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BULLETIN

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GIS & Research Visualization
Librarian
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Meg.Miller@umanitoba.ca

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Librarian
University of Manitoba
Meg.Miller@umanitoba.ca

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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Belle Park from the Air 1924-2024. Promotion of air photo collections for research-creation

Feature Article

*Author: Francine Berish
Geospatial Data Librarian, Queen's University*

Keywords: aerial photography, research-creation, film

Abstract

This article summarizes a research relationship between author Francine Berish, Geospatial Data Librarian and Principal Investigators Laura Murray (Cultural Studies & English) and Dorit Naaman (Film) on a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) Insight Research Creation grant. This collaboration has afforded the opportunity to create non-traditional research outputs, including a film featuring air photos from the Queen's University Library collection and an accompanying blog post. This is a great example of how air photo collections can be used to support community projects and research more generally.

Introduction

For thousands of years, the space now called Belle Park in Ka'tarohkwi (Kingston, Ontario) was a wetland. From 1954 to 1974, it was used as a landfill and then converted to a golf course that operated until 2017. At its entrance stands an unmarked totem carved by Indigenous inmates at the Joyceville Penitentiary in 1973. The park's peninsula ends with a bridge leading to Belle Island, a known location of Indigenous remains. The park and island are surrounded by wetlands and the Cataraqui River. Belle Park is a complicated space.

In recent years, Belle Park has often been considered a "problem" and approached through various scientific, management, legal and social policy frameworks. Recognizing toxic histories and ongoing challenges, the Belle Park Project seeks to see the space as a generator of questions, relationships, and life. Principal Investigators Laura Murray (Cultural Studies & English) and Dorit Naaman (Film) hope that the work being done is not only of significance for people in Kingston/Ka'tarohkwi but also for those seeking to understand or inhabit similarly complex sites in other cities (SSHRC).

Francine's involvement in the Belle Park Project began informally, as she provided support on cartographic and geospatial matters. However, her role evolved, and she became a listed collaborator on the grant, contributing her expertise more formally to the project. This collaboration is part of an active SSHRC Insight Research Creation grant titled "A Totem Pole on a Pile of Garbage: Contending with Colonial and Environmental Violence in Kingston, Ontario" (2020-2024). The project, which is community-oriented, has encouraged the author to create non-traditional research outputs, such as a film, in collaboration with principal investigators Laura Murray and Dorit Naaman, and sound artist Matt Rogalsky. The author also published an accompanying blog post, "[The Politics and History of Aerial Photos: Introducing Belle Park from the Air](#)," to provide context about the approach and the political nature of featured air photos from the Queen's Library collection.

Data Collection Methods are Inherently Political

On a recent episode of 99% Invisible called "[the Weather Machine](#)", they discussed that many of the mathematical equations used for predicting weather have remained unchanged for a surprising number of years. Only recently could supercomputers solve the equations before the weather happened in real-time. Certain countries disproportionately hold the computing power to solve these equations and generate accurate climate predictions, and it's usually not the countries most adversely experiencing climate change. While data-sharing agreements between government organizations help create more balance, privatization could increase inequities. Similarly, those who have/collect air photos, orthophotos, and geospatial information and have the capacity to process them wield incredible power. Historically, this was the domain of government and intergovernmental organizations; however, [industry](#) has entered the arena. While the resulting data could be free, it usually isn't.

Making this film was a small attempt to subvert the military origins and capitalist functions of the aerial photograph.

"Making this film was a small attempt to subvert the military origins and capitalist functions of the aerial photograph. Dorit, Laura and I aimed to mobilize this technology in caring and non-

extractive ways, using library collections to learn or think about places and their complicated stories from literally a different perspective. Next time you visit the park, you might be more aware of how it has been changed over time – both violently by the dumping of garbage on a wetland and more organically by the abandonment of the golf course to the needs of plants and, birds and unhoused people. You might also see how this place has resisted change. It still has the same shape, it still sometimes gets overtaken by water, it still has a lot more plants than people" (from [blog post](#)).

Launching the Film

On Wednesday, June 26, 2024, at 7:00 pm, there was a buzz on Rideau Street at the Broom Factory while Laura set the stage for the screening of "Belle Park from the Air 1924-2024," a six-minute film featuring air photos from the Queen's Library collection to show the transition from wetland to dump to golf course to park (Figure 1).



Figure 1 Audience at Broom Factory Screening (June 2024). Photo by: Mehvish Rather

To get the event rolling, Laura outlined the uncharacteristically easy community-led effort to preserve the Broom Factory, an important piece of Kingston architectural history, where the screening was being held (Figure 2). At the last minute, Dorit and I decided to pull up the 1924 oblique air photo showing the Broom Factory and the nearby location of the wetland, now called Belle Park (figure 3).



Figure 2 Laura Murray introduces the film at the Broom Factory screening. Photos by: Mehvish Rather

The noticeable buzz in the room indicated that community members could have discussed this single photo for the duration of the event, but the organizers opted to go ahead with the planned film screening (Figure 2 & 3).

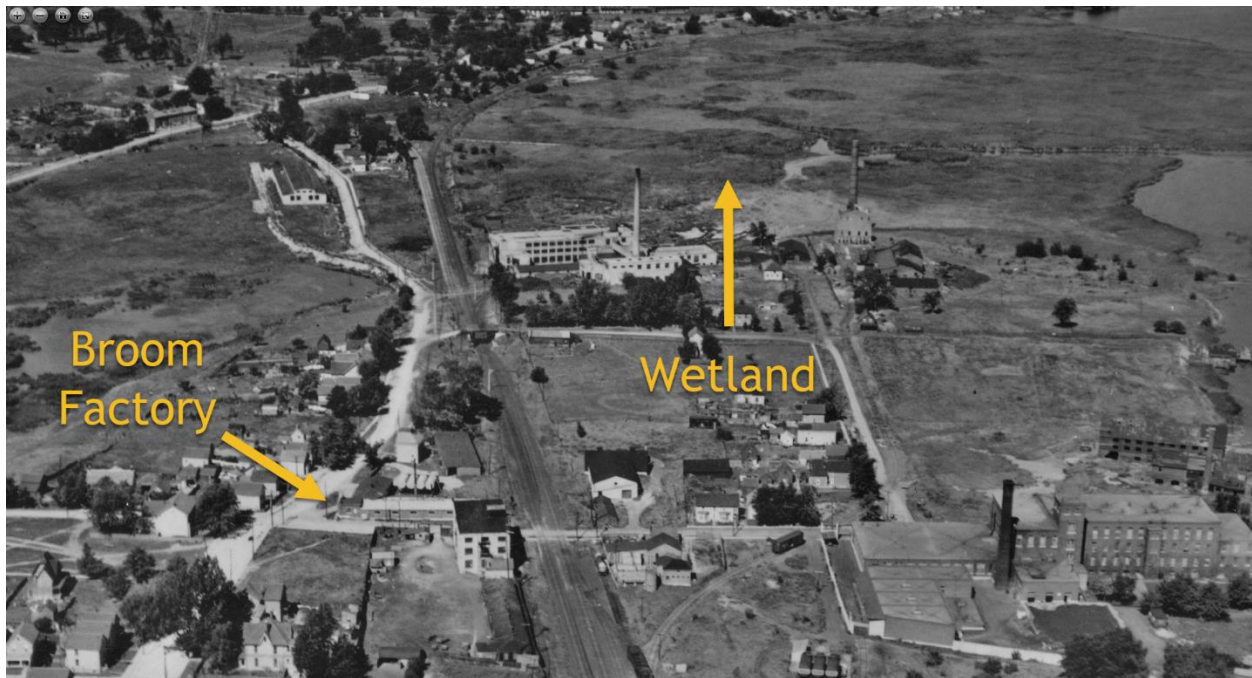


Figure 3 Oblique 1924 air photo showing the film screening venue in relation to the wetland and site of the project.
<https://digital.library.queensu.ca/kingston-waterfront-kingston-flight-line-ha22-photo-number-33>

In hindsight, if the organizers wished they could go back in time, and capture the audio in the room when the the film was aired the first time..

After the short introduction from Laura, the screening of the 6-minute film began, followed by audience discussion, thoughts, and questions, which formed the most substantial part of the event. After showing the film again, the planned programming adjourned, and a few people stuck around to ask more in-depth questions. Some participants went up to the stage to have their respective discussions (Figure 4). In hindsight, the organizers wished they could go back in time and capture the audio in the room when the film aired the first time. The room had a humming, buzzing quality, which felt ephemeral and unique.



Figure 4: Community participant gesturing at 1924 air photo following the screening. Photo by: Mehvish Rather

The film is an excellent example of how air photo collections can be used to support community projects and research more generally. The film is one of many project outputs from the Belle Park Project. Please visit <https://belleparkproject.com/projects> to learn more.

Additional links:

- Blog post <https://belleparkproject.com/blog-2/the-politics-and-history-of-aerial-photos-introducing-belle-park-from-the-air>
- <https://belleparkproject.com/projects/belle-park-from-the-air-19242024> (film landing page – with air photo listing)
- Film link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N4P1d3cltN0>

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Woods, Water, and Meadows: The Formation of Ukrainian-Canadian Identity Through Land and Settlement

Feature Article

Sandra Sawchuk

Research Data and Assessment Librarian, Mount Saint Vincent University

Keywords: Ukrainian-Canadians; Canadian prairies; homestead records; township maps; archival research; Census of Population; immigration and settlement

Abstract

This paper explores the development and persistence of Ukrainian-Canadian communities in the West using a combination of archival documents, township maps, homestead records, and contemporary census data. These sources allow us to trace the historical settlement patterns of Ukrainian immigrants, understand the socio-economic dynamics that shaped their communities, and analyze how these patterns have evolved over time. Additionally, this paper addresses the limitations of historical census data in capturing the ethnic origins of early Ukrainian settlers and highlights the importance of archival research in filling these gaps. Through this multi-faceted approach, this paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how Ukrainian-Canadian communities have maintained their cultural identity and adapted to the changing socio-economic landscape of the Canadian prairies.

Introduction

Ukrainian block settlements in the Canadian prairies are a unique and significant phenomenon shaped by a mix of historic, social, and geographic factors. These communities, formed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, offer a compelling look at how immigrant populations adapt to and transform new environments while maintaining cultural cohesion. The initial wave of Ukrainian immigrants were drawn to the Canadian prairies by the promise of land and opportunity under the Dominion Lands Act, which allowed them to establish close-knit communities that preserved their cultural traditions and language.

The research aims to shed light on the factors that contributed to the formation of these block settlements, the challenges and successes experienced by the Ukrainian settlers, and how the legacy of these early settlers continues to influence the region today. This paper will also address the limitations of historical census data in capturing the ethnic origins of early Ukrainian immigrants and highlight the importance of archival research in filling these gaps.

History Of Ukrainian Block Settlement

Block settlement is a term used to describe the establishment of immigrant communities within a close geographical proximity (Borrie et al. 263). Ukrainians who came to Canada in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were able to settle in blocks because of the Dominion Lands Act, which afforded new immigrants relative freedom in where they chose to live (Lehr 37).

Ukrainian immigrants were mostly farmers who came to Canada to escape poverty, the lingering effects of serfdom, and political turmoil in their homeland (Himka 11–12). They first settled on the Canadian Prairies, which offered vast tracts of land that could be developed into homesteads for farming and other agricultural practices. Block settlement was attractive to Ukrainian immigrants because it allowed them to maintain their cultural traditions and language, and benefit from the support and cooperation of their fellow settlers (Katz and Lehr 79). This practice also allowed for the efficient use of resources and the development of a strong sense of community (Bilash, "Ukrainian Rural Communities in East Central Alberta Before 1930" 67; Lehr 51).

