ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA

Nova Franciae Accurata Delineatio 1657

[Francesco Giuseppe Bressani]

NUMBER 145 / FALL 2013

NUMERO 145 / AUTOMNE 2013

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

MEMBERSHIP in the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives is open to both individuals and institutions having an interest in maps and the aims and objectives of the Association. Membership dues are for the calendar year and are as follows:

Full (Canadian map field)... $45.00
Associate (anyone interested)... $45.00 ($35 US)
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Members receive the ACMLA Bulletin, the official journal of the Association, which is published three times a year.

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

Membres actifs(cartothécaires canadiens à plein temps)... 45$
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Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada

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University of Alberta Postal Outlet
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ACMLA Bulletin index available at http://toby.library.ubc.ca/resources/infopage.cfm?id=187

Views expressed in the Bulletin are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the view of the Association.

Les opinions exprimées dans le Bullein sont celles des collaborateurs et ne correspondent pas nécessairement à celles de l'Association.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives gratefully acknowledges the financial support given by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

L'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada remercie le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour son apport financier.

ACMLA BULLETIN
NUMBER 145 FALL 2013

BULLETIN DE L'ACACC
NUMERO 145 Automme 2013

Table of Contents

ON THE COVER...

Novae Franciae Accurata Delineatio 1657

Published in 1991 by the Organizing Committee of the 1991 Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association, 1967-1992. Reproduction sponsored by the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada.

ACML Facsimile Twenty-Fifth Anniversary (ISBN 0-9695062-2-8)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hello Everyone!

2014 Conference and Annual General Meeting

Mark your calendars! The 2014 Annual General Meeting of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives will be in beautiful Montreal, from June 17-20. Our colleagues at Université du Québec à Montréal and the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ) will be co-hosting the meetings and conference. We are looking for volunteers to assist with local arrangements and the program. So if you are keen to help out, please contact Siobhan Hanratty at vice.president1@acmla-acacc.ca. More information about conference will be made available on the ACMLA website and listserv in the weeks to come.

ACMLA By-Law Review Task Force and Process

This past October the ACMLA membership voted on the future direction of our Association. Our voting members were asked to choose between several models:
(1) Maintain status quo, keeping ACMLA bylaws and structure intact, as-is
(2) Dissolve and rebuild the association, with a shift of focus to conference and Professional Development based events only.
(3) Rewrite the bylaws, focusing on emerging activities, and with a more flexible organizational structure
(4) Another model different from the three above

The turnout rate was 67% (53 out of the 79 eligible voters). The clear winner on the first ballot is the Emerging/Flexible model at 62%. The First Round Results were: 21% for Status Quo, 17% for Conference/Professional Development, 62% for Emerging/Flexible, 0% for other. Ranked Choices Results: 21% for Status Quo and 79% for Emerging/Flexible.

The second iteration of the ACMLA By-Law Review Task Force will be working hard in the next couple of months to present to review and rewrite our mandate, by-laws, and governing structure to reflect the Emerging/Flexible model. The ACMLA By-Law Task Force welcomes input from all members on how we should modify our by-laws and other parts of our constitution. If you have any suggestions or input for the Task Force, please contact me at president@acmla-acacc.ca by January 15th 2014.

The Task Force will be submitting their report to the ACMLA Board of Directors on February 1st 2014. The Board of Directors, with assistance from members of the Task Force, will then determine and follow-up with necessary revisions and/or legal advice prior to the 2014 Annual General Meeting. The ACMLA membership will vote on the revisions to our by-laws and mandate at the Annual General Meeting. The deadline for all changes to the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act is October 2014.

Summary of the Review Process to Date

Siobhan Hanratty and ACMLA Executive team wrote an excellent summary of the ACMLA review process in late October as an email to the membership. Below is an expanded version of the original email:

The most recent review process started in January 2010, when Colleen Beard lead the ACMLA Membership Satisfaction Survey (reported in Bulletin no. 138, Winter 2011). In May 2011 Andrew Nicholson, as president of the ACMLA, hosted a Fireside Chat at the Carto 2011 about the results of the survey. The notes from this discussion were published with the Carto 2011 Report (Bulletin no. 139, Spring/Summer/Fall 2011). At Carto 2012 we had another opportunity to continue this discussion when Marcel Fortin led the "Map4Lib" presentation (Bulletin no. 141, Spring 2012), which included a great review of other attempts to make changes in the organization and asked the question: "What do we really want this organization to be?" It was also at this meeting that we discussed the impending need to comply with the new legislation for not-for-profit organizations. A group of interested members agreed to participate in a task force of sorts to review the structure and by-laws of the organization, and a call for any other volunteers went to the list in October of 2012. Due to timing issues and other commitments the task force was unable to fulfill their mandate.

As an effort to move the process forward, the ACMLA Board of Directors sent out the "Future Directions" survey on the list in May 2013. The results were presented at Carto 2013 and published in the AGM report under "New Business" (Bulletin no. 144, Spring/Summer 2013). During the Carto 2013, the ACMLA Board of Directors led a brainstorm session to gather more feedback on the potential structure of the organization. After the 2013 AGM, the terms of reference for the structure/by-law review group was written and the task force was mandated to present proposed models for the ACMLA members to vote upon. Leanne Trimble, as the member of the Task Force, presented several models. The Executive with input from Leanne, reviewed and revised these options for presentation to the membership for the vote, which took place in October 2013.

ACMLA Bulletin

Under Eva Dodsworth's guidance *ACMLA Bulletin* continues to be our flagship publication. We are looking for contribute articles, book reviews, data reviews, and Map Library updates. If you are interested in writing for the Bulletin, please contact Eva and the Bulletin editorial team.

In closing, I would like to wish everyone a safe and relaxing Christmas break, and a healthy New Year.

Best Regards,

Rosa Orlandini, President of ACMLA

THE MAP COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NEW ZEALAND (TE PUNA MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA) IN 2013

Alberta Auringer Wood
Honorary Research Librarian
Memorial University of Newfoundland

While visiting in New Zealand over the winter of 2012-2013, we visited the National Library of New Zealand (Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa) and toured the Map Collection in the Alexander Turnbull Library on two occasions, February 1 and April 16, 2013. On the second one, photographs were taken that might be of interest to those in map libraries and archives in Canada and elsewhere.

A little background about the collection should be given first. Begun by Alexander Turnbull with maps available in his time period, the collection now has over 60,000 items including maps, both present day and of past times, atlases, nautical charts, etc., focusing on New Zealand, the Pacific Ocean areas, and Antarctica. From the library web page, http://natlib.govt.nz/collections/a-z/cartographic-collection, a long listing of the types of maps collected for New Zealand is obtained:

"...electoral, topographic (land contours, rivers, mountains and place names), cadastral (land ownership and boundaries), survey, historical, Māori, scientific, hydrographical (charts), bathymetric (sea depths), geological, statistical (census), weather, military, forestry, caving, orienteering, tourist, town plans, local authority, district plans, subdivision plans and real estate posters." The website also points out that they have maps from other countries, such as:

"19th century Ordnance Survey maps of the United Kingdom, topographic and historical maps of Australia, a substantial collection of world maps from the 16th century onwards, World War II military topographic maps of Europe and the Middle East, World War I trench maps of France and Belgium, Korea and Vietnam War maps." Information is available online for about half of the maps in the collection and some zoomable images are offered.

The first time that we visited, we met Shay Turnbull (not related to Alexander, as far as she knew), the map curator at that time, with the first map curator having been appointed in the 1960's. At the second visit, a Conservator, Margaret Morris, showed us around, as a search was about to get underway for a new map curator, Shay having resigned a short while earlier. In late July 2013, a new curator, Mark Bagnall, was appointed who had been temporarily in the position during renovations to the library in about 2010 when materials were off-site and not easily available.

Materials may be consulted in a small reading room named for an early artist and draughtsman, Charles Heaphy. The collection includes reference materials on the bibliography, history, cataloguing, collection and preservation of maps, though the reference materials are not in a public area. The maps are in very well climate controlled quarters and materials are housed in a number of interesting ways.

Rolled maps are wrapped and held on standards affixed along walls or bolted to the floor. Folded maps are kept in acid-free boxes on moveable compact shelving. Map cases are attached to moveable platforms allowing whole rows to move creating much more compact storage. They have had special oversize map cases measuring 2.5 x 3 meters constructed by a company local to Wellington, ESL Industries, which does customized sheet metal fabrication. Large atlases are held flat in oversize narrowly spaced shelves, and also on compact moveable shelving. Special trolleys have been acquired that allow map folders, boxes, atlases or books to be transported around the collection very conveniently either in a box, on special shelves, flat, or at an angle on the tilting top of the cart. Some

very rare items are held behind specially constructed metal encased shelving units. The staff work area was slightly removed from the collection, but had large tables, shelving, additional carts, and good lighting due to windows and overhead fixtures. We also visited the Conservation Laboratory, seeing the inner corridors and utility conduits along the way. With the Conservators, we viewed a number of items currently undergoing some type of attention such as repair or inspection. More recently, Margaret Morris sent me an image of a case lock that ESL developed in response to concerns resulting from a 6.5 earthquake this past summer. It is still a prototype and testing continues! We hope to visit again some time in the not too distant future.

