

CRIHN | Centre de recherche interuniversitaire sur les humanités numériques

Université de Montréal | Faculté des arts et des sciences
Département d'histoire

**“Histoire et humanités numériques:
Une histoire contestée, un présent fragmenté et un
avenir à construire”**

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Winter 2020
Les conférences midi du CRIHN
“Humanités numériques &”
Département d'histoire

Mardi 18 février 2020
Émilien Ruiz (SciencesPo, Paris)
« Ce que le numérique fait à l'historiographie : Réflexions à partir d'une enquête sur l'histoire populaire en France »

Mardi 10 mars 2020
Chad Gaffield (Université d'Ottawa)
« Histoire et humanités numériques : Une histoire contestée, un présent fragmenté et un avenir à construire »

Mardi 17 mars 2020
Joanne Burgess (UQAM)
« Une analyse sociale et spatiale des acteurs économiques du Vieux-Montréal à l'époque victorienne : apports et enjeux méthodologiques des systèmes d'information géographique historique (SIG-H) »

11h30-12h45 **Salle C-3061**
Carrefour des arts et des sciences
3150 rue Jean Brillant

Centre de recherche interuniversitaire sur les humanités numériques
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Université de Montréal | Faculté des arts et des sciences
Département d'histoire

Technology-driven age?



<https://img.mydailymagazine.com/articles/5rkYmzOcn9vu1hHgDqA3jh/2c7fyygnyllfzxtx.jpg>



Technology-driven age?

Rather, deep conceptual changes are being enabled, accelerated and influenced in iterative ways by digital technologies.

The past and present of computers in History is not primarily about historians and technology.

Rather, preliminary research suggests that the use of computers in History reflects the changing meaning in the discipline of:

1. Numbers - “quantitative”

Rather, preliminary research suggests that the use of computers in History reflects the changing meaning in the discipline of:

1. Numbers – “quantitative”
2. Collaboration and Research Funding

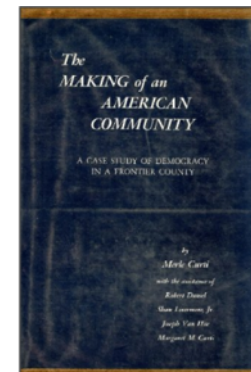
Rather, preliminary research suggests that the use of computers in History reflects the changing meaning in the discipline of:

1. Numbers – “quantitative”
2. Collaboration and Research Funding
3. Epistemology

1950s-1980s (Histoire 1.0)

1980s-1990s (Histoire 2.0)

2000s-présent (Histoire 3.0)



50 ANS DE RECHERCHES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES ⏪ PRÉCÉDENT // SUIVANT ⏩

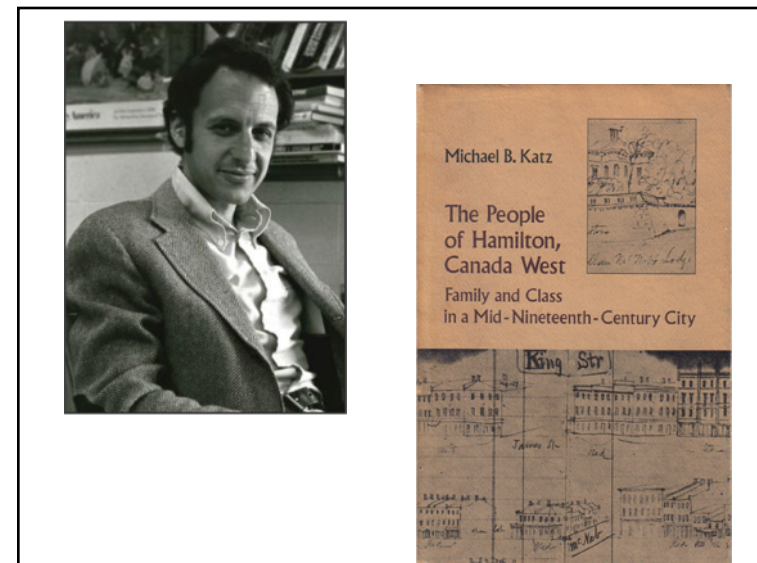
Par Félix Lacroix-Gauthier lundi 15 mai 2017



Un colloque a été organisé les 13 et 14 mai derniers pour marquer le cinquantième anniversaire du programme de recherche en démographie historique de l'UdeM (PRDH). Une célébration scientifique pour un projet qui se renouvelle avec les années.

Fondé en 1966, le PRDH s'appuie sur les données des registres paroissiaux du Québec, afin d'étudier les personnes qui vivaient dans ces paroisses. Le programme a d'ailleurs créé sa propre base de données à partir des informations compilées. « Nous sommes gâtés au Québec parce que nous avons des archives en excellent état qui ont débuté dès 1621 avec la colonisation, explique la directrice du PRDH et professeure en démographie à l'UdeM, Lisa Y. Dillon. L'Église Catholique tenait les registres pour suivre le développement de la civilisation. »

<http://quartierlibre.ca/50-ans-de-recherches-demographiques/>



Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie (1968):

“L'historien de demain sera programmeur ou ne sera plus ”

Le Roy Ladurie, *Le territoire de l'historien*, p. 14

“Like the fountain pen and the typewriter before it, the computer is now accepted as a tool that can make a historian's life more pleasant and more productive.”

