OCUL Digital Curation
Summit 2016:
Historical Topographic
Maps of Ontario

Cheryl Woods Sarah Simpkin



Project origins and overview

Cheryl Woods Map Librarian, Western University

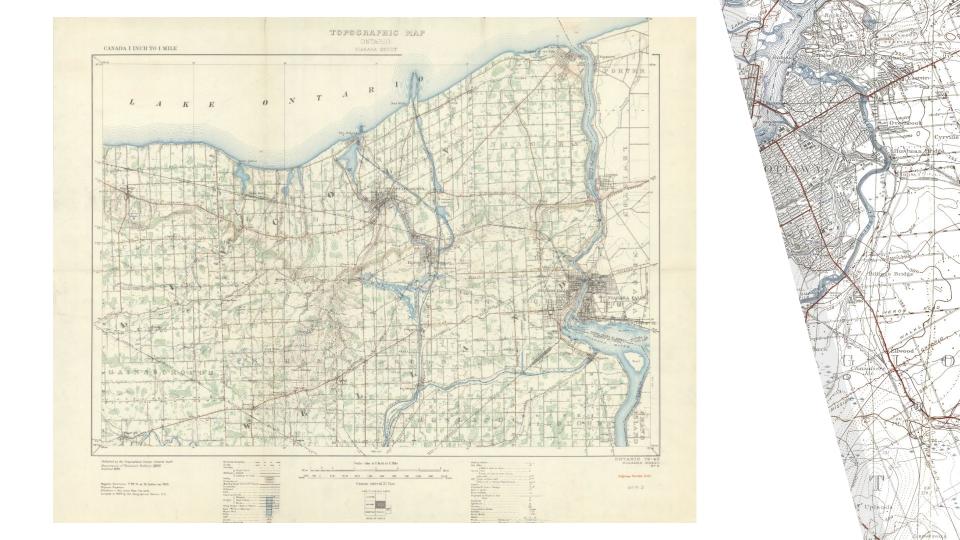


Project scope

The project will add approximately 1160 maps to our collective holdings:

- Approximately 536 map sheets from the 1:63,360 national topographic map series, all of which are in the public domain (1906-1953); and,
- Approximately 619 map sheets from the 1:25,000 national topographic map series (1956-1977).





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Swing Bridge (Steel or Wood)	Cemetery		C	
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Why?

- Topographic maps at these scales are heavily used by researchers interested in examining changes over time (urban sprawl, transportation patterns, diminishing woodlots, shoreline erosion, etc.)
- Access to older series is uneven across institutions
- Ability to leverage the OCUL Scholars GeoPortal platform and existing equipment at our institutions
- Funding from OCUL (\$32,000 January 2015 to April 2017) is allowing us to cover student staffing costs and the cost associated with commercial scanning.



Nov 2014

May 2014 Discussion at OCUL Geo Community meeting about seeking funding to digitize collections at our institutions.

Sept 2014 Submitted funding proposal to OCUL directors.

Proposal was approved, began developing shared inventories and considering workflows.

March 2015 Scanning began.

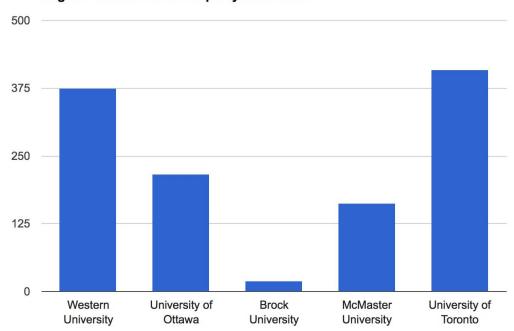
Sept 2015 Georeferencing began.

Oct 2016 Work with OCUL GeoPortal on a search interface.