Figure 1 – Alexander Turnbull Library entrance


Figure 2 – Margaret Morris in Heaphy Room


Figure 3 – Researcher in Heaphy Room


Figure 4 – Reference materials


Figure 5 – Rolled maps

Figure 6– Rolled maps

Figure 7– Folded maps

Figure 8– Map cases

Figure 9– Oversize cases with Cliff and Alberta

Figure 10– Cliff and Margaret plus map

Figure 11– Case Logo

Figure 12– Atlases

Figure 13– Atlases

Figure 14 - Margaret with map trolley or cart

Figure 15 - Map trolleys or carts

Figure 16 - Rare materials Storage

Figure 17- Map collection staff work area

Figure 18- Inner corridor

Figure 19- Entrance to conservation

Figure 20- Conservation work area

Figure 21- Work in progress

Figure 22- Another work in progress

Figure 23- Case lock prototype

Figure 24- Te Puna Building

Figure 25- Te Puna Sign

All 80 photographs have been added onto Snapfish : http://www5.snapfish.com/snapfish/thumbnailshare/AlbumID=11297732008/a=28751479_28751479/otsc=SHR/otsi=SALBlink/COBRAND_NAME=snapfish/ (registration required).

MAPPING TO HIGHLIGHT THE OREGON COUNTRY

Morgan Hite
Presentation for CARTO 2013
Edmonton Alberta
Wednesday June 12, 2013

Overview

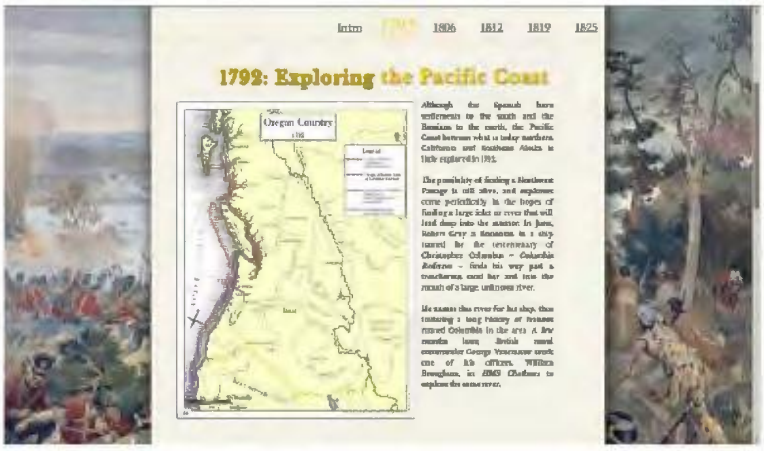
The two of us who created this project, Ken Favrholdt and myself, Morgan Hite, both happen to live in places directly affected by the Oregon Country history. Ken, who is the curator of the Osoyoos & District Museum, lives in Osoyoos, BC, at 49° north. I, a GIS consultant, live in Smithers, BC at 54° 40' north. Keep these two latitudes in mind as you read further.

Ken created a major exhibit for the Osoyoos Museum called *The War of 1812 in the West: The Oregon Country Legacy.* This exhibit had a number of components: two travelling exhibits (one bilingual for display at National Historic Sites); bilingual learning materials; a commemorative event to be held in October 2013 in Kamloops, BC; and a virtual exhibit on the Osoyoos Museum website. This virtual exhibit is the subject of this presentation. It can be found online at **www.thewarof1812inthewest.ca.**

The website (available in both English and French) consists of eight panels explaining the history of Oregon Country around the War of 1812, as well as an atlas showing a longer history of the Oregon Country in nine maps. It is this mini-atlas I am discussing here.

Ken asked me to portray the evolution of borders and fur trade posts in the Oregon Country beginning in 1792, when George Vancouver first visited the area, until 1872 when the international

English home page, with the link to the mini-atlas circled in red.



Each map has its own page

borders assumed the shapes we are familiar with today. To get to this atlas, follow the "Maps" link at the top of the site main page.

Each of the maps is presented in a frame that the user can zoom and pan in (built using Zoomify). Down the side there is text explaining the major events that have happened since the last map.

I'll just quickly go through the history or Oregon Country, before considering the cartography and data.

Events in the Oregon Country

1792: Robert Gray, a Boston merchant, is the first to sail into the Columbia River, which he names for his ship, the Columbia Rediviva. George Vancouver also sends a party to explore the river. Other major colonial players in the area are the French, who claim Louisiana, roughly defined as the Mississippi/Missouri drainage basin; the Spanish, who have claims north from Alta California; and the Russians, who are soon to establish a settlement at what is now Sitka, Alaska.

1806: Simon Fraser and Alexander Mackenzie both cross the Rockies for the North West Company, a fur trading concern out of Montreal that competes with the Hudson's Bay Company. The United States has purchased Louisiana from France and Lewis and Clark are sent to explore it and possible routes to the Pacific. They winter at the mouth of the Columbia, which is increasingly seen as the best port for exporting furs from the interior.

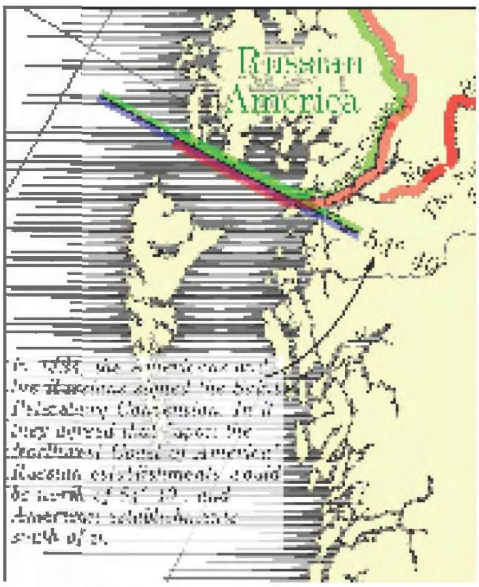
1812: John Jacob Astor, an American fur trader, sends a ship around Cape Horn (and an overland expedition) to establish a base for his Pacific Fur Company (PFC) at the mouth of the Columbia. Fort Astoria, as it is called, is partially staffed with Montrealers, but competes with North West Company (NWC) posts further inland. When word of the war of 1812 reaches the west, the PFC, fearing seizure by a British warship, sells all its assets to the NWC. David Thompson, another NWC employee, explores and maps the Columbia River basin.

1819: In the aftermath of the War of 1812, the American and the British agree that their mutual border will be the 49th parallel as far west as "The Stony Mountains" -- today's Rocky Mountains. West of here, the Oregon Country is to be freely travelled and exploited by citizens of either country for the next ten years. In the fur trade business, the Pacific Fur Company is gone and only the North West Company remains. The U.S. and Spain have signed the Adams-Onís Treaty, under which the northern limit of Spanish possessions is set at 42° north. This line now becomes the de facto southern limit of Oregon Country.

Detail from our 1819 map

1825: In 1824 the Americans and the Russians make an agreement to separate their establishments on the Pacific coast. They draw the line at 54° 40' north, the latitude of the southernmost tip of the Alaska islands. The following year, the British and the Russians go a step further and establish a boundary between their possessions: beginning at 54° 40', it turns north and parallels the coast ten miles inland.

The Spanish colony of Mexico has become an independent country (1821). Although they discuss dividing the Oregon Country in various ways, the American and British are unable to come to a compromise and agree to extend the joint use of the area indefinitely. The North West Company has now been taken over by the larger Hudson's Bay Company.



Detail from our 1825 map

1841: A few Americans are beginning to settle just south of the Columbia, in the Willamette Valley. The area north of the Columbia, including the Hudson's Bay Company regional headquarters at Fort Vancouver, is widely regarded as British. The HBC is exporting timber, grain and fish from the Oregon Country to the Far East and Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). The U.S. Exploring Expedition or "U.S. Ex. Ex." travels around the Pacific to build national prestige; in the summer of 1841 it explores Puget Sound and names a number of its features. This remarkable port will be a desirable prize once the Oregon Country gets divided up, and with settlers arriving there is increasing pressure to draw the line somewhere.

1846: Despite populist pressure to get "The Whole of Oregon or None!" the U.S. signs the Oregon Treaty with Britain. Oregon Country is divided at 49° North, although all of Vancouver Island, the site of the Hudson's Bay Company's new headquarters at Fort Victoria, goes to Britain. One treaty detail will cause trouble later: the border, after reaching salt water, is specified to go down the middle of the "channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island... to the Pacific Ocean." Unfortunately the channel is strewn with islands, and it is unclear to whom these belong. The U.S. half of the Oregon Country remains unorganized at this time, but American settlers in the Willamette Valley already have a capital in the works at Oregon City.

1862: The U.S. is in the midst of its Civil War. Oregon has been made a state, and the remainder of the Oregon Country on the U.S. side, where a few Hudson's Bay Company posts continue to operate, is organized as the Washington Territory. North of 49°, gold has been discovered in the Lower Fraser River region and the Cariboo, prompting the British government to formalize the mainland Colony of British Columbia. Its northern boundary is formed by the Nass and Finlay rivers. Farther north, gold discoveries in the Stikine River area have likewise resulted in the creation of the Stickeen Territory. In the wake of the Mexican-American War, California (already a state), and the territories of Nevada and Utah, now belong to the U.S. San Juan Island remains in the joint military possession of the U.S. and Britain while an international arbitration commission examines the boundary problem.