Sheldon Hackney, "Power To the Computers: A Revolution in History?" American Federation of Information Processing Societies Spring Joint Computer Conference Proceedings, 36 (1970), 275-79.

Computers and the Humanities

The official journal of The Association for Computers and the Humanities

Clio and Computers: Moving into Phase II, 1970–1972

Joel H. Silbey *

Historians frequently take stock of the state of their discipline. They update their bibliographies, compose long historiographic essays, and regularly argue the virtues or vices of new tendencies, conceptions, and methods. Given such predilections, the intrusion of quantitative and computer-assisted approaches into the historian's world has not gone unnoticed. Robert Swirenga's exhaustive and able survey published in 1970 capped a literature of at least a dozen ever longer and more detailed articles examining, promoting, or taking issue with the electronic age's contribution to historical scholarship.¹

The state of the art was clear enough. More and more historians were utilizing quantification and computer technology to deal with large masses of data and stubborn historical problems. Institutional developments kept pace to provide a necessary frame for this research, and reports of substantive findings were beginning to appear. Generally, computer-assisted historical research appeared to be, as of 1970, healthy and growing, with some problems not unknown in infancy, but with a sanguine future as a "doorway to a new world of scholarship."²

In the two years since Swirenga's survey this pattern has continued. Learned journals and newsletters abound with descriptions of computer-assisted projects, new research grants, and conferences of committed and like-minded individuals. More crucial, a proliferating list of articles, reviews, and books report the fruits of a great number of investigations. Institutional developments also reflect an upsurge. The Inter-University Consortium for Political Research remains a model of the kind of institutional service computer historians are finding available to them. On one level, a data bank, its Historical

¹I am grateful to a number of my colleagues for their advice, to Alice Rogers for many fruitful suggestions, and to Robert Swirenga for laying the foundation on which this essay rests.

²Robert Swirenga, "Clio and Computers: A Survey of Computerized Research in History," *Computers and the Humanities* 5 (Dec. 1970), 1-22, cites most of the other articles drawn through 1968, and also Herbert Rothstein, "Survey Techniques," Philip Levine, Robert Fenchel, and Joel Silbey, "Quantification in American History: An Assessment," in Herbert Ross, ed., *The State of American History* (Chicago: Quadrangle, 1970), 208-229, and the introductory chapter to Edward Shorson, *The Historian and the Computer: A Practical Guide* (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1971).

³David S. Landes and Charles Tilly, eds., *History as Social Science: The Behavioral and Social Science Survey* (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1971), 85.

⁴Joel H. Silbey is a professor of American History at Cornell University. *Computers and the Humanities*, Vol. 7, No. 2, Annual Survey of Recent Developments, Part II (Nov., 1972), pp. 67-79.

67

"It should be noted at the outset that it is impossible for any person to any longer keep track of, let alone digest, all of the computer-assisted research in all fields of history. At best we can note high points and report trend."

"In the 1960s, historians self-consciously experimented and learned about the utility of computers for their own research. That period now seems past. Computer-assisted historical research appears to have hit its stride, become more 'normal' and much less self-conscious."

“Quantitative research in history remains controversial. There are still occasional emotional reactions against playing with computers at all, or a grumpy comment that the resources expended have not produced commensurate concrete results. More pointedly, a number of historians are apprehensive that relying on quantitative analysis and computer technology will cause a fundamental change in the nature of history itself.”

Robert Zernsky called in 1969 for historians to “invent a methodology – including computer programs – of our own, a methodology designed to cope with the peculiar kinds of evidence with which we deal.”

Robert Swierenga defined this need in 1970 as “the vital task of the next generation....Borrowing from other disciplines is not the solution” (since historians deal with different kinds of evidence that call for different statistics and computer programs)

Robert Zernsky, “Just how did our evidence come into being?” *Computers and the Humanities* 1 (1969):
Robert Swierenga, “Clio and Computers: A Survey of Computerized Research in History,” *Computers and the Humanities* 5 (Sept. 1970): 1-21.

HISTORICAL METHODS NEWSLETTER: QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

