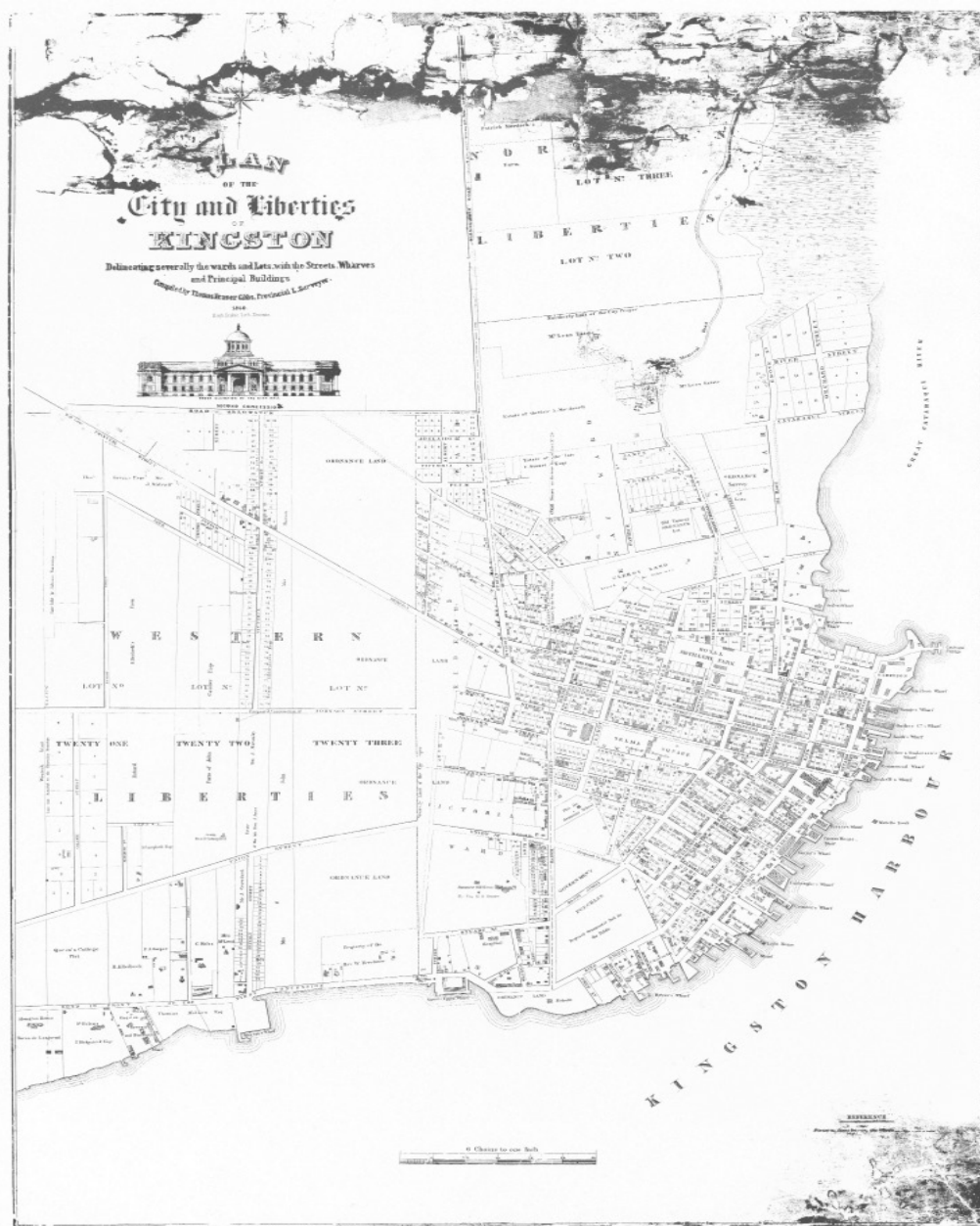


## ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

# BULLETIN

## ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA



ACM, Periodic Map Series, Map No. 137 (ISBN 9607-8000-  
 1-100-0) and No. 138 (ISBN 9607-8000-  
 1-100-1) are published by the Department of Geography,  
 Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Plan of the City and Liberties of Kingston,  
 Thomas Fraser Gibbs, 1856.  
 Reproduced in 1955 of original map from an engraving in the  
 Special Collections, Single Library, Queen's University.



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See in French in French in F.A.C.C. Case of 137 (ISBN 9607-8000-  
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**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 carto-thèques 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 envoyé aux membres trois fois par année.

Officers of the Association for 2017/2018 are:

President / Président  
Marcel Fortin  
Head, Map and Data Library  
Map and Data Library  
130 St George St, 5th Floor  
Toronto, Ontario  
president@acmla-acacc.ca

Vice President Communications and Outreach / vice-président aux  
Communications et Rayonnement  
Tracy Salloway  
tracysalloway@gmail.com

Vice President Professional Development / vice-président au  
Développement professionnel  
Jason Brodeur  
Manager, Maps/Data/GIS  
Mills Memorial Library  
McMaster University, Hamilton, ON  
brodeujj@mcmaster.ca

Les MEMBRES DU BUREAU de l'Association pour  
l'anne 2017/2018 sont:

Vice President/ President Elect/ Vice-président / Président élu  
daniel Brendle-Moczuk  
Maps and GIS librarian  
McPherson Library  
University of Victoria  
Victoria, B.C.  
danielbm@uvic.ca

Past President / Président sortant  
Deena Yanofsky  
Liaison Librarian  
Humanities & Social Sciences Library  
McGill University, Montréal, Québec  
past-president@acmla-acacc.ca

Treasurer / Trésorier  
Rebecca Bartlett  
GIS and Digital Resources Librarian  
MADGIC, Carleton University Library  
Carleton University, Ottawa, ON  
treasurer@acmla-acacc.ca

Secretary / Secrétaire  
Julie Jones  
GIS & Map Librarian | Librarian for Geography  
Research Commons, W.A.C. Bennett Library  
Simon Fraser University  
secretary@acmla-acacc.ca

ACMLA MAILING ADDRESS / ACACC ADRESSE D'AFFAIRES

Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives /  
Association des carto-thèques et archives cartographiques du Canada

PO Box 60095  
University of Alberta Postal Outlet  
Edmonton AB T6G 2S4  
<http://www.acmla.org>

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

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

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

*Bulletin Staff / Collaborateurs*

Editor:  
Eva Dodsworth  
Geospatial Data Services Librarian  
University of Waterloo  
Waterloo, Ontario  
edodsworth@uwaterloo.ca

New Cartographic Resources Editor:  
Cheryl Woods  
Map & Data Centre  
Western University  
London, Ontario  
cawoods@uwo.ca

Reviews Editor:  
Sarah Simpkin  
GIS and Geography Librarian  
University of Ottawa  
Ottawa, Ontario  
sarah.simpkin@uottawa.ca

Regional News Editor:  
Marilyn Andrews  
Data Librarian and Geography Liaison  
Librarian  
University of Regina Library  
University of Regina  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
marilyn.andrews@uregina.ca

Geospatial Data and Software  
Reviews Editor:  
Tomasz Mrozewski  
Data, GIS and Government Documents  
Librarian / Bibliothécaire pour les  
données, les services géospatiaux et les  
documents gouvernementaux  
Laurentian University Library and  
Archives / Bibliothèque et archives,  
Université Laurentienne  
Sudbury, Ontario  
tmrozewski@laurentian.ca

GIS Trends Editor:  
Barbara Znamirovski  
Maps, Data and Government Information  
Centre (MaDGIC)  
Thomas J. Bata Library  
Trent University  
Peterborough, Ontario  
bznamirowski@trentu.ca

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ON THE COVER...

Plan of the City and Liberties of Kingston. Thomas Fraser Gibbs, 1850

Reproduced from an original from an engraving in the Special Collections, Douglas  
Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

ACML Facsimile Map Series. Map No. 137 (ISSN 0827-8024).

## **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

There are three things that are on my mind these days as president of the ACMLA. These are the annual conference in Montreal in the spring, the possible name change of the association and the state of bilingualism and French-language participation in the association. All three, I realize, are somewhat related to each other in some ways and rather complicate things and do lead me to sometimes doubt myself and hesitate as we try and move forward.

I recently attended two very interesting conferences that allowed me to reflect a bit on both the ACMLA and our jobs as map and GIS professionals. Presenters at WAML, held at the University of Texas at Austin at the beginning of November, focused heavily on topics related to map collections. And then while at another conference, *Canada Before Confederation: Early Exploration and Mapping*, at the Maritime Museum in Halifax in mid-November, all papers focused heavily on the history of Canadian cartography, and the many areas of that history that remain to be explored.

In recent years, CARTO conferences, as a reflection of our shifting focus in map libraries in Canada, have concentrated more on the digital, while the paper has taken a back seat. It is somewhat unfortunate considering the richness of collections of maps held in many of our institutions and the collective knowledge our community holds in the area.

On the one side, our jobs have focused heavily on technology and digital collections because that is where the biggest demand has come from. But while we were shifting our focus, we failed to remember (or did not have time or capacity to remember in many cases) that there are still many scholars not interested in Historical GIS or GIS at all, but who are interested in the maps and the stories behind the maps. In leaving our map collections behind we risk losing a rich culture of cartographic knowledge and expertise. We also run the risk of alienating ourselves from academics who could benefit from knowing that our collections do still exist.

As is clear by next spring's joint IASSIST/ACMLA conference in Montreal theme, "Once upon a data point: sustaining our data storytellers", our attentions remain focused on the digital. Perhaps because of this focus, it might make sense to start discussions on map collections on the ACMLA or CARTA listservs, or even at a CARTO conference session.

This then leads me to the question of the name of the association. It is no secret I have wished to change the name in the past because of the nature of the changes to our profession, as indicated above, that are not reflected in the name. However, in light of what I just expressed about our paper map collections, I also understand that it is a complicated issue and changing the name of the association does not necessarily change much in terms of the bigger issues we are dealing with in the association.

The executive committee has discussed how to tackle the issue of a possible name change and we would therefore like to bring together a bilingual working group to examine the issue. The working group terms of reference are being drafted and they will be sent out to the listserv in the next few weeks. Reporting to the ACMLA executive committee, task force members will be charged with examining if a name change is desired by the membership and how best to proceed with a name change in the event that the membership does wish to move forward with a change.

In terms of my point concerning bilingualism within the association, discussions surrounding this issue began in the spring in Vancouver as a result of the translation costs of various association documents, web pages, etc. The conversation brought forward the bigger more important issue of francophone member participation and a probable perceived lack of inclusion in the association. Francophone members, the committee feels, may not be comfortable with the dominance of English in ACMLA business and CARTO conferences. As a result, the executive would like to investigate how we can make the association more welcoming to Francophones.

I have begun conversations with a few francophone members, having spoken to a few people either at conferences or in one on one conversations. We would like to continue these discussions to see how we can make the association more inclusive beyond the translation of documents. Please feel free to contact the executive or me directly if you would like to discuss this matter either via email or by telephone, or if you have any suggestions for moving forward. One member suggested conducting a survey to get to the heart of the matter.

Marcel Fortin  
ACMLA President  
marcel.fortin@utoronto.ca

## **MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT**

J'ai trois idées en tête pour mon message du président. Il y a CARTO 2018 qui aura lieu à Montréal au printemps, la possibilité d'un changement de nom pour l'association et finalement la participation et l'inclusion des francophones dans l'association. Les trois idées sont liées et ce lien a pour effet de compliquer la situation et aussi, à mon avis, de freiner un peu la trajectoire de l'acacc.

