Digital Mapping and History

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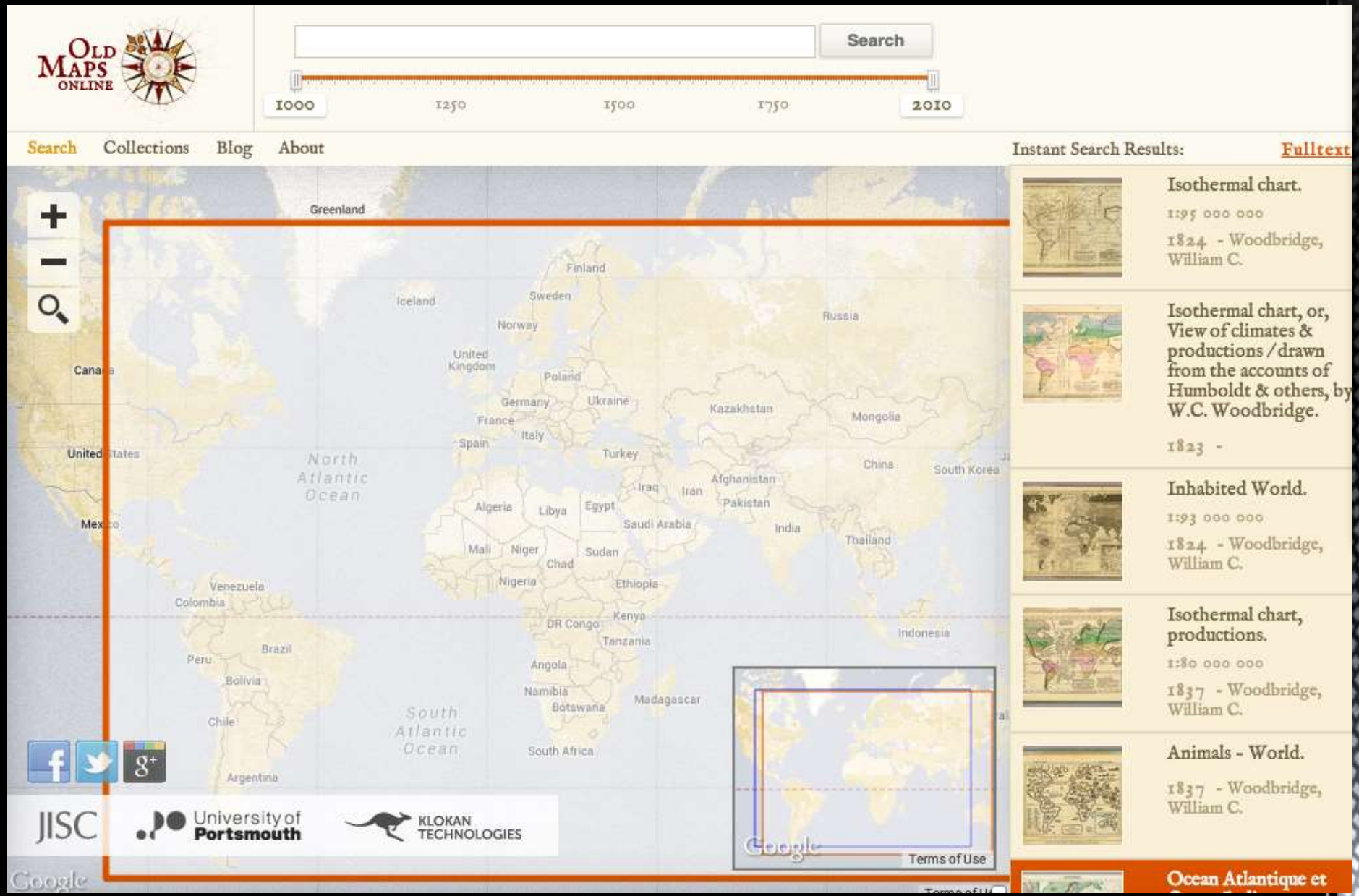
Mapping Jonson's Foot Voyage 1618: blog & twitter

Digitization and historical mapping

- Digitization of numerous historical maps allowing access to wealth of historical information
- Useful for tracking change, comparative
- Annotatable for re-use
- Manipulatable; stretch old maps onto modern spaces
- visualising older spaces, places or borders not present on modern maps
- Add meaning to, add layers of information/data
- GIS: geo-locating information

Expanding resources: Old Maps Online:

http://www.oldmapsonline.org/

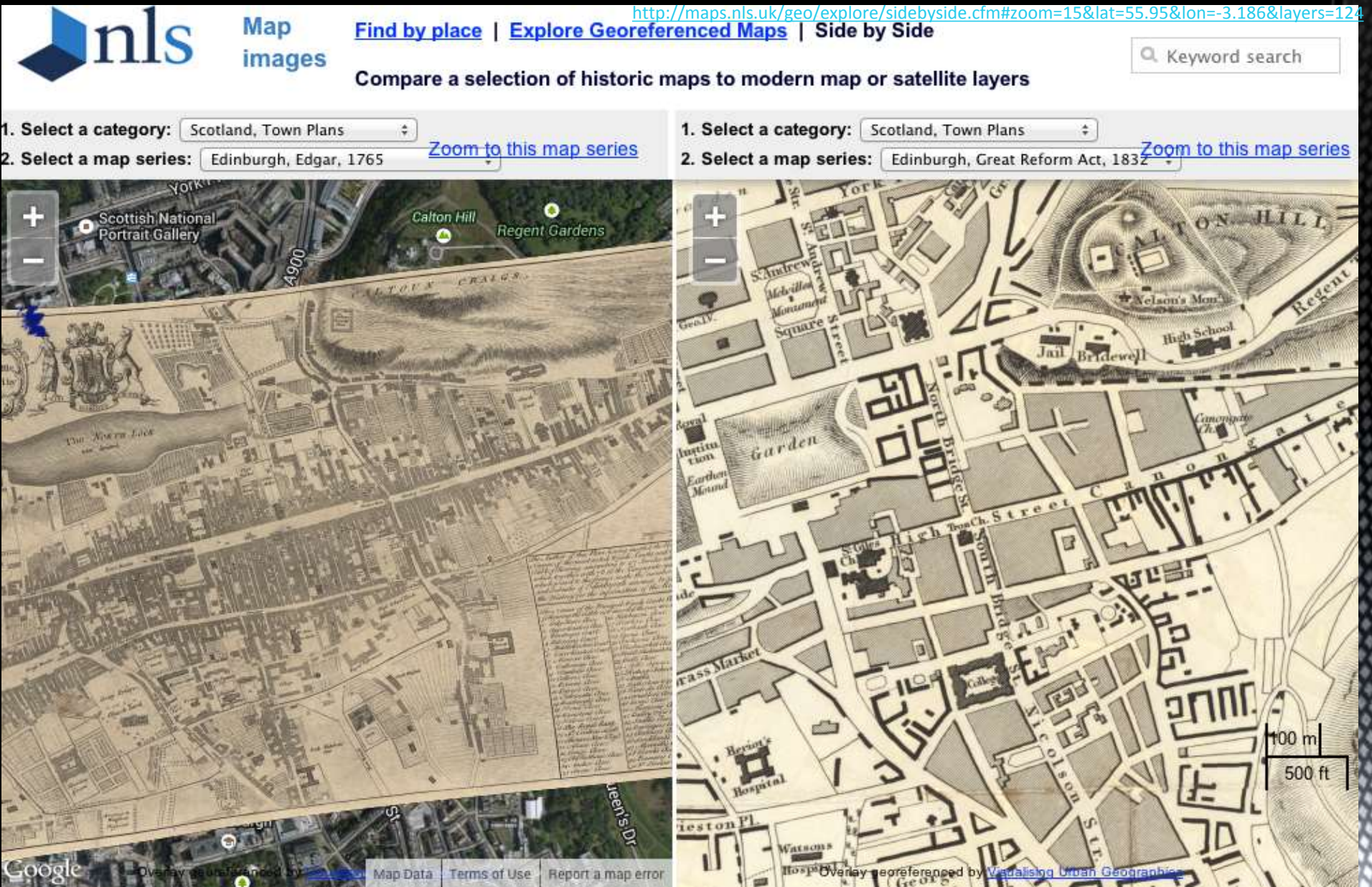


National Library of Scotland, Maps website: http://maps.nls.uk

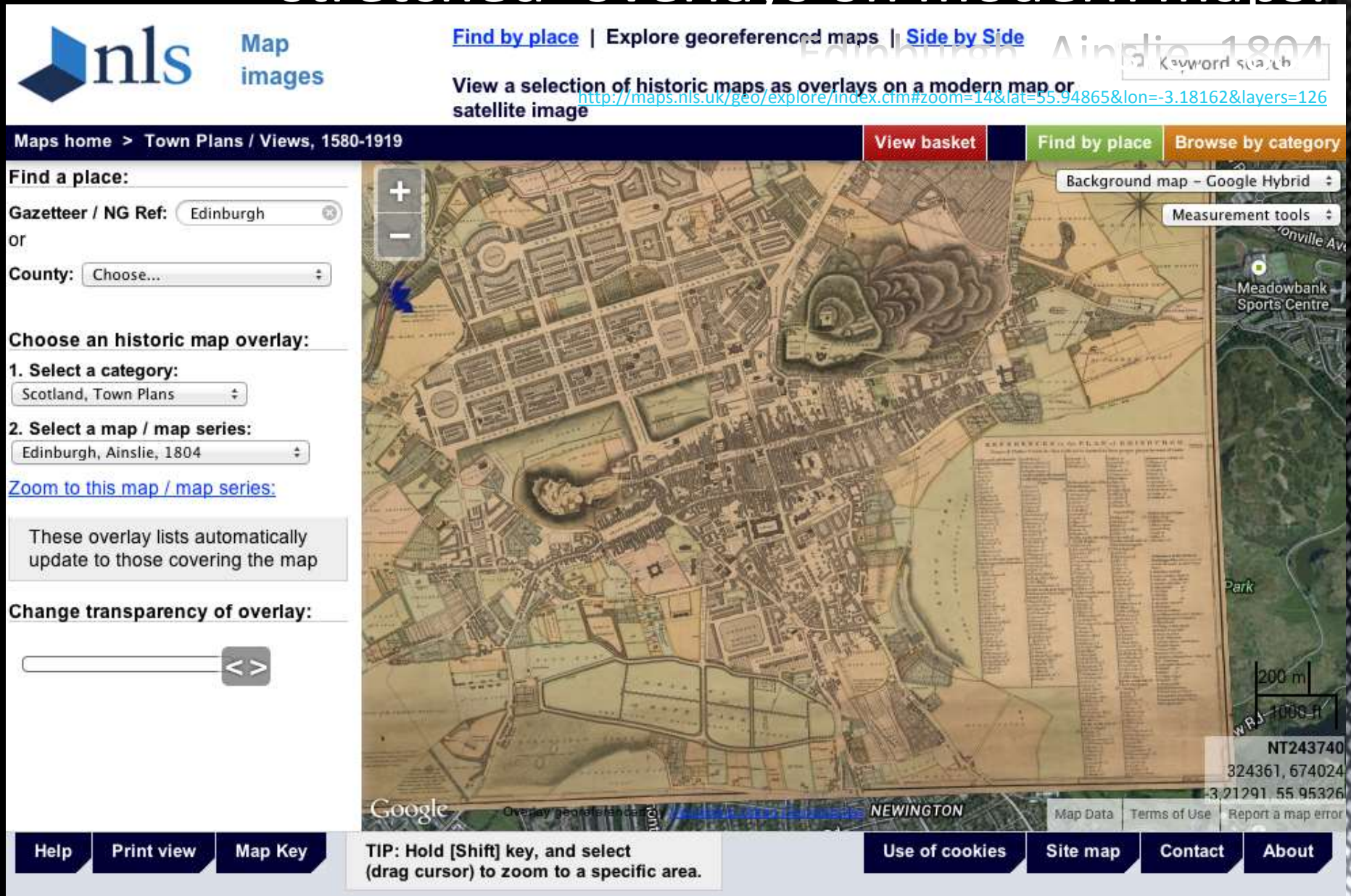
Slezer's Scottish towns prospects, *Theatrum Scotiae*, 1693, Culross

