

Fall Semester 2014

Week 13

### **Today's Class**

- TEI Bibliography Example
- GIS in DH (continued)
- After Digitisation
- Classification

# **TEI Bibliography**

- Verne Example

### Verne Digital Corpus

- Many updates
  - Verne Digital Corpus Reference Sheets
  - The Jules Verne Encyclopedia
    - Summary of early US editions
    - Pre-1910 GB editions
    - 19th century French editions
    - Title Cross Reference (Original and variant titles...)
    - GB and US editions
    - Miscellaneous and Unidentified works
    - Overview of Adaptations

# GIS in Digital Humanities - Using GIS

A few ideas - part 2

- assess usage within a specific area
- find information and data near to a given map position or location
- map change to a given area or location
- can be applied to current material, political, historical...

# GIS in Digital Humanities - GIS Analysis

A framework for analysis - part 1

- carefully consider the problem we are trying to solve or analyse
- consider where the problem or data is located
- specific as possible helps with subsequent development
- what data is required to allow the analysis
- how do we obtain the data
- data could be pre-existing or require collection and sampling
- geoprocessing might also be necessary

# GIS in Digital Humanities - GIS Analysis

A framework for analysis - part 2

- data needs to be organised, tagged, and appropriate metadata added
- check the data for errors, corruption or possible omissions
- ensure that the schema is appropriate for your project and its rendering scheme
- multiple datasets require checking relative to each other and the establishment of relations for analysis and presentation

# GIS in Digital Humanities - GIS Analysis

A framework for analysis - part 3

- analyse datasets for presentation and display
- analyse the data for patterns, associations, overlaps...
- location used as common key between datasets
- space and time can be used to relate data within a GIS
- space can record location relative to x, y, and z
  - longitude, latitude, and elevation
- time can record date/time of occurrence relative to location
- often representative of different quantified systems of reference

# GIS in Digital Humanities - GIS Analysis

### Overlays for maps

- overlays will often be used to frame the display and transition of datasets
- overlays provide additional layers of data
- positioned relative to the original underlying map
- designed to add value or further context to a given location, area, region...
- overlays can be considered individually, and as a coherent series
- combine several datasets in layers represented as points. lines, polygons, images, other maps...
- vector output dataset, which may be visually similar to a series of maps of the region
- order of display for multiple datasets becomes particularly important

# GIS in Digital Humanities - Yosemite National Park

Let's add some layers...

**Example** 

### GIS in Digital Humanities - Examples

- MIT GIS Project examples
- National Park Service Yellowstone Park
- U Mass Past Project Examples (2008)
- Smithsonian Conservation GIS Projects

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### GIS in Digital Humanities - A few other tools

- ArcGIS is an integrated GIS development environment
- Quantum GIS is a user friendly open source GIS
- OpenGeoDa is a free software program that serves as an introduction to spatial data analysis
- NHGIS, National Historical Geographic Information System

# Google Maps API

### **Getting Started**

- many different API implementations including Javascript
- v3 of the API reference allows manipulation of the map and layers...
- currently 14 sections available within the API reference, and many more subsections
- we can also use the API reference to create other uses for the Maps and layers

### A few examples

# OpenLayers API

http://www.openlayers.org/

- alternative to Google Maps API
- pure Javascript library, which requires no server side support
- Javascript API
- intended to separate map tools from map data

Image zoom example

# **Digitisation**

- options for digitisation
  - library, repository, holder etc digitises material
  - scanner
  - digital photography
  - book scanner
  - microfilm scanner
  - 3D imaging

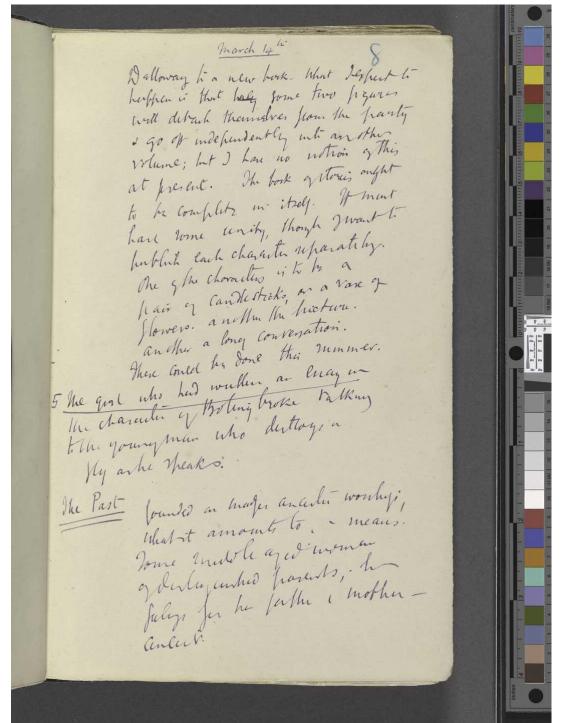
. . .

# **After Digitisation**

- a few basic concepts
- metadata
- web optimisation
- storage
- access
- user manipulation
- preservation

# After Digitisation - A few basic concepts

- digitised images should follow some basic concepts
  - captured at a minimum resolution of 300 DPI
  - captured in 24 bit colour
  - saved as uncompressed TIFF file format
  - include full technical metadata
- borders and bindings should be preserved in the original digitised image
- scale and colour meter used where available
- single colour, matte background
- even, direct lighting



# After Digitisation - Copyright

JISC Copyright Guide

**US Public Domain Copyright Guide**