2010

Grenada Road Map & Guide
Scale: NA
Publisher: Skyviews Inc.
Year of Publication: 2010

St. Kitts Road Map & Guide
Scale: NA
Publisher: Skyviews Inc.
Year of Publication: 2010

St. Lucia Road Map & Guide
Scale: NA
Publisher: Skyviews Inc.
Year of Publication: 2010

St. Vincent & The Grenadines Road Map & Guide
Scale: NA
Publisher: Skyviews Inc.
Year of Publication: 2010

Tobago Road Map & Guide
Scale: NA
Publisher: Skyviews Inc.
Year of Publication: 2010

Switzerland
Scale: 1:400,000
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

Singapore
Scale: 1:14,000
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

Bangkok
Scale: 1:14,000
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

Copenhagen
Scale: 1:11,000
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

Dublin
Scale: 1:12,000
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

France
Scale: 1:875,000
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

Germany
Scale: 1:800,000
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

Hamburg
Scale: 1:10,500
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

Istanbul
Scale: 1:11,000
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

Lisbon
Scale: 1:14,000
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

Madrid
Scale: 1:10,000
Publisher: Borch Map
Year of Publication: 2010

Cambodia 1:100,000 (set of 83 sheets)
Publisher: National Geographic Department of Cambodia
Year of Publication: 2009
Supplier – Omni Resources

The Boreal Deal
Scale: NA
Publisher: Canadian Geographic Enterprises
Year of Publication: 2011

CARTO 2011 – MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES: THE FUTURE IS NOW!

JUNE 7-10, 2011
UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL LIBRARY, QUEBEC CITY
HTTP://WWW.BIBL.ULAVAL.CA/MIEUX/DECOUVRIR/PID/7548

Draft Agenda

TUESDAY June 7
(Centre Géo/Stat, Library, Pavillon Jean-Charles-Bonenfant)

8:00 – 9 :30	Registration (Centre Géo/Stat)
9:00 – 12 :00	Workshop : QGIS
10:45 – 11:15	Health Break (Centre Géo/Stat)
12:00 – 13 :30	Registration (Centre Géo/Stat)
12:00 – 13:00	ACMLA Executive Board Meeting (3144 Library, Pavillon Jean-Charles-Bonenfant)
13:00 – 16:00	Workshop : SimplyMap Canada
14:30 – 14:00	Health Break (Centre Géo/Stat)
17:00 – 20:00	Icebreaker (Restaurant Le Cercle, 4th floor, Pavillon Desjardins) "Fireside Chat" : Membership Survey

WEDNESDAY June 8
(Pavillon Kruger 2320/2330)

8:00 – 9 :30	Registration (Kruger)
8:50 – 9:00	Opening Remarks: Silvie Delorme, Chief librarian, Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval
9:00 – 10:45	Round Table discussion/questions
10:45 – 11:15	Health Break (Kruger 2320/2330)
11:15 – 12:15	From Canal Days to Chicken Chuckin': Documenting History using Google Earth - *Colleen Beard* Google Earth in French Language and Literature Courses : A Teaching and Learn ing Tool for "French as a Second Language" Students - *Andrew Nicholson and Rosa Hong*
12:00 – 13 :30	Registration (Centre Géo/Stat)
12:15 – 13:15	Lunch – CAPDU AGM
13:15 – 14:45	OCUL's Geospatial Portal Project - *Leanne Hindmarch* Le Québec Géographique, le portail de l'information géographique gouvernemental - *Nathalie Michaud* Banque de données des statistiques officielles sur le Québec (BDSO) - *Valérie Barrette et Hugo Leblanc*
14:45 – 15:15	Health Break (Kruger 2320/2330)
15:15 – 16:45	NRCan Library's Historical Topographic Maps Project - *Barb Cloutier, Bruce Blair and Sari Burgoyne*

	The Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project – 1974 and 2010 - *Marc Cockburn, Bill Kemp and Susan Ell*
	Don't wait! Challenges in Digital Archival Preservation - *Heather Tompkins*

THURSDAY June 9
(Pavillon Kruger 2320/2330/)

8:00 – 9 :30	Registration (Kruger)
9:00 – 10:00	How I Infiltrated the Geography Department to Teach Information Literacy - *Marcel Fortin*
	Making our Campus Greener with GreenMap - *Nancy Lemay*
10:00 – 10:40	Le portrait provincial en aménagement du territoire - *Anne-Marie Dion and Martin St-Hillaire*
	Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin, hydrographe du Roy en Canada (fin du XVIIe siècle) - *Jean-François Palomino*
10:40– 11:10	Health Break (Kruger 2320/2330)
11:10 – 11:40	NRCan Update: Mapping Information Branch - *Michael Greskow*
11:40 – 13:45	Lunch – ACMLA AGM (Kruger 2320/2330)
13:45 – 15:00	Best Seat in the House: Exploring the Significance of Pew Assignment - *Jenny Marvin, Cameron Metcalf, and Andrew Hinson*
	Trending: Map Libraries and Geospatial Data Collections, This is Your Future - *Larry Laliberté*
15:00– 15:30	Health Break (Pavillon Kruger 2320/2330)
15:30 – 16:45	Exploitation d'un inventaire de données géospatiales et d'une banque d'indicateurs statistiques à l'aide des nouvelles technologies - *Sonia Rivest and Eveline Bernier*
	La production cartographique à partir des images satellitaires - *Claire Gosselin and Maurice Carignan*
18:00 – 23:00	Banquet (Musée national des beaux-arts du Québec)

