

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

**ASSOCIATION DES CARTOTHÈQUES ET ARCHIVES
CARTOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA**



NUMBER 178 / SUMMER 2026

NUMERO 178 / ETE 2026

Editorial Team

Editor

Meg Miller
University of Manitoba
Meg.Miller@umanitoba.ca

Section Editors

Rédactrice francophone
Anne Hakier
Université de Montréal
anne.hakier@umontreal.ca

Book & Map Reviews:
Rachel Arseneau
Saskatchewan Legislative
Library
rsarseneau@legassembly.sk.ca

GIS Trends:
Martin Chandler
Cape Breton University
Martin.Chandler@cbu.ca

Map Spotlight:
Renna Truong
University of Calgary
rdtruong@ucalgary.ca

Student Voices:
Saman Goudarzi
McMaster University
goudars@mcmaster.ca

writes through passage:
Larry Laliberté
University of Alberta
llaliber@ualberta.ca

ACMLA News:
Meg Miller
University of Manitoba
Meg.Miller@umanitoba.ca

Table of Contents

writes through passage	1
(Announcement) DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN MAP COLLECTIONS	
GIS Trends	8
Esri's AI Assistants: Tricky Tools, Worthy Work	
Map Spotlight	10
A Look at the Atlas of Canada	
Digital Exhibit	13
Improving Shelter Experience for Indigenous Women: Mapping Survivors' Help-Seeking Journeys and Experiences	
Book Reviews	14
○ Radical Cartography: How Changing Our Maps Can Change Our World	
○ The Spatial Edge: The Strategic Advantage of GIS Skills Across Higher Education	
○ Becoming Green Gables: The Diary of Myrtle Webb and Her Famous Farmhouse	
ACMLA News	18
○ ACMLA Annual General Meeting/ Assemblée générale annuelle de l'ACACC	
○ Membership List	

Cover image: "Big Game Fish, Complete Map Illustrated,
Fresh and Salt Water Fishing." (1936) Godfrey Jr., Joe; Ertz,
Gordon. From David Rumsey Historical Map Collection
(<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/s/w75op2>)

Thanks to Renna Truong for submitting our cover map.

writes through passage/ écrire à travers passage

Section Editor: Larry Laliberté, University of Alberta

(Announcement) *DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN MAP COLLECTIONS*

Originally published ACML[A] Newsletter Number 1, 1968

Keywords: Canadian map collections, map collection history, map collections, map directories, North/Nord, National Shared Print Collaboration, Long-term Retention

Announcement

Nineteen sixty-nine. Inaugural ACML[A] Bulletin. Page two (of two). The *Directory of Canadian Map Collections*, compiled by Joan Winearls and Yves Tessier, would be bound and retail at \$1.00 for ACML[A] members and \$2.00 for non-members.¹ The members of the Association of Canadian Libraries ACML, established two years earlier in 1967, felt it was important “to have a directory of the main [map] collections as soon as possible.”² Arranged by province, city, and institutions listed alphabetically, the first edition of the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections* is a foundational collaboration.³ Once published, it provided detailed bearings for researchers, and the public when navigating the Canadian map collection landscape. The directory would continue to be useful for researchers and the public throughout the 1970s, 80s and 90s – as another six editions followed.⁴

The 1969 directory also serves as a reflective articulation of perceived spaces.⁵ One of the earliest collaborative projects among a young boomer(ing) profession of map librarians. The directory delineates eighty-seven layered (horiz.) and draped (vert.) map collections. Steel and wooden cabinets of various finishes and a litany of producers. Hamilton, Burrowes, Planhold, Cole, Harco, Arclight, Roneo, Office Specialty, and Steel Equipment Co.⁶

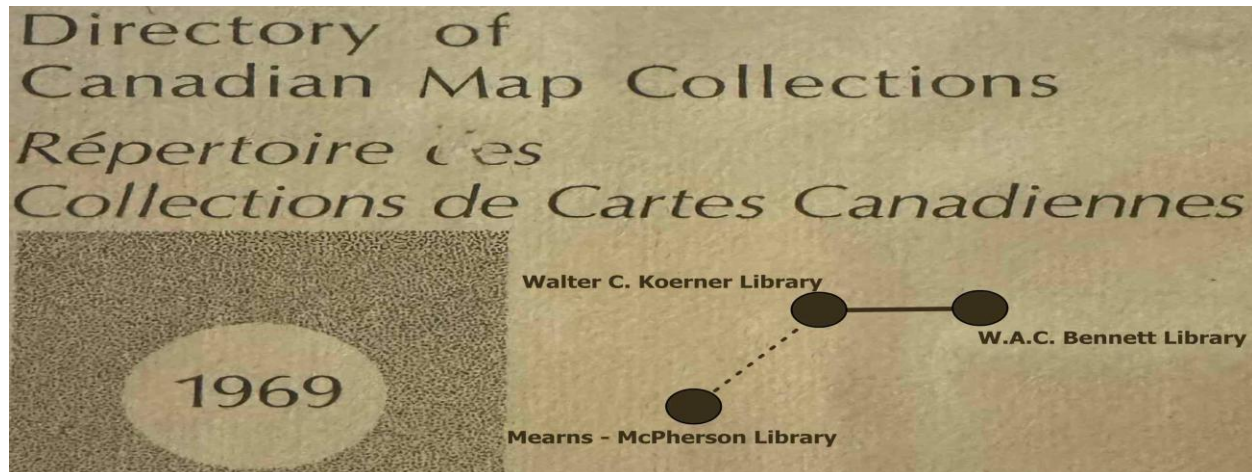
Map collection reporting swings from sub-collections within larger archives, like Xavier College (now part of Cape Breton University) in Sydney, Nova Scotia. This collection was curated by sister Margaret Beaton (archivist) and sister Rita MacInnis (librarian). The Collection is listed as having 10 atlases, 2 globes, and some aerial photos. Out through the other side of the prism in Ottawa, the Map Division of the Public Archives of Canada. Staff included I.E. Layng (head), along with five professional, four clerical, and three support staff. The holdings included 450,000 sheets, 300,000 archival sheets, 1,500 atlases, 500 books, 1,000 microfilms, and surprisingly - four globes.

Benchmark and the Summer of Twenty-Twenty-Six

By establishing a detailed spot height, the directory facilitates the historical tracing of map collections that still maintain a footprint within the library, those transferred to off-site storage, along with other institutional confections involving mergers with special collections and archives.

The directory is also a memorial, *des cartes invisibles*, of map collections that were neglected into disappearance.

This past summer I was fortunate to visit three map collections in person. The University of Victoria (UofVic), Simon Fraser University (SFU), and University of British Columbia (UBC). All three have a publicly accessible footprint available to the community during library hours.



UofVic's current configuration has been consolidated on the first floor of the Mearns - McPherson Library. The collection contains 68,000 map sheets and is close to the reference desk. By all accounts, the collection has been asked to show the value and use of spatial materials. Perhaps I witnessed the collection's last open library configuration before it is sifted into storage? In 1969, the collection was nestled within the geography department, had a map librarian (Frances Gundry), one professional, one clerical staff and contained 9,400 sheets.⁷

In the 1969 directory section, *Contemporary Map Coverage*⁸ it was noted that the SFU map collection specialized in British Columbia (as one would expect), but also, Africa. This initial geographic scope still echoes, intact on the 2nd floor of the W.A.C. Bennett Library. Including an impressive set of historical topographic maps of many African countries.