1872: The Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia have been combined, together with the Stickeen Territory, to form the Province of British Columbia within the newly designated Dominion of Canada. On the U.S. side, the territories of Washington and Idaho have been made out of the old Washington Territory, with a piece being contributed to the Montana Territory. The U.S. has purchased Russian America (1867) and this area is provisionally designated the Department of Alaska. Through international arbitration the border through the San Juan Islands has been determined to go down Haro Strait, leaving San Juan Island itself in the United States. Hudson's Bay Company operations within the U.S. have ceased.

As far as we know, this is the only map series of Oregon Country history available on line. It will hopefully be of great value to students on both sides of the border.

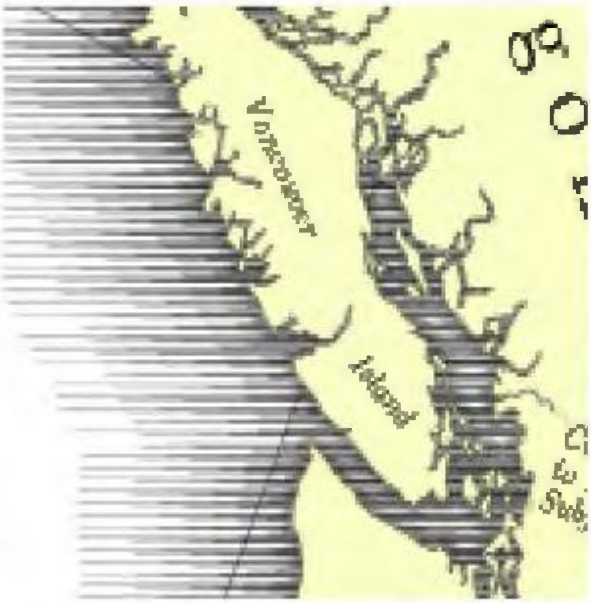
Cartography

All of the maps were made in Quantum GIS (QGIS), and finished in Inkscape. Both of these are free, open source software packages. All nine maps are the same projection and frame. The projection is a Lambert Conformal Conic, with both standard parallels at 49° and the central meridian at 95° west. They were designed to be printed on a letter-sized sheet, in which case the scale would be 1:8 million.

Nineteenth century maps typically have shading offshore, and I was able to create a similar effect through vignetting. This technique involves making a series of buffers from the land polygon (which in this case was Natural Earth 1:10 million physical data) and then filling them with successively lighter or more sparse fill. I used buffers at 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120 and 160 km from the shoreline, and then filled them with horizontal line fill, staggering the line spacing.

The font used for all notes and place names was LMRoman12, which has a nice antique look.

Map by Henry Tanner, Philadelphia, 1825. Note coastal shading.



Offshore vignetting generated in QGIS.

Data

All of the base map data (land, rivers and lakes, graticule) came from the free Natural Earth 1:10 million physical data set (www.naturalearthdata.com). International boundaries, where they coincide with current boundaries, were taken from Natural Earth's cultural dataset. Historical boundaries were created from scratch.

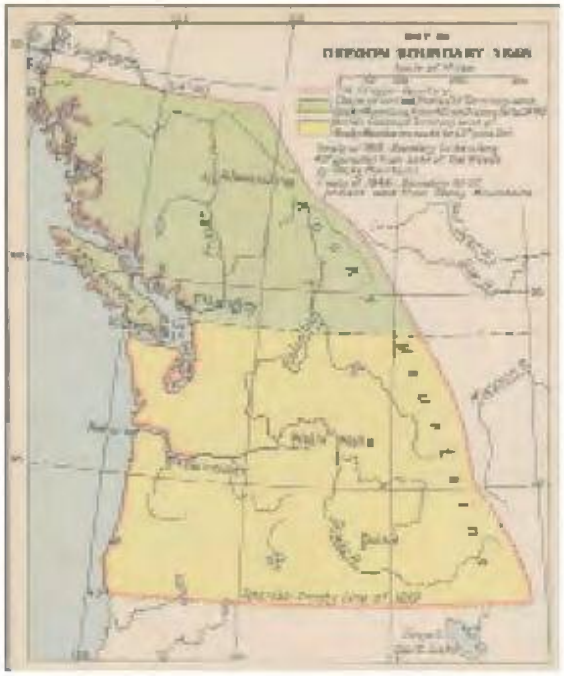
Fur Trade post data was based on Bruce Watson's 2010 book Lives Lived West of the Divide (UBC Okanagan). This is an extensively researched compendium of the locations individual fur traders might have been found in a given year, as well as the locations of the fur trade posts. This data layer of fur trade posts for the Oregon Country between 1792 and 1872 is available for download at my website in both KML and shapefile format (www.hesperus-wild.org/GIS_carto/warOf1812.html).

One interesting point concerns the northern boundary of Oregon Country. The 54° 40' line does not appear in the history of this area until 1824, some six years after the joint-exploitation area is created by the treaty of 1818. Nevertheless, many maps (including school maps and one currently on

Wikipedia's Oregon Country page) either show Oregon Country ending at 54° 40', or suggest that north of 54° 40' one is no longer in Oregon Country. This trend began in the 1840s, with many map-makers drawing a line along 54° 40' from the coast to the Rocky Mountains and labelling it as the treaty line of 1824. In many instances there are different colours on either side of the line, and soon, particularly among American cartographers, Oregon Country is only south of this line.

In fact, Oregon Country had no northern limit specified in the 1818 treaty (being merely the land west of the "Stony Mountains"). In theory it may have extended to the Arctic Ocean, but what was the practical Oregon Territory? We decided that for our purposes, we could regard the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia Department, the business unit that handled all the fur trade posts west of the Rockies, as being synonymous with Oregon Country. It's practical northern limit was how far north the fur trade extended from its two northernmost posts: Fort Connolly and Fort Babine. This was as far as the Nass River (commonly called Simpson's River at the time) in the Pacific watershed, and the Finlay River in the Arctic watershed. Both are well north of 54°40'!

So watch out for those maps that show Oregon Country bounded on the north by 54°40'...



Oregon Country from Burpee's 1927 Historical Atlas of Canada, showing 54° 40' as the northern boundary of the area

Morgan Hite

Morgan Hite has always loved maps. He became intimately familiar with topographic maps while hiking the Appalachian trail in 1982, and taught map reading for ten years at the National Outdoor Leadership School. As a cartographer he specializes in topographic trail maps, but his interests are broad, including historical maps (particularly the ancient and medieval world), and studying the techniques of artists who make maps of imaginary lands.

This article was originally published with an editing error in the previous issue of the ACMLA Bulletin. The editor apologizes for the error.

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives

Tenth Annual

ACMLA Student Paper Award

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) announces its annual student paper contest. Essays may deal with access to and information about geospatial data, cartography, cartographic materials, map information, map data, GIS data and geo-referenced information.

Eligibility
A student from Canada or studying in Canada currently enrolled in a post-secondary institution (college or university) is eligible to apply to enter the contest. All papers shall be prepared during the 2013-2014 school year.

Essay
The essay shall be original and unpublished, and of no more than 3,000 words. Judging of the papers will give primary consideration to the essay's originality and its contribution to new knowledge and insights. Other considerations will be the author's demonstration of the relevance of the subject, the quality of presentation and documentation, and the literary merits of the essay.

Award
$250.00 and free membership in the Association for one year. The award includes an invitation to present the paper at the ACMLA annual conference, normally held at the end of May/early June. If the winner chooses to attend the conference, the Association will waive registration fees and provide a travel stipend of $250.00.

Deadline: 15 April 2014

Eva Dodsworth, ACMLA Awards Committee,
Geospatial Centre, University of Waterloo Library,
Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1
edodsworth@uwaterloo.ca

Submit a paper to the Contest!

ACMLA AWARDS

The ACMLA Awards Committee is responsible for three awards given by the Association. We invite nominations for these awards and encourage members to participate in the selection of the awards for outstanding accomplishments in our field.

ACMLA Honours Award

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

- Deadline : April 15th, 2014

ACMLA Cathy Moulder Paper Award

To be nominated for the Paper Award, which carries a $200 monetary prize, a feature article by one or more authors consisting of at least three pages in length must have appeared in issues 143-145 of the ACMLA Bulletin.

- Deadline : April 15th, 2014

ACMLA Student Paper Award

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

- Deadline: April 15th, 2014

For more information on ACMLA Awards, contact:

Eva Dodsworth
Chair, ACMLA Awards Committee
edodsworth@uwaterloo.ca

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GeoGratis is developed by Natural Resources Canada. It integrates the former GeoGratis, GeoPub and Mirage websites into a single point of entry for all their products.

You can now access a wide collection of maps, geospatial, remotely sensed and elevation data, and geoscience publications. This will benefit the novice who needs a map for a presentation, an expert who wants to overlay a vector data layer on a satellite image, or a student who needs a specific research document.

A new search experience

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The search is straight forward using geographic location, keywords, and product types. An advanced search is also available with more specific search parameters.

Available products

The new GeoGratis contains more than 900,000 downloadable files. This newly amalgamated collection includes:

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E-mail: geoginfo@nrcan.gc.ca

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- Données altimétriques (modèles altimétriques et de surface)

Publications :

- Publications de recherche géoscientifique de la CGC
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Veuillez prendre note que les cartes, les données géospatiales et les publications proviennent d'une grande variété de sources, à des échelles, des résolutions, des résolutions spectrales, des projections et des formats divers.