J'ai récemment participé à deux congrès qui m'ont fait beaucoup réfléchir au sujet du rôle de l'association et de nos emplois comme professionnels de la cartographie, de la géomatique, et de la bibliothéconomie. Début novembre, plusieurs conférenciers au congrès de WAML à Austin au Texas ont fait des présentations au sujet des collections de cartes et plans en format papier dans les bibliothèques aux États Unis. Ensuite les 13 et 14 novembre dernier à Halifax au colloque <<Canada Before Confederation: Early Exploration and Mapping>> l'histoire de la cartographie canadienne était au centre de toutes les présentations et discussions.

Depuis déjà plusieurs années, nos présentations de conférences à CARTO sont devenues très centrées sur la géomatique et les SIG. Ceci a eu pour effet de laisser de côté les discussions concernant nos collections de cartes et plans en format papier. Ceci est un peu malheureux considérant la richesse des collections de cartes qu'on retrouve à travers le pays et les connaissances professionnelles des responsables de ses collections.

D'un côté, nos emplois sont devenus de plus en plus centrés sur la technologie et sur nos collections numériques, parce que la demande y est très forte. En laissant la situation aller, on oublie qu'il y a un nombre important de chercheurs qui ne sont pas intéressés aux SIG ou aux SIG historiques, mais qui étudient plutôt l'histoire de la cartographie, ou les histoires qu'on peut raconter avec nos cartes en papier. En laissant nos collections de cartes et plans en papier de côté, nous risquons perdre une culture et des connaissances cartographiques importantes. Nous courons aussi le risque de nous aliéner d'un groupe de chercheurs toujours importants.

Le thème du prochain congrès CARTO avec IASSIST à Montréal en 2018 est très centré sur les données numériques. Il est alors peut-être plus important que jamais de commencer à discuter du rôle que peuvent encore jouer les bibliothèques traditionnelles et leurs responsables. Il faudrait peut-être commencer par discuter sur la liste électronique carta ou acmla-acacc-l, ou encore dans une session à CARTO.

Ceci m'amène donc à mon prochain point : la question du nom de l'association. Je ne me suis jamais caché du fait que depuis longtemps, je veux changer le nom de l'association, parce qu'à mon avis, il ne reflète pas les changements de notre profession dont je viens tout juste de parler. Malgré ce fait, je comprends aussi que la situation est quand même complexe et que changer le nom n'assure pas une solution pour les plus gros problèmes de l'association.

Le Comité exécutif voudrait donc former un groupe de travail bilingue pour examiner la possibilité d'un changement de nom de l'acacc. Le mandat sera proposé sous peu sur la liste électronique acmla-acacc-l. Le groupe aura comme tâche de sonder les membres de l'association pour voir s'ils désirent un nouveau nom pour l'association. Si la réponse est favorable, il faudra évaluer comment entreprendre ce changement.



Finalement, au sujet du bilinguisme de l'association, plusieurs discussions ont eu lieu à CARTO en 2017 concernant la traduction de documents et de pages du site web, etc. Celles-ci ont engendré une discussion plus importante à propos de la participation et du sentiment d'appartenance des membres francophones à l'acacc. Le comité a l'impression que les membres francophones n'ont pas de sentiment d'appartenance envers cette association qui est majoritairement anglophone et qu'ils ne se sentent peut-être pas à l'aise à participer dans des comités ou même au congrès annuel. Ceci en tête, le Comité exécutif aimerait trouver une façon de corriger la situation et redonner ce sens de l'appartenance à tous ses membres.

J'ai déjà eu quelques discussions avec certains membres francophones, mais j'aimerais vraiment entreprendre une plus grande discussion à ce sujet. Le Comité exécutif voudrait sincèrement créer une association qui est accueillante et inclusive pour tous ses membres et que son caractère, au niveau francophone, n'égalise pas simplement la traduction de documents. Nous planifions continuer nos discussions avec les membres francophones, alors n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec nous si vous avez des suggestions pour faire avancer ce dossier. Un membre de l'association nous a d'ailleurs déjà suggéré l'idée d'entreprendre un sondage. Le Comité exécutif appuierait certainement une telle initiative.

Marcel Fortin  
Président, ACACC  
marcel.fortin@utoronto.ca

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

I invite you to enjoy the final print issue of the ACMLA *Bulletin*. Effective winter 2018, the *Bulletin* will be published and made available online using Open Journal Systems (OJS) courtesy of the University of Waterloo Library. Open Journal Systems is a collaborative, open source software maintained by the Public Knowledge Project. The *Bulletin* will be free for all to read, including non-ACMLA members.

Contributors are able to submit their articles to the journal directly through the journal's website (initial self-registration required). The Author will be asked to upload a submission file and to provide metadata or indexing information. (The metadata improves the search capacity for research online and for the journal.) The Author is able to track the submission through the review and editorial process. Traditional methods of content submissions, via email to the editor, will happily be accepted as well.

The OJS collects and disseminates information about authors and their work across research and citation databases such as Google Scholar, the Directory of Open Access Journals, and others.

Once the journal is live, I will be sharing the URL to members and all interested. Please expect a call for content in January, 2018.



# BULLETIN

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## BULLETIN - ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES (ACMLA)

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The *Bulletin* is the scholarly journal of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives.

Eva Ddodsworth  
Editor, ACMLA *Bulletin*  
edodsworth@uwaterloo.ca



Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives /  
Association des Cartothèques et Archives Cartographiques du Canada

**MINUTES  
of the  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

In Vancouver, BC  
Simon Fraser University  
1400-1420 Segal Centre, 515 West Hastings Street  
Thursday, June 22, 2017

**PRESENT:** Rebecca Bartlett, Gord Beck, Francine Berish, Jay Brodeur, Daniel Brendle-Moczuk, Chris Burns, Cynthia Dietz, Marcel Fortin, Siobhan Hanratty, Anne Hakier, Julie Jones, Tommy Lavallée, Teresa Lewitzky, Susan McKee, Rosa Orlandini, Kelley Schultz, Rudolf Traichel, Quinn Shirk-Luckett, Wenonah van Heyst, Roger Wheate, Deena Yanofsky, Barb Znamirovski

**1.0 Establishment of Quorum; Call to Order**

Quorum was established. The meeting was called to order at 12:22 p.m.

**2.0 Opening Remarks from the President ACMLA-ACACC**

D. Yanofsky went through the agenda and then introduced the current executive: S. Hanratty (Past President), J. Brodeur (VP, Professional Development), Tracy Sallaway (absent - VP, Communications & Outreach), R. Bartlett (Treasurer), and J. Jones (Secretary).

**3.0 Approval of Agenda**

The agenda was accepted as is.

**4.0 Approval of the Minutes from the 2016 Annual General Meeting**

R. Orlandini moved to accept the minutes as is – seconded by Siobhan Hanratty. Passed.

**5.0 Business Arising from the 2015 Annual General Meeting**

None reported.

**6.0 President's Report**

*Thank you to the Executive*

D. Yanofsky thanked the Executive members for their hard work over the past year.

*Lifetime Honorary Members*

R. Pinnell was nominated for the Lifetime Achievement Award. Richard made many important and lasting contributions to ACMLA.

### *Accomplishments and Future Directions, 2016-2017*

D. Yanofsky provided an overview of the accomplishments of the Executive over the last year, as well as the priorities that are shaping things and guiding strategy. Highlights:

- Reviewing the publishing model of the *Bulletin* has been a focus this year. There is interest in moving to an OA model.
- Partnerships and collaboration with groups such as IASSIST, NRC, and the Royal Canadian Geographical Society.
- Continued advocacy with regard to access to data and maps.

### *Mentorship Program*

Reviewing and revising the mentorship program has been a focus this year and this is part of larger goals and strategy connected to membership and outreach. R. Orlandini and F. Berish provided more detailed information on this work:

- The work has been completed by R. Orlandini, F. Berish, and a University of Toronto iSchool student.
- The mentorship program has been expanded to include students.
- Selected minor changes: the group is looking at letting people mentor more than one person, anyone and everyone can request a mentor.
- The plan is to provide a report at the AGM each year.
- The hope is that these small changes will have a big impact and be invigorating for the Association.
- There will be some formalization of the changes and an appointment of a Mentoring Coordinator.
- This is a work in progress and the group is open to suggestions.

## **7.0 Vice President, Professional Development's Report**

J. Brodeur provided an overview of his accomplishments over the last year, as well as the priorities that are shaping things and guiding strategy in this portfolio. Highlights:

- The survey of the Membership that was completed this year was important and assisted with getting a better sense of the Membership and their needs and hopes.
- A conference organizing toolkit/manual is in the works. This will streamline conference organizing, establish better timelines, and cut down on redundant labour.
- One of last year's action items was to try to finalize the conference location by July. This did not happen, but he acknowledged J. Jones in stepping up to host later in 2016.
- ACMLA and IASSIST will co-host annual conference in 2018 in Montreal. The Association may try to do a joint conference every other year. There are many opportunities in this collaboration with IASSIST and this is important to recognize.
- Selected action items for next year: plan additional professional development events, put out a call for conference hosts for 2019, and publish survey results.

## **8.0 Vice President/President-Elect's Report**

T. Sallaway was not present so her report was delivered by D. Yanofsky. The report provided an overview of her accomplishments over the last year, as well as the priorities that are shaping things and guiding strategy in this portfolio. Highlights:

- The transition of the *Bulletin* to Open Journal Systems has been a priority and is in progress.
- She has been working on extensive website updates with the ACMLA Webmaster (K. Newson and the code is currently on GitHub).
- There has been work to formalize things in a Communications Plan. This plan would include strategic

actions and performance measures.

- The call for a volunteer Translation Officer for the Association call did not get any replies

## **9. Treasurer's Report**

R. Bartlett provided an overview of the Association's finances over the last year, as well as the priorities and issues that are shaping things and guiding strategy in this portfolio. Highlights:

- The 2016 Financial Report, 2017 Interim Financial Report – January 01, 2017 to May 29, 2017, and 2017 Budget documents were reviewed. The Association continues to be spending money more quickly than it is amassing it. Costs that add to this issue include translation services, the use of Membee, honoraria, and Conference Travel Funding.
- Other funding opportunities were explored, but were ultimately fruitless.
- The Association is now calling Travel Funding Conference Funding, which more accurately describes the funding.

### *Question*

J. Brodeur asked if it might be possible to use Membee in ways that would help the Association bring in more money: for webinars, for example. There was enthusiasm for this idea and Jay will explore it further.

### *Motion to approve*

F. Berish motioned to approve the budget and this was seconded by M. Fortin. Passed.

## **10. Past President's Report**

S. Hanratty provided an overview of her accomplishments over the last year, as well as the priorities that are shaping things and guiding strategy in this portfolio. Highlights:

- Conference funding: in 2016 the Association expanded the program to move beyond just covering travel funding, making other conference costs eligible as well. All requests were approved. The Association moved to a Google Form for the application, replacing the PDF form that was used previously.
- Awards Committee update: The Paper Award was opened up to shorter papers and Trevor Ford is the winner this year; Richard Pinnell is the winner of the Lifetime Achievement Award; there was no Student Paper nomination this year; there was no Honours Award nomination.
- Nominating Committee update: Last year the Association did not have any people step forward to be VP, President-Elect, but this year we have had interest in positions and we will have M. Fortin as President and D. Brendle-Moczuk as Vice President/President-Elect. The candidates will be acclaimed.

## **11. New Business**

### *Truth and Reconciliation*

C. Dietz initiated a discussion around what actions the Association might want to take with regard to Truth and Reconciliation. The fact that there is an opportunity to integrate Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action into our conference planning process was raised by R. Orlandini and she proposed the formation of a Task Force or Working Group to look at ways to move forward on this and other initiatives in this area. The following individuals volunteered to serve on this task force: R. Orlandini, C. Dietz, C. Burns, and W. van Heyst.