Thirty kilometers east, as the (very—close) Euclidean crow flies, the UBC map collection holds court in the Walter C. Koerner Library. It is not so much a single footprint as a map cabinet archipelago that melodically draws one, sweet as honeycomb,⁹ toward a serene doppelganger of atlases, ironically being held up by shelves. UBC, like many academic institutions, had multiple map collection spaces in 1969. Including the Department of Geography (41,130 sheets), the Library's Map Division (55,000 sheets) and the (still intact) Special Collections Division (1200 *very important* sheets).¹⁰

Map Collection Carto Rig

The directory is also a vibrant reminder of late 1960s map reproduction methods. Photographic, xerox, photostat, white-print, ozalid, diazo, thermox, and (UofT only) 35mm slides and polaroid transparencies. The directory also lists access points to over sixty light tables. Whose penciled

echoes of base map compilation through acts of tracing still linger in map collection memories. Alongside the *table lumineuse*, stereoscopes, pocket lenses, the scaling movements of pantographs, Goodkin cameras, Kargl enlarging devices. *Appareils de réduction ou d'aggrandissement*: Mapograph, and Sketch-Master, detailing late 1960s enhanced viewing scaling drawing options. And yes, a reminder of the once numerous and in-house repair facilities for edging, backing & facing.

To sum, no other document in the entirety of human history captures the Canadian map collection terrain operating in the lee of Expo 67.¹¹

Nouveau Directory?

Bien oui, c'est logique. This is not a *clarion call to action*, or a *gentle push to get on the map*.¹² Rather a *caution, to still the urge*, to leap back into the production of another online landing page of alphabetized links pointing to institutional map collections. Even if continuously updated by *regional managers*, once a user leaves the stability of a well-crafted webpage, they are cast adrift into a maze of localized unevenly structured LibGuides. Even a well-intentioned, interactive, clickable, zoom/pan web map eventually becomes temporarily constrained in yet another ArcGIS Online instance with ever shorter shelf lives beneath sunseting days.

What would this directory look like? Ideally, a Coach House¹³ published, Monotype Dante on acid-free archival Finch Vanilla.¹⁴ Librarians, exercising some *preserved* bookshelf building agency, can add a copy to the physical, reinforcing longstanding localized collections. However, printed and bound *directories* requiring a colophon are precarious in this current austere climate. So is there leeway, fifty-seven years later for a self-contained, well-organized, in-depth directory of Canadian map collections?¹⁵ A directory designed by an assemblage of curators, drawing upon communal experience, and availing themselves with surveys, questionnaires, follow-ups, and ongoing editorial replenishment.

A directory that details institutions still expensing on space, labour, collection budget and any associated online repositories for digital reproductions. A thoughtful document with descriptions of each map collection. Depictions that celebrate longevity by pressing prose into poetry and blending in ekphrasis. Comparable to the entries of another 1969 classic, *Book of Imaginary Beings*, by Borges and Guerrero. Where maps, and their containers, become *Leveler[s]* (bodendrucker). Ten times the girth of an elephant, flattening out and tamping the ground.¹⁶ All this heft, compressed into an online Pressbook that offers structured information, like the 1969 directory, but can also be converted to a spreadsheet, and/or printed as a plain pdf.

Collaborations - Map Associations and Nord/North

The recent presidential message from the Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML) noted that a group is working to reimagine the Online Guide to U.S. Map Collections.¹⁷ Imagine two longstanding associations researching, designing, and publishing updated directories (ACMLA for Canada, WAML for the United States at the same time?¹⁸

The question arises. Is there enough time and space with the ever-decreasing labour institutions devote towards print map collections? How many professional librarians have a percentage of their

time directed toward the physical map collection. Time enough to knowledgeably answer questions about institutional holdings?¹⁹

To maximize time, this would be an opportunity for both associations to engage in creative and imaginative conversations around collaborations that coordinate the long-term retention of printed maps. Recent work conducted through [North/Nord](#) and the [COPPUL SPAN Phase 6 Working Group](#) has centered on creating accurate inventories of participating library map collections. The work has also involved the identification of map collections that will commit to long-term retention, and storage of maps and ariel photographs in stable environments.²⁰ This can only happen if library directors sign off on agreements, that state (in effect), that the map collection, wherever they may reside, will serve as an archive(esque) active fonds²¹ for historically significant spatial materials.

Collaborations - Sustainable Map Collection Future?

The 2026 article by Kathleen Weessies "Pursuing Map Collection Collaboration: A Research Agenda" (Journal of Map & Geography Libraries), begins by stating that map collection collaborations are not new, and lists the conclusions of a report exploring the idea of deepening collection collaboration among Big Ten Academic Alliance (BTAA) libraries.²²

- Extend the reach of materials available to users beyond those available at one library.
- Make management more efficient (sharing costs, responsibilities, and expertise).
- Coordinate collections above individual library level. Allows individual libraries to specialize and contribute more extensively within a defined network of responsibilities.
- Collaboratively steward the scholarly and cultural record.

Weessies's detailed road map for multi-institutional collaborations is followed by a cautionary one. Reminding us that the sustainability of a collaboration is not a given.²³ Time erodes, once resourced relations, through precarity, career shifts, retirements and positions un-filled. As a result, it does not take long for cross-institutional knowledge to be lost.

Collaborations - Map Collections in the Aggregate

To help ensure map collection collaborations continue, work must be coordinated at a national and/or regional level ([North/Nord](#)) insuring essential ongoing nodes are in place. For example, there will need to be a repository for long-term retention agreements (LTRAs). The development of templates and best practices for constructing foundational LTRAs. A stipulation that map collections *are not* required to be catalogued to be part of a LTRA. However, libraries must commit to conducting inventories that other map collections and future curators can check against. Inventories allow curator led collections to organize on-the-fly (what stays, what moves).

As Bindy notes "the absolute bedrock of any collaborative work will be the emphasis on accurate and *trustworthy* inventories.²⁴ Most critically, academic libraries with large and/or highly specialized map collections must step forward as a print/paper map version of a trusted digital repository (TDR). This would be informed by institutional capacity, collection strengths, preservation facilities, metadata quality, access services, and expanded map collection development policies that precisely note the geographic scope of the collection's long-term

stewardship commitments.²⁵ This would create an anchored multi-institutional map collection of geo-focused strengths, within a network of officially recognized spaces. Map collections in the aggregate.

Advocacy and the Working Fonds

Curators of active map collections do not need to wait until they are part of a future cross institutional collection development Collaboratory. There is nothing stopping a curator from immediately engaging in advocacy by building and promoting services that open the cabinet drawers and place maps into the hands (and minds) of new audiences that contributes to ongoing map collection use.²⁶

[illegible]

Ongoing advocacy (starting now) shows administrators a willingness to collaboratively promote and refine map collections resulting in both greater use and a reduced footprint, potentially saving collections from being “shuttered” entirely.²⁷

Advocacy a Desire Path

There is a quiet movement underfoot. A desire path that involves the static (electricity included) physical past that illuminates a falsifying present. In a time of digital isolation, there is a need for the tactile of experiencing conceived artifacts within their perceived space (maps and containers). To create lived experiences that remind individuals that while all print maps lie, the inks locked within cellulose lay bare an unalterable truth.²⁸ As Candace Fujikane notes, these "colonial math metrics" (prairie settler geographies) can be centred as evidence for decolonial work.²⁹

Advocacy is exemplified in the 2025 publication of "the library of lost maps" by James Cheshire. Chapter after chapter draws out the importance of retention work, even when it presents as dusty old maps rolled up at the back of a map cabinet drawer.³⁰ The book, focused on a single map collection, compels a curator to direct their expertise and passions to raise the appreciation among students on campus. To quote James Cheshire,

