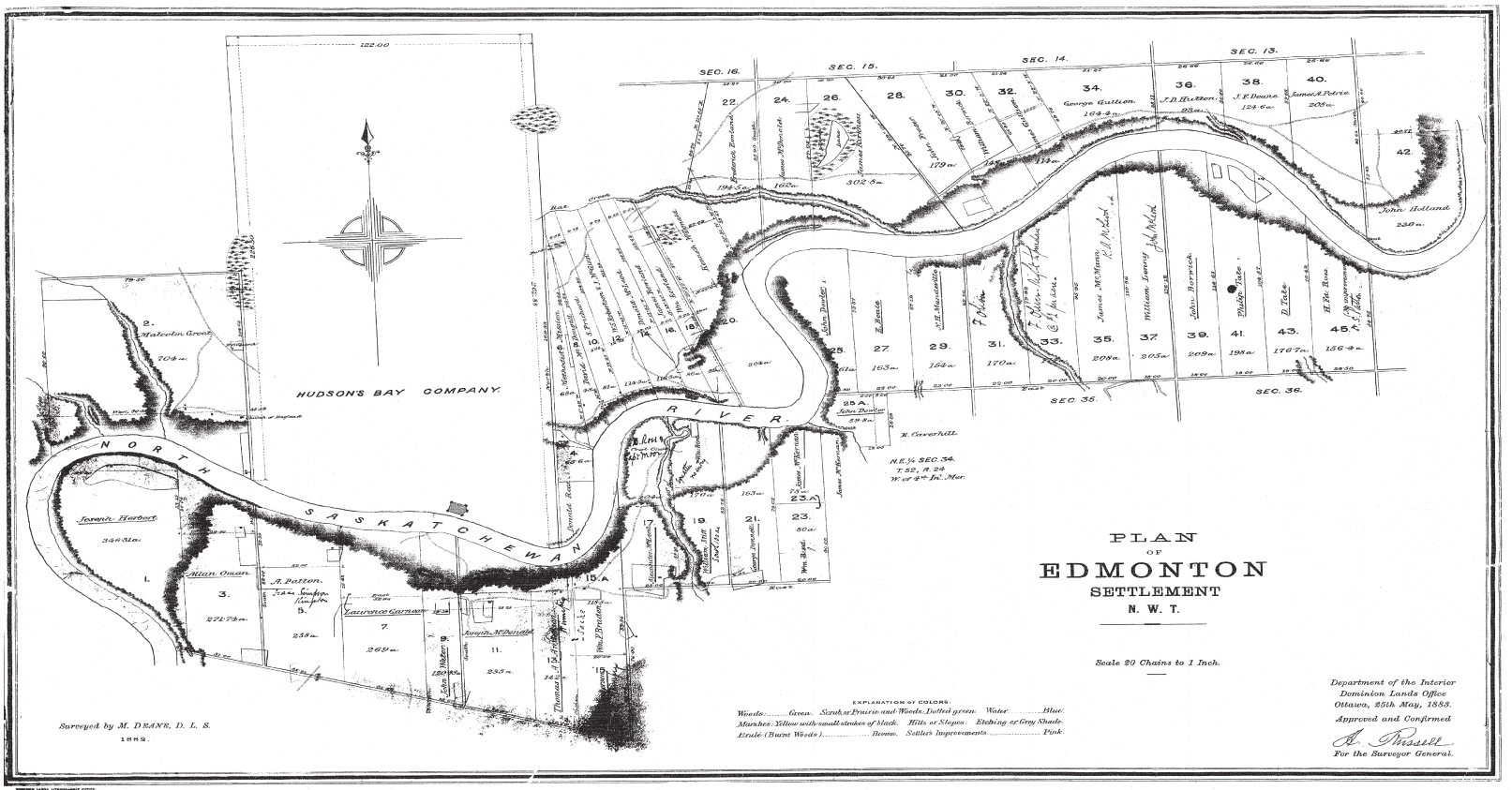
ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA



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Publié en 1986 par l'Association des cartothèques canadiennes, Ottawa (Canada) K1A 0N3.
Reproduction parrainée par le Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary, Alberta (Canada) T2G 0P3.

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)... $65.00
Associate (anyone interested)... $65.00
Institutional... $65.00
Student... $20.00

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)... 65,00$
Membres associés (tout les intéressées)... 65,00$
Institutions... 65,00$
Étudiant... 20,00$

Le Bulletin de l'ACACC sera envoye aux membres trois fois par annee.

Officers of the Association for 2017/2018 are:

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Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada

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University of Alberta Postal Outlet
Edmonton AB T6G 2S4
http://www.acmla.org
ACMLA Bulletin index available at http://toby.library.ubc.ca/resources/infopage.cfm?id=187

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 156 SPRING/SUMMER 2017

BULLETIN DE L'ACACC
NUMÉRO 156 PRINTEMPS/ÉTÉ 2017

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Plan of Edmonton Settlement N.W.T. M. Deane. [Ottawa], Dominion Lands Office, 1883.

Published in 1986 by ACMLA. Reproduction sponsored by the Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary, Alberta.

ACML Facsimile Map Series No. 123 (ISBN 0827-8024

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Many will most likely be surprised to see my name as president of the ACMLA this year. It has already been over ten years since I was last on the executive committee of the association. I agreed to offer my services to the committee for the simple reason that I still believe in the association despite many issues our community is currently facing and that its continued sustainability is an issue. The association no longer has very little in the way of a revenue stream, we have dwindling membership, and member attention is increasingly divided between various other groups.

My own doubts were quickly dissipated in June at the annual conference in Vancouver. As usual, the incredible work and the quality of presentations by our colleagues convinced me anew that the ACMLA is THE professional GIS, map, and data library community in Canada. As Deena Yanofsky so ably put it at CARTO; our unique community comes together at the annual conference to learn from each other. And, I would add, we do it while having fun, because the ACMLA is also a group of friends!

Without a doubt I have a learning curve ahead of me in the upcoming year as president but I am lucky to have a great group of colleagues who are extremely dedicated who are continuing in their roles on the executive. In fact, I would like to thank Jason Brodeur, Deena Yanofsky, Rebecca Bartlett, Tracy Sallaway and Julie Jones for their great work over the past few years and for continuing on with me in this year of transition on the executive committee. Thanks as well to Daniel Brendle-Moczuk for agreeing to become president-elect. A special thank you as well to Siobhan Hanratty for all her excellent work over the last few years on the executive, and for convincing me to accept the ACMLA challenge once again.

I will represent this community to the best of my abilities, but mostly, I want to listen to members of the association. We need to have discussions about our work as we do at CARTO. But we also need to continue to discuss the future of our association. It is a question of our continued viability to be able to discuss openly issues that affect our community and our association.

As most of you know, over ten years ago I proposed a change to the association name. I continue to believe our name to be outdated and that it in fact probably hinders us in our growth. I would love to hear member opinions on this type of issue and would be glad to open up the topic again in a discussion on the ACMLA listserv.

Marcel Fortin, President

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

Plusieurs seront surpris de ma décision de faire partie de nouveau du comité exécutif de l'ACCAC cette année. Il y a déjà plus d'une dizaine d'années depuis ma dernière participation dans le comité comme président. J'ai décidé d'offrir mon service pour la simple raison que je crois toujours en notre communauté. Nous passons certainement à travers un temps difficile à l'heure actuelle. En effet, la durabilité de l'association est même en question. Nous avons un coffre vide, nous avons de moins en moins de membres, et d'autres groupes portent l'attention de nos membres. Bref, j'aimerais faire partie de la solution pour faire revivre notre association.

Si j'avais mes propres doutes de l'importance de l'ACACC, celles-ci sont disparues à Vancouver avec CARTO 2017. Avec la qualité des présentations et le travail toujours impressionnant de nos collègues, je fus convaincu que cette communauté de professionnels en SIG, cartographie, et bibliothéconomie fait encore partie de mon développement professionnel. Comme Deena Yanofsky l'a si bien dit pendant à Vancouver, l'ACACC et CARTO représentent une communauté unique pour nous avec laquelle nous pouvons apprendre les uns des autres. Tout en s'amusant, j'ajouterais. Nous travaillons fort comme groupe, mais nous savons aussi nous divertir ensemble, parce que l'ACACC représente aussi un groupe d'amis.

Je dois avouer que j'en ai beaucoup à apprendre en reprenant le poste de président. Mais je suis chanceux de bénéficier d'excellents collègues dans le comité qui, je suis sûr, pourront me guider et continuer de servir très bien la communauté. Je remercie Deena Yanofsky, Jason Brodeur, Rebecca Bartlett, Tracy Sallaway et Julie Jones, qui continueront leur travail comme membres du comité cette année. Je tiens à remercier Daniel Brendle-Moczuk, aussi un nouveau venu dans le comité pour avoir accepté le poste de vice-président. J'aimerais aussi remercier Siobhan Hanratty pour tout son excellent travail ses dernières années comme présidente – et de m'avoir convaincu d'accepter ce challenge.

Je ferai mon possible de bien représenter notre communauté, mais surtout de vous écouter. J'encourage tous les membres, donc, de me faire parvenir toutes idées, plaintes, et suggestions au sujet de l'association. Je crois que la solution pour la durabilité de l'ACACC viendra à travers la participation de tous ses membres en continuant à définir ce qu'est l'ACACC.

Comme vous le savez probablement j'ai proposé, il y a déjà plus de dix ans, de changer le nom de l'association. La communauté n'était pas prête à faire ce grand changement à l'époque. Personnellement, je continue à croire que le nom de l'association ne reflète toujours pas notre communauté et qu'il nous nuit parfois. J'aimerais donc entendre les opinions des membres de la communauté à ce sujet d'une nouvelle identité pour l'ACACC. Je suis prêt à en discuter sur la liste acmla-acacc-l s'il y a un appétit pour le faire dans la communauté.

Marcel Fortin, Président

CARTO 2017

http://acmla-acacc.ca/carto2017/

51st Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA)

June 20-23, 2017
Vancouver, British Columbia

Digital Revolutions | Analog Renaissance

The digital revolution has brought about considerable change for both users and stewards of cartographic and geospatial information: Advances in imaging technologies have facilitated a mass digital migration of physical collections; the rise of "born digital" cartographic and geospatial information has transformed how collections are developed and used; and expanding mandates for open scholarship are actively changing the expectations for managing and distributing this information. While this "digital transition" has introduced novel opportunities for gathering, investigating and sharing, it has also presented a variety of new challenges to be addressed. In addition, the expansion of digital collections has not left their analog counterparts obsolete; rather, it has provided an opportunity for critical reflection on the role of physical collections, and their persisting value to research, pedagogy and public engagement.

