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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

Touring through an open house: The William C. Wonders map collection's desire paths and colonial legacies. [1]

Feature Article

Larry Laliberté
GIS/Maps Librarian, University of Alberta

Keywords: Colonialism, Dispossession, Decolonization, Anthropocene, Deep Time, Production of Space, Conscientization, Map Collection Tours

Abstract

In March 2020, the University of Alberta William C. Wonders map collection sheltered in place as a global pandemic unfolded. It would be a year before staff could return in full, creating a disconnect from the physical space. During this absence, map staff began planning in-person map collection tours that would draw upon Henri Lefebvre's production of space in order to recalibrate the collection as evidence of extractive dispossession, rhumb the maps as anthropogenic fragments, and situate their containers in deep time.

Conference Paper

In March 2020, the University of Alberta William C. Wonders map collection sheltered in place as a global pandemic unfolded. It would be close to a year before staff could return in full. This created both a disconnection from the physical space while generating renewed desire paths to

[1] Portions of the conference paper were previously posted as part of the University of Alberta Library News. Touring through an Open House Navigating the WCW Map Collection's Colonial Legacies.

navigate the collection upon return. Staff[2] began planning in-person map collection tours that shifted from the more traditional celebration of the *wonders of the Wonders* map collection to a *recalibration of the collection*. The resultant tours investigated the map collection as a corpus of colonialism, positioned the printed maps as anthropogenic fragments, and situated their containers in deep time.[3]

Between January and June 2023, five tours, and three outreach events were conducted. The in-the-library tours made use of 4 floors of the library. This included the first-floor wall map area, second-floor visualization wall, stairwells and the fourth-floor map archive, and public map area, including ample cabinet tops for *map as evidence* displays.

Using historical treaty maps and Native-Land.ca, tours were situated on Treaty 6 territory, traditional lands of First Nations and Métis people. Individuals taking the tours were also cautioned that they might encounter maps containing place names and accompanying text that are culturally sensitive, and that these items reflected the cartographer's attitude or that of the period in which the map was created.[4]

Tours begin on the first floor of the Cameron Library, in a student study area that is adorned with historical wall maps. This provided both an easy-to-find starting point for a tour while serving as an ode to classroom visual methods utilized in academia during the 20th century. Nestled among the wall maps the printed map collection was introduced through the *conceived, perceived and lived* prism of Henri Lefebvre's *production of space*.[5]

In terms of conceived space one positions the map library as a collection *of* abstract renderings, where maps represent the dominant order of society, including the privileged position of a librarian technocrat, responsible for their curation. At the same time, these object-based tactile paper maps can play a significant role in teaching spatial literacy, exemplifying the production techniques, and cultural attitudes of the era in which they were created.[6] Printed maps are portals to a past that still exists in the present, opening up space for discussion about colonialism, dispossession, appropriation, disenfranchisement, erasure, lived experience, authority and authorship, design and narrative.[7] Individuals attending the tours were also given a modified *Meet The Map* handout that prompted them to ask questions when encountering maps. These included simple questions

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[2] Maps staff Bonnie Gallinger was instrumental in helping with the planning and organization of the map tours. Without her experience, insights and kindness the tours would have been impossible to conduct.

[3] Deep time is time measured in geological scales (eon, era, period, epoch). In other words time expressed in thousands, millions and/or billions of years.

[4] Library and Archives Canada (LAC) collection. Historical language advisory. https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/Pages/notices-collection.aspx

[5] wtf is geography?! [@WTFisGeography]. (2022, October 10). wtf is the "production of space?!" [Tweet]. Twitter. https://twitter.com/WTFisGeography/status/1579484854580039683

[6] Melissa Cho-min-tra (2022) Reflecting on Critical DEI Practices in Spatial Collection Development, Metadata, and Instruction, Journal of Map & Geography Libraries, 18:1-2, 68-86, DOI: 10.1080/15420353.2022.2128971

[7] Ibid.

such as when was the map produced and what places were shown. To more complex inquiries related to what was happening at the time in history when the map was made, do you trust the map, and what other documents and historical evidence could be used to help understand the map?[8]

Tours then migrate from wall maps to maps on a wall by shifting to the University of Alberta Libraries Digital Scholarship Centre's (DSC) visualization wall. The visualization wall serendipitous location, on the way to the fourth floor map collection, allows tours to sit, zoom & pan. Exploration maps created by La Vérendrye, David Thompson, and John Palliser, who traversed the prairies, are examined along with the Peutinger map (Roman roads), and Waldseemüller's map depicting a separate Western hemisphere. A virtual spinning Behaim Globe is displayed alongside the map collection's own physical reproduction, providing a hands-on tactile experience. Tour groups are asked what is missing from the 1492 European representation of the world. Few notice at first glance that the Eurocentric sphere does not display North and South America. Within this context, Behaim's globe is positioned as the start of the Anthropocene, becoming a golden spike, its start date coincident with the colonization of the Americas.[9] Here the Anthropocene is discussed as a continuation of practices of dispossession and genocide, coupled with the transformation of the environment, that has been at work for the last five hundred years.[10] Further anthropogenic evidence is drawn from Jens Munck's 1624 map showing the hacking of trees alongside Henry Youle Hind's 1858 map depicting wetlands as *vast wet prairie easily drained*. Jumping into the great acceleration of the 20th century, a montage of rail, road and pipeline maps rise and fall across the visualization wall, documenting an increasingly fragmented landscape and burgeoning carbon footprint.

Stepping out from the spatial shadows of the visualization wall, the tour makes its way to the fourth floor. A spatial procession within the concrete and mortar of the library, distills Lefebvre's *perceived* space. A transect of everyday enactments, rote-routes, folding, unfolding, refolding. A series of pulses with intervening quiescence.[11] A *one-shot* lecture with elevation changes. Walking as a dynamic way of seeing, as rhythmical knowing.[12] While in motion tours pause in the stairwell to note Sven Lindqvist's concept of *Dig Where You Stand,* which outlines how workers

[8] Georgia Brown (2023) Centering DEI in Cartographic and Primary Source Literacy Instruction, Journal of Map & Geography Libraries, DOI: 10.1080/15420353.2022.2098220

[9] Davis, H., & Todd, Z. (2017). On the Importance of a Date, or, Decolonizing the Anthropocene. ACME: An International Journal for Critical Geographies, 1(4), 761-780. Retrieved from https://acme-journal.org/index.php/acme/article/view/1539

[10] Ibid.

[11] Laramide orogeny https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laramide_orogeny

[12] Jun Hu (2021). Pedagogical Bipedalism. In Walking with A/r/tography. Alexandra Lasczik , Rita L. Irwin , Amy Cutter-Mackenzie-Knowles , David Rousell , Nicole Lee. Palgrave Studies in Movement across Education, the Arts and the Social Sciences. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-88612-7_7

can research their own history by drilling down through institutional strata, to understand how the results of history are still with us, still paying dividends, and conferring power on *certain* people.[13]

Tours gather in the map room - a space that serves both as an archive and staff working area. Critically, in terms of an audible tour, it becomes a space for discussions and presentation in the lee of a library floor designated as silent. Here the tour obliquely examines a mixture of maps, atlases and air photos compiled when answering reference questions related to land use change over time. These materials also serve as temporal slices that situate the collection, their containers, and the tour itself in deep time, "*the strange sleep that wraps all*".[14]

This is done by drawing upon the 1969 Atlas of Alberta plate detailing the Precambrian shield "*metamorphosed from the original slates into schists and gneiss*"[15] that is 2.5km (and 4 floors), beneath our feet. Utilizing a map displaying the retreat of the Wisconsin ice sheet in North America, it is noted that 21,000 years ago the tour (and our feet), would have been underneath one kilometre of ice. Making use of a 1962 surficial geology map of the Edmonton area, it is shown that 6000 years ago, the tour would have been submerged under a glacial lake "*ringed in primitive club mosses and lichen*".[16]

Through the use of various disposition of lands maps, tours are introduced to principal meridians and township lines. These linears serve as stark reminders of colonialism still etched on the land and seemingly found on every map of the prairies published since the 1870s. These dense lines of "*colonial math metrics*"[17], set up like "*a net to ensnare the land*"[18], scaffold many prairie settler geographies. To counter these Dominion Land Survey lines, J.S. Dennis' Plan for the Survey of the Red River Plain is viewed. The tour gaze is directed to the mark on the map indicating where the survey party was stopped by Louis Riel, and his men. Combining this annotated map with Marilyn Dumont's poem *October 1869: to smoke their pipes and sing their songs*, these lines of dispossession are transfigured "*blocking their line of sight, their ledger of lines, angles, meridians, and parallels, corrections for curvature, iron stakes at the corners, of perfect square miles*"[19]

As the tour finishes the group is encouraged to make their way, in quiet contemplation, through a spatial maze of quarter sectioned map cabinets. To gaze upon a kaleidoscope of spatial renderings conveniently laid out atop those cabinets through the lens of Lefebvre's *lived*, representational spaces. Spaces of imagination and art. The space of poets, misfits, writers,

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[13] Lindqvist Sven. (1979). Dig Where You Stand. Oral History. Vol. 7, No. 2.

[14] Macfarlane, Robert. (2019). Underland: A Deep Time Journey. W. W. Norton & Company.

[15] Godfrey, J. D. (1993). Edmonton beneath our feet : a guide to the geology of the Edmonton region. Edmonton Geological Society.

[16] Ibid.

[17] Fujikane, Candace. (2021). Mapping Abundance for a Planetary Future. Duke University Press.

[18] Heat Moon, W. Least. (1991). PrairyErth : (a deep map). Mariner Books.

