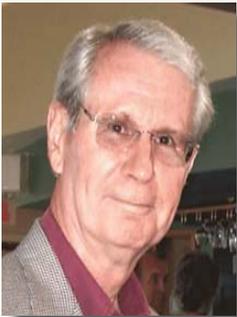




President's Message



The Executive Committee participated in a teleconference on 14 November at which a number of issues were discussed. None was more important than the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, chaired by Vice-President Sally Hermansen. The mandate of this committee is to find ways to reinvigorate the Canadian Cartographic Association by attracting new members including those cartographers who practice their artistry in various private mapping firms and those who are in the service of provincial and federal agencies. Students are also in our sights as they are the future of this organization. Members of the Ad Hoc Committee have identified some of the strengths and weaknesses of the state of affairs, and will make recommendations that will potentially lead to a

stronger, more robust Canadian Cartographic Association.

Some of our discussion focused on the current Interest Groups and whether they are out-dated, or need to change their focal point. After much discussion it was resolved that the only Interest Group that needs redefining was that of the Analytical Cartography and GIS Interest Group. The proposed new name of the Interest Group is GIS and Geovisualization. According to ARTICLE VII – Interest Groups - Section 3 of the CCA Constitution, the proposed change will be put to a vote of the membership at the next Annual General Meeting in Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 2009.

There was also much discussion concerning whether the CCA could foster a relationship with other cartographic organizations, such as NACIS (North American Cartographic Information Society) and CAGIS (Cartography and GIS) a current member organization of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping. Both organizations have interests similar to that of the CCA, so there could be some opportunities. For example, the CCA and NACIS met jointly in Ottawa and participated in the Symposium of Map Design and Research held on the campus of the University of Ottawa. The CCA shares many common interests with both NACIS and CAGIS, so perhaps some cooperation might be possible. Stay tuned.

One of the more immediate tasks that were discussed concerned the printing and distribution of a poster to all Geography Departments where cartography, mapping, and GIS courses are offered. One poster would be designed to draw attention of students to the benefits of membership in the CCA, such as networking, publications (Cartouche – the CCA quarterly newsletter, and Cartographica - the quarterly, scholarly journal published by the University of Toronto Press), A second poster would be produced for practicing cartographers who are employed by mapping/GIS firms, provincial and federal mapping agencies.

continued on page 2

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MapAction

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Brooklyn Arts Council Gallery: Creative Cartographies

Cartograms - a different perspective

Places and Spaces: Mapping Science Exhibit

Where is this, What is this?

Upcoming Events

The next annual conference (2009) will be held in Wolfville, Nova Scotia on the campus of Acadia University. More information will be forthcoming as plans solidify.

In the next few weeks, I hope to be able to announce a new student prize for excellence in on-line map design. Details will be distributed when they become available. The competition hopefully will be funded by the Department of Natural Resources. The monetary amount of the prize will be substantial.

And last, but not least, on behalf of all the CCA members, I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to the editors of our newsletter, Lori Anne Martin, and Barb Duffin for their dedication and hard work in giving us such wonderful newsletters. We owe Lori and Barb a debt of gratitude. We also thank AbitibiBowater for all of their support in providing paper and press time. It is most appreciated.

I would also like to welcome the new editors of our newsletter, Patricia Connor Reid and Karen Vankerkoerle of the University of Western Ontario. In a departure from the familiar paper copy, beginning with the first issue in 2009, the newsletter will be produced in digital form to make the CCA more environmentally friendly.

Clifford H. Wood

CCA President



FROM THE EDITORS

After 3 years as co-editors of Cartouche and 12 issues, this is the parting issue for Lori and me. It has been our challenge and pleasure to serve as co-editors. We assumed leadership and attempted to put our own stamp on Cartouche and did the best job we could. We have both enjoyed putting an informative newsletter together as well as the Sunday afternoons over coffee, folding and envelope stuffing. But as with everything there needs to be change; new perspective, fresh eyes, new ideas and content will keep the CCA moving forward in its goal to promote interest in maps and all things cartographic.

We are passing the torch to a new editorial team and have every confidence that they will produce a newsletter that is informative and fun to read. We would like to thank Karen Van Kerkoerle and Patricia Connor for answering the call for a new team to champion the newsletter.

We would also like to express our appreciation to the association for the support and encouragement we received over the past 3 years. Our special recognition goes to Cliff Wood for being our 'go-to-guy' when we needed questions answered, extra bits written and facts verified.

The CCA has a bright future, one that we hope to remain a part of. Change is challenging and inevitable, but embracing that change, not fighting it, will be the guiding force that leads us to where we want to go.

