



uOttawa
Bibliothèque
Library

DES HORIZONS ÉVOLUTIFS

La gestion de vos données de recherche

SHIFTING HORIZONS

Managing your research data



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	page	No de cte	Année	Mois	Jour	Nom de famille	prenom	nom en entier
15	1	80	1830	1	2	Dufour	Timothé	Dufour Timothé
19	2	260	1830	1	2	Sirois	Joseph	Sirois Joseph
23	2	210	1830	1	2	Pelletier	Germain	Pelletier Germain
24	2	210	1830	1	2	Pelletier	Germain	Pelletier Germain
28	2	25	1830	1	2	Blanchet	Joseph	Blanchet Joseph
31	2	103	1830	1	5	Gagné	Pierre	Gagné Pierre
33	3	234	1830	1	6	Pelletier	Pierre Noël	Pelletier Pierre Noël
54	3	38	1830	1	7	Caron	Guillaume	Caron Guillaume
55	3	222	1830	1	7	Pelletier	Joseph	Pelletier Joseph
59	4	159	1830	1	8	Morin	Louis Marie	Morin Louis Marie
63	4	209	1830	1	9	Pelletier	Gabriel	Pelletier Gabriel
66	4	209	1830	1	9	Pelletier	Gabriel	Pelletier Gabriel
69	4	34	1830	1	10	Canadié	Vve	Canadié Vve
70	4	42	1830	1	10	Caron	Jean Baptist	Caron Jean Baptist
71	4	80	1830	1	10	Dufour	Timothé	Dufour Timothé
76	5	47	1830	1	11	Caron	Théophile	Caron Théophile
77	5	285	1830	1	11	Thibodault	Michel	Thibodault Michel
92	6	22	1830	1	13	Bérubé	Pierre	Bérubé Pierre
93	6	19	1830	1	13	Bernier	Joseph	Bernier Joseph
96	6	22	1830	1	13	Bérubé	Pierre	Bérubé Pierre
97	6	160	1830	1	13	Morin	Pierre	Morin Pierre
99	6	160	1830	1	13	Morin	Pierre	Morin Pierre
100	6	53	1830	1	14	Castonguay	Pierre Bazile	Castonguay Pierre
101	6	53	1830	1	14	Castonguay	Pierre Bazile	Castonguay Pierre
102	6	112	1830	1	14	Gauvin	Charles	Gauvin Charles
104	7	135	1830	1	14	Lebel	Veuve Beno	Lebel Veuve Beno
105	7	67	1830	1	15	Desrosiers	Joseph	Desrosiers Joseph
106	7	152	1830	1	15	Morin	Bartholomé	Morin Bartholomé
108	7	262	1830	1	16	Souci	Célestin	Souci Célestin
109	7	263	1830	1	16	Souci	François	Souci François
111	7	55	1830	1	18	Charrest	Louis	Charrest Louis
112	7	114	1830	1	18	Gauvin	Noël Ignace	Gauvin Noël Ignace
114	7	55	1830	1	18	Charrest	Louis	Charrest Louis
115	7	161	1830	1	18	Morin	Pierre	Morin Pierre
120	8	228	1830	1	18	Pelletier	Louis	Pelletier Louis
122	8	18	1830	1	18	Bernier	Gabriel	Bernier Gabriel
123	8	218	1830	1	18	Pelletier	Jean-Baptist	Pelletier Jean-Baptist
126	8	169	1830	1	19	Ouellet	Charles Fran	Ouellet Charles Fran
131	8	169	1830	1	19	Ouellet	Charles Fran	Ouellet Charles Fran

Handwritten ledger entries with columns for descriptions and amounts.

Page 1:

- Doit Louis Pelletier papi
- 1 Bonnet
- Doit Louis Kai fils de major
- 12 b. de Camille à 2/1
- 7 b. de Serge à 2/1

Page 2:

- Doit Louis Pelletier papi
- 1 Bonnet
- Doit Louis Kai fils de major
- 12 b. de Camille à 2/1
- 7 b. de Serge à 2/1
- 14 b. de Belle Eau
- 8 Boutons
- Doit Louis Pelletier Roussignol
- 3 1/2 b. de Cotton Chartiers à 1/1
- 1/2 b. de Me
- 2 b. de Sucre blanc à 1/1
- Doit Gabriel Castonguay
- 12 Boutons
- 1 paire de gants
- 1 mouchoir
- 1/2 b. de tulle à 2/1
- 2 b. de fil blanc
- Doit Nicolas Latrue par la bue
- 1 b. de laine de Roussignol
- Doit Thimothé Dufour
- 1 b. de laine
- Doit Jean Baptiste Couture
- 12 b. de Drap
- 1/2 b. de Cotton

Amounts and other notes:

- 10
- 10
- 1-11-
- 15-9
- 1-52
- 22
- £2-1-5
- 15-
- 1-6-5
- 1-52
- 22
- £2-1-5
- 15-
- 1-6-5
- 3-9 1/2
- 2-3
- 3-2 1/2
- 9-3
- 4
- 1-10
- 5-
- 4-12
- 2
- 11-5 1/2
- 2-6
- 1-8
- 11-2
- 6-
- 11-2 1/2
- 2-6
- 1-8

What is your research data? Why should you manage or share it?

For Humanities and Social Sciences Researchers

Presented by: Béatrice Craig, Felicity Tayler and Sarah Simpkin

Bibliothèque
Morisset
Library

Today's topics

1. Complexity of “data” in Social Sciences and Humanities disciplines
2. Mapping YOUR definition of data onto the terms used by funding agencies and available tools for data management and sharing
3. Case Study: differentiate between your research materials (primary sources), your research data, and your contextual interpretation/analysis
4. Best practices for publishing data: Manage files and folders
5. Activity: resources and tools available for data management planning towards future research projects
6. Q&A

“very few traditional humanists would call their source material “data”

Suivre

Miriam Posner @miriamkp

Humanists out there, specifically non-digital humanists: If someone were to call the sources you use "data," what would your reaction be? If you don't consider your sources data, what make them different?

11:50 - 31 oct. 2018 depuis Los Angeles, CA

57 Retweets 169 J'aime

65 57 169

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 31 oct.
(I don't need to be convinced; I agree with you. I'm just trying to articulate something and your thoughts would be helpful.)

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 1 nov.
Anyway, if you find this question interesting, come to my talk at @LUCTSDH next Saturday, Nov. 10! 🤗🤗🤗 ctsdh.org/dhcs2018/keyno... (This was all a viral marketing stunt, obviously.)

2 20



Miriam Posner @miriamkp

Asst. prof. @UCL AIS, digital humanities

Ha ha, amazing title! Definitely going to read this!

Sherry Critche in Reno @scritche · 31 oct.
Speaking as a former philosophy professor I characterized the material I use with as arguments, hypotheses, objections, "views," theories, problems, this created and presented by (and often associated with) people, not items "given"

Sherry Critche in Reno @scritche · 31 oct.
Also, data sound to me like enumerative elements. The materials I worked with had no clear or straightforward individual conditions to speak like the philosopher I once was!

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 31 oct.
That's very helpful. = thanks!

Essential? In this economy? @essentials1 · 31 oct.
In response to @miriamkp
Super helpful - just the kind of thing I'm looking for! Thank you!

V21 Collective @V21collective · 1 nov.
yes, where data => calculable, humanists who aren't digital are often not working with calculable objects / computational ones are classifying as calc objects others would not.