[19] Dumont, Marilyn. (2015). The pemmican eaters. ECW Press.

mystics, painters, troubadours. Those who teach us to see the world through different eyes.[20] To also ask of each map, as suggested by Ed Dahl, "*what prompted that conscious decision to put it there*".[21] To get beyond how the map was produced, by whom for whom, and to peer into the institutional vapour trails, classification chains, and labour relations that placed a map on that floor, in a cabinet, layered through a drawer. A material space that emphasizes how a collection of *god's eye views* that served as training materials for a generation of extractive managers, planners and academics might be reimagined, redrawn and digitally reconfigured through poetic and artistic ways. For maps do allow us to "*gaze upon interlocking systems of power, and open up spaces for restorative change*".[22] As settler practitioners, we need to draw upon our professional areas of expertise, and accumulated fluency in institutional logistics to dismantle "*regimes of rhetoric and their exploitative material practices*".[23]

In addition to viewing maps as colonial artifacts, anthropological fragments, and deep time slices, tours are also introduced to recent projects compiled by map staff in collaboration with other library personnel and units. For example: the maintenance of an Indigenous counter-mapping critical cartography resource list. The scanning and mounting of the map collection's montage of national park maps, alongside an associated Indigenous Peoples and National Parks in Canada Libguide. This research guide provides a multidisciplinary literature review to introduce the historical and current relationship between the Indigenous peoples and the creation and maintenance of Canada's national parks. One that was built on the forcible exclusion of Indigenous peoples with communities forcibly displaced within the newly-established park boundaries, disconnecting them from their traditional territories & resource management/rights.[24] In April 2023, an Indigenous Students Open House was hosted in the Cameron library. As part of the event Indigenous maps from the collection were displayed as part of the event. These included: Coming Home to Indigenous place names in Canada; Lake Eyre Basin Aboriginal Way : land, water & cultures; and the recently purchased First Nations Stampede a guide to First Nations history at the Calgary Stampede.[25]

Tours are reminded throughout that *decolonization is not a metaphor*.[26] That a *settler move to innocence* is to focus on decolonizing the mind and allow conscientization to stand in for the more

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[20] tiny buddha https://tinybuddha.com/wisdom-quotes/blessed-weird-people-poets-misfits-writers-mystics-painters-troubadours-teach-us-see-world-different-eyes/

[21] Morantz, Alan. (2002). Where Is Here? Canada's Maps and the Stories They Tell. Penguin Canada.

[22] Fujikane, Candace. (2021)

[23] Ibid

[24] Laliberte, Larry and Gallinger, Bonnie. (2022). Indigenous Peoples and National Parks Behind the Scenes: a Confluence of Requests, Resources and Collaboration. University of Alberta Library News. https://news.library.ualberta.ca/blog/2022/12/08/indigenous-peoples-and-national-parks-behind-the-scenes-a-confluence-of-requests-resources-and-collaboration/

[25] Laliberte, Larry. (2023). Folding, Unfolding, Refolding - Maps in the Community. University of Alberta Library News. https://news.library.ualberta.ca/blog/2023/05/02/folding-unfolding-refolding-maps-in-the-community/

[26] Tuck, E., & Yang, K.W. (2012). Decolonization is not a metaphor. Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society, 1(1), 1–40.

uncomfortable task of relinquishing stolen land.[27] Within this space, it is emphasized that the decolonization and reorientation of the William C. Wonders map collection is better served by a position that is Indigenous-led. A position, while based in a colonial collection, can branch out onto Indigenous counter mapping, Indigenous data sovereignty, and Indigenous land-based pedagogy.

[27] Ibid.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
BULLETIN

Evaluating the inclusion of Inuvialuktun place names in online maps

Feature Article

Sarah Simpkin
Associate University Librarian (Academic Services),
Carleton University

Keywords: Toponyms, Place names, Inuvialuit, Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Inuvialuktun, Indigenous Knowledge, Tuktoyaktuk

Abstract

Place names, also known as toponyms, are a fundamental part of our cultural and geographical environment. Like many Indigenous groups, Inuvialuit in what is now northwestern Canada use place names to describe the landscape, guide and warn travellers, and convey important cultural information (Hart 2011, 9). Many efforts are underway to document, restore and promote the use of Indigenous toponyms in Canada, including their submission to provincial and territorial naming authorities (Inuit Heritage Trust 2016). A related means of raising the profile of Inuvialuit place names is their inclusion on maps that are readily accessible to the public. In their ten calls to action for natural science researchers working in Canada, Wong et al. (2020) underscore the need for Indigenous place names to be incorporated, with permission, in maps and text associated with scientific research to recognize the stories and Indigenous Knowledge behind the names (777). This paper is a step in addressing this call to action by presenting the results of an analysis of Inuvialuktun-language place names in the Tuktoyaktuk area. The analysis examines how readily the names are identified in official, and popular non-official sources and discusses implications for promoting Indigenous Knowledge more broadly.

Acknowledgments

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Introduction

Place names, also known as toponyms, are a fundamental part of our cultural and geographical environment. Like many Indigenous groups, Inuvialuit in what is now northwestern Canada use place names to describe the landscape, guide and warn travellers, and convey important cultural information (Hart 2011, 9). Many efforts are underway to document, restore and promote the use of Indigenous toponyms in Canada, including their submission to provincial and territorial naming authorities (Inuit Heritage Trust 2016). A related means of raising the profile of Inuvialuit place names is their inclusion on maps that are readily accessible to the public. In their ten Calls to action for natural science researchers working in Canada, Wong et al. (2020) underscore the need for Indigenous place names to be incorporated, with permission, in maps and text associated with scientific research to recognize the stories and Indigenous Knowledge behind the names (777). This paper is a step in addressing this call to action by presenting the results of an analysis of Inuvialuktun-language place names in the Tuktoyaktuk area. The analysis examines how readily the names are identified in official, and popular non-official, sources and discusses implications for promoting Indigenous Knowledge more broadly.

Importance of Inuit place names

Inuit place names are richly descriptive – they convey information about land and sea features, past events, potential hazards and wayfinding information for travellers. In this way, they transform a vast landscape into a place that is layered with cultural meaning and familiarity. As Collignon argues, "until it is given a name, a particular place is only a memory in someone's mind. Once it is named, the memory can be shared with other people: the place becomes part of human legacy." (2006, 101). While it is unnecessary to know place names to travel skillfully on the land, toponyms nonetheless enhance the traveller's experience and offer a connection to previous inhabitants and travellers. As Hart (2011) writes:

> [Place] names help people learn about and remember these places, so that what once looked like a line of empty lakes becomes a series of known landmarks along a traditional trail that is full of meaning. These names tell the kind of fish found in one lake, or describe how hard it is to get up or down a certain hill, or identify a campsite where a dispute between two groups of people is still remembered. (9)

In this way, Inuit place names serve as an important reminder of their relationships with the land, both past and present.

Renaming as an act of decolonization

Beyond adding a distinctive layer of human meaning to the landscape, place names also reinforce narratives of history. Maps of Arctic Canada are dotted with places that were named by settlers after explorers and foreign rulers: Davis, Baffin, Hudson, Melville, Victoria, Prince of Wales, and so forth, whereas evidence of centuries of human habitation on the land is largely absent from these maps. As Peplinski observes, "[despite] the remarkable ability of Inuit to accurately render coastlines, islands, and fiords from memory to map for explorers, their toponyms never made their way onto maps in any significant numbers; our official maps contain primarily English place names indicative of a European influence." (2009, 43). Speaking about the power of toponyms and maps to reinforce or reject colonial practices, Lapierre (2009) writes that "[to] name is to appropriate, to take control of the landscape, to possess it, and inhabit it through language, the means by which geographical names come to life in a speech community, and eventually become part of identity and culture." (25). Mapmaking is a social construction of the world, and colonial mapping and naming practices endorse dominant views by subtly reinforcing the location and perceived character of nation-states, supporting certain ideas and suppressing others (Monmonier 2015, 1001).

In recent years, individual and institutional efforts have raised awareness about Canada's role in colonization and the impact of colonial policies and programs, such as the residential school system, on Indigenous peoples in Canada. This awareness-raising coincides with efforts by Indigenous nations to achieve self-government through the land claims process. Toponyms are a way of asserting cultural and territorial rights, and the official recognition of traditional place names is a component of many modern land claim agreements. Following the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement in 1975, Inuit elders working through the Avataq Cultural Institute began planning a strategy to document locally-used place names in northern Québec to enhance cultural and environmental knowledge and perception (Müller-Wille 2001). This place naming project resulted in a gazetteer of Inuit toponyms, published in 1987, and was supplemented by a series of maps in the 1990s. It also led to the establishment of Nunavik *(great land)* as a cultural region that emerged from the combined toponymic knowledge, linguistic similarities and kinship ties of Indigenous people across the region (Müller-Wille 2001). Similarly, the Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT) in Nunavut *(our land)* was created by the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement of 1993. This organization has two main goals concerning toponyms: distributing traditional place-names knowledge on topographic, thematic maps to communities; and ensuring the traditional names are made official through a process involving the Government of Nunavut's Geographic Names Policy (Inuit Heritage Trust 2016). Since 2001, the IHT has recorded over 10,000 names. Several thousand traditional names have been made official, with thousands more approved by the IHT and waiting to be reviewed by the Government of Nunavut's Toponymist (L. Peplinski, personal communication, December 15, 2020).

The place naming work being undertaken in Nunavik, Nunavut and elsewhere in the Canadian Arctic follows the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In particular, the UNDRIP enshrines the right of Indigenous

peoples to “revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons” (United Nations 2008). While Canada officially adopted the declaration in 2016, legislation to align Canadian law with the 46 articles of the UNDRIP only came into force in 2021, and it remains to be seen how it will be implemented nationwide.

Place name recognition process in Canada

Canada’s national authority for place naming is the Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC). Established in 1897 as the Geographic Board of Canada, the GNBC’s original mandate was to standardize the spelling and application of place names across the country. Today, provincial and territorial entities now have jurisdiction over their own place names, and the national organization now serves as a coordinating body – developing standard policies, promoting official names and coordinating with other national naming authorities (GNBC 2020). The GNBC also maintains a database of authoritative geographic names provided by the federal, provincial, and territorial naming authorities. These naming authorities share a common mandate to work with Indigenous communities to identify and record traditional Indigenous geographic names, although policies, procedures and approaches vary by jurisdiction (Ross 2017). Since the GNBC’s database was first created in the mid-1970s, technical adjustments have been developed to better incorporate Indigenous place names, including allowing multiple official names for a given place and the use of the UTF-8 character system to expand the available range of diacritics (Ross 2017). Work is still needed to accommodate features that are made up of more than one distinct feature type (common in Indigenous place names) and to revise classification systems to better fit Indigenous geographic knowledge (Ross 2017).