Conference Organizers:

•Julie Jones, Simon Fraser University Library, Local Arrangements Committee Chair

•Jay Brodeur, McMaster University Library, Program Committee Chair

CARTO 2017 CONFERENCE SUMMARY

June 20th - June 23rd, 2017

Tuesday June 20th : Pre-Conference Workshops

Building "deep" maps of the Great War: Critical information and modern approaches for developing integrated, interactive map exhibits using historical resources

Rebecca Bartlett, Carleton University
Gordon Beck & Jason Brodeur, McMaster University
Trevor Ford, Wilfrid Laurier University

Corresponding with Canada's 150th anniversary, the ongoing centenary of the First World War provides Canadians with an occasion to rediscover stories from a conflict that helped shape the identity of a nation. Among the many modes for communicating these experiences and events, interactive digital maps–or "deep maps"–provide a unique and powerful means of presenting information and engaging audiences. By interacting with diverse types of digitized historical materials arranged in both time and space, the user is afforded a media-rich, multidimensional experience of a story.

To this end, the goal of this workshop was to enhance participants' understanding of cartography and history of the Great War, and to develop their skills for using digital historical materials to create interactive and integrative map exhibits. Through a series of integrated information sessions and hands-on activities, participants reinforced their learning by discovering and developing materials, and building their own interactive map exhibit using one (or multiple) platforms. In the process, the workshop content addressed a number of common issues related to historical GIS development.

Instructional elements of this workshop included:
•Cartography and the great war: historical context; understanding and using grid reference systems; finding cartographic resources.
•Finding and understanding materials from the Great War
•Tackling common issues in HGIS
•Creating geospatial information from historical materials
•Developing 'deep maps': An introduction to a variety of platforms for creating interactive map exhibits.

Wednesday June 21st: Conference Presentations

KEYNOTE: INDIGENOUS MAPPING IN CANADA
Andrew Thompson, The Firelight Group

This session introduced the concept of indigenous mapping in Canada and outlined how First Nations are using GIS technologies to advance their interests within the context of environmental assessment. Mapping plays a critical role in communicating different perspectives of land use.

BRINGING SPATIAL APPROACHES INTO THE HUMANITIES
Julie Jones, Simon Fraser University

This presentation discussed strategies for introducing GIS and spatial thinking to researchers in the Humanities, with a focus on literature students. It can be a leap for this population of learners to think of the content they study as "data" or as something that can be visualized spatially. Dealing with these and other barriers was addressed as approaches that are non-intimidating, accessible, and that also meet non-spatial learning objectives were shared.

SPATIAL HUMANITIES: EXPLORING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE HUMANITIES AT DH@GUELPH
Quin Shirk-Luckett & Teresa Lewitzky, University of Guelph

How can spatial exploration and mapping help you develop new understandings and unique perspectives of fictional and historical material? Arguably all topics of research in the Humanities have some relationship with space. Everything happens somewhere. The general popularity and ubiquity of tools such as GPS and Google Maps have engendered a new level of spatial awareness. Suddenly academics are presented with the opportunity to turn their bits of paper into bytes of data and create digitized versions of previously analog artefacts of history, culture, and literature. This spatial analysis yields new ways to engage with the information, revealing new patterns, trends and understanding. Not surprisingly, there has been a steady uptake in GIS usage among Humanities academics. The results of which have been visually powerful and in many cases offer new perspectives on long studied topics.

In 2016, and again in 2017, we had the opportunity to offer a week-long hands-on course introducing spatial humanities through DH@Guelph summer institute. We examined primary archival source materials; walked and mapped a fictional text; created spatial data; learned GIS processes and techniques; and explored tools for creating online exhibits of artefacts, research, and maps. We used a heavily experiential and active learning approach to immerse the class in spatial insight, while also learning technical skills, and having fun!

SPATIAL TOOLS IN THE HUMANITIES CLASSROOM: TALES FROM THE FRONTLINES OF A FACULTY-LIBRARIAN COLLABORATION
Deena Yanofsky & Nathalie Cooke, McGill University

Faculty-librarian collaborations are a frequent topic of discussion in the professional literature and often seen as the gold standard associated with student information literacy and IL curriculum integration on campus. Opportunities for blended, faculty-librarian course instruction, however, tend to be rare; librarians tend to be limited to teaching skills-based workshops or one-shot sessions rather than fully integrated into

disciplinary courses. Over the past few years, increased interest in digital scholarship has renewed attention toon the role of librarians and, in particular, the contributions that GIS and data librarians can make to both undergraduate and graduate education in the classroom. Courses in digital scholarship curriculum strongly reflect key aspects of librarianship, including open access, sustainable formats and tools, archives and archival theory, data sharing, information ethics, metadata, openness, and digital publication. Digital scholarship on campus provides librarians with new and meaningful opportunities to imbue syllabi and pedagogical styles with the values of librarianship. This session will focus on a collaboration between a disciplinary faculty member and a data librarian to create and teach a digital humanities course. From librarian and archivist class visits to information and digital literacy focused projects and assignments, this course blended disciplinary concepts and course content with critical lessons on digital publication, data evaluation and usage, and archival theory to produce digital projects. The presenters provided an overview of the course design and syllabus, showing examples of class assignments, and shared student feedback in an effort to extract best practices, as well as some of the lessons learned, that will help others looking to build similar on-campus collaborations.

HGIS USING ARCGIS ONLINE
Marcel Fortin, University of Toronto

This presentation focussed on the development of Historical GIS projects using ArcGIS Online. Macel demonstrated useful methods, tools and templates that can be used to build applications that can bring life to historical maps and data.

VIMY AT 100: NEW METHODS FOR UNDERSTANDING AND COMMUNICATING THE BATTLE OF VIMY RIDGE
Rebecca Bartlett, Carleton University
Trevor Ford, Wilfrid Laurier University

The First World War represents a watershed moment for Canada. During the course of four years, 620,000 Canadians were mobilized of which 67,000 Canadian lives were lost and a further 250,000 were wounded. Most visible of Canada's war effort was the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF), which fought throughout France and Belgium and cemented Canada's contribution to the war with famed battles such as 2nd Ypres, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, and the Hundred Days Offensive. As such, the historiography of Canada's military contributions during the war has typically focused on the CEF in North West Europe. Unfortunately, beyond written text, little has been formulated to bring this research into the digital world.

One such potential digital project is the use of scanned Commonwealth trench maps of which the originals date back to the battle itself. The Battle of Vimy Ridge is such a battle that has had a great deal of historical analysis, but is lacking in in-depth map analysis. It is proposed that through the collection of historical data, including original trench maps, and the development of a geospatial methodology; a visualization via a time generating map software could potentially catalogue a complete detailed collation of the actions taken at the battle by Canadian soldiers.

This presentation explored the role of Canadian soldiers at Vimy Ridge through a geographic visualization animated over time that will highlight how the Canadian Corps advanced at Vimy Ridge. Further, Rebecca and Trevor seek to explore in which way an inter-disciplinary and inter-university project has allowed for a sort of collaboration that has proven vital to the success of the project.

PRESERVING ONTARIO'S PAST, TODAY: OUTCOMES OF THE OCUL HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP DIGITIZATION PROJECT

Kara Handren, Scholars Portal
Sarah Simpkin, University of Ottawa
Jason Brodeur, McMaster University

Initiated through a grant by the Ontario Council of University Libraries in the Fall of 2014, the OCUL Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project is an endeavor to preserve and provide broad access to historical topographic maps covering Ontario at the 1:25000 and 1:63360 scales. Over the past two and a half years, participants at OCUL institutions and Scholars Portal have worked collaboratively to digitize, describe, georeference, and make available over 1100 sheets published between 1904 and 1977. Accessible through Scholars GeoPortal, this digitized collection provides historical snapshots that allow researchers, students, and the general public to travel through time to explore changes in natural and human environments. In a follow-up to our 2015 Carto presentation, we presented the entirety of the project workflow, discussed the lessons learned and methodological improvements realized, and exhibited the project's outcomes via a live demonstration of the Scholars GeoPortal-based interface. Additionally, we presented a framework and workflow for expanding this work to include all of Canada's historical topographic maps.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Facilitator: Julie Jones, Simon Fraser University

What has kept you awake at night this year? What has you inspired and excited? This session provided participants an opportunity to engage in informal discussions around one of a number of emerging issues in map libraries and archives. Attendees collaborated in groups to discuss challenges and opportunities in these areas, with the purpose of improving understanding, developing potential solutions and, at the end of the session, communicating group discussion outcomes to the larger audience.

Thursday June 22nd: Conference Presentations

KEYNOTE: CLOSED TO OPEN: A DATA AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM METANARRATIVE ON REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF VANCOUVER

Andy Yan, Director, The City Program, Simon Fraser University

Real estate in Vancouver can be a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma. Data visualizations and spatial analysis can be a beacon into the murkiness of residential real estate in the City of Vancouver. However, while tools like Geographic Information Systems software have been at the vanguard of a digital revolution in spatial and policy analysis for almost two decades, it is only the relatively recent advent of attitudes and practices of Open Data by local and provincial government that has enabled researchers and scholars to comprehensively examine and explore Vancouver's real estate market. Without Open Data advocates, policies, practices, and infrastructure, data on Vancouver real estate was locked behind the analog gates of cost, acquisition, and social and professional network centric access. With the great leaps in mapping and data visualization tools, access to reliable, transparent, and documented data needs to keep pace and is arguably just as important as the development of the tools to analyze these datasets.

UNEARTHING GEOLOGICAL HISTORY: REVEALING AND PROTECTING GSC RESEARCH THROUGH IMPROVED METADATA AND STEWARDSHIP

Francine Berish, Morag Coyne, & Graeme Campbell, Queen's University

Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) members were instrumental in the exploration and mapping of Canada's geology. The information collected over the past 174 years has been distributed as publications such as maps, reports, monograph series (e.g. GSC Memoirs, Papers, Bulletin), and data. These publications are valuable because geological observations remain relevant despite age; because these publications are so detailed; and because, in general, the information cannot be found elsewhere. GSC published series include various titles and formats. Unfortunately, these details are often omitted from brief series catalogue records, making these treasures less discoverable for users. In an ecosystem that is progressively digital, large physical collections like the GSC series pose significant challenges. At Queen's University, these important series were historically duplicated across department libraries with varying levels of description, and, at times, different classification systems. Our project focuses on improving discoverability and ease of retrieval for these series through the creation and enhancement of electronic catalogue records; by co-locating maps and documents in order to create conditions for improved stewardship and preservation; and by uniting maps with scanning equipment, information services and support.