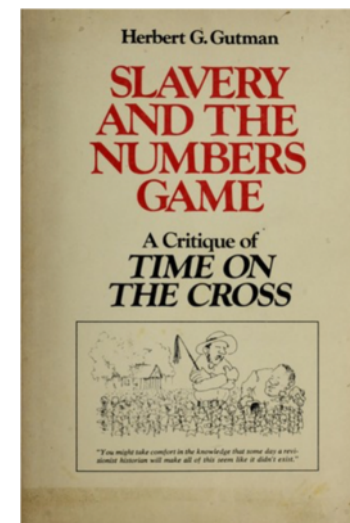
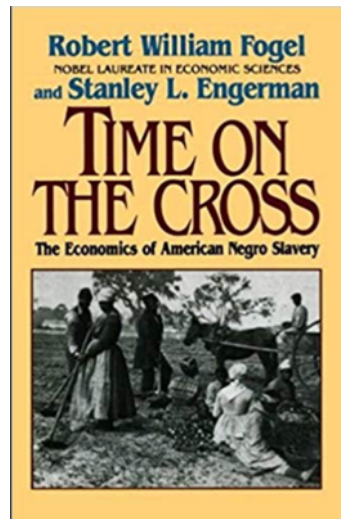
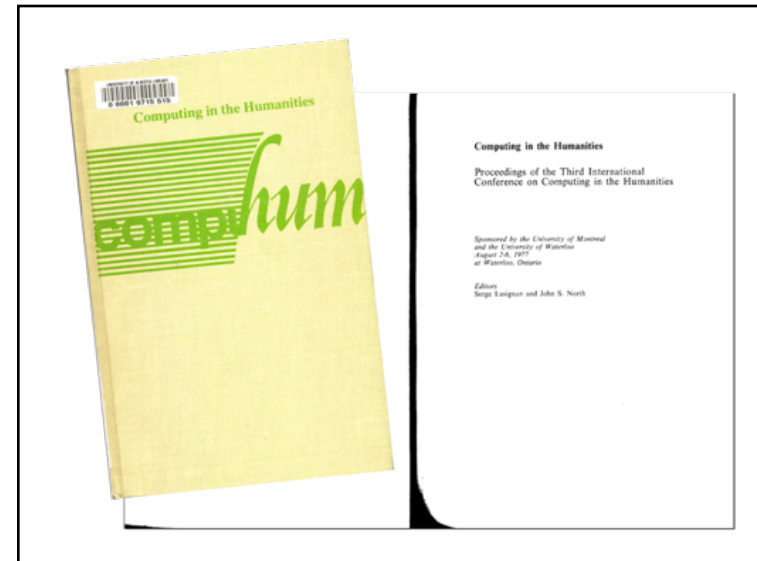
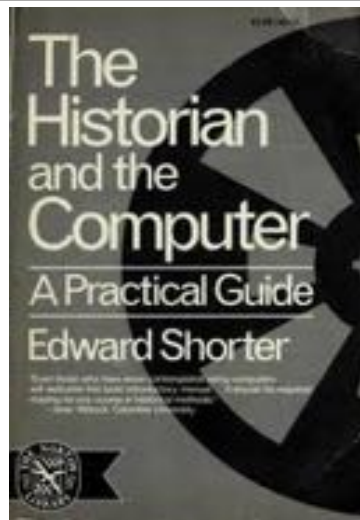
Vol. 1, No. 1

December 1967

GENESIS

In the summer of 1965, thirty-one historians and graduate students participated in a special conference sponsored by the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research and supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation. The conference was intended to stimulate interest among researchers in the historical analysis of quantitative data and to acquaint them with rudimentary statistical techniques. Those participating in the conference recognized the desirability of creating a permanent channel of communication. But, while the possibility of a newsletter was discussed, no plans were formulated. It was during the following year that specific plans began to take shape, and the scope of the projected newsletter was broadened into a cross-disciplinary medium.





The New York Review of Books

VOLUME 22, NUMBER 15 • OCTOBER 2, 1975

The True & Tragical History of 'Time on the Cross'

"The book may have a longer life than it deserves because of the awesome financial and institutional apparatus that stands behind it. *Time on the Cross* is a product of factory scholarship and we know what happens to artisans who compete with factories. The production line for *Time on the Cross* was subsidized by government grant money and manned by dozens of graduate research assistants who are now fiercely loyal to their company and its products."

Literacy and Social Structure in Nineteenth Century Ontario: An Exercise in Historical Methodology

by H. J. MAYS* and H. F. MANZL

Peter Laslett, the British social historian, suggested recently that one of the most compelling tasks facing the historian of social structure is "the discovery of how great a proportion of the population could read and write at any point in time."¹ Not only is literacy a necessary part of the process of political socialization and participation, it also may be related, as Lawrence Stone suggests, to social stratification, employment opportunities, religion, theories of social control, demographic and family patterns, and economic organization.² In short, as either a dependent or independent variable, literacy may provide an important key to a better understanding of historical societies.

Research in the area of literacy has increased in both intensity and diversity during the past decade. The work of Carlo Cipolla, Lawrence Stone, Roger Schofield, Kenneth Lockridge, and R. K. Webb attests to a growing recognition in Britain and the United States of the importance of literacy studies.³ In Canada the only systematic studies of literacy rates that have been published recently are those of H. J. Graff.⁴

Almost thirty years ago A.R.M. Lower suggested that, by 1867 "most people outside Quebec were more or less literate."⁵ This statement seemed to satisfy most Canadian historians until Graff began his work. Indeed, the word "literacy" does not even appear in the index of G. P. de T.

* Herbert J. Mays is a Ph.D. candidate at McMaster University. H. F. Manz is a Research Assistant with the Peel County History Project.

¹ Peter Laslett, *The World We Have Lost* (London: 1971), 207.

² Lawrence Stone, "Literacy and Education in England, 1640-1900," *Past and Present*, XLII (1969), passim.

³ Carlo Cipolla, *Literacy and Development in the West* (Hammondsworth: 1969); Stone, op. cit.; R. Schofield, "The Measurement of Literacy in Pre-Industrial England," *Literacy in Traditional Societies*, ed. Jack Goody (Cambridge: 1969), 311-26; R. K. Webb, "Working Class Readers in Early Victorian England," *English Historical Review*, LXXV (1965), 335-51, and "Literacy among the Working Classes in Nineteenth Century Scotland," *Scottish Historical Review*, XXXIII (1964), 100-114.