“What I’ve concluded is that the only people that are going to save [map collections] are students and getting students excited and engaged about it and saying ‘Oh, we want to go back into the

map library. We want to look at these things. We want to do stuff.' That is the only way... people will then listen [to] preserving these spaces.³¹

Endnotes

1. ACML Newsletter. [1968]. Vol. 1 No. 1.
<https://openjournals.uwaterloo.ca/index.php/acmla/issue/view/41/11>
2. Ibid.
3. Winearls, Joan., Tessier, Yves. (1969). Directory of Canadian map collections. Répertoire des collections de cartes canadiennes. Association of Canadian Map Libraries.
4. Leitch, Melissa S. A. (1999). Directory of Canadian Map Collections/Répertoire des Collections Canadiennes de Cartes, 7th ed. Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives.
5. wtf is geography?! [@WTFisGeography]. (2022, October 10). wtf is the "production of space?!" [Tweet]. Twitter.
<https://twitter.com/WTFisGeography/status/1579484854580039683>
6. Directory of Canadian Map Collections Questionnaire (1969)
Housing. 14. How do you store your maps? (Include manufacturer's name if possible)
7. Winearls & Tessier. 1969.
8. Directory of Canadian Map Collections Questionnaire (1969)
Contemporary Map Coverage. 18. a) In what areas of the world does the collection specialize?
9. Perry, W. C. (1901). The boy's odyssey. MacMillan.
10. Winearls & Tessier. 1969.
11. International Cartography Ltd. (1966). Expo 67. The Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition. https://archive.org/details/WCWdb_34277
12. McAuliffe, C. P., & Plassche, K. A. (2022). Where Are We Now? Development of the Online Guide to U.S. Map Collections. *Journal of Map & Geography Libraries*, 18(3), 168–184.
13. Coach House Books. (2026, August 09). About us. [Who is Coach House Books?](#) Coach House Books.
14. Borges, J. L., Desmazières, E., & Hurley, A. (2000). The library of Babel. David R. Godine.
15. Initial work could include converting the seven editions of the Canadian Map Collection Directories into a single spreadsheet and/or database. Such a conversion would spatially capture (including the long/lat) location of each institution). Thirty years (1969-1999) of the Canadian map collections and its associated profession.
16. Borges, J. L., & Guerrero, M. (1969). The book of imaginary beings. Dutton.
17. Laddusaw, Sierra. (2026). [President's Message: Summer 2026. July/August](#). Western Association of Map Libraries (WAML).
18. This is not a suggestion that both associations coordinate and produce a magnum opus for North America.
19. McAuliffe, C. P., & Plassche, K. A. (2022).
20. North/Nord (2026, August 30). National Topographic Series Maps. North/Nord
<https://northnordsharedprint.ca/national-topographic-series-maps/>

21. Active fonds implies that maps are still drawn from the drawers for scanning and in-person research as well for workshops and map collection tours (no AI, no esRI).
22. Dempsey, Lorcan, Constance Malpas, and Mark Sandler. (2019). Operationalizing The BIG Collective Collection: A Case Study of Consolidation vs Autonomy. Dublin, Ohio, USA: OCLC Research.
23. Weessies, K. W. (2026). Pursuing Map Collection Collaboration: A Research Agenda. *Journal of Map & Geography Libraries*, 22(2), 86–112.
24. Bidney, M. (2026). The State of Map Librarianship: Shaping, Strengthening, and Sustaining. *Journal of Map & Geography Libraries*, 22(2), 83–85.
25. Weessies, 2026.
26. Bidney, 2026.
27. Ibid.
28. Unless one applies the principal *Fahrenheit 451*. See: the burning of the transom locker.
29. Fujikane, Candace. (2021). Mapping Abundance for a Planetary Future. Duke University Press.
30. Cheshire, James. (2025). The library of lost maps. Bloomsbury Publishing.
31. Library of Lost Maps" lecture at RGS Brendan Whyte via listserv.uga.edu Oct 7, 2025, 3:18 PM to MAPS-L.

Esri's AI Assistants: Tricksy Tools, Worthy Work

*Author: Martin Chandler,
Cape Breton University*

Keywords: artificial intelligence, AI, geospatial data, data centre, GIS

Review

Esri's [June 2026](#) updates have a suite of tweaks, additions, and toys to play with (Szukalski & Wrightsell-Hughes, 2026). Like many tech companies, they are certainly working hard to improve what they offer and ensure they keep advancing the technology. Users have plenty to work with in new 3D viewer options, inter-connected data operations tools, and analysis.

Like most of Silicon Valley, they are also jumping head first into the roiling waters of AI. [Multiple new](#) preview and beta "assistants" are being trotted out (ArcGIS Online, n.d.), currently for no extra cost (though one can expect that will change as soon as enough uptake and regular usage occurs that going back will be more troublesome for users). Business Analyst, StoryMaps, Drone2Map, and more have assistants to make your life more assistant-driven. A translation assistant is available in the Experience Builder, Instant Apps, and as part of Survey123, which can be a nice tool to help, though these tools do still need a proper translator to work best (which, as someone whose partner was a translator, most aren't doing that – AI is indeed intended

to replace you, regardless of what the tech sector is saying).

Of particular note, there is an [Item Details assistant](#), also launched in beta (ESRI, n.d.). This assistant is meant to increase and improve metadata. In an ideal world, I would say this could be a useful tool, given that creating good metadata (or any metadata) is more challenging outside of the information field. The promo video on the page even makes a tongue-in-cheek joke about this.

One quick button lets you create or enhance metadata, taking the human almost entirely out of the equation. Most disturbingly, the video promises the tool will "...make your content discoverable, and AI-ready" (emphasis added). Aside from the obvious threat this presents to people working in the information world, it also highlights a growing issue noted by rhetoricians, where AI is feeding AI, to feed more AI; the resulting AI Centipede is exactly as you'd expect. The most likely end goal is that humans will be removed from metadata entirely, such that the assistant will automatically add metadata to every item uploaded, regardless of it is good and accurate metadata, or if the item should even have metadata.

This remains in the "early adopters" realm of Esri for the moment. However, as they want people to join in to help "make metadata creation smarter, faster, and more impactful", one can only be left with a feeling of mild insult. We have people who can make metadata creation smarter, faster, and more impactful.

People are a real drag on value, when that money could go to the business. If that seems a cynical statement, it is. But in the context of AI, wealth collection has fully superseded people. In June, Esri published an article, ["What is the impact of data centres on property valuations?"](#) (Smith, 2026). It is a

standard use of GIS, analyzing home valuation by distance to data centres, and shouldn't bear much commentary but for the fact that the only human input is one of visual aesthetic – data centres "can be perceived as large, unattractive buildings...". They are also ecologically harmful (Erdem & Özdemir, 2024), acoustically harmful (Bosker, 2019), and an existential threat (Schneier & Sanders, 2026), but these aspects aren't mentioned (the acoustic harm could be argued to impact property valuations, though awareness of soundscapes outside of music and urban planning contexts is lower).

Ultimately as society continues to interrogate the realities of the digital revolution – as a reminder, the world wide web was opened to the public in 1993, just 36 years ago (Schafer & Thierry, 2019) – it bears considering the root purpose of the tools and processes involved. The web as a whole has been a net positive for information communication, but the value of LLMs remains less clear, and the pressures of enforced adoption – from workplaces requiring use to the common rhetoric of "you'll be left behind if you're not integrating it in everything" – are leading to bipartisan backlash (Warzel, 2026), not to mention an editor shifting from a simple editorial about new tools from Esri to deeper musings on generational social history. It does not pay to dehumanize in the pursuit of profit.