Individuals and organizations propose geographical names to the relevant provincial or territorial authority by supplying the proposed name, spelling, meaning, reason for the change, and supporting information as required. In the Northwest Territories, the NWT Cultural Places Program is part of the Department of Education, Culture and Employment and is managed out of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. When proposals are submitted for community name changes, additional steps are required to ensure community members and local and Indigenous governments support the proposal. One example of a successful community renaming is the Northwest Territories hamlet of Ulukhaktok (*there are many good rocks to make ulus*), whose official name was changed from Holman in 2006 after the community approved the change by referendum the previous year. The name was documented during the Copper Inuit Place Name Survey of 1991/1992 and referenced the slate and copper found in a large bluff nearby (Collignon 2006, 9).

The control, ownership of, and access to Indigenous Knowledge related to toponyms must be respected in place naming work. While many Inuit welcome renaming initiatives and support sharing toponyms outside of their culture, they remain vigilant, knowing place names may divulge sensitive cultural information, such as the locations of archaeological sites (Peplinski 2009, 46).

For this reason, it the author's position that name submissions and information sharing should occur only by and with the consent of knowledge holders in the communities where naming projects are taking place.

Challenges

Documenting, verifying and submitting Inuit place names for review by the appropriate territorial or provincial naming authority is not a straightforward process. One challenge for naming projects in the western Arctic is the low number of Inuvialuktun speakers who can advise on names, spellings, and meanings. While 83.5% of Inuit across Inuit Nunangat report speaking an Inuit language well enough to conduct a conversation, just 22% of Inuit in the Inuvialuit region reported being able to do so (O'Donnell & Anderson 2017). Spelling variations, regional differences, words that have fallen out of modern use, and words with alternate meanings may also create ambiguity and pose challenges when carrying out place naming work (Hart 2011, 4). Place names must also be understood in their unique context. For example, the Siglitun toponym Imaryuk translates to *something negative about the water*, but more precisely refers to *water that is not good for drinking* when referring to the Husky Lakes (Hart 2011, 4).

Another challenge of conducting Indigenous toponym work in Canada is the application of generics to place names in certain jurisdictions. In this context, a generic is a word used to classify the feature, for example: Island, Lake, Mountain, etc. Many Inuit toponyms include a feature description in their names; for example, Kuukallak (*the little river*), located in northwestern Quebec, includes "kuuk", which means river. In some provinces and territories, place names must be accompanied by the associated generic or category label for a specific geographical feature. For example, the Commission Toponymique du Québec applies a French-language generic to place names in the province, resulting in the official name of Rivière Kuukallak, or *the little river river.* As Peplinski (2014, 371) argues*,* while the practice of adding French generics arguably makes toponyms more accessible to the majority of Quebeckers, most people living in that region are Inuktut speakers, and the added generic effectively changes the meaning of the name. However, this practice is not universal, and jurisdictions such as Nunavut do not apply generics to Inuktut names.

A final challenge concerns the accessibility of the various formats in which place names are made available to community members. While digital products such as online maps can disseminate geographic information to a wide audience, Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre staff have cautioned that they are not a substitute for paper maps and experience on the land (O'Rourke 2018, 166). Community members may prefer paper maps or rely on them due to a lack of internet access or sufficient bandwidth. For these reasons, some Inuit cultural organizations have produced their own paper map series. For example, the Inuit Heritage Centre has published the Nunavut Map Series to represent the place names they have collected in both Inuktut syllabics and Roman orthography (Peplinski 2009), and sixty sheets have been produced (Inuit Heritage Trust 2016).

Similarly, the Avataq Cultural Institute has produced the Inuit Place-Names Map Series of Nunavik, a collection of 640 map sheets containing Inuit place names in both writing systems (Avataq Cultural Institute 2020). Both organizations offer digital and paper copies of their map series. While these map series often incorporate official government datasets, they also share Inuit place names before the toponyms have made their way through the official territorial or provincial naming board, a process that can take several years.

Research questions

Initiatives to document place names, meanings, and stories enable Indigenous groups to preserve and amplify important cultural and environmental knowledge. Following the premise that place names that are made official, or shared in readily-available online maps, are more likely to be learned and used, the author posed the following research questions to be addressed in a review of 313 Inuvialuktun place names:

(1) To what extent are Inuvialuktun place names recognized by the Geographical Names Board of Canada?

(2) Are Inuvialuktun place names present in popular online mapping platforms such as Google Maps and OpenStreetMap?

The second question references Google Maps and OpenStreetMap (OSM), two widely used geospatial data sources used in online mapping. These datasets are routinely used as “base maps”, providing the backdrop of basic geographic features upon which other information can be visualized. Both Google Maps and OSM use multiple sources, including government data, for their base data. Whereas Google Maps is a commercial product, OSM is an open-source platform maintained by a community of volunteers. Although both platforms are continually updated, OSM shares information about the edits, editors and data sources that are incorporated into the map, and Google does not. Given these differences, and OSM’s option to crowdsource naming, a comparative assessment of the inclusion of a sample of Inuvialuktun names was conducted and is reported here.

Methodological approach

A key resource for Inuvialuktun place names in the Tuktoyaktuk area is the book *Nuna Aliannaittuq / Beautiful Land* written by Elisa J. Hart and co-published by the Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre (ICRC) and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC) in 2011. Written for Inuvialuit to share the traditional knowledge of elders in Tuktoyaktuk, this work builds on previous research conducted by the PWNHC (Tuktoyaktuk Traditional Knowledge Project), the ICRC (Tuktoyaktuk Place Names Project) and the work of Father Robert LeMeur, a French-born missionary who arrived in Tuktoyaktuk in 1946. This text and accompanying maps formed the authority for this analysis of Inuvialuktun place names. First, the 313 names and meanings as they appeared in the book were copied into a spreadsheet. This spreadsheet was then used to

track which locations listed in Nuna Aliannaittuq were visible on which maps and also provided space to note alternative spellings found on the maps.

The NWT Place Names Database, hosted by the PWNHC, is a searchable listing of all NWT geographic names recognized by the GNBC with 4,763 entries representing human settlements as well as land and water features, historical notes and geographic coordinates as of December 2020. To visualize these locations on a map, the dataset of official names, meanings, and coordinates was downloaded. Coordinates were converted from a degree-minute-second format to decimal degrees using an Excel formula as required by most GIS software, then loaded in QGIS 3.10 to visualize each official place name on a map (Figure 1). Similar map layers are also available from Natural Resources Canada and include the same official names. These steps allowed for location validation of each official place name.

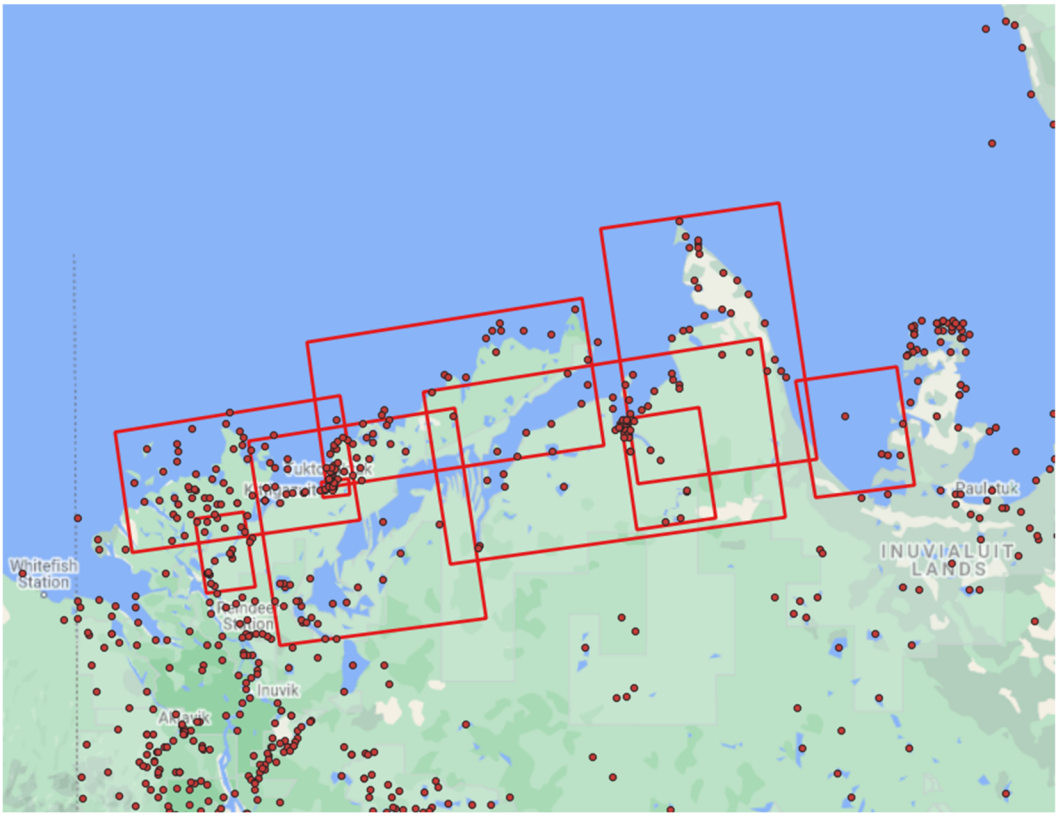

Figure 1: Nuna Aliannaittuq map boundaries (red rectangles) and official place names (red dots) listed in the NWT Place Names Database.

QGIS was then used to visualize the location of each feature mapped in Nuna Aliannaittuq. To do this, the eight maps included in Nuna Aliannaittuq were photographed and cropped, then aligned with a base map using the Georeferencer plug-in (Figure 2). Base maps from Google Maps and OSM were loaded as layers that could be toggled on and off. In this way, the author was able to locate a feature listed in Nuna Aliannaittuq and verify whether it was also visible on Google Maps, OSM, or on the list of official NWT place names.