A Mari Usque Ad Mare and the Dominion Lands Survey System

A Mari Usque Ad Mare, or 'from sea to shining sea' is Canada's national motto. The desire for a nation that stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific led the Canadian government to an ambitious plan to quickly settle the West. Over 1.4 billion acres in the prairies and the North were estimated to be available for settlement. To facilitate the massive project of immigration, the government first required detailed maps of Rupert's Land, which had been purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869 (Ballantyne 17). It goes without saying that this 'purchase' occurred despite the land already being occupied by Indigenous peoples (Anderson 19).

Surveyors with the Dominion Lands Branch began their work in 1871 using a survey system already established in the US (Ballantyne 19). The Dominion Lands Survey System consists of meridians (running north-south), ranges (running north-south between meridians), and townships (six-mile-wide rows running east-west) that enabled surveyors to demarcate prairie lands into an organized grid. The square block created by the intersection of north-south range lines and east-west township lines is itself called a township. Each township, depending on the landscape, is split into 36 equal sections. One section of land, represented by a single square on a township map, is one square mile, or 640 acres. Quarter sections, which were available to homesteaders,

are 160 acres. Each meridian, range, and township are labelled numerically, while quarter sections are described in quadrants (NW, SW, NE, SE). For example, NW-20-53-12-W4 describes the location of the northwest section 20, township 53, range 12, west of the 4th meridian. This alphanumeric code is called a legal land description (Wolfe and McKercher 2).

Township Maps and Homestead Records

The map shown here is an example of an annotated township map from 1905 (Department of the Interior). Section 1 is located at the bottom right of the map, with subsequent numbers weaving back and forth up the map until Section 36 at the top right. Many quarter sections are labelled with the name of the homesteader and a number that corresponds to the sworn statement in their homestead record (shown in Figure 2). Only even-numbered sections were available to homesteaders, and the majority of the odd-numbered sections were set aside for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for potential future development (Wolfe and McKercher 10). These are labelled C.P.R.C. on the map.

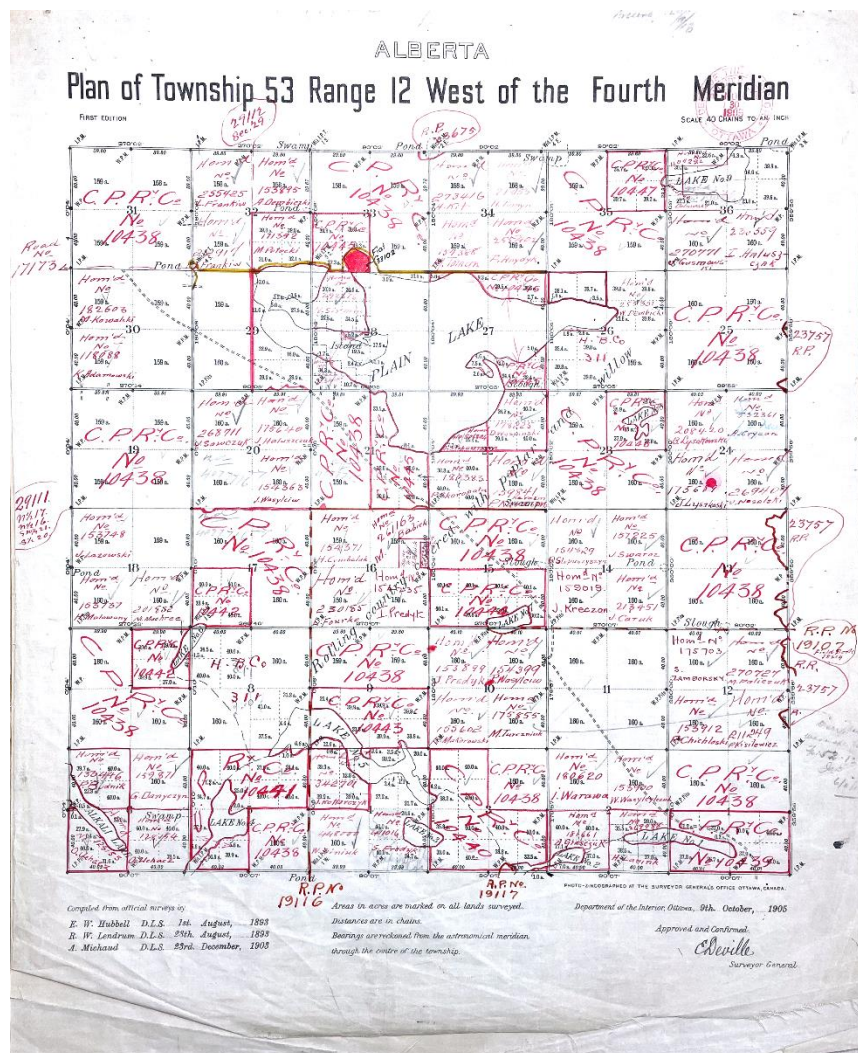


Figure 1 – Plan of Township 53 Range 12 West of the Fourth Meridian

The NW quarter-section at section 20 on the map bears the label "Hom'd no. 268711 J. Sawczuk". This number appears on the corresponding homestead record in Figure 2. The homestead record includes information about naturalization and citizenship status, the date of arrival on the homestead, the work undertaken to improve the land, and a report of agricultural activities. The handwritten number in the centre-left of the page matches the number shown above on the township map.

642
RUB

36 x 12 Log 8.58

Shable 0.00
Wentworth 0.20
1 mile fence 0.20

70
70
70

Canada
Prov. of Alberta
To wit:

I, John Sawczuk, do solemnly swear that the answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct in every particular. That I claim a Patent for the Homestead under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act.

That I obtained an entry, and claim a Patent for the same for my own benefit, and not in the interest or for the benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever. So help me God.

Sworn before me at Edmonton July 18, 1912 A. D. 1912
John Sawczuk
having first been sworn and explained to the said applicant.
W. H. Doughty
Sub-Agent of the Dominion Lands, and Homestead Inspector for the Edmonton District.

I recommend the foregoing application for Patent, believing that the homestead requirements of The Dominion Lands Act have, in this case, been complied with.

Dated at Edmonton, July 18 A. D. 1912
Local Agent of Dominion Lands for Edmonton, District

I hereby certify that _____ has to-day produced evidence showing ownership of the _____ of Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Meridian, from the _____ day of _____ to the present time; that all payments have been made to date, and that at least one-third of the total purchase price has been paid.

Date _____ 191 _____ Local Agent.

Accepted as sufficient, W. H. Doughty
Acting Deputy, Comptroller.

The Officer taking this application for patent is requested to exercise particular care that the name of the homesteader is given in full and correctly spelled.

Sworn Statement of
John Sawczuk in support of his
application for Homestead Patent for N.W.
of Section 20 Township 53 Range 12
Meridian.

1. What is your name in full, age, occupation and Post Office address?
John Sawczuk, 40420
Farmer, Prairie Lake, Alta.

2. Are you a British subject at the present time and if not, how long have you been in Canada?
Yes

3. Do you intend to become a naturalized citizen?
Yes

4. When did you obtain homestead entry? In what year? and when did you commence actual residence thereon?
July 15, 1907
Sept. 1907
Oct. 15, 1907

5. What portion of each year since commencement of residence have you lived upon the land, giving actual dates?
Oct. 15, 1907 to the present date continuously.

6. When absent from your homestead where have you resided and what has been your occupation?
Edmonton, Alberta

7. Of whom do you usually consist? When did they first commence residence upon the homestead and for what purpose?
Wife and 3 children have resided on the land as in above date.

8. For whom it was the land acquired, and who is the present owner thereof?
John Sawczuk

9. What has been done to improve the land, and what is the present value thereof?
268711

10. What month or part of month in each year have you resided on your land?
July 15, 1907 to the present date continuously.

11. What month or part of month in each year have you and your wife, parents, son, daughter, sister, brother resided on the land?
July 15, 1907 to the present date continuously.

12. How much breakery have you done upon your homestead in each year since you obtained entry, and how many acres have you cultivated each year?

Year 1908	4	4
Year 1909	4	4
Year 1910	5	5
Year 1911	3	3
Year 1912	2	2
Year 1		

13. What stock of which you are the owner have you had on your homestead each year since date of perfecting entry?

1907	08	09	10	11	12
Cattle	14	6	9	7	10
Hogs	0	4	6	8	4

Figure 2 A sworn statement of John Sawczuk in support of his homestead patent of NW section 20 township 53 range 12 of the W4 meridian

Early census documents used legal land descriptions to describe the geographic location of Canadian residents who lived in rural areas. The de-anonymized census (from pre-Confederation to 1931), along with homestead records and township maps, can show us exactly where Ukrainian immigrants chose to settle during this early period of immigration.

Woods, Water, and Meadows

When serfdom was abolished in Ukraine in the middle of the 19th century, peasants lost access to the ponds and forests in their communities when their landlords declared these areas as private property (Himka 12). As a result, when new settlers arrived in the prairies, they were drawn to the aspen parkland belt. This arc-shaped region stretches from central Alberta (through Edmonton) east to the Manitoba / North Dakota border. This landscape, while not known for its fertile farmland, contained woods, water, and meadows in abundance (Lehr 35).

Between the 1890s, when the first Ukrainian settlers arrived in Alberta, and 1905, when the railway finally reached Edmonton, it was neither easy nor affordable for homesteaders to procure the goods and services they required to develop their land (Bilash, "Ukrainian Rural Communities in East Central Alberta Before 1930" 65). This is why they chose the parkland belt, an area where wood provided timber for structures, but also income, as cord wood could be cut and sold to other settlers for a profit. Water and meadows provided sustenance in the way of fish, wild fruits, berries, fungi, and game (Lehr 42).

Informal Rural Communities

The highly structured grid of the township system and the large size of individual homesteads did not allow for the development of formalized villages like those in Ukraine. New immigrants recreated the structure of their social milieu in the Old Country through the creation of informal rural communities in their new home. These communities were comprised of structures that supported socialization, such as churches and halls, and collections of service providers, such as weavers and spinners, that replicated traditional Ukrainian culture (Bilash, "Ukrainian Rural Communities in East Central Alberta Before 1930" 67). Though informal, the boundaries of rural communities were well-known by local residents. They were most often named after villages in Ukraine (Brody, New Kiev), Ukrainian language slogans (Myrnam, meaning 'peace be with us'), topographic features (Two Hills, Three Hills), or prominent settlers (Shandro, one of the first postmasters) (Martynowych 40; Bilash, *The Colonial Development of East Central Alberta and Its Effect on Ukrainian Immigrant Settlement to 1930* 67). Many of these place names still exist today.

An Obstinate Group of People

The block settlement patterns of Ukrainian immigrants did not go unnoticed. The Commissioner of Immigration at the time, W.F McCreary, found the Ukrainian's choice of less-desirable farmland to be peculiar, and tried unsuccessfully to convince new settlers to choose different locales (Katz and Lehr 79). According to McCreary, Ukrainian immigrants were ignorant, obstinate, and unmanageable, in part due to their unwillingness to settle in the areas that he suggested. He complained that Ukrainian immigrants were worse than cattle, because they wanted to follow each other rather than heed the advice of the government (McCreary). In a letter to James Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, dated May 15, 1897, McCreary writes that Canada should not permit the Austrian government to "get rid of their human weeds by throwing them over the ditch into our Canadian Garden" (McCreary)

The land that Ukrainian immigrants chose, against recommendations from government agents and interpreters, was not ideal. While the earliest settlers were driven by a desire for self-sufficiency, subsequent groups were motivated by their need for connection and kinship ties. These ties led to the creation of vibrant rural communities, but for many of the early farmers, this meant a life of hardship, and in some cases, destitution (Lehr 51). By the time immigration was

halted at the onset of the First World War, Ukrainian immigrants had settled over 4,000 square kilometres in 70 townships across the arc-shape of the aspen parkland (Martynowych 30).