Users may find Esri's assistants helpful in their work, though.

References

- ArcGIS Online. (n.d.). Configure AI—ArcGIS Online Help | Documentation. Retrieved August 14, 2026, from https://doc.arcgis.com/en/arcgis-online/administer/configure-assistants.htm#ESRI_SECTION1_9D1B454CE9434F968A1253C8AACB8980
- Bosker, B. (2019, October 8). Why Everything Is Getting Louder. The Atlantic. <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2019/11/the-end-of-silence/598366/>
- Erdem, M., & Özdemir, A. (2024). Sustainability and risk assessment of data center locations under a fuzzy environment. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 450, 141982. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2024.141982>
- ESRI. (n.d.). Item Details assistant (beta). Retrieved August 14, 2026, from <https://earlyadopter.esri.com/key/ItemDetailsAssistant>
- Schafer, V., & Thierry, B. (2019). Web History in Context. In *The SAGE Handbook of Web History*. Sage Publications, Inc. <https://access.infobase.com/article/1484720-web-history-context>
- Schneier, B., & Sanders, N. E. (2026, July 9). The fight against AI datacenters is important – but it's just a starting point. The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2026/jul/09/ai-datacenter-company-politics>
- Smith, B. (2026, June 22). What is the impact of data centers on property valuations? <https://resources.esri.ca/news-and-updates/what-is-the-impact-of-data-centers-on-property-valuations>
- Szukalski, B., & Wrightsell-Hughes, J. (2026, June 25). What's new in ArcGIS Online (June 2026). ArcGIS Blog. <https://www.esri.com/arcgis-blog/products/arcgis-online/announcements/whats-new-in-arcgis-online-june-2026>
- Warzel, C. (2026, May 29). Why Everyone Hates AI Data Centers. The Atlantic. <https://www.theatlantic.com/podcasts/2026/05/why-everyone-hates-ai-data-centers/687355/>

A Look at the Atlas of Canada

Section Editor: Renna Truong, University of Calgary

Keywords: Atlas of Canada, historical maps, transportation, Canada

Map:

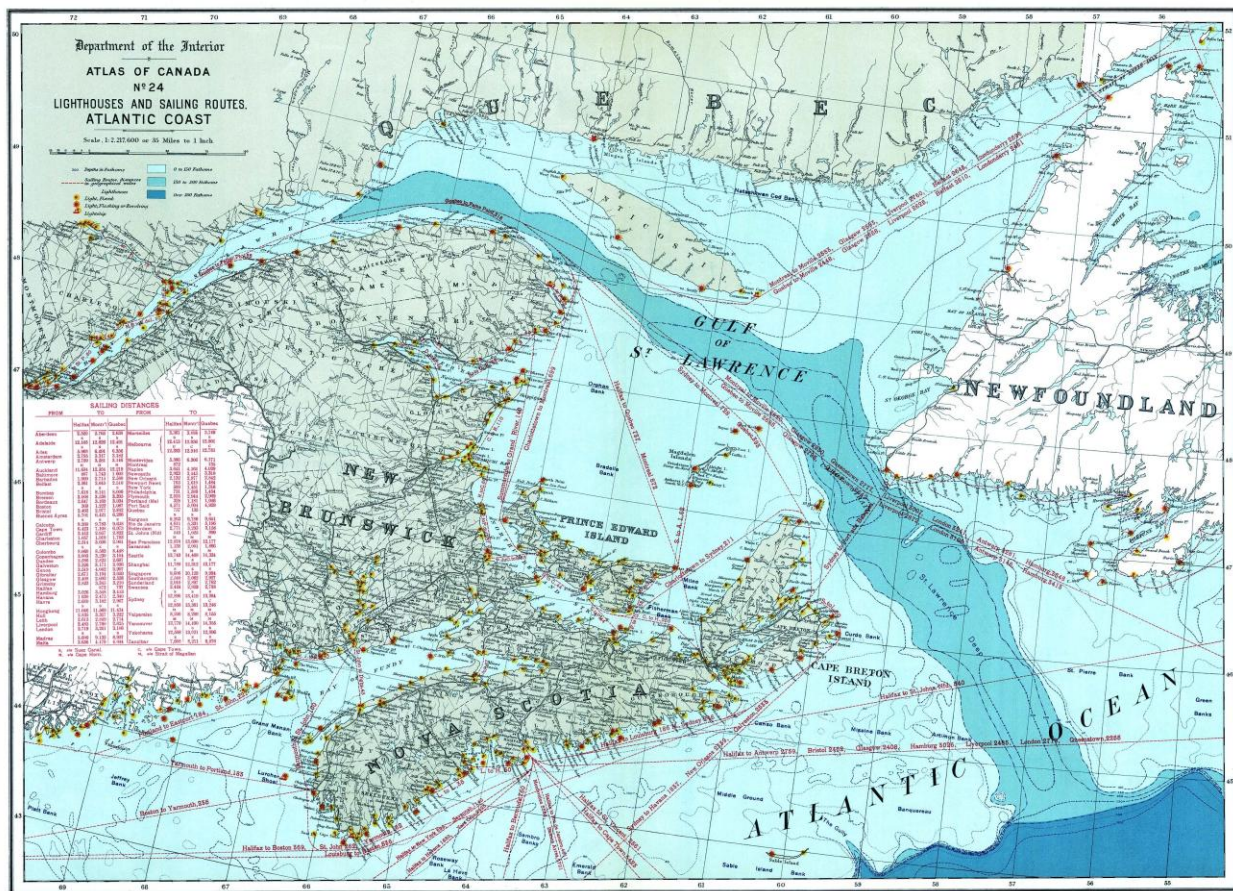


Figure 1: Lighthouses and Sailing Routes, Atlantic Coast (Canada Department of the Interior, 1906)