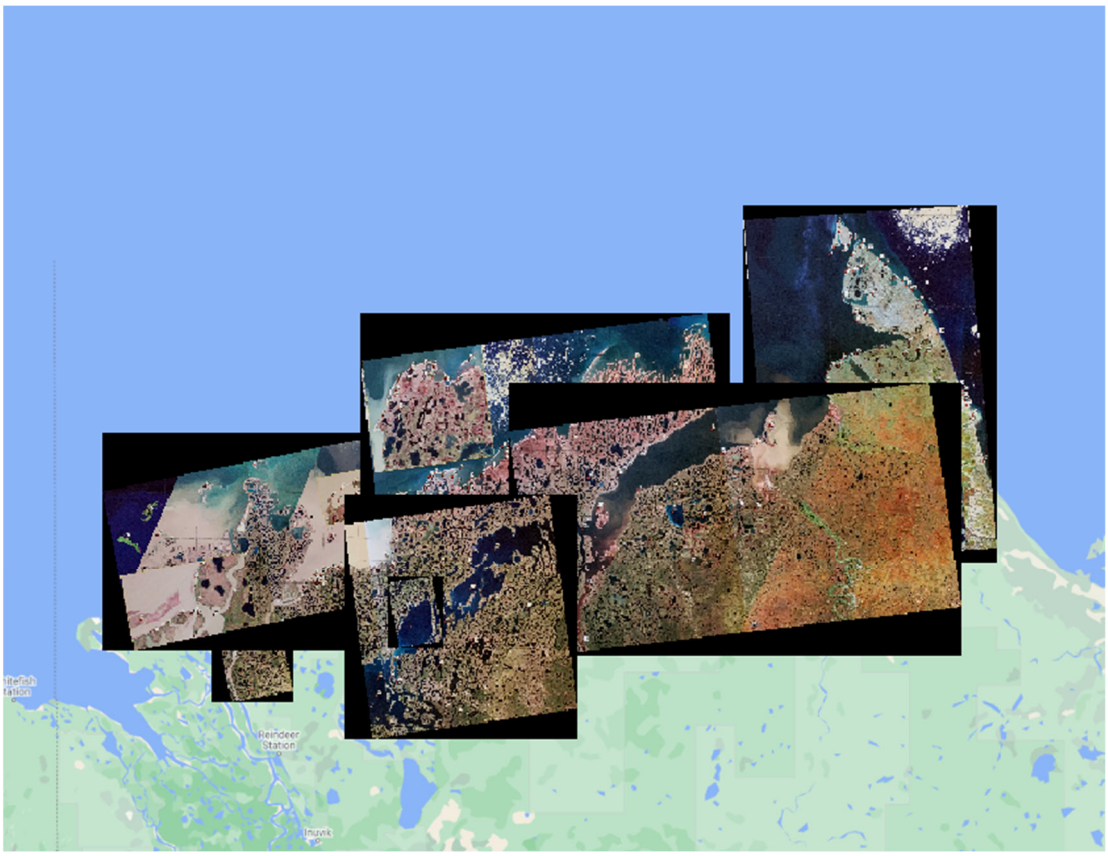

Figure 2: Georeferenced maps from Nuna Aliannaittuq showing study area.

Note: Numbers on these maps correspond to place names documented in the book. By toggling this layer on and off, it was possible to see which place names were visible on other maps.

Each feature was then verified against the Nuna Aliannaittuq names, while making note of whether it appeared on the official names list, Google Maps, or OSM. To scope the project to Inuvialuktun place names, English or European language place names were excluded even when these were named by Inuit. Spelling variations were also noted.

Results and discussion

Of the 313 place names identified in Nuna Aliannaittuq, only Tuktoyaktuk and Kittigazuit appeared in Google Maps. Five names appeared in OpenStreetMap (Ibyuk, Kilutqusiaq, Kittigazuit, Tuktoyaktuk, and Tununuk), and 19 appeared in the official NWT names list (Table 1). When the Nuna Aliannaittuq names did appear in the other sources, they were rarely spelled in the same way. With the exception of communities, official names appeared with their associated generics, as was noted above in Québec. For example, geographical category names were added to features such as Aklisuktuk Pingo *(Where something is becoming bigger or growing)* and Ikpisugyuk Point (*High land or bluffs*) on the official NWT place name list.

Place Name	Google Maps	OSM	Official NWT Name	Meaning	Map Spelling
Aglisuqtuq			Y	Where something is becoming bigger or growing	Aklisuktuk Pingo
Ibyuk		Y	Y	Originally meant moss or thick, but came to refer to the two pingos	Ibyuk Peninsula / Ibyuk Pingo
Ikpisugyuk			Y	High land or bluffs	Ikpisugyuk Point
Kangianiq			Y	Something like the farthest in that you can go	Canyanek Inlet
Kilutqusiaq		Y		Going in behind or the farthest in	Kilutqusiaq Pingo
Kitigaaryuit	Y	Y	Y	Many banks of that shape (kitigaat)	Kittigazuit
Kuugaaluk			Y	Old river	Kugaluk River
Min'nguq			Y	Beetle	Mingnuk Point
Naparutalik			Y	Something standing upright	Naparotalik Spit
Niaquq			Y	Head	Niarkrok Harbour
Niutungiaq			Y	Something about a big leg (possibly referring to a caribou leg)	Niutungiak Peninsula
Pikiuliq			Y	Place to find eggs	Pikiolik Lake
Qayauvik			Y	Place where someone drowned when a kayak capsized	Qajauvik Lake
Qugyugtuuryuaq			Y	Lots of swans	Kukjukturijak Lake
Qugyuktuuq			Y	Place where one finds swans	Kukjuktuk Bay
Sarvalunat			Y	Strong current or eddy	Sakvalunat Point
Tapqaq			Y	Sandspit	Topkak Point
Tasiryuk			Y	Elders say darned lake	Tassiriuk Lake
Tuktuuyaqtuuq	Y	Y	Y	A place where there is something like caribou	Tuktoyaktuk
Tununik		Y	Y	Behind you or at your back	Tununuk
TOTAL	**2**	**5**	**19**		

Table 1: Summary of place names identified in Nuna Aliannaittuq that are found in at least one of Google Maps, OpenStreetMap, or the official list of NWT place names.

Because the approximate geographic locations for each feature were available, it was possible to make a “best guess” about whether the place names listed in Nuna Aliannaittuq corresponded to names displayed in the other sources with alternative spellings. Ideally, these matches should be confirmed by an Inuvialuktun speaker with knowledge of the region's language and geography.

Google Maps and OSM are also missing a substantial number of NWT’s official names, though quantifying this data gap was out of scope for this project. It is not readily apparent whether these names are excluded due to gaps in the data sources used to construct the base maps, stylistic choices made to forgo feature labels or other reasons. Google Maps draws on several data sources to build its database – satellite imagery, geospatial data in the public domain, GPS data from users, data purchased from government agencies, commercial sources, and user-contributed information about businesses and other landmarks. While some data sources are credited (e.g. satellite imagery providers), this is not the practice for all features, and end-users cannot identify the provenance of most features. In contrast, it is possible to see when and by whom features have been added to the OSM database. Many place names in OSM originate from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency’s GEOnet Names Server, a US-based repository of geographic names sanctioned by the United States Board on Geographic Names, and OSM volunteers have noted quality-control issues with the data, including inaccurate entries and coordinates (OSM 2020). OSM volunteers may wish to explore whether uploading the official place names for jurisdictions such as NWT is a viable option for enhancing the OSM database.

Place naming projects can majorly impact the geographic information available to mapmakers. Large submissions to naming authorities, such as the Copper Inuit Names Study, resulted in 303 Inuinnaqtun names being added to western Victoria Island in 2006 (Collignon 2006). While the inclusion of toponyms in government sources does not guarantee their widespread use, their official recognition ensures that they are made available to cartographers through Government of Canada data products and paves the way for their inclusion in platforms such as Google Maps and OSM for widespread access. Therefore, it is vital that Indigenous cultural organizations continue their work to research and submit place names for official recognition.

Conclusion

Inuit place names are highly descriptive and offer important cultural and geographic information. These names have been largely absent from official maps for much of Canada's history, limiting opportunities for Indigenous Knowledge to be transmitted and shared. In recent decades, Inuit organizations have been involved in efforts to document, restore and promote the use of Indigenous toponyms in Canada, including their submission to provincial and territorial naming authorities. While there is no guarantee that the process of making names official will result in their inclusion in databases such as Google Maps and OpenStreetMap, over time, the names will become authoritative sources for mapmakers. As demonstrated in this case study, Inuvialuktun names are under-represented in both official and non-official sources. While only 19

Inuvialuktun names from the Tuktoyaktuk region are currently included in the NWT's official place names database, place naming efforts in other parts of Northern Canada, including Nunavut and Nunavik, have resulted in the approval of thousands of Inuit place names, increasing their visibility and likelihood of being learned. Historically, these place names were passed along orally. Today, heritage organizations, knowledge holders, geographers and mapmakers also inscribe that knowledge materially, in paper and digital formats, to ensure knowledge transmission and preservation. Indigenous language place names are critical anchors in these knowledge systems.

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
BULLETIN

The Cartoon-Style Poster Maps of Trans Continental Cartographers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Feature Article

Rhys Stevens
Librarian III, University of Lethbridge

Keywords: map ephemera; promotional posters; pictorial maps

Abstract

This article provides information about the stylized poster maps created in the late 1960s and early 1970s by Trans Continental Cartographers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. These maps, which depicted cities across Canada and the United States, contained pictorial views of popular landmarks, buildings and places of interest. The restaurants, shops, stores and other attractions portrayed often paid an advertising fee to be represented on Trans Continental's "city character maps," which were drawn in a quirky and humorous cartoon style at an enlarged scale.