### *Openings on the Executive in the coming year*

R. Bartlett brought forth the important reminder that there will be four positions open next year:

- Vice President/President-Elect.
- Vice President, Professional Development
- Vice President, Communications & Outreach
- Treasurer

*News from Natural Resources Canada*

B. Znamirovski shared that NRC is interested in partnering with researchers to give them free access to SAR data. NRC is interested in providing data under a DLI model, which would see data going through the library to the instructor. The instructor would need to just give feedback about the data to fulfil the goals of the partnership. This is interesting and something to watch.

**12. Nominations Committee Report on Election**

D. Yanofsky announced the composition of the new Executive.

President – Marcel Fortin

Vice President/President Elect – Daniel Brendle-Moczuk

Past President – Deena Yanofsky

Vice President Professional Development – Jason Brodeur

Vice President Communications and Outreach – Tracy Sallaway

Secretary – Julie Jones

Treasurer – Rebecca Bartlett

**13. Adjournment**

Meeting was adjourned at 1:52 p.m. Moved by C. Burns.

**ACMLA Welcomes New Members:**

Melissa Castron  
University of Manitoba  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
castronm@myumanitoba.ca  
Status: Full Member

Maureen Leslie  
Carleton University Library  
Ottawa, Ontario  
maureen.leslie@carleton.ca  
Status: Full Member

Rene Duplain  
University of Ottawa  
Ottawa, Ontario  
rene.duplain@uottawa.ca  
Status: Full Member

Evan Thornberry  
University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
evan.thornberry@ubc.ca  
Status: Full Member

# IASSIST & CARTO 2018

Once Upon a Data Point: Sustaining our Data Storytellers

## IASSIST & CARTO 2018 CALL FOR PROPOSALS

Conference website: <http://www.library.mcgill.ca/iassistcarto2018/>

Conference hashtag: #iassistcarto

The 44th annual conference of the International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology (IASSIST) will be jointly held with the 52nd annual conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA-ACACC) in Montréal, Québec, Canada from May 28-June 1, 2018

### Once Upon a Data Point: Sustaining our Data Storytellers

In many ways, researchers are data storytellers: they create compelling data-supported narratives for examining both historical and current social phenomena and for facilitating social change and reconciliation. We professionals who support these data storytellers play vital roles in giving their data stories life.

We welcome submissions that tell diverse stories about our IASSIST and ACMLA-ACACC communities' experiences, that offer conference attendees suggestions of how they can implement or adapt lessons for their own work, and that have wide-reaching appeal to our international attendees. Although the positive outcomes are always something people want to hear, there's also an appetite for learning about the things that didn't go well, particularly any problems you faced and how others might avoid or handle them.

So bring us your data comedies, tragedies, epics, horror stories, mysteries, histories, thrillers, adventures, fables, fantasies, science fiction, and even romances if you've got them! We look forward to sharing, learning from, and adapting each other's stories.

### Submitting Proposals

We welcome submissions for papers, presentations, panels, posters, and Pecha Kuchas in English and French.

The Call for Presentations, along with the link to the submission form, is at:

<http://www.library.mcgill.ca/iassistcarto2018/call-for-proposals/>

Questions about presentation submissions may be sent to the Program Co-Chairs (Jay Brodeur, Laurence Horton, and Mandy Swygart-Hobaugh) at [iassist2018@gmail.com](mailto:iassist2018@gmail.com).

We are also accepting submissions for Pre-conference Workshops. The Call for Workshops, along with the link to the submission form, is at:

<http://www.library.mcgill.ca/iassistcarto2018/workshops/>

Questions about workshop submissions may be sent to Workshop Coordinators, Jenny Muilenburg ([jmuil@uw.edu](mailto:jmuil@uw.edu)) and Andy Rutkowski ([arutkows@usc.edu](mailto:arutkows@usc.edu)).

**Deadline for ALL submissions: 20 November 2017**

**Notification of acceptance: February 2018**

## ATTRIBUTION ET DATATION D'UNE CARTE MANUSCRITE ANONYME DE LA NOUVELLE-FRANCE

Alban Berson  
Cartothécaire

Direction de la Collection nationale et des collections patrimoniales  
Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec

« Son étude, il est vrai, est longue, ingrate et dure, il faut passer des temps considérables à se préparer et à rassembler les connaissances nécessaires, et souvent avec le travail le plus assidu, à peine peut-on se flatter de vaincre les difficultés qui se présentent. »

- Jacques Nicolas Bellin au sujet de l'hydrographie<sup>1</sup>

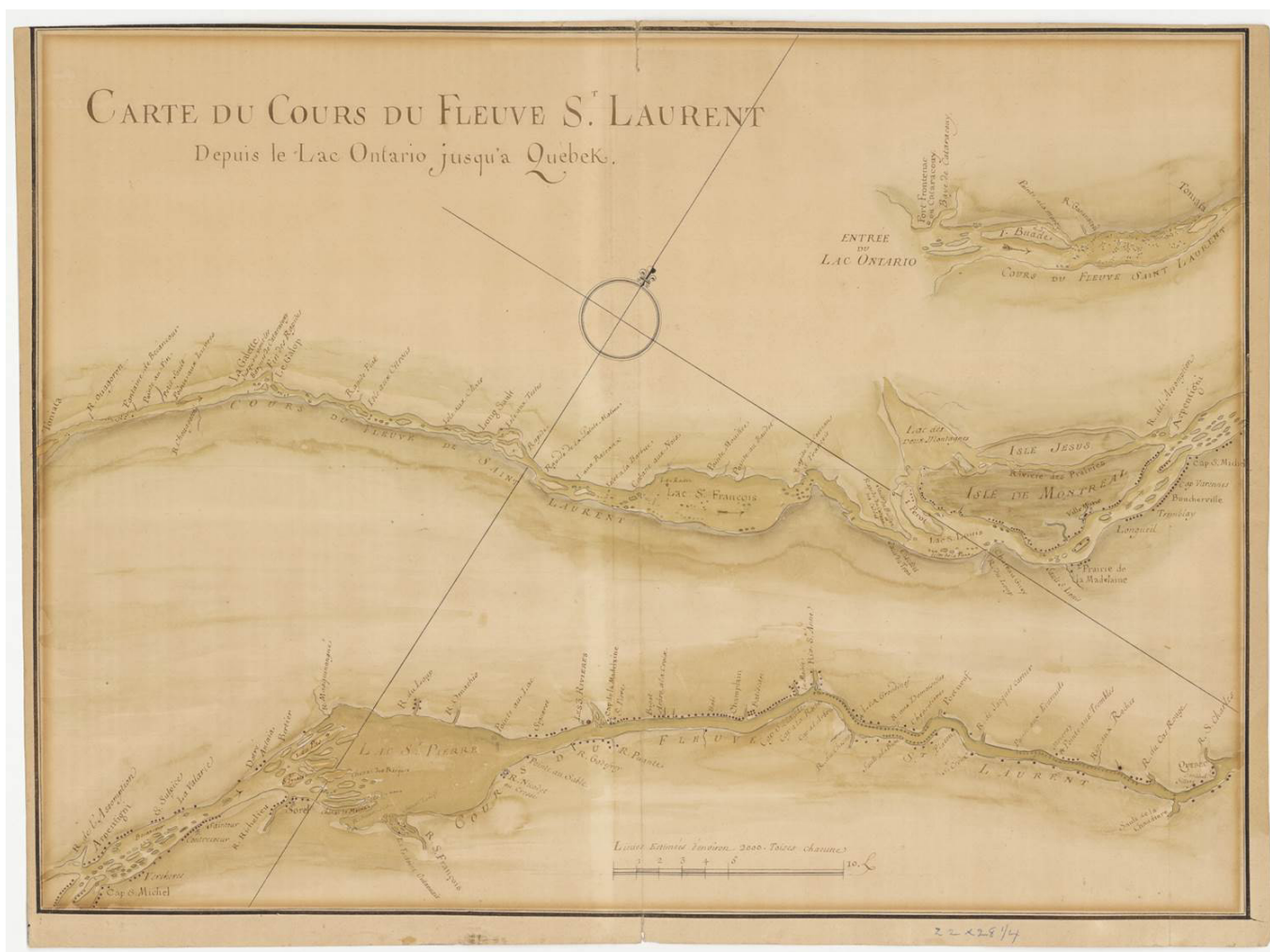


Figure 1 : Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, *Carte du cours du fleuve St-Laurent depuis le lac Ontario jusqu'à Québec*, 1730, feuillet 1

<sup>1</sup>Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, *Observations sur la carte de la Manche, dressée au Dépôt des cartes, plans et journaux de la marine, pour le service des vaisseaux du roi... en 1749*, p. 1.



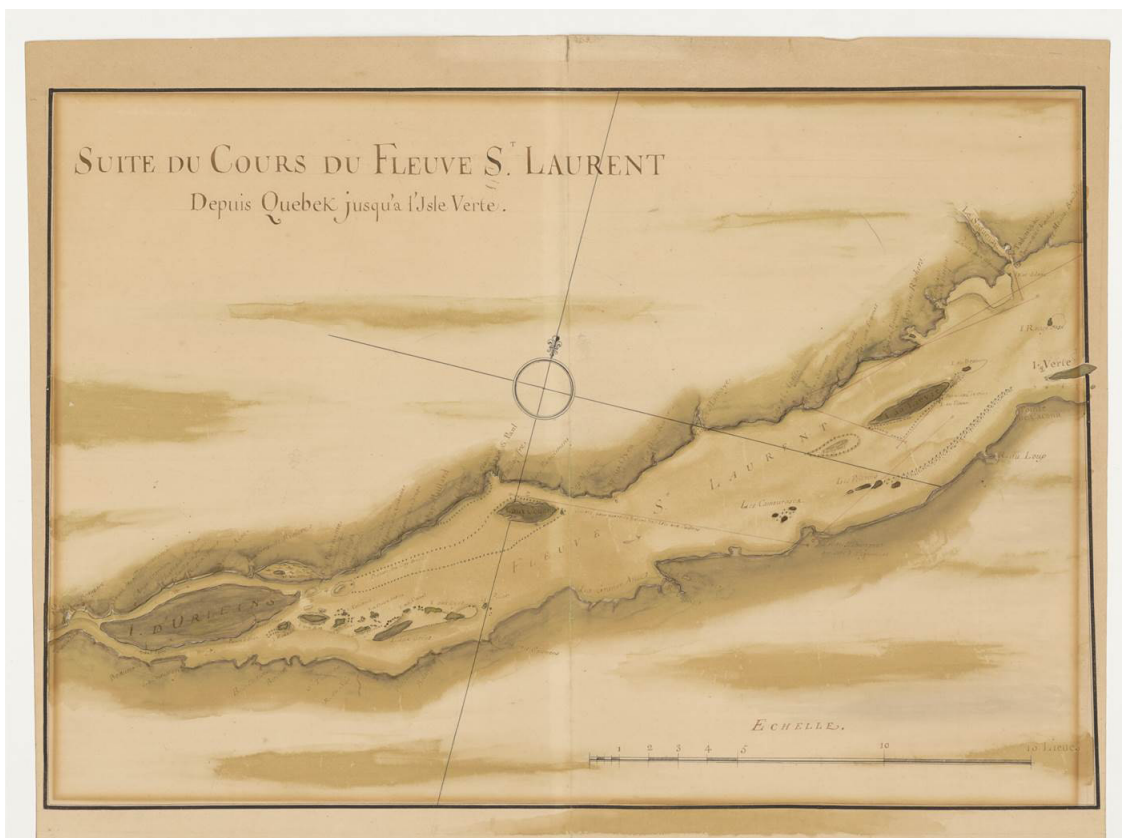


Figure 2 : Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, *Carte du cours du fleuve St-Laurent depuis le lac Ontario jusqu'à Québec*, 1730, feuillet 2