OK, WE'VE SCANNED THE MAPS–WHAT NOW? REFLECTING ON FIVE YEARS OF MAP DIGITIZATION

Gordon Beck & Jason Brodeur, McMaster University

With the purchase of a large-format scanner in early 2012, the McMaster University Library's Lloyd Reeds Map Collection embarked on a self-supported digitization program that aimed to increase access to and use of its special and local historical collections. Through the dedicated work of staff and students during the past five years, over 7500 maps, plans, and aerial photos have been digitized, and nearly 10000 total items have been made discoverable, and freely and openly accessible through the Library's Digital Archive. As the digitization program approaches significant duration- and size-related milestones, it presents an opportunity to reflect on its successes, challenges, and lessons-learned, as well as discuss the broader questions that will direct its future development. Through this talk, we explored the value of accessible, digitized map collections, while simultaneously critically assessing their place alongside physical materials in research, teaching, and public engagement.

TIME TO TALK: SEEING, HOLDING AND SHARING PRINT MAP COLLECTIONS

Rachel Bergquist & Emily Sugerman, University of British Columbia

With the rise of the so-called "digital revolution" and in the age of "born digital," academic libraries face challenges regarding their existing print map collections. Some universities have opted to resolve library space issues by deaccessioning cartographic materials, or to place their maps in permanent dark storage. On the other hand, print maps are enduring documentary sources of the public record; there is much to be gained from studying a print map rather than its digitised counterpart. This creates a dilemma between seeing, holding, and sharing print maps. Institutional collaboration and enhanced partnerships can preclude the loss of valuable collections and last copy materials on a large scale. Our presentation focused on three universities in British Columbia (Simon Fraser University, University of Victoria, and University of British Columbia) and their respective print map dilemmas.We outlined some of the major challenges of print

map collection maintenance, and how this impacts decision-making processes in regards to sharing and accessing print maps. We concluded by asking, will shared print map collections become the new normal for academic libraries? Is it possible to initiate effective methods for the academic community to see and hold print map collections that are shared across institutions and regions? We aimed to spark conversation between map librarians about facilitating better access for hands-on collection use. It is time to talk about the future of print map collections in a collaborative shared framework amongst institutions.

SPATIAL THINKING BY THE NUMBERS
Barbara Znamirowski, Trent University

This paper will looked at approaches to data visualization focusing on innovative methods of introducing spatial thinking to quantitative analysis in the social sciences. Options for visualization of quantitative data including survey microdata and aggregated statistics have evolved and now have important roles in map and data communities. Key questions considered included: what leading visualization tools are used by our researchers, how do statistical packages offering mapping options influence use of more traditional mapping tools and practices, what are the key drivers for change, and what issues should client support consider when engaging our academic communities and assisting researchers with visualizing quantitative data spatially? Examples of diverse applications and services such as cloud services, apps, software plugins and extensions were presented in terms of trends, relevancy and use for thinking spatially.

DIGITAL CONTENT AND MARKETING STRATEGIES TO BOOST GIS WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE
Cynthia Dietz, University of Manitoba

Digital and content marketing strategies boosted attendance at GIS workshops at the University of Manitoba dramatically. The first strategy involved the development of a Geospatial Semester of seven basic to intermediate workshops that would appeal to graduate students and faculty as well as undergraduates. The content of our workshops was changed to address the top strategic research goals at the University of Manitoba. The second strategy involved the marketing of those workshops to graduate students by the Faculty of Graduate Studies on their webpage two weeks prior to each semester and thereafter. Not to deny all U. of Manitoba affiliates an opportunity, identical workshops were offered to faculty, staff and all students within a day or two of the graduate offerings. All workshops were advertised by the Library through its subject guides. Tools introduced in the workshops seemed to be in demand. They included visualizations using maps and charts, the use of map series, hot spot analyses showing degrees of confidence, georeferencing maps for historical analyses, analyzing satellite imagery and shoreline change, map analysis, and the use of photos, videos and webpages in a Story Map. Details were offered concerning the attendance and registrations by department and faculty.

MAPPING EN PLEIN AIR: PAINTING THE WAY TO EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING
Francine Berish, Queen's University

It is one thing to scan, georeference and overlay a fire insurance plan onto a contemporary base map creating an artifact—although providing some well-needed context, these maps still require imagination. It is another thing entirely to overlay the historic features onto a life-sized, true-to-scale context, allowing tour goers to step into another world. Standing on the green grass in Douglas Fluhrer Park on the St. Lawrence River in downtown Kingston, Ontario, it is hard to imagine the once dark and industrial landscape marked with oil drums, factories and rail lines. One windy day, armed with coordinates pulled from a georeferenced fire

insurance plan overlay, our smartphones, and some flags, a few of us conspired to bring social history to life by transposing the historic rail lines onto the grass using field marking paint. We began by marking the endpoints for our volunteer field painter, and by the following morning the park was transformed into an immersive backdrop for sharing oral histories from this often overlooked Inner Harbour neighbourhood of industrial waterfront. This project was the brainchild of Laura Murray and the Swamp Ward and Inner Harbour History Project (SWIHHP), and in addition to the experiential learning component provided by life-size learning, the project was also able to feature the georeferenced historical map and fire insurance plan artefacts by passing them around during the tour as well as posting them on the project blog.

Friday June 23rd: Conference Presentations

TRANSFORMATION OF LEGAL CANADA LANDS SURVEYS RECORDS TO AUTHORITATIVE DIGITAL RECORDS

Martin Gingras, Surveyor General Branch, Natural Resources Canada

The Canada Lands Surveys Records is a collection of official survey documents dating back to the early 1800's, which supports land transactions on the Canada Lands Survey System. This collection has been appraised by Library and Archives Canada as the most valuable geospatial collection in the Government of Canada, and includes records confirming the extent of property rights on lands such as National Parks, Territories and First Nations lands. The transformation of legal Canada Lands Surveys Records to authoritative digital records was an ambitious project that resulted in the transfer of the legal value of these physical documents to an authoritative digital record, which now can be accessed instantly on the web to support economic and social development on these lands. This session went over the standards and the methodology used to ensure high integrity of the conversion process.

MAP DIGITIZATION AT THE CITY OF VANCOUVER ARCHIVES

Sue Bigelow and Sharon Walz, City of Vancouver Archives

In 2015, the City of Vancouver Archives participated in a multi-departmental project to digitize, geo-rectify, and mosaic one of its most popular cartographic records, the 1912 Goad's Atlas of Vancouver, with the goal of presenting it as a layer in the City's publicly accessible GIS system, VanMap.

Digital Conservator Sue Bigelow and Digital Archivist Sharon Walz discussed the genesis and execution of the project within the context of the City of Vancouver Archives' digitization efforts.

Dear ACMLA members, friends and colleagues,

On behalf of the ACMLA Executive, we are pleased to announce that the 52nd Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) will take place in Montreal, QC from May 28 to June 1, 2018. The conference will be hosted by McGill University, Concordia University, and Université de Montréal, and will be held in association with IASSIST.

IASSIST is an international organization of professionals working in and with information technology and data services to support research and teaching in the social sciences. Given that the ACMLA and IASSIST share many common interests and members, we look forward to expanding the scope of the Conference program to create a unique mix of data- and geospatial-focussed sessions.

We hope to see you in Montreal in 2018!

Marcel Fortin, President, ACMLA
Deena Yanofsky, Past-President, ACMLA; IASSIST/CARTO 2018 Local Arrangement Committee
Jay Brodeur, Vice President Professional Development, ACMLA; IASSIST/CARTO 2018 Program Committee

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Chers membres de l'ACACC, amis et collègues,

Le comité exécutif de l'ACACC est heureux de vous inviter au 52e congrès annuel de l'Association des cartothèques et archives cartographiques du Canada qui aura lieu à Montréal du 28 mai au 1er juin 2018. L'Université McGill, L'Université Concordia et l'Université de Montréal seront les hôtes du congrès qui sera organisé en partenariat avec l'IASSIST.

L'IASSIST est une organisation internationale de professionnels travaillant avec les technologies de l'information et les services de données pour soutenir la recherche et l'enseignement en sciences sociales. Ayant plusieurs intérêts et membres en commun avec IASSIST, nous sommes ravis d'élargir la portée du programme du congrès annuel avec un mélange de sessions qui vise l'utilisation et l'appui des données numériques autant que les données géospatiales.

Nous espérons vous voir en grand nombre à Montréal en 2018!

Marcel Fortin, Président, ACACC
Deena Yanofsky, Président sortant, ACACC
Jay Brodeur, Vice-président au développement professionnel, ACACC; IASSIST/CARTO 2018 comité de programmation

Dear ACMLA-ACACC colleagues,

As organizational work is underway for next year's joint IASSIST / CARTO 2018 Conference in Montreal, the Conference Program Committee Co-Chairs are seeking to fill a couple of Coordinator positions. Coordinators work with the Program Committee (PC), the Local Arrangements Committee (LAC), and other subcommittees to perform defined duties related to an event or element of the Conference.

Given that the ACMLA-ACACC will be working closely with IASSIST to deliver this conference, I would like to solicit members of the Association to volunteer to be a Coordinator. Though it will benefit a volunteer to have some experience with the event they are coordinating, the PC Co-Chairs are also happy to create Co-Coordinator positions, where an ACMLA-ACACC member and IASSIST member work together in this role.

The available Coordinator positions are listed below, with links to their descriptions in the IASSIST Conference Manual

Poster Coordinator : http://iassistdata.org/conferences/manual/6807
Pecha Kucha Coordinator : http://iassistdata.org/conferences/manual/7506

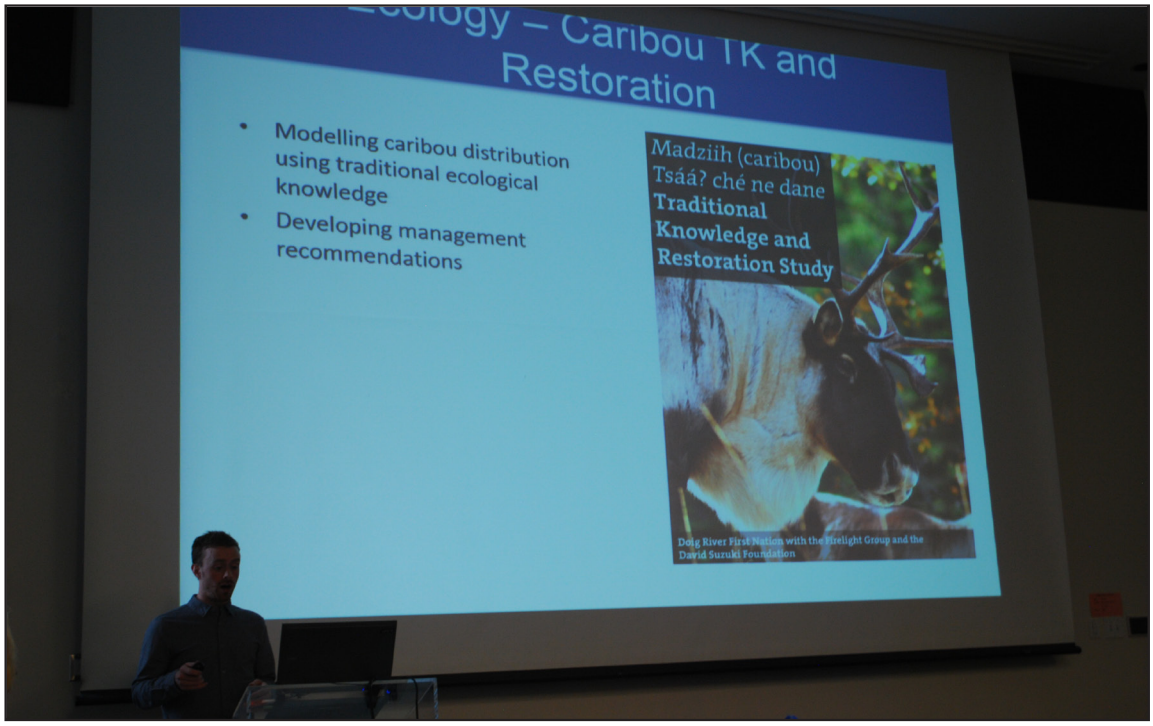
If you are interested in assuming one of these positions (or would like more information), please contact me at brodeujj@mcmaster.