The Problem of the Ethnic Origin Variable

How do we know which ethnic groups settled in specific parts of the country? One of the primary sources of these data should be the Canadian Census of Population. A question about ethnic origin has been included in every census since before Confederation.

The ethnic origin variable in the census is not easy to use because the question that Statistics Canada is trying to ask is not easy to answer. What is ethnicity, really? How can one quantify their origins, especially in a country such as Canada? This difficulty is shown in the number of changes that have been made to the ethnic origin question, and how it has been reported, over the past 30 years and beyond.

At its core, the ethnic origin question is an exercise in understanding the history of immigration in Canada. The 2021 question asked, "*What were the ethnic or cultural origins of this person's ancestors?*" Below the question, a note further explains that "*Ancestors may have Indigenous origins, or origins that refer to different countries, or other origins that may not refer to different countries*" (Statistics Canada, "Ethnic or Cultural Origin Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021"). Rather than provide a list of examples, as was the practice in previous years, the 2021 Census linked out to a webpage with over 500 potential ethnic and cultural origins along with a more fulsome description of what the question means, notably that "*other than Indigenous persons, most people can trace their origins to their ancestors who first came to this continent*" (Statistics Canada, "Ethnic or Cultural Origin Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021").

How the question was asked in 2021 marked a dramatic change from previous years, enough that analysts with Statistics Canada warned that the changes would make 2021 incomparable with past data. This is particularly the case with the ethnic origins that were previously listed as exemplars directly on the questionnaire, one of which was Ukrainian (Statistics Canada, "Ethnic or Cultural Origin Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021"). It begs the question, what is the point asking about ethnic origin on every census if the results can't be used over time?

The problem with this variable is not a new one. In 1951, demographer and sociologist Norman B. Ryder wrote:

It seems fair to conclude that the usefulness in research of Canadian statistics on origins is probably limited for the most part to the dividing of the population into four broad groups: the British, the French, the other whites, and the non-whites, and that attempts to carry out serious, more detailed research on origins require extreme caution, particularly with regard to variations through time (477).

Throughout the author's research, it has become clear that the historic census, at least in its aggregated form, cannot be used to understand the ethnic origins of Canada's population, especially for Ukrainians. When Ukrainians first came to Canada in the late 19th century, they arrived as immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian empire. Census documents from the early 20th century report a number of responses to the ethnic origin question, including Austrian, Austro-Hungarian, Polish, Galician, and Russian. When asked about their mother tongue, many of these respondents reported that they spoke Austrian. The term Ukrainian wasn't widely used in this

country until 1910, and the settlers themselves did not arrive in Canada with a clear sense of their Ukrainian identity (Kaye xxvi).

Since the census is unreliable for early population counts based on ethnic origin, the next best way to get these data is from archival sources. However, in order to conduct research in the archives, we must either know in advance what we are looking for or have the resources to make unexpected discoveries. In either case, archival research requires a significant time commitment and the use of methodologies that do not easily lend themselves to the computational exploration afforded by the census.

We know about the settlement patterns of Ukrainian immigrants because of a large body of archival research on the Ukrainian community that occurred between the 1950s and 1990s. These documents include shipping company manifests, annotated township maps, homestead applications, government documents, and personal letters that are found in community, provincial, and federal archives. It is this scholarship, in particular work by geographer John C. Lehr, that clearly shows the historic and distinctive pattern of settlement along the arc-shape of the aspen parkland belt in the Canadian prairies.

30 Years of Population Data

Now that we know the ethnic origin variable is not a terribly accurate metric for determining the precise counts and locations of ethnic groups let us use this variable to look at the population of Ukrainians in Canada and the provinces over the past 30 years of the census (1991 - 2021). Why is 1991 significant? It was the year Ukraine became independent from the Soviet Union. It also marks approximately 100 years since the first critical mass of Ukrainian settlers arrived on the prairies.

Rather than look at the data for each census year individually, the following table shows the population averages for the entire 30-year period. While the ethnic origin variable may be problematic for a year-over-year comparison, surely the average compiled from six Census of Populations (1991-2006, 2016-2021) and one National Household Survey (2011) can produce a fairly reliable indicator of where Ukrainians have been living during that time. The complete dataset, available at the level of census subdivisions with the exception of 2021 (which has only been released for populations over 5000 people), is available in [Dataverse](#).

Table 1 - Ratio of Ukrainian Population to Total Population: Canada, Provinces, and Territories, 1991-2021

	Total Population, averages: 1991-2021	Ukrainian Population, averages: 1991-2021	Ratio Ukrainian Population, 1991-2021 (%)
Manitoba	1,162,734	167,266	14.4%
Saskatchewan	1,007,452	132,331	13.1%
Alberta	3,301,389	314,454	9.5%
Yukon Territory	32,148	1,748	5.4%
British Columbia	4,097,308	195,101	4.8%
Canada	31,434,727	1,175,766	3.7%
Northwest Territories	46,004	1,371	3.0%
Ontario	11,979,998	320,054	2.7%
Nova Scotia	908,850	7,679	0.8%
Prince Edward Island	136,584	726	0.5%
Nunavut	31,975	161	0.5%
Quebec	7,489,046	31,065	0.4%
New Brunswick	730,174	2,914	0.4%
Newfoundland	520,201	939	0.2%

The table shows that over the past 30 years, Manitoba has had the highest population of people with a Ukrainian ethnic origin in Canada, followed closely by Saskatchewan. The provinces of Alberta and Ontario, while similar in their population counts of Ukrainians, differ in their ratios, with the former in third place and the latter in seventh (not including Canada). Yukon and B.C. are also similar in ratio, but again, they have different population counts. The remaining provinces and territories are below the national average of 3.7%. The mean ratio of Ukrainians to the total population across all provinces and territories matches Ontario's ratio at 2.7%.

The Prairie Provinces

Ontario may have the highest population count of people with a Ukrainian ethnic origin in Canada. However, it is clear that the prairie provinces are the most visible home of the Ukrainian community due to the high ratios. Previous research shows that early settlers lived along the arc-shaped parkland belt, but where have Ukrainians in the prairie provinces been living for the past 30 years? As it turns out, they are still living close to where their ancestors settled over 100 years ago.

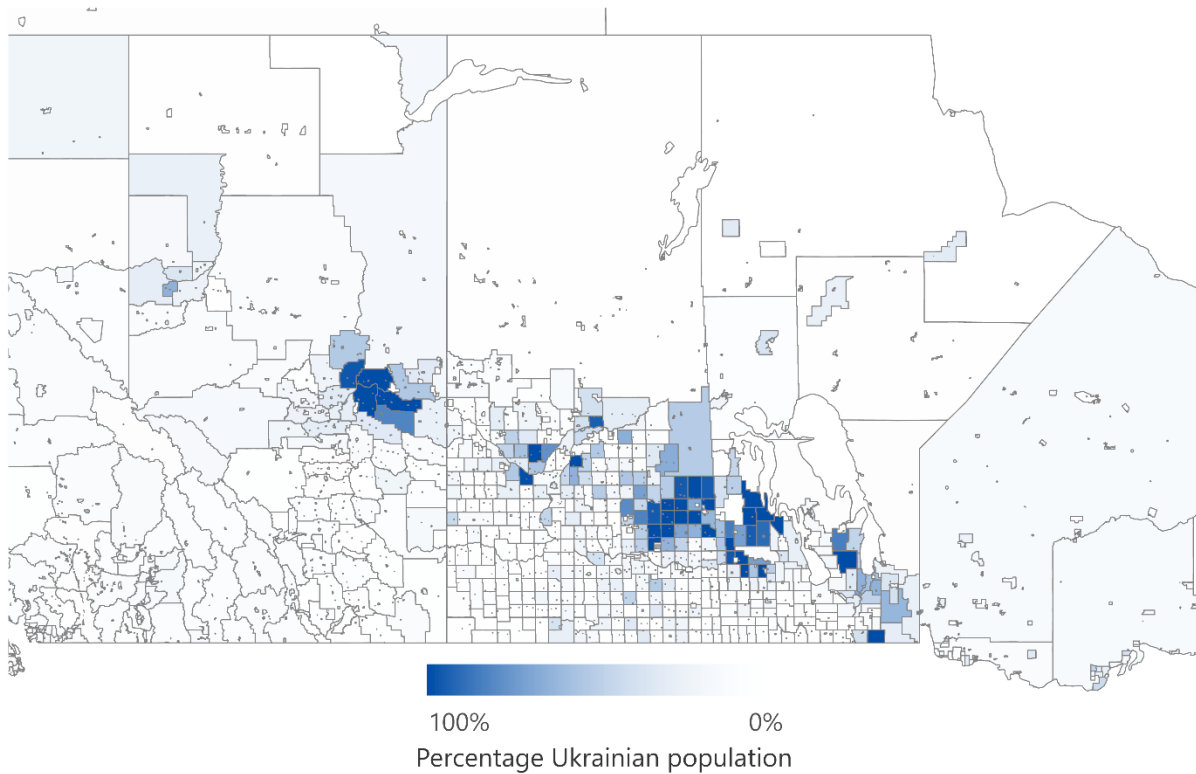
The following maps show the percentage of people with Ukrainian ethnic origin at the census subdivision level. Census subdivisions are generally understood as municipalities (or equivalent) based on provincial and territorial designations (Statistics Canada, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021 – Dissemination Area (DA)). The maps shown here are from the 1991, 2006, and 2016 censuses and have been selected to show the trend, but all of the maps have a similar, though steadily declining, distribution. The complete series of maps (1991-2021) is available in [Dataverse](#).

Census subdivisions were chosen as a unit of analysis because they represent municipalities, which offsets the influence of small pockets of populations in rural areas. Using ratios rather than raw population numbers ensures consistency in the data analysis, making comparisons across different census years and geographic regions more reliable. It also adjusts for varying population growth rates to normalize differences, which provides a clearer picture of Ukrainian community concentrations.

The settlement pattern illustrated here is unlike any other region in the country. Again, while it is important to use caution in making comparisons year-over-year, as explained earlier, it is clear to see that the arc-shaped pattern of settlement remains.