http://digital.nls.uk/slezer/find.html

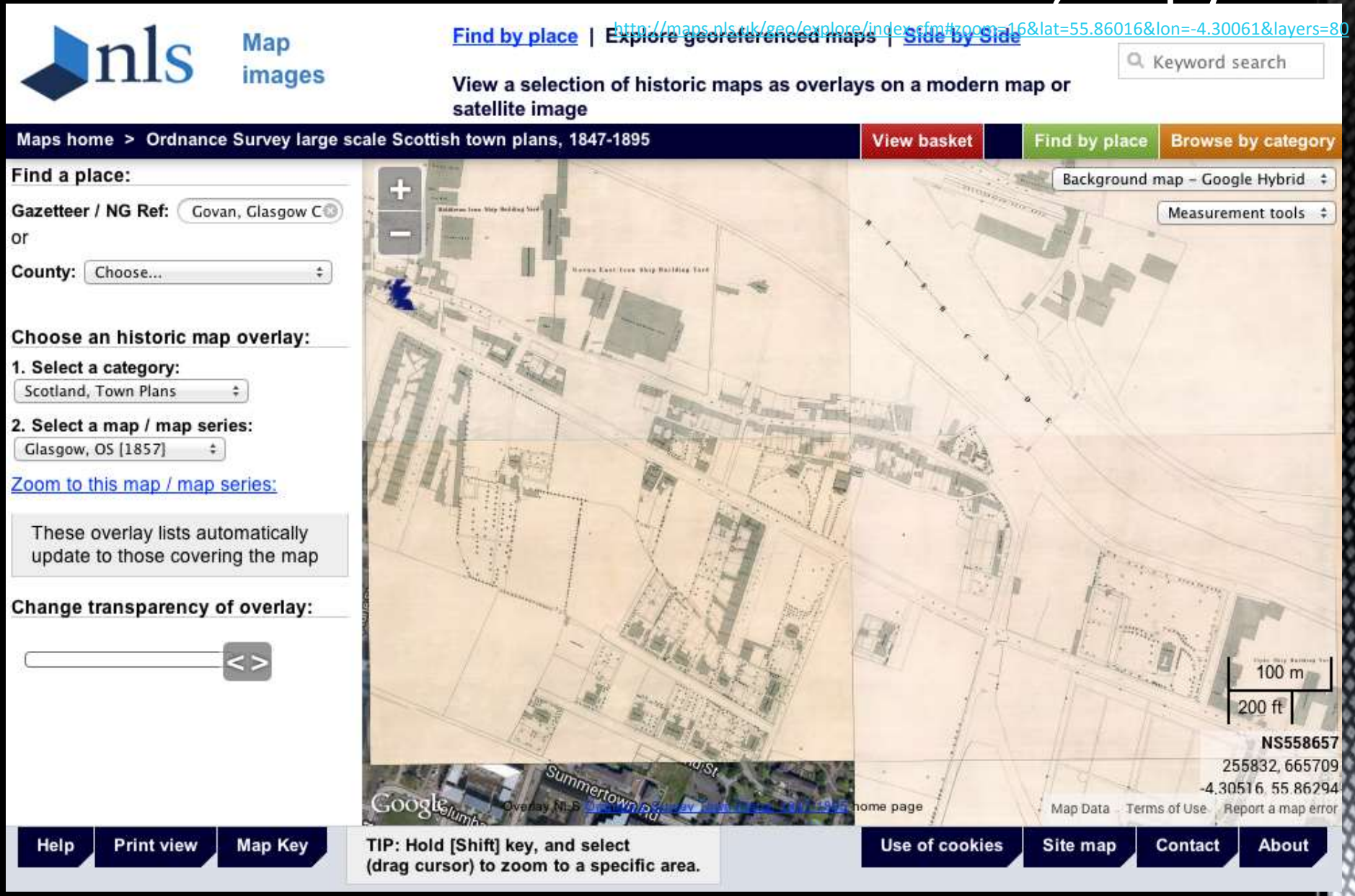
NLS Maps, Side by Side comparisons over time: Edinburgh 1765 & at Great Reform Act, 1832



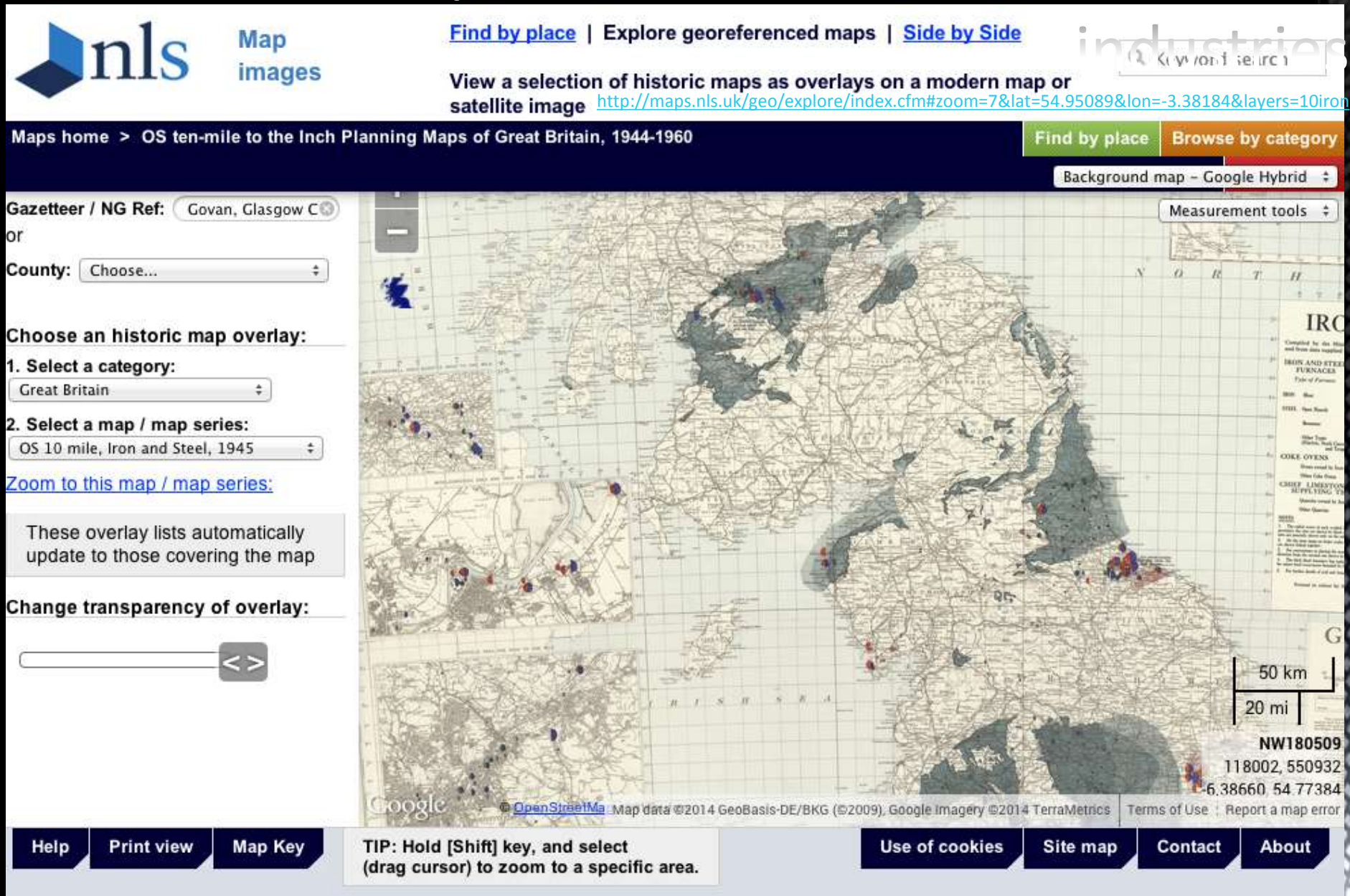
Geo-referenced historical maps: ‘stretched’ overlays on modern maps:



Geo-referenced overlays: Govan 1857, shipyards

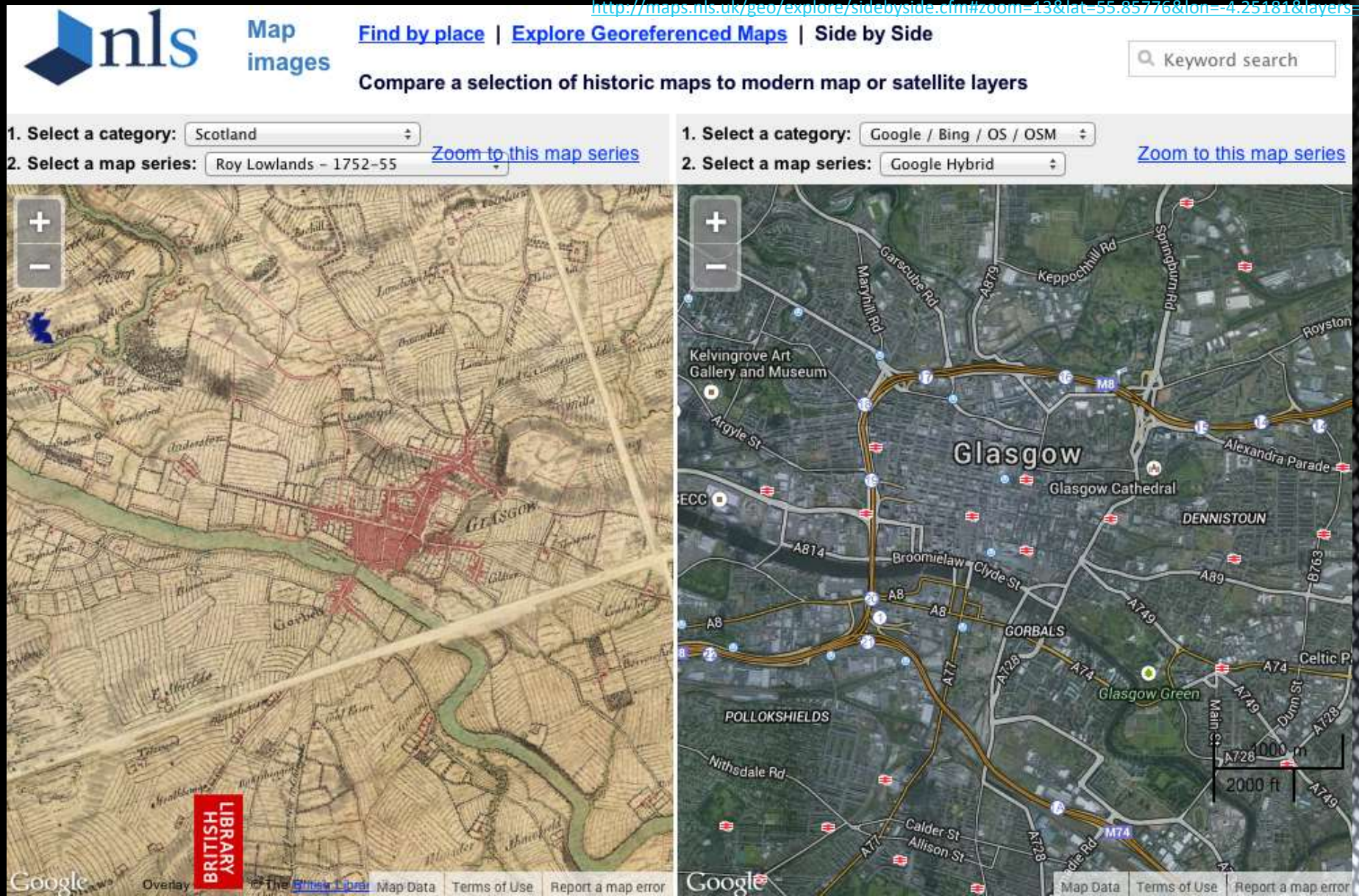


Geo-referenced overlays: mapping densities: Govan-OS Map of Britain, 1945, Iron and Steel



Govan compared on Side by Side view: Govan on Roy's Lowlands Map, 1752-5

http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/sidebyside.cfm#zoom=13&lat=55.85776&lon=-4.25181&layers=4