Thanks and all the best,

Jay Brodeur
Mills Memorial Library
McMaster University
brodeujj@mcmaster.ca

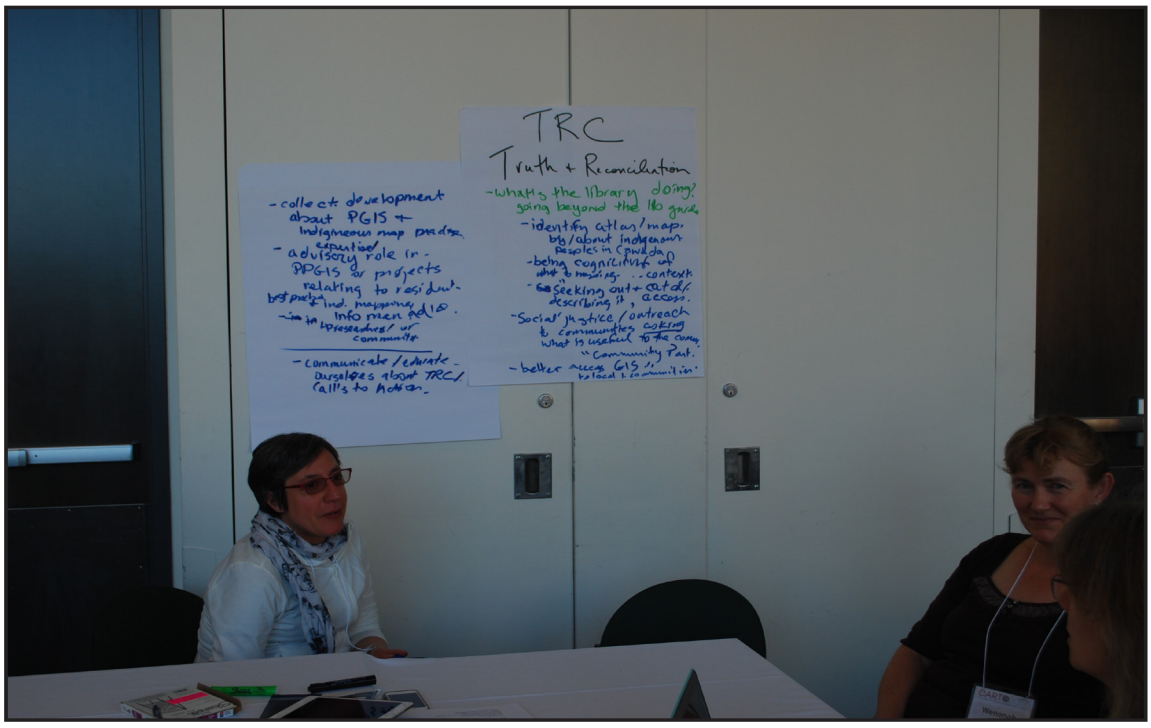
CONFERENCE PHOTOS

All photos courtesy of Quin Shirk-Luckett, University of Guelph




their data.
Participants have asked to make this day more intensive, so next year we will shorten this section in order to begin GIS software training on the first day. Hopefully spreading the GIS learning over two days will help those who have difficulty learning it all in one day and may allow us to cover more GIS procedures.
From Primary Sources to Geographic Information


Nat'l HGIS Portal


TRC
Truth + Reconciliation


Nat'l topo
map scanning
project

ACMLA Awards

The ACMLA Executive was honoured to recognize two individuals for their outstanding contributions to the Association of Canadian Map Library and Archives. Winners were announced and recognized during the Carto 2017 Banquet.

Cathy Moulder Paper Award

The Cathy Moulder Paper Award is awarded to an individual who has researched, written and published a paper of significant value in the *ACMLA Bulletin*. The paper is considered for its solid contribution to map librarianship, curatorship or archiveship

The recipient for the Cathy Moulder Paper for 2016 is Trevor Ford, for his article, "New Tools for Military Historians: How GIS Can Help Understand Canada's North - West Europe Campaign" Bulletin no. 152.

ACMLA Honorary Membership Award

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) bestows an honorary life membership on a member who has made an outstanding contribution to the field of map librarianship or to a more significant understanding and appreciation of maps.

Award Recipient: Richard Pinnell, University of Waterloo

Richard Pinnell's Nomination letter is below:

> By the time Richard retired at the end of December 2011, he had been an active member of ACMLA and the OCUL Map Group for 33 years.
>
> He started his long career in map librarianship in 1978 at the University of Waterloo.
>
> He worked on the ACMLA executive as Secretary (1980/81), President (1990/91 -1992/93) and Past President (1993/94 -1995/96), and was Chair of the OCUL Map Group from 1985 to 1990.
>
> Throughout his career, Richard served on numerous committees in ACMLA and the OCUL Map Group, and was chair of many of them. He was also an active participant in ACMLA conferences.
>
> He edited the ACMLA *Bulletin*, 1981-1984, and he was the editor of the *Bulletin*'s Geospatial Data and Software review until his retirement in 2012. He shared his knowledge through the numerous papers and reviews he contributed to the *Bulletin*.
>
> Richard has made a distinguished contribution to the map profession and to the Association through his service and leadership roles. His never ending commitment, dedication and passion for maps and the Association make him an ideal candidate for ACMLA's highest award. When Richard received the 2002 ACMLA Honours Award, he said "the [ACMLA] Association is really about mutual support and mutual encouragement." Richard provided both to the members of the Association during his long career.

Committees:

ACMLA:
ACMLA-NAC Liaison Committee
Awards Committee
Copyright Committee (Chair)
Geospatial Data Access Committee (Chair)
Nomination and Election Committee (Chair)
Publications Committee
Conference Organizing Committee for ACMLA Conferences in Peterborough (1988), Guelph (1994), Toronto (2002)

OCUL Map Group:
Map Users' Advisory Committee
Geospatial Data Subcommittee

Other Committees:
Geoconnections Roads Network Advisory Panel

Papers:

"Non-book cartographic materials: a survey of circulation policies and procedures." ACMLA Bulletin, no.81, Dec., 1991: 15-22.

"Report on the Digital Libraries Teleconference, Pennsylvania State University." [Richard Pinnell and Grace Welch] ACMLA Bulletin, no. 93, Spring/Summer, 1995: 12-13.

"Geographical information systems in libraries: issues and challenges." ACMLA Bulletin, no. 97, Fall, 1996: 7-12.

"Data acquisitions issues: the Canadian map libraries' perspective." ACMLA Bulletin, no. 107, Winter, 2000: 16-22. Paper presented at 19th International Cartographic Association Conference / Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives Conference, Ottawa, August, 1999.

"Forging municipal partnerships for data acquisition." Presentation with Richard Grignon and Laura Cole at CARTO 2001, Montreal. ACMLA Bulletin, no. 111, Spring/Summer, 2001: 21.

"TriUniversity Group of Libraries Metadata Project: developing a GIS metadata application." ACMLA Bulletin, no. 116, Winter, 2003: 25-31. Paper presented at ACMLA Conference, Victoria, 2003.

"Supporting the library's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Program through reference service." ACMLA Bulletin, no. 119, Winter, 2004: 11-14.

Reviews:

Street atlas USA (CD-ROM). Freeport, Maine: DeLorme Mapping Company, 1991. (ACMLA Bulletin, no. 84, Sept., 1992)

Historical atlas of Canada volume II: the land transformed. R. Gentilcore, ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. (ACMLA Bulletin, no. 92, Jan., 1995)

FME Professional Suite (FME 2002, Build 159) Surrey, BC: Safe Software Inc. (ACMLA Bulletin, no. 112, Fall, 2001)

Surficial geology of Southern Ontario. Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ontario Geological Survey, Sedimentary Geoscience Section. Miscellaneous Release. Data 128, 2003. (ACMLA Bulletin no. 118, Fall, 2003)

The enclosure maps of England and Wales 1595-1918: a cartographic analysis and electronic catalogue. Roger J. P. Kain, John Chapman and Richard R. Oliver. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004. (ACMLA Bulletin, no. 126, Spring/Summer, 2006)

Web mapping illustrated. Tyler Mitchell. O'Reilly Media Inc., 2005. (ACMLA Bulletin, no. 128, Winter, 2007)

Second Life, another viewpoint. San Francisco: Linden Research Inc. (ACMLA Bulletin, no. 130, Fall, 2007)

Awards:

At the 1995 ACMLA Annual General Meeting, Richard was presented with a gift in recognition of his service to the Board (ACMLA *Bulletin*, no. 94, pg 29).

2001 ACMLA Paper Award for Richard's article in *Bulletin*, no 107 on data acquisition uses (ACMLA *Bulletin*, no 111, pg 31).

2002 ACMLA Honours Award (ACMLA *Bulletin*, no 114, pg 51-52).

Nominated by: Cheryl Woods

Cheryl Woods Dec 1, 2016

Seconded by: Eva Dodsworth and Trudy Bodak

Nov 23, 2016

Trudy Bodak
Nov. 15, 2016

Conference Paper

VIMY AT 100: NEW METHODS FOR UNDERSTANDING AND COMMUNICATING THE BATTLE OF VIMY RIDGE

Rebecca Bartlett, Carleton University
Trevor Ford, Wilfrid Laurier University

This past April 9th, 2017, thousands of people marched solemnly up a lonely road to the Canadian National Vimy Memorial. Amongst the masses included Prime Ministers, Presidents, Ministers, Royalty, Soldiers, men, women, and children, all there to honour, and acknowledge the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge. Canada's Governor General, David Johnston, was one of many that gave a speech that day, but what he said, struck a chord of remembrance: "Today, one hundred years later, we honour their eternal sacrifice. We mourn their loss."[1] Perhaps no other words speak to what Vimy Ridge is today to the Canadian public, a long-ago moment of national sacrifice that clouds our very public memory of a long-ago battle in a faraway place.