Barb

Co-editor



Editors Note:
Map source for cover of Issue 70, Summer 2008:



"Cartes des voyages du Sieur Champlain en Canada, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607 avec les variations observées"
Archives nationales - site de Paris, MARINE JJ/6/75 pièce 161

<http://www.champlain2004.org/html/exhibition.html>



BARBARA PETCHENIK CHILDREN'S WORLD MAP COMPETITION 2009

The Barbara Petchenik Award was created by the International Cartographic Association in 1993 as a memorial for Barbara Petchenik, a past Vice president of the ICA and cartographer who worked through her life with maps related to children. The aim of the contest is to promote the creative representation of the world in graphic form by children.

The awards are given every two years during an ICA conference or an ICA general assembly, preferably at least one for each continent, with special consideration to the age of the child producing the drawing. The awarded drawings can be submitted to international organizations (UNICEF or other) for consideration as greeting cards or other publication. Participating nations are encouraged to report on the ways they have used for collecting drawing (video report, etc.) and to collect and archive maps for further research.

Objectives of the competition

The aims of the competition are to promote children's creative representation of the world, to enhance their cartographic awareness and to make them more conscious of their environment.

General rules of the competition

ICA member nations will collect maps, on the theme "Living in a globalized world", produced by children under 16 years of age. This is the theme for the Barbara Petchenik Children's World Map Competition for the next two conferences (2009 and 2011). Entries from other nations, who are not members of the ICA, cannot be accepted, will not be displayed or returned.

The entries will be collected in three age groups:

1. under 9 years
2. 9-12 years
3. above 12 years (12-15 years)

The international judging will focus on three criteria:

1. A recognizable message,
2. Cartographic content, and
3. The quality of execution.

The rules for the competition have been updated. For more information go the Commission on Cartography and Children website at: <http://lazarus.elte.hu/ccc/ccc.htm>

From *The American Cartographer* 1978 and 1980.

Cartographic News

The Canadian Cartographic Association

Founded in 1975, The Canadian Cartographic Association has recently passed the 400 mark in membership. The CCA publishes *The Canadian Cartographer* twice yearly and also a monograph series. Each monograph covers one aspect of cartography and comprises a single work or a collection of research papers relevant to a principal theme. Five interest groups have recently been formed. These include: Automated Cartography; Map Design and Production; History of Cartography; Map Use; and Cartographic Education. From L. M. Sebert, CCA Secretary. Published in *The American Cartographer* Vol. 5, No.1, 1978, p. 20.

Cartographic News

The 'Canadian Cartographer' / 'Cartographica.'

Professor Bernard V. Gutsell has transferred publication and ownership of *The Canadian Cartographer* and its monograph supplement, *Cartographica*, to the University of Toronto Press effective January 1980. Professor Gutsell has edited and published the journal since he founded it 15 years ago, and he will continue to edit it under the arrangement with the University of Toronto Press. The journal and its supplement will be merged under the title *Cartographica*, and it will be published quarterly.

The *Canadian Cartographer* has been the official journal of the Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA) since 1977 and the new quarterly *Cartographica* will be received by all members of the Association. Membership, including subscription, is \$20 for full members, \$15 for students, and \$26 for institutions. Membership is handled by the University of Toronto Press, Journals Dept., 5201 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ont. M3H 5T8 Canada. Published in *The American Cartographer*, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1980, p. 24.



Don't Forget

Cartouche will be going DIGITAL starting 2009. Make sure you fill in your correct email address on the 2009 Membership Renewal Form.



Analytical Cartography & GIS *Cartographie analytique et SIG:*

Fiona Ryle
AbitibiBowater Inc.



History of Cartography/ *Histoire de la cartographie:*

Will C. van den Hoonaard
University of New Brunswick

Yes we are changing the name! At the recent executive committee conference call, it was proposed that the Analytical Cartography and GIS Interest Group be renamed the GIS and Geovisualization Interest Group. There will be a vote to accept this change at the annual meeting in June 2009.

I had planned to spend some column space exploring just what Analytical Cartography really means since it isn't a term that I recall ever being mentioned when I studied GIS at COGS. Perhaps my brain was being crammed too full of new information at the time to retain the phrase. But just as I had formed an understanding of it (at least that's what I tell myself), we changed the name at the last CCA Executive meeting. So what's the new focus?

Whereas Analytical Cartography is only a part of GIS, GIS is only a part of Geovisualization. The term Geovisualization was defined in 1987 by the National Science Foundation as being "at the convergence of computer graphics, image processing, computer vision, computer-aided design, signal processing, and user interface studies". [1]

Geovisualization has its roots in a broad range of disciplines including Cartography, GIS, and computer graphics. It expands further to draw on disciplines not so traditionally associated with GIS and Cartography such as cognitive research. It is a continually evolving area both in research and practical application as those in the field discover new ways of looking at and interacting with spatial data thus allowing the average user to interact with the tools in a more intuitive manner. The future of Geovisualization may involve artificial intelligence models, true 3-D desktop applications, 4-D applications (3-D with Time), sounds and scents, or even geo-holograms. [2] What other innovations will the human imagination devise?