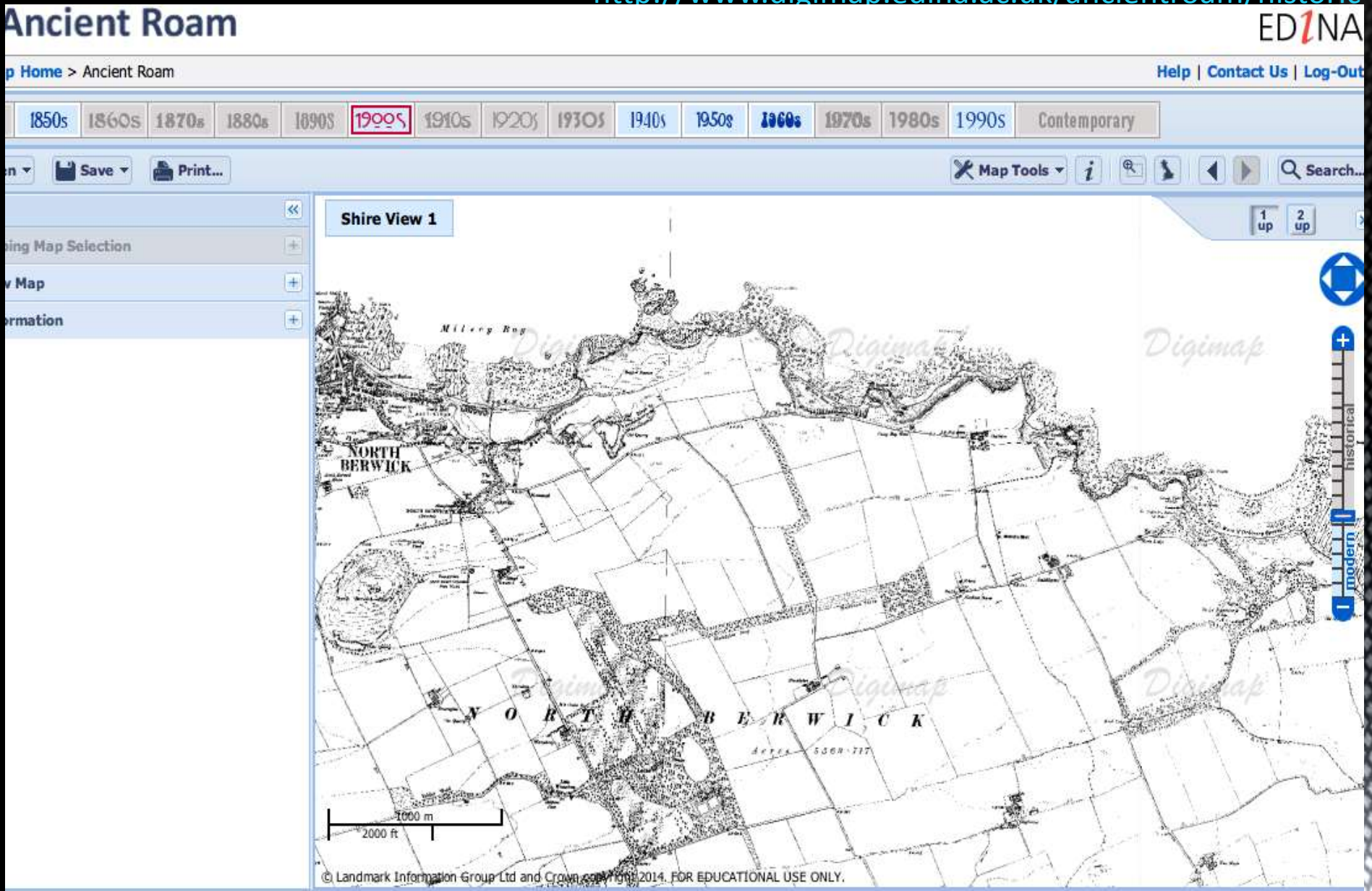
Digimap

http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/digimap/home

Digimap: annotating OS maps: Jonson's tour round Scotland, 1618

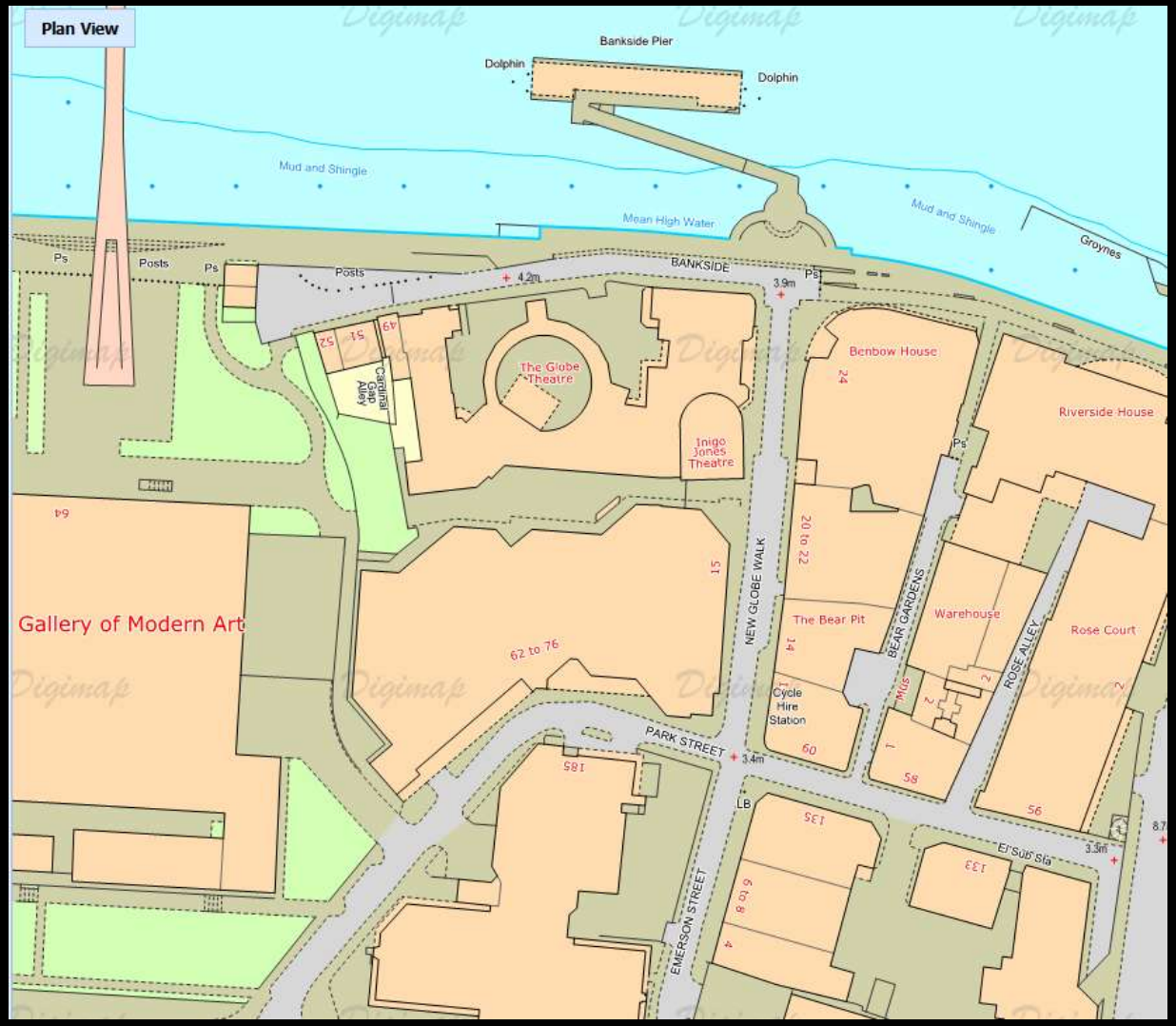
Historic Digimap: Ancient Roam

http://www.digimap.edina.ac.uk/ancientroam/historic



Digimap:Ordnance Survey

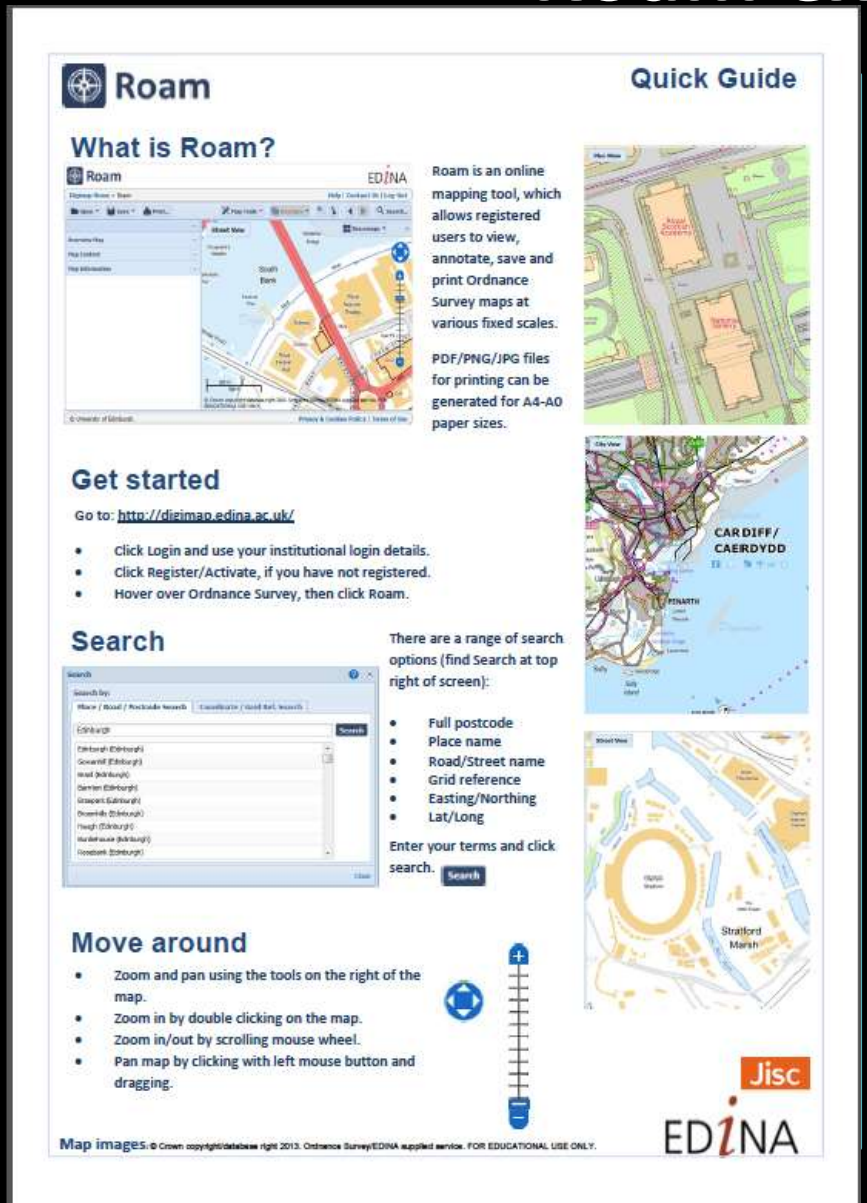
Digimap tutorial: Digimap webinars



http://edina.ac.uk/events/

- Large range of Ordnance Survey maps, frequently updated
- **Roam:** view, annotate, print, save maps
- **Data Download:** download map data and use in GIS/CAD

Digimap tutorial: Roam exercise 1 – getting started



Roam

Quick Guide

What is Roam?

Roam is an online mapping tool, which allows registered users to view, annotate, save and print Ordnance Survey maps at various fixed scales.

PDF/PNG/JPG files for printing can be generated for A4-A0 paper sizes.

Get started

Go to: http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/

- Click Login and use your institutional login details.
- Click Register/Activate, if you have not registered.
- Hover over Ordnance Survey, then click Roam.

Search

There are a range of search options (find Search at top right of screen):

- Full postcode
- Place name
- Road/Street name
- Grid reference
- Easting/Northing
- Lat/Long

Enter your terms and click search. Search

Move around

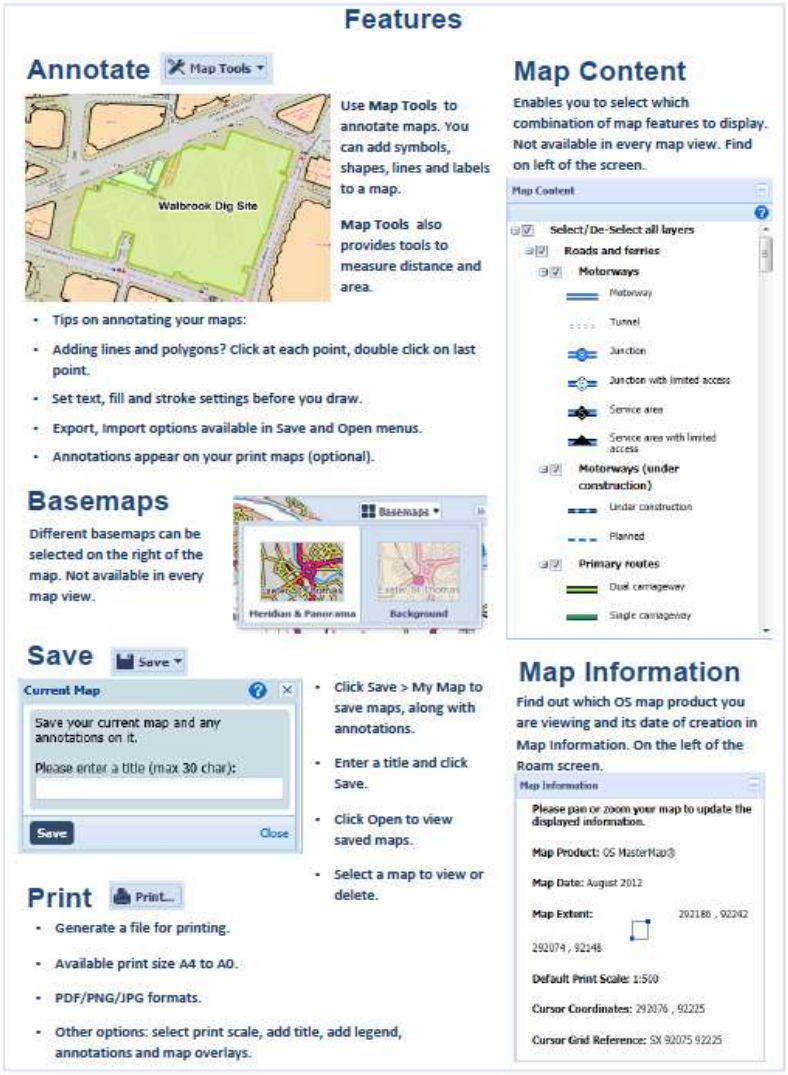
- Zoom and pan using the tools on the right of the map.
- Zoom in by double clicking on the map.
- Zoom in/out by scrolling mouse wheel.
- Pan map by clicking with left mouse button and dragging.

Map images © Crown copyright/database right 2013. Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. FOR EDUCATIONAL USE ONLY.

Jisc EDINA

- Search
- Basemaps
- Map information, move cursor for geo-referenced coordinates

Digimap tutorial:
Roam exercise 2 – annotate, save, print



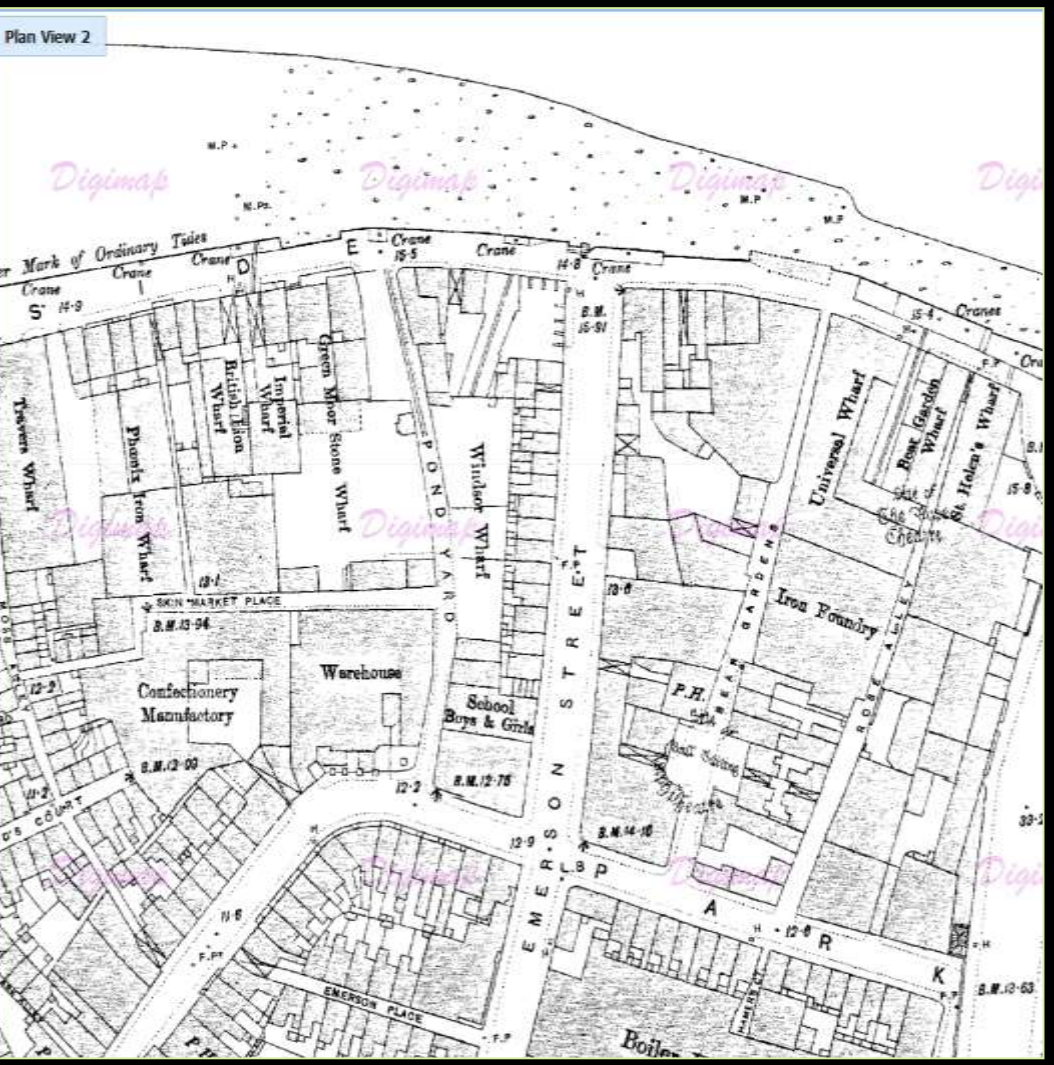
- Map content
- Add annotations
- Save your map
- Create a print file