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 1 nov.
Thank!

Maria Dunajev @mdunajev · 1 nov.
I am a library historian so I refer mostly to "text," sources, and the "evidence" tied to them. But I increasingly find myself asking students what their "data" is, meaning the specific set of information they will analyze. It forces it to think concretely.

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 1 nov.
That's a really good point - I can see that being compelling. Can I ask you, if you were asking a student for an interpretation of a text, would you refer to that interpretation as part of their "data"? (I'm guessing not!)

Michael J. Kramer @mkramer · 1 nov.
It is confusing, and I think that's partly because these terms haven't been fully discussed in terms of how they fit into a specifically humanistic POV (if there is such a thing). IS and CS both have lots of dat*, but they don't satisfy humanists, I suspect.

Michael J. Kramer @mkramer · 1 nov.
True, but I have a pretty good idea of developing your work of course! Gibbs/Owens piece The Hermeneutics of Data: Drucker on Capta vs. Data. (I'll list Underwood's work @underwood; Gibbs, just want to name a very few. #digitalhistory #digitalhumanities #datamatters)

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 1 nov.
Yes, indeed!

Frederic Clavert @fclavert · 1 nov.
I'm reading a book on the history of the concept of data from c. 1630-1850, so I have extensive thoughts about this great question. But short version, data has always been a casual term used to describe all sorts of evidence, including narrative. I'm good with that.

Aaron Hanton @aaronhanton · 31 oct.
I'm working on a book on the history of the concept of data from c. 1630-1850, so I have extensive thoughts about this great question. But short version, data has always been a casual term used to describe all sorts of evidence, including narrative. I'm good with that.

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 31 oct.
Makes sense! I want to read that book!

Mike Jones @mikejones · 1 nov.
The tool!

Natalia Centre @nataliacentre · 31 oct.
I'm reading a book on the history of the concept of data from c. 1630-1850, so I have extensive thoughts about this great question. But short version, data has always been a casual term used to describe all sorts of evidence, including narrative. I'm good with that.

tested: a survey from ASIS&T that "revealed" among the faculty at the University of Ottawa that 1/3 of the faculty at the University of Ottawa call their source material "data".

Dirty Word | ASIS&T

Michelle Johnson @michellejohnson · 31 oct.
The survey was conducted by ASIS&T, the American Society for Information Science and Technology, and the results were published in the journal *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*.

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 31 oct.
The survey was conducted by ASIS&T, the American Society for Information Science and Technology, and the results were published in the journal *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*.

Michelle Johnson @michellejohnson · 31 oct.
The survey was conducted by ASIS&T, the American Society for Information Science and Technology, and the results were published in the journal *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*.

E.B. Drago @ebdrago · 31 oct.
En réponse à @miriamkp

A lot of the sources I use (probably even a lot of books and paintings. Sometimes they have associated metadata, but they are not data in and of themselves.)

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 31 oct.
Can you say more about why they're not just trying to gather explanations.)

1 5

E.B. Drago @ebdrago · 31 oct.
Part of what makes them not-data, I think of information; they also contain a host of other, that information. So they are, weirdly, not data, but they aren't only that.

1 57

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 31 oct.
Great description! Thank you.

1 6

E.B. Drago @ebdrago · 31 oct.
Twitter just ate my other reply! But I realize conversation, that images are like a convo are used to generate data" would feel red just feels wrong.

3 13

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 31 oct.
I agree! But it's tricky to put the details into words.

1 3

Chester Scoville @ChesterScoville · 31 oct.
En réponse à @miriamkp

I tend to think of what I look at as "artefact" but a single artefact cannot be described; it's always part of a larger context.

2 14

Michelle Johnson @michellejohnson · 31 oct.
The survey was conducted by ASIS&T, the American Society for Information Science and Technology, and the results were published in the journal *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*.

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 31 oct.
The survey was conducted by ASIS&T, the American Society for Information Science and Technology, and the results were published in the journal *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*.

Michelle Johnson @michellejohnson · 31 oct.
The survey was conducted by ASIS&T, the American Society for Information Science and Technology, and the results were published in the journal *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*.

1 1

Chester Scoville @ChesterScoville · 31 oct.
The idea of "data" suggests fungibility; as if the artefacts could be abstracted meaningfully from their original structures. I don't think that's the case when we're talking about narratives or rhetorical arguments.

3 1 27

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 31 oct.
Very well put!

Jen Jack Gieseck @jgieseck · 1 nov.
En réponse à @miriamkp

Hope it's ok to share as humanistic socsci. My friend forget & call her research findings "data." She sounds like it thinks it's "objective." Critical social science but I can see why you would.

1 15

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 1 nov.
Fascinating — thank you!

2 1

Jen Jack Gieseck @jgieseck · 1 nov.
I also think it's best we can do. I wrote some of the papers on the framework of "small data" (see my book, *Interventions in the Scale of Big Data*, ...

SOC ARXIV

Size Matters to Lesbian and Gay Studies

How can we recognize and become attached to the framework of "small data" (see my book, *Interventions in the Scale of Big Data*, ...)

2 14

Miriam Posner @miriamkp · 1 nov.
Ha ha, amazing title! Definitely going to read this!

1 2

Michelle Johnson @michellejohnson · 31 oct.
The survey was conducted by ASIS&T, the American Society for Information Science and Technology, and the results were published in the journal *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*.

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Michelle Johnson @michellejohnson · 31 oct.
The survey was conducted by ASIS&T, the American Society for Information Science and Technology, and the results were published in the journal *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*.

Definitions of data in Draft Tri-Council Policy

What are data?

Data are facts, measurements, recordings, records, or observations about the world collected by researchers and others, **with a minimum of contextual interpretation**. Data may be in **any format or medium** taking the form of writings, notes, numbers, symbols, text, images, films, video, sound recordings, pictorial reproductions, drawings, designs or other graphical representations, procedural manuals, forms, diagrams, work flow charts, equipment descriptions, data files, data processing algorithms, or statistical records.

What are research data?

Research data are data that are **used as primary sources** to support technical or scientific enquiry, research, scholarship, or artistic activity, and that are used as evidence in the research process and/or are **commonly accepted in the research community as necessary to validate research findings** and results. All other digital and non-digital content have the potential of becoming research data.

Research data may be experimental data, observational data, operational data, third party data, public sector data, monitoring data, processed data, or repurposed data.

Definitions of data in Draft Tri-Council Policy

How are research materials related to research data?

Research materials serve as the object of an investigation, whether scientific, scholarly, literary or artistic, and are used to create research data. **Research materials are transformed into data through method or practice.** Examples of research materials may include bio-samples for a geneticist, **primary sources in an archival fonds for an historian**, or a school of zebrafish for a biologist; and the corresponding research data could be gene sequence data, chronological analyses of ideas and contributions, and the behaviour of the zebrafish under certain conditions, respectively. “Research material” is a general concept that spans disciplines and **may be digital or analogue.**

Next slide > Concrete example

son gendre								
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
page	No de cte	Année	Mois	Jour	Nom de famille	prenom	nom en entier	
15	1	80	1830	1	2	Dufour	Timothé	Dufour Timothé
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126	8	169	1830	1	19	Ouellet	Charles Fran	Ouellet Charles Fr
131	8	169	1830	1	19	Ouellet	Charles Fran	Ouellet Charles Fr

Handwritten ledger with entries and calculations. Includes names like 'Droit Louis Pelletier', 'Droit Louis Kai', and various numerical values.