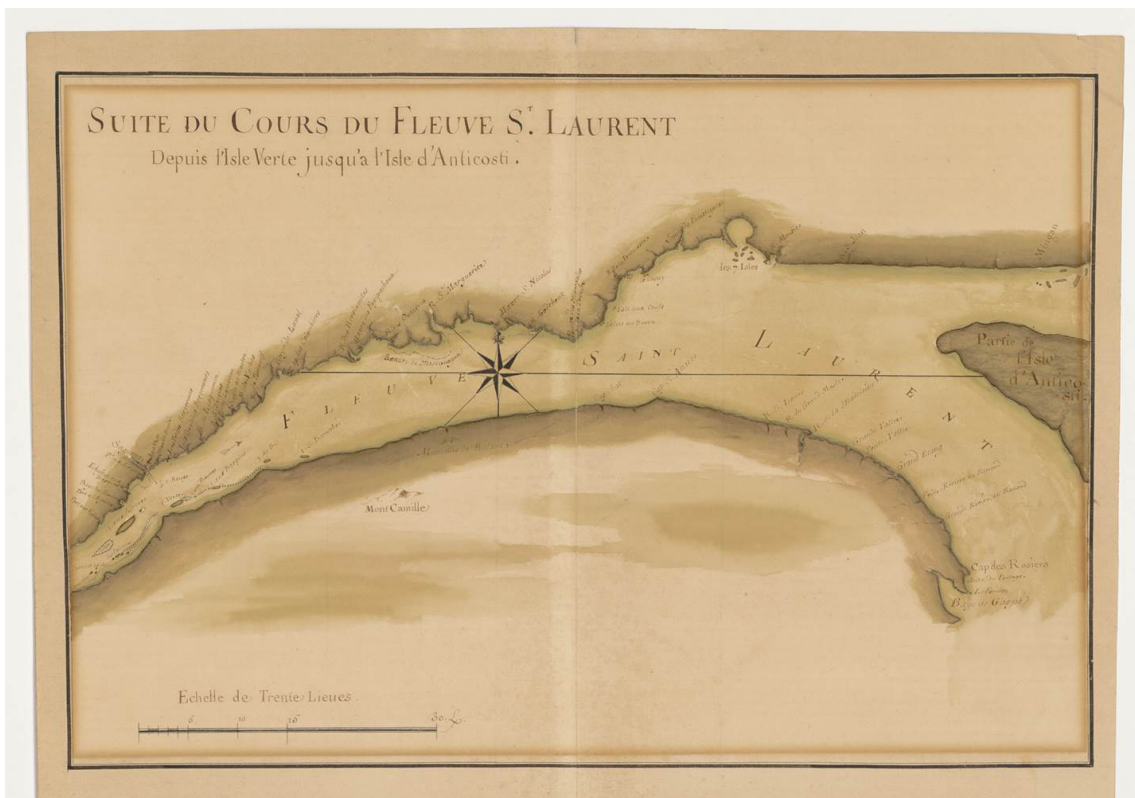


Figure 3 : Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, *Carte du cours du fleuve St-Laurent depuis le lac Ontario jusqu'à Québec*, 1730, feuillet 3

Cette carte manuscrite en trois feuillets représentant le fleuve Saint-Laurent, du lac Ontario jusqu'à l'île d'Anticosti, a été acquise par BANQ en décembre 2016 à l'occasion d'une vente aux enchères tenue à Toronto. La carte étant anonyme, non datée et inconnue des chercheurs, elle a nécessité une étude attentive tant sur le plan matériel que sur celui de son contenu informationnel. Le présent article expose dans leurs grandes lignes les raisonnements qui ont conduit à l'attribuer à Jacques Nicolas Bellin et explore le contexte de sa création.

### **Aspect matériel**

Le support consiste en un papier chiffon relativement épais typique des XVII<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles. Chaque feuillet porte la marque d'une pliure transversale bordée d'une trace de colle, vestige d'un onglet ayant permis d'insérer la carte dans un cahier. L'examen du document à la table lumineuse a décelé un filigrane formant les lettres PVL sur un seul des trois feuillets. Ce filigrane correspond au monogramme du papetier hollandais Pieter van der Ley dont le moulin est actif à Zaandijk de 1665 à 1765<sup>2</sup>. Il est visible aux bordures que le papier a été retaillé, ce qui peut expliquer l'absence de filigrane sur les deux autres feuillets. L'examen a également permis de révéler des trous d'aiguille ou de poinçon sur les points correspondant à de nombreux toponymes placés le long des berges du fleuve, ainsi qu'à certains emplacements choisis tels que le centre ou certains points cardinaux et intermédiaires des roses des vents ou encore les extrémités des segments représentant les lignes de batture. Une minorité seulement de ces perforations est due à l'usage du compas. La présence des autres s'explique plus difficilement. En l'absence de trace de carroyage sur le papier, ces perforations suggèrent des points de repère facilitant la production de plusieurs cartes manuscrites identiques. Cette hypothèse demeure non validée. Les inscriptions d'époque ont été réalisées à l'encre noire et le relief a été rehaussé à l'aquarelle. Sur les marges inférieures, on observe quelques inscriptions récentes à l'encre bleue ainsi que la mention « *3 maps together: \$.90.00* » au crayon à mine qui témoigne

de la bonne affaire réalisée par un ancien acquéreur.

Suite à cet examen, la carte a été confiée aux soins du service de restauration de BANQ. Les trois feuillets ont fait l'objet d'un nettoyage à sec à l'aide d'une efface et d'une éponge visant à les débarrasser de la poussière superficielle accumulée au cours des siècles. Une trace rectiligne jaunâtre, résultat d'une longue période d'exposition dans un cadre, est visible à l'intérieur du liseré noir. Un test de solubilité a révélé que l'encre du liseré était trop instable pour qu'on puisse tenter de supprimer cette trace. Des charnières présentes à l'arrière ont été éliminées parce qu'elles risquaient d'apparaître sur le devant. Des déchirures mineures ont été réparées à l'aide de colle d'amidon de blé et de papier japonais.

### **Information cartographique**

Dans l'ensemble, la carte ne paraît pas adaptée à la navigation ; le premier feuillet ne contient ni relevé de sonde, ni ligne de batture et l'échelle utilisée sur le troisième feuillet ne permet guère de localiser précisément les écueils. Néanmoins, le deuxième feuillet fait état de la présence de battures aux abords de l'île aux Lièvres et de l'île aux Coudres et signale quelques mesures bathymétriques, informations précieuses pour les pilotes. Le fait que la carte soit isolée de l'ensemble documentaire auquel elle a jadis appartenu rend délicate l'évaluation de l'utilité pratique de ce deuxième feuillet pour un navigateur.

Du point de vue du découpage des zones géographiques en encarts comme de celui des toponymes, la carte présente de prime abord une ressemblance frappante avec l'œuvre de Jean Deshayes (†1706). Deshayes, professeur de mathématiques et homme de science talentueux, séjourne à deux reprises en Nouvelle-France. En 1685-1686, il procède à un relevé hydrographique du Saint-Laurent qui servira de base à une carte de référence sous le régime français<sup>3</sup>. En 1702, il retourne dans la colonie en tant qu'hydrographe du roi. Jusqu'à sa mort en 1706, il y enseigne les connaissances utiles à la navigation et poursuit ses travaux de cartographie<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>2</sup>Churchill, W. A, *Watermarks in paper in Holland, England, France, etc., in the XVII and XVIII centuries and their interconnection*, p. LXXXI.

<sup>3</sup>Deshayes, Jean, *De la Grande Rivière de Canada appelée par les Européens de St. Laurens*, Paris, chez N. de Fer, 1715.

<sup>4</sup>Sur Jean Deshayes, voir Litalien, Raymonde, Jean-François Palomino et Denis Vaugeois, *La mesure d'un continent : atlas historique de l'Amérique du Nord, 1492-1814*, p. 199.

Mais si la carte évoque le travail de Deshayes, la comparaison avec les cartes tracées de sa main conservées à la Bibliothèque nationale de France (et disponibles sur Gallica) montre qu'il ne peut s'agir de lui, la facture et la graphie présentant des différences inconciliables. D'autres pistes ont été à leur tour explorées puis écartées telles que celle du père Laure (1688-1738), cartographe méconnu, ou encore des navigateurs Gabriel Pellegrin (1713-1788) et Richard Testu de la Richardière (1681-1741).

La valeur historique principale de la carte réside dans la multitude de toponymes en usage à l'époque de la Nouvelle-France qu'elle présente : noms de villages, de seigneuries, de rivières ou encore de battures. C'est l'étude comparative de cette nomenclature qui a permis l'avancée la plus significative dans la recherche de l'origine du document. Jean-François Palomino a constitué au fil des ans pour BAnQ un répertoire des toponymes figurant sur les cartes de la Nouvelle-France. La saisie systématique dans ce fichier des noms de lieux indiqués sur la carte a permis de faire ressortir un ensemble de termes qui n'apparaissent pas avant les travaux de Jacques Nicolas Bellin. Ainsi, par exemple, tout près de l'île aux Lièvres, deux îlots dont la première mention connue sur une carte est au crédit de Bellin : l'îlot du Broc et le Pot à l'eau de vie. De même pour le « trou Saint-Patri » (le trou Saint-Pratice au sud-ouest de l'île d'Orléans) et les battures du Cap Brûlé (situées entre l'île d'Orléans et l'île aux Coudres). Concomitamment, on ne relève sur la carte aucun toponyme d'apparition postérieure à l'époque de Bellin.

Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772), commis aux écritures et aux dessins puis ingénieur hydrographe au Dépôt de cartes et plans de la marine à partir de 1741<sup>5</sup>, est un des plus illustres et prolifiques cartographes français. Son impressionnante production s'étale sur un demi-siècle. Bellin n'est jamais venu en Amérique. Le Dépôt, par l'intermédiaire du secrétaire d'État à la marine, confiait aux vaisseaux du roi des cartes manuscrites afin que les navigateurs y consignent de l'information inédite et y effectuent des corrections. Par ce procédé, Bellin perfectionnait sa connaissance du fleuve et de ses rives<sup>6</sup>. Il n'est pas impossible que cette carte ait été tracée à cette fin mais, si c'est le cas, aucune mise à jour n'y a été effectuée. La similitude de la représentation du fleuve Saint-Laurent avec *La Grande Rivière de Canada* de Jean Deshayes s'explique par le fait que les employés du Dépôt de cartes et plans de la marine bénéficiaient non seulement de la carte imprimée de Deshayes mais également des cartes manuscrites dressées par ce dernier d'après ses relevés et calculs effectués en 1686.

#### Des éléments caractéristiques du travail de Bellin

Pour mettre à l'épreuve cette attribution, nous avons comparé la carte avec une autre carte manuscrite du fleuve Saint-Laurent signée par Bellin et conservée à la Bibliothèque nationale de France : *Carte du fleuve Saint-Laurent depuis Gaspé et Mingan jusqu'à Québec... prise... sur les observations... que M. des Herbiers de Létanduère, capitaine de vaisseau, a faites dans les campagnes de 1730 et 1732 / Copié sur celle donnée par M. de Létanduère en 1733 par Bellin*<sup>7</sup>.