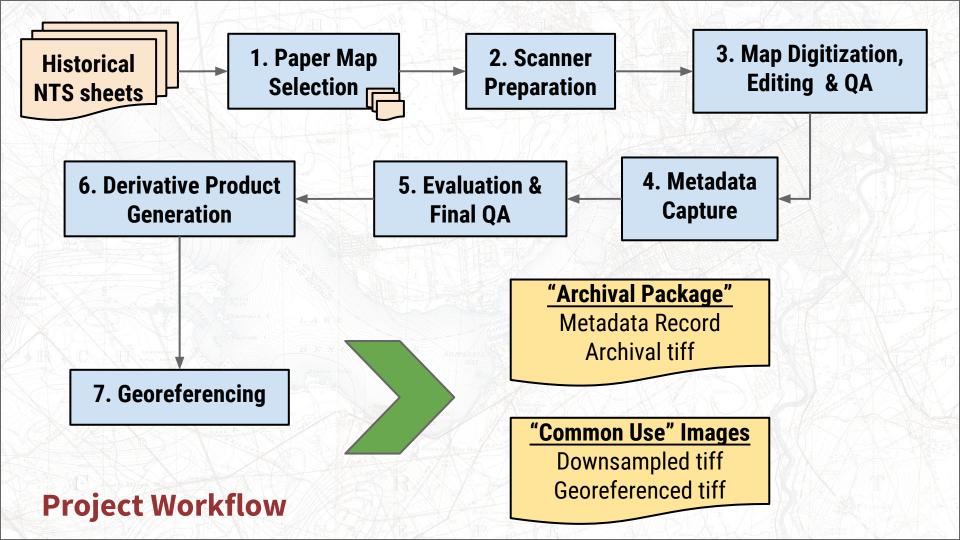
Jan 2017 Load raster images into GeoPortal and connect metadata.

Eligible known 1:63,360 maps

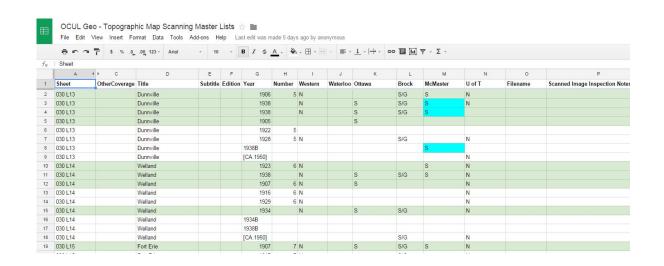
Eligible known 1:63360 maps by institution







Master list



Shared Google Spreadsheet allows us to keep track of holdings and status updates at each institution, and built-in history tracker allows us to see how the document has been edited.



Digitization and georeferencing process

Sarah Simpkin GIS and Geography Librarian, University of Ottawa

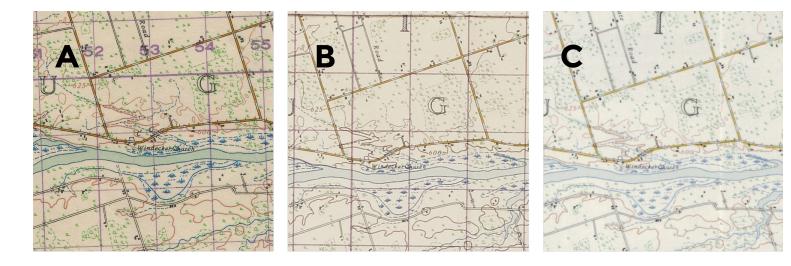


Digitization objectives

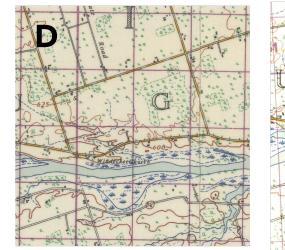
Standardize image appearance across digitization methods and contributors

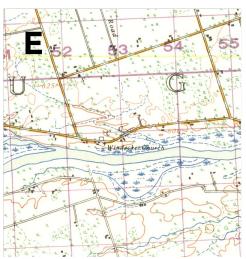
2. Develop procedures to *identify and minimize digitization errors*