Percentage of population with Ukrainian ethnic origin:
Census subdivisions

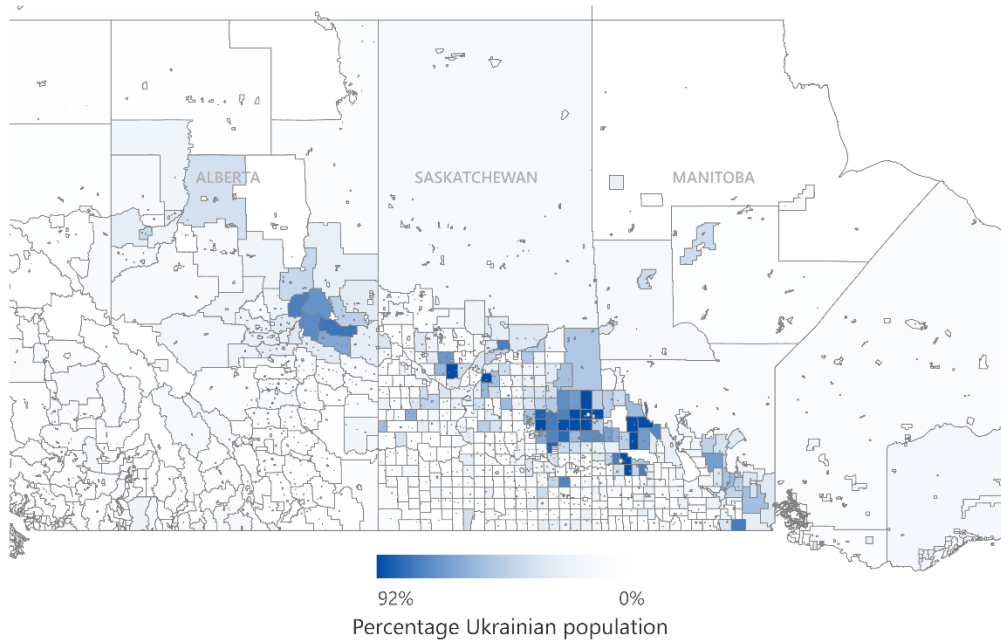
1991



Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Population, Catalogue no. 1004351.

Ratio of Ukrainian ethnic origin to total population:
Census subdivisions

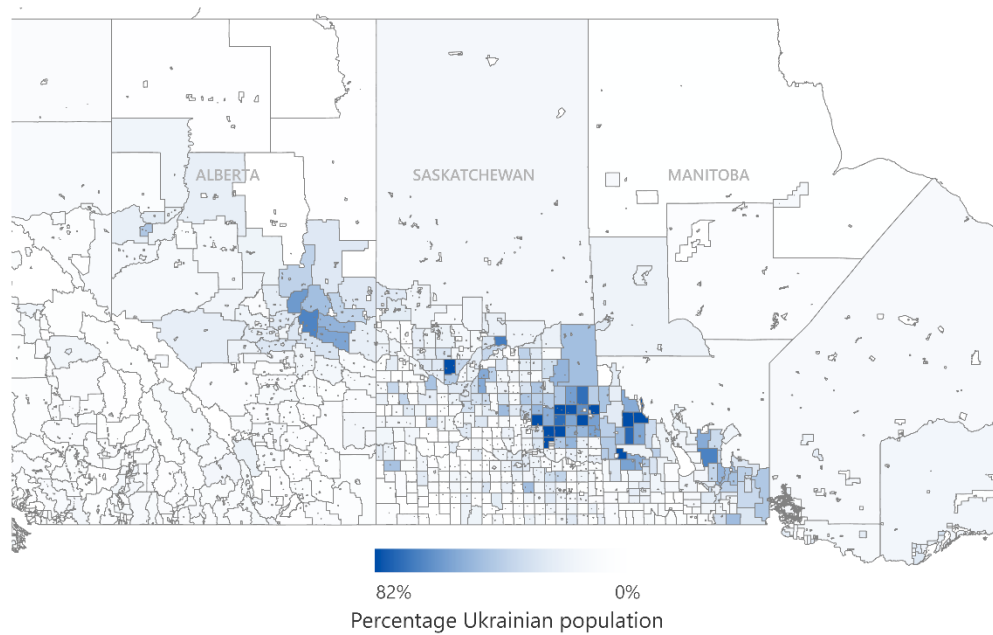
2006



Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Catalogue no. 94-580-XCB2006001.

Ratio of Ukrainian ethnic origin to total population:
Census subdivisions

2016



Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016354.

While 1991 is an interesting starting year of this analysis for the above reasons, 2021 is also significant. Population data for 2021 was collected before the escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian war in February 2022. In response to the conflict, the Canadian Government launched the Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel (CUAET) program, which fast-tracked immigration for Ukrainian nationals fleeing their homeland. Successful applicants are eligible for a 3-year visitor visa, though some may be able to apply for permanent residence under other immigration programs (Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada). This means that we may see a significant shift in the population of Ukrainians and where they live by the next census in 2026.

The 'Arc' Persists

Throughout this paper, we have explored the patterns of Ukrainian block settlements in Canada, focusing on their historical development, current demographic trends, and cultural significance. The enduring nature of existing Ukrainian-Canadian communities, their cultural cohesion, and their demographic evolution form an arc that not only persists but also shapes the multicultural fabric of Canadian society.

It has been suggested that Ukrainians did not form a cohesive identity as Ukrainians until they arrived in Canada (Kaye xxvi; Satzewich 41). Archival research has shown us that they settled together because the Dominion Lands Act afforded them the opportunity, that they faced hostility from government officials and a segment of Canadian society, a situation which is known to encourage immigrants to physically settle together (Borrie et al. 278); that they worked together to create informal rural communities, some of which, at least in name, exist today; and finally, that the land they chose, though close to woods, water, and meadow, was not fertile enough to produce widespread wealth.

However, external hostility, proximity with other settlers, and economic challenges cannot fully explain the formation of an identity that led to the distinctive arc-shaped pattern of settlement that has lasted over 130 years. The author argues that the Ukrainian-Canadian identity was formed because of the land, not in spite of it. To unpack this argument, the author draws on the work of social scientist and geographer Doreen Massey.

She says that "places as depicted on maps are places caught in a moment," but that they exist more accurately as "constantly shifting articulations of social relations through time" (188). This perspective allows us to see Ukrainian block settlements not merely as static locations on a map but as dynamic spaces where identity is continuously negotiated and reshaped.

Upon arriving in Canada, Ukrainian immigrants encountered a new landscape that demanded adaptation and collaboration. The shared experience of settling and cultivating the land fostered a sense of community and collective identity. This was not a simple transplantation of an Old World identity but the creation of a new one, born out of the specific social, economic, and environmental conditions of the Canadian Prairies.

Massey's theory helps us understand that the Ukrainian identity in Canada was not just a preservation of pre-existing cultural elements but was actively constructed through the interplay of the settlers' social relations and their interactions with the land. The unique challenges and opportunities of their new environment necessitated new forms of social organization, mutual support, and cultural expression. These interactions and adaptations, in turn, forged a distinct

Ukrainian-Canadian identity, illustrating Massey's idea that places are defined by the ongoing, dynamic relationships that occur within them.

The fact that these settlement patterns persist today shows that the Aspen Parkland belt is not merely a place where Ukrainians chose to live but where their identity was continually shaped and reaffirmed through their connection to the land and each other. This long-standing relationship between people and place underscores the significance of the land in the formation of cultural identity, demonstrating how this region has become an integral part of the Ukrainian-Canadian narrative.

Archival Collections as Data

None of this research would be possible without access to our cultural heritage through the preservation of archival collections. Some of the resources used for this paper came from collections that have yet to be digitized, whereas others have been digitized poorly. For example, the Alberta homestead records are now hosted in large, poorly scanned, hard-to-navigate collections on the Internet Archive, and the original documents have been destroyed (Wolowyk).

Archival research allows us to see fragments of the past, but rarely does it afford us the opportunity to see a bigger picture. Real digitization, rather than just the creation of scanned images, would make this type of research more accessible and open to discovery. While it is time-consuming to transcribe these artifacts, it is not impossible. This is proven by the existence of the Alberta Homestead Index, a basic transcription (name, legal land description, and archival file number) of all homestead records in Alberta (Provincial Archives of Alberta).¹

The opportunities for linking data between historical documents such as homestead records and the de-anonymized census are vast. From the digital humanities perspective, stable computational access to these collections, even if imperfect, will provide for the discovery of new questions about our shared cultural heritage. Furthermore, large-scale digitization opens up channels for the transmission of data in reciprocal directions, as data users can work with data repositories to improve the usability and design of collections. As historian Tim Sherratt says,

The struggle for access might not always be comfortable, but it can be productive. If data is a problem to be engaged with, rather than a service to be consumed, then we can see how researchers might help institutions to see their own structures differently (150).

¹ This database is a curious example because it is currently hosted on a private web server and because it is coded in JavaScript. I recently scraped the entirety of this database, a project I will address in a future paper.

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

Will-o'-the-wisp, map collection tours, hauntology and deep time spectres.

Conference Paper

*Author: Larry Laliberte
Librarian, University of Alberta*

Keywords: Hauntology, production of space, dig where you stand, will-o'-the-wisp, graphite sedimentation, maps of loss, counter mapping

Conference Abstract

In renewing ways to navigate the uncharted institutional spaces of interred maps and their containers, recent William C. Wonders map collection tours and "top-of cabinet" displays have been crafted to open up ways to re-read cartographic renderings as apparitions, situating their re-inscription and retention in the spectres of deep time. By incorporating tactile ambience, aural, and experiential movement, in-person tours aim to dislocate the map collection into Anthropogenic fragments (shales) and their impressions (fossils) that capture the uncanny energy embodiments of extractive dispossession, and the resulting wrack lines that continue to haunt the landscape.

Report

March 2020, the William C. Wonders Map Collection (situated on Treaty 6 territory) shelters in place as a global pandemic unfolds during the Anthropocene. Staff were temporarily exiled from the collection, which created a renewed sense (desire path) to re-navigate the collection upon our return. Since 2023 the map collection co-curators Larry Laliberte and Bonnie Gallinger have conducted 20 map collection tours and outreach events involving 200 individuals. The tours (assemblages of positionalities) draped the physical movements and the map collection with Henri Lefebvre's three tenets of the *Production of Space* - conceived, perceived, and lived.¹

Through *conceived* space, tours are introduced to maps as artifacts, abstract renderings produced by the dominant order of society. Within *perceived* space, tour groups examine the renderings while *on-the-move* encountering the collection through its institutional landscape. By the end of the tour, the goal is to passage into lived (representational) spaces of imagination and art. It is in this representational (lived) space that we conjure the map collection through hauntology. Beckoning maps, and re-reading their cartographic renderings as apparitions, situating their re-inscription, and retention in the spectres of deep time.²

Hauntology, a praxis that disrupts and dislocates the fabric of the normalized by operating in the fault lines of authorized histories (archives of the sanctioned), speaks to those/that 'who are no longer' and those/that 'who are not yet'.³

As Oodgeroo Noonuccal notes in the poem *The Past* "Let no one say the past is dead. The past is all about us and within."⁴ This is echoed in Sven Lindqvist's concept of Dig Where You Stand,

¹ wtf is geography?! [@WTFisGeography]. (2022, October 10). wtf is the "production of space?!" [Tweet]. Twitter. <https://twitter.com/WTFisGeography/status/1579484854580039683>

² Deep time is time measured in geological scales (eon, era, period, epoch). Time expressed in thousands, millions and/or billions of years. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/geology/time-scale.htm>

³ Derrida, Jacques. (1994). *Spectres of Marx: The State of the Debt, the Work of Mourning and the New International*. Translated by Peggy Kamuf. London: Routledge.

⁴ Oodgeroo Noonuccal (2000) *The Past*. In S. Kleinert S, M. Neale M, R. Bancroft, T. Anderson (Eds.), *The Oxford Companion to Aboriginal Art and Culture*. (pp 99). Oxford University Press.



Left: Will-o'-the-wisp. Atmospheric ghost light seen by travelers at night, especially over bogs, swamps, or marshes. Also called bioluminescence and firefly luciferian. OpenAI. (2024). DALL-E3. [AI image generator].