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Case Study

- Why does Prof. Craig want to share the data she has collected?
- What are her “research materials,” or, where does this data come from?
- What is the form of her “research data”? What is it not?
- How was her data formatted, saved, and shared during the project?
- Who owns this data? Can it be shared?
- Where can she deposit her data to share with other people?



Data sharing: Why should you care?

- **Altruism** – allow your data to be findable, save other researchers' labour, bring attention to the collections/libraries/archives/communities you have worked with
- **Self-interest** – increase your citations, build your online presence as a scholar, expand audience
- **Compliance** – Some journals require deposit for peer-review
Tri-Agency (SSHRC, CIHR, NSERC) funding requirements anticipated

Example: From 2018 SSHRC Achievement Report Form

5.6

Is the quantitative and qualitative data collected through your project (in whole or in part) available through a disciplinary or institutional repository?

http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/using-utiliser/achievement-realisation/pdf/Insight_Achievement_Reporting_Questionnaire-eng.pdf

What are Prof. Craig's motivations to share data?

- Grow the scholarly contributions to her field by providing access to rare primary sources (and to save transcription labour/error)
- Embargoing, restricting access, to the data “by permission” tells her who else is working in the same field and starts a conversation
- Bring visibility to the regional archives that house the physical copies of the day books and ledgers that are her research material
- Parallel her practice she of depositing analogue papers in archives.

What are Prof. Craig's research materials? Where does this data come from?

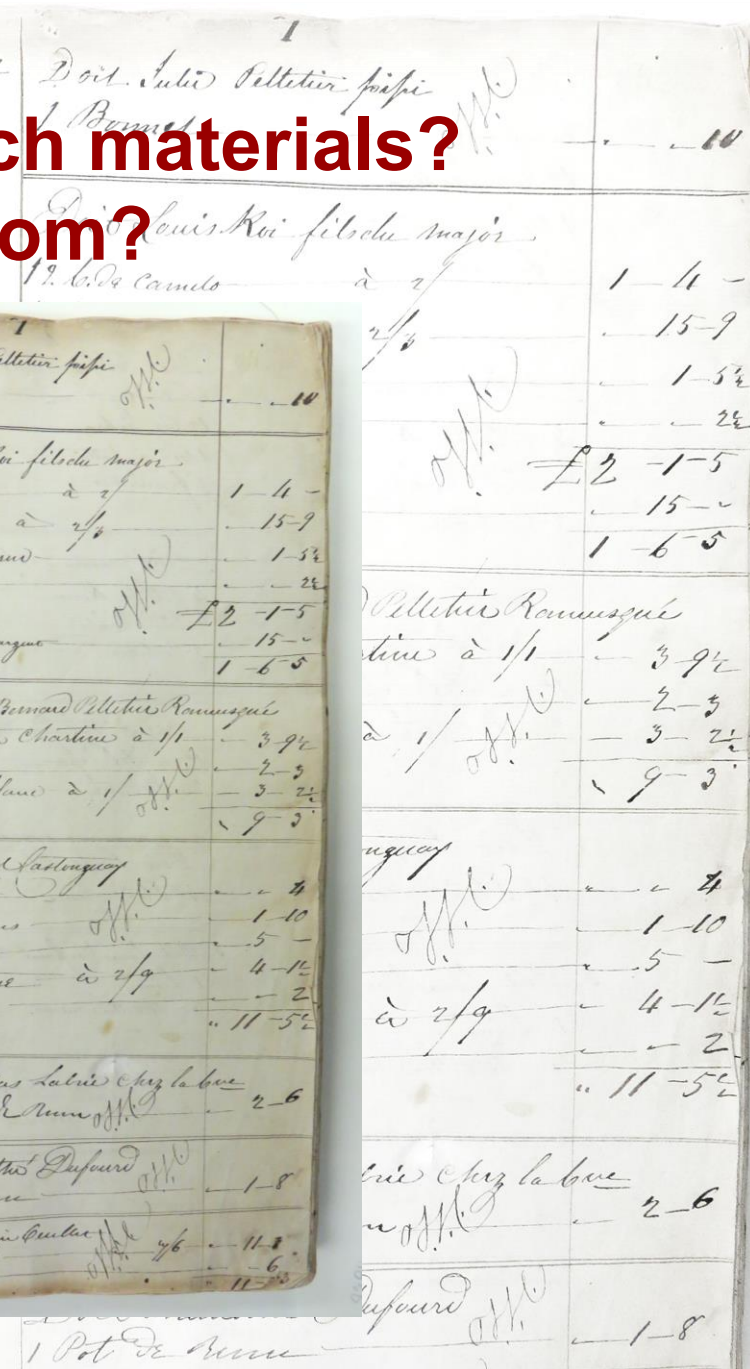
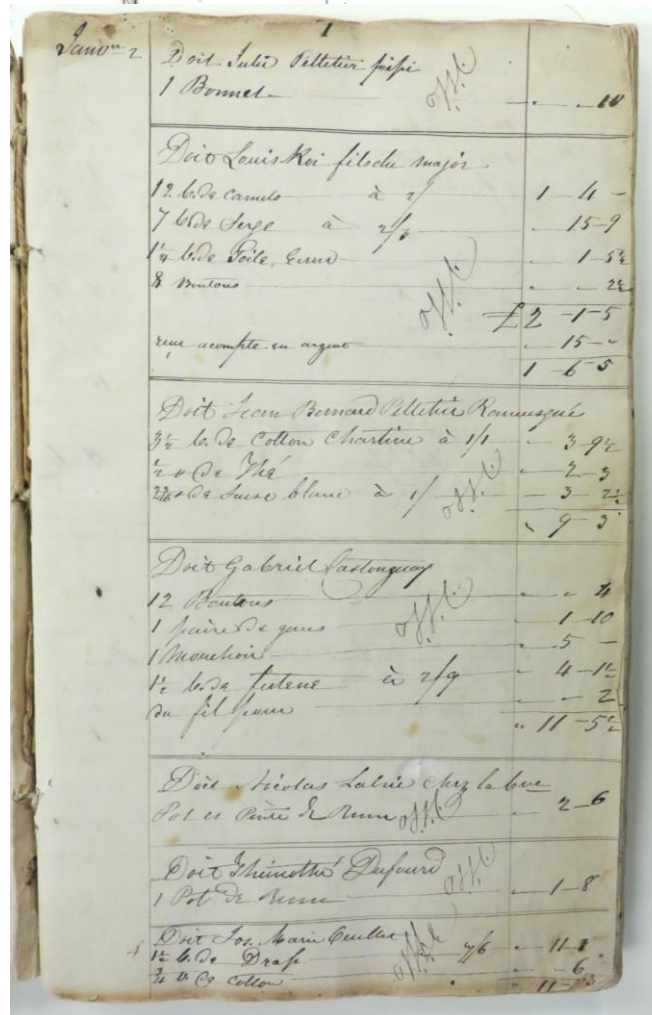
“Primary sources
in an archival fonds
for an historian”

Musée Argenteuil, Carillon, QC

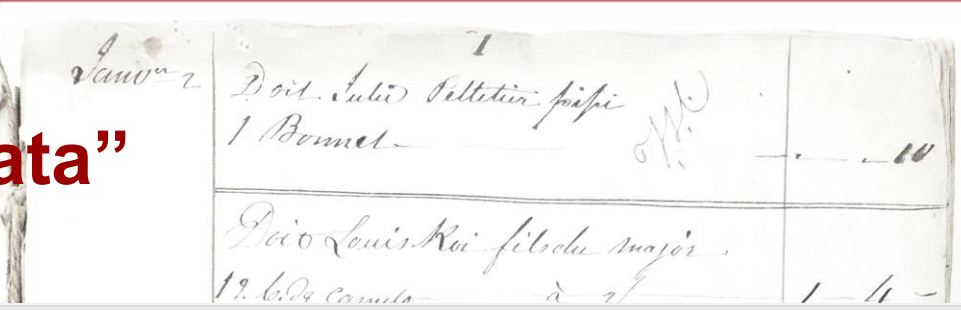
Archives du Québec in Quebec
City

Archives de la Côte du Sud et
du collège de Sainte-Anne de
la Pocatière, QC

Madawaska (ME) town library
and at the Acadian Archives in
Fort Kent



What is her “research data” What is it not?

