History of Geodata and Metageodata
At the University of Virginia Library

Chris Gist, MS GISP
GIS Specialist
Scholars’ Lab
The data and terminology presented in the Historical Census Browser are drawn directly from historical volumes of the U.S. Census of Population and Housing.
Virginia Gazetteer
PAST TIME, PAST PLACE
GIS for History

Edited by Anne Kelly Knowles
MapScholar is a free, online platform for geospatial visualization. It enables humanities and social science scholars to create digital "atlases" featuring high-resolution images of historic maps.
Neatline allows scholars, students, and curators to tell stories with maps and timelines. As a suite of add-on tools for Omeka, it opens new possibilities for hand-crafted, interactive spatial and temporal interpretation.
I Have A Dream

For users to seamlessly discover and use spatial data through traditional and spatial searches.
The Open Source Geospatial Foundation...

OSGeo was created to support the collaborative development of open source geospatial software, and promote its widespread use. Join us by signing up to our mailing lists or check out the Getting Started page to become more involved.

News

2015-03-06 "Geo for All" region wise and subject wise thematic groups established

2015-03-03 OSGeo accepted to GSoc 2015

2015-02-26 New stable release: GRASS GIS 7.0.0

2015-02-26 FOSS4G 2015 Call for Presentations/Papers/Workshops

| Submit News | more |

Upcoming events

2015-03-11 FOSSGIS 2015, Münster, Germany

2015-03-11 FOSSASIA 2015, Singapore

2015-03-24 9as jornadas de SIG Libre, Girona, Spain

2015-04-12 European Geoscience Union 2015, Viena, Austria

| Submit Upcoming Events | more |

Community Blogs

Jody Garnett: FOSS4G North America Preflight Checks


GeoSolutions: Meet GeoSolutions at GEObusiness Show 2015 in London

NaturalGIS Blog: Datum transformations with NTv2 grids in QGIS: the easy way

gvSIG Team: Nueva convocatoria de cursos gvSIG-Training en español y portugués

GeoSpatial Camptocamp: FOSSG1S 2015
gottom: 013-layerswitcher in Bower

Free and Open Source GIS Ramblings: Game of Life – Raster edition

From GIS to Remote Sensing: Minor Update: Semi-Automatic Classification Plugin v. 4.1.1

Kartoza: Generating an XYZ ASCII file from a QGIS raster

From GIS to Remote Sensing: Major Update: Semi-Automatic Classification Plugin v. 4.1.0

Free and Open Source GIS Ramblings: Computing network centers

GeoTools Team: CodeHaus Migration

GeoMonday: GeoMonday 2015.1 - Navigation and Orientation for Handicapped People

OSGeo Projects

Web Mapping
degree
gemajas
GeoMouse
Geoserver
Mapbender
MapBuilder
MapFish
MapGuide Open Source
MapServer
OpenLayers

Desktop Applications
GRASS GIS
Marble
QGIS

Geospatial Libraries
We provide here a summary of the major points of discussion from the 7th annual Scholarly Communication Institute. Discussions focused on the nature and implications of spatial tools and methods for scholarly communication. This meant exploring the conceptual as well as technical challenges of using spatial technologies; the impact of using them on established scholarly practices; the organizational models best suited to support and nurture spatial research; and how the infrastructure of scholarly communication, from IT and libraries to publishing, should adapt to the “spatial turn” in scholarship. For all the talk about transformation—even revolution—in scholarship brought on by the digital, discussions at SCI were informed by a sense of realism, even pragmatism, focusing on what these changes mean for university-based
UVA Library Geoportal

Discover, explore, and use collections of geospatial data from here at the UVA Library and around the world.

Search for Geospatial Data

Keyword Search Terms  Search

Optional: Click and drag to draw a bounding box for your search, then click the Search button. To zoom in on a specific area, hold down the Shift key while drawing the bounding box. To pan the map, hold down the Ctrl (PC) or Option (Mac), then click and drag the map.
OpenGeoportal.org is a new site that brings together geospatial professionals, developers, metadata specialists, and librarians to coordinate the Open Geoportal (OGP) project. The Open Geoportal is a collaboratively developed, open source, federated web application to rapidly discover, preview, and retrieve geospatial data from multiple repositories. OpenGeoportal.org is also a collaborative effort to share resources and best practices in the areas of application development, metadata, data sharing, data licensing, and data sources in support of geospatial data repositories. Please contact Patrick.Flomance@Tufts.edu for more information. The Open Geoportal is now receiving additional support from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

A cloud instance of Open Geoportal 2.0 can be found here.