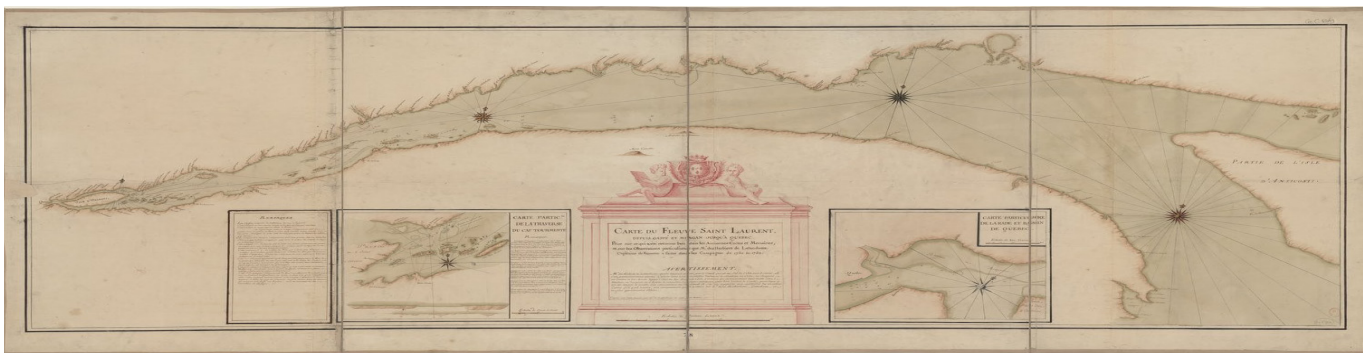


Figure 4 : Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, Carte du fleuve Saint-Laurent depuis Gaspé et Mingan jusqu'à Québec... prise... sur les observations... que M. des Herbiers de Létanduère, capitaine de vaisseau, a faites dans les campagnes de 1730 et 1732, 1733

<sup>5</sup>Petto, Christine Marie, *When France was king of cartography: the patronage and production of maps in early modern France*, p. 71.

<sup>6</sup>Palomino, Jean-François, *Entre la recherche du vrai et l'amour de la patrie : cartographier la Nouvelle-France au XVIIIe siècle*, in *Revue de Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec*, n. 1, 2009, p. 93.

<sup>7</sup>Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, *Carte du fleuve Saint-Laurent depuis Gaspé et Mingan jusqu'à Québec... prise... sur les observations... que M. des Herbiers de Létanduère, capitaine de vaisseau, a faites dans les campagnes de 1730 et 1732, 1733*.



Le territoire représenté sur la carte de la BNF correspond exactement aux deuxième et troisième feuillets de la carte de BAnQ (de Québec à la partie occidentale de l'île d'Anticosti). On constate sur les deux cartes l'utilisation de l'aquarelle pour mettre en relief le fleuve et les berges. Plus significatif, sur la carte de la BNF, Bellin fait figurer au nord de l'île aux Lièvres une batture dont il précise qu'elle a été découverte en 1730 par son collaborateur sur le terrain, le pilote et officier de marine Henri-François des Herbiers, marquis de l'Estendue (1682-1750). Or, cette batture figure à l'identique sur la carte de BAnQ. Ce commentaire de Bellin et l'étude comparative des toponymes suggèrent que la carte de BAnQ daterait du début des années 1730, datation compatible avec la période d'activité du moulin où le papier a été fabriqué. L'Éléphant, navire de la marine royale de 64 canons, s'échoue (sans perte humaine) sur la batture du Cap Brûlé le 1er septembre 1729<sup>8</sup>. On comprend l'empressement des autorités françaises au début de la décennie 1730 à améliorer l'hydrographie de la zone correspondant au deuxième feuillet, soit la périlleuse portion du fleuve s'étendant de Québec à l'île Verte.

Les deux cartes présentent ce qui peut être interprété comme une différence d'achèvement. En effet, la carte de la BNF comporte des ornements : cartouche d'inspiration architecturale, armoiries du roi de France et angelots. Il s'agit là d'enjolivements habituellement réservés aux cartes manuscrites abouties, prêtes à passer dans les mains de personnages puissants. Ce n'est pas le cas de la carte de BAnQ qui n'offre comme ornement que la traditionnelle fleur de lys indiquant le nord sur la rose des vents et deux modestes dessins de monts. La carte de la BNF comporte également deux encarts, consacrés à la traverse du cap Tourmente et à la rade de Québec, absents de la carte de BAnQ. En outre, contrairement à la carte de la BNF qui est enrichie de trois commentaires distincts, la carte de BAnQ est exempte de texte. On pourrait avancer qu'un commentaire associé

a pu exister au sein de l'ensemble documentaire dont la carte faisait originellement partie. Mais ce qui rend possible les commentaires sur la carte de la BNF est essentiellement la désignation par des lettres de l'extrémité des segments représentant des lignes de battures ou de repère. Par exemple, en formant un segment HJ, le cartographe peut ajouter une explication telle que : « Cette [ligne] HJ marque l'alignement qu'il faut prendre pour parer le banc de la pointe aux Alouettes [...] »<sup>9</sup>. Or, les segments, bien qu'identiques sur la carte de BAnQ, n'y sont pas nommés. Cette absence de référentiel rend tout commentaire éventuel sur une feuille séparée difficilement intelligible. Dès lors, la carte de BAnQ pourrait-elle être une version préliminaire de celle de la BNF ? Dans la mesure où l'information cartographique y est la même pour les deuxième et troisième feuillets (le premier n'étant qu'une contextualisation basée sur Deshayes), c'est une hypothèse recevable.

La différence majeure entre les deux cartes est l'échelle des premier et troisième feuillets. Alors que la carte conservée en France est tracée à une échelle uniforme d'environ 1:341 000<sup>10</sup>, celle de BAnQ présente une échelle différente pour chaque feuillet. Le premier feuillet, qui représente le territoire s'étendant du lac Ontario jusqu'à Québec (non représenté sur la carte de la BNF) est tracé à une échelle d'environ 1:336 000. Le troisième feuillet, de Kamouraska à Anticosti, présente une échelle d'approximativement 1:1 000 000. L'utilisation d'échelles différentes sur la carte de BAnQ pourrait être due à la nécessité de représenter la totalité du fleuve avec une intention différente selon ses portions (simplement indicative sur les premier et troisième feuillets, critique pour la navigation sur le deuxième) sur trois feuilles d'un même format permettant de les relier en cahier.

Une lieue marine de France équivaut à 1/20° de degré du périmètre terrestre, soit 555 670 centimètres. Il est important de noter qu'au moment où nous

<sup>8</sup>Mahier, *Carte figurative du prompt secours envoyé par l'ordres [sic] de Monseigneur le Mr de Beauharnois, ... gouverneur et lieutenant général pour Sa Majesté dans tout l'estendue de la Nouvelle France, au vaisseau du Roy l'Éléphant, le 2 Septre 1729, 1729.*

<sup>9</sup>Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, *Carte du fleuve Saint-Laurent depuis Gaspé et Mingan jusqu'à Québec... prise... sur les observations... que M. des Herbiers de Létanduère, capitaine de vaisseau, a faites dans les campagnes de 1730 et 1732, 1733.*

<sup>10</sup>À l'exception des deux encarts qui ont leurs échelles propres.

rédigeons ces lignes, la notice de la carte de la BNF comporte une erreur. L'échelle calculée mentionnée dans la description est d'environ 1:266 000. Or, après demande de vérification, la BNF a mesuré le segment représentant 15 lieues marines. Celui-ci serait de 24,5 cm, soit une échelle d'environ 1:341 000. Le deuxième feuillet de la carte de BAnQ, représentant le territoire situé entre Québec et l'île verte, présente un segment de 24,3 cm pour 15 lieues marines, soit une échelle 1 :343 000. Dans la mesure où le segment de la carte de la BNF est traversé par une charnière l'allongeant légèrement, on peut raisonnablement affirmer qu'il s'agit de la même échelle.

Par ailleurs, la droite qui représente les 15 lieues marines est segmentée à l'identique sur les deux cartes : cinq courts segments numérotés de 1 à 5 lieues suivis de deux segments plus grands, de 5 à 10 puis de 10 à 15. Mais il s'agit là d'un mode de présentation de l'échelle trop commun au XVIIIe siècle pour être considéré comme une similitude significative entre les deux cartes comparées. Notre correspondant à la BNF atteste que des trous d'aiguille ou de poinçon sont également observables sur *Carte du fleuve Saint-Laurent depuis Gaspé et*

*Mingan jusqu'à Québec*. Il n'a pas été possible de coordonner une comparaison systématique de l'emplacement de ces perforations avec nos confrères de la BNF et l'image numérique de la carte disponible sur Gallica ne permet malheureusement pas de visualiser ces perforations. La plupart de celles présentes sur la carte conservée à Montréal sont également invisibles à l'œil nu et ne sont révélées que par l'examen à la table lumineuse. S'agissant de deux cartes manuscrites sur lesquelles ne figure aucune trace de carroyage, un réseau de points de repère facilitant la production d'une copie identique obtenu en perçant deux feuilles de papier superposées était concevable. De nombreux trous placés à l'ouest de l'île aux Coudres sur la carte de BAnQ, par exemple, semblent correspondre aux relevés bathymétriques de cette zone indiqués sur la carte conservée en France. Nous ne sommes pas en mesure de valider cette hypothèse. Néanmoins, la simple présence de ces discrètes perforations (dont peu, rappelons-le, sont dues à l'usage ordinaire du compas) évoque une certaine parenté de facture.

Concernant la facture, on notera plus particulièrement les similitudes suivantes :

Une manière commune de circonscrire l'espace de travail, soit un cadre noir avec, en parallèle à l'intérieur, un liseré noir plus fin.



Des graphies identiques. Nous n'avons pas eu recours à une expertise graphologique mais la similitude est patente :



Le mont Camille et les mamelles de Matane. Non seulement la première utilisation du toponyme « mamelles de Matane » est au crédit de Bellin<sup>11</sup> mais les illustrations de monts associées à ces points de repère sont une habitude du cartographe. Elles sont présentes jusque dans sa carte imprimée de 1761 :



Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782) est un des rares autres cartographes, avec notamment Vaugondy et Carver<sup>13</sup>, à employer à la fois les toponymes « mamelles de Matane » et « mont Camille »<sup>14</sup> en dessinant, lui aussi, des petits monts contigus sur sa carte du Canada de 1755<sup>15</sup>. À la fin des années 1750, la toponymie que d'Anville et Bellin emploient pour décrire la Nouvelle-France est presque identique. Les deux Français sont contemporains et partagent plusieurs sources. En outre, on sait que, alors qu'il travaille sur sa carte du Canada, d'Anville a en main la *Carte de la partie orientale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada* publiée par Bellin en 1744<sup>16</sup>. La ressemblance entre leurs travaux n'est donc pas surprenante. Mais la consultation des cartes manuscrites de d'Anville conservées à la Bibliothèque nationale de France (et disponibles sur Gallica) dissipe tout doute éventuel tant la facture et la graphie diffèrent de celles de la carte manuscrite de BANQ. D'autre part, d'Anville représente les mamelles de Matane plus loin des rives du fleuve que Bellin et il situe le mont Camille au nord-ouest des mamelles de Matane alors que Bellin le situe au sud-ouest.

Considérant ces éléments convergents, nous attribuons *Carte du cours du fleuve St-Laurent*

*depuis le lac Ontario jusqu'à Québec* à Jacques Nicolas Bellin et la datons du tout début des années 1730. Si elle contribue à éclairer l'hydrographie et la toponymie du fleuve Saint-Laurent sous le régime français, le contexte de sa création recèle encore bien des incertitudes. S'agit-il d'une version préliminaire de la carte de la BNF ? D'une copie de travail destinée à être amendée par un navigateur ? Si oui, pourquoi aucune mise à jour n'y a été effectuée ? Pourquoi les commentaires explicatifs sur les éléments utiles à la navigation sont-ils absents ? S'il s'agit d'un travail préliminaire à une autre carte de Bellin, comment s'est-elle retrouvée au Canada alors que le Dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine conserve jalousement sa documentation ? Des recherches subséquentes permettront peut-être d'éclaircir le travail du cartographe de cabinet et de répondre aux interrogations qui subsistent.

L'auteur remercie son collègue *Jean-François Palomino* pour ses remarques judicieuses et son soutien actif.

<sup>11</sup>« Mont Camille » apparaît pour la première fois sur la carte de Deshayes de 1715.

<sup>12</sup>Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, *Carte du cours du fleuve de Saint Laurent depuis Québec jusqu'à la mer, en deux feuilles, 1761.*

<sup>13</sup>Lequel traduit littéralement en anglais ce toponyme : « *paps of Matane* ».