Right: Dig where you stand. Worker's researching their own history - drilling down through institutional strata. OpenAI. (2024). DALL-E3. [AI image generator].

which states that history is important because "the results of history are still with us."⁵ History is still paying dividends, and "still conferring power on [certain] people."⁶ As Karen Barad reminds us, "Hauntings are not immaterial, they are not recollections or reverberations of what was [absent], rather, hauntings are an integral part of existing material conditions [presence]."⁷

It is through the lens of hauntology that a map can be examined within that separation between *absent* [] *presence*. A space "neither marking the sand nor bending the herbage".⁸ The space of "the dust of years that lay think upon the floor".⁹ It was within this space that the map collection

⁵ Lindqvist Sven. (1979). Dig Where You Stand. Oral History. 7:2.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Barad, K. (2018). Troubling Time/s and Ecologies of Nothingness: Re-turning, Re-membering, and Facing the Incalculable. In D. J. Cohen & E. Weissman (Eds.), *Eco-Deconstruction: Derrida and Environmental Philosophy* (pp. 206-248). Fordham University Press

⁸ Hawker, R. S.(1867). The Botathen Ghost. In E. Rhys, *The hauntings & the haunted; ghost stories and tales of the supernatural*. (pp. 128-137). D. O'Connor. (1921).

⁹ Bierce, Ambrose (1890). The Middle Toe of the Right Foot. In Don Congdon (Ed.), *Stories for the dead of the night*. Dell Pub. Co. (1967).

co-curators paused to craft a collection engagement workshop for the University of Alberta's annual Festival of Teaching and Learning (FOTL) in May 2024. A workshop that strove to engage participants actively and tactilely with printed maps (to bend the herbage and stir the dust). A workshop that would be centred on transference through tracing upon translucents.¹⁰

In this space, and through hauntology, we are provided with a critical lens traversing the scales of past and present (interscalar vehicles¹¹). A way to interpret the silent stories that maps tell through what they choose to show or omit, allowing for revelations of alternate (counter) meanings to the dominant (colonial) ones. As Melissa Chomintra emphasizes, "paper maps play a significant role in teaching spatial literacy as they exemplify production techniques and cultural attitudes of the era in which they were created."¹² Printed maps are dynamic documents that continue to inform our understanding of ongoing historical, cultural, and environmental narratives.¹³ Maps are a perfect medium to capture absent presence, and facilitate discussion surrounding colonialism, dispossession, appropriation, disenfranchisement, erasure, authority and authorship.¹⁴

During the FOTL workshop various maps were introduced that participants could literally, via the translucent medium of tracing paper, draw upon. This included *maps of loss*, a selection of maps that capture ghosted landscapes that no longer exist (towns¹⁵ and wetlands¹⁶) along with maps that snapshot landscapes that are disappearing in front of our eyes—the most infamous of which, the glaciers of Western Canada.¹⁷

¹⁰ University of Alberta Centre for Teaching and Learning. Festival of Teaching and Learning May 7-9, 2024. Transforming Teaching and Learning Through Intersectional Equity and Connection.

<https://www.ualberta.ca/centre-for-teaching-and-learning/events/festival-of-teaching/index.html>

¹¹ Hecht, Gabrielle (2018). Interscalar Vehicles for an African Anthropocene: On Waste, Temporality, and Violence. *Cultural Anthropology*, 33:1. <https://journal.culanth.org/index.php/ca/article/view/ca33.1.05>

¹² Chomintra, Melissa (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

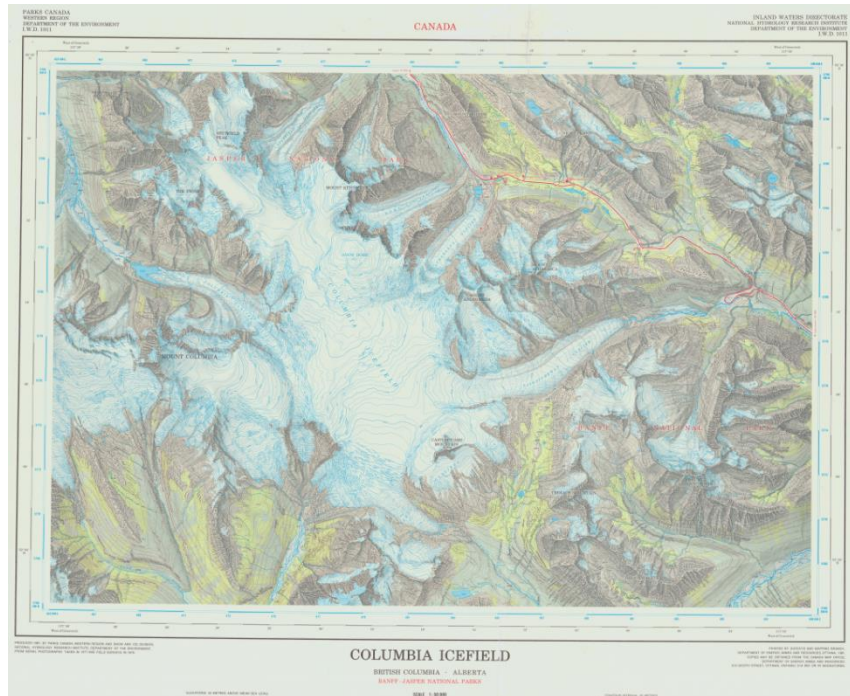
¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Kando Wheels Research Map (1977). Ghost Towns in Saskatchewan. https://archive.org/details/WCWdb_4523

¹⁶ Hind, Henry Youle (1858). Map of part of the valley of Red River north of the 49th parallel to accompany a report on the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition. https://archive.org/details/WCW_M000243

¹⁷ Parks Canada (1981). Columbia Icefield: British Columbia-Alberta; Banff-Jasper National Parks. <https://archive.org/details/NP041981>



Ghosting Glaciers. Parks Canada (1981). *Columbia Icefield: British Columbia-Alberta; Banff-Jasper National Parks.* <https://archive.org/details/NP041981>

Also included were University of Alberta campus maps, a spatial extent where most of the participants spend a large portion of their time. As a result, historical maps of the University of Alberta were included, showing "River Lot 5" as it was in 1874¹⁸, alongside a selection of official campus maps produced from 1910 to 2015¹⁹. Entitled *Campus Corpus as Canvas*, participants were encouraged to trace, and overlay their own mental maps representing their day-to-day interactions with the campus. Zooming out from the campus, the workshop also had maps of the Edmonton Region that captured Indigenous communities like Papaschase that were later removed, and erased from the map, alongside wooded areas long since fractured by exurban housing, not to mention the footprint of the city of Edmonton that has expanded immensely (at the expense of farmland) over the past 100 years.²⁰

¹⁸ Dept. of the Interior, Dominion Lands Office (1883). Plan of Edmonton settlement, N.W.T. <https://archive.org/details/CT-Edmonton-A16>

¹⁹ University of Alberta (1966). Campus Map University of Alberta Edmonton. <https://archive.org/details/UA-Campus-1966>

²⁰ Office of the Surveyor General. (1930). 315: Edmonton sheet, west of fourth meridian, Alberta. -- 9th ed. <https://doi.org/10.7939/DVN/10167>

Finally, a selection of maps labelled "draw words write maps"²¹ were included. Within this group were early survey maps where landscape descriptions (bluffs of poplar, thickets of willow²²) were written across the maps. A spatial ekphrasis following survey tracks, rivers while circumscribing wetlands.²³ Maps with blocks of text detailing natural resources that would soon be exploited through extractive means.²⁴ It was also under the *draw words write maps* where participants were encouraged to write their own perceptions of the map alongside their graphite sedimentations (tracings) as another method of getting to the space between absent presence. At the close of the workshop most participants had selected one or more maps and combined/collaged them onto a sheet of tracing paper. Others did not trace at all and spent the session discussing the maps, speaking to their use in colonization and how these prairie settler geographies might be centred as evidence²⁵ for decolonial work.

Overall, the workshop provided a stimulating way to encounter maps at a very detailed personal level (a bird's eye view of a bird's eye view²⁶). While so much spatial history is online with a multitude of zoom, pan and download options, to engage with maps as printed artifacts (chemically processed cellulose fibres derived from wood) at a very close (eyes hovered mere centimetres away) personal mediumship (splayed fingers and thumb) participants (pencil in hand) created impressions, through graphite sedimentations,²⁷ deposited along the medium of translucent paper essentially crafting an opening volley in a process towards deep mapping a thesauri of remains.²⁸

²¹ Weltzien O. Alan. (1999). A Topographic Map Of Words Parables Of Cartography In William Least Heat, Moon's Prairyerth. *Great Plains Quarterly*, 19:2, 107-122.

²² Nelson, J. C. (1884). Treaty No. 6 N.W.T., Plan of Indian Reserve No. 136, Chief Papaschase. https://archive.org/details/WCW_M000654

²³ Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior (1912). Sketch map of the Third Meridian from the Sixteenth to the Seventeenth Base Line. https://archive.org/details/WCW_M000201/

²⁴ Baine, H. E. (1914). Portion of Northern Alberta showing position of outcrops of bituminous sand. https://archive.org/details/WCW_M000731

²⁵ Fujikane, Candace. (2021). *Mapping Abundance for a Planetary Future*. Duke University Press.

²⁶ The Tragically Hip. (2000). The Bastard [Song]. On *Music @ Work*. Universal.

²⁷ McNally, Emma. (2021). Field Drawings. In Phil Cohen and Mike Duggan (Eds), *New Directions in Radical Cartography : Why the Map Is Never the Territory* (pp. 327-331). Rowman & Littlefield.

²⁸ *Sedimentations, a thesauri of remains* (2024), Definitions used as part of the University of Alberta Festival of Teaching and Learning). <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1MnvqRHavHQFgjJnCD2-VN7c6x2VnMWkwFPcFJqM7m4k/edit>

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

Here Today, Here Tomorrow? Preserving Objects After the Retirement of Digital Platforms

GIS Trends

*Author: Martin Chandler,
Cape Breton University*

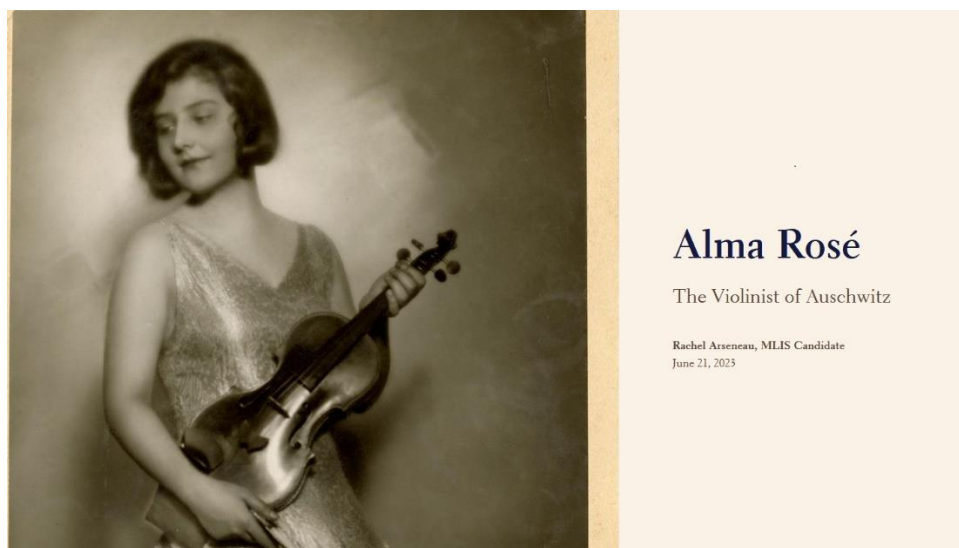
Keywords: Digital preservation, Esri, StoryMaps

Review

If you've been working with GIS in the past several years, you probably know about, or at least have heard of, Esri StoryMaps. They have been around since 2013¹, and are part of the Esri ecosystem. Combining maps, text, images, videos, and other digital objects, StoryMaps offer a compelling multimodal method of presenting information narratives. The current modes of StoryMap creation are more user-friendly - a far cry from the custom built methods, which are still around in more open-source tools.

