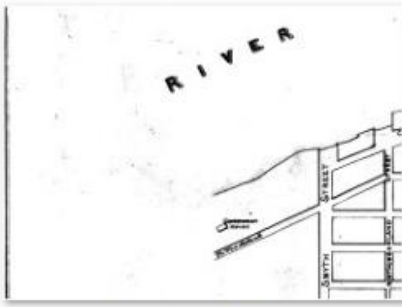
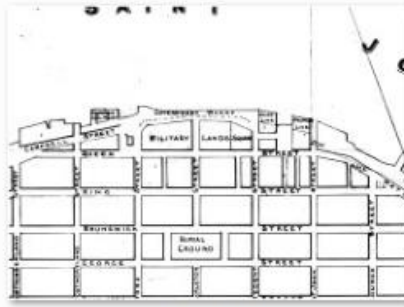


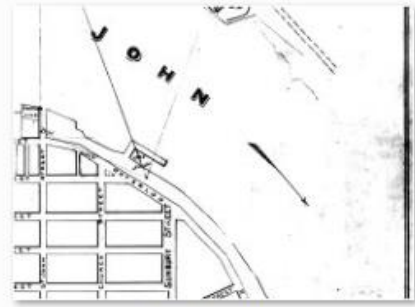
Three sheets of a historical map – Downtown Fredericton