The Great War represents a watershed moment for Canada. During the course of four years, 620,000 Canadians were mobilized of which 67,000 Canadian lives were lost and a further 250,000 were wounded. Most visible of Canada's war effort was the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF), which fought throughout France and Belgium and cemented Canada's contribution to the war with famed battles such as 2nd Ypres, the Somme, Passchendaele, and the Hundred Days Offensive. Perhaps though, there is no greater example of the CEF's lore than that of Vimy Ridge. Over the course of three days, almost 3600 Canadians died, and over 7000 were wounded while unknown thousands of Germans were killed and wounded with a further 4000 captured by the Canadians.

To put this all together, Canada and Vimy Ridge are synonymous, and the public memory of it is as strong as Remembrance Day and Memorial Day. This being said, the reality, according to the historians, is very different. Today, the historical community is split on the actual meaning of the battle and the public memory as well as the context and outcomes of one of Canada's costliest battles. What is known, is that there is much historical and academic study to be done of the subject. Currently, the historiography of Canada's military contributions during the Great War, including that of Vimy Ridge, has typically focused on the CEF. Unfortunately, beyond written text, and historical summaries, little has been formulated to bring this research into an interactive and digital world.

Adapting traditional historical studies to the digital world is fraught with dangers for both the historian and the public alike. Without proper support, the historian is potentially producing work that is either outdated or worse, false. Perhaps the holy grail of fixing this potentially calamitous outcome is inter-disciplinary work, that requires the historian to reach out of his or her echo chamber and into the frightening waters of other disciplines. Rebecca Bartlett and Trevor Ford are an example of this, by exploring the historical and digital gap of the Battle of Vimy Ridge through combining their disciplines and individual skills.

Being that there is plenty of academic discovery to be had in terms of the battle, both academics thought to bring their individual skills of mapping and historical research together to explore the subject in a new and unique way. Both Trevor and Rebecca have a passion for Canadian military history, a subject that Trevor is completing his PhD in history on. Meanwhile Rebecca had completed a project on the subject of Vimy Ridge during the course of her

Advanced Diploma in GIS Technology. Trevor had the access to and the necessary know-how to engage the plethora of historical documents on the battle and Rebecca had the GIS skills and knowledge to make an online geographic visualization, forming, in their eyes, a "dream team" of military history geographic visualization.

The Battle of Vimy Ridge was divided into a number of different stages each with a different objective line, which generally corresponded to identifiable topographical features such as German trenches, shell craters, ditches or roads. Each objective line was given a code name (Black, Red, Blue, and Brown, sequentially), divided into segments, and every segment was assigned to a battalion. For the Canadians, there were 38 infantry battalions from 16 Brigades which made up the four divisions of the CEF responsible for over 80 individual objective line segments during the Vimy offensive. For this project to be successful, it was necessary to find out which battalion was responsible for each segment and when they reached each objective.

Focusing on primary documents was a critical component of the project and there was extensive use of two specific types of resources: war diaries and trench maps. During the Great War, each battalion wrote war diaries that were comprised of daily reports of the unit's activities. Details such as locations, times, and specific actions were recorded and were invaluable resources when piecing together the actions of the entire battle from start to finish. Library and Archives Canada has scanned and made available all the war diaries from the First World War[2], and it was predominantly from those documents that time and objective details for each battalion were found. Connecting written locations such as "the 19th Battalion held a line from ZWISCHEN STELLUNG A.5.c.5.5 to Thelus Road"[3] to a geographic location in northwestern France required the use of First World War trench maps, specifically those updated between January and April 1917 and which had labeled trenches. While a trench map scanned and provided by the Canadian War Museum was used to digitize all the the trenches and plot the locations of individual battalions, McMaster has an extensive collection of First World War trench maps and excellent instructions on how to read map reference numbers such as A.5.c.5.5 in the quote above.

Broadly speaking, the workflow was comprised of recording detailed objective and time information from the war diaries in a spreadsheet, documenting the sources of the information, joining the data to corresponding digitized trenches from the trench map, and generating a visualization of the front line movement in 15-minute intervals for Divisions 1, 2, and 3 of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The generation of lines at 15-minute intervals was done in ArcMap 10.4 using a process of assigning an integer "time code" to each segment of the objective line that corresponded to the time it was reached by the assigned battalion (e.g.: 0 for 5:30 a.m. April 9, 1917, the time the infantry began attacking; 1 for 5:45 a.m.; etc.). Points were generated at 10m intervals along each objective line, and Natural Neighbour interpolation was used to create a surface that corresponded to time instead of elevation. Contours were created at an interval of 1, the contours were merged with the original shapefile of coded objective lines, and manual cleanup of the dataset deduplicated and gave precedence to known locations. The shapefile was converted to GeoJSON using QGIS 2.18 for use with the online visualization.

Rebecca felt strongly that the final visualization should be viewable in an internet browser without any specific plugins, downloads, or extra software. While this was eminently doable it was not without technical challenges, not the least of which was the choice of platform. Showing change over time was a critical component of the visualization and eliminated several online mapping platforms, and this was compounded by the fact that many online mapping tools change functionality over time and may, in fact, become unexpectedly defunct.[4] In the end, Rebecca decided to use the D3 JavaScript library to code the visualization and make it openly available via GitHub.

A lofty and ultimately unachievable goal in the 2-week coding timeframe, software developer Jim Ellwood stepped in and did much of the critical coding, notably making D3 and the multiple plugins (Chroniton and L.D3SvgOverlay) function in tandem. The final product is viewable at https://bartlettr.github.io/VimyRidge/.

Currently, the project has completed the movements of three of the four Canadian divisions involved in the battle. The final division, the 4th Canadian Division, took insurmountable casualties on April 9th, and were forced to continue fighting until their objectives were taking on the 11th. This has meant that the 4th Divisional records are sparse, ever changing, and lacking in detail compared to other divisions' paperwork. Both Trevor and Rebecca are hoping to complete the 4th Division's movements by the end of August, 2017.

Meanwhile other facets of information can be added to the map. This includes making the website more interactive beyond its current form, including adding battalion areas of responsibility and possibly inserting the preceding artillery barrage that happened over the course of the battle. This could potentially bring an all-arms approach to Canadian actions at Vimy Ridge. There are also some tweaks to make to the visualization, such as adding a legend and making it obvious when a user has already clicked a line segment. We've made great leaps and bounds with establishing workflows but it is still a work in progress.

Link to presentation: https://goo.gl/32xe1j

[1]http://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/speech-by-the-governor-general-of-canada-at-the-ceremony-commemorating-the-100th-anniversary-of-the-battle-of-vimy-ridge-618757524.html

[2]https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/firstworldwar/025005-1000-e.html

[3]19th Canadian Infantry Battalion war diary, April 1917, Vol. 4, pg. 5, http://data2.collectionscanada.ca/e/e045/e001105157.jpg

[4]RIP, GeoCommons

REVIEWS

Compiled by Sarah Simpkin

Cartographies of Disease: Maps, Mapping, and Medicine
Reviewed by Virginia Pow

Koch, Tom. **Cartographies of Disease: Maps, Mapping, and Medicine.** Redlands, CA: Esri Press, 2017. 412p. $79.99. ISBN: 9781589484672.

Tom Koch is a self described ethicist, writer and researcher who has been working in the areas of elder care, medical geography, disease mapping, cycling, transportation and online information. His wide breadth of knowledge combined with his cartographic abilities have come together to create another fascinating read. As a previously published author (Mirrored Lives 1990; A Place in Time, 1993; Watersheds, 1994; Second Chances, 1998; and In Cartographies of Disease: Maps, Mapping, and Medicine 2005), Koch has created another well researched work with *Cartographies of Disease: Maps, Mapping, and Medicine.* Koch is currently an Adjunct professor of Medical Geography at the University of British Columbia; as well as the Director of Information Outreach, Ltd. in Toronto, ON.

In the original 2005 version of *Cartographies of Disease: Maps, Mapping and Medicine*, Koch did an excellent job of describing the history of infectious diseases and how maps have been used for over 300 years to look at and study these diseases. The first 12 chapters have been edited to contain some new information and updates, however, the biggest updates are the additions of Chapters 13 and 14. Chapter 13 specifically looks at diseases from 1691 to 2015 and includes numerous maps looking at Ebola and its social implications. Chapter 14 looks specifically at Ebola and how the outbreaks reached epidemic conditions. The chapter thoughtfully contained information related to space, as well as the economic, cultural, and geopolitical characteristics that were signal contributors to the 2014 epidemic. In the author's words, with this information "we have a better chance of an earlier and more complete understanding of the next one, whenever it arrives." (366).

Virginia Pow, Librarian
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

Getting to Know ArcGIS Pro
Reviewed by René Duplain

Law, Michael and Amy Collins. **Getting to Know ArcGIS Pro**. First edition. Redlands, CA: Esri Press, 2016. 424p. $84.99 USD. ISBN: 9781589484573.

Getting to Know ArcGIS Pro, first edition is another entry in the best-selling Getting to Know series and part of the Esri Press book resources. This book introduces ArcGIS Pro and is intended for new and existing GIS users. There are 10 chapters spanning topics such as visualizing, querying, analyzing, and presenting geospatial data in 2D and 3D using ArcGIS Pro 1.0 and 1.1. Each chapter provides numerous step-by-step exercises that each mimic a unique project with its own dataset and that can be done in any order. While not intended to be a comprehensive look at all the capabilities and functions of ArcGIS Pro, the book was meant to provide enough content for students to complete in a semester-long class and come out with the ability and understanding to work with the software on their own, regardless of previous knowledge in GIS or other Esri products.

The first two chapters focus on the basics of GIS and getting familiar with the interface of ArcGIS Pro. Chapters 3 and 4 explore how to connect data, calculating statistics, using geodatabases, as well as creating and modifying features. Chapter 5 is all about facilitating workflows,

which includes learning to use *tasks*; a new feature introduced in ArcGIS Pro that improves workflows and the documentation of steps. The rest of the chapter touches on useful-but-familiar GIS procedures such as using ModelBuilder and Python scripts for automation and standardization. Chapter 6 explores various crowdsourcing options to produce collaborative maps and how to prepare a database or map for data collection. Amongst other things, it incorporates an exercise using Collector for ArcGIS on a mobile device that then links to ArcGIS Pro. Chapter 7 specializes in geocoding and geoprocessing tools. Nearer the end of the book, the focus shifts on working with raster data analysis, analyzing spatial and temporal patterns, and working with 3D data in chapters 8 and 9. Finally, chapter 10 brings it back to the basics with how to present a project and adds a new twist on sharing a project in ArcGIS Pro.