Pour nous joindre

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Canada

GEOSPATIAL DATA AND SOFTWARE REVIEWS

City of Toronto Open Data Catalogue

City of Toronto (2009). Retrieved from http://www.toronto.ca/open/
Contact: opendata@toronto.ca

Reviewed by Francine Berish
Reference and Instructional Librarian
George Brown College

Toronto Open Data was established in 2009 as part of a greater open data movement making municipal data openly accessible, with the goal of creating more informed citizens and accountable governments. Toronto is partnered with Ottawa, Vancouver and Edmonton (G4) as well as the Public Sector Open Data group, who are working towards more transparent government. Since the City of Toronto started releasing data four years ago, they have installed over 100 datasets and their Twitter account has attracted over 5,000 followers.

Description

Datasets in the catalogue range from geospatial, to statistical, to tabular in nature and include diverse topics like culture and tourism, development and infrastructure, health, transportation and public safety, to name a few. The catalogue represents a variety of datasets from TTC Next Vehicle Arrival Times to the controversial results of a survey addressing the establishment of a casino in Toronto, and has been used for applications from political campaigning, to mapping street art and promoting events.

While the Web Map Services and Transportation sections include basemaps and framework features, in some cases the attached metadata suggest a boundary or base map file to accompany that particular dataset. Without a comprehensive collection of basemaps on Toronto's Open Data website, most datasets require additional layers unavailable in the catalogue itself.

Technical Aspects

The catalogue lists datasets alphabetically by name with format listed in a separate column. Data formats in the catalogue include; JSON, XLS, XML, live feed XML, Fusion Tables, CSV, SPSS, Excel and a single RAR raster file. Users must click on the name of the dataset to jump to another page where the data and accompanying readme and/or metadata files are available for download. Not surprisingly the datasets are cropped to the city of Toronto.

The projection used varies by dataset. While WGS84 and NAD27/MTM zone 10 are the most commonly used projections, many datasets are offered in both. Given that datasets are contributed by different owners, the descriptions of their currency vary. While some datasets list their initial creation in a month/year format noting any additional updates, others list "currency" as "curren"t. For example, both a dataset updated every 24 hours during the business week and a dataset added over two years ago could be listed as current.

Not unlike projection, the time coverage and currency vary by dataset -some capture data a year at a time while others contain time series and archival data. Although the catalogue is regularly updated, it is difficult to track these changes due to the delivery of the catalogue via alphabetical list –an accompanying RSS feed makes it easier to track. The list format of the catalogue makes it difficult to get an overall picture of the size, currency, and number of available datasets.

Metadata & Licensing

The format and comprehensiveness of metadata varies by dataset. Unfortunately, there is no way to preview metadata or data. Tabular datasets typically contain separate tabular readme files, where zipped

folders contain metadata in the form of pdf files, HTML documents or readme files in FGDC and/or ISO standard. Some datasets originating from the same owner do not necessarily have consistently formatted metadata. The comprehensiveness of metadata is not consistent across the catalogue.

When it comes to licensing, users agree to the license terms -that data will be used lawfully and cited properly upon downloading it. When copying, modifying, publishing, adapting, translating or reformatting any of the datasets, users must use the following wording in their citation: "Contains information licensed under the Open Government License – Toronto". Aside from the bandwidth required to download the data itself and access to an internet connection, there are no fees involved.

Help Resources

Although the data is straightforward to download, in the absence of a dedicated help page there is a contact email, a frequently asked questions page and a "Data Eh?" section. The latter acts as a forum for feedback and includes a Twitter feed. The level of expertise required to handle the data depends on the content and format of the particular dataset. For example, geospatial datasets would require more GIS experience than statistical ones. However, handling data requires a vision of how the data can be utilized for different applications than the ones for which it was collected. The availability of open data means that datasets can be used for projects and professional applications alike.

Analysis

In a sense, the availability of open data moves the city in a positive direction towards more informed citizenship and transparent government. However, when compared to other Canadian and American municipal open data catalogues, Toronto Open Data's web interface and help resources could be improved. One attribute that would increase the website's functionality would be the ability to visualize and sort the datasets in a different way (by format, date created, size, etc.) or by providing a search limited to the open data catalogue.

Currently users are only able to navigate datasets alphabetically or by category, which can be confusing when similarly themed datasets are listed under different headings. For example, Bixi is listed under Environment whereas bicycle post and ring locations are classified under Parks and Recreation. Toronto could take some hints from Vancouver by creating more thorough descriptions of available data formats, offering intuitive help and including a user experience survey to collect data and metrics that can be used to continuously improve the catalogue.

Downloading and utilizing open data requires patience, especially when there is little consistency with file folder and naming conventions across or within datasets. A shapefile in one projection may not be delivered in the same way as another contributed by the same owner on the same date, nor is the metadata necessarily comparable. This doesn't necessarily have a big impact on some users using a few datasets at a time.

Conclusion

Toronto Open Data has been used for interesting applications from a Toronto Star app mapping the city's complaints, to a map identifying where the most parking tickets have been issued. The app section of the page demonstrates how open data can be used to create a final product -a dynamic visualization or mashup. Adding some data visualization tools to the page would add value to the service in the future, making it easier to preview datasets and make data more accessible to those without GIS or statistics experience.

Although the page layout of the Toronto Open Data Catalogue could use work, it is a move in the right direction. Toronto's data has been used by public servants who were previously unable to easily access data from other offices, students who had little access to local GIS data as well as the general public. Given Toronto Open Data's web-based nature, the service should evolve as time passes.

REVIEWS

Compiled by Susan McKee

Books Reviewed in this Issue:

The Geospatial Desktop: Open Source GIS and Mapping/Gary Sherman

A History of the World in Twelve Maps/ Jerry Brotton

Lining Up Data in ArcGIS: a Guide to Map Projections/Margaret Maher

The Geospatial Desktop: Open Source GIS and Mapping.

Reviewed by Erin Forward

Sherman, Gary. *The Geospatial Desktop: Open Source GIS and Mapping.* Williams Lake, B.C.: Locate Press, 2012. 384p. ISBN 978-0-9868052-1-9.

The Geospatial Desktop: Open Source GIS and Mapping is an introductory text to GIS focusing on open source desktop GIS. It is written by Gary Sherman, the founder of the QGIS (formerly Quantum GIS) project. This book is intended for novice to intermediate GIS users as well as those new to the geospatial open source realm. The book consists of fifteen chapters and four appendices ranging in subject from working with vector and raster data, creating your own data, to spatial analysis and customization of tools with scripts. One of the highlights of the book is Appendix A, which surveys the major open source GIS applications available today and also includes a list of key features and advantages for each.

The book is an updated edition to *Desktop GIS* (2008). Updates include the use of more recent versions of software in the examples although little else. The images and diagrams provided throughout the book are in black and white, unlike the first edition; the full colour images are however available for viewing online. The lack of colour images is unfortunate as many nuances are lost when displayed in black and white, especially for the raster based images.

The author presents the subject in a clear and approachable manner, considering the complexity and technical nature of the topic. This is achieved by explaining the different elements and tools in a GIS through use case scenarios, even though the examples are somewhat US centric. The author also relies heavily on QGIS as the software of choice when discussing examples, which is not a surprise considering the author's background. Other software that is discussed includes GUI (graphical user interface) interfaces GRASS and uDig along with command line application GDAL/OGR.

Overall, the author does a good job at introducing the subject matter and explaining how different open source GIS solutions can be used to answer various spatial questions. However, *The Geospatial Desktop* is not meant to be a tutorial, and readers looking for such may be disappointed. A table of contents and index are included and each chapter does provide an overview of several tasks and discussion of the general method to accomplish the tasks. It is primarily written in prose and not step by step instructions, and includes only a few images per task. If the reader is primarily looking for a tutorial

style book, many good tutorial books exist from Esri Press even though expressly for proprietary software and not open source. The QGIS user guide available on the QGIS project webpage also includes a wealth of information about the basic functionality of GIS tools that would be valuable to a novice user. Finally, *The Geospatial Desktop* exclusively covers desktop GIS solutions and does not attempt to cover any online or cloud solutions that are available, something that would have been a timely addition to this new edition.

Overall, this book is a useful text for understanding the basic principles of open source GIS and would be a good addition to libraries serving a wide range of users from academics to casual users, particularly if they do not already own a copy of Desktop GIS. *The Geospatial Desktop* would also be a good textbook choice for an introductory course about open source GIS.

Erin Forward
Cartographic Metadata Analyst
University of Ottawa
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A History of the World in Twelve Maps.
Reviewed by Jonathan Morgan

Brotton, Jerry. *A History of the World in Twelve Maps.* London: Penguin Books Ltd., 2012. 513p. STG £30.00. ISBN 978-1-846-14099-0.

Working in a map library for over ten years has given me a sense of affinity for maps. After so many years of handling them, I thought I truly "understood" our map collection. Only after reading Brotton's book could I see how wrong my preconceived notions were. I now have a new appreciation for how world maps were (and are) conceived and developed. From the first Babylonian World Map etched on clay over 2,500 years ago, to current times, I now perceive that mapmakers are inescapably influenced by motivating factors within their culture.

Ever since the first cave drawings were drawn eons ago, humans have attempted to explain the world and our place within it through maps. Throughout history our knowledge of the world has expanded exponentially, yet we're still creating maps to explain our world and how we fit within. All maps present a uniquely personal view of our physical surroundings within the world.