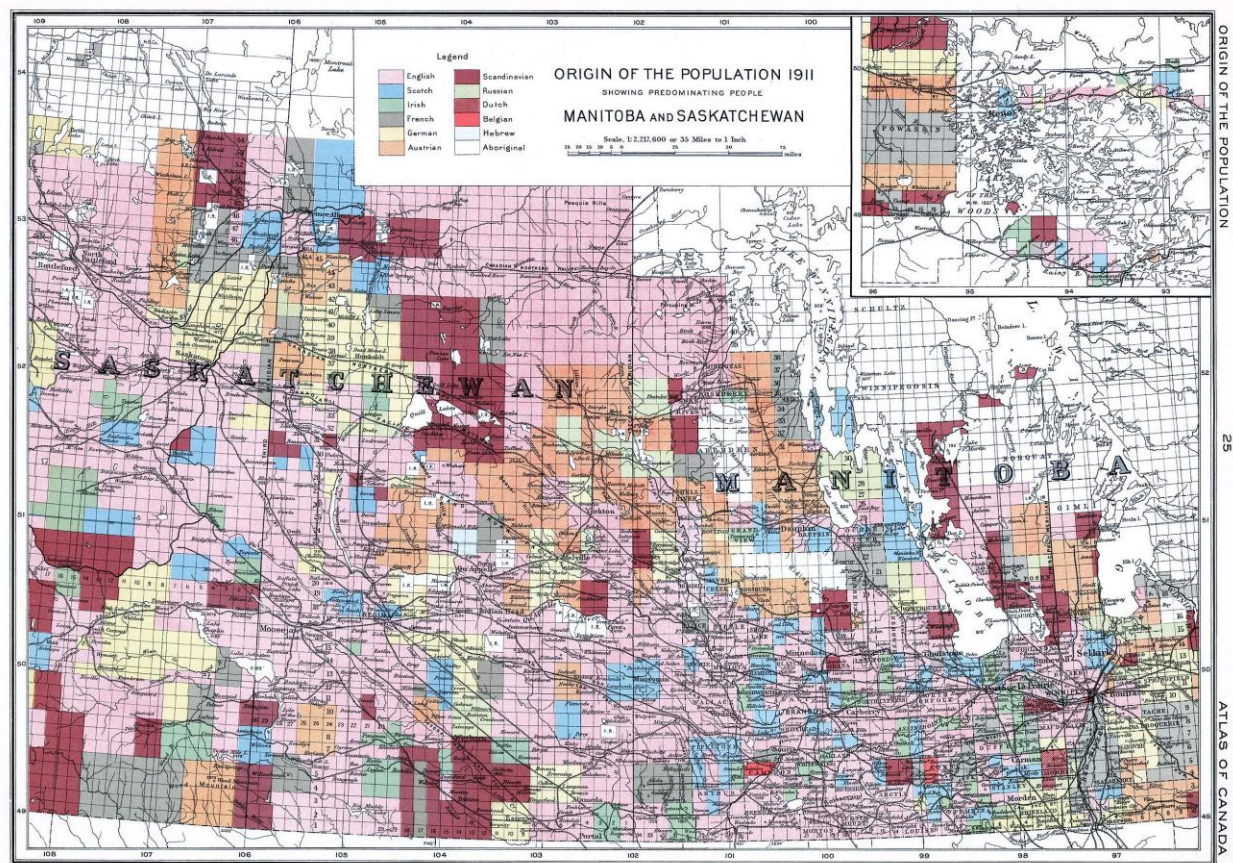


Figure 2: Origin of the Population 1911 Showing Predominating People Manitoba and Saskatchewan (Canada Department of the Interior, 1915)

Atlas of Canada

The Atlas of Canada (1906-1993) documented Canada's geography, resources, transportation, settlement, and population for more than a century.

The "Lighthouses and Sailing Routes, Atlantic Coast" (Figure 1) from the [first edition](#), published in 1906, shows how Canada was connected to the wider world. It highlights the importance of maritime transportation in the early twentieth century. It includes lighthouses along the Atlantic coast and the major sailing routes connecting Canada with international destinations, including Europe, the United States, and the Caribbean.

The [second edition](#), published in 1915, continued to document Canada's transportation, population, and physical environment. "Origin of the Population 1911 Showing Predominating People Manitoba and Saskatchewan" (Figure 2) reflects the development of the Prairies, mapping settlement and railway networks that connected the provinces.

The [third edition](#), published in 1958, was the first to be produced in English and French. The [fourth edition](#), published in 1974, was renamed to The National Atlas of Canada. The [fifth edition](#) was

the final printed edition and consisted of a series of loose map sheets published over 15 years, beginning in 1978 and completed in 1993.

Across its edition, the Atlas of Canada is more than a record of place. It provides a snapshot into the changing shape of the country.

References

Canada Department of the Interior (1906). Atlas of Canada. <https://doi.org/10.4095/223851>

Canada Department of the Interior (1915). Atlas of Canada (2 ed., rev.).
<https://doi.org/10.4095/293979>

Canada Department of Mines and Technical Surveys (1959). Atlas of Canada (3 ed.).
<https://doi.org/10.4095/293980>

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (1974). The national atlas of Canada (4 ed., rev.). Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. <https://doi.org/10.4095/293984>

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (1985). The National Atlas of Canada (5 ed.). <https://doi.org/10.4095/293986>

Natural Resources Canada. (n.d.). Atlas editions and historical maps. Government of Canada.
<https://natural-resources.canada.ca/maps-tools-publications/maps/atlas-canada/atlas-editions-historical-maps>

Improving Shelter Experience for Indigenous Women

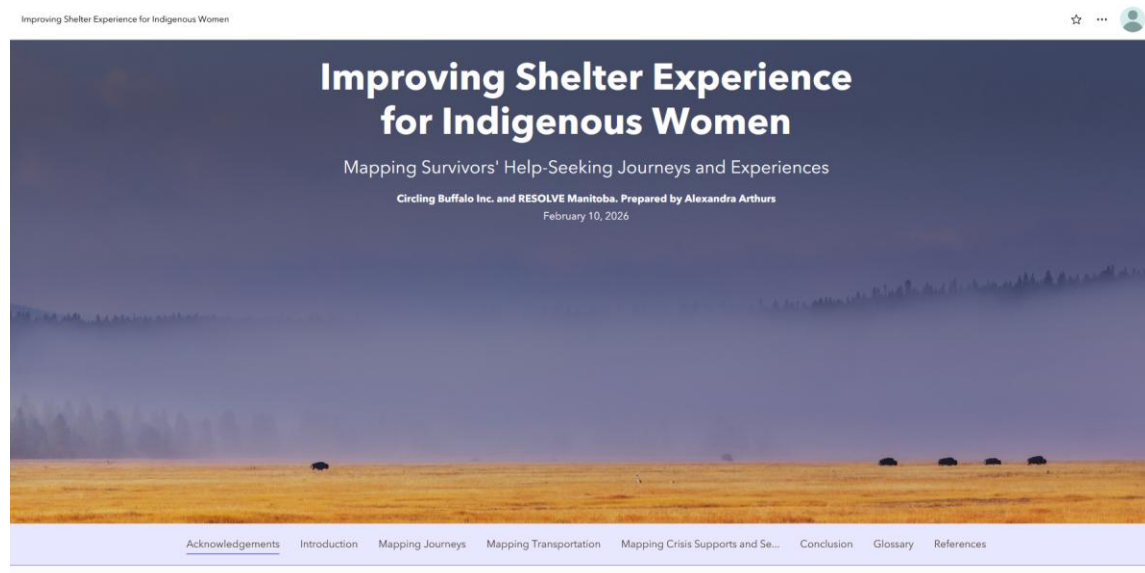
Mapping Survivors' Help-Seeking Journeys and Experiences

*Author: Alexandra Arthurs, Graduate Student Research Assistant,
RESOLVE Manitoba, University of Manitoba.*

Keywords: Indigenous Women, Intimate Partner Violence, Gender-Based Violence, Shelter Use, Digital Mapping

Abstract

This StoryMap is one component of the study Improving Shelter Experience for Indigenous Women by Circling Buffalo Inc. and RESOLVE Manitoba. The study focuses on the experiences of Indigenous women who seek help for intimate partner violence (IPV) from Indigenous and non-Indigenous women's shelters in rural and urban Manitoba. Indigenous survivors and service providers were interviewed about their experiences with help-seeking and asked how accessing and staying at shelter could be improved, especially to be more culturally safe. The interviews highlighted that help-seeking is complex and influenced by a multitude of factors. Using maps and narrative, this StoryMap illuminates the geospatial determinants of help-seeking and the geospatial barriers that uniquely or disproportionately impact Indigenous women. In addition to illustrating these geospatial determinants and Indigenous-specific geospatial barriers, the StoryMap illustrates how they are rooted in, and reflective of, colonialism.