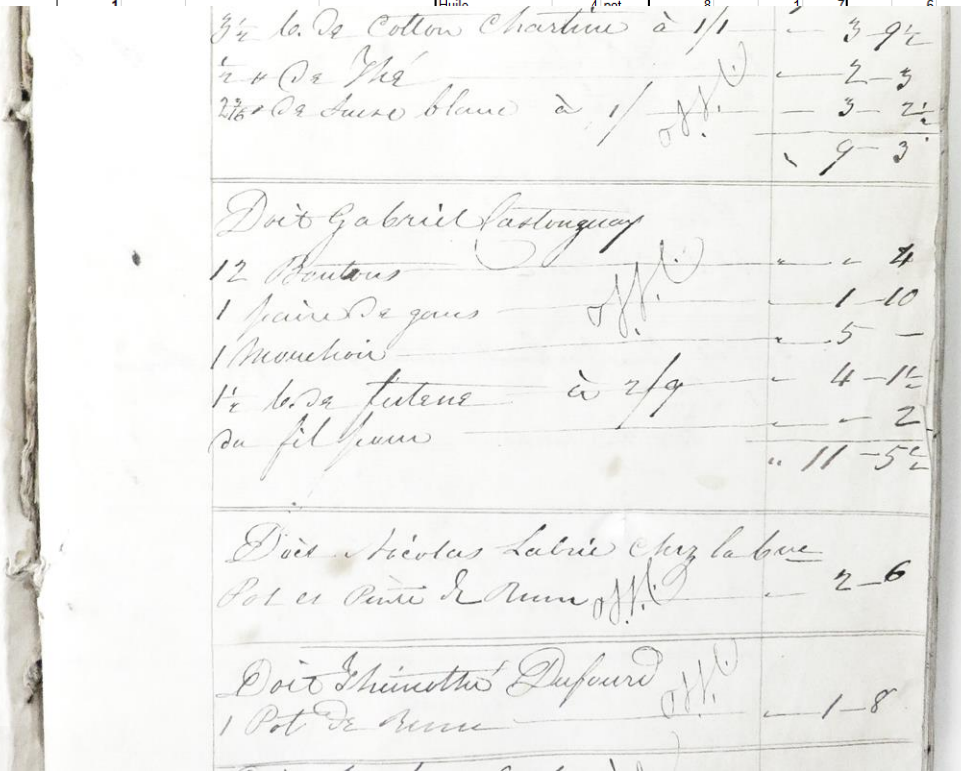


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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
entry no	page	No de cte	Année	Mois	Jour	Nom de famille	prenom	nom en entier	nom avec numero	sex	lieu de residence	surnom/occupation	representant	objet	nombre ou quantité	unité de mesure	volumé amount in Fr. Canadian	£	shillin	pence	£	shillin	pence
17	15	1	80	1830	1	Dufour	Timothé	Dufour Timothé	Dufour Timothé, 80	1				Rum	1 pot		2		1	8		1	8
21	19	2	260	1830	1	Sirois	Joseph	Sirois Joseph	Sirois Joseph, 260	1				Rum	6 pot		12						10
25	23	2	210	1830	1	Pelletier	Germain	Pelletier Germain	Pelletier Germain, 210	1		frè		Rum	4 pot		8		1	8		6	8
26	24	2	210	1830	1	Pelletier	Germain	Pelletier Germain	Pelletier Germain, 210	1		frè		Huile	4 pot		8		1	8		6	8
30	28	2	25	1830	1	Blanchet	Joseph	Blanchet Joseph	Blanchet Joseph, 25	1				Rum	4 pot		8		1	8		6	8
33	31	2	103	1830	1	Gagné	Pierre	Gagné Pierre	Gagné Pierre, 103	1		père		Rum	2 pot		4		1	8		3	4
35	33	3	234	1830	1	Pelletier	Pierre Noël	Pelletier Pierre Noël	Pelletier Pierre Noël, 234	1			ses enfants	Rum	10 pot		20		1	8		16	8
56	54	3	38	1830	1	Caron	Guillaume	Caron Guillaume	Caron Guillaume, 38	1				Rum	10.75 pot		21.5		1	8		17	11
57	55	3	222	1830	1	Pelletier	Joseph	Pelletier Joseph	Pelletier Joseph, 222	1		Rémusqué		Rum	6 pot		12		1	8		10	

IS: Transcriptions made from the account books.

NOT: The images of the account books (this is not a digitization project).

NOT: The article, which provides your contextual analysis and conclusions.



How was the data formatted, saved, and shared inside the project team?