The project’s code repository is hosted on github. Documentation can be found here. However, some technical documentation is still on the old google code site: technical_documentation/wiki.

Upcoming Events

NYPL: Moving Historical Geodata to the Web, November 5th – 7th

The New York Public Library is hosting a three-day meeting: Setting a Research and Development Agenda for Moving Historical Geodata to the Web, made possible through generous support from The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The meeting will provide the opportunity for key partners to shape the future of the field through collaborative planning and a shared agenda. The meeting will run from Wednesday, November 5th to Friday, November 7, 2014. Continue Reading—
GeoBlacklight
A multi-institutional open-source collaboration building a better way to find and share geospatial data.

Easy to install
Easy to customize
Built for longevity
OpenGeoMetadata

edu.princeton.arks
Updated 5 days ago

GeoCombine
A Ruby toolkit for managing geospatial metadata
Updated 12 days ago

edu.virginia
Spatial metadata of the University of Virginia
Updated 12 days ago

edu.stanford.purl
GIS Metadata for Stanford University Libraries
Updated 12 days ago
A repository for shared geospatial metadata collaboration.

**Organizational Structure**

*Based off of comments and feedback on #3 and #4*

An individual institution shall create and maintain geospatial metadata within its own individual repository hosted under the collaborative OpenGeoMetadata organization. This structure will allow the benefit of appropriately namedpaced identifiers and the ability for teams from individual institutions to collaborate on their metadata while still enabling machine harvestable metadata under a common...
References

• Historic Census Browser - http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/
• Salem Witch Trials - http://salem.lib.virginia.edu/home.html
• Valley of the Shadow - http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/
• OSGeo - http://www.osgeo.org/
• UVa Library Geoportal - http://gis.lib.virginia.edu/
• GeoData at Tufts - http://geodata.tufts.edu/
• NYPL Map Warper - http://maps.nypl.org/warper/
• David Rumsey’s Maprank Search - http://rumsey.mapranksearch.com/
• Sloan Foundation - http://www.sloan.org/
• OpenGeoPortal - http://opengeoportal.org/
• Neatline - http://neatline.org/
• OpenGeoMetadata - https://github.com/OpenGeoMetadata
• GeoBlacklight - http://geoblacklight.org/
Digital Humanities
and the Reorientation of the Humanities Knowledge Space

Alan Liu
English Department
UC Santa Barbara
Twitter: @alanyliu
Digital Humanities and the Reorientation of the Humanities Knowledge Space

Intersecting Senses of “Spatial Discovery” in This Talk:

1. Use of knowledge finding methods to discover spatial resources.
2. Use of spatial wayfinding aids (and analogies) to discover knowledge resources.
3. The “knowledge space” of scholarly method (Gk: meta + hodos, “meta-way”) at the crossroads of “1” and “2”

Alan Liu
English Department
UC Santa Barbara
Twitter: @alanyliu
Because I’m not actually a space researcher, there will be times when I’ll be out of my depth, at which point...

= Rich Research Zone
“Spatial history teaches us to attend to the place-bound aspect of experience; it reminds us that academic knowledge emerges from processes in particular places, not from some abstract space of pure ideas and information, veiled behind the façade of a place-free, process-free abstract neutrality.”

— Zephyr Frank, “Spatial History as Scholarly Practice”

Between Humanities and the Digital (MIT Press, 2015): 411-28
condition of modernity and cultural sensibility, mentality, epistem, habitus, lifeworld, structure of feeling, or, in my summary concept, ethos. Of these overlapping terms, Raymond Williams’s “structure of feeling” is perhaps most specifically suggestive in our context. His definition is worth quoting at length:

The term is difficult, but “feeling” is chosen to emphasize a distinction from more formal concepts of “world-view” or “ideology.” It is not only that we must go beyond formally held and systematic beliefs, though of course we have always to include them. It is that we are concerned with meanings and values as they are actively lived and felt, and the relations between these and formal or systematic beliefs are in practice variable (including historically variable), over a range from formal assent with private dissent to the more nuanced interaction between selected and interpreted beliefs and acted and justified experiences. . . . We are talking about characteristic elements of impulse, restraint, and tone: specifically affective elements of consciousness and relationships: not feeling against thought, but thought as felt and feeling as thought. . . . We are then defining these elements as a “structure”: as a set, with specific internal relations, at once interlocking and in tension.