<sup>14</sup>Deshayes emploie « mont Camille » et « Matane » mais pas « mamelles de Matane ». Son copiste hollandais Gerard Van Keulen et lui dessinent des monts à cet endroit. Bellin et d'Anville ont continué à ajouter cet ornement.

<sup>15</sup>Bourguignon d'Anville, Jean-Baptiste, *Canada, Louisiane et terres angloises*, Paris, 1755.

<sup>16</sup>Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, *Carte de la partie orientale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada*, 1744.



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## **New Co-editors for the Journal of Map & Geography Libraries**

We are pleased to announce that beginning with the year 2018 issues (volume 14) new co-editors will lead the *Journal of Map & Geography Libraries* forward. Ms. Marcy M. Bidney, Curator of the American Geographical Society Library at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and Mr. Nathan B. Piekielek, the Geospatial Services Librarian and Head of the Donald W. Hamer Center for Maps and Geospatial Information at the Pennsylvania State University are the new co-editors of JMGL.

Ms. Bidney and Mr. Piekielek are imminently qualified to serve in this important role, Ms. Bidney earned her MLIS from Drexel University and a M.A. in Geography and Urban Studies from Temple University, both in Philadelphia and a B.A. in Geography from Rowan University in New Jersey. Mr. Piekielek holds advanced degrees from Montana State University (Ph.D.) and the University of Georgia (Master of Science), and a B.S. from the Pennsylvania State University in Geographic Information Science.

Both have knowledge and experiences deeply rooted in Geography, the GI Sciences and other disciplines that will contribute to the success of the journal. We are very excited for Marcy and Nathan, will be working with them through a transition period, and look forward to changes they will make to strengthen and grow the journal. They can be contacted at [jmgl.editors2@gmail.com](mailto:jmgl.editors2@gmail.com).

Sincerely,

Mr. Paige G. Andrew, Co-founder and co-editor

Ms. Katherine Hart Weimer, Co-editor

*Journal of Map & Geography Libraries*

## GEOSPATIAL DATA AND SOFTWARE REVIEWS

*Tomasz Mrozewski*

### GeoGratis and Open Government

*Reviewed by Tomasz Mrozewski  
Laurentian University  
tmrozewski@laurentian.ca*

Earlier this year Natural Resources Canada's venerable GeoGratis catalogue shut its doors as part of the Government of Canada's "ongoing government wide Web Renewal efforts"<sup>1</sup>. NRCAN shut down the GeoGratis API on August 31, which resulted in the closure of the Catalogue and Search tools.

Fortunately, this doesn't mean an end to GeoGratis as a whole. As of mid-November, 2017, the GeoGratis website remains available<sup>2</sup>, albeit with limited functionality due to the shutdown of the search and catalogue, and the What's New page provides updated information on datasets as recently as October, 2017<sup>3</sup>. However, the primary interface for data discovery has moved to the Open Government portal at <http://open.canada.ca/en>. GeoGratis data is still stored on the NRCAN FTP site<sup>4</sup> and most or all access requests through Open Government appear to point to the FTP.

Although NRCAN's press release ascribes the change of search tool as to the government-wide web renewal initiative, the treatment of geospatial data stems more specifically from the launch of the Federal Geospatial Platform (FGP). The FGP is an initiative to combine federal geospatial data holdings into a "an internal site... and a public site entitled Open Maps, on the Open Government Portal<sup>5</sup>.

Open Maps is a sub-portal of Open Government dedicated to geospatial data located at <http://open.canada.ca/en/open-maps>; searching through this portal automatically applies the Open Maps filter (see below) but otherwise provides the same results as the Open Government portal.

The chief advantage of moving the holdings is that the GeoGratis holdings are now available alongside geospatial data from many other ministries and departments, including Environment and Climate Change, Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture and Agric-Food, and others. The drawbacks, however, are familiar to any librarian tasked with keeping tabs on any sort of government information: moving data means updating links in finding aids and resource lists, as well as getting accustomed to yet another portal. In regard to this last point, the interface of the Open Government portal is at least familiar in look and feel to the latest iterations of the GeoGratis catalogue and the metadata appears to be comparable. With respect to location, however, GeoGratis seemed to be exceptionally stable relative to other government sites: it lived at the [geogratis.gc.ca](http://geogratis.gc.ca) domain from at least as early as 1999<sup>6</sup> until it moved to [geogratis.gc.ca](http://geogratis.gc.ca) domain sometime in 2013 - that domain still redirects to the GeoGratis page on the NRCAN website.

<sup>1</sup>Closure of the GeoGratis Catalogue and Search Tool! Natural Resources Canada (<https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/topographic-information/free-data-geogratis/whats-new/19829>, retrieved November 15, 2017).

<sup>2</sup><http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/topographic-information/free-data-geogratis/11042>

<sup>3</sup>GeoGratis - What's New, Natural Resources Canada, <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/topographic-information/free-data-geogratis/whats-new/17213> (retrieved November 15, 2017)

<sup>4</sup>[ftp.geogratis.gc.ca/](http://ftp.geogratis.gc.ca/)

<sup>5</sup>The Federal Geospatial Platform, Natural Resources Canada (<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geomatics/canadas-spatial-data-infrastructure/geospatial-communities/federal>, retrieve November 15, 2017).

<sup>6</sup>Wayback Machine (<https://web.archive.org/web/19991012140142/http://geogratis.gc.ca:80/frames.html>, retrieved November 16, 2017).

According to NRCAN, the entire holdings of the GeoGratis catalogue were migrated to the Open Government site with the exception of certain datasets which GeoGratis did not produce, including municipal boundaries, land cover, some National Air Photo Library images, and electoral district and polling station boundaries<sup>7</sup>. At least some of this other data has been uploaded to the portal by other providers: for example, 2015 federal Polling Division Boundaries that were formerly hosted in GeoGratis have been added to the portal under the auspices of Elections Canada. Over the course of multiple test searches, I found isolated cases where files in a GeoGratis dataset pointed to deprecated URLs in the GeoGratis catalogue<sup>8</sup>; however, this appears to be an exception to the rule.

There are two text search filters for isolating geospatial data in the Open Government portal: Geospatial and Open Maps. Although the FGP suggests that Open Maps is the preferred source for geospatial data holdings, there appears to be some confusion in the implementation. Raster images from historical editions of the Atlas of Canada which were previously held in GeoGratis are tagged as Geospatial but not as Open Maps despite being non-georeferenced map images. Over several sample searches I found that searches using the Geospatial filter resulted in richer results than the Open Maps filter and, at time of writing, there are 72,253 Geospatial items in the portal but only 699 Open Maps. Many of the Open Maps datasets appear to be tagged as Geospatial items as well.

The main distinction between Open Maps and Geospatial collections seems to be that selecting the Open Maps filter in the search results makes a Map Viewer filter appear. This filter allows users to select for datasets “Viewable on Map” - the interactive, browser-based Open Maps Data Viewer. This distinction suggests that an Open Map

is functionally defined as geospatial data which is georeferenced and may be manipulated, which seems counter to the more common usage which holds that “map” refers to a static image. The visualizer allows multiple datasets to be viewed simultaneously by adding them to a Map Cart. I found the Open Maps Data Viewer to be temperamental in current versions of Chrome, Firefox, and Internet Explorer: some datasets seemed to load without trouble but others loaded only incompletely or loaded different parts of the dataset depending on the focus of the map window. However, the Data Viewer is a great idea and hopefully it will become usable with the larger collection of Geospatial data, not just the Open Maps.

The biggest omission in the migration seems to be that the Geospatial Data Extraction tool is not profiled on the Open Government or Open Maps portals. The tool has moved to a new site at <http://maps.canada.ca/czs/index-en.html> and is prominently linked from the GeoGratis page on the NRCAN site but requires some digging to access from the Open Government and Open Maps portals.

Although the shutdown of the GeoGratis API may cause some mild inconvenience, that will no doubt be outweighed by the collocation of many government providers’ geospatial data in a single portal. The portal will become even more valuable if the Open Maps Data Viewer is made compatible with more of the Geospatial datasets in the catalogue.

*Tomasz Mrozewski is Data, GIS, and Government Documents Librarian at Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario.*

<sup>7</sup>Client Services, National Resources Canada, private correspondence

<sup>8</sup>See, example, the reference to the “GeoGratis Dataset Record” as the Guide to Landsat ETM+ mosaic of northern Canada - Red band (<http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/7367c940-e452-5d82-8f68-90040cfcce62>). As of November 16, 2017, the URL for that resource (<http://geogratis.gc.ca/api/en/nrcan-rncan/ess-sst/7367c940-e452-5d82-8f68-90040cfcce62.html>) redirects to an Open Government search for NRCAN resources.

## REVIEWS

*Edited by Sarah Simpkin*

### Books Reviewed in this Issue:

*The Human Atlas of Europe: A Continent United in Diversity*  
by Dimitris Ballas, Danny Dorling, and Hennig, Benjamin  
Reviewed by Rhys Stevens

*Making Spatial Decisions Using ArcGIS Pro: A Workbook*  
by Kathryn Keranen and Kolvoord, Robert  
Reviewed by Tomasz Mrozewski

*Pinpoint: How GPS is Changing Technology, Culture, and our Minds*  
by Greg Milner  
Reviewed by Brian Jackson

#### **The Human Atlas of Europe: A Continent United in Diversity**

Rhys Stevens

Ballas, Dimitris, Dorling, Danny, and Hennig, Benjamin. *The Human Atlas of Europe: A Continent United in Diversity*. Chicago, IL: Policy Press, 2017. 188p. \$34.95 US. ISBN 978-1447313540.

***The Human Atlas of Europe: A Continent United in Diversity*** explores Europe's society, culture, economy, politics and environment using a series of maps, infographics and explanatory commentary. The authors note that, "The maps presented in this atlas show just how different the separate countries, regions and great cities of this continent are, but also the ways in which they are often so similar." Countries included are either current European Union members, official potential candidates, or state signatories to agreements such as the European Economic Area or European Monetary Union, which results in Turkey appearing in the atlas but not Russia.

This atlas is organized into a series of sections

that include chapters on Population, Wealth & Poverty, Health, Education, Work, Environment, Politics, Identity & Culture, and EU Budget. All chapters include a brief one-page overview and a series of 15-20 statistical indicators for each separate topic. Indicators visualized and explained in Chapter B – Population, for example, include items about refugees and asylum-seekers, people who live in a different country from that of their birth, the geographical distribution of the Roma people, inequalities in life expectancy, etc. Data sources used to create indicators are clearly documented, relatively up-to-date (i.e., 2014-15), and are from reputable international government organizations such as the World Bank, UN, WHO, and Eurostat.

Visualizations included in the atlas are 140+ maps which distinguish this volume from other sources. Co-authors of the atlas are geography professors at European universities who make excellent use of their mapmaking and human geography expertise throughout the volume. Instead of simply reflecting country land areas on their maps, the authors have used novel human cartography techniques to show

each country sized in proportion to its population as well as other social statistics. The result of these techniques is a series of sophisticated and visually interesting maps that also retain European country shapes and boundaries. These map types are known as country cartograms, population cartograms, and gridded-population cartograms. Thanks to these innovative methods, the thematic maps appearing in the atlas are effective in displaying a significant amount of statistical information without overwhelming the reader. This makes it convenient for atlas users to get complete overview of a specific statistical indicator at a single glance.

Narrative overviews, tabular statistics and explanatory highlights accompany all visualizations that appear in the atlas. These features are particularly valuable to atlas users as they provide insight into the importance of the information presented. In Chapter I – Identity & Culture, for example, the General Happiness section provides information about the survey instrument (European Values Survey), specific questions asked, and how linguistic issues affect responses to happiness questions. Interestingly, the tabular information containing numerical values for happiness indicates that Netherlands (56.1%) and Iceland (51.1%) had the highest estimated numbers of very happy people. A minor quibble about atlas data tables is that only the values for five highest and five lowest countries are included which limits the utility of the atlas as a statistical reference source. All original data sources are, however, available in the Notes and Sources section of the atlas for those interested in locating complete statistical information.