N1040																			son genre					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S T U			V W X		
	page	No de cte	Année	Mois	Jour	Nom de famille	prenom	nom en entier	nom avec numero	sex	lieu de residence	surnom/occupation	representant	objet	nombre ou quantite	unite de mesure	volumen amount in Fr. Canadian	Cout unitaire			Cout total de l'objet			
																		£	shillin	pence	£	shillin	pence	
17	15	1	80	1830	1	2	Dufour	Timothé	Dufour Timothé	Dufour Timothé, 80	1			Rum	1 pot		2		1	8		1	8	
21	19	2	260	1830	1	2	Sirois	Joseph	Sirois Joseph	Sirois Joseph, 260	1			Rum	6 pot		12					10		
25	23	2	210	1830	1	2	Pelletier	Germain	Pelletier Germain	Pelletier Germain, 210	1	fff		Rum	4 pot		8	1	8		6	8		
26	24	2	210	1830	1	2	Pelletier	Germain	Pelletier Germain	Pelletier Germain, 210	1	fff		Huile	4 pot		8	1	8		6	8		
30	28	2	25	1830	1	2	Blanchet	Joseph	Blanchet Joseph	Blanchet Joseph, 25	1			Rum	4 pot		8	1	8		6	8		
33	31	2	103	1830	1	5	Gagné	Pierre	Gagné Pierre	Gagné Pierre, 103	1	père		Rum	2 pot		4	1	8		3	4		
35	33	3	234	1830	1	6	Pelletier	Pierre Noël	Pelletier Pierre Noël	Pelletier Pierre Noël, 234	1		ses enfants	Rum	10 pot		20	1	8		16	8		
56	54	3	38	1830	1	7	Caron	Guillaume	Caron Guillaume	Caron Guillaume, 38	1			Rum	10.75 pot		21.5	1	8		17	11		
57	55	3	222	1830	1	7	Pelletier	Joseph	Pelletier Joseph	Pelletier Joseph, 222	1		Rémusqué	Rum	6 pot		12	1	8		10			
61	59	4	159	1830	1	8	Morin	Louis Marie	Morin Louis Marie	Morin Louis Marie, 159	1			Huile	4 pot		8	1	7		6	4		
65	63	4	209	1830	1	9	Pelletier	Gabriel	Pelletier Gabriel	Pelletier Gabriel, 209	1		filis de Michel	Rum	9.5 pot		19	1	8		15	10		
68	66	4	209	1830	1	9	Pelletier	Gabriel	Pelletier Gabriel	Pelletier Gabriel, 209	1		filis de Michel	vin	3 pot		6	1	8		5			
71	69	4	34	1830	1	10	Canadié	Vve	Canadié Vve	Canadié Vve, 34	2			Rum	6 pot		12	1	8		10			
72	70	4	42	1830	1	10	Caron	Jean Baptist	Caron Jean Baptist	Caron Jean Baptiste, 42	1		forgeron	Rum	2 pot		4	1	8		3	4		
73	71	4	80	1830	1	10	Dufour	Timothé	Dufour Timothé	Dufour Timothé, 80	1			Rum	1 pot		2	1	8		1	8		
78	76	5	47	1830	1	11	Caron	Théophile	Caron Théophile	Caron Théophile, 47	1			Rum	6 pot		12	1	8		10			
79	77	5	285	1830	1	11	Thibodault	Michel	Thibodault Michel	Thibodault Michel, 285	1		pour son filis Mich	Rum	5 pot		10	1	8		8	4		
94	92	6	22	1830	1	13	Bérubé	Pierre	Bérubé Pierre	Bérubé Pierre, 22	1			Huile	6 pot		12	1	8		10			
95	93	6	19	1830	1	13	Bernier	Joseph	Bernier Joseph	Bernier Joseph, 19	1			Pinpir	3 dem		0.75		2.83			8.5		
98	96	6	22	1830	1	13	Bérubé	Pierre	Bérubé Pierre	Bérubé Pierre, 22	1			Rum	5 pot		10	1	8		8	4		
99	97	6	160	1830	1	13	Morin	Pierre	Morin Pierre	Morin Pierre, 160	1		Veuve de Pierre	Rum	4 pot		8	1	8		6	8		
101	99	6	160	1830	1	13	Morin	Pierre	Morin Pierre	Morin Pierre, 160	1		Veuve de Pierre	vin	1 pot		2	1	8		1	8		
102	100	6	53	1830	1	14	Castonguay	Pierre Bazile	Castonguay Pierre Baz	Castonguay Pierre Bazile, 53	1		par son père	Rum	5 pot		10	1	8		8	4		
103	101	6	53	1830	1	14	Castonguay	Pierre Bazile	Castonguay Pierre Baz	Castonguay Pierre Bazile, 53	1		Pierroche	Rum	7 pot		14	1	8		11	8		
104	102	6	112	1830	1	14	Gauvin	Charles	Gauvin Charles	Gauvin Charles, 112	1			Rum	2.5 pot		5	1	8		4	2		
106	104	7	135	1830	1	14	Lebel	Veuve Benoi	Lebel Veuve Benoit Ro	Lebel Veuve Benoit Roch, 135	2		par Bernier	vin	7 roquille		0.875		1.4			10		
107	105	7	67	1830	1	15	Desrosiers	Joseph	Desrosiers Joseph	Desrosiers Joseph, 67	1		par Barthelémy M	Rum	4 pot		8	1	8		6	8		
108	106	7	152	1830	1	15	Morin	Bartholomé	Morin Bartholomé	Morin Bartholomé, 152	1			Rum	5.5 pot		11	1	8		9	2		
110	108	7	262	1830	1	16	Souci	Célestin	Souci Célestin	Souci Célestin, 262	1			Rum	2 pot		4	1	8		3	4		
111	109	7	263	1830	1	16	Souci	François	Souci François	Souci François, 263	1		par filis Celestin	Rum	6 pot		12	1	8		10			
113	111	7	55	1830	1	18	Charrest	Louis	Charrest Louis	Charrest Louis, 55	1	filis		Mélasse	1 pot		2	1	8		1	8		
114	112	7	114	1830	1	18	Gauvin	Noél Ignace	Gauvin Noél Ignace	Gauvin Noél Ignace, 114	1		par son filis	Pepermane	1 pot		2	1	8		1	8		
116	114	7	55	1830	1	18	Charrest	Louis	Charrest Louis	Charrest Louis, 55	1	filis		Rum	3 pot		6	1	8		5			
117	115	7	161	1830	1	18	Morin	Pierre	Morin Pierre	Morin Pierre, 161	1	Peter		Rum	6 pot		12	1	8		10			
122	120	8	228	1830	1	18	Pelletier	Louis	Pelletier Louis	Pelletier Louis, 228	1	filis de Noël		Huile	4 pot		8	1	8		6	8		
124	122	8	18	1830	1	18	Bernier	Gabriel	Bernier Gabriel	Bernier Gabriel, 18	1		par filis a Lson	Rum	3 dem		0.75		2.83			8.5		
125	123	8	218	1830	1	18	Pelletier	Jean-Baptiste	Pelletier Jean-Baptiste	Pelletier Jean-Baptiste, 218	1	filis de Noël		Rum	2 pot		4	1	8		3	4		
128	126	8	169	1830	1	19	Ouellet	Charles Fran	Ouellet Charles Franço	Ouellet Charles François, 169	1			Brandy	0.25 pot		0.5	4			1			
133	131	8	169	1830	1	19	Ouellet	Charles Fran	Ouellet Charles Franço	Ouellet Charles François, 169	1	filis de la Chenard		Rum	4.5 pot		9	1	8		7	6		

Ethics: Who owns this data?

Can it be shared without the risk of harm?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	
1		page	No de cte	Année	Mois	Jour	Nom de famille	prenom	nom en entier	nom avec numero	sex	lieu de residence	surnom/occupation	representant	objet	nombre ou quantité	unité de mesure	volume amount in Fr. Canadian pinte	£	shilling	pence	£	shilling	pence	
2	entry no																								
17	15	1	80	1830	1	2	Dufour	Timothé	Dufour Timothé	Dufour Timothé, 80	1				Rum	1 pot		2			1	8		1	8
21	19	2	260	1830	1	2	Sirois	Joseph	Sirois Joseph	Sirois Joseph, 260	1				Rum	6 pot		12						10	
25	23	2	210	1830	1	2	Pelletier	Germain	Pelletier Germain	Pelletier Germain, 210	1		ffifi		Rum	4 pot		8		1	8			6	8
26	24	2	210	1830	1	2	Pelletier	Germain	Pelletier Germain	Pelletier Germain, 210	1		ffifi		Huile	4 pot		8		1	8			6	8
30	28	2	25	1830	1	2	Blanchet	Joseph	Blanchet Joseph	Blanchet Joseph, 25	1				Rum	4 pot		8		1	8			6	8
33	31	2	103	1830	1	5	Gagné	Pierre	Gagné Pierre	Gagné Pierre, 103	1		père		Rum	2 pot		4		1	8			3	4
35	33	3	234	1830	1	6	Pelletier	Pierre Noël	Pelletier Pierre Noël	Pelletier Pierre Noël, 234	1			ses enfants	Rum	10 pot		20		1	8			16	8
56	54	3	38	1830	1	7	Caron	Guillaume	Caron Guillaume	Caron Guillaume, 38	1				Rum	10.75 pot		21.5		1	8			17	11
57	55	3	222	1830	1	7	Pelletier	Joseph	Pelletier Joseph	Pelletier Joseph, 222	1		Rémusqué		Rum	6 pot		12		1	8			10	
61	59	4	159	1830	1	8	Morin	Louis Marie	Morin Louis Marie	Morin Louis Marie, 159	1				Huile	4 pot		8		1	7			6	4

Are there intellectual property issues with Prof. Craig's data set?