Annotated map in Roam: university spaces Edinburgh

Digimap

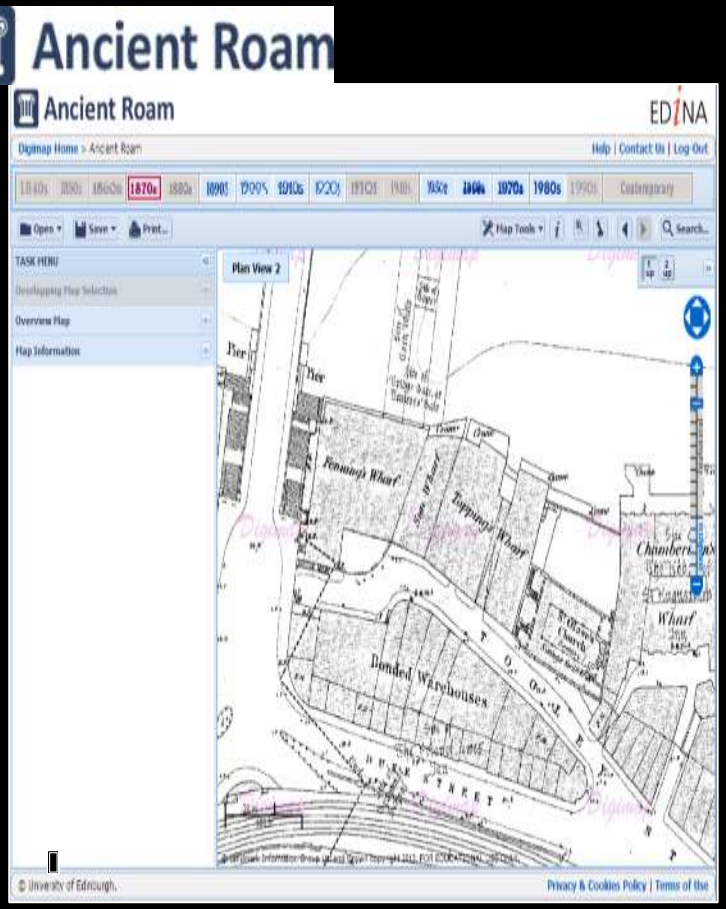
Ordnance Survey

Historic Digimap tutorial
Ancient Roam



- Historic OS maps from 1830s to 1990s.
- Digitised by Landmark.
- Range of scales, from county to very detailed town plans.
- **Ancient Roam:** view by decade.
- **Historic Download:** download original map sheets or tiles referenced to National Grid.

Digimap tutorial: Ancient Roam exercise 1



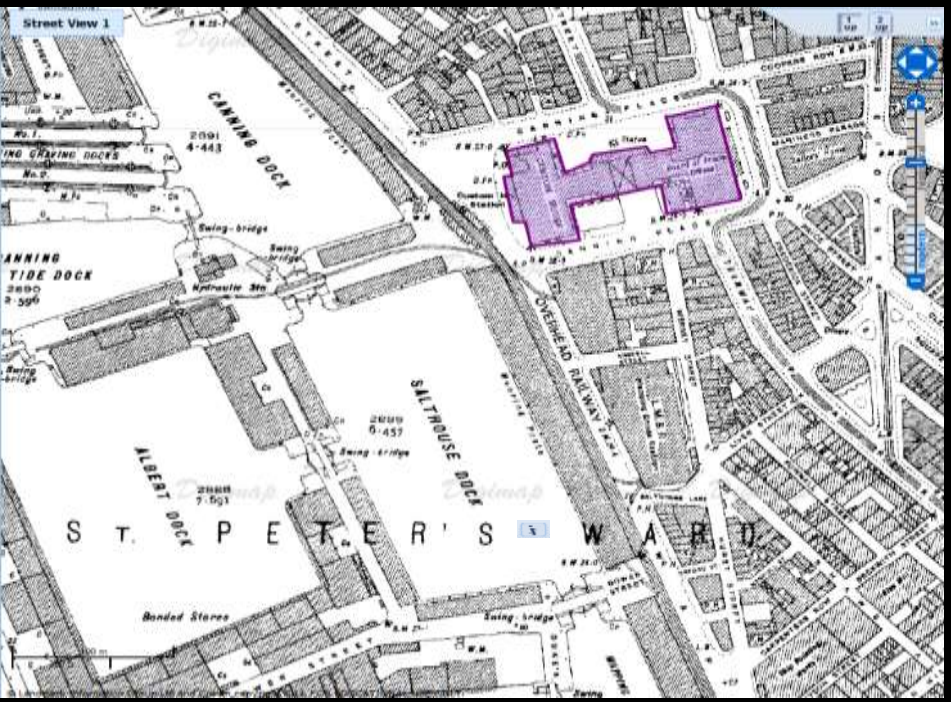
Spot the difference –

Find 3 functions unique to Ancient Roam

TIPS How would you…

- View maps from different decades for your location?
- View 2 maps of the same location side by side?
- Select one map, where maps for the same area are overlapping?
- Find out the publication date of the map you are viewing?

Ancient Roam exercise 2: Recreate map of central Liverpool



1. Select Historic Digimap > Ancient Roam
2. Search for L3 4AA
3. Select 1920s
4. Zoom in to Street View 2, on the Custom House (highlighted on map above).
5. Select 2 up view – compare 1920s with 1960s. Return to 1up view (1920s map).
6. Add a polygon over Custom House (1920s map)
7. Save your map within Digimap. Name it Custom House.
8. Generate an A4 landscape PDF print of your map
9. Write down what map series, edition, scale and date you are viewing – click the information button then click on the map
10. Finally, open Roam Ordnance Survey and view your Custom House map – select **Open > My Maps.**

Map Images: © Landmark Information Group Limited and Crown copyright 2012. FOR EDUCATIONAL USE ONLY.

Digimap tutorial: Ancient Roam exercise 3

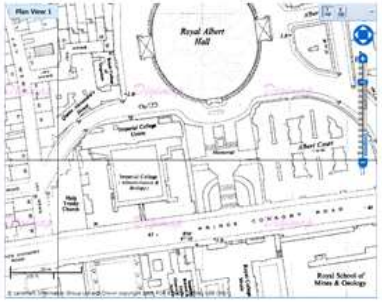
Make some Historic Maps

Our suggestions:

Search using SW7 2AZ.

Zoom into Plan views 1 and 2.

What was on the site of Imperial College London (behind Royal Albert Hall, bordered by Queens Gate and Princes Gate) in the 1870s?



Compare 2 maps of the area around Coventry Cathedral, pre WWII and post WWII.

Search using CV1 5AB. Cathedral is marked as St Michaels Church until 1930s maps.

Zoom into Street views.

Use your postcode to see what was on the site of your house!

Make some historic maps. Annotate them, with spaces indicated by blocks or movement by lines…

Spatial, geographical, experiential turn: changing the practice of mapping

- Rethinking western-oriented mapping of spaces
- 'we cannot adequately study spatial systems, mapping conventions, landscapes of power and control, colonial networks, histories of emplacement and displacement, cultural flows and haemorrhages, sites of memory and oblivion without considering the media in which to map the complex interplay between lived and experienced spaces, representational spaces, and imaginary spaces' Pesner, 53
- Mapping to capture human behaviour, lived experience, social spaces, movement, mobility, change, practices, relational spaces, relationships, passage of time.
- Maps as spatial-temporal narratives

The practice of mapping

‘Mapping is a verb ... an ongoing process of picturing, narrating, symbolising, contesting... erasing, and re-inscribing a set of relations’

‘Maps are visual arguments and stories; they make claims and harbor ideals, hopes, desires, biases, prejudices, and violences. They are always relational’

‘When we georeference historical maps, we are not ‘correcting’ them or making them ‘accurate’: instead we are keying one representation to another representation (not to reality)’[Presner et al, 15]

Thick and deep mapping

- ‘process of collecting, aggregating and visualizing ever more layers of geographic or place-specific data’
- ‘they embody temporal and historical dynamics through a multiplicity of layered narratives, sources, and even representational practices’
- thick is more than deep – moves horizontally and vertically
- Adding ‘historical layers of meaning-making’
- ‘Thick maps are not simply more data on maps, but interrogations of the very possibility of data, mapping and cartographic representational practices’

[Presner et al,2014, 17-19]

The effect of digitization: the implication of Historical GIS

- GIS not just a software tool, but an 'approach to scholarship ... to representing and handling geographical information'
- Asks 'what are the geographical aspects of my research question?'
- Geolocates data
- Explores and compares spatial patterns of the past
- Time can be added into space = study of temporal change
- Blended approaches of quantitative and qualitative
- Visualises spatial data (combo of attributes and locations)
- Deep or thick mapping

changing the practice of mapping

- Digitization capturing spatiality, time and phenomena
- 'alternative view of history & culture through the dynamic representation of memory & place, a view that is visual & experiential, fusing qualitative & quantitative data within real and conceptual space' [Bodenhamer, 2010, 29]
- Capturing spatial anthropology, space learnt in practice
- New mapping 'negation of transcendent cartographies of knowledge to incorporate new spaces, mobility, movement
- Participatory, empowering, community & personal mapping
- From a tool used by elites to one that empowers community and individuals? [Roberts, *Mapping Cultures*, 2012]

Geolocating texts, mapping routes: A Secret Golden Age App

Edinburgh Castle: Ane New Yeir Gift to the Quene Mary (Alexander Scott)

Mary Queen of Scots, after Francois Clouet, c.1559

Mary returned to Scotland in 1561 after the death of her first husband, the French King Francis II. Her ship moored in the Port of Leith on 19 August. Although she was Queen of Scots, Mary had not been in Scotland since her departure to France aged five. She arrived back to a country riven by religious wars, an 18-year-old French Catholic queen in a newly Protestant Scotland.