If you have any comments or topics to suggest for future columns, please feel free to e-mail me at fiona.ryle@abitibibowater.com. I look forward to hearing from you!

[1] McCormick, B.H., DeFanti, T.A. and Brown, M.D. (Eds). 1987. Visualization in Scientific Computing. Computer Graphics, 21(6). P. 63.

[2] Thurston, Jeff. 2001. Geo-Visualization: Current Issues / Future Potentials. (On the Internet: <http://www.integralgis.com/pdf/GeoVisualization.pdf>)

"How the Antiques Inspire Some CCA members"

Since the last issue of Cartouche, there was a simple question put to members of CCA: "What (historical) maps have inspired you most deeply?" Behind the question was the assumption that the history of cartography contains an inspiring treasure of maps. The responses to this question not only showed a variety of inspiring maps, but also pointed to some similarities. In several cases, the inspiring maps did not so much represent actual relations of space on the land, but should be considered as filled with symbolisms.

Gerald Stark was particularly inspired by two such highly-symbolic maps, namely the Hereford Mappamundi, located in Hereford, England and the map of the London Tube. Agrippa's world map (2nd-decade B.C.) was to serve as the prototype of the 13th-century Hereford World Map. The 18th-century rationalists could only describe the Hereford map as a "monstrosity" and believed nothing could be learned from it. Yet, it contains more information than any other pre-15th-century map. Gerald speaks of the value of this map: Last year, I was able to accomplish a lifetime goal of finally being able to stand in front of the Mappamundi in Hereford. What draws me to this item is its historical significance and also its portrayal of the important role the church played in European medieval society. From a design point of view, one cannot help but admire the devotion to the mapping craft of the period.

(<http://www.britannia.com/history/herefords/mm-exhib.html>)

Gerald Stark also found the London Underground (Tube) Map a singularly inspiring example of a cartographic design. (This map appears as a design on my mouse pad, but the way). Gerald is not alone in this appreciation. His words: Harry Beck's original concept from 75 years ago still exists in current presentations of London's vast subway network. I believe what makes this map (some may want to call it a 'diagram') successful is its way of making the complex appear simple. This idea is at the heart of Beck's original design, and has made me aware of approaching cartographic design in a similar fashion. I feel that a successful map should only do what its subject says and nothing more. Good maps such as Beck's design also stand out because they take into account who their audience is (e.g., a public transit user attempting to easily navigate from origin to destination through a seemingly complex transportation network of a major metropolis). (<http://cache.tfl.gov.uk/tfl/pdfdocs/colourmap.pdf>)

Roger Wheate takes a 1906 map of the Selkirk Mountains in B.C. by A.O.Wheeler (founder of the Alpine Club of Canada

and aide of Samuel Holland). In Roger's words, this map and others produced years before aerial photography was practical, were surveyed and plotted by a method known as photo-topography whereby the alpinist-surveyors scaled peaks with their camera equipment and photographed panoramas so that each area was imaged from at least two different views to enable the forerunner of stereoplotting. In general the quality achieved in mountainous terrain was not equalled using aerial photos for another half century. These heroes of yesteryear could hardly be pictured clicking 'add data' to ply their trade in the new millennium. I refer back maps such as these both as inspiration for their travails, rigour and accuracy, and to compare the glaciers and topography with their modern counterparts. (See

http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/maps/4_0_gov/05140410_e.html)



Map Production Technology

Technologie de production cartographique

Lori Martin
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Since becoming chair of the Map Production Technology Interest Group, I have thought hard about how to tackle the topic in a meaningful way. Recently I sent out an email to all CCA members who indicated an interest in this interest group on their membership form asking a few simple questions. To date, I have received twelve replies. I sent out eighty-three email, so I'm not sure how successful I've been statistically speaking. Four of the twelve respondents indicated that they do not wish to receive further email. That's okay. I felt it was important to give people that option.

One of the questions that I posed was "What is Map Production Technology to you?"

The answers were interesting so I thought I'd share them here:

- ✦ Map production technology is the set of processes by which the production of a map is automated for multiple outputs. This may include semi-manual processes such as photomechanical technology.
- ✦ It is the technology behind the design. For me it pertains mostly to the software, but may also include things like colour mixing or symbol creation, data capture methods, etc.
- ✦ The technology used to produce a map
- ✦ Map production technology is anything that allows me to make many, higher quality maps with little human intervention. We do not have time to spend editing

✦ many maps, and so, we need systems / technologies / processes that allow us to produce good maps. It is not necessarily just one product; it could be a workflow, or a tip on how to use a particular function within a certain product.