⁴ H. J. Graff, "Towards a Meaning of Literacy: Literacy and Social Structure in Hamilton, Ontario 1867" (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Toronto, 1971); "Towards a Meaning of Literacy," *History of Education Quarterly*, XII (Fall, 1972), 411-31; "Notes on Methods for Studying Literacy from the Manuscript Census," *Historical Methods Newsletter*, V (1972); "Approaches in the Historical Study of Literacy," *Urban History Review*, No. 3 (1972); "Literacy and Social Structure in Elgin County, Canada West, 1867," *Historic Societies—Social History*, VI (April, 1973), 25-47.

⁵ A. R. M. Lower, *Colony to Nation* (Toronto: 1946), 343.

HISTOIRE SOCIALE - SOCIAL HISTORY 1974

"...to raise methodological questions, to criticize sources and to provide evidence to support our contention that the manuscript census has some very serious limitations for the study of literacy..."

ESSAY IN REVIEW

Modernizing History *

Michael B. Katz, *The People of Hamilton, Canada West: Family and Class in a Mid-nineteenth-Century City*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1975. 381 Pages, Cloth, \$17.50.

"...the book's greatest deficiency is that it is not at all about the people of Hamilton. It is about what quantitative data can say about aggregates of people. There is a very real difference."

Bulletin of the Committee on Canadian Labour History / Bulletin du Comité sur l'Histoire Ouvrière Canadienne
No. 2 (Autumn, 1976), pp. 16-31.

“To a graduate student such as myself, engaged in the labourious task of researching and writing a thesis, the collaborative efforts of a team of scholars, generously funded, and immersed in their sources for five years, promises much.”

THE REVIVAL OF NARRATIVE: REFLECTIONS ON A NEW OLD HISTORY*

Lawrence Stone

Past & Present, No. 85 (Nov., 1979), pp. 3-24

“Quite separate are the "scientific historians," the cliometricians, who are defined by a methodology rather than by any particular subject-matter or interpretation of the nature of historical change. They are historians who build paradigmatic models, sometimes counter-factual ones about worlds which never existed in real life, and who test the validity of the models by the most sophisticated mathematical and algebraical formulae applied to very large quantities of electronically processed data.”

“There is, however, a difference in kind between the artisan quantification done by a single researcher totting up figures on a hand-calculator and producing simple tables and percentages, and the work of the cliometricians. The latter specialize in the assembling of vast quantities of data by teams of assistants, the use of the electronic computer to process it all, and the application of highly sophisticated mathematical procedures to the results obtained. Doubts have been cast on all stages of this procedure.”

“It is just those projects that have been the most lavishly funded, the most ambitious in the assembly of vast quantities of data by armies of paid researchers, the most scientifically processed by the very latest in computer technology, the most mathematically sophisticated in presentation, which have so far turned out to be the most disappointing.

Today, two decades and millions of dollars, pounds and francs later, there are only rather modest results to show for the expenditure of so much time, effort and money. There are huge piles of greenish print-out gathering dust in scholars' offices; there are many turgid and excruciatingly dull tomes full of tables of figures, abstruse algebraic equations and percentages given to two decimal places.”

“Quantitative history has gained few converts, social science methodology remains suspect, and theory – begged, borrowed or invented – is steadfastly ignored in the interests of narration untrammelled by either speculation about or commitment to a systematic theory of social discontinuity.”

DAVID GAGAN and H.E. TURNER, “Social History in Canada: A Report on the ‘State of the Art,’” *Archivaria* 14, 1982.

Robert P. Swierenga,
“Historians and Computers: Has
the Love Affair Gone Sour?”

OAH Newsletter 12 (Nov. 1984), Special
Supplement, 2-3.



Vannevar Bush

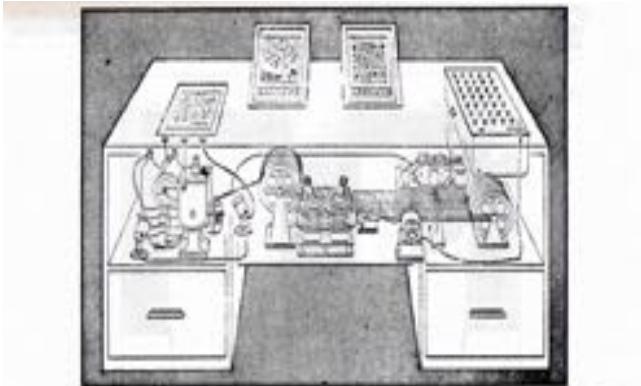
The Atlantic

As We May Think

By Vannevar Bush

originally written in 1939,
first published in July 1945

Consider a future device for individual use, which is a sort of mechanized private file and library. It needs a name, and, to coin one at random, "memex" will do. A memex is a device in which an individual stores all his books, records, and communications, and which is mechanized so that it may be consulted with exceeding speed and flexibility. It is an enlarged intimate supplement to his memory.



Memex in the form of a desk would instantly bring files and material on any subject to the operator's fingertips. Slanting, translucent viewing screens magnify supermicrofilm filed by code numbers. At left is a mechanism which automatically photographs longhand notes, pictures and letters, then files them in the desk for future reference (LIFE PHOTO, p. 122).