Data is not generally protected by copyright in Canada. The way data is formatted or represented may be protected (such as a graph, a database or a data set), but the raw data itself can still be used and reformatted. - <https://copyright.uottawa.ca/>

Does Prof. Craig's data set include protected "sensitive data"?

Personal information may be disclosed 100 years after their date or 30 years after the death of the person concerned. However, no information relating to the health of a person may be disclosed without the consent of the person concerned until 100 years have elapsed since the date of the document. – [section 19, Archives Act](#) (Quebec)

How to publish data to share with other people

"Good Enough" Research Data Management
(a brief guide for busy people)

This brief guide presents a set of good data management practices that researchers can adopt, regardless of their data management skills and levels of expertise.

- 1 Save your raw data in original format**
 - 1.1 Don't overwrite your original data with a cleaned version.
 - 1.2 Protect your original data by locking them or making them read-only.
 - 1.3 Refer to this original data if things go wrong (as they often do).
- 2 Backup your data**
 - 2.1 Use the 3-2-1 rule: Save three copies of your data, on two different storage mediums, and one copy off site.
 - 2.2 Do not backup or store sensitive data on a commercial cloud (Dropbox, Google Drive, etc.).
- 3 Describe your data**
 - 3.1 **Machine Friendly:** Describe your dataset with a metadata standard for discovery.
 - 3.2 **Human Friendly:** Describe your variables, so your colleagues will understand what you meant. Data without good metadata is useless. Give your variables clear names.
 - 3.3 Do not leave cells blank - use numeric values clearly out of range to define missing (e.g. '99999') or not applicable (e.g. '88888') data, and describe these in your data dictionary.
 - 3.4 Convert your data to open, non-proprietary formats.
 - 3.5 Name your files well with basic metadata in file names.
- 4 Process your data**
 - 4.1 Make each column a variable.
 - 4.2 Make each row an observation.
 - 4.3 Store units (e.g. kg or cm) as metadata (in their own column).
 - 4.4 Document each step processing your data in a README file.
- 5 Archive and preserve your data**
 - 5.1 Submit final data files to a repository assigning a persistent identifier (e.g. handles or DOIs).
 - 5.2 Provide good metadata for your study so others could find it (use your discipline's metadata standard, e.g. Darwin Core, DDI, etc.).

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Hand out

“Good Enough” Research Data Management”

<https://portagenetwork.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/RDM-for-busy-ppl-EN.pdf>

Preparing the data files for sharing: Best practices for file naming and documentation

Choose a standard file naming convention that includes a descriptive name, author, and date.

BCraig_AimableMorin_Registre1830_20190328.xlsx

Provide definitions of the field names and any other terms that might cause confusion. This documentation file (sometimes called a [code book](#)) should accompany your data.

BCraig_HabitudesConsommation_Documentation_20190328.txt

For the best chance of access in the long-term, choose open, preservation-friendly file formats such as plain text, PDF, CSV, TIFF, JPEG 2000, etc. Where this is not possible, choose commonly-used formats. [See LAC's site to learn more.](#)

The year 1838 had been transcribed for a previous project, but the file got corrupted, and the transcription has not been re-done.

De Villiers: Day book 1819-1821 (poor quality), 1830, Ledger 1840, 1852, 1857, 1862, 1867.

Morin: day book 1815-1821 (does not seem complete), 1830, 1840 and 1847 (ast full year of operation)

Roy Lausier: Ledger 1808 - a few pages missing.

Layout.

The account books have been transcribed in an Excel spreadsheet. The format is the same for all years, whether the book is a day book or a ledger.

Column

A	Entry number: Each line is numbered consecutively as it is filled
B	Page number of account book
C	Picture number, when the document was photographed prior to being transcribed.
D	Account number from book (day book only)
E	Account number provided by researcher (see below)
F	Year
G	Month
H	Day
I	Last name (or business name) of holder of account debited or credited
J	First name
K	Full name (concatenation of I and J)

O	Nickname if any given or occupation if indicated
P	Representative (day book only- who came to the store to put this transaction on account)
Q	Item purchased or object of transaction
R	Number of quantity purchased (sometimes not provided)
S	unit of measurement used in R (for instance yard, pound)
T, U, V	unit price of item in Pound, Shilling and pence (currency used by store keepers) (This is not always provided)
W, X, Z	Total value if transaction if it is a debit (owed by the customer)
AA	Total value above converted in dollars (rates used were the official ones in the province at the time)
AB, AC, AD	Value of transaction in pound, shilling and pence if it is a credit (a payment in any form)
AE	Credit converted into dollars
AF	Comments, if necessary

Account number provided by researchers

Each account holder was assigned an individual number, because several account holders share the same last and first name. The ones from the day books are sorted out using their nicknames, occupations as well as the reference to the page number in the ledger that is usually found in the margin.

When the data is taken from the ledger, people on different pages are assumed to different individuals unless the later pages are identified as continuation of previous ones.

Account numbers assigned by the researcher more or less follow alphabetical order. This however has no impact on analysis.

Sample documentation file

Where can historical data be deposited?

ICPSR's 50 Most Popular Search Terms

Word cloud terms include: pathways to desistance, school crime supplement, monitoring the future, domestic violence, depression, recidivism, american community survey, general social survey, add health, bullying, drug use, gender, suicide, MIDUS, NCS, sex, social media, education, race, religion, alcohol, terrorism, marijuana, mental health, immigration, obesity, prison, income, happiness, diabetes, police, china.

OpenICPSR

Scholars Portal Dataverse

University of Ottawa Dataverse

Scholars Portal Dataverse > University of Ottawa Dataverse

Search this dataverse... Advanced Search

1 to 1 of 1 Result

Datasets (0)
 Datasets (1)
 Files (1)

Publication Status
 Draft (1)
 Unpublished (1)

Author Name
 Craig, Béatrice (1)

Subject

Les habitudes de consommation en milieu rural au Bas-Canada au 19e siècle Draft Unpublished
 Feb 5, 2019
 Craig, Béatrice, 2019, "Les habitudes de consommation en milieu rural au Bas-Canada au 19e siècle", <https://doi.org/10.5072/FK2/KR4EZH>, Scholars Portal Dataverse, DRAFT VERSION



Ces ensembles de données sont des transcriptions de livres de comptes de magasins généraux ruraux du 19ème siècle situés dans ce qu'on appelait alors le Bas-Canada (actuellement Quebec) et au Nouveau Brunswick. On inscrivait dans ces livres les achats et paiements des clients. L...

uOttawa Dataverse

Scholars Portal Dataverse

For testing Dataverse, go to the demo site. // Pour tester Dataverse, allez sur notre site de démonstration.