[Access at: <https://arcg.is/1f8fSK>]

Book Reviews

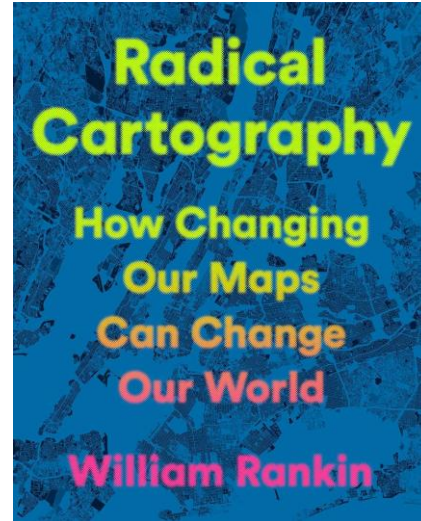
Compiled by: Rachel Arseneau
Support Services Librarian, Saskatchewan
Legislative Library

Books reviewed in this issue:

- *Radical Cartography: How Changing Our Maps Can Change Our World*, By William Rankin, Reviewed by Nicole Slattery, University of Guelph
- *The Spatial Edge: The Strategic Advantage of GIS Skills Across Higher Education*, By Thomas Fisher and Len Kne, Reviewed by Zack MacDonald, Western University
- *Becoming Green Gables: The Diary of Myrtle Webb and Her Famous Farmhouse*, By Martin Chandler, Cape Breton University

Reviews:

Radical Cartography: How Changing Our Maps Can Change Our World



Rankin, William. *Radical Cartography: How Changing Our Maps Can Change Our World*. New York, NY: Viking, 2025. 304 p. \$40.00 US. ISBN 978-0-5255-5979-5.

William Rankin's *Radical Cartography: How Changing Maps Can Change Our World* is a richly illustrated collection of maps which Rankin uses to discuss how maps are used as tools. He demonstrates that maps actively shape how people understand, organize, and experience the world, rather than reflect an objective reality. Rankin, Professor of History at Yale University, brings an interdisciplinary background in history, architecture, and cartography to the book. His scholarly expertise is evident throughout, particularly in his ability to connect cartographic style and design with broader social, political, and historical questions.

The book is organized around seven cartographic design dimensions that Rankin argues are embodied, either explicitly or implicitly, in every map: the choice of

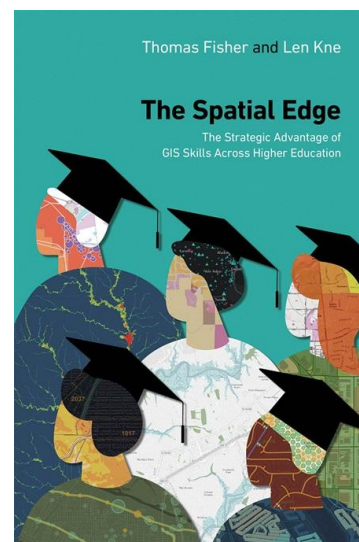
boundaries, the layer(s) of information, the people who populate it, the manner of projection, the selection of colour and scale respectively, along with whether and how the element of time is built into it. Each chapter examines one of these cartographic design elements through historical examples that reveal how seemingly technical cartographic decisions carry significant social and political implications. As Rankin argues, conventional mapping has long encouraged readers to "flatten, divide, homogenize, and render static" geographic space (p. 21). His vision of "radical" cartography instead embraces uncertainty, multiplicity, and the inherently interpretive nature of spatial knowledge (p. 16). Throughout the book, the maps themselves are central to the argument rather than merely illustrative, inviting readers to critically examine the visual evidence alongside Rankin's historical narratives.

Although the work is grounded in historical and geographic scholarship, Rankin writes for a general audience beyond academia. However, the depth and volume of information presented make the text relatively dense, requiring readers to engage carefully with the material. Readers already familiar with critical cartography and critical geography scholarship may find the book synthesizes rather than extends existing theoretical conversations on the topic. The book shares thematic ground with Mark Monmonier's *How to Lie with Maps* and Denis Wood's *The Power of Maps*.

For map librarians and academic libraries, *Radical Cartography* would be a valuable addition to collections supporting geography, GIS, history, environmental studies, urban studies, and critical data studies. Its visual richness, interdisciplinary perspective, and accessible narrative make it particularly well suited for instruction in critical map literacy

and introductory cartography. While experienced scholars may find its theoretical contributions familiar, the book is a visually engaging and thoughtful engagement with critical approaches to cartography, making it especially valuable for undergraduate students, graduate students, and readers encountering these ideas for the first time.

The Spatial Edge: The Strategic Advantage of GIS Skills Across Higher Education



Fisher, Thomas, and Kne, Len. *The Spatial Edge: The Strategic Advantage of GIS Skills Across Higher Education*. Redlands, California: Esri Press, 2026. 200p. \$24.99 US. ISBN 9781589488953. eISBN 9781589488977.

This is a book I wish I could have given to every person who has asked what GIS is or what you can do with GIS. In *The Spatial Edge*, authors Tom Fisher and Len Kne provide a broad, yet succinct overview of the myriad ways that GIS is used across higher education with the goal of promoting GIS as a versatile tool, rather than a niche technical skill.

The book is broken into seven chapters with chapters one and seven providing practical information for GIS Services, and the remaining topical chapters covering a distinct deployment of GIS in higher education. Chapter one, Democratizing Spatial Thinking Across Higher Education, serves as a brief introduction to the concept of spatial thinking before breaking down the history and operations of U-Spatial at the University of Minnesota. It provides an overview of the core services, supports, and infrastructure that U-Spatial has developed, including software and hardware support, data services, instruction, and outreach initiatives. The authors emphasize this holistic approach to ensure sustainable GIS services. Chapter seven provides practical support for creating a sustainable GIS centre with examples specific to Libraries, dedicated GIS centres, IT, departments, and others.

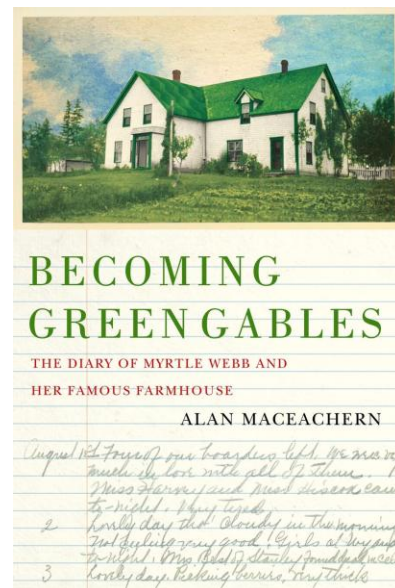
Chapters two through six focus on individual different ways in which higher education institutions can deploy GIS including Research, Teaching, Campus facilities, Community engagement, and GIS careers, respectively. The chapters are written to be accessible to a wide audience from students and researchers to administrators and policymakers. The chapters begin with a short introduction providing concise, plain language summaries of how GIS operates in each sector of higher education. Each introductory section is followed by diverse examples of GIS projects from around the world. These examples include a title, discipline, industry, organization, and location followed by a brief overview and colour image of the GIS application making it an excellent entry point to dive deeper into inspirational projects.

Both authors come with deep backgrounds in geospatial research and support. Kne's experience creating and running U-Spatial

shines through in chapters one and seven, where that experience provides readers with an exceptional how-to guide to building and maintaining GIS services at multiple scales. Both authors' experience is also evidenced in their ability to gather such a vast quantity of diverse GIS projects. Geospatial librarians and practitioners seeking to create, advance, or even justify GIS supports and services will find their insights and suggestions highly valuable.