The historian, with a vast chronological account of a people, parallels it with a skip trail which stops only on the salient items, and can follow at any time contemporary trails which lead him all over civilization at a particular epoch. There is a new profession of trail blazers, those who find delight in the task of establishing useful trails through the enormous mass of the common record. The inheritance from the master becomes, not only his additions to the world's record, but for his disciples the entire scaffolding by which they were erected.

LIBRARIES OF THE FUTURE

J. C. R. Licklider

THE M.I.T. PRESS

*Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts*



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“...research libraries are becoming choked from the proliferation of publication, and that the resulting problems are not of a kind that respond to merely more of the same – ever and ever larger bookstacks and ever and ever more complicated catalogues.”

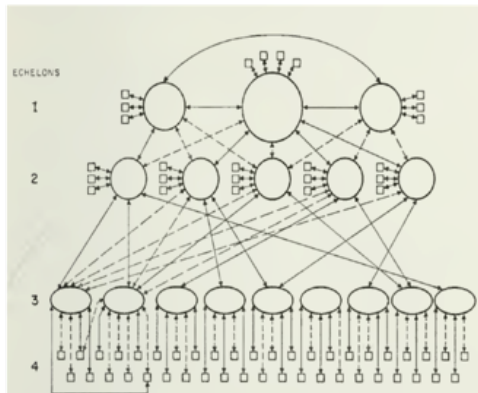
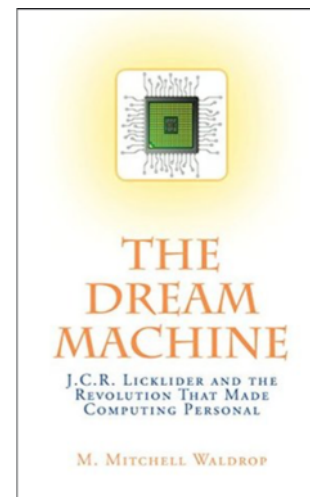
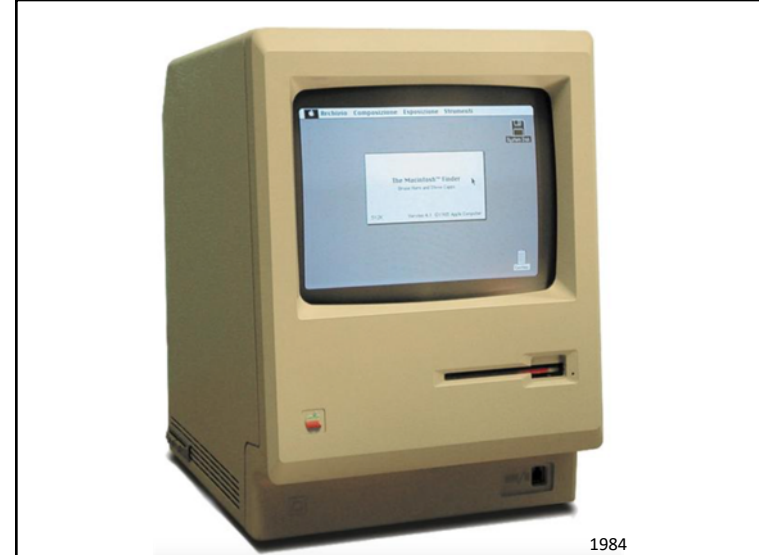


Fig. 3. Over-all structure of the procognitive system. The circles and ellipses represent advanced and specialized computer systems. The squares represent man-computer interfaces, those of echelon 4 being stations or consoles for substantive users of the system. Most of the





1981



1984

“‘Quantitative social history’ is now old hat in Canada, though it was shiny and new only twelve years ago..... The interesting development is not that from qualitative to quantitative history... Rather, it is the impact of large-scale, collaborative research in social history on the practices of historical research as a whole.”

Ian Winchester (1980)

Hs-SH, Vol. XIII, No 25 (mai-May 1980)



1977

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Le Fonds Société et culture a 40 ans !

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February 25th, 2019

40 ans
Chercher, changer le monde

In this section

- News and press releases
- Promotional documents
- Les SSH en innovation
- Events calendar
- Multimedia
- Le Code Chastenay
- Quoi de neuf chercheurs?
- En vedette dans la revue CURIUM
- En vedette dans la revue Québec Science

BALSAC
Bref historique

ENGLISH Fichier BALSAC Accès aux données Bibliographie Saviez-vous que ?

ACCUEIL

BALSAC

Historique

Projets en cours

Saviez-vous que ?