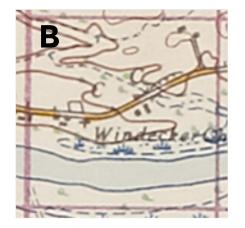


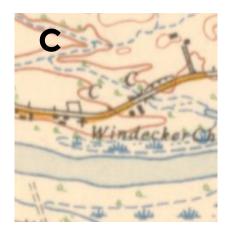












~1 cm



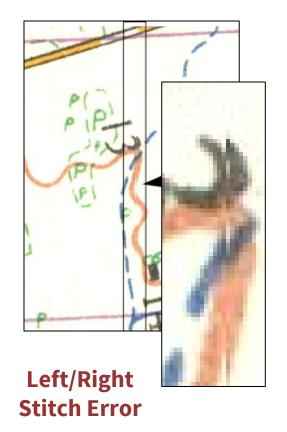


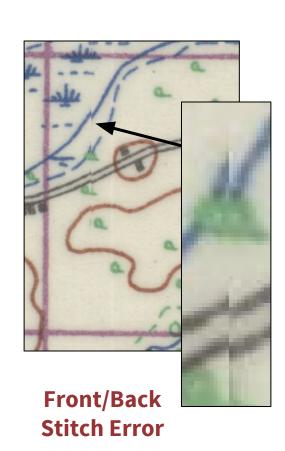
Scan comparison: Resolution

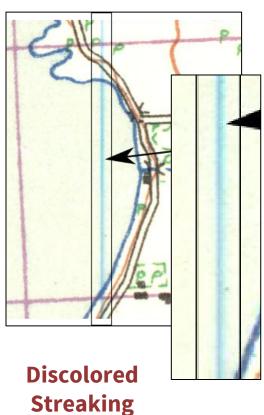
Sheet-fed scanning errors



Scan Direction







Digitization recommendations

1. Minimize the number of scanning institutions

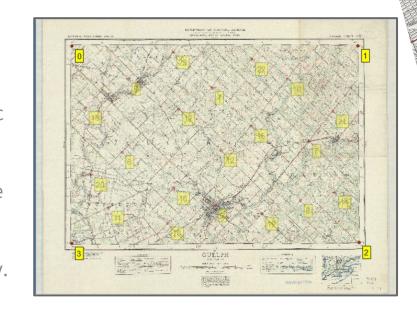
2. Digitize at 600 ppi; 24-bit colour depth

3. Employ standardized scanner calibration and QA procedures

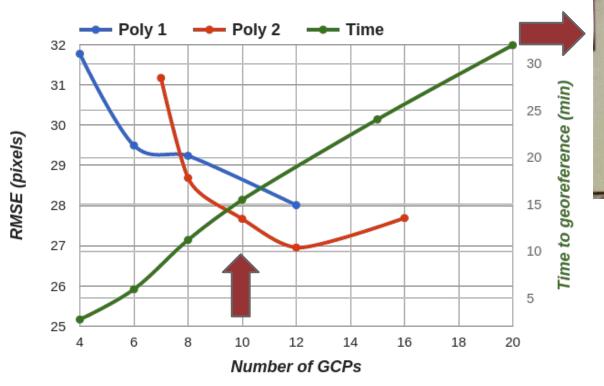


What is georeferencing?

Aligning geographic data to a known coordinate system so it can be viewed, queried, and analyzed with other geographic data. A number of corresponding control points, such as street intersections, are marked on both the image and the map, allowing the software to adjust the image accordingly.



Accuracy vs. time to georeference





Transformation using a 2nd order polynomial, 8-12 ground control points

Metadata for digital historical topographic maps



Metadata requirements

- 1. Describe digital maps for searching
- 2. Provide standard metadata for transfer, sharing, and reuse
- 3. Document digitization and georeferencing process
- 4. Granular (sheet level)
- 5. Open metadata for preservation



Live demo!



Special thanks

OCUL Geo Community members and students

Scholars Portal

Natural Resources Canada

Library and Archives Canada

Archives of Ontario

University of Alberta



Questions?

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