Overall, the book is a useful first look at ArcGIS Pro and a general introduction to GIS. It also integrates ArcGIS Online throughout many chapters as it is closely tied to Pro. Those with no previous background in GIS would perhaps get the most out of this book, as several exercises explore concepts and processes already familiar to experienced ArcGIS Desktop users. However, anyone looking for a quick and easy look at ArcGIS Pro will find something to like here, particularly in the later chapters. The convenient hand-holding nature of the exercises combined with the many snapshots make the exercises fly by. The authors have also included many useful tips throughout the exercises to improve efficiency, as well as "Remind Me How" boxes for clarity. The "On Your Own" sections offer suggestions to build on the exercises, should the reader wish to continue down the rabbit hole. On the other hand, this book is not recommended for those looking for an in-depth, comprehensive look at ArcGIS Pro covering every single new feature and tool. The exercises sometimes end somewhat prematurely, showcasing a single tool or the first few steps of a more complex operation. In the end, *Getting to Know ArcGIS Pro* offers a useful and easy-to-use introduction to this relatively new Esri product and would make a welcome addition to any academic library's collection.

René Duplain, Data Analyst
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario

Map Use: Reading, Analysis, Interpretation
Reviewed by Peter Genzinger

Kimerling, A. Jon, Aileen R. Buckley, Phillip C. Muehrcke, and Juliana O Muehrcke. **Map Use: Reading, Analysis, Interpretation.** Eighth edition. Redlands, CA: Esri Press Academic, 2016. 650p. $105.00 CDN. ISBN 1589484428.

Now in its eighth edition, *Map Use* has become a well-known resource since the first edition was published in 1978. Readers of this journal may remember the review of the seventh edition by Peter Peller in Bulletin 140, 2012, pp. 44-45. As noted in that review, three of the authors are academics involved in the fields of geography and geosciences, one is currently a research cartographer with Esri, and the fourth a freelance writer.

The current edition follows the same format as the previous one, and is divided up into three main sections: "Map Reading," which is really about the process of map creation, and deals with topics such as coordinate systems, scale, projections, map design basics, and accuracy; "Map Analysis," which includes chapters on distance and direction finding, navigation, analysis of spatial features, surfaces, and spatial patterns; and, "Map Interpretation," which looks at the interpretation of various geographic features presented on maps, such as the lithosphere, atmosphere and biosphere, and human landscape. A closing chapter on "Maps and Reality" ends the book on an important note by highlighting the fact that maps are not "reality," pointing out the ways maps can be abused, can obfuscate or misrepresent, and can also be put to imaginative uses.

What is new with this edition? The authors point to the addition of "one new chapter, and some 50 new four-color illustrations, added to the 500-plus in the previous edition." The new chapter, "Map Basics," is considered important because "it focuses on an integral component of map use—how to design your own map and to comprehend when someone else designs a good map." (p. x). Other new features include new illustrations linked to online animated and interactive maps through QR codes, a new index, and an enhanced glossary.

The audience for this work is broad—perhaps too much so—being written "...for those who need to know how to use maps to build or enhance their spatial understanding of the world," (ix) Later, we are told it has been "...specifically designed and tested for use in a three-credit semester course of 15 weeks at the college freshman level…" and that the presentation "...is intended for the upper high school to intermediate college level... aimed at both the specialized and general map user." (p. ix) The diverse needs of such an audience can, and here do, lead to problems in presentation. These issues, and others outlined below, should be given serious consideration before purchasing the latest edition.

First, there is the new content in this edition. In comparing pagination, the 2016 edition at 650 pages appears to have added 69 pages in total over the 2011 volume. A closer look reveals this is misleading; the new volume has had its contents repaginated, starting the numbering for the introduction at page 2, where this section was previously paginated as i-xxviii, and thus gaining 26 pages merely through changing the page numbers. Much of the book also appears to be nearly identical to the previous edition. Chapters 2 and 7 appear almost identical apart from the enlargement of a few maps, the addition in Chapter 7 of a map on "The Invasion of America," (with QR code) and a few additional titles added in "Selected Readings." With respect to Chapter 6, the new chapter on "Map Basics," a good portion is not new at all. Of the 24 pages in this chapter, fully 6 have been directly taken from Chapter 10 in the 7th edition. Additionally, while the authors claim the book has been re-indexed, the new index is 3 pages shorter than the earlier addition and there actually appear to be fewer index entries. And while the inclusion of QR codes linking to online maps is an interesting update, the 9 added codes in total are a fairly slim contribution.

Secondly, the individual chapters are uneven in their level and quality of content and presentation. Overall, the quality of writing is excellent, and this edition continues the tradition of the others in its clarity of language, and a logical, easy to follow layout. The book stands out with respect to plentiful use of figures, graphics and colours to illustrate cartographic concepts. Chapter 9 on "Relief Portrayal" is particularly well done, with abundant images illustrating the varied ways relief can be portrayed, from hachure and shading techniques to LIDAR imagery.

The unevenness of the presentation, however, begins right at the first chapter, diving quickly into fairly complex concepts, and at a high level of detail: the earth as a sphere, the graticule, earth as an oblate ellipsoid, horizontal and vertical reference datums (with examples such as NAD83, European Datum of 1950 and its relation to the International Ellipsoid of 1924). Undoubtedly it is important for students of cartography to know the difference between the NAD27 AND NAD83 horizontal reference datums at some point, and that on topographic maps that "the NAD83 position of the map corner is shown by a dashed plus sign" (p. 37) but perhaps the first chapter of a general, introductory text aimed at the "upper high school" level is not the best place to introduce this topic?

The illustrations are also uneven in quality. Many of the maps and diagrams are clear, multicoloured, and easy to read. Some are quite good; for example the numerous reproductions of topographic maps from the US Geological Survey, the Canadian Hydrographic Service maps (p. 364 and 366), and the colourful and crisp examples of imagery used in the chapter

on "Image Maps." Others, however, look like they have been copied and pasted at a low resolution from other sources; notably the numerous examples from the *Atlas of Oregon*, which have pixelated titles and blurred text (see examples on pp. 157,173, and 175). The time composite map (p. 210) used to portray losses by Napoleon's army in the Russian campaign of 1812 is practically illegible.

This leads to the next troublesome aspect of the book. It is disconcerting to find so much discussion in what is ostensibly a textbook being given over to commercial applications and examples. How many senior high school or even first year undergraduate students will find it helpful to know the detailed workings of the "Mercedes-Benz COMMAND navigation system," (p. 360) such as how to enter destinations, determine routes, and display options? The same goes for the description given for the Garmin GPS Chartplotter and Aviation units. The authors seem to anticipate this issue with their claim that "a few decades ago, discussing these commercial products would have seemed strange since most mapping was done by large government agencies…" (p. x). The National Geographic Society, Rand McNally, MapArt, and numerous other commercial map-producing entities might find this claim a rather dubious one.

Perhaps the most egregious example occurs with the Jeppesen Internet Flight Planner: like the other commercial products in the book, a good bit of text is given over to detailed description as to how to use this application for flight planning. How astonishing, then, to find that this application is no longer supported by the software manufacturer, but was to be "sunsetted" as of January 2015 (http://ww1.jeppesen.com/personal-solutions/aviation/jeppesen-internet-flight-planner.jsp, accessed June 20, 2017). The fact that this example was included and not even updated from the previous edition furthers the overall impression of unevenness and sloppiness in editing and presentation. Other minor annoyances appear. At one point in a discussion of "Map Critique," to determine if good map design guidelines have been followed, the reader is told to "Check online for a map critique checklist" (p. 143). This advice seems inappropriate given the scholarly credentials of the authors. Not surprisingly, the second result that comes up when searching on those terms online is a resource from Esri. Would it have been too onerous for the authors to create and include an original checklist of their own?

Map examples are heavily weighted to those from the USA, and specifically the US Northwest, and the states of Oregon and California. Perhaps not surprisingly, many of the maps are included from the co-authors' previous work; specifically the 2003 *Atlas of the Pacific Northwest*, and the 2001 *Atlas of Oregon*, co-edited by Kimerling and Buckley, respectively. Also not surprising, given this book is published by Esri Press, are the preponderance of maps "courtesy of Esri."

Finally, this points to a recurring theme in this volume, the many appearances of Esri. There are multitudinous references to Esri applications such as ArcGIS Explorer, ArcGIS Earth, and ArcGIS Online. The authors also introduce new terminology—image maps (p. 247), and story maps (pp. 8, 11-12) - that are really unique to Esri and not widely-known terms in the map world. These continual references often give the volume the appearance of a marketing booklet rather than a scholarly textbook

Other notable gaps in the content include: almost no discussion of what a geographic information system actually is and how it has influenced the modern act of map reading, something especially baffling given all the Esri examples peppered throughout the text; little discussion of the differences in reading older maps vs. modern maps; sparing discussion of some of the biggest commercial digital mapping products such as Google Earth and Google Maps, which have revolutionized how

many people interact with maps on a daily basis—perplexing given the appearance of the many other almost unknown, by comparison, commercial products; and no discussion of open source mapping and related movements such as open data and volunteered geographic information and how these have impacted how people create and interact with maps.

Map Use probably works best as a reference book, as the chapters provide good detail for someone who wants to dive into a single subject on an irregular basis. If you are looking for a similar work that discusses the process of map reading and interpretation, Judith A. Tyner's *The World of Maps: Map Reading and Interpretation for the 21st Century* is also a clear, well-written book aimed at a comparable audience, and at approximately $70 CDN for the hardcover edition, is worth considering. If you have a copy of the previous edition, you will probably want to wait before spending another $105.00 CDN. It would benefit readers considerably if the authors contemplated completely overhauling the next edition, with more consideration of who this text is intended for, more careful attention given to detail and consistent presentation of graphics, and less overt product placement.

Peter Genzinger, Geography Librarian
Wilfrid Laurier University Library
Waterloo, Ontario

Heard about any new and upcoming books on geospatial topics? To suggest potential titles for review, please contact Sarah Simpkin at *sarah.simpkin@uottawa.ca*

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.