✦ Any technology that allows us to make maps available to the intended audience or user. To me, this includes the processes, software(s), and techniques to produce maps in traditional hardcopy and electronic mediums.

✦ Software to produce maps, but also related technologies such as printers/plotters. I would also be interested in discussion around best practices both from a cartographic design perspective and a behind-the-scenes (ex. file management) perspective.

✦ It is the software, hardware and cartographer/GISer skill sets used in the production of maps.

There are common threads throughout these responses. Map production is the technology used to create a map or a series of maps. In most cases it includes software and different outputs – single map vs map series and digital vs hardcopy.

Some responses indicated that map production technology also includes some design elements such as colour and symbols. Others felt it included work flow, tips and best practices. This helps and I thank those that responded to the survey. It's not too late so if you want to get your two cents worth in send me a reply!

CartoTalk, a public forum for Cartography and Design (www.cartotalk.com) has an ongoing survey in the **Discussions > General Cartography** section. It asks the question "What software do you use most often to do the bulk of your map DESIGN work". Adobe Illustrator (with or without MapPublisher) and ArcGIS are the frontrunners according to the poll. AutoCAD, Photoshop, Canvas GIS, Freehand and CorelDraw also received votes.

For the most part, I use ArcGIS in my work, but I have started using Illustrator to finish presentation maps. I would like to include software reviews, tips and basic how-to's in Cartouche. Because my experience is limited to two software packages, I will need the help of you, the reader. **Here is my challenge to CCA members – send me your tips, tricks, how-to's and opinions.** They will be included in Cartouche and you'll be famous!

To those who responded to the survey - thanks.





Map Use and Design

Conception et utilisation des cartes:

Gerald Stark
Government of Alberta
(Agriculture & Rural Development)

A View from an Old-School Cartographer

Greetings fellow Cartophiles!!!

I trust all have 'mapped' out their strategies for getting through another winter season.

When asked to take on the duties of the Map Use & Design Interest Group Chair, I thought what should I write about for *Cartouche*? It was brought to my attention that if I saw what I deemed to be an 'interesting map' that I should share my thoughts to fellow CCA members. Such an endeavour very much appeals to me, and is something I shall discuss in upcoming *Cartouche* editions. I shall also offer some opinions on what constitutes the good, the bad and the ugly relating to map design issues.

However, I thought I would start my tenure as your Map Use & Design IG chair by discussing something that has been somewhat of a concern for me over the past twenty years or so as the tools available to the 'cartographer' have migrated to the digital realm. I have observed that as the reliance on computerized tool sets has proliferated, it has often times resulted in the assumption that such technology by itself can somehow be deemed the route to proper map design decisions. Those that make this assumption are, for the most part, not formally trained in cartography and/or have not undertaken post-secondary studies in geography. Now, don't get me wrong as I readily admit that modern technologies have made the cartographer's life easier. I can't think of how I could manage without these data compilation and map editing tools that computer programs provide us with today. I just feel that one can't produce a successful map without ultimately relying on that tried and tested of all 'computers', which we all have on top of our neck. Proper planning of mapping projects, including understanding the purpose and intended audience for the map are critical to ensure a successful outcome as far as design issues are concerned.

In my current position as a cartographer with a provincial government department, I have witnessed 'maps' being produced by what one may call 'non-cartographers'. These people, while having access to a variety of sophisticated computer-based tools (GIS and graphic design applications), occasionally produce 'map' products that are not up to a publication-grade standard, both for hardcopy and digital applications from a design standpoint. To resolve this issue, I have been attempting to consult with other staff and offer advice related to map design problems I see developing. I also inform new staff as soon as they commence their duties with us that they should be communicating with our mapping staff especially when maps they intend to produce are for eventual viewing

outside of our department.

I also attempt to keep our staff informed as to happenings within the CCA. This has brought a renewed interest in both the 'art' & 'science' of cartography, at least as far as I see in those who would otherwise not be thinking too much about good design practices as they attempt to create a map. I think that the cartographic community is in a period of resurgence in terms of getting the message out there that proper design decisions are the key to making a successful map.

In upcoming issues of *Cartouche*, I look forward to passing along my views on map design issues that I've encountered over the past three decades.

On behalf of my family, I would also like to take this opportunity to wish you all Season's Greetings and a Happy 2009.



Cartographic Education *Éducation cartographique:*

Dawn Mooney
University of British Columbia

In September I completed a three-day teaching workshop designed for instructors of university courses at UBC's Centre for Teaching and Academic Growth. I teach an introductory cartography course at UBC, and here I will share how I intend to apply what I learned to my teaching. I hope others can use some of these ideas as well.