Friday June 10
(Pavillon Kruger 2320/2330)

9:00 – 10:10	Le projet Septentrionalium: Mercator sous l'angle de Drupal et Open Layer! - Stéfano Biondo and Joë Bouchard
10:10 – 10:30	T24R1W5 Revisited – Calgary's River Lots and the Dominion Land Survey - *Iris Morgan*
10:30– 11:00	Health Break (Kruger 2320/2330)
11:00 – 11:30	Discovering our Past: The Applications of Spatial Technologies to Explore Regional Environmental History - *Barbara Znamirowski*
13:30 – 15:30	Field Trip: The Grand Tour (Quebec City walking tour)

CARTO 2011 -- CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES: LE FUTUR, C'EST MAINTENANT !

7 AU 10 JUIN 2011
LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL, VILLE DE QUÉBEC
HTTP://WWW.BIBL.ULAVAL.CA/MIEUX/DECOUVRIR/PID/7517

Calendrier provisoire

MARDI 7 juin
(Centre Géo/Stat, Bibliothèque, Pavillon Jean-Charles-Bonenfant)

8:00 – 9 :30	Inscription (Centre Géo/Stat)
9:00 – 12 :00	Atelier : QGIS
10:45 – 11:15	Pause-santé (Centre Géo/Stat)
12:00 – 13:30	Inscription (Centre Géo/Stat)
12:00 -	Réunion du comité exécutif de l'ACACC (3144, Library, Pavillon Jean-Charles-Bonenfant)
13:00 – 16:00	Atelier : Simply Map Canada 2.0
14:30 – 15:00	Pause-santé (Centre Géo/Stat)
17:00 – 20:00	Cocktail dinatoire (Restaurant Le Cercle, 4e étage du Pavillon Desjardins)
	"Fireside Chat" : Retour sur le sondage auprès des membres

MERCREDI 8 juin
(Kruger 2320/2330)

8:00 – 9:30	Inscription (Kruger 2320/2330)
8:50 – 9:00	Discours d'ouverture : Silvie Delorme, Directrice de la Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval
9:00 – 10:45	Table ronde discussion/questions
10:45 – 11:15	Pause-santé (Kruger 2320/2330)
11:15 – 12:15	From Canal Days to Chicken Chuckin': Documenting History using Google Earth - *Colleen Beard*
	Google Earth in French Language and Literature Courses : A Teaching and Learning Tool for "French as a Second Language" Students - *Andrew Nicholson et Rosa Hong*
12:00 – 13:30	Inscription (Kruger 2320/2330)
12:15 – 13:15	Diner
13:15 – 14:45	OCUL's Geospatial Portal Project - *Leanne Hindmarch*
	Le Québec Géographique, le portail de l'information géographique gouvernemental - *Nathalie Michaud*
	Banque de données des statistiques officielles sur le Québec (BDSO) - *Valérie Barrette et Hugo Leblanc*
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15:15 – 16:45	NRCan Library's Historical Topographic Maps Project - *Barb Cloutier, Bruce Blair et Sari Burgoyne*
	The Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project – 1974 and 2010 - *Marc Cockburn,*

	Bill Kemp et Susan Ell Don't Wait! Challenges in Digital Archival Preservation - *Heather Tompkins*
JEUDI 9 juin (Kruger 2320/2330)	
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9:00 – 10:00	How I Infiltrated the Geography Department to Teach Information Literacy - *Marcel Fortin* Making our Campus Greener with GreenMap - *Nancy Lemay*
10:00 – 10:40	Le portrait provincial en aménagement du territoire - *Anne-Marie Dion et Martin St-Hillaire* Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin, hydrographe du Roy en Canada (fin du XVIIe siècle) - *Jean-François Palomino*
10:40– 11:10	Pause-santé (Kruger 2320/2330)
11:10 – 11:40	Natural Resources Canada's One-Stop GeoPortal - *Michael Greskow*
11:40 – 13:45	Diner – Assemblée annuelle de l'ACACC (Kruger 2320/2330)
13:45 – 15:00	Best Seat in the House: Exploring the Significance of Pew Assignment - *Jenny Marvin, Cameron Metcalf, and Andrew Hinson* Trending: Map Libraries and Geospatial Data Collections, This is your Future - *Larry Laliberté*
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VENDREDI 10 juin (Kruger 2320/2330)	
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10:10 – 10:30	T24R1W5 Revisited – Calgary's River Lots and the Dominion Land Survey - *Iris Morgan*
10:30– 11:00	Pause-santé (Kruger 2320/2330)
11:00 – 11:30	Discovering our Past: The Applications of Spatial Technologies to Explore Regional Environmental History - *Barbara Znamirowski*
13:30 – 17:00	Sortie: La Grande visite (Visite privée et commentée du Vieux-Québec)