Jerry Brotton's incredibly rich and detailed book presents to the reader the significance of twelve maps from pivotal times in history. He illustrates how the development of each map was influenced by current knowledge of the physical world, blended with cultural beliefs formed by religion, commerce, politics, greed and conquest. Brotton states: "no world map is, or can be, a definitive, transparent depiction of its subject that offers a disembodied eye onto the world. Each one is a continual negotiation between its makers and users, as their world changes".

The art of mapmaking would seem to be lost in the current information age where everyone can make a map almost instantaneously through geospatial tools and data. Brotton reminds us that data maps are still unique individual works formed by the creator, and can never be totally finished or able to depict the world as it truly is.

Google Earth has recently come onto the mapping scene as an extremely powerful tool for accurately mapping the earth's surface, with over ten petabytes of potential geographic information. Despite Google Earth's mapping power, some would define Google Earth as a Geospatial Tool, not a mapping application. Brotton shows us that even Google Earth cannot accurately map our world because of constraints imposed by motivations of money, politics and technology.

The development of map making should be an ideological progression to develop better representations of the earth's surface, but it will never be free of human prejudice and perceptions. Brotton understands, appreciates and supports this relationship. He asks: "Despite the claims of Google Earth, will it ever be possible, or even desirable, to create

what Abraham Ortelius desired, a comprehensive and universally accepted map [of] the whole earth that can act as the omniscient eye of history?".

Brotton's love of history and map-making serves to enrich this well researched book and will leave the reader with an appreciation of both. You'll understand that you can't have an understanding of map-making without an appreciation of history.

The depth and scope of material in this book could easily allow for two separate books: "A History of Human Exploration" and "A History of Cartography". The book is full of surprising facts that I had never stopped to consider. For instance: Why are maps always oriented with North at the top? The answer may surprise you because it involves the influence of religious beliefs.

A History of the World in Twelve Maps was a thoroughly informative and enjoyable read. The book will appeal to a broad spectrum of people: academic Librarians, cartographers, geography students and the lay person. I'll be referencing this book for many years to come.

Jonathan Morgan
Library Associate, Geospatial Centre
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario

Lining Up Data in ArcGIS: a Guide to Map Projections.
Reviewed by Larry Laliberté

Maher, Margaret M. *Lining Up Data in ArcGIS: a Guide to Map Projections*, Second Edition. Redlands: Esri Press, 2013. 216p. $24.95 US. ISBN 978-1-58948-342-2.

The first thing that comes to mind when two spatial data sets do not overlap correctly in ArcGIS is "why are they not lining up?" Then I whisper to myself: "projection issues." The title of Maher's manual echoes this feeling. Right from the preface the author clearly states that the purpose of the book is not for the highly trained geodesist, but rather for those working with GIS who sometimes run into problems lining up their data in ArcMap. Continuing from this point, the manual serves its intended audience well, and I would add that this reference manual is also very useful for anyone who is teaching ArcGIS and requires a succinct overview of the issues related to projections - one of the "here be dragons" of spatial literacy.

In its second edition, the result of keeping up-to-date with evolving software versions (the book is compatible with ArcGIS 10.1), the manual is broken into 10 chapters. The first begins with an introduction listing in red many of the main types of projection questions the author of the book received while working the ESRI Help phones over the years. Following from this, chapters range from identifying and defining coordinate systems, identifying and applying nonstandard projection units, aligning CAD data, geographic datum transformations, to critically defining the best projection to use for an individual project. If there is a drawback to this book, it is that it does not address projection issues related to raster data, which would have made this manual truly comprehensive. That said, if you are involved daily with GIS or the associated reference and data requests which sometimes lead to a projection quagmire, this is an easy to use reference manual to have at the ready. It gets to the essential points and utilizes many illustrative diagrams related to projections and their use within the ArcGIS software environment.

Lining Up Data in ArcGIS: a Guide to Map Projections does indeed live up to its title by illustrating the premise of what to do, and how to troubleshoot, if your data doesn't line up or if you have projection issues. This book is suitable for all academic library collections.

Larry Laliberté
GIS Librarian
University of Alberta
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From the Reviews Editor:

Thanks to those who submitted book reviews and to all who have expressed interest in reviewing! I'll continue to request review copies from publishers - but please let me know if you have read a book of interest to the ACMLA and would like to submit a review, and if you have any suggestions for titles/sources. Here are the review guidelines:

ACMLA Bulletin Book Review Guidelines

Review Format

1. Bibliographic Citation

This should include: author, title, edition, place of publication, publisher, date, number of pages, price (if known) and ISBN. Example:

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

2. Content

The review should describe and critically evaluate the work. Typical review elements include: scope, purpose and content of the work; intended audience; writing style; background and authority of the author; how the work compares with other titles on the same subject; its usefulness as a research tool; any unique features; and its suitability for library collections.

The length of the review is at the reviewer's discretion, but should normally reflect the importance of the work. A typical review is about 500 words.

3. Your name, title, institutional affiliation, city and province/state

Editorial Policy

Opinions expressed in reviews are those of the reviewer, not of the ACMLA. The Reviews Editor may make minor edits, without communicating with the reviewer. Should the Editor determine that a major revision is required, she will contact the reviewer for discussion.

Susan McKee
Reviews Editor

REGIONAL NEWS

Compiled by Tom Anderson

Alberta

University of Alberta
Larry Laliberte
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The maps team was delighted to hear in October that our former Map Librarian, David Jones, has been awarded the title of Librarian Emeritus by our Library Council. This award is in recognition of his distinguished service to the U of A and the map library community in general.

David is only the third Librarian to have been granted this honour.

The University of Alberta celebrated its 10th annual GIS day on November 12th, 2013. Like the previous year, GIS day was held early to take advantage of a day off classes so that students could attend, and over seventy did so. This year all of the presentations were carried out by undergraduates, graduates and a post-doc. The presentations were varied in content from mapping dinosaur bone beds to using GPS technology to predict elk birth site selection as well as the investigating of ecological patterns and processes in tropical forests using GIS and remote sensing. The wide range of GIS use among undergraduates and graduates reinforces how embedded the system and the science of geographical information has become in terms of use at the University of Alberta.

University of Calgary
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Spatial and Numeric Data Services has made some interesting data acquisitions this year. We joined the Calgary Data Consortium, part of the Canadian Council on Social Development Community Data Program, and now have access to small geographic level data sets including TransUnion credit data, the Environics Analytics Envision tool, Taxfiler data, and NHS DA level data. The City of Calgary continues to provide GIS and numeric data files upon request for UofC students and researchers. We have had a lot of interest in 2013 Alberta flood related images and data. These are not available yet from the City of Calgary, but we recently discovered high resolution (14-16 cm) flood imagery from Alberta ESRD through the ArcGIS.com Gallery at http://tinyurl.com/mxctomn. Although the web map is titled High River, it covers all southern Alberta 2013 river flooding, including Calgary.

Ontario

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The Map Library recently succumbed to the ongoing name change debate and is now the "Map, Data & GIS Library". The change primarily serves to bridge the two library collections: Maps and Geodata; and Data and Statistics, and better reflects the nature of these collections and the services they provide. Although no physical change has occurred - the map collection remains where it is and the data collection primarily virtual - it attempts to provide a single point of access for users. In addition to geomatics software, the MDG Library will also be installing statistical softwares, R; Minitab; SAS, and SPSS in an effort to promote Data services to a wider audience.

After much success last year, our GIS Day will again provide a venue for students to compete for the 2014 Esri $1000 GIS Student Scholarship. Students will present their intended project proposals to a peer audience and judging committee. It will conclude with a presentation from last year's recipient, Brandon Van Huizen, who completed the project "Soil Erosion Analysis of Farms in the Niagara Region". Other activities include a "GIS Jeopardy" contest where students use ArcGIS to respond to jeopardy-like clues; a "Find your House" contest, and an instruction session "Intro to ArcMap in 30 minutes"! A pizza lunch sponsored by BUGS (Brock University Geography Society), lots of Esri swag and campus prize donors, and our popular GIS Day cake, draw a day-long crowd. Always a fun day!

As GIS Day is to promote geospatial data and GIS use across campus, the MDG Library also hosts Pi Day every March 14th to promote numeric data, where over 200 slices of pie are handed out to students and passers-by.

The MDG Library has been heavily involved with course instruction this fall delivering a total of twenty sessions ranging in subject content from Epidemiology to Historical GIS (HGIS), and using various software and web sources. This has involved 14 different courses and approximately 1000 students. It would be interesting to learn how this activity compares to other institutions!