¹ Evans, Owen. "Classic Story Map Transition Timeline (December 2022)." *ArcGIS Blog* (blog). Accessed July 19, 2024. <https://www.esri.com/arcgis-blog/products/arcgis-storymaps/announcements/classic-story-map-transition-timeline-december-2022/>.

2019 saw the introduction of ArcGIS StoryMaps, and the previous platform shifting into "Classic Story Maps". The templates from the classic platform became various elements in the new. Esri has announced the retirement of the classic platform, slated for October 2025. As the platform and templates are being retired, so too will their content – any story map currently on a classic platform will need to be relocated to an ArcGIS StoryMap, or it will be deleted.



Sample Story Map created by Rachel Arseneau²

In a presentation at the IASSIST & CARTO 2024 conference, Melinda Kernik³ presented on this topic and issues of preserving them as digital objects. Web crawlers struggle with some of the script tools used; third-party preservation apps do better but are unable to capture proprietary services and some embedded content; and static versions (e.g. pdf exports of the story map) capture basics of the information but not the dynamic nature of its presentation, thereby flattening and reducing the actual information presented to a static document. This has the benefit of moving the material to a more stable format, and offering more tools for digital preservation while having the drawback of changing the presentation (and thus changing the content – since the medium is also the message, as McLuhan⁴ wrote) and requiring extra work on behalf of the creator, assuming that they know about the pending change; have the time and capacity to do the work;

² Image reference: Arseneau, Rachel. "Alma Rosé: The Violinist of Auschwitz". *Bulletin - Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA)*, no. 173 (April 1, 2024): 7. Accessed August 19, 2024. <https://openjournals.uwaterloo.ca/index.php/acmla/article/view/5683>.

³ Kernik, M. Digital Narratives in Flux: Navigating Preservation Challenges for Classic ESRI Story Maps. Zenodo, doi:10.5281/zenodo.11392233. IASSIST & CARTO 2024, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

⁴ McLuhan, Marshall, and W. Terrence Gordon. *Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man*. Critical ed., Gingko Press, 2003.

and are invested in preserving the information, or even have an understanding of what preservation looks like.

The question of preservation does highlight some further issues in StoryMaps, and in digital content more generally. Is everything worth preserving? Should we keep every StoryMap created, or every digital object created? Many are created solely for training purposes, or as items for a class, or intended as an ephemeral item for an undefined but, ultimately, limited time period. While we often try to preserve everything, the amount and nature of content published is such that not everything can or should be preserved. This brings one to consider the nature of the role of librarians and archivists as information – what's past is prologue⁵.

We will not delve too deeply into the ethics of creation of digital platforms without modes of long-term preservation here. That's a subject for a longer research paper. However, it does bear saying that we have been burdened by information formats that don't have a reliable means of preservation. We are just past 30 years of the World Wide Web, and despite the work done in the information field so far, we cannot know how long-term our long-term digital preservation strategies will truly be, and new information tools pop up regularly. Between bit rot, format changes, or some little catastrophe to the physical server(s) it lives on (after all, even "the cloud" is a physical data centre somewhere, burning resources to suck power to running major cooling systems in the middle of the desert and destroy a community, as per Bianca Bosker⁶), digital is not the problem-free preservation and storage solution society is sold.

Which brings us back to StoryMaps. Not just the ones that will disappear in 2025, but the ones that will disappear the next time Esri makes a format change, or a change in service offerings, or decides to end their educational wing entirely, or merely joins the legions of defunct companies due to economic, feudal succession, or other reasons. Lacking any means of preservation, the information will be gone. Will it exist elsewhere, in another format, more or less equitable in information content? We can certainly hope so. Or maybe someone will solve the larger digital existential issue. Or, perhaps, it didn't need to exist anyway, which raises questions about why it did, but again, that is a bit beyond our scope.

Until then, best to view these digital objects as here today, gone tomorrow, and now with 20% more jpeg⁷.

⁵ Shakespeare, William. *The Tempest*, in *The Complete Works of William Shakespeare*. London & Glasgow: Collins Clear-type Press, 1923.

⁶ Bosker, Bianca. "Why Everything is Getting Louder". *The Atlantic*, Nov. 2019, <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2019/11/the-end-of-silence/598366/>

⁷ "Needs more JPEG" meme. *Know Your Meme*, 2006. Accessed on July 18, 2024 from <https://knowyourmeme.com/memes/needs-more-jpeg>

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

The Experience of a Student Working at McMaster's Lloyd Reeds Map Collection

Student Voices

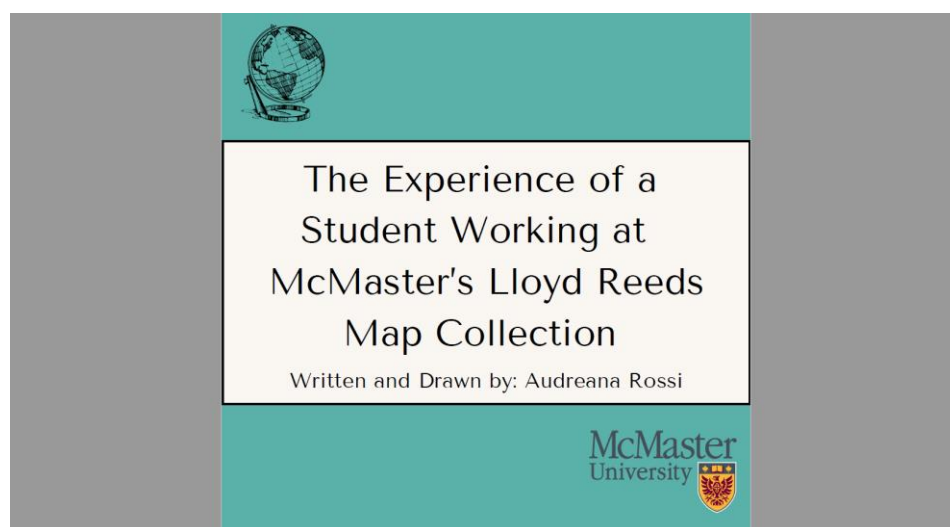
Section Editor: Saman Goudarzi, McMaster University

Author: Audreana Rossi
Student Library Assistant, McMaster University

Keywords: Preservation, student work, student library assistant, indexing, map collection

Abstract

This illustration outlines Audreana Rossi's experience working at McMaster University's Lloyd Reeds Map Collection during the final year of her undergraduate degree. She outlines some of the materials in the collection, describes how these materials are cared for, and highlights some of the tasks she performed while working there. Audreana also highlights some of the collection management techniques employed in the library, and how they help students, faculty, and the general public use the map library to its full potential.



[Access at: <https://openjournals.uwaterloo.ca/index.php/acmla/article/view/5928/5973>]

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

Book Reviews

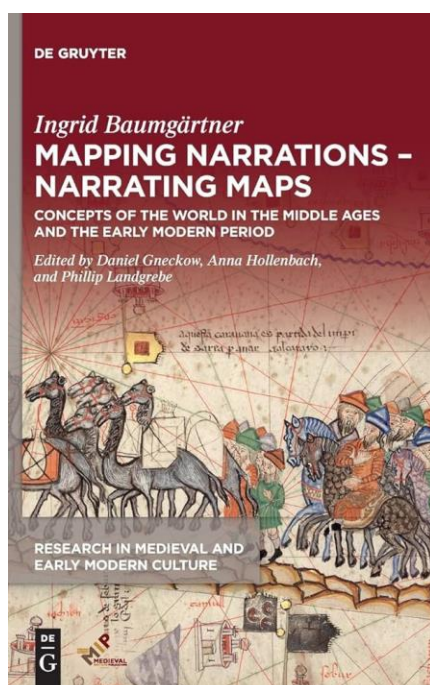
Compiled by: Paul Pival
Research Librarian, University of Calgary

Books reviewed in this issue:

- *Mapping Narrations – Narrating Maps: Concepts of the World in the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period*, By: Ingrid Baumgärtner Reviewed by Zack MacDonald, Western University Libraries

Mapping Narrations – Narrating Maps: Concepts of the World in the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period, By: Ingrid Baumgärtner

Review



Baumgärtner, Ingrid. *Mapping Narrations – Narrating Maps: Concepts of the World in the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period*. Edited by Daniel Gneckow, Anna Hollenbach and Phillip Landgrebe. Berlin: De Gruyter, 2022. 386p. \$102.99 US. ISBN: 9781501523816

Mapping Narrations, Narrating Maps brings together ten previously published works by renowned historian, Ingrid Baumgärtner, for the first time in English translation. The essays are broken into three thematic sections, ranging in original publication dates from 2008 to 2021 and represent Baumgärtner's most significant contributions to the study of medieval cartography.

The volume contains an impressive 127 colour reproductions of historical maps, and manuscript pages. The reproductions are large and clear, with many receiving a full page, making their details and texts. Each image is accompanied by detailed

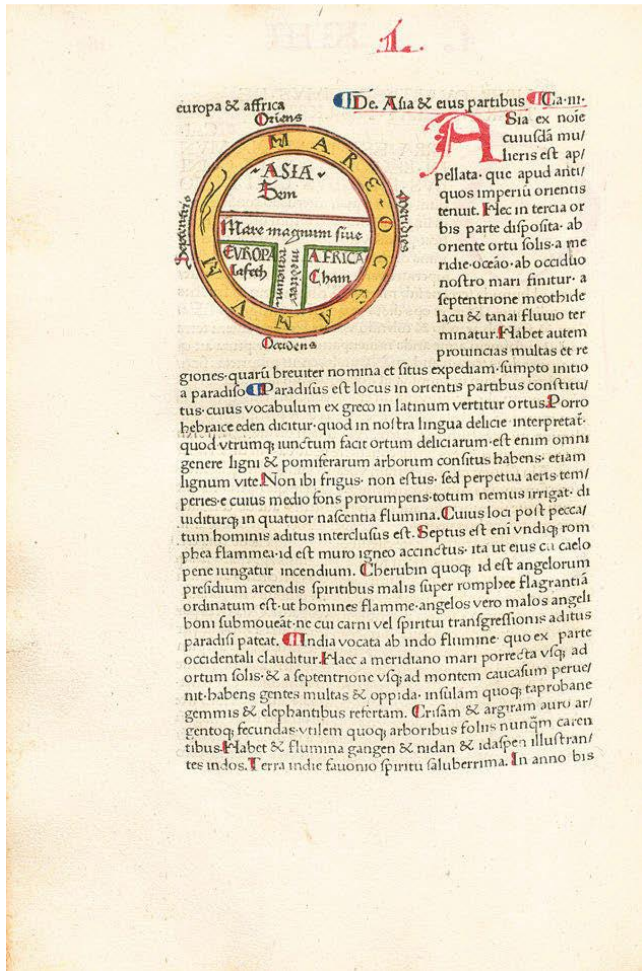
bibliographic information for those readers looking for the location of original copies.