The course was arranged around a teaching method referred to as BOPPPS, and was rather draconian in its requirement that for the duration we embrace BOPPPS and use it as though there were no other pedagogical methods available. BOPPPS is an acronym for:

- B Bridge-in (the 'hook')
- O Objectives
- P Pre-test (quick assessment of what students already know)
- P Participatory learning (to replace or supplement traditional lecture)
- P Post-test (quick assessment of how well students have met objectives)
- S Summary

The BOPPPS framework can be used to design any lesson, from a 10-minute crash course to a full day workshop. I found that many of my lessons already included BOPPPS elements in some form, and I don't intend on rewriting all my lessons to conform exactly to BOPPPS, but three pieces of BOPPPS strike me as having great potential to improve my teaching.

First is the importance of having learning objectives for each

lecture and lab that are clearly presented to the students and which state what the students will be able to do. These are not vague statements such as 'understand how maps are projected', or 'know what a thematic map is', but strong statements using action verbs such as 'demonstrate with a globe and a piece of paper how cylindrical, conic, and planar projections are created'. Other great action verbs for creating objectives are identify, explain, apply, compare, and evaluate.

Second is the importance of adding participatory activities to lectures. Research shows that on their own, lectures don't provide for long-term retention of material, as students learn and retain more when they have an opportunity to actively process what they are learning. I intend to add more participatory activities to my lectures.

Ideas for participatory activities include:

Think-Pair-Share

Ask a question of the class and have each student think for a moment about the answer, then share their thoughts with their neighbour. After several minutes, call on a couple of pairs to share their ideas with the class.

Buzz groups

Have students form groups of four or five (if they sit at tables this is very easy and quick) and give a question or problem to each group. This could be a map to critique or categorize or a projection to identify. Give the groups five minutes to discuss, and then have a few of the groups report back to the class.

Quiz

Put several multiple choice or short answer questions up on a slide, and have students complete the quiz alone or in pairs or groups. Then ask for volunteers to provide answers. This is not for marks; but it allows the instructor to see how the students are doing and the students to see how they are doing in the course.

Application card

At the end of class, have each student write down on an index card (or save a tree and have them write in their notebook) how they will apply what they have learned in the lecture to their upcoming lab. Allow the students to keep the card, or collect them to get a sense of how well the students understood the lecture.

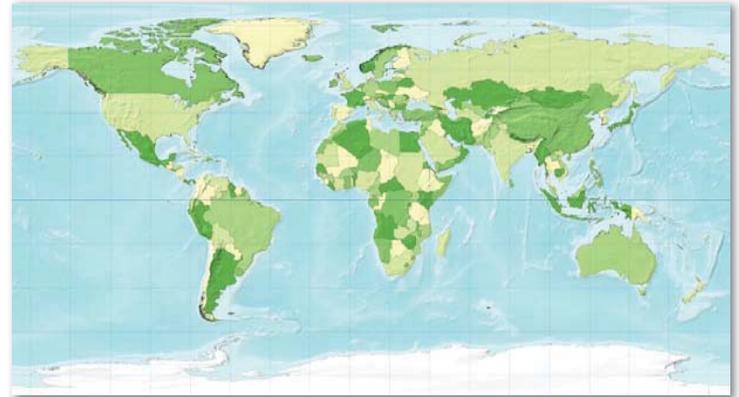
Third, I was reminded of the importance of summarizing the lesson at the end. Sometimes I feel like I am repeating myself over and over, but for students hearing something over and over can be very helpful.

The Instructional Skills Workshop was very valuable for me, and by the end I was feeling like a bit of a BOPPPS convert. Similar workshops are offered at colleges and universities across Canada, and I encourage other cartography instructors to consider the course.

Cartograms – A different perspective

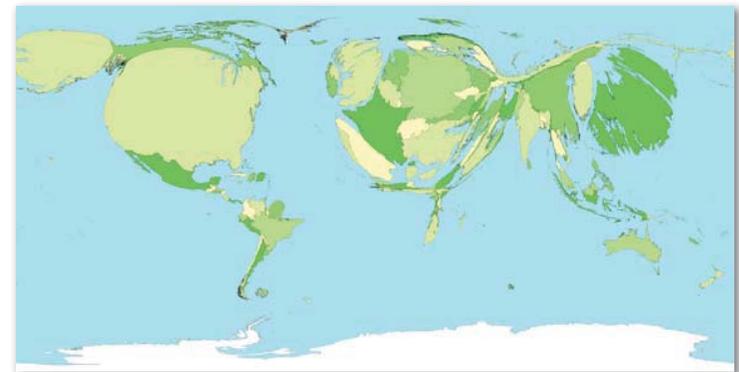
A link was forwarded around cartographic circles that I thought was very interesting. Mark Newman at the University of Michigan provides several examples of cartograms on his web page "Images of the Social and Economic World". Go to <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/cartograms/> to see more.