The Spatial Edge is highly recommended as a tool for communicating GIS trends and impact for any geospatial practitioner in higher education. It provides a strong vocabulary and vernacular to describe how thinking spatially crosses disciplinary boundaries and can support how institutions approach academics and operations. Students and scholars will find the examples from across disciplines and organizations to be valuable inspirations for their own research.

Becoming Green Gables: The Diary of Myrtle Webb and Her Famous Farmhouse



MacEachern, Alan. *Becoming Green Gables : The Diary of Myrtle Webb and Her Famous Farmhouse*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2024. 268p. \$29.95 CAD. 9780228021490

Becoming Green Gables offers a multi-faceted reflection of the Webb family and their home in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island. As the title suggests, the house (and family) have deep connections to Lucy Maud Montgomery and her well-known book series, but are also entwined with the movement of economies, the building of nations, and the impact of history on a family and a single stationary house. It is a trenchant representation of a location through time and the space of the world on daily life.

As a text, the book is a fine example of modern historical research. Alan MacEachern, professor of history at Western University, has broken down the diary of a resident of the house – now used as a semi-fictional tourism site – to show how the family was impacted by the fame of Anne of Green Gables, how government programs were instituted to bring about change to the island, and how the community as a whole has shifted around the individuals and places involved. Through a series of extracts from the diary covering 1924 to 1945, we are taken through Cavendish's change from quiet farming community to bustling tourism hotspot, and the impact of depression, strife, and development on communities.

The writing style walks a fine line of academic historian and popular non-fiction, and pulls the reader into the world presented. It appeals not just to those interested in Prince Edward Island, but to anyone with an interest in rural living in Canada and the shadow of modernity. Where previous histories of the area have tended toward a dry recounting of events and listings of families, this book

focuses on a specific family in a specific place, and how the two inform each other within their community. The Webbs were part of making Green Gables House the attraction it has become, and the house is entrenched in who the Webbs were and are.

As well as being a fine example of history writing, the book includes a number of examples of geospatial information to enhance and expand on the narrative. Illustrative maps and aerial photography of the area highlight the text, enhancing the story of the changes to the home over decades. Photographs and other visual extracts give a sense of how those changes were met by the people living there, and the impact of those who brought the change. While the reader would benefit from a few extra maps to show some of the nearby areas mentioned (e.g. Rustico, Hunter River, or O'Leary), it still holds a strong place in incorporating geospatial information with history.

Becoming Green Gables is an eminently enjoyable and engaging read about the life of a building amidst the changes of the people within and the land around. Researchers in History and Human Geography will value it as an exemplar of narrative storytelling and diary interpretation; Planning and Economics types will find insights into community economies and the benefits and challenges of literary tourism. For the casual reader, the insight into the world that brought us Anne is both elucidating and poignant. With insights both deep and broad-ranging, this text is an excellent addition to any library.

ACMLA Annual General Meeting/ Assemblée générale annuelle de l'ACMLA

Date: June 3 2026 / 3 juin 2026

Location: Sngequ House, University of Victoria, Meeting Room B / Lieu : Sngequ House, Université de Victoria, salle de réunion B

Zoom: [link redacted]/ [lien supprimé]

Participants

Online / En ligne - Rachel Arseneau, Martin Chandler, Greg Duff, Nick Field, Christine Homuth, Sharon Janzen, Sarah Monnier, Sarah Rutley, Sherri Sunstrum, Barb Znamirowski

In person En personne - Rebecca Bartlett, Francine Berish, Stefano Biondo, Daniel Brendle-Moczuk, Rene Duplain, Bonnie Gallinger, Alex Guindon, Kate Hodge, Larry Laliberte, Zach MacDonald, Meg Miller, Tracy Sallaway, Sandra Sawchuk, Anugra Shah, Maya Smith, Liz Sutherland, Leanne Trimble, Roger Wheate, Sarah Zhang

Agenda and Minutes

1. Approval of Agenda

Motion to approve (Francine Berish, second Kate Hodge)

2. Approval of 2025 AGM minutes

Motion to approve (Rebecca Bartlett, second Francine Berish)

3. Annual Reports {link to Google Drive redacted}

a. Past President (Francine Berish, Rene Duplain)

i. Travel Funding

Coordinated travel fund differently based on feedback from last year. Communicated earlier to assist with planning, particularly given the cost for this conference; submission form was modified to reflect changes. Reimbursed recipients before the conference because we only covered registration costs rather than accommodations, etc. The report includes a link to the new form. We were able to fund up to \$600 for each applicant. Consider moving the deadlines even earlier in future.

ii. Awards Committee

The recipient of the Cathy Moulder Paper Award is Karen Jensen, Concordia University, for her article on Place Name Changes and GIS. Karen's paper was

selected based on a review of Bulletin issues per our Rules of Procedure.

We received five submissions for the Student Paper Award. This year's recipient is Sophia Slabon, a 4th year Geography student at University of Western Ontario for paper, StoryMap, and data repository related to SAR as a tool for tornado classification in forested areas.

b. Bulletin Editor (Meg Miller)

A note that there were no research article submissions in the past year.

Please send ideas for columns, can be a variety of things submitted in French or English; GIS day plans, student content, etc.

c. Treasurer (Zach MacDonald on behalf of Dan Jakubek)

Financials are in good shape, we can potentially expand conference support for members next year. ACMLA Executive will discuss potential to invest some of our reserve funding to create more revenue going forward; this will be brought to the Association for voting in future.

d. Records Management Working Group (Martin Chandler)

i. Monthly meetings since last AGM, chaired by Martin, LAC participation in drafting policy and related documents

ii. Drafted Records Management Policy for membership review: [link redacted]

Motions:

That the Association approves new ACMLA Records Management and Retention Policy: Put forward by Martin, seconded by Liz. Members requested time to review policy,

Motion to table this for an online vote; documents will be shared with membership for feedback and an online vote organized by ACMLA Executive.

Motion that the Association amend the Rules of Procedure to include the Archivist/Records Manager position. (Zach, seconded by Leanne). Unanimously accepted.

4. **ACMLA Executive Call + Announcements** (Zach MacDonald)

- Zach MacDonald moving to Past President position
- Tracy Sallaway assuming role of President
- Leanne Trimble acclaimed as new Vice President
- Archives/Records Management Officer: ACMLA Executive will share a call for volunteers in the near future.

5. **Carto 2027 Announcement** (Tracy Sallaway)

Carto 2027 will be hosted at University of Toronto. Thanks to Leanne Trimble for making this possible and Nick Field for stepping in to chair the Local Arrangements Committee.

Business Arising

1. **Web Presence** (Tracy Sallaway)

The association website is being maintained but hasn't had an overhaul in years. Lately we have been receiving messages about security concerns from our web hosting platform and also notices about cost increases. The Association's web presence is due for a review, there are simpler ways to manage a website.

Motion: That a Web Hosting Working Group be struck to review our web presence and security concerns, and develop a new approach to managing the Association's online identity. (Tracy Sallaway; second Francine Berish)

2. **Possible Joint Meeting with CCA in Whitehorse** (Roger Wheate)

Costs are potentially prohibitive unless we can find a library sponsor; likely need 2 years for planning to apply for a grant, explore how to support membership to attend.

ACMLA Executive will look into the territories as an option; WAML has some interest as well if we're interested in collaborating. WAML meets near the end of September so would have to discuss timelines.

Try to start the planning process earlier for future conferences to accommodate budget planning, member support.