Univerity of Ottawa
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There have been a number of comings and goings at the University of Ottawa's Geographic, Statistical and Government Information Centre. Nancy Lemay has changed positions and is now uOttawa's inaugural Digital Humanities Librarian. We've recently welcomed Sarah Simpkin into the role of GIS and Geography Librarian. Sarah has a bachelor's degree in science (physical geography, geographic information systems biology) from the University of Toronto and a Masters of Library and Information Science degree from the University of Western Ontario. She has worked at the Markham Public Library, at the Innisfil Public Library, at the University of Western Ontario's Map and Data Center, and at the University of Toronto's Map and Data Library. Téa Rokolj, formerly uOttawa's Government Information Librarian, has taken on the role of Arts Liaison librarian here at uOttawa. Catherine McGoveran joined our Centre in August as replacement Government Information Librarian. Catherine holds a Bachelor of Arts degree (Canadian politics and French) and a Master of Library and Information Studies from Dalhousie University. She has recently worked at Carleton University's Library, Dalhousie University's Library as well as at Dalhousie's Social Media Lab.,

Last spring the GSG began to digitize a number of historic maps and fire insurance plans from our collection. I'm glad to report that we have digitized 592 fire insurance plans of the Ottawa-Gatineau area, eastern Ontario & western Quebec and 662 historic Canadian topo maps ranging in date from 1907 - 1959 (scale: 1:63,360 / 1 mile to 1 inch). We had archival tiffs and JPEG derivatives created for all maps and FIP plans. In the case of the topo maps, we have the maps in three forms: (i) archival scan, (ii) cropped to map edge with white background, and (iii) non-cropped white background, in tiff and jpeg derivatives. In the coming months, we will be considering different ways in which we can make these newly digitized images available to users.

University of Waterloo
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The Geospatial Centre at the University of Waterloo has shifted its focus in the last several months, now dedicating some of its resources to scanning and digitizing its paper map collection. Staff at the Centre have been conducting inventory on their historical maps (including archived road maps, topographic maps, base maps, photo maps and others) as well as inputting geographic coordinate extents into the map catalogue for a future searchable repository project. The Centre will also be adding geospatial data into the repository to finally make the shift from local server to the cloud.

The fall term has been very busy, with high traffic, but also with workshops. We offered workshops on ArcGIS, ArcGIS Online, as well as Google Earth. We have also offered guest lectures on spatial literacy and cartography in classrooms in planning, geography, biology, anthropology, and offered 6 guest lectures in a recreation course on the uses of Google Earth, ArcGIS Online and Crowd sourcing technology in urban recreation. We have also offered several labs teaching students how to read maps.

A major project that our coop student took on was creating a display for a Doors Open event for a Mennonite Church in Kitchener. We were asked to summarize the changes to the church's property over the years using maps. We went through all of our historical local maps, air photos, fire insurance plans, and our Special Collections' resources as well to locate photographs and books about the church. We are currently working on digitizing this project to showcase the value in studying maps to discover changes over time. Check out the project so far : http://goo.gl/hxxluU

As always, we are trying to update our geospatial collection every year. More and more municipalities are offering their data online now. One of our most recent purchases was a 4 band bundle-Quick Bird imagery for our area. The next large purchase will need to wait until 2014 when the 2013 Property Data Maps get released for Toronto.

GIS Day is being celebrated on November 20th. This year we decided to go with virtual posters as fewer folks are interested in printing paper posters. We have an excellent line-up for lightening talks and have decided to make this the focus of the afternoon.

Western University
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We made our move!! For 8 exhausting days in early September, the collection was moved from the Social Science Centre to the D.B. Weldon Library. Our new area opened September 23. There are still areas of the renovations that are ongoing but we are open for business.

On October 1, a part-time (24 hours/week) library assistant was hired, Brent LaRue. Brent has a background in Geography, GIS and Multimedia Design and Production .

Plans are underway for GIS Day. There will be a poster session, as well as, presentations by a representative from the City of London and from the History Department.

As we continue to get settled and reorganized, I will have more to tell you, but for now the move that had been in the works for 4 years, has taken place.

Quebec

Université Laval
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En mai dernier, MM. Biondo et Bouchard ont décidé de reprendre certains éléments abordés dans l'ouvrage L'Apparition du Nord selon Gérard Mercator et ont proposé une exposition qui s'articule autour des comparaisons cartographiques régionales de 1595 et de 2012. Les visiteurs de l'exposition, intitulée Gérard Mercator. Une vision du Nord, pourront ainsi visualiser la précision des travaux du géographe flamand ainsi que les principales interprétations proposées par les auteurs. De superbes cartes géographiques du XVIe siècle, et un volet plus textuel qui résume le processus de création de ce projet d'édition unique, se greffent à cette incursion dans l'univers de Gérard Mercator. L'exposition est ouverte au grand public jusqu'au 7 mars 2014. (http://www.bibl.ulaval.ca/expositions_bul/gerard-mercator-une-vision-du-nord).

Pour la première fois en 2013, l'Université Laval participera à la Journée SIG. En effet, grâce à l'initiative du Centre GéoStat de la Bibliothèque, vous pourrez assister à une série de conférences sur des thèmes variés allant de la réalité augmentée du campus à la géographie sous-marine, en passant par la réalisation d'un atlas historique. Entre autres, les participants y découvriront le potentiel d'utilisation des données géospatiales et des systèmes d'information géographique dans le cadre de travaux de recherche ou d'enseignement à l'Université Laval. (http://www.bibl.ulaval.ca/journee-sig).

L'équipe du Centre GéoStat est heureuse de compter une nouvelle collègue depuis juin 2013, Marie-Andrée Drouin, technicienne en géomatique. Marie-Andrée a travaillé au Département de Géomatique du Cégep de Limoilou où elle a accompagné les étudiants dans leurs travaux et aidé les enseignants dans la préparation de leurs laboratoires. Bienvenue dans l'équipe!

Nous travaillons sur la refonte de notre géorépertoire de photographies aériennes GéoPhoto. Une nouvelle version devrait voir le jour dans le courant de la session d'hiver, et il est fort possible que la nouvelle interface soit présentée lors du Congrès CARTO 2014.

Newfoundland

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It has been awhile since I contributed to this column. So I'll start with the work being done by the Map Room staff. Joanne Costello returned on May 1 following a nine month deferred salary leave. Joanne's true passion is art and she completed five large paintings based on geological descriptions of various areas of Newfoundland based on her research of the journals and field books of James P. Howley. Howley was involved with the Geological Survey of Newfoundland in the late 19th century. She has since started a blog about this project which can be viewed at http://joannecostello.blogspot.com/. In finding some of the locations researched, she used the Map Room's collection of topographic and geologic maps along with air photos. The Map Room also holds some geological maps originally compiled by Howley which were a major source of inspiration for the project.

Besides his regular duties, David Mercer has been working on two major history-GIS projects. One I briefly discussed at the Laval conference – the Newfoundland Electoral Boundaries project. Digital files have been created from print sources for the electoral boundaries. These boundaries were also used for the pre-1949 Newfoundland census, so the project will be expanding to include this information to make the database a much richer source of information.

The other project is a commemorative database for those Newfoundlanders who served in the First World War. One of the goals of this project is to highlight the resources housed in the Memorial Library System that deals with the Great War. The contributions from the Map Room are making and displaying maps, not only of regions where Newfoundlanders fought and served, but also where they came from on the island. Also, one of the interfaces of the "portal" will be map based. As both of these projects evolve, news of them will be released.

Two major collections were donated to the Map Room this past year. Hank Williams, a geologist, and Don Steele, a biologist, passed away earlier this year and their collections were donated to the library. Both had many hundreds of maps, many of which were first edition NTS topos. Though many of the maps were added to the collection, many were also duplicates which were then offered to the local community. Most have been claimed and have found a new home. Another interesting collection I purchased this year was a 1:250,000 series of maps showing the island of Newfoundland. When you look at them, they don't look any different than the Canadian NTS series at that scale; however, the language on the maps is Russian. The set was produced in the 1980's. A colleague of mine found them on e-bay and let me know that they were for sale. The seller was a book store owner in Riga. When I get time, I want to look at them more closely and see if there is any information over and above a standard topographic map.

One part of my job that I thoroughly enjoy is when I'm invited to give a guest lecture to students or a community group. I have given a number of lectures about maps and atlases to students in linguistics, geography, and history. The Family Historical Society and the Early Modern Group have had me give them talks about maps in their respective areas, genealogy and early modern history. I have also given a talk at The Rooms, the provincial archives here in Newfoundland. The Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archives executive officer also asked me to prepare and deliver a workshop about maps for its members. I agreed to do it and asked if there was anything in particular the members were looking for. The answer I received was "anything and everything to do with maps." After some brainstorming with David, Joanne was away at the time, I decided to simply do a day of basics: explain what a map is and isn't; explain the types of maps; explain scale; explain symbology; and best of all, have them look at maps and atlases and take some time with maps during the discussion. One of the most popular parts of the day was discussing and showing scale and how to work with it. Since archivists "describe" their items, I approached the day that they needed to learn more about what they are describing. The process of description is in their manuals on "how to describe" but it's easier to describe something when you have a better understanding of what it is you are describing. All of the attendees appreciated this approach – the only time most of them work with any maps is if they are part of a larger collection they are processing. Having a better understanding of the various kinds of maps out there can help them make better decisions in how to describe and process their collections.

NEW BOOKS AND ATLASES

Compiled by Peter Genzinger

Arlinghaus, Sandra Lach and Joseph J Kerski. 2013. Spatial mathematics: theory and practice through mapping. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. 300 p. $68.92 CDN. ISBN: 9781466505322.

Buitlier, Muiris de. 2013. Portrait of Dublin in Maps: history, geography, people, society. Dublin: Gill & Macmillan. $94.07 CDN. ISBN: 9780717156160.

Clarke, H. B. and Sarah Gearty. 2013. Maps and texts: exploring the Irish historic towns atlas. Dublin: Royal Irish Academy. 311 p. $62.77 CDN. ISBN: 9781908996145.