What was the structure of the feeling of alienation, we may ask, in an age whose dominant white-collar identity seemed to have no feeling for alienation comparable to agony whose most prevalent feeling, indeed, was a detached cynicism for the technological/technical structures (“the System,” “the Establishment”) that neutralized feeling by furnishing its very pattern as pure structure (“a set, with specific internal relations, at once interlocking and in tension”)? By comparison with Marx’s agony “man from man,” after all, modern hatred for the System seems a thin, bloodless hatred—a mere technical diagram of hatred.

Here we arrive upon “cold,” which names the structure of nonfeeling that converts this enigma into its own answer. If the twentieth-century ethos of alienation did not feel agony, that must be because such ethos consisted in the inability to feel agony. If nothing about the white-collar middle class “felt particularly tragic,” as I earlier suggested, that must be because its real tragedy was to be the class that by definition could not have feelings, at least not at work. White-collars were the class of those without “productive” feelings. Anaesthesia— or, rather, an “at once interlocking and in tension” structure of oscillation between anaesthesia at the weekday core of productive life and hyperanaesthesia during weekend leisure—was the white-collar
Talmud
Vilna Edition (1886)

Thanks to Liz Shayne (Ph.D. candidate, UCSB English Dept.) for ideas from her dissertation-in-progress: i Touch: Understanding the Affective Relationship Between Digital Books and Readers
Roman Tabularium
(built on the Capitoline, 79 B.C.E.)
Roman Tabularium  
(built on the Capitoline, 79 B.C.E.)

“Twelve Tables” of Roman law
Luciana Duranti,
“Archives as a Place,” Archives and Manuscripts 24.2 (1996)

The historian has been accused of being too close to the event, too close to the archive, too close to the past. But the historian also has the distance necessary to stand back and reflect on the archives themselves, on the history that is inscribed in them. The historian is not just a collector of documents, a compiler of facts, but also a creator of meaning, a maker of history. But the historian must also be aware of the limitations of her or his work, of the ways in which archives and their contents are constructed and interpreted. The historian must be aware of the power of archives to shape our understanding of the past, and of the ways in which archives can be used to reinforce or challenge dominant narratives. The historian must also be aware of the ways in which archives can be manipulated to serve particular interests, and of the ways in which archives can be used to obscure or suppress inconvenient truths.
16th-century book with sixfold “dos-à-dos” binding (National Library of Sweden)

Research Zone 1: Media Archaeology and Spatial Logic

16th-century book with sixfold “dos-à-dos” binding (National Library of Sweden)


16th-century book with sixfold "dos-à-dos" binding (National Library of Sweden)
“Respect des fonds”

“Original order”

[“Deformance”]

Lisa Samuels & Jerome McKeown

Bonnie Mak. How the Page Matters
Kate Theimer, “Archives in Context and as Context,”
Journal of Digital Humanities 1.2 (2012)

Quoting from first definition of archives endorsed by the Society of American Archivists:

“Materials created or received by a person, family, or organization, public or private, in the conduct of their affairs and preserved because of the enduring value contained in the information they contain as evidence of the functions and responsibilities of their creator, especially those materials maintained using the principles of provenance, original order, and collective control.”

Theimer: There is nothing in this meaning of ‘archives’ that references a selection activity on the part of the archivist.

vos.ucsb.edu - Created by A. Liu as static HTML site, 1995
Michel Foucault, *The Order of Things* (1966): xvii-xviii

That along with Borges keep out language along with historical sense of words, the idea of a ‘name’ has been taken over by a new sign, together with one another that is impossible to that there is worse kinds of false dispositions. The thing that is anomalous is the most obvious to the shape of things that it is not a signifying. I probably have not seen the whole language, because it is possible to see a sign as a symbol. Perhaps, because they destroy ‘syntax’ in advance, and not only the syntax with which we construct sentences but also that less apparent syntax which causes words and things (next to and also opposite one another) to ‘hold together’.