Gouvernance

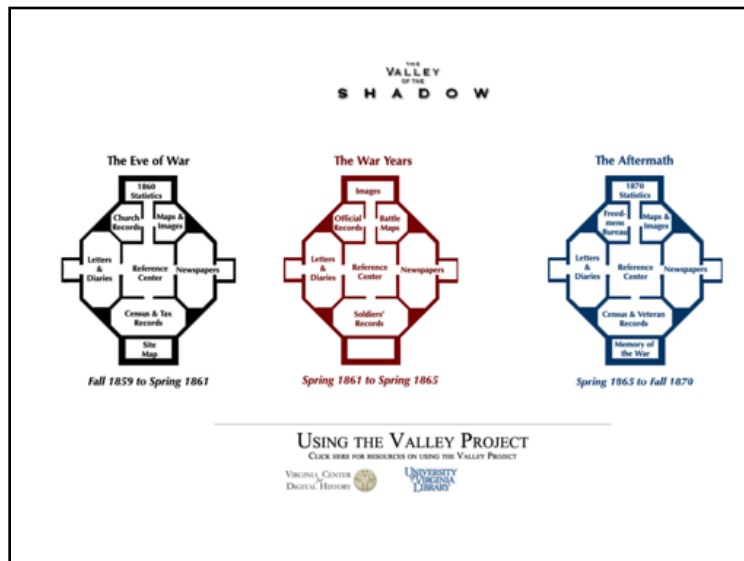
LES DONNÉES

SERVICES

DOCUMENTATION

NOUS JOINDRE

La construction du fichier BALSAC a débuté en 1972 à l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC), à l'initiative du professeur [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [32] [33] [34] [35] [36] [37] [38] [39] [40] [41] [42] [43] [44] [45] [46] [47] [48] [49] [50] [51] [52] [53] [54] [55] [56] [57] [58] [59] [60] [61] [62] [63] [64] [65] [66] [67] [68] [69] [70] [71] [72] [73] [74] [75] [76] [77] [78] [79] [80] [81] [82] [83] [84] [85] [86] [87] [88] [89] [90] [91] [92] [93] [94] [95] [96] [97] [98] [99] [100] [101] [102] [103] [104] [105] [106] [107] [108] [109] [110] [111] [112] [113] [114] [115] [116] [117] [118] [119] [120] [121] [122] [123] [124] [125] [126] [127] [128] [129] [130] [131] [132] [133] [134] [135] [136] [137] [138] [139] [140] [141] [142] [143] [144] [145] [146] [147] [148] [149] [150] [151] [152] [153] [154] [155] [156] [157] [158] [159] [160] [161] [162] [163] 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In Fall 1994, Roy Rosenzweig founded the Center for History and New Media (CHNM) in the **Department of History and Art History** at George Mason University (GMU).



Roy Rosenzweig

The Center's origins lay in an agreement between the American Social History Project (ASHP) and GMU in 1990 that provided time for Roy to work with his longtime ASHP collaborators Steve Brier and Josh Brown on a CD-ROM edition of ASHP's *Who Built America?* textbook. After the first disk was finished, in August 1993, Roy proposed establishing a Center for History and New Media at GMU. The Center's first funded projects were collaborations with ASHP and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), beginning in 1995 with a second *Who Built America?* CD-ROM, followed in 1997 by *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*, and in 1998 by *History Matters*.

The Center was first located in Roy's office in Dickenson Hall on the Fairfax Campus, with computers in the lobby of the Department's offices. Michael O'Malley, who joined the Department the same semester that Roy launched the Center, became Roy's main collaborator, and, in 1995, formally CHNM's Associate Director. Elena Razlogova, who began a PhD at GMU in 1995, joined the Center as its first staff member, working ten hours a week. When the Department moved to Robinson Hall in 1997, CHNM expanded to two offices connected by a lobby area, which contained computers and a printer – not dedicated equipment for the Center, but available for general use by the Department. A postdoctoral fellow, Greg Brown, arrived in 1997, to work on *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*. In 1998, three Graduate Research Assistants (GRAs) from the History Department joined the Center staff, together with a webmaster.

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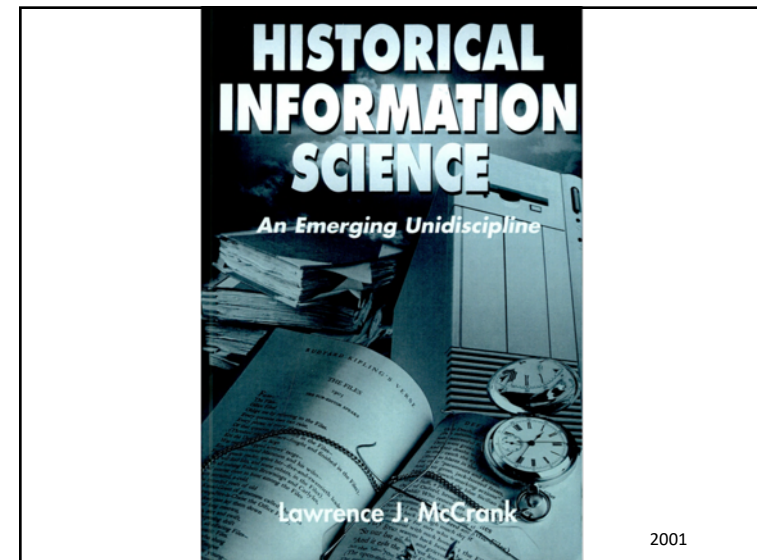
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“There are signs of changing times, growing awareness, genuine interest, but also conservatism reaction, and resistance in traditional disciplines and, at the core of their research, to information technology for its own sake.”

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Computers and historians: Past, present, and future

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Abstract

This article is an introduction to this thematic issue on historical computing, produced on the occasion of the tenth international conference of the Association for History and Computing. It offers a brief presentation of the conference and introduces five examples of current work in historical computing.

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Spatial Turn Step By Step Project

What is the Spatial Turn?