The structure is familiar in its chronological approach beginning with the emergence of the medieval T and O maps, to the technological advances and surveying in the context of nation-making and exploration in the early modern period. The first section provides a thoughtful overview of the development of the European cartographic tradition and the purpose of maps in medieval society. The second section examines the dynamic role of maps in narrative accounts of Europe and the holy land. Here Baumgärtner expertly breaks down the use of visual motifs and styles that led to the perceived "inaccuracy" of medieval maps. The third section examines the power of maps in the political sphere from Europe to the New World in the early modern period. Each section shines with extensive archival research, and Baumgärtner weaves close reading of specific examples with the wider medieval social and cultural traditions, and conceptions of the world in which they were developed.

Ingrid Baumgärtner is a professor of medieval history at the University of Kassel, in Germany. She has published extensively on medieval cartography since her first work on medieval cartography in 1995, in addition to her work on social spaces, gender, and regional history. She has held several visiting scholar positions, including the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, Stanford University, and at Harvard University's Centre for Italian Renaissance Studies in Florence, among others. This distinguished career is reflected in the quality of the works in the present volume.

The intended audience for this volume is scholarly. Those looking for a general introduction to medieval cartography may find the writing heavy. Some chapters also overlap in content and scope to some degree, which leads to some minor repetition. For undergraduate or graduate students, however, the extensive footnotes and archival sources are an ideal introduction to the theory and method of the history of cartography in the European Middle Ages. Baumgärtner's willingness to reference and point to works with contrary opinions on matters of interpretation with specific examples and citations will also be attractive to scholars and students.

Mapping Narrations is a strong choice for students or scholars of the medieval world. The rich detail and stunning reproductions highlight Baumgärtner's rigorous scholarship. The quality of the work combined with the addition of an open access e-book edition makes this an obvious choice for any library collection.



Left: Schematic T-O map; Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, 2 Inc. c.a. 129. Creative 4.0

Right: Psalter map, with semicircular Caucasus and closed Caspian Gates, after 1262; London, British Library, Add. Ms. 28681, fol. 9r. Creative Commons 1.0.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

2024 AGM Minutes / 2024 AGA Procès-verbal

ACMLA NEWS

2024 AGM Meeting Minutes, May 30, 2024

Attendance: (23, 22 members)

Attendees: Sharon Janzen- Brock University, Meg Miller- University of Manitoba, Zack MacDonald- Western University, Dan Jakubek- Toronto Metropolitan University, Kaelan Caspary- Ontario Tech University, Rosa Orlandini- York University, Rebecca Bartlett- Carleton University, Alex Guindon- Concordia University, Anne Hakier- Université de Montréal, Sarah Rutley- University of Saskatchewan, Saman Goudarzi- McMaster University, Siobhan Hanratty, Marcel Fortin- University of Toronto, Kyla Jemison- University of Toronto, Kate Hodge- Trent University, Tracy Sallaway- Trent University, Andrew Nicholson- University of Toronto Mississauga, Larry Laliberté- University of Alberta, Leanne Trimble- University of Toronto, Martin Chandler- Cape Breton University, René Duplain- University of Ottawa, Francine Berish- Queen's University, Jessica Benner- Carnegie Mellon University (non-member).

Agenda:

- Approval of Agenda
- Approval of 2023 AGM minutes
- Reports:
 1. President
 2. Past President
 3. Treasurer
 4. Bulletin Editor
- Updated Rules of Procedure
- Amendments to awards procedures
- Association Executive Call + Announcements
- CARTO 2025 announcement
- Other business
- Adjourn

Minutes:

1. Quorum established (min 10)
2. Opening Remarks (Co-presidents Francine Berish + René Duplain)
 - a. Current Executive:
 - i. Co-presidents: Francine Berish + René Duplain
 - ii. Co-vice-presidents: Zack MacDonald, Sherri Sunstrum
 - iii. Past-president: Martin Chandler
 - iv. Treasurer: Dan Jakubek
 - v. Secretary: Meg Miller
3. Move motion to approve of Agenda

No additions, CTA Francine and Zack seconded

4. Move motion to approve 2023 AGM minutes ([link to minutes](#))

No additions, CTA Francine and Rebecca seconded

5. Reports:
 - a. Co-presidents (F. Berish, R. Duplain)

This year's Executive Board focused its activities on several priorities. Included among the significant activities:

- Organization of the first-ever hybrid conference at the University of Calgary, in conjunction with the Canadian Cartographic Association (CCA). This is the first in-person conference since 2019 in Hamilton, Ontario.
- Redevelopment of Library Assistants Map Group (LAM-G) group based on discussions at 2023 AGM (led by Nick and Sherri). An email sent out shortly to the listserv from Nick Field (UofT) and Sharon Janzen (Brock) regarding the reinstating of:
 1. ListServ for Map Library Assistants
 2. Bi-annual workshop event catered to Map Library Assistants
*Francine clarified of how it would move (in consultation) want to include all, even of they weren't at AGM
- ii. Continuation of Virtual Social event series: "*Lessons learned from hosting an in-person GIS Days event*". Heard from members across Canada who held in-person GIS Days events at their institutions and discuss what worked and what didn't.
- iii. Transition of bi-annual publication under editorship of Meg Miller:
 1. New digital exhibits section, to afford, accepting new formats into the Bulletin (e.g., Web Maps).
 2. Introducing French editor position to encourage French submissions.

- iv. Enhancing opportunities for partnerships and collaborations with other like-minded organizations, including the Canadian Cartographic Association, the Royal Canadian Geographic Society/NRCan, IASSIST and MAGIRT with regional representatives.
 - v. Reviewing and revising the Rules of Procedure; part of a larger effort to modernize language and develop our membership outreach activities to support the recruitment of students and new information professionals into the profession.
- b. Past President (M. Chandler)
- Awards:
 1. Worked with Colleen Beard on wording of Honorary Member award (no honorary member this year)
 2. Cathy Moulder Paper Award
 - Received five applications
 - Awarded to Sarah Simpkin Sarah Simpkin for her article *Evaluating the Inclusion of Inuvialuktun Place Names in Online Maps*. The committee found Simpkin's paper showed exceptional depth of research and engagement in discussing the minutiae of place names and the politics involved in the formalizing thereof.
 - Sarah was unable to attend, but has accepted the award and donated the money to Carleton University's Graduate Scholarship in Northern Research.
 3. Student Paper Award
 - Awards committee recommended to the executive that works published in the journal by students be considered for the award due to a lack of submissions. Executive approved.
 - Committee is recommended that *Navigating Conflict: The Strategic Significance and Evolution of Navigation Techniques in the Azores Islands during World War I and World War II*, by Justiina Taika Salo Devries receive this year's student paper award. Her use of maps – intrinsic to the research, rather than engaged for the presentation lead to selection.
 - Justiina was unable to attend, but has accepted the award and may attend the 2025 conference.
- c. Treasurer (D. Jakubek)
- 3 reports
 - 2023: Of note- conference brought in 10K, surplus was split with CCA as per MOU. Brief discussion about partnering in the future and costs.

- *Interim (May 13)*: Clarification was made around what student paper award entailed (can be found in awards guidelines).
- *Projected*: Of note- New GIC for 13 mos locked in at 4.9%. (better than just letting the money sit)
- Call to approve the 2024 Budget (Approved)

d. Bulletin Editor (M.Miller)

- This year we:
 1. Transitioned from three issues / year to two (a winter and summer) with the hopes it would allow for more submissions per issue.
 2. Added two new sections: Student Voices and Digital Exhibits
 3. Updated look and feel of OJS (keywords, citations, related articles, thumbnails)
 4. Began splitting News and Book Reviews into individual components.
- Next year we will:
 1. Engage with membership on indexing (DOAJ vs EBSCO) (discussion in new business)
 2. Continue splitting old issues in OJS.
 3. Continue soliciting articles/ suggestions from membership.
 4. Continue exploring bilingual support for French membership

6. Updated Rules of Procedure (F. Berish)

- Over the past two years ACMLA Executive has been updating the language in the *Rules of Procedure* to better reflect our membership.

Please refer to the summary of [major updates in 2023 secretary report](#)

7. Amendments to awards procedures (M. Chandler)

- *Lifetime award*:
 1. Suggested [updates](#) highlighted in red (main listed below)
 - a. Noted the person needs to be an active member
 - b. Expanded definition of types of library workers
 2. Clarifying questions:
 - a. Personal members = non institutional member
 - b. Kate asked if it could be any sort of library worker, not specifically 'librarian'.
 - c. Rebecca suggested someone 'working in libraries or archives'
- CTA Martin, Zack seconded (All in, one abstention)
- *Student paper*:
 1. Suggested [updates](#) highlighted in red (main listed below)
 - a. Changed criteria to 'published or unpublished in the past two years'
 - CTA Martin, Andrew seconded (All in, one abstention)

8. Association Executive Call

- a. Announced that Zack will be moving into president role
- b. Call for Secretary
 - i. Saman Goudarzi (McMaster) volunteered for secretary
 - ii. No other volunteers,
 - iii. All in favour, no abstentions
- c. Call for VP
 - i. Tracy Sallaway (Trent) volunteered for VP
 - ii. No other volunteers
 - iii. All in favour, no abstentions

9. Carto 2025

- Francine Berish announced that Queen's University (Kingston, ON) will host the next Carto.

10. Other business

- Business arising
 - a. Bulletin (M. Miller)
 - i. French Editor- we're still looking for one
 1. Monetary piece complicated things for potential candidate (could not use as service or do during work hours because of compensation)
 2. Rosa brought up the history of \$500/ issue stipend
 3. Discussion that maybe conference registration could be a more relevant compensation
 - ii. Bulletin indexing
 1. EBSCO is interested in indexing us, are we interested in their offer?
 2. Will schedule a Zoom meeting for late summer
 - b. ListServ usage (M. Fortin)
 - i. Initially ACMLA list was to be used for Association business and Carto for broader topics. This has gotten murky as of late.
 - ii. What does the future hold? We don't know, in the meantime, crosspost.

11. Adjourn

- CTA Zack, Saman seconded
-

2024 AGA Procès-verbal de la réunion, le 30 mai 2024

Présence : (23, 22 membres)

Participant(e)s : Sharon Janzen- Brock University, Meg Miller- University of Manitoba, Zack MacDonald- Western University, Dan Jakubek- Toronto Metropolitan University, Kaelan Caspary- Ontario Tech University, Rosa Orlandini- York University, Rebecca Bartlett- Carleton University, Alex Guindon- Concordia University, Anne Hakier- Université de Montréal, Sarah Rutley- University of Saskatchewan, Saman Goudarzi- McMaster University, Siobhan Hanratty, Marcel Fortin- Université de Toronto, Kyla Jemison- Université de Toronto, Kate Hodge- Université de Trent, Tracy Sallaway- Université de Trent, Andrew Nicholson- Université de Toronto Mississauga, Larry Laliberté- Université de l'Alberta, Leanne Trimble- Université de Toronto, Martin Chandler- Université du Cap-Breton, René Duplain- Université d'Ottawa, Francine Berish- Université de Queen's, Jessica Benner- Université de Carnegie Mellon (non-membre).