Introduction

A wonderful quality of the Twitter social networking site is that it provides opportunities for the serendipitous discovery of information related to one's interests. Late last year, an intriguing poster map image of Calgary published by Trans Continental Cartographers appeared on the author's Twitter timeline, which was tweeted by Calgary historian Alan Zakrison (2022). This

poster rekindled the author's interest in cartoon-like maps[1] and sparked a desire to learn more about these posters and the publishers and artists responsible for their creation.

If one were to visit a college dorm room or teen bedroom during the 1970s or 1980s, walls would typically be covered in posters which showed rock bands, celebrity pin-ups, famous athletes, sports cars, and popular movies. Starting in the early 1960s, there was an explosion in the number of such posters designed purely for purchase and personal display (Rodgers, 2001) and which were sold in poster galleries and record stores.In 1969, during the height of the poster craze sweeping North America, Keith Hope, owner of Alpha Poster Galleries Ltd., founded a company called Trans Continental Cartographers, located at 942 Granville Street in Vancouver, to produce poster maps like the one depicting Calgary for distribution through his retail outlets in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg.

From 1969 until 1974, Trans Continental's team of artists created stylized poster maps for more than 30 different cities across Canada and the United States (see Appendix A). Known as "city character maps," each one contained a pictorial view of dominant landmarks and buildings and cartoons of significant events in the city's recent history. The majority of the structures and locations portrayed on these maps were restaurants, shops, stores and other attractions that had paid an advertising fee to be represented on the map (Bergmann, 1971). The maps themselves were drawn in a quirky and humorous cartoon style at an enlarged scale with little concern for locational accuracy or reality. Michael and Susan Southworth (1982) refer to these as floating landmark maps and note that this style was popular for tourist maps and posters. Naturally, due to distortions, omissions, incorrect orientation, and misleading juxtapositions, floating landmark maps were never intended to be used for navigational purposes (Southworth & Southworth, 1982).

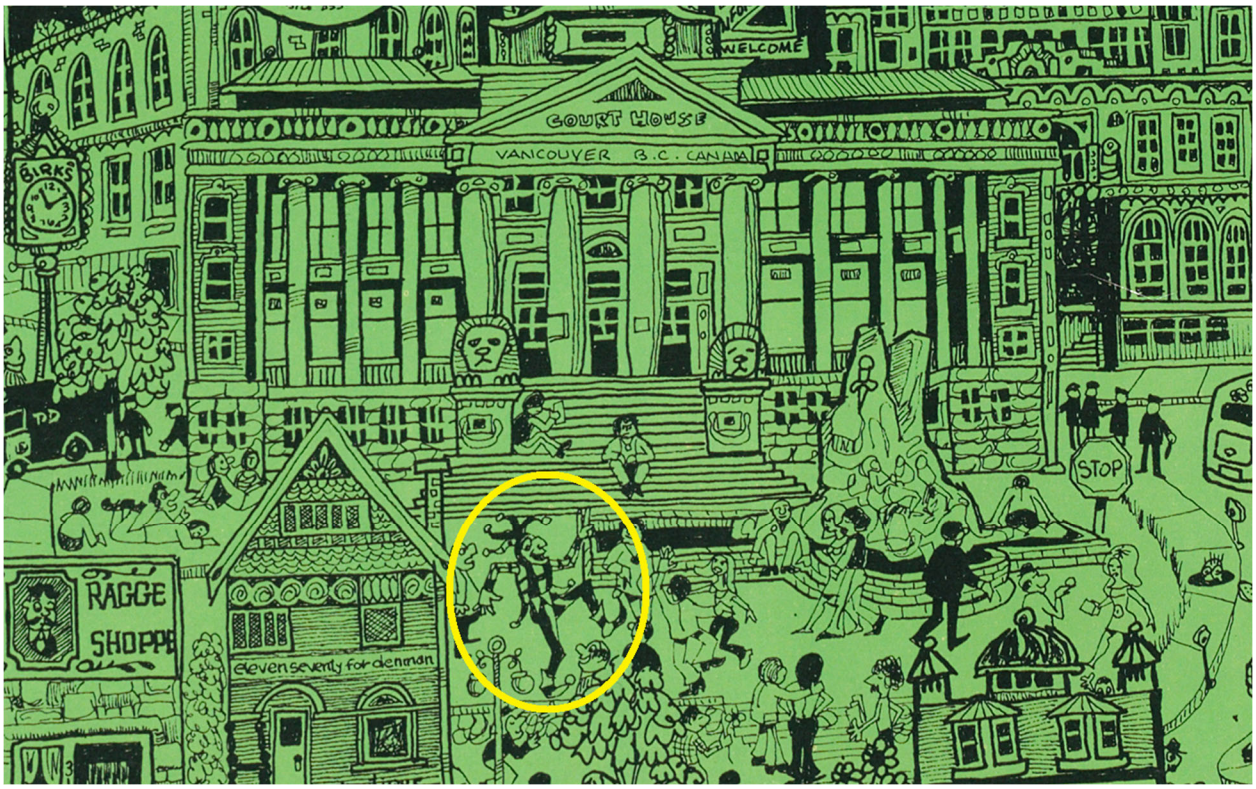
Early Trans Continental Poster Maps of Vancouver and Victoria

Trans Continental's first published work was a 30-inch by 40-inch poster of Vancouver in 1969 which showed a densely illustrated, three-dimensional view of the city's downtown area as well as Burrard Inlet and its bridges. Development of the Vancouver poster reportedly took five months and 2,000 copies were produced for its initial production run (Bergmann, 1971). The map was drawn and illustrated by artist W. Ellis using black ink on a green background. Water features and the sky were both shown in a bright, psychedelic yellow. Old English font was used for the map's title and its border was drawn showing a series of white Pacific dogwood flowers, the floral emblem of British Columbia.

Hundreds of scenes of cartoon citizens playing guitars, paddling boats, lying on the beach or shopping at businesses throughout the city served to enliven this unusual map. Interestingly, the

[1] Perhaps originating from my teenage appreciation of the irreverent artwork appearing in *Mad Magazine* such as *A Mad Pictorial Map of the United States* by Sergio Aragonés (1981).

man appearing in the map dressed in a jester costume and dancing in front of the Vancouver courthouse steps was based on the actual real-life antics of Mr. Joachim Foikis. In 1968, Foikis[2] had received a $3,500 grant from the Canada Council for the Arts to reinvent the vanished tradition of the “town fool” (Donaldson, 2020).



Detail from Vancouver (1969) poster picturing Mr. Joakim Foikis dressed in jester costume in front of the Vancouver courthouse.

A second Trans Continental poster published in 1969 pictured Victoria and was subtitled with the city’s nickname “The Garden City.” It was drawn by artists W. Ellis and R. Noble using black ink with land and buildings appearing on a bright yellow background and water shown as vivid red. The names of those business who paid an advertising fee to be included on the map of Victoria were featured prominently.

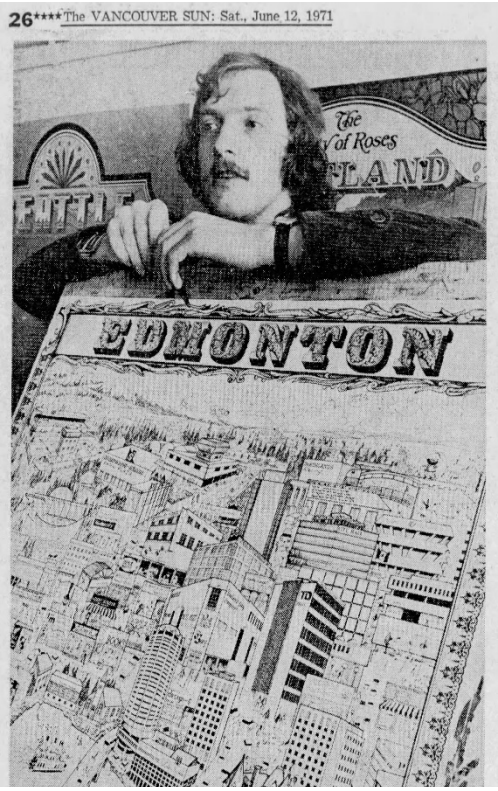
Trans Continental’s Poster Maps of Cities across Canada and the United States in the Early 1970s

Trans Continental’s business model of charging businesses a fee to appear on their city poster maps proved effective in British Columbia, and over the next five years they replicated it throughout Canada and the United States. A Canadian Press newspaper article ("Firm maps

[2] Foikis was a former social worker with two university degrees—one in theology and the other in economics— who had only six weeks to go before he graduated with a third, in library sciences, from the University of British Columbia (Donaldson, 2020).

path", 1971) reported that, in addition to Vancouver and Victoria, Trans Continental had published and sold more than 70,000 poster maps of Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec City by June, 1971. It seemed, however, that not all city character maps were commercially successful. In Saskatoon, the owner of Midtown Plaza reportedly regretted his purchase of a spot on the green and bright yellow poster and called it a “white elephant” because sales were poor and he felt that the type of map promised was not the one actually delivered (Gilchrist, 1971).

The company’s roster of artists changed over time, and, as of 1971, included Ed (Edward B.) Langley, Marty Neumayer and Robbie Nyman, whose designs were sometimes listed under the name Penthouse Studios. They produced several additional maps of Canadian cities which included Calgary (c.1971), Ottawa-Hull (1973) and a “marine view” of Vancouver (1971). These posters continued to employ the firm’s cartoonish, cluttered and distorted style but added extra color within the maps and border illustrations which made them far more visually appealing than earlier works.



Photograph of Ed Langley, Trans Continental Cartographers appearing in The Vancouver Sun (1971, June 12), p. 26.

In the United States, Trans Continental’s artists had, by June, 1971, created poster maps of Seattle, Spokane, Portland and San Diego ("Firm maps path", 1971). Over the next four years, they added Indianapolis (1971), Kansas City (1971), San Diego (1971), Minneapolis (1971), Aspen (1971), Boston (1971), New Orleans (1972), Miami (1972), Atlanta (1972), St. Louis (1972), Cleveland (1972), Pittsburgh (1972), Philadelphia (1972), Los Angeles (1973), San Francisco (1973), Baltimore (1973), and Washington, D.C. (1974). Individual artists credited with producing one or more of the American city maps for Trans Continental were Ed Langley, Jodi Wiebe, Daniel Kamsky and Robbie Nyman[3]. American poster sales were handled through A. A. Sales Inc., Trans Continental’s U.S. distributor based in Seattle, Washington.