PAC130_SCAN_4.jpg

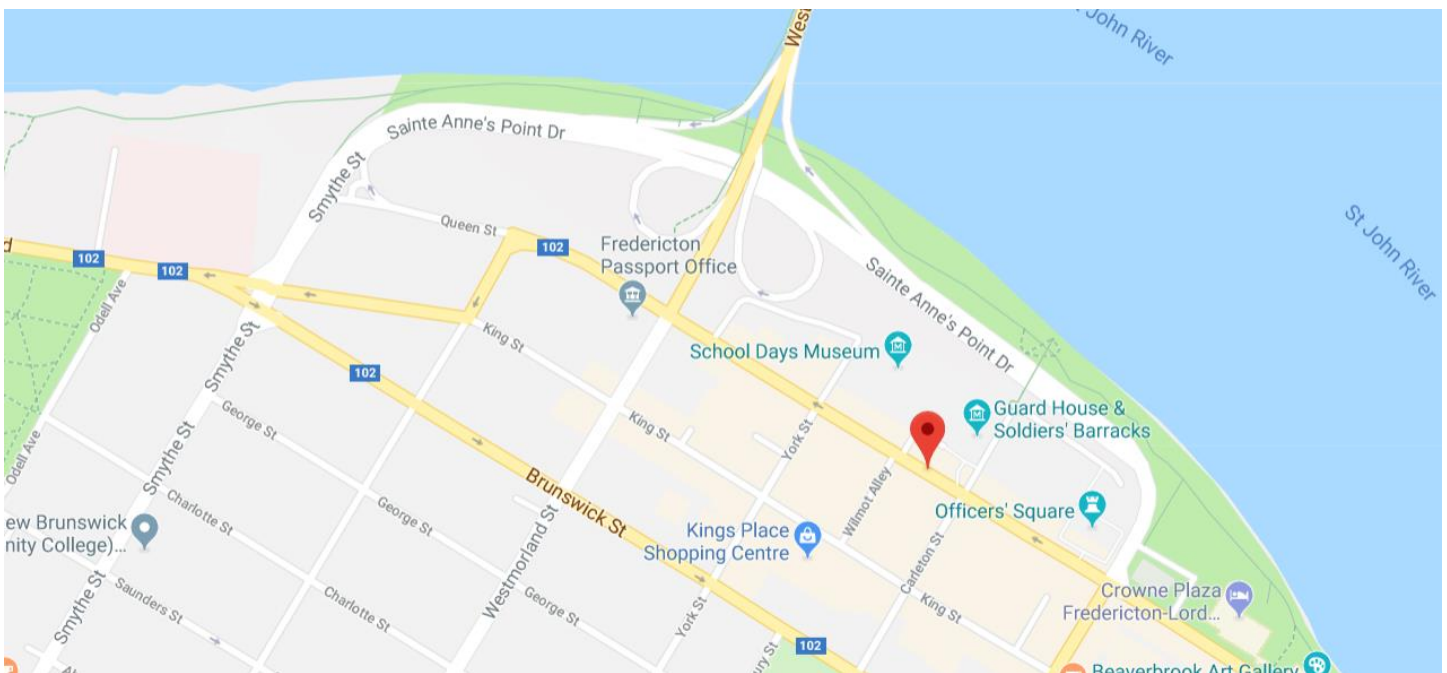


PAC130_SCAN_5.jpg

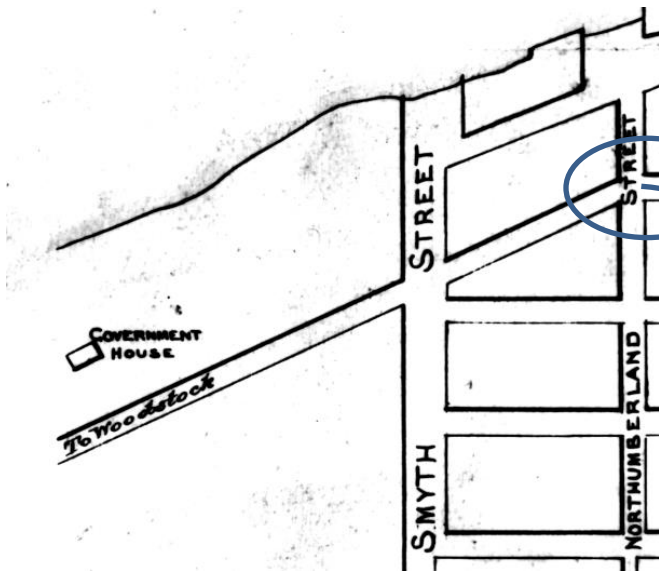


PAC130_SCAN_6.jpg

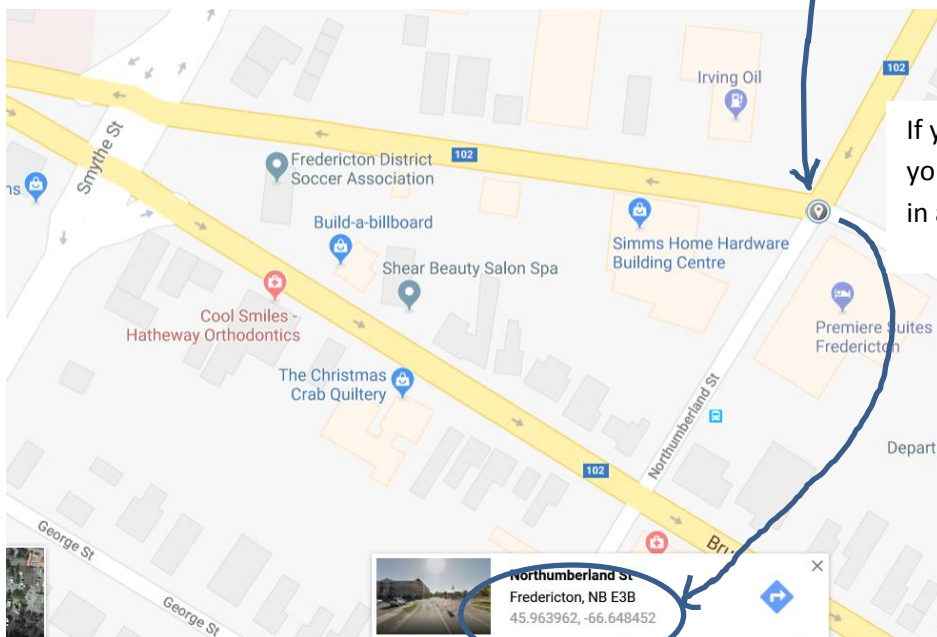
The three sheets cover a downtown area in Fredericton by the river bank. Here is the link to the google map:
<https://www.google.ca/maps/place/Queen+St,+Fredericton,+NB/@45.9641304,-66.648634,16.75z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x4ca418a18d5aa9bb:0x50f2f5798c92b66e!8m2!3d45.962314!4d-66.6414637?hl=en>



You need to choose 3-4 points (e.g., intersections) per image (historical map) and find the associated points on google maps or the shapefiles we used in a previous lab. For google maps, see the attached instructions on how to extract the lat/long of these points.



Historical map



If you double click here
you get the coordinates
in a pop up window

Google map

Options to find the coordinates and move on to the Georeferencing:

Option 1: Open the basemap in ArcMap, and then read the coordinates for the intersections from there.

Option 2: Although, this is not very right, you can do the georeferencing with the geographic coordinates you read from Google maps.

Option 3: Use the excel sheet to transform lat/long to a projection (e.g., Mercator; excel provided) coordinates.

Option 4: Retrieve the projection coordinates of the intersection from the shapefile of Fredericton we used in previous labs.

Option 5: Retrieve the UTM coordinates for the intersections from Google Earth