Ordre du jour :

- Approbation de l'ordre du jour
- Procès-verbal de l'AGA 2023
- Rapports :
 1. Présidents
 2. Ancien Président
 3. Trésorier
 4. Rédacteur du bulletin
- Mise à jour des règles de procédure
- Amendements aux procédures d'attribution des bourses
- Appel de l'Exécutif de l'association et annonces
- CARTO 2025
- Autres points à l'ordre du jour
- Conclusion de l'ordre du jour

Procès-verbal :

1. Quorum établi (min 10)
2. Remarques préliminaires (co-présidents Francine Berish + René Duplain)
 - a. Exécutif actuel :
 - i. Co-présidents : Francine Berish + René Duplain
 - ii. Co-vice-présidents : Zack MacDonald, Sherri Sunstrum
 - iii. Ancien président : Martin Chandler
 - iv. Trésorier : Dan Jakubek
 - v. Secrétaire : Meg Miller
3. Proposition d'approbation de l'ordre du jour
 - a. Pas d'ajout, Francine et Zack appuient la motion
4. Proposition d'approbation du procès-verbal de l'AGA 2023 ([lien vers le procès-verbal](#))
 - a. Pas d'ajout, Francine et Rebecca appuient la motion

5. Rapports :

a. Co-présidents (F. Berish, R. Duplain)

- i. Cette année, l'exécutif a concentré ses activités sur plusieurs priorités. Parmi les activités importantes, on peut citer : Organisation de la toute première conférence hybride à l'Université de Calgary, en collaboration avec l'Association canadienne de cartographie (ACC). Il s'agit de la première conférence en personne depuis 2019 à Hamilton, Ontario.
- ii. Redéveloppement du Groupe d'assistant(e)s de bibliothèque cartographique (GABC) basé sur les discussions de l'AGA 2023 (dirigé par Nick et Sherri). Nick Field (UofT) et Sharon Janzen (Brock) ont envoyé un courriel à la liste de diffusion concernant le rétablissement de :
 1. Liste de diffusion pour les assistants de cartotheque
 2. Atelier deux fois par an à l'intention des assistants de cartotheque.
*Francine a clarifié la façon de procéder (en consultation) et souhaite inclure tout le monde, même s'ils n'étaient pas présents à l'AGA.
- iii. Poursuite de la série d'événements sociaux virtuels : "Leçons tirées de l'organisation d'un événement en présentiel dans le cadre des Journées SIG". Nous avons écouté des membres de tout le Canada qui ont organisé des journées SIG en présentiel dans leurs institutions et discuté de ce qui a fonctionné et de ce qui n'a pas fonctionné.
- iv. Transition de la publication semestrielle sous la direction de Meg Miller :
 1. Nouvelle section sur les expositions numériques, afin d'accepter de nouveaux formats dans le Bulletin (par exemple, les cartes Web).
 2. Création d'un poste de rédacteur en chef français pour encourager les contributions francophones.
- v. Renforcer les possibilités de partenariats et de collaborations avec d'autres organisations partageant les mêmes idées, notamment l'Association canadienne de cartographie, la Société géographique royale du Canada/RNCan, IASSIST et MAGIRT avec des représentants régionaux.
- vi. L'examen et la révision du règlement intérieur, dans le cadre d'un effort plus large visant à moderniser le langage et à développer nos activités de sensibilisation des membres afin de soutenir le recrutement d'étudiants et de nouveaux professionnels de l'information au sein de la profession.

b. Ancien président (M. Chandler)

- i. Prix :
 1. Collaboration avec Colleen Beard sur la formulation du prix du membre honoraire (pas de membre honoraire cette année).
 2. Prix Cathy Moulder Paper Award
 3. Cinq candidatures ont été reçues

- a. Ce prix a été accordé à Sarah Simpkin pour son article intitulé "Evaluating the Inclusion of Inuvialuktun Place Names in Online Maps" (Évaluation de l'inclusion des noms de lieux inuvialuktun dans les cartes en ligne). Le comité a estimé que l'article de Mme Simpkin témoignait d'une profondeur de recherche et d'un engagement exceptionnels dans la discussion des détails des noms de lieux et des politiques impliquées dans leur officialisation.
 - b. Sarah n'a pas pu être présente, mais elle a accepté le prix et fait don de l'argent à la bourse d'études supérieures en recherche nordique de l'université de Carleton.
4. Prix de l'article étudiant
- a. La commission des prix a recommandé au comité exécutif que les travaux publiés dans le journal par des étudiants soient pris en considération pour le prix en raison d'un manque de soumissions. L'exécutif approuve.
 - b. Le comité recommande que l'article "Navigating Conflict: The Strategic Significance and Evolution of Navigation Techniques in the Azores Islands during World War I and World War II", de Justiina Taika Salo Devries, reçoive le prix de l'article étudiant de cette année. Son utilisation de cartes - intrinsèque à la recherche, plutôt qu'engagée pour la présentation - a conduit à la sélection.
 - c. Justiina n'a pas pu être présente, mais elle a accepté le prix et pourrait participer à la conférence de 2025.
- c. Trésorier (D. Jakubek)
- i. 3 rapports
 1. 2023 : A noter - la conférence a rapporté 10 000 \$, l'excédent a été partagé avec l'ACC conformément au protocole d'accord. Brève discussion sur le partenariat à l'avenir et les coûts.
 2. Intérim (13 mai) : Des éclaircissements ont été apportés sur ce qu'impliquait le prix de l'article étudiant (on peut le trouver dans les lignes directrices sur les prix).
 3. Prévu : A noter - Nouveau CPG pour 13 mois bloqué à 4,9%. (c'est mieux que de laisser l'argent dormir)
 - ii. Appel à l'approbation du budget 2024 (Approuvé)
- d. Rédacteur du Bulletin (M. Miller)
- i. Cette année, nous avons :
 1. Passé de trois éditions par an à deux (une d'hiver et une d'été) dans l'espoir d'augmenter le nombre de soumissions par édition.
 2. Nous avons ajouté deux nouvelles sections : Voix des étudiants et Expositions numériques

3. Mise à jour de l'aspect et de la convivialité de l'OJS (mots-clés, citations, articles connexes, vignettes).
4. Début de la séparation des nouvelles et des critiques de livres en composants individuels.
- ii. L'année prochaine, nous allons :
 1. S'engager avec les membres sur l'indexation (DOAJ vs EBSCO) (discussion dans les affaires nouvelles)
 2. Continuer à séparer les anciens numéros dans l'OJS.
 3. Continuer à solliciter des articles/suggestions de la part des membres.
 4. Continuer à explorer la possibilité d'un soutien bilingue pour les membres francophones.
6. Mise à jour des règles de procédure (F. Berish)
 - a. Au cours des deux dernières années, l'exécutif de l'ACACC a mis à jour la formulation des règles de procédure afin de mieux refléter nos membres.
 - b. Veuillez vous référer au résumé des principales mises à jour dans le [rapport du secrétaire 2023](#).
7. Modifications des procédures d'attribution des prix (M. Chandler)
 - a. *Prix pour l'ensemble de la carrière* :
 - i. Suggestions de [mises à jour](#) surlignées en rouge (liste principale ci-dessous)
 1. La personne doit être un membre actif.
 2. Définition élargie des types de travailleurs de bibliothèque
 - ii. Questions de clarification :
 1. Membres personnels = membres non institutionnels
 2. Kate a demandé s'il pouvait s'agir de n'importe quel type de travailleur en bibliothèque, et pas spécifiquement d'un "bibliothécaire".
 3. Rebecca a suggéré quelqu'un "travaillant dans les bibliothèques ou les archives"
 - iii. Martin et Zack ont appuyé cette proposition (tous sont d'accord, une abstention).
 - iv. *Prix de l'article étudiant*
 1. Suggestions de [mises à jour](#) surlignées en rouge (les principales sont énumérées ci-dessous)
 2. Modification des critères : "publié ou non publié au cours des deux dernières années".
 - v. Martin et Andrew ont appuyé cette proposition (tous sont d'accord, une abstention).
8. Appel de l'exécutif de l'association
 - a. Annonce de la nomination de Zack MacDonald au poste de président
 - b. Appel à un(e) secrétaire

- i. Saman Goudarzi (McMaster) se porte volontaire pour le poste de secrétaire.
 - ii. Aucun autre volontaire,
 - iii. Tous en faveur, aucune abstention
 - c. Appel au VP
 - i. Tracy Sallaway (Trent) s'est portée volontaire pour le poste de vice-présidente
 - ii. Pas d'autres volontaires
 - iii. Tous en faveur, aucune abstention
- 9. Carto 2025
 - a. Francine Berish a annoncé que l'Université Queen's (Kingston, ON) sera l'hôte de la prochaine conférence Carto.
- 10. Autres affaires
 - a. Affaires en cours
 - i. Bulletin (M. Miller)
 - 1. Rédacteur francophone - nous sommes toujours à la recherche d'un rédacteur.
 - a. L'élément monétaire complique les choses pour les candidat(e)s potentiels (ils ne peuvent pas utiliser ce service ou le faire pendant les heures de travail à cause de la compensation).
 - b. Rosa évoque l'historique de l'allocation de 500 \$ par édition.
 - c. Discussion sur le fait que l'inscription à une conférence pourrait être une compensation plus pertinente.
 - 2. Indexation du Bulletin
 - a. EBSCO est intéressé par notre indexation, sommes-nous intéressés par leur offre?
 - b. Une réunion Zoom sera organisée à la fin de l'été.
 - ii. Utilisation de la liste de diffusion (M. Fortin)
 - 1. Initialement, la liste ACACC devait être utilisée pour les affaires de l'association et Carto pour des sujets plus généraux. La situation est devenue floue ces derniers temps.
 - 2. Que nous réserve l'avenir? Nous ne le savons pas, en attendant, utilisez plusieurs listes (crosspost).
- 11. Ajournement
 - a. Zack et Saman ont appuyé

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

Membership List

ACMLA NEWS

Regular Member

Alex Guindon

Alex McPhee

Alexandra Alisauskas

Alicia Urquidi Diaz

Andrew Nicholson

Bonnie Gallinger

Calvin Sadowski

Chris Burns

Christine Homuth

Dan Jakubek

Dana Craig

Danial Duda

Daniel Beaulieu

David Jones

David Malaher

Edward Dahl

Eric Martinen

Farzaneh
Ahmadikordasiyabi

Francine Berish

Frederike Knauf

Gordon Beck

Ian Ladd

Isabelle Charron

Jason Brodeur

Jeff Allen

Jessica Murdoch

Joe Bouchard

Julia Guy

Juliette Bricker

Kaelan Caspary

kambiz borna

Karen Jensen

Kate Hodge

Kent Lee

Kyla Jemison

Leon Robichaud

Larry Laliberté

Leanne Trimble

Liz Sutherland

Lynn Moorman

Marcel Fortin

Marie-Andrée Drouin

Mark Empey

Martin Chandler

Meaghan Kenny

Meg Miller

Mehdi Amengay

ohamed kabbah

Negin Rouhi

Nicole Stradiotto

Omid Khazaeian

Paul Pival

Rebecca Bartlett

René Duplain

Renna Truong

Rhys Stevens

Rodrigo Amado

Roger Wheate

Rosa Orlandini

Rosemary Malaher

Rudolf Traichel

Ryan Shirliffe

Saman Goudarzi

Sarah Rutley

Sarah Zhang

Sharon Janzen

Simon Trottier

Siobhan Hanratty

Stéfano Biondo

Tracy Sallaway

Wenonah van Heyst

Zack MacDonald

Unaffiliated Member

Anne Hakier

Carina Xue Luo

Courtney Lundrigan

Nicholas Field

Peter Genzinger

Pierre Leblanc

Reg Nelson

Sherri Sunstrum

Sue Oldenburg

Sylvie St-Pierre

Student Member

Ayomide Fatogun

Christine Malcomson

Elisha Beckie

Hugo Crites

Justiina Devries

Man Kong Wong

Motasem Alkayid

Rachel Arseneau

Honorary Member

Barbara Znamirovski

Cathy Moulder

Cheryl Woods

Colleen Beard

Grace Welch

Joan Winearls

Lorraine Dubreuil

Richard Hugh Pinnell

Serge Sauer

Yves Tessier