Dorrian, Mark and Frederic Pousin (eds.). 2013. Seeing from above: the aerial view in visual culture. London: I.B. Taurus. 320 p. $65.21 CDN. ISBN: 9781780764610.

Ellul, Claire, Sisi Zlatanova, Massimo Rumor, and Robert Laurini (eds.). 2013. Urban and regional data management: UDMS annual 2013. Leiden: CRC Press. 253 p. $153.87 CDN. ISBN: 9781138000636.

Harder, Christian. 2013. Understanding GIS: an ArcGIS project workbook. 2nd ed. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press. 372 p. $62.33 CDN. ISBN: 9781589483460.

Jirka, Simon. 2013. Discovery mechanisms for the sensor web. Amsterdam: IOS Press. 207 p. $76.17 CDN. ISBN: 9781614992509.

Koch, Andreas. 2013. Modeling social phenomena in spatial context. Munster: LIT Verlag. 150 p. $38.19 CDN. ISBN: 9783643903457.

Nigg, Joe. 2013. Sea monsters: a voyage around the world's most beguiling map. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 168 p. $40.50 CDN. ISBN: 9780226925165.

O'Rourke, Karen. 2013. Walking and mapping: artists as cartographers. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. 328 p. $26.33 CDN. ISBN: 9780262018500.

Partida, Tracey, Glenn Foard and David Hall. 2013. An atlas of Northamptonshire: the medieval and early-modern landscape. Oxford, UK: Oxbow. 322 p. $58.17 CDN. ISBN: 9781842175118.

Price, Maribeth H. 2013. Mastering ArcGIS. 6th ed. New York: McGraw Hill. 611 p. $117.02 CDN. ISBN: 9780077826260.

Radke, Susan L., Russ Johnson and Jeff Baranyi. 2013. Enabling comprehensive situational awareness. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press. 204 p. $13.83 CDN. ISBN: 9781589483064.

Salisberry, Christian. 2013. Geographical information retrieval in textual corpora. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley. 121 p. $61.60 CDN. ISBN: 9781848215962.

Scafi, Alesandro. 2013. Maps of paradise. London: British Library. 176 p. $41.85 CDN. ISBN: 9780712357098.

Sutton, Christopher J. 2014. Student atlas of world geography. 8th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill. 256 p. $48.40 CDN. ISBN: 9780073527673.

Van Duzer, Chet A. 2013. Sea monsters on Medieval and Renaissance maps. London: British Library. 143 p. $36.68 CDN. ISBN: 9780712358903.

Wang, Guangxing. 2013. Remote sensing of natural resources. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. 528 p. $46.60 CDN. ISBN: 9781466556928.

Xie, Mowen. 2013. Landslide hazard assessment using GIS. Oxford: Alpha Science International. 218 p. $71.15 CDN. ISBN: 9781842657706.

NEW MAPS

Compiled by Cheryl Woods

Atlas of True Names – Etymological map USA
Scale: 1:11,000,000
Publisher: Kalimedia
Year of Publication: 2013

Northern Ontario Fast Track
Scale: NA
Publisher: Canadian Cartographics Corporation
Year of Publication: 2014

Vancouver Fast Track
Scale: NA
Publisher: Canadian Cartographics Corporation
Year of Publication: 2014

Province of Quebec Fast Track
Scale: NA
Publisher: Canadian Cartographics Corporation
Year of Publication: 2014

Eastern Ontario
Scale: NA
Publisher: Canadian Cartographics Corporation
Year of Publication: 2012

Ottawa/Gatineau
Scale: NA
Publisher: Canadian Cartographics Corporation
Year of Publication: 2013

Tuscany
Scale: 1:200,000
Publisher: Marco Polo maps
Year of Publication: 2013

Middle East Telecommunications Map
Scale: NA
Publisher: TeleGeography
Year of Publication: 2013

Colombia & Ecuador
Scale: 1:2,500,000
Publisher: Nelles Verlag
Year of Publication: [2012]

Kalimantan
Scale: 1:1,500,000
Publisher: Nelles Verlag
Year of Publication: 2013

Bangkok
Scale: 1:15,000 & 1:75,000
Publisher: Nelles Verlag
Year of Publication: [2012]

Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario – Outdoor Recreation Map
Scale: 1:125,000
Publisher: Backroad Mapbooks
Year of Publication: 2012

West Kootenay, British Columbia - Outdoor Recreation Map
Scale: 1:170,000
Publisher: Backroad Mapbooks
Year of Publication: 2013

Prince George & Mackenzie, British Columbia - Outdoor Recreation Map
Scale: 1:200,000
Publisher: Backroad Mapbooks
Year of Publication: 2012

Bulkley~Nechako (Smithers to Vanderhoof), British Columbia - Outdoor Recreation Map
Scale: 1:200,000
Publisher: Backroad Mapbooks
Year of Publication: 2012

Adirondack Park - Saranac/Paul Smiths – Trails Illustrated Topographic Map
Scale: NA
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

Railroad Legacy Map of the United States
Scale: 1:6,040,000
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

Canada East – Adventure Travel Map
Scale: 1:2,100,000
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

Canada West – Adventure Travel Map
Scale: 1:2,100,000
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

Canada Central – Adventure Travel Map
Scale: 1:2,100,000
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

Marco Island/Ten Thousand Islands – Coastal Recreation Map
Scale: 1:40,000
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

The Pocono Mountains – Destination Touring Map
Scale: 1:175,000
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

Fort Myers Beach/Naples – Coastal Recreation Map
Scale: 1:40,000
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

Bhutan
Scale: 1:400,000
Publisher: Himalayan MapHouse
Year of Publication: 2013

Jöklakort af Íslandi / Map of the Glaciers of Iceland
Scale: 1:500,000
Publisher: Veðurstofa Íslands / Icelandic Meteorological Office
Year of Publication: 2013

Czech Republic - Adventure Travel Map
Scale: 1:380,000
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

Slovakia - Adventure Travel Map
Scale: 1:295,000
Publisher: National Geographic Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

Península Ibérica, Baleares y Canarias
Scale: 1:1,250,000
Publisher: IGNE
Year of Publication: 2013

Madagascar
Scale: 1:1,000,000
Publisher: Freytag Berndt
Year of Publication: 2013

Mississagi River
Scale: 1:80,000
Publisher: Chrismar Mapping Services Inc.
Year of Publication: 2013

Africa Central and South and Madagascar
Scale: NA
Publisher: MapStudio
Year of Publication: 2013