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 **Dataverses (319)**

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Publication Year

2018 (622)


2017 (309)

2016 (300)

2019 (173)

2015 (141)

1 to 10 of 1,896 Results

 Sort ▾

 Test Dataset for UVic Dataverse Walkthrough

Mar 15, 2019 - UVic Research Data Collection

Khair, Shahira, 2019, "Test Dataset for UVic Dataverse Walkthrough", <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP2/KD94VW>, Scholars Portal Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:T1z0C3zTkm6umADb+qWUxA== [fileUNF]

A sample dataset for the UVic Dataverse Walkthrough User Guide.

 Permafrost Monitoring at Scotty Creek Research Station, 2011-2017 [Northwest Territories, Canada]

Mar 15, 2019 - Scotty Creek Research Station

Quinton, William L.; Connon, Ryan F.; Devoie, Élise G., 2019, "Permafrost Monitoring at Scotty Creek Research Station, 2011-2017 [Northwest Territories, Canada]", <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP2/BTRLHO>, Scholars Portal Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:8pHKgHWIYDNEaqmldrpd7A== [fileUNF]

Data summarizing the soil temperatures and permafrost thaw rates in discontinuous permafrost peatlands. Data includes soil surface temperature boundary conditions and soil temperatures at depth for different land cover types (measured half-hourly). Aggregated advection temperatur...

Library (University of Ontario Institute of Technology)

Mar 15, 2019 UOIT Dataverse



One record for multiple datasets



Les habitudes de consommation en milieu rural au Bas-Canada au 19e siècle Draft Unpublished

Craig, Béatrice, 2019, "Les habitudes de consommation en milieu rural au Bas-Canada au 19e siècle", <https://doi.org/10.5072/FK2/KR4EZH>, Scholars Portal Dataverse, DRAFT VERSION

Cite Dataset

Learn about Data Citation Standards.

Description

Ces ensembles de données sont des transcriptions de livres de comptes de magasins généraux ruraux du 19^{ème} siècle situés dans ce qu'on appelait alors le Bas-Canada (actuellement Quebec) et au Nouveau Brunswick. On inscrivait dans ces livres les achats et paiements des clients. La documentation explique pourquoi et comment ces livres étaient tenus, et leurs limitations en tant que sources historiques. Elle explique aussi pourquoi et comment ce corpus a été constitué, et indique où ces livres sont présentement conservés. Une liste des codes est fournie pour chaque série. (2019-02-05)

These data sets are transcriptions of account books of nineteenth-century general stores located in what was then called Lower-Canada (currently Quebec) and New Brunswick. Those books record the clients' purchases and paiements. The documentation explains why and how those books were kept and their limitations as historical sources. It also explains how and why this corpus was created, and indicates where the originals are kept at the moment. A code book is provided for each data set.

(2019-02-05)

Subject

Arts and Humanities; Business and Management; Social Sciences

Keyword

consumption patterns, Countryside, general store, rural populations, nineteenth-century, Lower Canada

Related Publication

Craig, Béatrice, "A Temperate Province? Evidence from Lower Canadian General Store Account Books, 1830-1857" *Journal of the Canadian Historical Association* 28, no. 2 (2017), pp 55-87. doi: 10.7202/1055323ar

Files Metadata Terms Versions

Search this dataset...

1 to 4 of 4 Files

<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		BCraig_AimableMorin_Registre1830_20190328 MS Excel (XLSX) - 7.5 KB - Mar 15, 2019 - 0 Downloads MD5: b84176a8e775eaafa71fe1d89d37dc87
<input type="checkbox"/>		BCraig_AimableMorin_Registre1840_20190328

1 to 4 of 4 Files

<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		BCraig_AimableMorin_Registre1830_20190328.xlsx MS Excel (XLSX) - 7.5 KB - Mar 15, 2019 - 0 Downloads MD5: b84176a8e775eaafa71fe1d89d37dc87
<input type="checkbox"/>		BCraig_AimableMorin_Registre1840_20190328.xlsx MS Excel (XLSX) - 7.5 KB - Mar 15, 2019 - 0 Downloads MD5: e3689ea0b0e0bdbb0aee2edb5e21057
<input type="checkbox"/>		BCraig_AimableMorin_Registre1847_20190328.xlsx MS Excel (XLSX) - 7.5 KB - Mar 15, 2019 - 0 Downloads MD5: 900aede3b458f8299a0838704fb823b
<input type="checkbox"/>		BCraig_HabitudesConsommation_Documentation_20190328.txt

Extended record display

Dataset Persistent ID

doi:10.5072/FK2/KR4EZH

Title

Les habitudes de consommation en milieu rural au Bas-Canada au 19e siècle

Alternative Title

19th century rural consumption patterns in Lower Canada

Author

Craig, Béatrice (Université d'Ottawa)

Contact

 Use email button above to contact.

Craig, Béatrice (Université d'Ottawa)

Description

Ces ensembles de données sont des transcriptions des livres-journaux et grands livres produits par les magasins généraux du 19e siècle. Ils enregistrent les achats et les paiements des clients aux propriétaires de magasins généraux dans les villages du Bas-Canada. Consultez le fichier descriptif pour la description des sources et l'identification des variables extraites des livres de comptes. La documentation indique également les archives où se trouvent les documents originaux. (2019-02-05)

These data sets are transcriptions of general store account books and day books dating from the 19th century. They record purchases and payments from customers to the owners of general stores in the villages of Lower Canada. Consult the documentation file for guidance on how to interpret the variables as they replicate the columns of the original ledger pages. This file also points to the archives where the original documents can be found.

(2019-02-05)

Subject

Arts and Humanities; Business and Management; Social Sciences

Topic Classification

consumption (LCSH) <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html>
19th century (LCSH) <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html>
Lower Canada (LCSH) <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html>
material culture (LCSH) <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html>
social history (LCSH) <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html>
consommation (Économie politique) (RVM) <https://rvmweb.bibl.ulaval.ca/>
19è siècle (RVM) <https://rvmweb.bibl.ulaval.ca/>
Bas-Canada (RVM) <https://rvmweb.bibl.ulaval.ca/>
culture matérielle (RVM) <https://rvmweb.bibl.ulaval.ca/>
histoire sociale (RVM) <https://rvmweb.bibl.ulaval.ca/>

Creating the record: adding metadata

Title *

Les habitudes de consommation en milieu rural au Bas-Canada au 19e siècle

Subtitle

Alternative Title

19th century rural consumption patterns in Lower Canada

Alternative URL

Enter full URL, starting with http://

Other ID

Agency

Identifiant



Author *

Name *

Affiliation

Craig, Béatrice

Université d'Ottawa



Identifiant Scheme

Select...

Identifiant

Contact *

Name *

Affiliation

Craig, Béatrice

Université d'Ottawa




Identifiant Scheme

Select...

Identifiant

Description *

 This field supports only certain HTML tags.

Text *

Ces ensembles de données sont des transcriptions des livres-journaux et grands livres produits par les magasins généraux du 19e siècle. Ils enregistrent les achats et les paiements des clients aux propriétaires de magasins généraux dans les villages du Bas-Canada. Consultez le fichier descriptif pour la description des sources et l'identification des variables extraites des livres de comptes. La documentation indique également les archives où se trouvent les documents originaux.