An ordinary map of the world



The sizes of the countries of the world are proportional to their actual sizes on the surface of the planet and their shapes are the same as their actual shapes.

Gross domestic product



Cartograms are most often used to show population data, but there is no reason why they need be limited to population. They can in principle be used to show almost any quantity. Here is a cartogram of the world in which the sizes of countries are proportional to Gross Domestic Product, which is a measure of how much wealth a country's economy generates, and hence, to an extent, of the wealth of the country's inhabitants. Notice how America and Europe dominate this map, along with Japan (yes – that huge dark-green island on the right really is Japan), while Africa dwindles almost to invisibility.

Excerpted from:

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/cartograms/>



MapAction delivers information that saves lives and livelihoods. When disasters strike, coordinating relief efforts hinges on rapid transfer of information. MapAction delivers that vital situation information in the form of maps, created and distributed in the field. By conveying a "common operational picture", our maps make a crucial difference in delivering humanitarian aid to the right place to relieve suffering.

MapAction is unique. It is the only non-governmental organisation (NGO) with a substantial track record in mapping for disaster emergencies. From our bases in the UK, Germany and the Caribbean region, we can deploy a fully trained and equipped mapping team anywhere in the world. They can be on their way in hours.

MapAction delivers its ability to respond 365 days a year by maintaining a pool of GIS professionals who have received extensive training in disaster response. Our volunteers work in a range of fields from Antarctic surveying to zoological research. They have in common a commitment to MapAction that includes 10 weekends of training each year in addition to operational deployments. They form, quite simply, the most competent and experienced emergency mapping team in the world.

Backing up the operational volunteers is a cadre of full time staff, part-time specialist officials, and a board of trustees.

MapAction counts among its strategic partners the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with whom it regularly trains and works, UNOSAT and the RESPOND consortium providing satellite imagery, Vodafone Group Foundation who provide core funding, and the UK Government Department for International Development (DFID).

<http://www.mapaction.org/content/view/52/49/>



Journal of Maps

The Journal of Maps (JoM) has been established as a charity offering a publication route for academic (research) based maps that are "bespoke and of good quality" which would otherwise remain difficult or too costly to publish via a traditional academic journal. This is often because of size/colour costs and, as a result, the journal is e-only. All maps (and accompanying article) are peer reviewed by 2 academic specialists, an internal editor and a professional cartographer. We are currently being reviewed for inclusion in the ISI Citation listings. The journal is open access and therefore all maps are freely available and distributable, with a nominal submission fee levied to pay for ongoing administration costs.

The journal has initially had a focus upon the physical environment with maps related to geology and geomorphology, however any subject areas are accepted for peer review (Table of Contents:

<http://www.journalofmaps.com/about.php?helpfile=smartyAbstracts.html>). Other subject areas have included two special issues on transport (with a recent call for papers for a third issue) and a variety of individual papers related to human populations (census, poverty, fishing, motorsport, historical cartography).

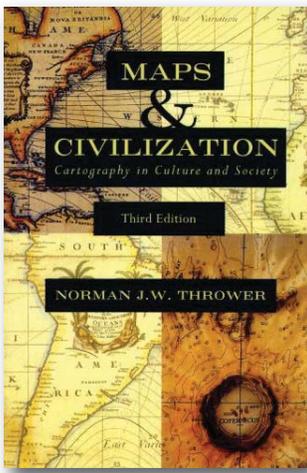
Forthcoming issues will be focusing upon:

- university campus mapping
- census geographies
- archaeological mapping
- landslides
- mental mapping (following on from the successful "Maps as Method" session at the RGS-IBG 2008 Annual Conference)

Since its establishment in 2003, and first issue in 2005, the quantity of material published by JoM has steadily increased, with 2008 exceeding 30 articles and 500 pages. In order to access articles, readers are required to register at the journal website (<http://www.journalofmaps.com>) where there are currently over 3,500 users. From 2008 the journal is looking to annually nominate a "Best Map". As the journal is e-only, a limited production run of 500-1000 maps will be produced for the winning map.

Mike Smith, Editor of the Journal of Maps





Maps and Civilization: Cartography in Culture and Society,

Third Edition (Paperback)
by Norman J. W. Thrower
(Author)

Paperback: 362 pages
Publisher: University Of Chicago
Press; 3 edition (Oct 15 2008)
Language: English
ISBN-10: 0226799743
ISBN-13: 978-0226799742

In this concise introduction to the history of cartography, Norman J. W. Thrower charts the intimate links between maps and history from antiquity to the present day. A wealth of illustrations, including the oldest known map and contemporary examples made using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), illuminate the many ways in which various human cultures have interpreted spatial relationships.

The third edition of *Maps and Civilization* incorporates numerous revisions, features new material throughout the book, and includes a new alphabetized bibliography.