Serbia North
Scale 1:200,000
Publisher: Freytag Berndt
Year of Publication: 2013

Serbia South
Scale 1:200,000
Publisher: Freytag Berndt
Year of Publication: 2013

Albania
Scale: 1:250,000
Publisher: Vektor Maps
Year of Publication: 2013

GIS TRENDS

ON THE MAP : THE MAP TREND LOCATOR

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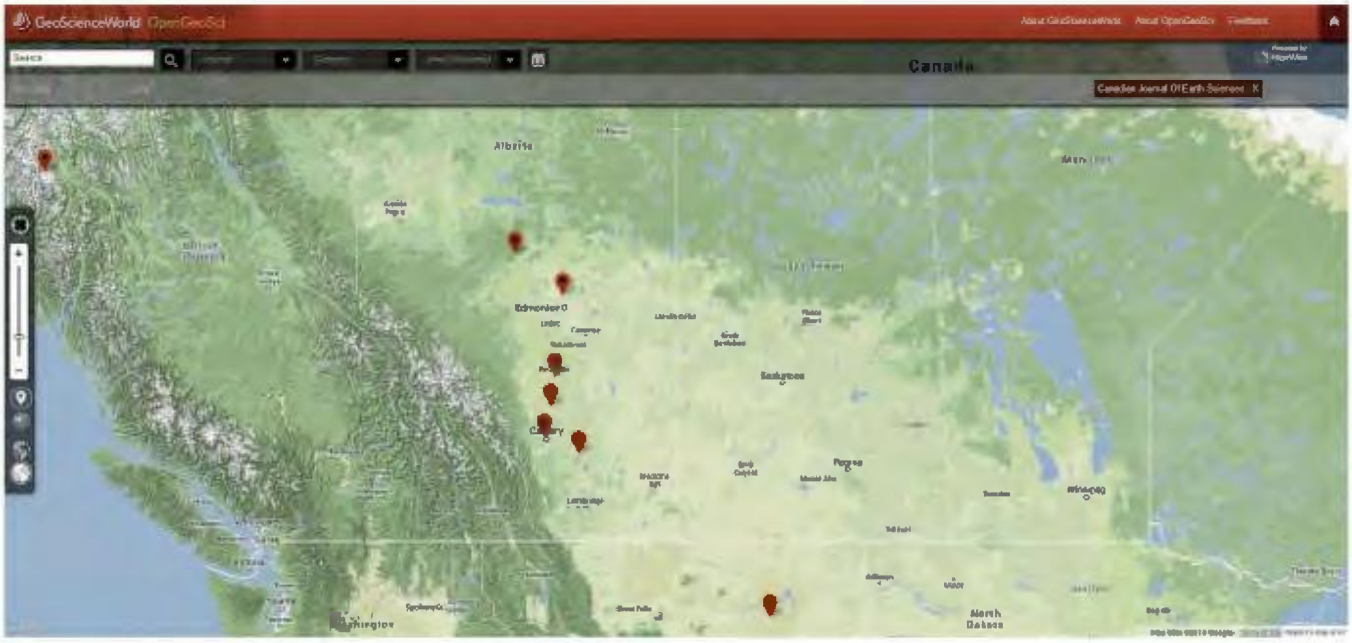
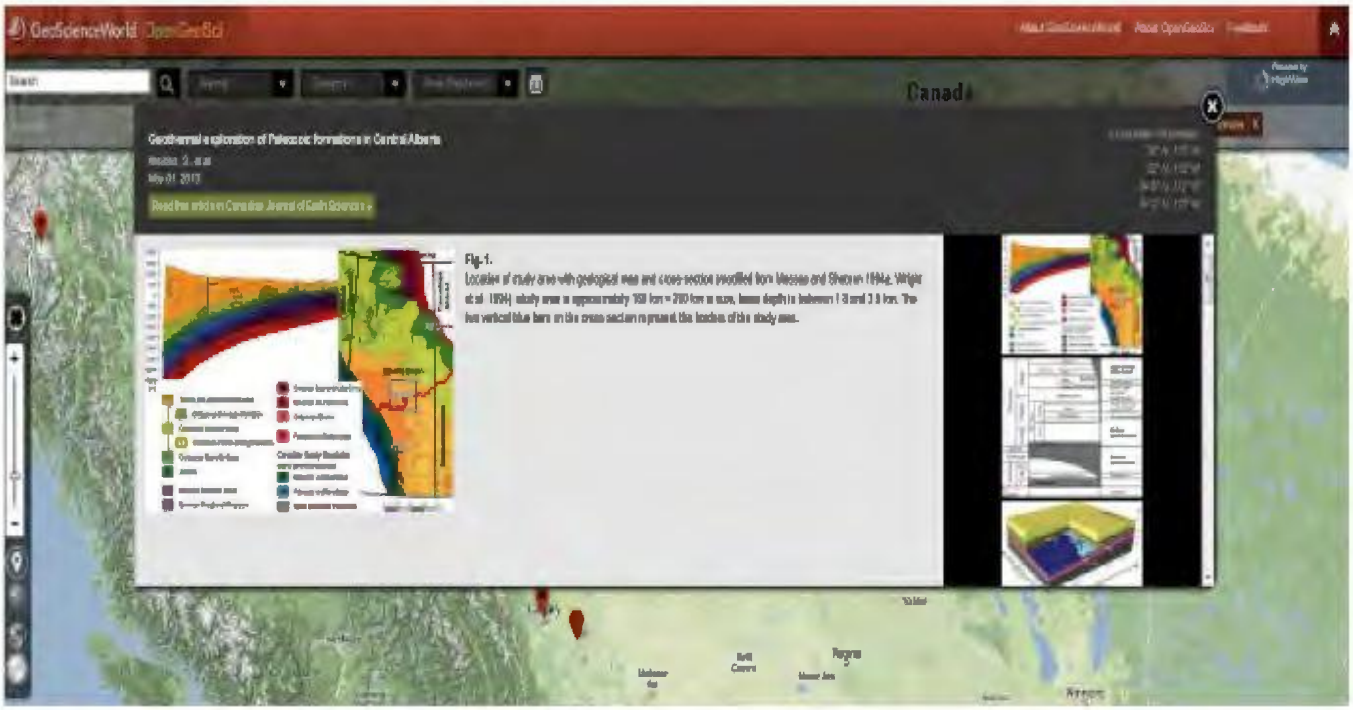
OpenGeoSci
http://www.opengeosci.org/

About
OpenGeoSci is a free, map-based discovery layer for locating academic resources about earth sciences. Rather than creating maps, the goal of OpenGeoSci is to help users find relevant data and research materials by visualizing search results on a map.

Scope
OpenGeoSci covers a list of 45 journals from 28 publishers from the GeoScienceWorld Millennium Journals. In addition to the GeoScienceWorld publications, there are some open access titles available. A complete list of the journals is available in a drop-down menu in the main interface. The coverage is 2000 to present.

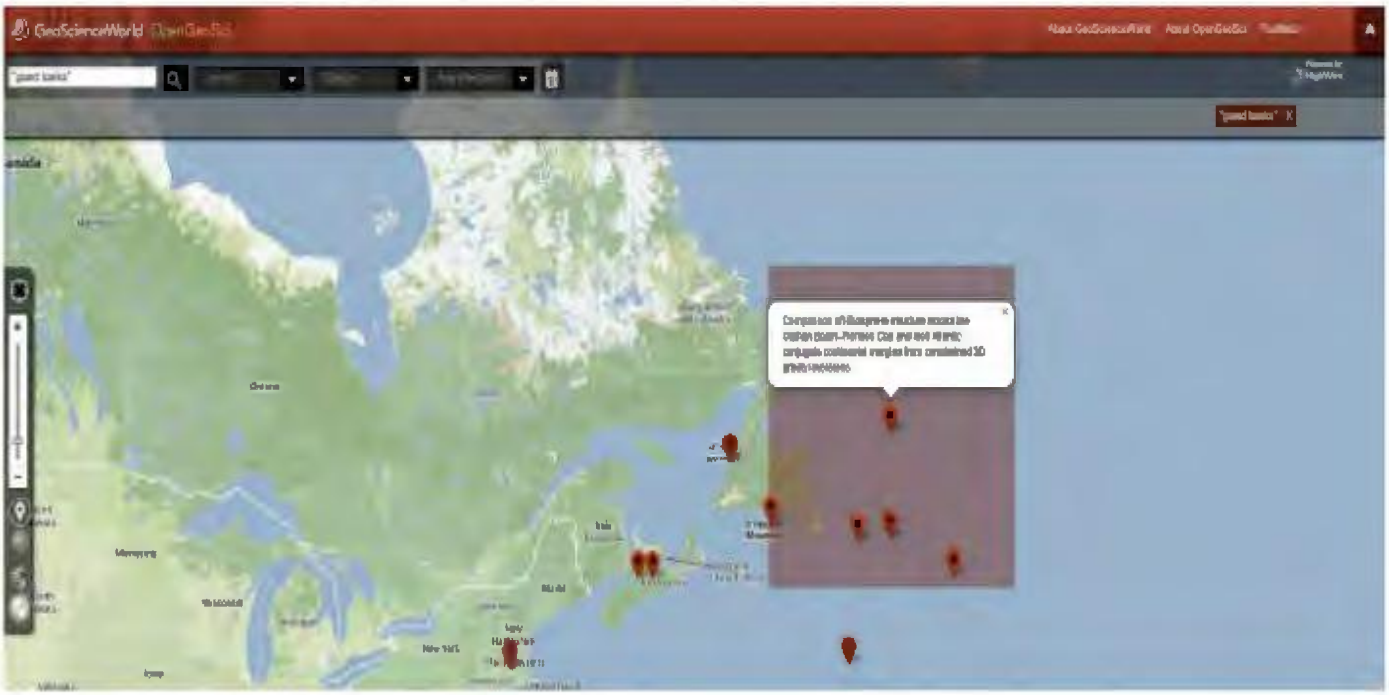


Pros
• There are various searching options: keyword search, browsing from a list of journals, limiting by area (in hectares), limiting by publication date, and browsing by category (Coordinates and categories come from the GeoRef database)
• The results provide access to maps, figures, tables, cross sections, and other data, and a link to the full-text version of the article, where appropriate
• OpenGeoSci is a useful tool for visualizing search results



Limitations

- Aside from select open access titles, OpenGeoSci covers a subset of academic literature from a particular collection
- The category search is based on terminology used in the GeoRef database, which is not necessarily intuitive for searching, especially for a novice user with little or no mapping and/or research experience
- There is no option to export records, or to create an account to save and share your searches



Features

- OpenGeoSci is enabled for use on tablets and mobile devices, in addition to desktop and laptop screens
- The interface allows users to toggle between terrain and satellite view, and gives the option to display data either as points on the map, or as area

Connected?

No. GeoScienceWorld is active on Twitter (@GeoScienceWorld), but OpenGeoSci is not currently maintaining any social media accounts.

Recommended for Users?

Yes.

Although it may seem that OpenGeoSci is catering to a specific audience (academic researchers interested in earth sciences), its unique use of web-based mapping is highly innovative and noteworthy. We can only hope that OpenGeoSci expands to include more publications, as well as additional dates of coverage, and that other relevant areas of academic research undertake a similar project.

CARTO 2014

As you know, Carto 2014 will be held in beautiful Montréal next year (17-20 June 2014). If you are interested in helping plan the theme, sessions and guest speakers, the Program Committee is for you!

For more information or to join the committee please contact Siobhan Hanratty (hanratty@unb.ca) or Jean-François Palomino (jeanfrancois.palomino@banq.qc.ca).

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Comme vous le savez, le prochain congrès Carto 2014 se tiendra dans la belle ville de Montréal du 17 au 20 juin 2014. Si vous souhaitez contribuer à l'établissement du thème, à l'organisation des sessions et au choix des conférenciers invités, vous êtes cordialement invités à vous joindre au Comité de programmation.

Pour obtenir plus d'informations et manifester votre intérêt, veuillez entrer en communications soit avec Siobhan Hanratty (hanratty@unb.ca) ou avec Jean-François Palomino (jeanfrancois.palomino@banq.qc.ca).
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