The Spatial Turn in History

by Jo Guldi

Modern history started with a landscape. Jules Michelet, Thomas Babington Macaulay, and Ranke forged experiments in applying the critical history of princes to the space of a nation. Macaulay represented the transitions of democracy, printing, and transport that invented modern England through the lens of the landscape. "Could the England of 1685 be, by some magical process, set before our eyes, we should not know one landscape in a hundred or one building in ten thousand," he rhapsodized. "The country gentleman would not recognise his own fields. The inhabitant of the town would not recognise his own street." The dozen pages that followed drew out the comparison between seventeenth- and nineteenth-century England at great length, following country house, lane, and town through their transitions into the modern world.^[1] His reasoning about the loneliness of the ancient world and the cosmopolitanism of the present were largely justified on the basis of semi-panoramic descriptions of landscape, juxtaposing the moldy countryhouses of the past with the bustling coffeehouses of the present. Landscape writing was, in terms of the genre, a relatively new addition to the portraits of great leaders and studies in character that typified the earlier genre of the *Ars Historica*. Modern history, in the age of the mass franchise and mass conscription, was an exercise in describing the collective, not just the individual. Nineteenth-century historians, nursed upon ancient geographers, largely imagined these collectives in terms of the land in which they were raised. As nation became the subject of history, landscape description became its lens.

Montréal, l'avenir du passé français

Home Applications Données Documentation Gallery

Welcome to the web site of the interdisciplinary collective Montréal, l'avenir du passé. Although we focus on 19th century Montréal, this is not a Canadian, let alone Montréal, history site. It is an experiment in public history. Through the applications available here, you can explore a major urban centre undergoing rapid and fundamental change. MAP is a research infrastructure that allows people to answer basic questions about change over time and space.

The site consists of five sections. You navigate between sections using the menu along the top and within each section using the side menu.

This introductory section contains a brief description of the project, an explanation of our logo and our contact information. More importantly, you will find a statement concerning your rights to use our materials. Please read this invitation carefully. We hope you will decide to join us in the further development of this research infrastructure.

In the applications section, you can compare the town centres over time, view a video about the applications we have developed, download different applications. Initially we developed our applications using the free map reader ArcGIS, which is intuitive and simple to use. This option still exists, but we highly recommend you use the QGIS projects we have recently developed. These projects allow you to do quite sophisticated analysis.

The section on databases is organized chronologically and contains two types of programs. The first are stand-alone databases of a particular historical source developed for use in the classroom. These Windows based files come bundled with instructions on how to use the file, historical explanations of the specific source the database was drawn from, and a query program. The second type consists of databases created by project members. These files can be downloaded for use in any standard relational database or spreadsheet program.

The documentation section consists of three parts: a brief discussion of our theory, a more extensive discussion of our methods and databases illustrating how we constructed our GIS system.

In the many presentations collective members do, we make extensive use of graphics, not only to illustrate but also to explain our work. The gallery showcases some of the best of this work.

An invitation by way of introduction

The applications, databases, and graphics on this site were developed as part of a major collective research effort. This work was partly financed and greatly facilitated by a number of public institutions in Canada. These materials constitute a research infrastructure. By constructing this infrastructure, we hope to allow people to explore in unprecedented richness and complexity the dynamics of fundamental change in an urban setting. Conceptually then, our work is less about Montréal, than it is about how time and space interact. We hope it will stimulate research into other times and places.

The fruits of this major undertaking are being distributed free for research and teaching purposes that are explicitly and exclusively non-commercial in nature, in order to enrich and strengthen the public sphere. You are encouraged to join us in showing that another world is possible. If you have a data set that could be mapped, please let us know. Please note that by using MAP material, you are acknowledging your willingness to share with all of us any applications or demonstrations you may develop involving our materials.

Q-GIS editions now available

- Adams 1825
- Carte 1840
- Montréal's built environment in 1860
- Occupants according to the 1880 tax roll
- Lowell's directory of 1880
- Census of 1880

© 2010 MAP

HGIS LAB

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE | UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

The Historical GIS Lab unites history and geography to explore change through time and variation across space. Merging historical methods with Geographic Information Systems technology opens up innovative analytical possibilities for historical research.

[Learn More](#)

Historical GIS Research in Canada

EDITED BY JENNIFER BONNELL AND MARCEL FORTIN

DÉPLOIEMENTS canadiens-français en Amérique du Nord 1760-1914

Université de Saint-Boniface

OBJECTIFS ÉQUIPE DIFFUSION RÉSULTATS ACTUALITÉS PARTENAIRES DICTIONNAIRE DES PATRONYMES

ÉQUIPE

Chercheur(e)s

CHERCHEUR PRINCIPAL

Yves Frenette
Historien, Département des sciences humaines et sociales, Université de Saint-Boniface (USB)

Professeur et titulaire de la Chaire de recherche du Canada de niveau 1 sur les migrations, les transferts et les communautés francophones, il est l'un des plus grands spécialistes de la francophonie nord-américaine, de l'immigration et des groupes ethniques. Auteur ou co-auteur de deux livres et de plus de 100 chapitres et articles, il a également dirigé plus d'une dizaine d'ouvrages collectifs dont la majorité porte sur le fait français en Amérique du Nord. Yves Frenette est également l'auteur du site web *Francophonies canadiennes: identités culturelles*, lequel a reçu de nombreux prix. À l'automne 2016, Yves Frenette a été décoré de l'Ordre des francophones d'Amérique par le Conseil supérieur de la langue française du Québec. Cette prestigieuse reconnaissance souligne l'excellence de sa carrière scientifique et de chercheur engagé auprès des communautés francophones nord-américaines. Il est aussi membre de la Société historique du Canada.