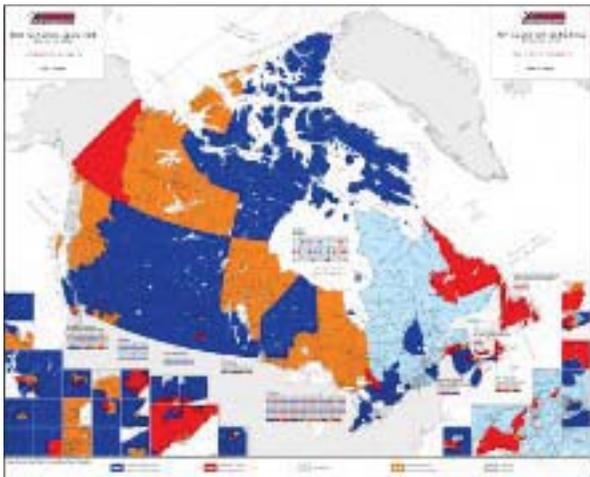
Praise for previous editions of *Maps and Civilization*:

"A marvelous compendium of map lore. Anyone truly interested in the development of cartography will want to have his or her own copy to annotate, underline, and index for handy referencing."—L. M. Sebert, *Geomatica*

About the Author

Norman J. W. Thrower is professor emeritus of geography at the University of California, Los Angeles. His other books include *Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: A Longer View of Newton and Halley, Sir Francis Drake and the Famous Voyage, 1577–1580*, and *Original Survey and Land Subdivision*.

Elections Canada's Big Election Results Map



http://www.elections.ca/enr/help/map_e.htm



They say a picture is worth 1000 words...how about \$286,000 cdn?

A map of Eastern Canada drawn by Samuel de Champlain recently sold at auction for \$286,570 – three times its estimated price.

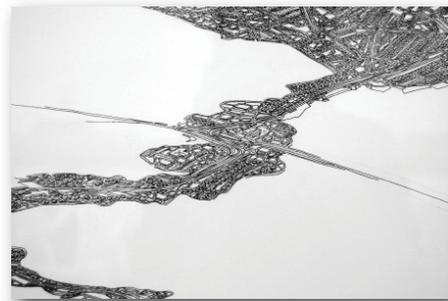
According to the CBC, a 1612 map of the St. Lawrence River and Eastern Canada was sold to a private collector through Sotheby's auction house in London. Sotheby's called the map "the most important single map in the history of Canada". Champlain was also touted as "Canada's first exploration artist. The great map of 1612 shows for the first time the diversity of Canada's wealth."

This kind of makes me wonder. Most of the maps I make are digital. How are they going to auction it off in 400 years!!!

Check it out at:

http://www.sothebys.com/app/live/lot/LotDetail.jsp?lot_id=159502903

Brooklyn Arts Council Gallery: Creative Cartographies



Creative Cartographies is a group exhibition at the Brooklyn Arts Council Gallery; it runs until January 9, 2009.

Influenced by the organization inherent in cartography, the twelve Brooklyn-based artists in BAC Gallery's latest exhibition, *Creative Cartographies*, present viewpoints both personal and political, mapping their own thoughts, journeys, and observations. Collectively, the artists show that structure and expression are not mutually exclusive and utilize a variety of materials to create imagined and real geographies. Maps traditionally suggest stability and a sense of purpose; they originally served to chart new territories and make the unknown less intimidating. In the age of Google maps and GPS, art inspired by maps continues to aid the viewer in navigating unfamiliar territory, but it also veers from the scientific and factual to the creative and subjective.

A collection of images from the exhibition is available online; above, Lucas Monaco's "Fatburger From Here" (2007), ink on paper, 40x60 inches.

WHERE IS THIS... WHAT IS THIS?



Pingualuit Crater ,Quebec, Canada

In 1943, the crew of a United States Army Air Force plane noticed a crater in northern Quebec, Canada. The crater's remoteness prevented a geologic expedition until the 1950s, but once they were able to collect data from the site, geologists concluded that the structure was a meteorite crater produced from an impact roughly 1.4 million years ago. Named Pingualuit Crater in 1999, this crater's identification eventually led to the identification of more than 20 other impact structures in eastern Canada. It has also provided useful information about climate changes during the last ice age.

NASA's Landsat 7 satellite captured this image of Pingualuit Crater on August 17, 2002. In this image, water appears blue, and land appears in varying shades of beige. The high latitude of the area limits vegetation, so thick, lush forests do not flourish in this region. In fact, the crater's name derives from an Inuktitut term for cold-weather-induced skin blemishes.

Congratulations to Theresa Fingler of Victoria, BC for correctly identifying last issues where/what. Theresa wins a CCA t-shirt.