Sarah Simpkin
Reviews Editor

REGIONAL NEWS

Compiled by Marilyn Andrews

Alberta

Edmonton Map Society
David Jones

"Friendly" Geology / Wildfires and Water Security

There were two speakers at the Edmonton Map Society Spring meeting which took place on Wednesday, May 17th at Claridge House

The first presenter was Rastislav Elgr, B.Sc., GISP, a GIS Specialist with the Alberta Geological Survey, Alberta Energy Regulator (mailto:rastislav.elgr@aer.ca). Mr. Elgr's presentation was titled *Bringing Geology to Everyone through Interactive Web Maps and Open Data Site*; the abstract follows:

In early 2015, the Alberta Geological Survey and Alberta Energy collaborated to create a set of interactive web maps including the Alberta Interactive Minerals Map (AIMM) . The main goal of this project was to provide the general public, mineral exploration industry and government easier access to previously published geology and mineral data, in a modern and cost effective way. We used a combination of ESRI's ArcGIS Online and Open Data technologies to create the interactive web maps and provide easy access to the data directly from the map interfaces. In this presentation, I showed how we delivered spatial geological information to our stakeholders in a digital interactive format; and I highlighted the advantages over traditional hard copy delivery methods.

Rastislav's PowerPoint presentation is available on request. Please contact me, David Jones (david.jones@ualberta.ca) , if you would like to have a copy of the file.

The second presenter was Francois-Nicolas Robinne, a PhD candidate in Forest Biology and Management at the University of Alberta (robinne@ualberta.ca). His presentation was titled *More People, More Fires, Less Water: Exploring Wildfire Risks to Water Security in a Changing World*. See abstract below.

Recent major fire events (e.g. Horse River Fire, Rim fire) have raised public attention on water quality and quantity issues induced by fire-related changes in the hydrological cycle. Vegetation combustion indeed triggers a range of cascading effects that can greatly enhance runoff-erosion processes, thereby increasing water transport capacities eventually leading to higher downstream flow volumes and pollutant loads. Such alteration of surface water resources may pose a threat to human and natural communities and compromise the provision of a safe drinking-water supply or reliable environmental flows.

Protecting freshwater resources from dangerous situations is at the core of the water security paradigm, although threats emerging after a blaze have not received much interest so far. Despite a large corpus of studies showing the potentially deleterious effects of fire on watershed functioning, research pieces focusing on water supply issues remain too rare and are even inexistent at a global scale.

My work explores the spatial potential for the occurrence of the wildfire-water risk (WWR) at a global scale through the water security lens. I defined the WWR as "the potential for wildfires to adversely affect water resources important for downstream ecosystems and human water needs for adequate water quantity and quality". I mainly used indexation modelling, a simple method commonly used to represent complex processes and widely applied to global scale studies. My research, as a "flag in the ground", provides a first worldwide vision of the present and future patterns of the WWR.

Mr. Robinne's PowerPoint presentation slides are available upon request by sending a message to him at the email address listed above.

Ontario

Carleton University
Sherri Sunstrom

Goodbye / Hello

1. Joël Rivard has moved to University of Ottawa where he has accepted a one year term as GIS Librarian.

2. Carys Carrington, Data & GIS technician has moved departments. Carys was offered, and accepted, a one-year career development opportunity; she is now working as an Analyst in Institutional Research and Planning.

Queen's University
Francine Berish

Treasures buried within the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) Series

Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) members were instrumental in the exploration and mapping of Canada's geology. Published GSC series include various titles and formats. Unfortunately, these details are often omitted from brief series catalogue records, making these treasures less discoverable for users. Queen's University Libraries (QUL) is currently undertaking a project focussing on improving discoverability and ease of retrieval for the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) series through the creation and enhancement of electronic catalogue records; by co-locating maps and documents in order to create conditions for improved stewardship and preservation; and by uniting maps in a library space with scanning equipment, information services and support.

A link to the supporting CARTO 2017 presentation is available at https://osf.io/k8yhm/

University of Toronto
Leanne Trimble

Welcome! / Places to Go

Nadia Muhe joined U of T as Statistical Support Specialist in January 2017. Nadia holds a master's degree in biostatistics and a bachelor's degree in statistics and human biology from the University of Toronto. Nadia has previously worked as a data analyst with the Council of Ministers of Education, and at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Kelly Schulz joined U of T as Data Visualization Librarian in April 2017. She has a Bachelor of Applied Science (Computer Engineering) and a Master of Information (Library Science) from the University of Toronto. She has previously worked as Data & GIS Librarian at the University of British Columbia, and as Subject Librarian for Engineering and Computer Science at the University of Oxford.

The Map & Data Library launched their new website in mid-August at http://mdl.library.utoronto.ca. This brings data & GIS services together in one site, with an integrated search tool.

Western University
Cheryl Woods, Christine Homuth

Georeferencing Public Domain Air photos / Fire Insurance Plans / Roper / RTRA / Organizational Change

Over the course of the past two years, Casual and Library Assistants at the Map and Data Centre have worked towards georeferencing our collection of London air photos that are in the public domain. These are used extensively by students, staff, and faculty as well as consultants from London and beyond.

This summer, our Casual Assistant has shifted the focus to the Fire Insurance Plans (FIPs) for London. Google Analytics was used to determine the most popular set which was to act as the starting point. This was 1922 with 2234 pageviews followed by the year 1888 which had 1572 views, over the course of the past year (May 2016 through April 2017). The goal is to have these two years completed and uploaded by the end of the summer and continue with the next FIPs in the fall term.

View the scanned FIPs here https://www.lib.uwo.ca/madgic/fips.html

Western Libraries will begin a subscription to both the Roper Centre for Public Opinion Research and Statistics Canada Real Time Remote Access (RTRA).

The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, located at Cornell University, is one of the world's leading archives of social science data, specializing in data from public opinion surveys. The Center's mission is to collect, preserve, and disseminate public opinion data; to serve as a resource to help improve the practice of survey research; and to broaden the understanding of public opinion through the use of survey data in the United States and abroad. Founded in 1947,the Roper Center holds data ranging from the 1930s, when survey research was in its infancy, to the present. Its collection now includes over 23,000 datasets and adds hundreds more each year. In total, the archive contains responses from millions of individuals on a vast range of topics.

The RTRA system is an on-line remote access facility allowing users to run SAS programs, in real-time, against microdata sets located in a central and secure location. A full range of descriptive statistics is available through the Real Time Remote Access tool. RTRA users can calculate frequencies, means, medians, percentiles, proportions, ratios, and shares.

Western Libraries has been undergoing an Organizational Renewal Initiative for the past 2 years and the proposed Organizational Model and Structure was released June 22, 2017. Under the new model and structure, once implemented, the Map and Data Centre will no longer exist as it has. Cheryl will report to Archives and Special Collections and oversee the Cartographic Collection (current and archival); Vince Liz and Christine will be under Research and Scholarly Communication, providing data and GIS service. The implementation of the changes is dependent on several factors, to be worked out. ,

ACMLA Welcomes New Members!

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NEW CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES: MAPS, ATLASES, AND BOOKS

Compiled by Cheryl Woods

This column offers a list of new cartographic-related publications, including maps, books, and atlases. It replaces the previously published columns, "New Maps" and "New Books and Atlases", merging them to offer one list for the readers.

MAPS

Jamaica Road Map
Collins
2017
ISBN 9780008227999

Battle of the Aisne (Chemin des Dames) 1917
IGN
2016
ISBN 9782758538479

Submarine Cable Map 2017
TeleGeography
Interactive - http://submarine-cable-map-2017.telegeography.com/

Great Britain: Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies Map
Stanfords
2017
ISBN 9786000552749

Schweiz
Kummerly Frey
2017
ISBN 9783259011027

Tartans Map of Scotland
Collins
2017
ISBN 780008183707

Castles Map of Scotland
Collins
2017
ISBN 9780008183714

Uxbridge Countryside Preserve & Area
Chrismar Mapping Services Inc.
2017
ISBN 0929140052

Uxbridge South Central Strip Topo
Chrismar Mapping Services Inc.
2017
ISBN 0929140036

ATLASES

Ontario Bicycle Touring Atlas
Bike ON Tours
2016
ISBN 9781927391648

The Human Atlas of Europe: A Continent United In Diversity
University of Chicago Press
2017
ISBN 9781447313540

The Red Atlas: How the Soviet Union Secretly Mapped the World
University of Chicago Press
2017
ISBN 9780226389578

Historical Population Atlas of the Czech Lands
University of Chicago Press
2017
ISBN 9788024635774

Lloyd's Maritime Atlas of World Ports and Shipping Places 2018
Routledge
2017
ISBN 9781138049239

Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2017: From World Development Indicators
Interactive - http://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgatlas/

National Atlas of Lithuania : Volumes I & II/ Lietuvos nacionalinis atlasas : I & II tomas
GIS-Centras Nacionaline Zemes Tarnyba Prie Zemes Ukio Ministerijos Vilniaus Universitetas
2016
ISBN VOL 1 - 9786099579412
ISBN VOL 2 - 9786099579429

Great Britain & Ireland Main Roads Atlas 2018
Michelin
2017
ISBN 9782067217508

France Road Atlas 2018
AA Publishing
2017
ISBN 9780749578725

Multiscale Europe Road Atlas 2018
Philip's
2017
ISBN 9781849074216

Mapa Oficial de Carreteras Espana
Ministerio de Fomento
2017
ISBN 9788449810084

Poland Road Atlas
Marco Polo
2017
ISBN 9783829736879

Concise Atlas of the World
Times
2017
ISBN 9780008183769

South Vancouver Island : greater Victoria/Duncan/Ladysmith & Gulf Islands
Davenport Maps Ltd
2017
ISBN 9781896888125

BOOKS

Emerging GIS Applications for Emergency and Disaster Management
Shruti Mantri and Seema Purohit
2017
ISBN 9781683180098

GIS and Environmental Monitoring: Applications in the Marine, Atmospheric and Geomagnetic Fields
Stavros Kolios, Andrei V. Vorobev, Gulnara R. Vorobeva and Chrysostomos Stylios
2017
ISBN 978-3319530840

Volunteered Geographic Information and the Future of Geospatial Data
Cláudio Elízio Calazans Campelo, Michela Bertolotto and Padraig Corcoran
2017
ISBN 9781522524465

Map Librarianship: A Guide to Geoliteracy, Map and GIS Resources and Services
Susan Elizabeth Ward Aber and Jeremy Aber
2016
ISBN 9780081000212

Spatial Analytics with ArcGIS
Eric Pimpler
2017
ISBN 9781787122581

Open the Door to GIS: Teacher's Edition
Toni Fisher and Gary Sherman
2017
ISBN 9780998547701

Maps and Civilization: Cartography in Culture and Society, Fourth Edition
Norman Thrower
2017
ISBN 9780226007434

Create a thematic map in 60 minutes: Examples with QGIS
Stamatis Kalogirou
2017
ISBN 9781520917863

GIS SOFTWARE AND DATA REVIEWS

Compiled by Tomasz Mrozewski

Geography Products for the 2016 Census of Population

Reviewed by Tomasz Mrozewski, Laurentian University

2016 Census geography and GIS software products were initially released in November, 2016 with updates in 2017. The 2016 roster features many products that will be familiar from previous years, reskinned online tools, and a whole new unit within the Standard Geographical Classification. This review will focus on a few new and updated features of the 2016 Census geography products.