Ordre du jour et procès-verbal

1. **Approbation de l'ordre du jour**

Proposition d'approbation (Francine Berish, appuyée par Kate Hodge)

2. **Approbation du procès-verbal de l'assemblée générale annuelle de 2025**

Proposition d'approbation (Rebecca Bartlett, appuyée par Francine Berish)

3. **Rapports annuels [lien vers Google Drive supprimé]**

a. Anciens présidents (Francine Berish, René Duplain)

i. Financement des déplacements

La gestion du fonds de déplacement a été adaptée en fonction des retours reçus l'année dernière. Les informations ont été communiquées plus tôt afin de faciliter la planification, notamment compte tenu du coût de cette conférence ; le

formulaire de demande a été modifié pour refléter ces changements. Les bénéficiaires ont été remboursés avant la conférence, car nous ne prenons en charge que les frais d'inscription et non l'hébergement, etc. Le rapport comprend un lien vers le nouveau formulaire. Nous avons pu accorder jusqu'à 600 \$ à chaque candidat. Il faudrait envisager d'avancer encore davantage les dates limites à l'avenir.

ii. Comité des prix

Le prix Cathy Moulder pour un article a été décerné à Karen Jensen, de l'Université Concordia, pour son article intitulé Place Name Changes and GIS. L'article de Karen a été sélectionné à l'issue d'un examen des numéros du Bulletin, conformément à notre règlement intérieur.

Nous avons reçu cinq candidatures pour le Prix de l'article étudiant. La lauréate de cette année est Sophia Slabon, étudiante en 4e année de géographie à l'Université de Western Ontario, pour son article, sa StoryMap et son référentiel de données relatifs à au SAR en tant qu'outil de classification des tornades dans les zones forestières.

b. Rédactrice en chef du bulletin (Meg Miller)

À noter qu'aucun article de recherche n'a été soumis au cours de la dernière année. Veuillez envoyer vos idées de rubriques ; celles-ci peuvent porter sur des sujets variés et être soumises en français ou en anglais : projets pour la Journée SIG, contributions d'étudiants, etc.

c. Trésorier (Zach MacDonald au nom de Dan Jakubek)

La situation financière est saine ; nous pourrions éventuellement étendre le soutien apporté aux membres pour la conférence l'année prochaine. Le comité exécutif de l'ACMLA discutera de la possibilité d'investir une partie de nos fonds de réserve afin de générer davantage de recettes à l'avenir ; cette question sera soumise au vote de l'Association ultérieurement.

d. Groupe de travail sur la gestion des documents (Martin Chandler)

i. Réunions mensuelles depuis la dernière AGA, présidées par Martin ; participation de BAC à la rédaction de la politique et des documents connexes.

ii. Rédaction d'un projet de politique de gestion des documents soumis à l'examen des membres : [lien supprimé]

Motions :

Que l'Association approuve la nouvelle politique de gestion et de conservation des documents de l'ACMLA : proposée par Martin, appuyée par Liz. Les membres ont demandé un délai pour examiner la politique,

Motion visant à reporter ce point pour un vote en ligne ; les documents seront communiqués aux membres pour recueillir leurs commentaires et un vote en ligne sera organisé par le comité exécutif de l'ACMLA.

Motion visant à ce que l'Association modifie son règlement interne afin d'y inclure le poste d'archiviste/gestionnaire des documents. (Zach, appuyé par Leanne). Acceptée à l'unanimité.

4. Réunion du comité exécutif de l'ACMLA + annonces (Zach MacDonald)

- o Zach MacDonald accède au poste de président sortant
- o Tracy Sallaway prend les fonctions de présidente
- o Leanne Trimble est élue par acclamation au poste de vice-présidente
- o Responsable des archives et de la gestion des documents : le comité exécutif de l'ACMLA lancera prochainement un appel à candidatures.

5. Annonce concernant Carto 2027 (Tracy Sallaway)

Carto 2027 se tiendra à l'Université de Toronto. Merci à Leanne Trimble d'avoir rendu cela possible et à Nick Field d'avoir accepté de présider le comité d'organisation local.

Affaires découlant du procès-verbal

1. *Présence sur le Web* (Tracy Sallaway)

Le site Web de l'association est maintenu, mais n'a pas fait l'objet d'une refonte depuis des années. Ces derniers temps, nous avons reçu des messages de notre hébergeur concernant des problèmes de sécurité, ainsi que des notifications relatives à des augmentations de coûts. La présence de l'association sur le Web doit être réexaminée ; il existe des moyens plus simples de gérer un site Web.

Motion : Qu'un groupe de travail sur l'hébergement web soit mis en place afin d'examiner notre présence sur le web et les problèmes de sécurité, et d'élaborer une nouvelle approche pour gérer l'identité en ligne de l'association. (Tracy Sallaway ; appuyée par Francine Berish)

2. *Réunion conjointe éventuelle avec la CCA à Whitehorse* (Roger Wheate)

Les coûts risquent d'être prohibitifs à moins que nous ne trouvions une bibliothèque prête à nous parrainer ; il faudra probablement deux ans de préparation pour déposer une demande de subvention ; il convient d'étudier les moyens de soutenir la participation des membres.

Le comité exécutif de l'ACMLA examinera la possibilité de s'adresser aux territoires ; la WAML se montre également intéressée si nous souhaitons collaborer. La WAML se réunit vers la fin du mois de septembre ; il faudra donc discuter des délais.

Il convient d'essayer d'entamer plus tôt le processus de planification pour les futures conférences afin de faciliter la planification budgétaire et le soutien aux membres.

Membership List/ Liste des membres

Regular Member

Alexandra Alisauskas	Wenonah Fraser VanHeyst	Sarah Monnier
Jeff Allen	Bonnie Gallinger	Andrew Nicholson
Rodrigo Amado	Katerine Grandmont	Rosa Orlandini
Mehdi Amengay	Alex Guindon	Alexis Poeschek
Sheldon Armstrong	Julia Guy	Erika Reinhardt
Rachel Arseneau	Siobhan Hanratty	Leon Robichaud
Rebecca Bartlett	Kate Hodge	Artemisia Robins
Gordon Beck	Christine Homuth	Sarah Rutley
Francine Berish	Dan Jakubek	Tracy Sallaway
Stefano Biondo	Sharon Janzen	Rhys Stevens
Joe Bouchard	Kyla Jemison	Liz Sutherland
daniel Brendle-Moczuk	Karen Jensen	Max Taylor Echeverria
Juliette Bricker	David Jones	Renna Truong
Jason Brodeur	Meaghan Kenny	Rudolf Traichel
Martin Chandler	Larry Laliberte	Jimmy Tran
Isabelle Charron	Siti Lei	Leanne Trimble
Edward Dahl	Sylvie Leroyer	Simon Trottier
Sonia Dhaliwal	Zack MacDonald	Wenonah van Heyst
Greg Duff	David Malaher	Roger Wheate
Rene Duplain	Rosemary Malaher	Sarah Zhang
Marcel Fortin	Meg Miller	

Unaffiliated Member

Nicholas Field

Peter Genzinger

Anne Hakier

Courtney Lundrigan

Reg Nelson

Sue Oldenburg

Tanya Solomon

Sherri Sunstrum

Student Member

Motasem Alkayid

Hugo Crites

Ayomide Fatogun

Mya Forman

El Gillies

Fiona McClave

Milo Schwalbe

Ben Woodward

Honorary Member

Colleen Beard

Lorraine Dubreuil

Cathy Moulder

Richard Hugh Pinnell

Serge Sauer

Yves Tessier

Grace Welch

Joan Winearls

Cheryl Woods

Barbara Znamirowski