"BRIDGING EXCELLENCE"

The 30th Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing
June 22-26, 2009: Lethbridge Alberta Canada

The Canadian Remote Sensing Society has staged professional remote sensing symposia for over three decades. Our Symposium theme "Bridging Excellence" celebrates the rich tradition of excellence in remote sensing in Canada, and the exciting future ahead. It also refers to a prominent landmark in Lethbridge - the High Level Bridge - an engineering marvel that is the longest and highest railway viaduct of its kind in the world. The opening day of the Symposium corresponds with the 100th anniversary of the completion of the High Level Bridge / Lethbridge Viaduct on June 22, 1909. The Symposium theme also refers to our goal to facilitate increased interaction amongst different sectors, levels, disciplines and applications that use, or seek to use, remote sensing. Accordingly, a full breadth of topics will be represented in the Symposium Program, together with workshops, tours, field trips and social/recreational events.

The Conference will be hosted at the University of Lethbridge main campus, situated on the west banks of The Oldman River that drains from the Rocky Mountains and is a key source of water in southern Alberta.

Submissions of abstracts of papers for presentation at the Conference and publication in the Symposium Proceedings are invited, with the following schedule:

Abstracts due: January 30, 2009
Abstract Review - Author Notification: March 15, 2009
Symposium Proceedings Papers due: May 15, 2009
Conference: June 22-26, 2009

Authors will also have the option to submit papers to a peer-reviewed Special Issue of the Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing (CJRS) based on papers presented at the Symposium.

Please direct enquiries to:

Dr. Derek R. Peddle - 2009 CRSS Conference Chair.
National Chair/Président: Canadian Remote Sensing Society/ Société canadienne de télédétection
<http://www.casi.ca/canadianremotesensingsociety.aspx>
Professor of Geography, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada <http://people.uleth.ca/~derek.peddle>





**24th International Cartography Conference
15–21 November 2009
Santiago, Chile**

For information goto: <http://www.icc2009.cl/>



For those interested in a comprehensive listing of world-wide, related events and meetings, go to:

- John Docketor's list: <http://home.earthlink.net/~docketor/intro.html>
Map History list: <http://www.maphistory.info/confmnu.html>

Computer Aided Drafting Technician

A full time CADD Technician needed to fill a position for a busy expanding Land Survey Company in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

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Email: dr.webbsurveys@sasktel.net

The CCA was founded in 1975 to promote interest and education in maps and cartographic data and to provide for the exchange of ideas and information, at the regional, national and international levels, via meetings and publications. Membership in The Canadian Cartographic Association is open to all individuals, and public and private institutions which have an interest in maps and the aims and objectives of the Association. Membership is available in the following categories at the annual rates listed below (\$CND):

Regular	\$ 90
Student	\$ 45
Institutional	\$ 120
Corporate	\$ 200
Family	\$ 110
Retired	\$ 45

To cover mailing costs, US and overseas residents please add \$10 CDN to the applicable membership category.

Members receive the quarterly journal *Cartographica*, published by the University of Toronto Press and endorsed as the journal of the CCA; four issues of *Cartouche*, the CCA newsletter and the International Cartographic Association Newsletter. The Association also provides an annual conference to promote discourse and access to a range of expertise through interest groups and regional contacts.

For further information about membership qualifications and benefits contact the Secretariat of the CCA or any executive member or visit www.cca-acc.org.

L'ACC a été créé en 1975 pour promouvoir les intérêts et l'enseignement des cartes et de la cartographie ainsi que pour permettre l'échange d'idées, d'informations tant sur les plans régionaux que nationaux et ce via des bulletins et des conférences. L'adhésion à l'Association est ouverte à tous les individus et institutions (privées et publiques) qui Associa-sont intéressés par les cartes et par les buts et objectifs de l'Association. Vous pouvez adhérer dans les catégories suivantes selon les taux indiqués (cdn\$) dans la liste ci-dessous: (\$CND):

Régulier	\$ 90
Étudiant	\$ 45
Institutionnel	\$ 120
Société	\$ 200
Famille	\$ 110
Retraité	\$ 45

Un montant de 10\$ (cdn\$) est ajouté pour couvrir les frais postaux aux membres américains (EU) et de 10\$ (cdn\$) pour les membres outre-mers.

Les membres reçoivent la monographie trimestrielle *Cartographica*, publiée par le University Toronto Press; 4 numéros du bulletin *Cartouche* et le bulletin l'Association cartographique internationale (ACI). L'Association organise également une rencontre annuelle lors de conférences qui donnent accès à l'expertise issue des groupes d'intérêts et des diverses régions du pays.

Pour plus d'information concernant l'adhésion et les bénéfices de l'Association, contactez le Secrétariat de l'ACC ou, visitez notre site Internet www.cca-acc.org

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