In addition to Trans Continental, other companies were producing similar poster maps of North American cities

[3] Artist Robbie Nyman was affiliated with Penthouse Studios, Ltd. of Vancouver, a company in which Trans Continental’s Keith Hope purchased a principal interest in 1972. Penthouse is credited with the design of Trans Continental’s maps of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Ottawa-Hull and was publisher of the *Seattle* (c.1974) poster. Nyman also created similarly themed poster maps for other publishers which included *Vancouver* (1975) for Evergreen Press, *Montreal* (1976) for the Montreal Star newspaper, and *Sun Valley, Idaho* (n.d.).

in the early 1970s. Inter Continental Cartographers (Vancouver, B.C.) was an example of one such mapmaker. They employed artists James and Joan Wiebe to create advertising poster maps of Nashville, Austin and San Antonio in 1972. Details are scarce but it appears that Inter Continental eventually changed its name to Intercart Marketing Ltd. and later moved their offices to Toronto and then to Dayton, Ohio. But perhaps the most recognized and well-known producer of city poster maps in the 1970s and 1980s was Archar, Inc. of Toronto, Ontario. Founded in 1972 ("Charm city with a few surprises", 1977), Archar's "city character prints" from the early 1970s were initially and most frequently drawn by artist Swaena Lavelle though numerous other artists[4] were also involved in the creation of the company's 100+ poster maps published from 1972 until the mid-1980s. The names "Archar" and "City Character Prints" later became the property of Don Scott Associates, Inc. and then Buffalo Games who re-purposed the maps for their line of "City Character Puzzles" which were available until the early 1990s.

Trans Continental's "Sell First Then Make It" Process


POSITIONS VACANT
FOR REPRESENTATIVE
3 representatives required. Must be prepared to travel extensively through the United States for periods of approx. 4 weeks at a time.
The successful applicants will be calling on prominent businesses, boutiques, private homes, banks merchants, national institutions, etc.
Excellent remuneration.
For further particulars & appmt. call Trans Continental Cartographers Ltd. at 684-0916 on Monday for appmts. on Tuesday.

Figure 3:Classified advertisement for Trans Continental Cartographers appearing in The Vancouver Sun (1970, August 8), p. 36.

Trans Continental has been referred to as a publisher that subscribed to the 'subscription model' of cartography because their activities involved accepting payment from companies to feature their businesses on poster maps (Geographicus, 2023). This involved first sending their sales representatives to call on prominent businesses in cities to be mapped with the aim of enticing potential poster advertisers. Interestingly, their process mimicked those used by sales agents of panoramic bird's-eye views in the nineteenth century who solicited advance orders from businesses and individuals in a similar manner (Patton et al., 2005). In addition to selling a placement on their character maps, Trans Continental's representatives would also sell local firms a supply of the posters to be sold or used for promotional purposes. In Seattle, for instance, Seattle Trust paid Trans Continental $1,200 to be represented on the poster and then bought a further $5,000 worth of maps ("Firm maps path", 1971).

Trans Continental Cartographers' Poster Maps as Cultural and Historical Resources

Trans Continental's "city character maps" are remarkable pieces of map ephemera from the

[4] Archar's roster of artists and illustrators included Swaena Lavelle, Bob Hastings, Don Inman, Tom Dodds, Bing Chapelle, Lawrence Peckmezian, Barbara Spurll, Bozidar Damjanovic-Benedict, Cindy Delpart, Kim Forrest, Georgina M. Bernache, Gayle Lavery, Shunichi Yamamoto, Donald Liu, Francesca Profili, Gerry Castello, Susan Dewar, Robert Van Nood, David Cooper, Jean-Louis Rheault, L.H. Post, Gayle Grout, and Margaret Munro.

1970s that are becoming increasingly sought after by collectors. Map Curator James Akerman of the Newberry Library believes that ephemeral mapping materials such as these also offer a compelling resource for cultural and social historians, art historians, historical geographers, and historians of travel and travel literature (Akerman, 2021). Fortunately, a number of Trans Continental's poster maps have survived and found their way into the collections of a handful of libraries and archives across North America (see Appendix A). Though cartoonish and full of geographical inaccuracies, poster maps published by Trans Continental Cartographers are excellent examples of the types of custom pictorial maps created by advertising map publishers across North America during the late twentieth century.

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Appendix A

Listing of Known Trans Continental Cartographers Ltd. Poster Maps

Year	City	Title/Artist	Library / Archive
1969	Vancouver	*Vancouver* / artist W. Ellis	UBC
1969	Victoria	*Victoria, the garden city* (1st ed.) / artist W. Ellis & R. Noble	UBC; U. of Victoria
1970	Portland	*Portland: The city of roses* / artist Ed Langley	
1971	Vancouver	*Vancouver: The Pacific playground* / artist Ed Langley	UBC; LAC; Vancouver Public
1971	Saskatoon		
1971	Calgary	*Calgary: The stampede city*	
1971	Edmonton		
1971	Indianapolis	*Indianapolis: All-America city* / artist Jodi Wiebe	U. of Illinois
1971	Kansas City	*Kansas City: The city of fountains* / artist Jodi Wiebe	U. of Illinois; U. of Utah
1971	San Diego	*San Diego* / artist Edward B. Langley	UBC Archives
1971	Minneapolis	*Minneapolis*	
1971	Aspen	*Aspen* / artist Jodi Wiebe	U. of Illinois
1971	Seattle	*Seattle*	
1971	Denver	*Denver: The mile high city*	
c.1971	Regina		
c.1971	Winnipeg		
c.1971	Toronto		
c.1971	Montreal		
c.1971	Quebec City		
c.1971	Spokane		
1972	Boston	*Boston*	U. of Illinois; Cornell; LOC
1972	New Orleans	*New Orleans*	
1972	Miami	*Miami* / artist Daniel Kamsky	
1972	Atlanta	*Atlanta*	
1972	St. Louis	*St. Louis: Gateway to the west*	
1972	Cleveland	*Cleveland*	Cleveland Public Library
1972	Pittsburgh	*Pittsburgh*	
1972	Philadelphia	*Philadelphia*	
1973	Ottawa-Hull	*Ottawa-Hull. National capital region*	U. of Alberta; LAC
1973	Los Angeles	*Los Angeles* / artist Robbie Nyman	UBC Archives
1973	San Francisco	*San Francisco* / artist Robbie Nyman	U. of California, Berkeley
1973	Baltimore	*Baltimore*	
1974	Washington	*Washington D.C.: The nation's capital* / artist Robbie Nyman	LOC
c.1974	Seattle	*Seattle* / artist Robbie Nyman / publisher Penthouse Studios	Seattle Public; U. of Illinois
n.d.	Omaha		

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

My story in Calgary:
Places, moments, experiences and stuff…

Digital Exhibit

Rodrigo Amado- Librarian,
Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec

Keywords: Cartography, Carto 2023, Story Map, Calgary

Abstract

This map tells the story of the author's participation at the CARTO 2023 Conference in Calgary. It shows locations they travelled to and some memories related to them. It also summarizes the author's exploration of Calgary during their stay, mostly around the University of Calgary and some parts of downtown. All the vector data was downloaded from the City of Calgary's Open Data Portal. The software used to create the map were QGIS, Google Earth, GIMP and Inkscape.

Access:

English: https://tinyurl.com/mrxpcpm5 **Français:** https://tinyurl.com/3vfmcxte

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
BULLETIN

GeoAI – The Future Was Here!

GIS Trends

Martin Chandler
Liaison and Data Services Librarian, Cape Breton University

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI, Deep Learning, Machine Learning, GeoAI, GIS

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the geospatial data sphere has been around for some time - albeit under different monikers, including "deep learning" and "machine learning". Both commercial and open source software have options for the current brand of AI, and these are discussed. Some machine learning training models are also openly available for use. Whether any of this will be relevent tomorrow is given cursory consideration.

Editorial

By now, you've likely heard a lot about AI. ChatGPT and its fellow morally ambiguous siblings have been popping up everywhere since their launch earlier this year (2023). But have you heard of GeoAI? It's the latest hot new trend that came into being many years ago! It wasn't called AI then – rather, it was referred to as machine learning- the more realistic, less sexy term. However, my pedantry is not at issue. Instead, let's discuss "AI"/"deep learning"/"machine learning" in GIS!

To start, AI is a type of computing meant to mimic human interactions with information to "learn", or, more realistically, analyze information. Depending on who you ask, AI, machine learning, and deep learning may all be synonymous, or may be subsets of each other (deep learning being a subset of machine learning, and machine learning a subset of AI). GeoAI uses artificial intelligence, or machine learning, to work with and analyze geospatial data. It allows for the automation of extraction, classification, and detection of information from visual and textual data,

such as raster maps, air photos, or written information (Esri, 2023a). Most often, this takes the form of computer vision – in other words, the image classification done by various systems. When you upload an image to social media, for example, you may have noticed it gets auto-classified with metadata (e.g. "Image may be a person with a dog"). This is computer vision at work.

The primary forms of computer vision used in GeoAI at the moment fall into four categories:

1) Image Classification – determining the image's main subject (e.g., a road or a dog).
2) Object Detection – determining that there are separate objects within an image and what they are (e.g. two trees, each with a square showing approximately their space in the image).
3) Semantic Segmentation - assigning a class to every pixel in the image so that every pixel that is a road gets labelled a road, or all the pixels belonging to the dog are part of the dog. This is determined not only for main object or objects of the image, but for every pixel that is a part of the image (e.g. the dog, the sky, the tree, and the ground, or the road, the cars, the fields, and the buildings). All pixels belong to something and are classified as that thing.
4) Instance Segmentation – this is something of a hybrid of Object detection and Semantic Segmentation. In this case, the objects are not only determined but the pixels that form the object or objects are defined and classified as such (e.g. each pixel making up dog A is classified as Dog A, each pixel making up dog B is classified as such, etc). This may not necessarily mean classifying all pixels in the picture but rather only those that make up an object for analysis.