Aggregate Dissemination Areas

Aggregate Dissemination Areas (ADAs) "are created from existing dissemination geographic areas and are formed from census tracts (CTs), census subdivisions (CSDs) or dissemination areas (DAs)" and cover the whole country in units of 5,000-15,000 people with the goal of "ensur[ing] the availability of census data, where possible, across all regions of Canada"[1] while respecting province/territory, census division (CD), and tracted census metropolitan area (CMA) and census agglomeration (CA) boundaries.

The introduction of ADAs should make it possible to access data for sub-census division geographies that might otherwise be suppressed due to confidentiality issues. However, it's not immediately evident what purpose ADAs will serve in tracted CMAs and CAs with larger and denser populations. The ADA doesn't immediately or obviously answer any outstanding issues this reviewer has faced in the past several years of data and GIS reference work, but its true value may become evident in the future.

Individual reference maps are available for each CD in Canada showing all ADAs[2] and ADA boundary files are also available[3].

GeoSuite

GeoSuite 2016 is now available as a web-based tool on the Statistics Canada website as well as the downloadable, MS Access-based format of yesteryear.

The downloadable GeoSuite is essentially unchanged since its first appearance in 2001 (excepting the addition of new geographical units such as the ADA), by this point seeming charmingly retro if clunky. GeoSuite remains a useful tool for exploring and extracting data for geographical units within the hierarchy of the SGC but its limitations are becoming apparent. It is disappointing that the application still only contains the current and previous census year's data; despite five census' worth of data in four editions of GeoSuite, the 2016 edition only incorporates 2016 and 2011 data. It also unfortunate that the application only gives dwelling and population counts without incorporating any additional data points. One wonders if the downloadable GeoSuite product line will be discontinued for future censuses should the web-based version prove successful.

The web-based GeoSuite[4] takes much of the same functionality and places it in a single, more streamlined interface. This interface incorporates various features of the downloadable application as panes in a single web page: the name and code search into one entry field with the chart search appearing next to it; search results are given for

[1]Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016, "Aggregate dissemination area (ADA)" http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/geo053-eng.cfm

[2]Aggregate Dissemination Area (ADA) Reference Maps, 2016 http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/geo/ADA/ADA-eng.cfm

[3]2016 Census - Boundary files http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/geo/bound-limit/bound-limit-2016-eng.cfm

[4]GeoSuite, http://geosuite.statcan.gc.ca/geosuite/en/index

2016 and 2011 population and dwelling counts, alongside a bar chart comparing both years' data and a reference map showing the geographical entity in question with an option for overlaying 2011 boundaries; at the bottom of the page results are given for the geographies selected in the chart search, which also provides export options.

The web-based GeoSuite is a welcome development and should be especially useful for any students trying to use the service from a public computer where installing the downloadable version wouldn't be permitted. The bar chart and reference map features are welcome additions and we hope that these are not the end of new developments for GeoSuite: as well as incorporating multiple previous census' data and more detailed information from the Census Profiles, it would be great to see integration of GeoSearch within GeoSuite so that the reference map could also serve as a discovery tool. The only real problem with the web-based GeoSuite is that it currently doesn't link out to any Census Profiles or tabular information other than the Geographic Attribute File; however, this may change as the remainder of the standard census products are released later in 2017.

GeoSuite users should note that Statistics Canada has identified errors in both the 2016 and 2011 versions of GeoSuite and reissued corrected versions of both of these products on June 1, 2017. A notice of the correction was issued through the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) mailing list at that time but there does not appear to be any mention of this on the Census Program website.

GeoSearch

The interactive, map-based search tool GeoSearch[5] has a fresh coat of paint and some changes to the way it displays results. The new GeoSearch is much quicker and slicker than the old versions which, though archived on the website, haven't preserved their full functionality. Whereas the 2006 and 2011 iterations of GeoSearch linked to limited sets of census information, the new version provides a much more comprehensive set of links to data and analytical products and reference and thematic maps from the 2016 and 2011 censuses. When selecting the province of Ontario, for example, the search results link to 222 data products, 28 analytical products, and 10 maps.

The main problem with the new GeoSearch is that the interactive map itself is a bit finicky. The options to display and remove boundaries and to specify the geographic levels to search are not located in the same menu and are not intuitively placed. More importantly, the level of zoom determines which level of geography can be selected: it is impossible to select sub-provincial levels of geography (such as CDs) when all or most of a province is visible on the map, even if sub-provincial boundaries are displayed. This can be rather annoying and requires undue zooming and panning to select sub-provincial geographies. It is also exacerbated by the lack of a deselect feature, which also makes it difficult to select a sub-provincial geography or to confirm that you have selected if you have already erroneously selected the province. This issue persisted in current versions of Chrome, Firefox, and Internet Explorer. Also, the display window is on the small side, even when enlarged.

Positional accuracy strategies

Statistics Canada has been improving the accuracy of its road network data through convergence, the "alignment of the existing road network to externally available GPS-compliant authoritative provincial sources."[6] This also means that "Statistics Canada's dissemination geographies will better integrate with other spatial datasets originating outside of Statistics Canada such as the provincial sources and municipal topographic data." The results of this process will be included in 2016 geography products for British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Is there a dataset or software application you'd like to see reviewed? Would you like to contribute a review? If so, contact section editor Tomasz Mrozewski at tmrozewski@laurentian.ca

[5]GeoSearch, http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/geo/geosearch-georecherche/index-eng.cfm

[6]What's new for 2016,http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/geo/geosuite/new-neuf-eng.cfm

GIS TRENDS

Barbara Znamirowski
bznamirowski@trentu.ca

Editor's Introduction

This past month I had the pleasure of attending the ACMLA Carto 2017 conference. This was just one of a number of conferences related to mapping and spatial technologies that took place this summer, each with impressive programs and speakers lists. The issues discussed and presented provide a fascinating window on what we are thinking about and where we are heading. Few of us can attend as many conferences as we might wish, and so sharing papers and write-ups provides us with some insights into what happened, enabling us to keep in touch with colleagues and with trends in our field.

My thanks are extended to Ms. Els Aelvoet for providing her report of the 2017 Canadian Cartographic Association conference, and to Dr. Roger Wheate from the University of Northern British Columbia, who facilitated this submission to GIS Trends.

Barbara Znamirowski, Editor, GIS Trends

A SUMMARY OF THE 2017 CONFERENCE OF THE CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION: "150 YEARS OF CARTOGRAPHY: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE"

ELS AELVOET

The 42nd Annual Conference of the Canadian Cartographic Association was held, May 31st - June 2nd, at Carleton University. Inspired by the 150th birthday of Canada, the guiding theme of this year's conference was "150 Years of Cartography: Past, Present and Future".

The venue for the conference was the Richcraft Hall, formerly known as the River Building at Carleton University. The Hall, with its signature open space and beautiful patio overlooking the Rideau River, formed an excellent venue for a well-attended conference with students, researchers, educators, and professionals from different levels of government and the private sector participating.

A highlight of the conference was the variety of events held each day. Each successfully bonded the conference together into one congruent whole, while providing ample opportunities to network. The conference kicked off with a guided tour of the Canadian Museum of History, followed by a trivia Icebreaker event on Wednesday evening, and a Wine and Cheese reception on Thursday evening.

There was a map display and poster contest throughout the conference, for which the final results were announced during the Annual General Meeting on Friday afternoon. The conference closed with an orienteering contest on the Carleton University Campus, followed by drinks and dinner at the Barley Mow pub.

With about 30 presentations in total, the participants were particularly able to immerse themselves in their much-loved interest of maps.

The conference sessions began Thursday morning with an insightful talk, by keynote speaker Ian Crain from the Orbis Institute, on the Canadian Geographic Information System (CGIS) and the amazing story of rescue and recovery of the entire CGIS databank. The morning continued with an introduction to the sequence and series of topographic mappings that laid the foundations for the thorough mapping of Canada, and then how historic topographic maps and historical spatial data have been made available for research as well as public use. The morning ended with a deep-dive into the techniques that enabled historians a clearer visualization of the battle for Vimy Ridge.

Figure 1: Group attendee photo taken on the patio, Richcraft Hall, Carleton University. Photo Credit: Alberta Auringer Wood

The afternoon continued with discussions of current map applications and techniques. Keynote speaker Chris Brackley from As the Crow Flies cARTography, demonstrated how the design of maps can enable map-readers to interpret the sometime abstract concept of maps. Additional presentations addressed some current techniques, research results and challenges regarding how maps are deployed to explain crucial information to those needing to know. NRCan also provided an overview of their geospatial offerings and shared some future plans.

On Friday, a prognosis was given on the future of mapping. The keynote presentation by Fraser Taylor from Carleton University challenged the audience to reflect on the need for cartographers to take control of their future destiny and not allow technology to drive their response.

A quick snapshot of the afternoon presentations indicated a promising and abundant diversity of possibilities for the future, supported by an active and dynamic community of cartographers: i.e. Structure in Motion technology, the current approaches that employ Deep Learning Neural Networks, testing route-finding efficacy, mapping spatial patterns of urban travel with open source tools, a new method for line simplification, investigations concerning impact of restaurant proximity on public health, and the potential as well as limitations of cartographic applications that are dedicated to the representation of stories and its use for mapping life stories of refugees. The day concluded with a technical session on the Web Mercator Projection and Raster Tile Maps.

In 2018, the CCA conference will be held at Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia at the Centre of Geographic Science (COGS), May 30-June 2. Details of the 2017 program and at a future date the 2018 meeting are on the CCA website (http://cca-acc.org).

About the author: Els Aelvoet, a first time attendee of the CCA Conference, lives in Ottawa and has her Masters in Geography, from the University of Ghent, Belgium. She describes herself as a Geographer with a big passion for anything related to GIS, maps and remote sensing. Besides her desire to keep learning, she is also on the lookout for new and challenging GIS opportunities.

GIS Trends: Note from the Editor
Submissions and Feedback

GIS Trends is a place to share ideas, observations and discoveries in the area of GIS and other spatial technologies. If you have something you would like to share please write to me. We also welcome feedback on GIS Trends articles. Proposals for articles and feedback should be sent to: bznamirowski@trentu.ca Thanks for reading and contributing! Barbara Znamirowski, Editor, GIS Trends

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This list represents the current membership as of July, 2017

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ISSN 0840-9331