After her arrival she was formally welcomed with a poem by the Scottish court bard Alexander Scott: *Ane New Yeir Gift to the Quene Mary quhen scho come first hame*, 1562. The opening lines of the poem vividly illustrate its ceremonial purpose, and the hope that Mary's reign will bring peace to Scotland. The references to heraldry remind listeners that the lion rampant of Scotland was surrounded by a border of lilies, denoting the 'Auld Alliance' of Scotland and France.

Welcum, illustrat ladye and oure Quene!
Welcum oure lyone with the floure delyce!
Welcum our thrissill with the Lorane grene!
Welcum, our rubent roiss upon the ryce!
Welcum, oure jem and joyfull genetryce!
Welcum oure beill of Albion to beir!
Welcum, oure plesand princes, maist of pryce!
God gif the grace aganis this gud new year.

Palimpsest Project: LitLong mapping Edinburgh's texts

location visualiser

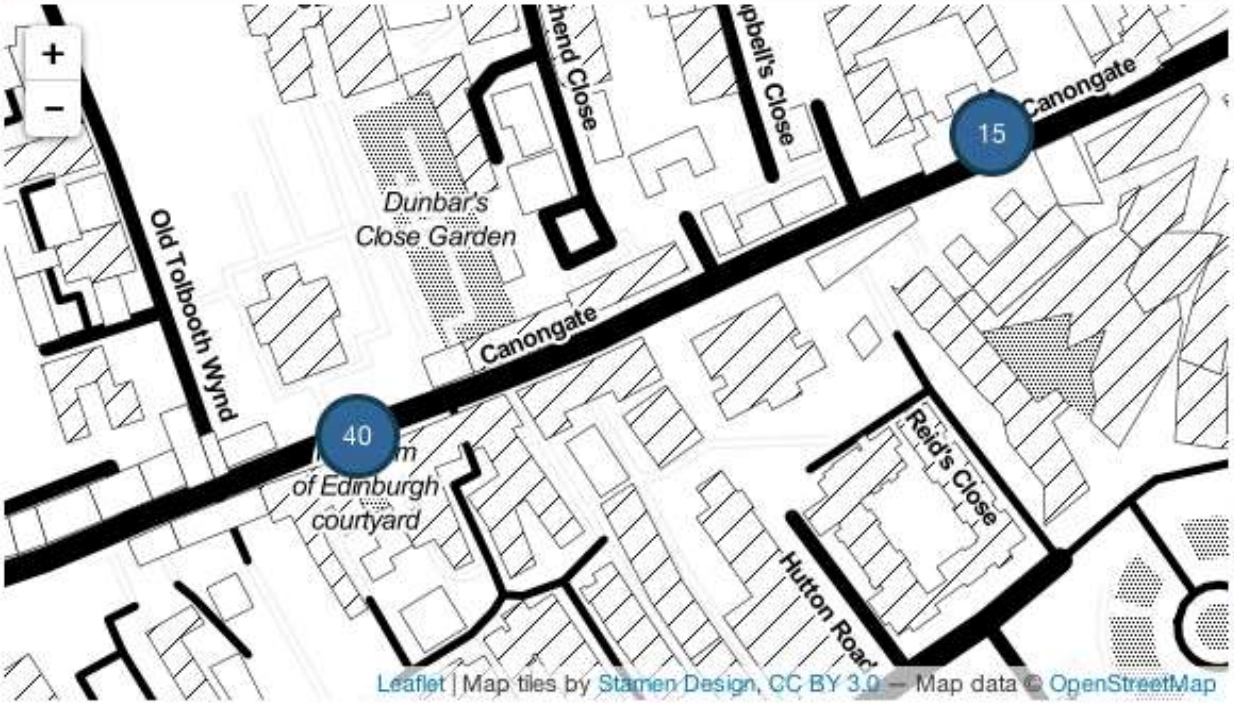
http://litlong.edina.ac.uk/visualiser/location/

keyword search: queen

search for 0 location: Canongate

author search [30 authors]: e.g. Walter Scott

Mentions of Real-World Locations within Books



List of Books [32]

id=uiuo.ark:/13960/t75t44r6g

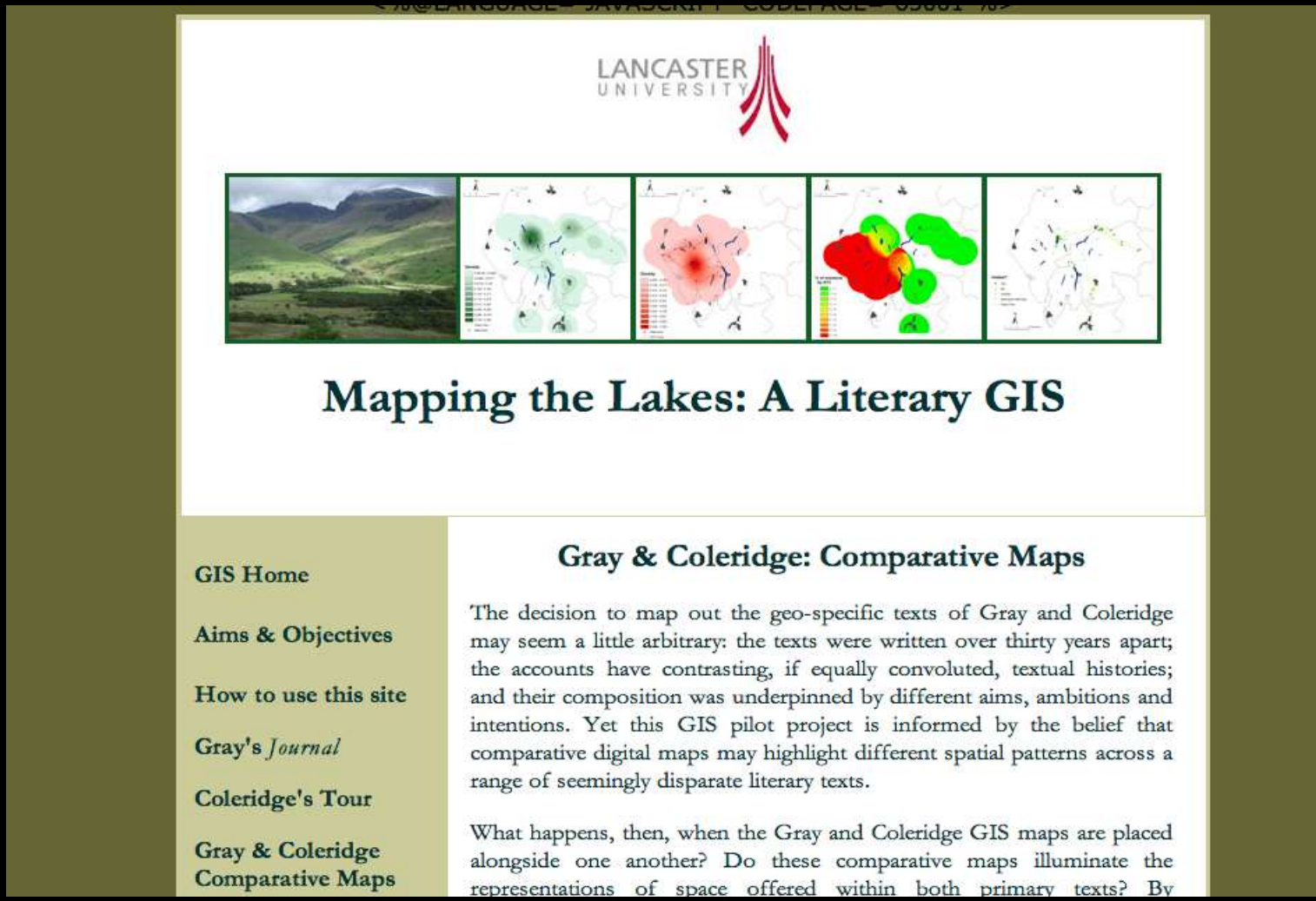
Scott, Walter, 1840
The Prose Works of Sir Walter Scott. (Supplementary volume: containing notes, historical and illustrative, by the author, glossary, etc.)
https://historicaltexts.jisc.ac.uk/bl-003316901-07

Scott, Walter, 1846
Waverley Novels. (Abbotsford edition.)
https://historicaltexts.jisc.ac.uk/bl-003317065-04

Knox, John, 1846
The works of John Knox;
http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=yale.39002007050355

Mapping the Lakes: a Literary GIS: mapping space, place, movement, emotion

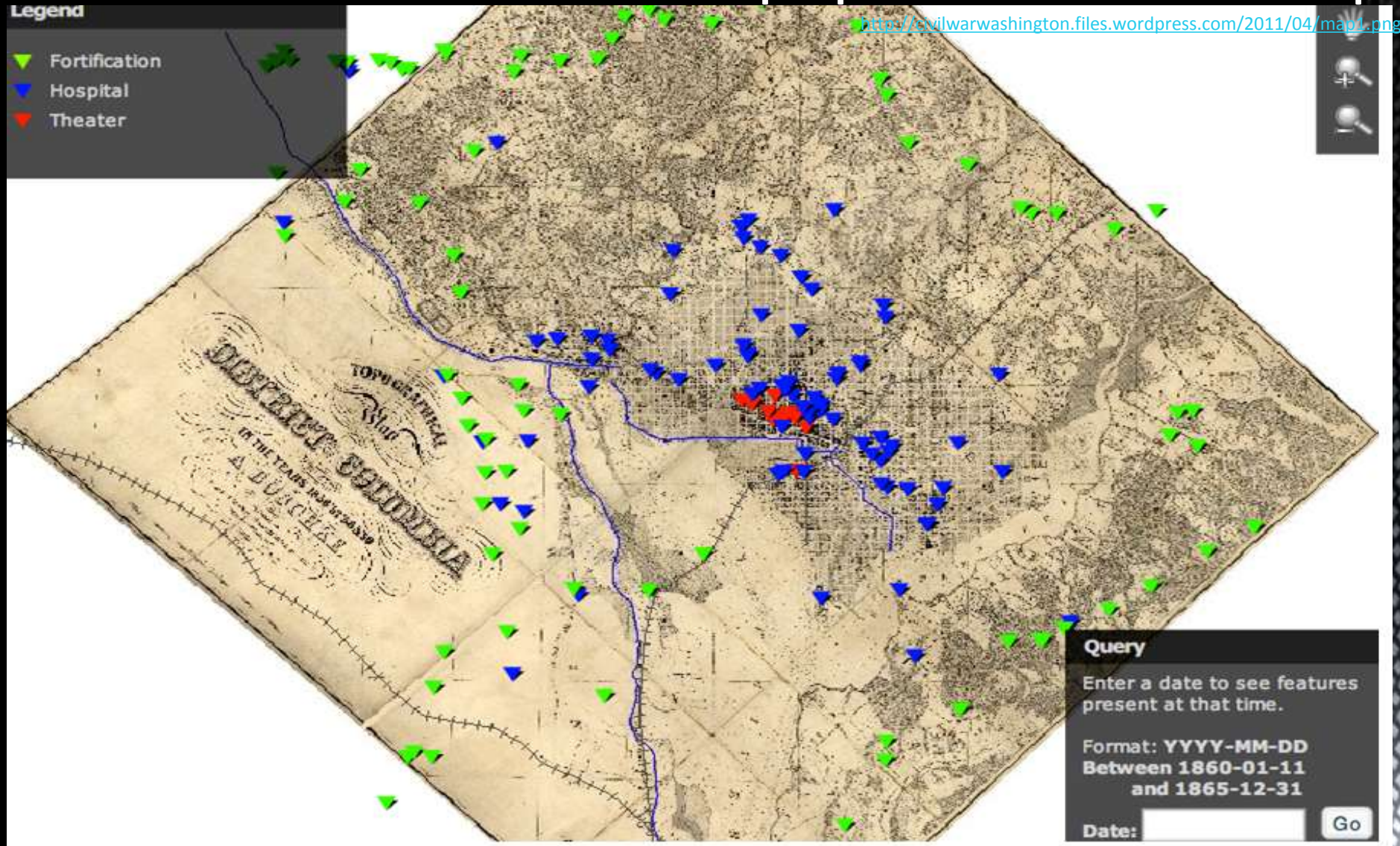
http://www.lancaster.ac.uk/mappingthelakes/index.htm