Date

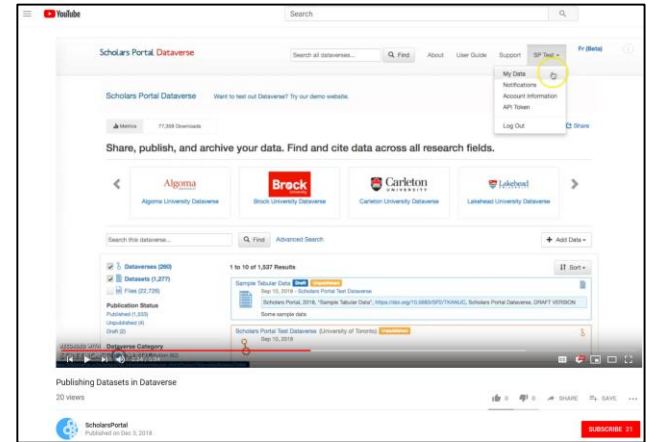
2019-02-05

Uploading



University of Ottawa Dataverse

[Scholars Portal Dataverse](#) > [University of Ottawa Dataverse](#) > [Les habitudes de consommation en milieu rural au Bas-Canada au 19e siècle](#) > [Upload Files](#)



i Upload Dataset Files – For more information about supported file formats, please refer to the User Guide.

Files

Upload with HTTP via your browser ^

i File upload limit is 12.0 GB per file. Select files or drag and drop into the upload widget.

+ Select Files to Add

Drag and drop files here.

i Select files from Dropbox.

Upload from Dropbox

Done

Data Management Plan Assistant <https://assistant.portagenetwork.ca/>

My plan (Portage Template)

0/20 questions answered

Tips

Not all questions will apply to all research projects. Researchers are encouraged to answer the questions relevant to their work.

Researchers should revisit the tool throughout their research to review or complete their responses.

Plan details

Portage Data Management Questions

Share

Export

Data Collection (3 questions, 0 answered)



Documentation and Metadata (3 questions, 0 answered)



Storage and Backup (3 questions, 0 answered)



Preservation (2 questions, 0 answered)



Sharing and Reuse (3 questions, 0 answered)



Responsibilities and Resources (3 questions, 0 answered)



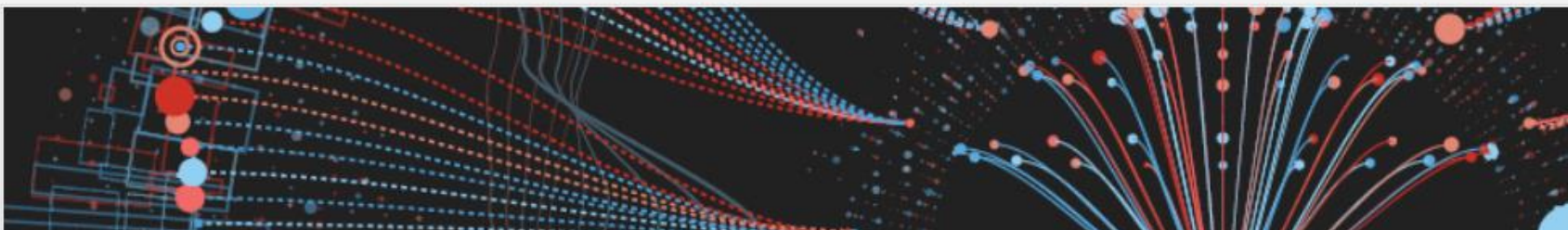
Ethics and Legal Compliance (3 questions, 0 answered)



Export



Research data management



biblio.uottawa.ca/en/services/faculty/research-data-management

Data management involves the organization and maintenance of data during the active stages of a project, and suitable archiving of the data at the project's completion. It is an important skill for the researcher.

[Read more](#)

What is research data?

Research data are data "used as primary sources to support technical or scientific enquiry, research, scholarship, or artistic activity".

[Read more](#)

Why manage research data?

Many publishers and granting agencies are asking authors and grant holders to make the data underlying their published research and intellectual products publicly

Data management planning

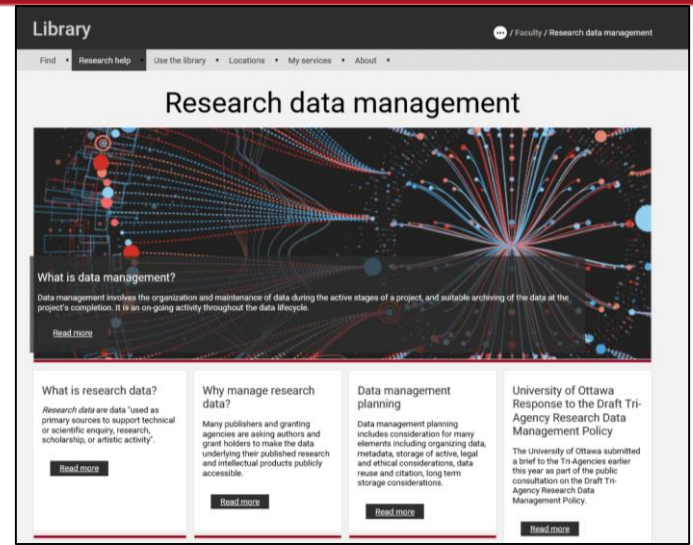
Data management planning includes consideration for many elements including organizing data, metadata, storage of active, legal and ethical considerations, data

University of Ottawa Response to the Draft Tri-Agency Research Data Management Policy

The University of Ottawa submitted a brief to the Tri-Agencies earlier

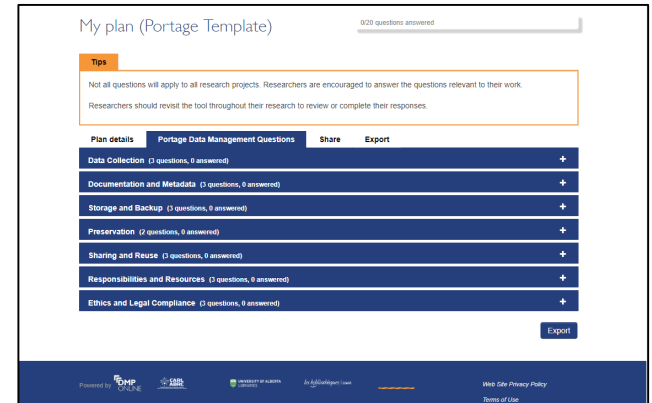
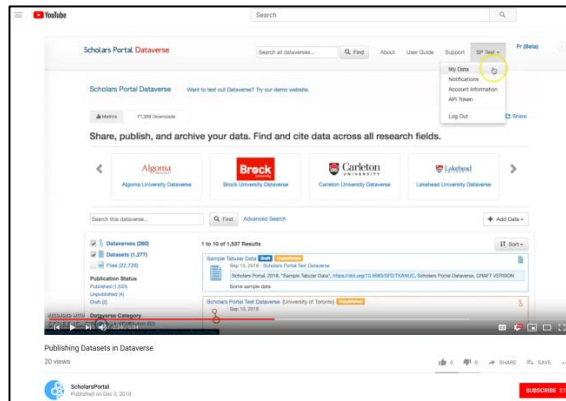
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https://biblio.uottawa.ca/en/services/faculty/research-data-management



Referenced in this workshop
"Good Enough" Research Data Management
https://portagenetwork.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/RDM-for-busy-ppl-EN.pdf

Publishing Datasets in Dataverse Tutorial https://youtu.be/K9gVgja61WW



Data Management Plan Assistant
https://assistant.portagenetwork.ca

LAC-BAC Guidelines on File Formats

http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/services/government-information-resources/guidelines/Pages/guidelines-file-formats-transferring-information-resources-enduring-value.aspx