While their Deep Learning toolset was introduced around 2019, Esri (2023b) states that they have used machine learning in their software for over 20 years, most notably with the Spatial Analyst Extension toolset. Silicon valley's advances and rebrand mean this is now "AI", or in this case "GeoAI. Now, Esri offers a few licenses for AI/machine learning tools.

The use of Python in ArcGIS allows for the incorporation of some Deep Learning frameworks. This requires an Image Analyst license from Esri and the installation of some Python libraries – the latter is free, the former not. Esri also recommends (but doesn't require) that users have a CUDA-compatible GPU (CUDA being an Nvidia-specific software layer)(Wikipedia, 2023).

The Image Classification Wizard in ArcGIS Pro is a tool to help simplify this process. The wizard will guide users through developing training data, the training itself, and then using that model to analyze other data. It allows for either pixel-based classification – where each pixel is classified independent of those around it – or object-based classification – where each pixel is identified in partnership with its neighbours and as an overall object.

The webinar linked below (see Esri 2023b) will give more in-depth information about all of this – it should also be noted that the webinar is not a complete how-to, as many details are glossed over. Instead, it offers a "Look at this shiny new thing!" presentation. I was left with some questions about the value of the tool based on the examples. It might help the solitary worker who has funding to set up the model and leave it to train for a few hours, then analyze for a few hours. However, if you're a solitary worker, you may not have the time or funding to set that up, or have

the paid license. Moreover, there will still be work to verify and correct the output. It is useful for some users, though, or it wouldn't continue being developed.

One beneficial thing – Esri has several pre-made models that are now in their Living Atlas. Users can search "Deep Learning" in the Living Atlas to find those models for use in their own work. These are freely available to download or import to ArcGIS Pro.

Open-source options for GeoAI have proliferated in recent years as well. QGIS has several plugins in its repository. Various tools exist for object detection, segmentation, and analysis of raster and vector satellite and remote sensing data and point clustering on maps. Mapflow also has a plugin for QGIS that uses the Mapflow API (GISLounge, 2021). Various models are available for buildings, vegetation, roads, agriculture, etc.

Many sites exist that discuss the tools available, and as time goes on, these tools will become more user-friendly. As with many other AI systems, whether they will retain their capability as they do so, or whether they will remain financially accessible, remains to be seen. Furthermore, as with all things AI, the fundamental question remains: is this Good? This author can as yet offer no further knowledge.

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
BULLETIN

Book Reviews

Compiled by: Paul Pival
Research Librarian, University of Calgary

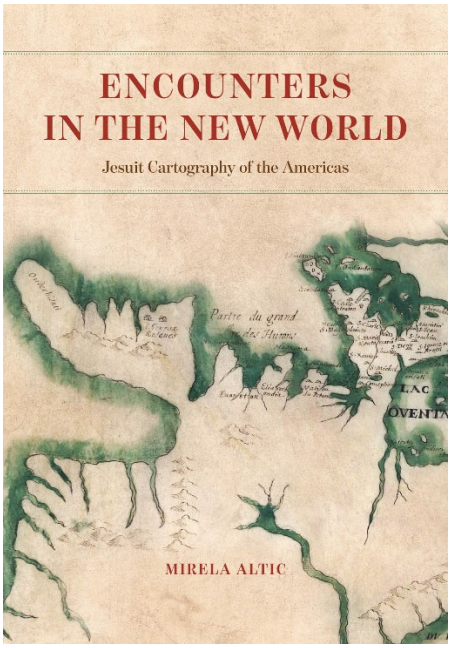
Books reviewed in this issue:

- *Encounters in the New World: Jesuit Cartography of the Americas,* By Mirela Altic
  Reviewed by Martin Chandler, Cape Breton University

Encounters in the New World: Jesuit Cartography of the Americas, By Mirela Altic

Reviewed by Martin Chandler, Cape Breton University

Review



Altic, Mirela. *Encounters in the New World: Jesuit Cartography of the Americas*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2022. 504p. $75.00 US. ISBN 9780226791050.

Mirela Altic's Encounters in the New World offers a grand synthesis of Jesuit cartography, spanning elements of cartographic design, geopolitical history, theology, and, most importantly, beautiful and interesting maps. In her conclusion, Altic describes this book as a "first attempt" (p. 325), a somewhat humble descriptor for the research presented. A great deal is to be found in this collection of early colonial mappings of the American continents.

The intended audience for this text is varied, from historians of cartography or Jesuit work to political scientists to individuals concerned with ideas of persuasion and design. Maps are discussed as tools of colonial control of space, as reflections of evangelization, and as modes of intercultural exchange. Readers can find much about early European exploration, with the book divided into sections on Spanish, Portuguese, and French colonies; conversely, much can be read about the various tools of colonization and subjugation and the role that maps and the Jesuit order played in this.

Many of the maps are reproduced in greyscale, with two sections of colour-printed maps on glossy paper. The book itself is hefty and well-made. The layout is not overly cramped or cluttered, and the maps are given enough space, as well as in-depth information on locations for finding the originals.

While primarily written from a more academic standpoint, the writing style is accessible to many readers. Altic's passion for historical maps and mapping shines through, and her interest in this topic makes for an engaging read. Much of the discussion of Indigenous/colonial relations is well-handled, with particular note to the discussion of what is and is not stated in the colonial iconography. While moments of the Western colonial mindset do appear, given the nature of the subject matter, this would be difficult to avoid.

Altic herself comes to this with excellent credentials as a professor of the history of cartography with an interest in missionary cartography. She is involved with the International Cartographic Association Commission and has served as president of the Society for the History of Discoveries. She works at the University of Zagreb, specializing in the social history of maps, among other topics.

There are other texts related to Jesuit mapping, as well as more general texts on the history of Jesuits that devote some space to maps. However, this appears to be the first book dedicated to an in-depth study of Jesuit mapping in the Americas. It pulls together many of the existing disparate maps from Toronto, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Budapest, and beyond. Along with the maps, the text also brings together a wealth of source material on the history of colonization.

Ultimately, Encounters in the New World offers an engaging subject matter and a wealth of interesting and beautifully re-created cartographic materials. It would serve many libraries well and is a truly fine "first attempt".

[Image from: https://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/E/bo95833620.html]

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
BULLETIN

CARTO-ACMLA-ACACC AGM 2023 / AGA 2023 de CARTO- ACACC

ACMLA NEWS

AGM 2023 Meeting Minutes, June 14, 2023

Attendance (31 attendees)

In-person attendees: Francine Berish, Queen's University; Martin Chandler, Cape Breton University; Meg Miller, University of Manitoba; Zack MacDonald, Western University; Amber Leahey, Scholar's Portal; Julia Guy, University of Calgary; Dan Jakubek, Toronto Metropolitan University; Sylvie St-Pierre, Université de Québec à Montréal; Anne Hakier, Université de Montréal; Barbara Znamirowski, Trent University; Colleen Beard, Brock University; Andrew Nicholson, University of Toronto Mississauga; Sarah Zhang, Simon Fraser University; Larry Laliberte, University of Alberta; Wenonah Van Heyst, Brandon University; Bonnie Gallinger, University of Alberta; Rebecca Bartlett, Carleton University; Nicholas Field, University of Toronto; Reg Nelson, Lakehead University; Stéfano Biondo, Université Laval; Roger Wheate, University of Northern British Columbia; Sherri Sunstrum, Carleton University; René Duplain, University of Ottawa

Online attendees: Christine Homuth, McMaster University; Courtney Lundrigan; David Jones; Kaelan Caspary, Ontario Tech University; Kate H; Rhys Stevens, University of Lethbridge; Rosa Orlandini, York University; Siobhan Hanratty, University of New Brunswick

Agenda

1. Quorum established (including members online and in person)
2. Minutes of the 2023 AGM: Zach
3. Call to the discussion of the 2022 minutes
    - Approved
4. Agenda put forward for the AGM
5. Third item: 2022 Honours Award (skipped and rescheduled for Carto 2023 Banquet)
6. Reports:
    - 2022 Annual Report of the President presented by Francine Berish and René Duplain
        - Report is available in French and English

        - Current ACMLA executives were listed by René
        - Francine: ACMLA executive team is meeting quite regularly
        - ACMLA's significant activities presented by René:
            - New membership types were introduced (e.g., student membership, unaffiliated membership)
            - Hybrid conference planned
            - Increased virtual social events and discussions
            - Transition of AMCLA editorship from Eva Dodsworth to Meg Miller
        - Francine: The executive is reviewing the rules of procedures
            - They don't have the intent of approving it at the AGM
            - A new electronic draft of the updated rules of procedure will be distributed to the membership based on the feedback gotten in the AGM
    - Past President Report presented by Martin Chandler
        - Recipient of Honorary Member Award will be revealed at the CARTO banquet
        - Recipient of Cathy Moulder Paper Award will be revealed at the CARTO banquet
        - Guidelines for the Honorary Membership Award were drafted as there were previously no guidelines
    - Treasurer Report presented by Dan Jakubek
        - 2022 budget presented
        - 2023 budget (Jan 1 – June 7) presented
        - 2023 projected budget presented
        - Stefano Biondo: Will it be possible to re-introduce institutional ACMLA memberships? His institution will not cover the cost of an individual ACMLA membership but will reimburse him for an institutional membership.
        - Rosa Orlandini: Historically, the ACMLA institutional membership was tied to the publication of the ACMLA Bulletin. The reasons why this type of membership was dropped is because there was confusion regarding who at a specific institution would have the right to vote at the AGM.
        - Francine: The ACMLA was hoping the addition of the unaffiliated membership type would capture people who did not have institutional funding.
        - Call to approve the 2023 projected budget
            - Approved
7. Association Executive Call presented by Francine and René:
    - There are a number of ACMLA executive positions where members are in the midst of serving 2-year terms
    - There are also a number of non-executive ACMLA positions available that are not officially on the executive team (e.g., the French Editor of the ACMLA Bulletin, the Regional Editor of the ACMLA)
8. CARTO 2024 – call for hosts presented by Martin Chandler
    - Currently in discussion to have the 2024 conference in Halifax, NS with IASSIST