Mapping movement, capturing landscapes
Field Trip app, Edina

http://fieldtripgb.blogs.edina.ac.uk/

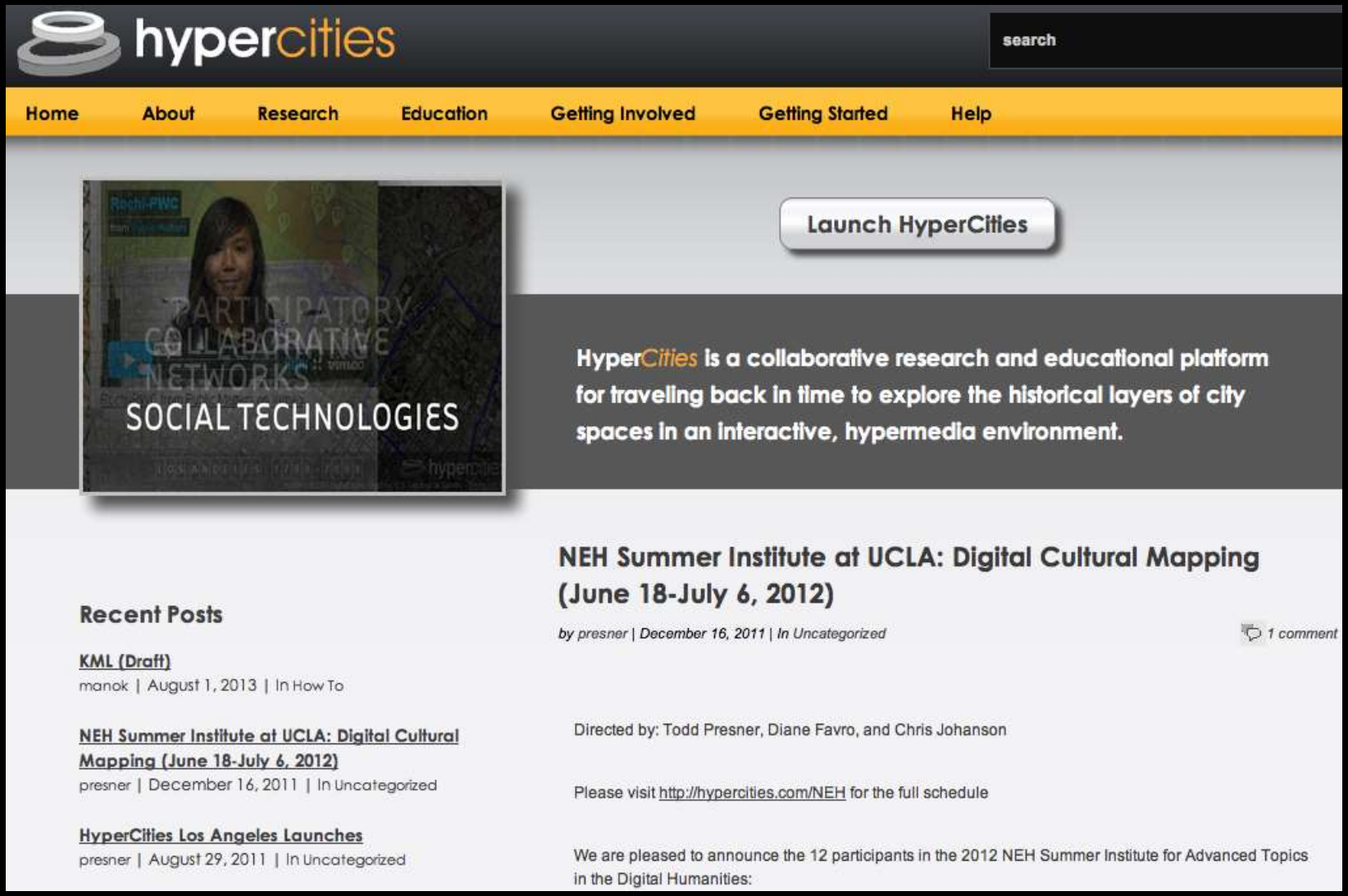
Thick mapping: Civil War experience in Washington: populated 1860s map:



http://civilwarwashington.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/map1.png