2015 CHA Annual Meeting
University of Ottawa, June 1-3

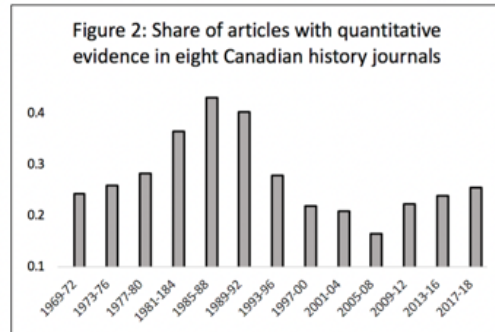
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Rethinking interdisciplinarity in history

Pervasive technological change, instantaneous communications and globalized exchange networks have redrawn the contours of our discipline in recent years. Historical documents that were once exclusively consulted by specialists are now available on many portals that provide mind-boggling quantities of information. Today, growing numbers who previously had little or no contact with the discipline, are interested in history and are redefining the boundaries of the past. Moreover, collections in museums, archives and institutions responsible for preserving the memory of peoples and communities are covering ground that was unimaginable until recently. This has led to a fragmentation of audiences, segmentation based on stated interests and adaptations according to the cultural or linguistic origins of visitors. On our screens at home, in the cinema and at commemorative sites, history is occupying a growing place and is constantly drawing new audiences. Meanwhile, back on our campuses, university students are registering for our courses with increasingly varied intellectual and conceptual backgrounds, as disciplines collide. Over the course of their university careers—particularly at the graduate level—students are confronted with a vast array of data and research methods, many of which do not derive from traditional history.

BIG History BIG Data So What?!

Department of History Annual Graduate Colloquium
March 26, 2015



Source: *Canadian Historical Review*, *Acadiensis*, *Revue de l'histoire de l'Amérique française*, *Ontario History*, *B.C. Studies*, *Journal of the Canadian Historical Association* (formerly *Historical Papers*), *Histoire sociale/Social History* and *Labour/le Travail*.

Kris Inwood and Peter Baskerville,
CHR, forthcoming

FIELD'S
The Fields Institute for Research in Mathematical Sciences

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Home Programs and Activities

Workshop on Quantitative Analysis and the Digital Turn in Historical Studies

February 27 - March 1, 2019, The Fields Institute

Description

While scholars (and a few scientists) have been developing new methodological approaches for working with historical data, there have been few forums or mechanisms to facilitate communication and collaboration among them, especially across significant disciplinary boundaries. Our "Workshop on Quantitative Analysis and the Digital Turn in Historical Studies" presents an innovative collaborative opportunity for participants to share research, learn about cutting-edge research tools, and possibly begin to move towards a common understanding of future directions in historical research after the digital turn. By bringing together such a group, we aim to move from fragmented conversations – held at a panel here or there across diverse conferences – into a cohesive engagement conducted within a new inclusive, open, interdisciplinary community. Right now, community discussions are taking place across disparate sites and locations; we will bring scholars together into one room in order to articulate a vision for the future.

Organizing Committee

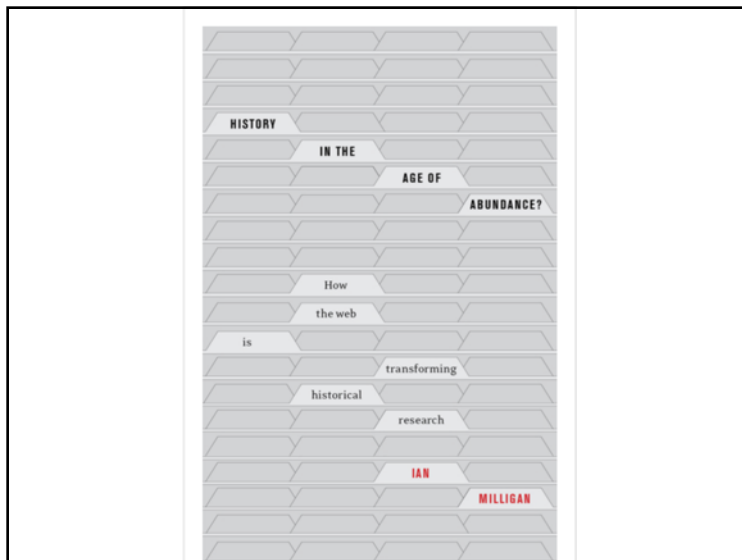
Chad Gaffield - University of Ottawa
Ian Milligan - University of Waterloo

Quick Links:

Fields Contact: Brittany Camp
Housing Resources
Reimbursement Policies
Visitor Resources
WARNING – SCAM ALERT: Exhibitor Housing Services (EHS) also known as Exhibitor Housing Management (EHM). Read more here.

Scheduled as part of

Centre for Quantitative Analysis and Modeling
Fields-COAM Interdisciplinary Thematic Research



Preliminary research suggests that the use of computers in History reflects the changing meaning in the discipline of:

1. Numbers – “quantitative”
2. Collaboration and Research Funding
3. Epistemology

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To what extent is digitally-enabled History being defined by historians – not as transformative – but as a faster and more efficient version of the 20th century print-culture-based historical discipline?

Merci beaucoup!

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- @chadgaffield