Overall, the unique maps and the brief yet high-quality commentaries that accompany them make ***The Human Atlas of Europe*** an excellent resource for undergraduate students seeking current, factual and accessible information about the people of Europe.

Rhys Stevens  
Librarian III  
University of Lethbridge  
Lethbridge, Alberta

### **Making Spatial Decisions Using ArcGIS Pro: A Workbook**

Tomasz Mrozewski

Keranen, Kathryn and Kolvoord, Robert. *Making Spatial Decisions Using ArcGIS Pro: A Workbook* Redlands, CA: Esri Press, 2017. xv + 360 pages. \$69.99. ISBN 9781589484849.

***Making Spatial Decisions Using ArcGIS Pro*** is a new, “college-level textbook” (p. xiii) from Esri Press. Authors Keranen and Kolvoord are experienced GIS educators and are also responsible for three previous offerings in the Making Spatial Decisions series: *Making Spatial Decisions Using GIS* (which went through multiple editions), *Using GIS and Remote Sensing* (Esri Press, 2013), and *Using GIS and Lidar* (Esri Press, 2015) - all of which centered on the Desktop platform. ***Using ArcGIS Pro*** adapts exercises from the three previous volumes for use with the Pro platform.

As with previous entries in the series, ***Using ArcGIS Pro*** is not designed to be an introductory guide to GIS or to Esri software. Instead, as the series name suggests, it outlines processes for leveraging software to make actionable decisions in real-life scenarios. The book is divided into nine modules that cover impressive breadth: managing traffic network and evacuations in emergencies; tracking natural disaster damage; making policy decisions on socioeconomic data; creating multispectral imagery; supervised and unsupervised classification; working with lidar; placing solar panels; and working with land cover. Each module consists of two projects: the first a click-by-click walkthrough of each step in the overall task, and the second a related but more loosely guided task requiring the reader to adapt what they learned in the first project. Each project is composed of several deliverables, including process logs, maps, and reports. All required data for the projects is available, at time of writing, publicly through ArcGIS Online and the book does come with a single EVA code printed in the back cover for access to the software. The authors estimate that each of the



18 projects requires two hours to complete.

Contrary to the authors' directions, I did take *Using ArcGIS Pro* as an excuse to install and use ArcGIS Pro for the first time. I was especially impressed by the scope of the modules on offer and, as a self-taught GIS user, found several useful suggestions for improving my workflows and was generally able to complete the projects in something like the estimated time for completion. Although it is generally a well-executed learning tool, I have serious underlying issues with the work which lead me to question the value of the book.

The greatest drawback of *Making Spatial Decisions Using ArcGIS Pro*, is unsurprisingly, its total dependence on ArcGIS Pro. The book emphasizes the software to the detriment of making spatial decisions. While there is some passing discussion of the rationale for some of the tasks, the projects are procedural walkthroughs that offer little in the way of general and transferable principles. In other words, it is less about making spatial decisions and more about procedures for generating outputs with pre-given data. For example, module 1 (on traffic networks and evacuation in emergencies) relies on a feature class called Stops that are vital to traffic routing but provides no indication of what these features are or of what decisions led to their creation and placement. There are also suggested study questions but no teacher's guide to accompany them—potentially an issue for a textbook. This emphasis on procedure over principle would make it very difficult to adapt these projects to other GIS platforms. While it is not surprising that a software publisher would create workbooks geared to their own products, it is also true that this significantly limits the usefulness of such a workbook in an educational institution.

Both the software and the projects also require an Esri site license and an institutional instance of ArcGIS Online, making the book useless if the reader doesn't have that access to that full infrastructure or if they are unable to get a properly configured ArcGIS Online user account. Some of the projects also require use of ArcGIS Online processing credits.

The first project of modules requires seven credits to complete which is not a large amount; mistakes (I had to repeat the task three times to get it right) and class size will escalate demand. Project usage could also become an issue for institutions with higher enrolments and greater demand for processing credits.

Another major drawback is the the workbook was outdated by the time it left the print shop. According to the authors, "[t]he activities in this book were developing using ArcGIS Pro 1.3.1 and testing on ArcGIS Pro 1.4"; however, they note in the same paragraph 2.0 had just been released and would be used by any readers. They direct readers to treat the Catalog (sic) pane in 2.0 as equivalent to the Project pane in earlier versions. Unfortunately, when working through some of the projects I found several more confusing disparities between *Using ArcGIS Pro* and the 2.0 software I was using, especially where file and data management were concerned. Although these were not critical issues and I was able to find workarounds, my experience using ArcGIS with students makes me imagine that these small changes could engender significant confusion in an undergraduate class. I question the value of publishing a print book so quickly stale dated, especially when Esri already makes similar content available through the training portal<sup>1</sup>. The book will only become less relevant as further updates are made to the software.

*Making Spatial Decisions Using an ArcGIS Pro* is an impressive showcase for ArcGIS Pro but under-delivers in teaching students how to make decisions and was out of date before it went to press. GIS librarians may wish to spend their limited collections dollars on items with greater longevity and wider applicability.

*Tomasz Mrozewski  
Data, GIS and Government Documents librarian &  
Engineering liaison librarian /  
Bibliothécaire pour les données, les services géospatiaux  
et les documents gouvernementaux & bibliothécaire  
spécialisé pour la génie  
Laurentian University Library and Archives /  
Bibliothèque et archives, Université Laurentienne  
Sudbury, Ontario*

<sup>1</sup>Esri Training, <https://www.esri.com/training/> (retrieved Nov. 14, 2017).

**Pinpoint: How GPS is Changing Technology, Culture, and our Minds**

Brian Jackson

Milner, Greg. *Pinpoint: How GPS is Changing Technology, Culture, and our Minds*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2017. 322p. ISBN 978-0-393-35436-2.

In *Pinpoint*, Greg Milner guides readers through the history of GPS, from its early foundations as a purely military technology to its indispensable use in an astonishing array of modern applications. Through narrative descriptions of these applications, the author convincingly depicts GPS as a subtly pervasive yet potentially fragile system on which society is increasingly dependent. This dependence is changing how we interact with each other and the world, but is also placing us at risk, according to Milner.

Milner bookends the story of GPS with descriptions of *etak*, an all-but-extinct wayfinding technique formerly used by Polynesians to travel between Pacific islands without the use of navigational technology. The engrossing story of *etak* highlights the role of perspective in shaping our understandings of our place in and movement through the world, tying nicely with the author's brief discussion of projection, reference systems, and the interpretation of GPS location through the lens of GIS tools.

The core of the book is divided into two parts. In the first, Milner outlines the development of GPS, from the origins of the idea of satellite-based positioning, through the US military's development and eventual opening of the Global Positioning System for civilian use, to the systems behind current precision applications. Much of this history is told through the lens of the people involved. Through anecdotes interspersed with accessible technical details, Milner keeps the actors human without downplaying the significance and complexity of their work.

The second part begins with a chapter titled "Death by GPS," which includes bewildering

descriptions of the blind faith that some people have placed, to their peril, on GPS-based mapping tools, and sets a tone of both awe and caution for the remainder of the book. The awe stems from Milner's emphasis on just how accurate GPS is and the uses to which it has been put. Once again, Milner situates the science within the human stories of the use of GPS in flight navigation, the transportation industry, predicting weather, and detecting earthquakes. But peppered throughout these descriptions are Milner's warnings about the risks of such deep reliance on a technology that is vulnerable to sabotage and that may be subtly influencing the way we think about location and space. Milner ends the paperback edition in this tone, and although his intention is to provide new information to the reader, his closing pessimism detracts somewhat from the admiration for the technology that the rest of the book inspires.

Milner is a journalist with a long resume that includes writings for *New Yorker*, the *New York Times*, *Village Voice*, *Rolling Stone*, and many other publications, as well as one previous book. His works are aimed at general audiences, and *Pinpoint* is no different. Although Milner's primary approach is to chronicle the history of GPS through the stories of those involved, he doesn't sacrifice technical details. His descriptions of these areas are lucid, leaving the reader with an elementary grasp of the technology and science behind satellite-based location systems. As such, *Pinpoint* serves as not only an engaging read, but as an easy introduction to the topic of satellite positioning for those with a budding interest.

Brian Jackson  
Data and GIS Librarian  
Mount Royal University  
Calgary, Alberta

## **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:

### **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

*Edited by Marilyn Andrews*

### Alberta

#### Edmonton Map Society

##### David Jones

#### Mexico Colonial Indigenous Maps and Edmonton's Natural Areas

Two speakers were on the agenda of the Edmonton Map Society Fall meeting which took place at 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, November 2nd at Claridge House, 11027 – 87th Avenue. Twenty members were in attendance.

The title of the talk delivered by Tanya Ball and Ann De León was Mexican Colonial Indigenous “Maps”: *Decolonizing Multilayered Narratives of Sacred Place and Time*.

The speakers addressed the visually rich and multilayered narratives of place contained in some Codices (painted manuscripts and books) produced by various Mexican indigenous *tlacuilo*'s (painter-scribes) during the colonial time period. Case studies included the renowned *Codex Mendoza* (1542) frontispiece map of Tenochtitlan (today Mexico City) vis-a-vis its European counterpart, the *Nuremberg Map* (1524) and the largest encyclopedic compendium of Aztec (Mexican) culture and religion, the *Florentine Codex* (1569), to name a few. Questions addressed included: What survives and what is transformed in indigenous map-making production during colonial times? How can we attempt to decolonize previous western interpretation of space and re-read indigenous ways of knowing in these maps? Is the current digitization and the making of some of these codices into apps breaking down barriers of accessibility and understanding or is it perpetuating larger colonial constructs?

Catherine Shier followed with an engaging presentation on a topic closer to home titled *History of Natural Area mapping in Edmonton*.

The City of Edmonton has developed an Urban Primary Land and Vegetation Inventory (UPLVI). This natural asset tracking inventory provides city managers with detailed information about sensitive and unique ecological communities found throughout Edmonton. This inventory is instrumental to effectively manage the City's environmental and ecological assets through the land development process. In addition, it is currently being used to support important city projects such as the Environmental Sensitivities Project and Master planning in the River Valley: projects that are designed to help move Edmonton closer to its sustainability goals over the next 30 years.

#### University of Lethbridge

##### Rhys Stevens

#### Flying High! (or at the very least, boxes stacked high!)

Rhys Stevens made a proposal in spring 2017 to the Department of Geography; it was an offer they could not refuse. The offer, to transfer more than 30,000 historical air photos from the department to the Library to store, was made as a result of many meetings which Rhys had with numerous faculty members and GIS lab instructors. Additionally, he travelled to the University of Calgary library where he met with friendly and helpful staff who shared their knowledge and experiences of managing a large photograph collection.

Subsequently, Rhys and a student assistant have been deluged with photographs which were previously stored in filing cabinets and are now contained in approximately 100 archival storage boxes (all labelled with little yellow sticky notes). The mammoth project of inventorying the collection has begun and details such as survey numbers, year, scale, flight line, NTS #, etc. are being recorded. Excel spreadsheets are being used for the project.

The photos were taken between 1949 and 1982 and come from both Alberta and national surveys.

## British Columbia

University of British Columbia  
Evan Thornberry

### Hello and Welcome!

Evan Thornberry was brought on as the new GIS Librarian at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver in August 2017. Evan joined an active community of map and GIS users around the UBC campus and is most excited about growing the library's services for spatial research.