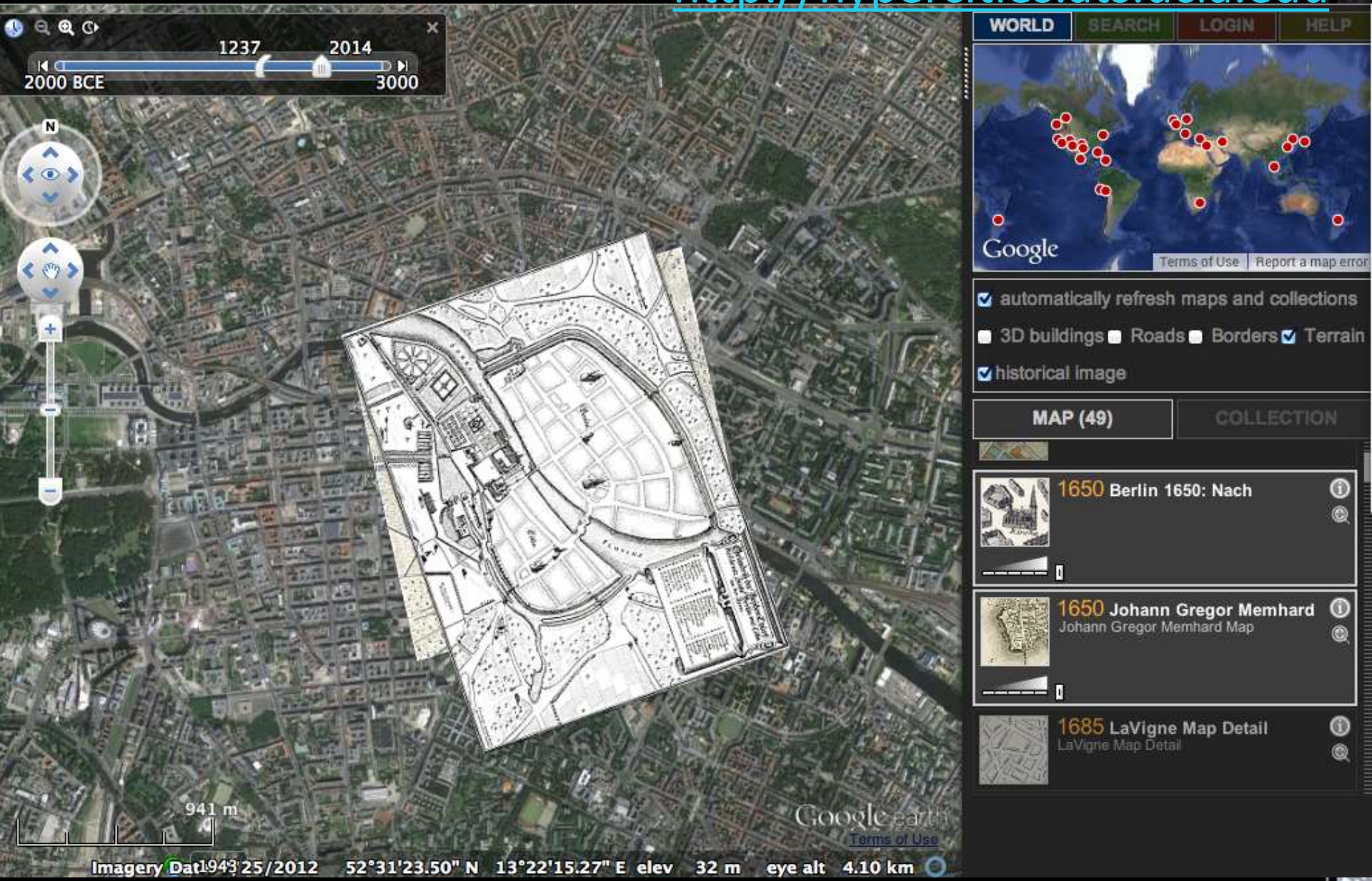
Thicker mapping: HyperCities

http://hypercities.com



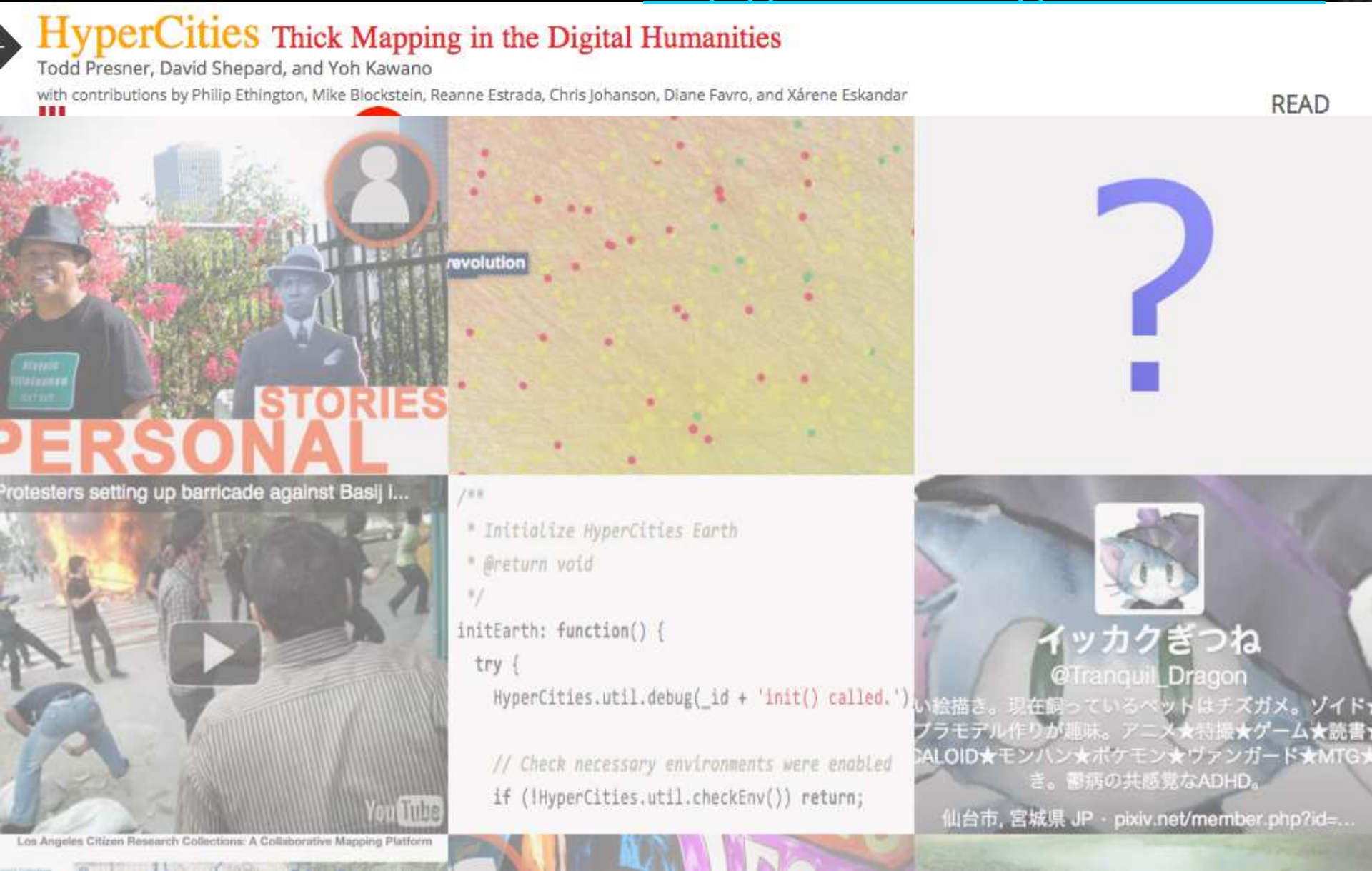
HyperCities, Berlin 1650 overlays

http://hypercities.ats.ucla.edu



HyperCities: the digital book

http://thebook.hypercities.com



Mapping Edinburgh's Social History MESH

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http://www.mesh.ed.ac.uk

About

Objectives

Partners

Team

Mapping Edinburgh's Social History

The MESH project is funded by one of the UK's Research Councils – the AHRC. It brings together people with an interest in the history of Edinburgh. The project team will develop a variety of 'open source' tools –

Thickest mapping: Phil Ethington's GhostMetropolis

http://hypercities.com/blog/2009/07/30/featured-collection-ghost-metropolis/

Recent Posts

yperCities book published with new website
resner | June 5, 2014 | In Uncategorized

ML (Draft)
anok | August 1, 2013 | In How To

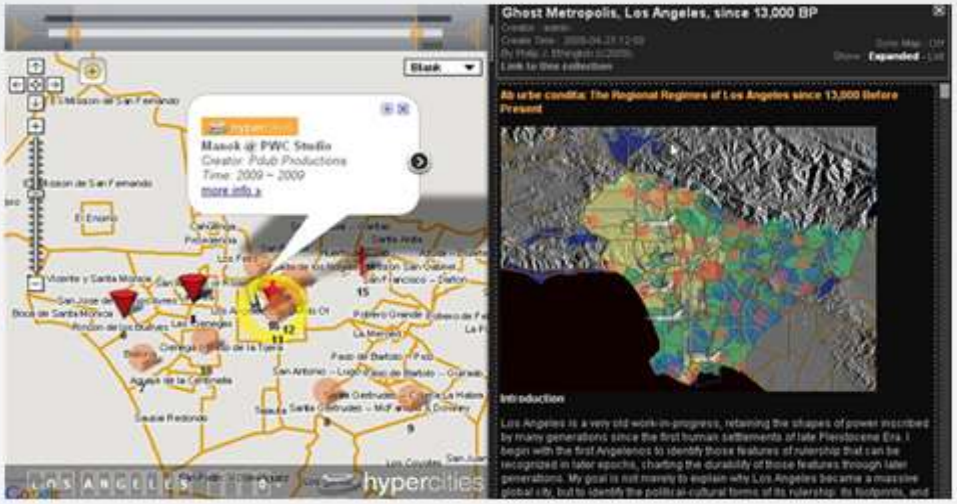
IEH Summer Institute at UCLA: Digital Cultural Mapping (June 18-July 6, 2012)
resner | December 16, 2011 | In Uncategorized

yperCities Los Angeles Launches
resner | August 29, 2011 | In Uncategorized

ow to Navigate a HyperCities Collection
avid Shepard | July 14, 2011 | In How To

Featured Collection: Ghost Metropolis

by presner | July 30, 2009 | In Featured Collections

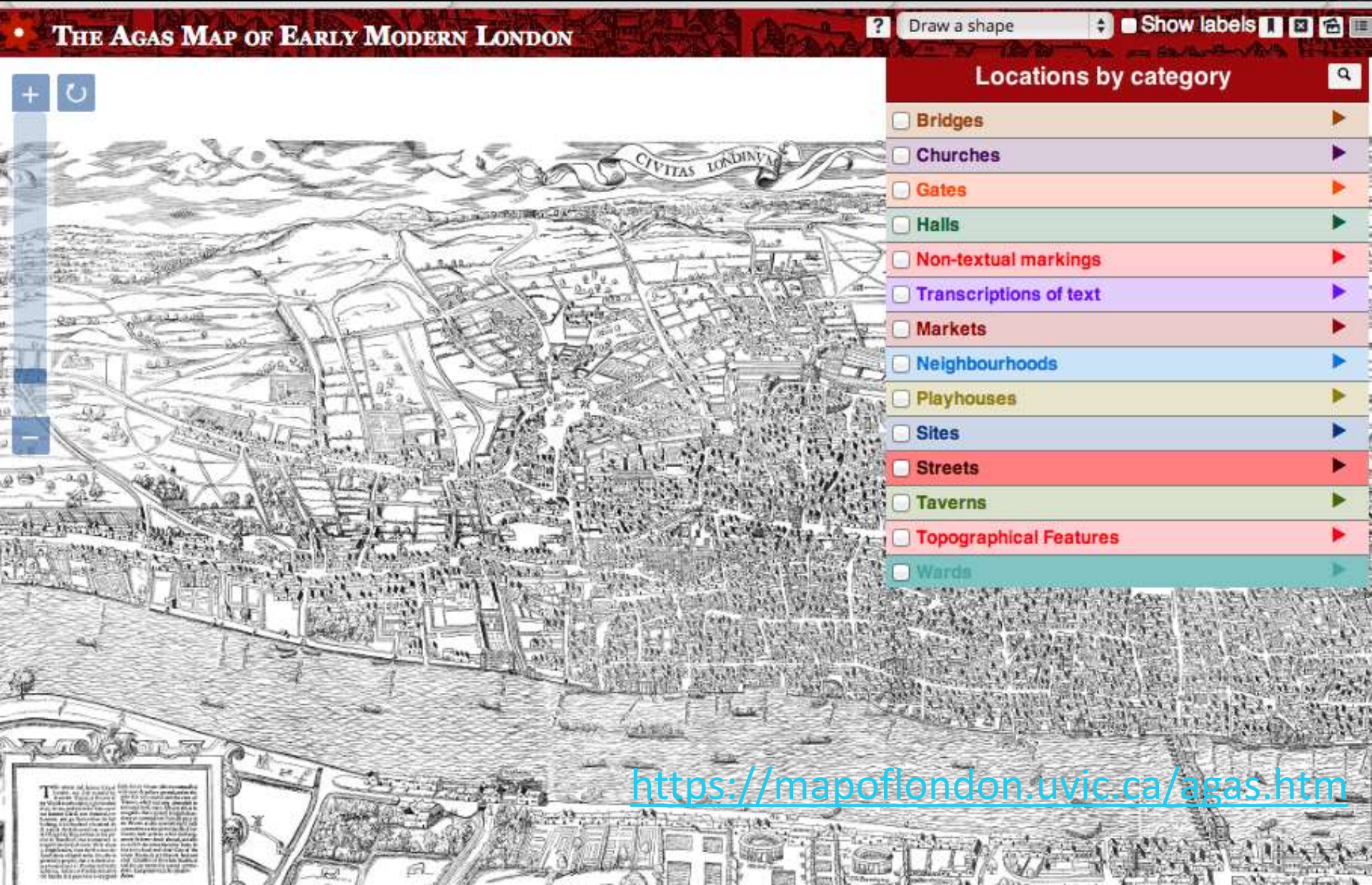


Split-screen view of Ghost Metropolis (right) with map of 1784-1846 Spanish-Mexican Rancho Land Grants (left) overlaid with a link to a community-created video of Historic Filipinotown (2009)

Composed by Philip Ethington (USC, History and Political Science), **Ghost Metropolis** is a global history of Los Angeles since earliest human habitation, written in narrative, non-academic prose, presented in print form as a hybrid of textual, cartographic, and photographic representation, in print, online (**HyperCities**), and public art formats. **Ghost Metropolis** is a 21st-century "Atlas," inspired by the Renaissance atlases of the 16th and 17th century, which are rich mixtures of typography, graphic arts, and of course cartography.How does a global metropolis come into being? How can we see such an impossibly large and complex urban center—especially one that is so fragmented, so massive, socially diverse, economically variegated, and politically complex?

Click on the YouTube video below to preview this collection:

Map of Early Modern London



https://mapoflondon.uvic.ca/agas.htm

Digitized mapping's implications: new tools for power?

You tube video: 'The Googling'

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fPgV6-gnQaE