- Zack MacDonald: Tentatively volunteers Western University in London, Ontario as the host for CARTO 2025

9. Other Business:
    - Motion brought forward by Francine Berish to investigate the reestablishment of a group that comprises those in technical and analyst roles
        - Motion moved by Martin Chandler
        - Seconded by Zack MacDonald
        - Call for discussion:
            - Rosa Orlandini: The executive team's discussions regarding the reestablishment of such a group should include those in technical roles (e.g., gis technicians, specialists…)
            - Barbara Znamirowski: If a group like this is formed, the Association needs to examine how to increase inclusivity to those in these specific roles and investigate what potential barriers exist (e.g., financial barriers). A SSHRC grant used to support some of those group meetings in the past.
            - Meg Miller: Ontario has a lot of weight in these discussions. How can the ACMLA help technicians (e.g., case building support, gathering statistics) or connect technicians with each other (e.g., mentorship)
        - Motion carried
    - Colleen Beard: Noticed a change in the Honorary Membership guidelines and wanted some insight
        - Martin Chandler updated the guidelines based the Honours Award guidelines
        - Colleen Beard: Traditionally, the Honorary Membership and Honours Award have been two separate entities. Thinks the new Honorary Membership guidelines should be re-examined to distinguish it from the Honours Award
        - Understanding established that Martin Chandler would update the guideline's wording, in consultation with Colleen Beard, by the next AGM
    - Motion to approve the changes too the Paper Award and the Student Paper Award guidelines by Martin Chandler
        - Motion carried
    - Francine Berish and René Duplain commit to continuing the discussion of the draft ACMLA rules of procedures with the membership via email (folks can comment online with their thoughts)
        - Meg Miller: The goals of updating the rules of procedures is to make them relevant to the current climate (as times have changed and they haven't been updated in 10 years)
        - Rosa Orlandini: Was part of the taskforce updating the bylaws and is happy they are being re-examined
        - Courtney Lundrigan, who was also part of the taskforce updating the bylaws 10 years ago, to send documents from that taskforce to the ACMLA executive team

- Motion to adjourn
  - Motion moved, Motion carried

Procès-verbal de l'AGA 2023 de l'ACACC, 14 juin 2023

Présence (31 participants)

Participants en personne: Francine Berish, Queen's University; Martin Chandler, Cape Breton University; Meg Miller, University of Manitoba; Zack MacDonald, Western University; Amber Leahey, Scholar's Portal; Julia Guy, University of Calgary; Dan Jakubek, Toronto Metropolitan University; Sylvie St-Pierre, Université de Québec à Montréal; Anne Hakier, Université de Montréal; Barbara Znamirowski, Trent University; Colleen Beard, Brock University; Andrew Nicholson, University of Toronto Mississauga; Sarah Zhang, Simon Fraser University; Larry Laliberte, University of Alberta; Wenonah Van Heyst, Brandon University; Bonnie Gallinger, University of Alberta; Rebecca Bartlett, Carleton University; Nicholas Field, University of Toronto; Reg Nelson, Lakehead University; Stéfano Biondo, Université Laval; Roger Wheate, University of Northern British Columbia; Sherri Sunstrum, Carleton University; René Duplain, University of Ottawa

Participants en ligne: Christine Homuth, McMaster University; Courtney Lundrigan; David Jones; Kaelan Caspary, Ontario Tech University; Kate H; Rhys Stevens, University of Lethbridge; Rosa Orlandini, York University; Siobhan Hanratty, University of New Brunswick

L'ordre du jour

1. Quorum établi (y compris les membres en ligne et en personne)
2. Procès-verbal de l'AGA 2023 : Zach
3. Appel à la discussion du procès-verbal de 2022
   - Approuvé
4. Ordre du jour proposé pour l'AGA
5. Troisième point : Prix d'honneur de 2022 (sauté et reporté au banquet de Carto 2023)
6. Rapports :
   - Rapport annuel 2022 du Président présenté par Francine Berish et René Duplain
     - Le rapport est disponible en français et en anglais
     - Les dirigeants actuels de l'ACACC ont été listés par René
     - Francine : L'équipe exécutive d'ACACC se réunit assez régulièrement
     - Les activités significatives d'ACACC présentées par René :
       - De nouveaux types d'adhésion ont été introduits (par exemple, adhésion étudiante, adhésion non affiliée).
       - Conférence hybride prevue
       - Augmentation des événements sociaux et des discussions virtuelles
       - Transition de la rédaction de l'ACACC d'Eva Dodsworth à Meg Miller.

        - Francine : L'exécutif est en train de revoir les règles de procedures
            - Ils n'ont pas l'intention de l'approuver lors de l'AGA.
            - Une nouvelle version électronique du règlement intérieur mis à jour sera distribuée aux membres sur la base des commentaires reçus lors de l'AGA.
    - Rapport de l'ancien président présenté par Martin Chandler
        - Le nom du récipiendaire du prix du membre honoraire sera révélé lors du banquet CARTO.
        - Le récipiendaire du prix Cathy Moulder Paper Award sera dévoilé lors du banquet du CARTO.
        - Les lignes directrices pour le prix du membre honoraire ont été rédigées car il n'y avait pas de lignes directrices auparavant.
    - Rapport du trésorier présenté par Dan Jakubek
        - Présentation du budget 2022
        - Présentation du budget 2023 (1er janvier - 7 juin)
        - Présentation du budget prévisionnel 2023
        - Stéfano Biondo : Serait-il possible de réintroduire les adhésions institutionnelles à l'ACACC ? Son institution ne couvre pas le coût d'une adhésion individuelle à l'ACACC mais le rembourse pour une adhésion institutionnelle.
        - Rosa Orlandini : Historiquement, l'adhésion institutionnelle à l'ACMLA était liée à la publication du Bulletin de l'ACACC. La raison pour laquelle ce type d'adhésion a été supprimé est qu'il y avait une confusion quant à savoir qui, au sein d'une institution spécifique, avait le droit de voter à l'AGA.
        - Francine : L'ACACC espérait que l'ajout d'un type de membre non affilié permettrait d'inclure les personnes qui n'ont pas de financement institutionnel.
        - Appel à l'approbation du budget prévisionnel 2023
            - Approuvé
7. Appel de l'exécutif de l'association présenté par Francine et René :
    - Il y a un certain nombre de postes exécutifs de l'ACACC où les membres sont en train de servir des mandats de deux ans
    - Il y a également un certain nombre de postes non exécutifs de l'ACACC qui ne font pas officiellement partie de l'équipe exécutive (par exemple, l'éditeur français du Bulletin de l'ACACC, l'éditeur régional de l'ACACC).

- CARTO 2024 - appel à hôtes présenté par Martin Chandler
    - Actuellement en discussion pour organiser la conférence de 2024 à Halifax, NS avec IASSIST.
    - Zack MacDonald : Les volontaires provisoires de Western University à London, Ontario comme hôte de CARTO 2025.
- Autres affaires :
    - Francine Berish propose d'étudier la possibilité de reconstituer un groupe composé de techniciens et d'analystes.
        - Motion proposée par Martin Chandler
        - Appuyée par Zack MacDonald

        - Appel à la discussion :
            - Rosa Orlandini : Les discussions de l'équipe exécutive concernant le rétablissement d'un tel groupe devraient inclure les personnes ayant un rôle technique (p. ex. techniciens SIG, spécialistes, etc.).
            - Barbara Znamirowski : Si un tel groupe est formé, l'Association doit examiner comment accroître l'inclusion des personnes occupant ces rôles spécifiques et étudier les obstacles potentiels qui existent (par exemple, les obstacles financiers). Dans le passé, une subvention du CRSH a permis de financer certaines réunions de ce groupe.
            - Meg Miller : L'Ontario a beaucoup de poids dans ces discussions. Comment l'ACACC peut-elle aider les techniciens (p. ex. soutien à l'élaboration de cas, collecte de statistiques) ou mettre les techniciens en contact les uns avec les autres (p. ex. mentorat) ?
        - Motion adoptée
    - Colleen Beard : Elle a remarqué un changement dans les lignes directrices concernant les membres honoraires et souhaite obtenir des éclaircissements à ce sujet.
        - Martin Chandler a mis à jour les lignes directrices sur la base des lignes directrices relatives aux prix d'honneur.
        - Colleen Beard : Traditionnellement, le titre de membre honoraire et le prix d'honneur sont deux entités distinctes. Elle estime que les nouvelles lignes directrices relatives à la qualité de membre honoraire devraient être réexaminées afin de les distinguer du prix d'honneur.
        - Il a été convenu que Martin Chandler mettrait à jour la formulation des lignes directrices, en consultation avec Colleen Beard, d'ici la prochaine AGA.
    - Martin Chandler propose d'approuver les modifications apportées aux lignes directrices relatives au prix de l'article et au prix de l'article étudiant.
        - Motion adoptée
    - Francine Berish et René Duplain s'engagent à poursuivre la discussion sur le projet de règlement intérieur de l'ACACC avec les membres par courriel (les gens peuvent faire part de leurs commentaires en ligne).
        - Meg Miller : L'objectif de la mise à jour des règles de procédure est de les adapter au climat actuel (les temps ont changé et elles n'ont pas été mises à jour depuis 10 ans).
        - Rosa Orlandini : Elle a fait partie du groupe de travail chargé de la mise à jour du règlement intérieur et se réjouit qu'il soit réexaminé.
        - Courtney Lundrigan, qui a également fait partie du groupe de travail chargé de la mise à jour des statuts il y a 10 ans, enverra les documents de ce groupe de travail à l'équipe exécutive de l'ACACC.
    - Motion d'ajournement
        - Motion propose, Motion adoptee

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