Evan's route to Vancouver was via Boston, MA where he worked as the Reference and Geospatial Librarian for the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center (LMC), a nonprofit organization that manages the cartographic collections at the Boston Public Library. Evan was the Project Director for a grant-funded project to update the LMC's digital collections, including adding several geospatial enhancements. Prior to working in Boston, he was the Map Library Manager for the Huxley Map Library at Western Washington University (WWU) in Bellingham, Washington. Evan earned his degrees from the University of Washington (Master of Library and Information Science, 2012) and WWU (Bachelor of Arts in Geography / Social Studies, 2006).

Why wait to CARTO 2018? You can "meet" Evan now by sending him a message: [evan.thornberry@ubc.ca](mailto:evan.thornberry@ubc.ca).



## ONTARIO

Brock University  
Colleen Beard

### Digitizing Air Photos / GIS Day – Pizza and Cake!

Maps, Data and GIS Library (MDGL) staff, guided by Sharon Janzen, have been very active with digitizing their historical air photo collection, creating seamless mosaic datasets, and building a web app to share them. I invite all to have a look at our AGOL index: <http://arcg.is/105G00>. Thousands of photos are included in the online mosaics as well as available in jpg format from a point based index. Perhaps one to showcase at *Once Upon a Data Point!* As an enhancement to the OCUL historical topographic maps digitization project, the *Topographic Maps of Niagara* story map was created featuring the swipe template <https://arcg.is/0uLnuD>. Again, mosaic datasets were prepared to provide seamless coverage of historic topographic series. All this content is hosted online and can be added to ArcMap or Pro.

Colleen Beard recently gave a talk to a very engaging Niagara audience *Mapping the Historic Welland Canals one lock at a time – My stories*. As part of her research leave, an HGIS approach was used to digitally recreate the three 19th century historic canals in St. Catharines, Ontario as they overlay on today's landscape. Although most features have been bulldozed or left for ruin, many of the second and third canal features have survived. Collector for ArcGIS was used in the field to capture the location of these features and document their current structural condition, supported with photographs. Historical images that provide a "then and now" landscape view enhance the project. Please explore <https://arcg.is/Xq0ae>

The GIS Day at Brock featured the 2018 Esri GIS scholarship competition proposals in which students vied for the big prize. Once again, the day was celebrated with the popular GIS Jeopardy, pizza, prizes, and GIS cake!



**University of Ottawa**  
**Joël Rivard**

**Staff / Graduate GIS Workshops / PCCF vs PCCF+ / Historical Map and Book Display**

Sarah Simpkin was able to begin channelling her efforts towards digital humanities duties with the arrival of Joël Rivard in the Geographic, Statistical and Government Information Centre (GSG-Centre). Joël assumed the position of Geography and GIS Replacement Librarian after gaining more than 14 years of experience as the cartographic specialist in the Maps, Data & Government Information Centre (MADGIC), MacOdrum Library at Carleton University.

Over the course of the summer and fall, GSG staff engaged in developing instructional materials, as well as, updating and editing webpages content. Instructional sessions for graduate students were delivered on the following topics: *Mapping 2016 Census Data using QGIS* and *Analyzing Spatial Patterns Using Climate Data in ArcGIS*. The popular 1.5-hour sessions were attended by students in health sciences, geography, business and other areas.

GSG-Centre staff were also been occupied with studying and learning the differences between the *Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)* and the *Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+)*, as well as, the pros and cons of each. Requests for these files are on the rise and Data Analyst René Duplain and Data Librarian Susan Mowers are actively creating supporting documentation and procedures to better serve users with these products.

Maps and books related to the history of North America and Canada are currently on display in the GSG-Centre. The presentation, developed by Pierre Leblanc, the Cartographic & GIS Support Specialist, enables visitors to relive the history of the discovery, exploration, and colonization of Canada through cartography. Pierre's next project is to convert the display into an Esri Story Map. How Exciting! Stay tuned.

GSG-Centre staff participated in the planning of the Geography Awareness Week event, which was organized by the University of Ottawa, Carleton University, the Royal Canadian Geographical Society and the Canadian Association of Geographers. The event took place on Tuesday, November 14th from 5 p.m. – 9 p.m. and included an education summit, lightning round presentations and networking. The event was open to all geographers, big and small, as everyone was asked to put geography on the map.

**University of Waterloo**  
**Eva Dodsworth**

**Censuses / Fire Insurance Plans / Videos and Courses**

As some of you may know, Statistics Canada demographic data have been made available in a map-able GIS format from 1996+. However, by manually going through the various Censuses of Canada government documents in both print and microfilm format, staff have been able to create provincial GIS datasets rich with attributes for the years between 1901 and 1951. For each census year, there are hundreds of different metrics that were collected, proving us with historical data covering topics like Age & Sex, Income, Unemployment, Literacy, Horsepower & Power Generation, Years of Schooling, War Service, Rural Population and more. This project is far from complete, however, we do hope to share the data with those interested in the future.

Another project we have been working on is digitizing fire insurance plans for the purposes of creating historical vector building and street files from them. We are populating the building attributes with rich information made available from the plans, including company name, building type, stairs, sprinklers, elevator, construction type, roof, stories, H2O pumps. We hope this information will be of interest to those studying the history of the Region of Waterloo, as well as those looking to analyze urban change (many buildings to this day still exist).



This past summer we were busy creating a video of the Geospatial Centre for courses that are taught online: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8pjBapWWnx0>.

We organized a GIS Day event which included Lightning Talks, a Geospatial Open House and an OpenStreetMap Mapathon.

## **U.S.A.**

### **Port Huron, Michigan Alberta Auringer Woods**

#### **New location, but still in the game!**

Alberta Auringer Woods writes:

This is not inspiring, but maybe some members will find it interesting. After 40 years of living in Canada, I am moving back to the USA. I'm buying a house in Port Huron, Michigan, and will be packing up and moving my belongings over next week, if all goes according to schedule. My house in Ilderton is sold with the closing coming up on Nov. 6th. I close on 929 Huron Avenue on Nov. 10th. My sister, nephew and I will be sharing the house. My nephew is a working librarian, while my sister and I are both retired librarians. As many will recall, my husband Cliff passed away in September 2016. After I get settled in, I hope to get some more of the Map Scale Indicators reprinted onto plastic. Will let folks know about that later. I also hope to be able to get back to working on my online bibliography of maps of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Best regards,  
Alberta

Alberta Auringer Wood  
Memorial University of Newfoundland (Retired)  
929 Huron Avenue  
Port Huron, MI 48060  
T: 810-987-2892

Association of Canadian Map Libraries  
and Archives



Association des cartothèques et des archives  
cartographiques du Canada

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## **Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives Awards**

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

### **ACMLA Honours Award**

The Awards Committee invites nominations for the ACMLA Honours Award. According to the guidelines for the award, the nominee should be a person who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of map/GIS librarianship. The contribution may either be for a specific activity or for general services and contributions such as continued membership in the Association with active participation either as an executive officer, committee chairperson, or committee member. Normally, membership in ACMLA is a prerequisite; however, that does not preclude considering outstanding non-members. Deadline : 30 April 2018

### **ACMLA Cathy Moulder Paper Award**

To be eligible for the Paper Award, which carries a \$200 monetary prize, a feature article of at least three pages in length, by one or more authors, must have appeared in the ACMLA Bulletin during 2017. We are looking for articles that make a solid contribution to map librarianship, including carto bibliographies. Originality, uniqueness of subject matter and depth of research will be taken into consideration. Deadline : 30 April 2018

### **ACMLA Student Paper Award**

As a reminder, the ACMLA Awards Committee would like you to encourage students to submit their papers for the Student Paper Award. The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives encourages and supports activities which further the awareness, use and understanding of geographic information by Canadians. To this end, post- secondary students are encouraged to submit a paper for the ACMLA Student Paper Award competition.

The Student Paper Award will consist of a prize of \$250 and free membership in the Association for one year. The award includes an invitation to present the winning paper at the Annual Conference. The Association will waive registration fees and provide a travel stipend of up to \$250. The award will normally be given on an annual basis to a student from Canada or studying in Canada currently enrolled in a post-secondary institution (college or university). The essay will be original and unpublished and of no more than 3000 words. Primary consideration for the award will be given to the essay's originality and its contribution to new knowledge and insight. Other considerations include the author's demonstration of the relevance of the subject, the quality of the presentation and documentation, and the literary merits of the essay. Deadline : 30 April 2018

For more complete details regarding the awards, please see the ACMLA Awards web page <<http://acmla-acacc.ca/awards.php>> or contact: Deena Yanofsky, ACMLA Awards Committee, [past-president@acmla-acacc.ca](mailto:past-president@acmla-acacc.ca).

### **Prix de l'ACACC**

Le Comité des prix et mérites ACACC est responsable de trois prix décernés par l'Association. Nous invitons les nominations pour ces prix et encourager les membres à participer à la sélection des prix pour réalisations exceptionnelles dans notre domaine.

### **Prix d'excellence de l'ACACC**

Le comité des prix et mérites invite les membres de l'ACACC à soumettre la candidature du membre qui, à leurs avis, est admissible au Prix d'excellence. Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e) sera toute personne dont le nom a été retenue en vertu de sa participation considérable au développement de la profession de cartothécaire. Sa contribution peut se quantifier de différentes façons: activités particulières ou générales, participation soutenue au sein de l'Association en tant que membre d'autres comités. Bien que ce concours s'adresse surtout et avant tout aux adhérents de l'Association, cependant, non-adhérent exceptionnelles peuvent être considéré pour le prix. Date limite pour soumettre votre rédaction : le 30 avril 2018

### **Cathy Moulder ACMLA Prix d'essai**

Selon les règles du concours, l'heureux(se) élu(e), qui recevra une bourse de 200 \$, devra avoir publié un article d'au moins trois pages au sein d'une édition du Bulletin de l'ACACC en 2017. Le comité recherché principalement les articles ou les carto-bibliographies, qui alimentent et soutiennent le développement de la discipline. Les articles seront jugés selon les critères d'originalité du thème choisi et du niveau de recherche. Date limite pour soumettre votre rédaction : le 30 avril 2018

### **Prix annuel de l'ACACC pour article étudiant**

Le comité des prix et mérites de l'ACACC tenons à vous pour encourager les étudiants à participer dans le Prix annuel de l'ACACC pour article étudiant. Le concours est admissible à toute personne originaire du Canada ou qui étudie au Canada et qui est présentement inscrite à un établissement post-secondaire (collège ou université). Les articles doivent être rédigés durant l'année scolaire en cours.

Le prix annuel de l'ACACC pour article étudiant et se composera d'un montant de 250.00 \$ et les droits d'adhésion à l'Association pour une année. Le prix inclus également une invitation présenter la communication lors de la conférence annuelle de l'ACACC tenue à la fin mai ou au début juin. Si le récipiendaire répond à cette invitation, il sera dispensé des frais d'inscription au congrès et l'Association lui allouera un montant jusqu' à 250.00\$, avec recettes, pour couvrir les frais de voyage. L'article doit être original et ne jamais avoir été publié. Il doit comporter moins de 3 000 mots. Les juges porteront l'attention en premier lieu sur l'originalité du sujet et sur son apport en nouvelles connaissances et idées novatrices. L'article sera également jugé sur la façon dont l'auteur démontre la pertinence du sujet, sur la qualité générale de la présentation et de la documentation ainsi que sur la qualité littéraire du texte. Date limite pour soumettre votre rédaction : le 30 avril 2018

Pour obtenir des détails complets sur les prix vous pouvez consulter les lignes directrices (en anglais) sur notre site web : [http://www.acmla-acacc.ca/awards\\_committee.php](http://www.acmla-acacc.ca/awards_committee.php) ou contactez

Deena Yanofsky  
Comité des prix et mérites de l'ACACC  
past-president@acmla-acacc.ca

## NEW CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES: MAPS, ATLASES, AND BOOKS

*Compiled by Cheryl Woods*

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Gem Trek Publishing  
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First Nations and Treaties (Ontario)  
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was item number 025998  
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Reise-Know-How  
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### GLOBE

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### ATLASES

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