**Research Zone 2: Spatial/Logical/Sets/Statistical/RobBallistiotical Logic**

**Thought experiment**

Compare “normalization” in E. F. Codd on relational databases and Michel Foucault on “confinement” in the Age of Reason.
Text Encoding, Text Analysis, and “Bags of Words”

1 Topic Model of Discoursed Related to “Humanities” in New York Times, 2010-2014 (50 topics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic #</th>
<th>Relative Weight</th>
<th>Top 20 words of each topic</th>
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<td>41</td>
<td>0.56982</td>
<td>people world life time work make part things years experience culture humanities read history thing making language idea future</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>0.35721</td>
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<td>0.06651</td>
<td>read times students news day ideas learning word article questions york content common learn writing year lesson reading based</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shakespeare, Macbeth (Folger Digital Texts, TEI P5, XML)

Research Zone 2: Spatial Logic & Tabular/Set/Statistical/Probabilistic Logic

Text Encoding, Text Analysis, and “Bags of Words”

Research Zone 2: (Media-Archaeological) Spatial Logic and Relational Logic

Text Encoding, Text Analysis, and “Bags of Words”

“Manifest” provenance tracking system for 4Humanities WhatEvery1Says Project
(MongoDB, JSON)
Research Zone 3: Mars, the Looking Glass Space?
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

Early skeuomorphic respatializations

UCSB Transcriptions Project: Literature & Culture of Information (from original site, c. 1999)
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

Early skeuomorphic respatializations

Valley of the Shadow: Two Communities in the American Civil War, ed. Edward L. Ayers, Virginia Center for Digital History, U. Virginia
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

Early skeuomorphic respatializations

The Victorian Web, 1987-2012, ed. George P. Landow
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

The Social Graph (network “space”)

SNAC (Social Networks & Archival Context)
http://socialarchive.iath.virginia.edu/
The Social Graph (network “space”)

RoSE (Research-oriented Social Environment) — A. Liu, R. Hoetzlein, R. Raley, et al.
rose.english.ucsb.edu
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

The Social Graph
(network “space”)
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

The Social Graph (network “space”)

RoSE “Storyboard”
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

From “spatial humanities” . . .

Toward Spatial

Figure 14: Mary Mitford, Our Village, volume 1 [1824]

Railroad Expansion (1865-1886)

Spatial History Project, Stanford University

Franco Moretti, Graphs, Maps, Trees and the Making of Modern America

Skaha--Lincoln
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

... to spatial re-mappings of knowledge space...

Richard West, *Shaping the West* (Stanford Spatial History Project), cited in Zephyr Frank, “Spatial History as Scholarly Practice”
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

... to spatial re-mappings of knowledge space...

Neatline — Example project: "My Dear Little Nelly": Hotchkiss Maps the Battle of Fredericksburg for his Child
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

... to spatial re-mappings of knowledge space ...

Mapping Texts (U. North Texas & Stanford U.) — mappingtexts.org
Research Zone 3: Re-spatializing Knowledge Space?

... to fusions of the spatial and textual imagination to remap knowledge.

Example textual description or narration:

“Some ¼ mile east of A is B”

... to fusions of the spatial and textual imagination to remap knowledge.

Research Zone 4: Toward a “Cognitive Map”

Westin Bonaventure Hotel (architect: John Portman)

- Analyzed by Fredric Jameson in *Postmodernism, or the Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism* (1991)...
**Research Zone 4: Toward a “Cognitive Map”**

*Library of Babel* (image by Marianne Gunderson)
https://www.flickr.com/photos/asfaltkatt/8511616838

*Monument Valley: An Illusory Adventure of Impossible Architecture and Forgiveness* — iOS, Android, and app game (www.monumentvalleygame.com)
Intersecting Senses of “Spatial Discovery” in This Talk:

1. Use of knowledge finding methods to discover spatial resources.
2. Use of spatial wayfinding aids (and analogies) to discover knowledge resources.
3. The “knowledge space” of scholarly method (Gk: *meta* + *hodos*, “meta-way”) at the crossroads of “1” and “2”
Representation? or Model?
Representation? or Model?

Richard West, *Shaping the West* (Stanford Spatial History Project), cited in Zephyr Frank, “Spatial History as Scholarly Practice”
Thanks