

Map tools used by Mark at the University of Iowa:

Custom flash map applications

Geocommons

Hypercities

Neatline

Viewshare (LC)

Harvard World Map

At Iowa have supported faculty projects with custom map applications, geocommons, hypercities, viewshare, harvard world maps

- Harvard world maps is like ARCGIS online. Called "Map Warper"
- <http://warp.worldmap.harvard.edu>

Where do we find georeferenced historic maps to re-use? How do those who have digitized, georeferenced maps make them available for re-use?

Google is good at associating maps with particular points, but how do you understand what is in a particular region? The Getty Thesaurus of Geographic names will give coordinates associated with headings; helps to create bounding boxes.

San Francisco has started crowdsourcing georeferencing of historic maps of the area - San Francisco Public Library

John Mark Ockerbloom links to copyright renewal and registration info from his web page:

<http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/cce/> Click on the copyright year for map of interest; there's a section for map&atlas registration and renewals for each year. (Renewals are 27 or 28 years after original copyright. Map renewal rates tend to be low, but some companies, incl. Sanborn, did renew a number of maps.)

Lightweight GIS tools, such as those used for the hurricane? With ViewShare

(<http://viewshare.org/>), through the library of Congress, you can upload a spreadsheet of locations and it can plot those on a map. You can also do a timeline. It doesn't work well with IE, but works better with Firefox or Chrome. Some problems with the lightweight applications is that they can work better with one browser than another.

IOWA working towards a more centralized datastore for geographic data, looking to get an ARC data server off the ground. No collection of KML data files. When it comes to the projects done, they have plugged information into separate interfaces.

Platforms for datastore? MongoDB is a NoSQL db that is scalable in that it has no tables, no joins, etc.; all objects/documents are stored in the DB and are retrievable via scripting similar to JavaScript. Everything is passed through Json at the UI level, so you can run a lot of things from MongoDB. The problem is that typical DB calls must be re-thought. Primarily geographic data

stored in an xml-based format or json-based format. A lot of progress being made with NoSQL to store these kinds of files.

UNC-CH Library GeoBrowse application for digital objects:

<http://www.lib.unc.edu/dc/geobrowse/>. Zoom in to get a more granular view

UNC-CH Blue Ridge Parkway project interactive maps:

<http://docsouth.unc.edu/blueridgeparkway/maps/>

Q: How can we make sure these geodata (especially map tiles) are exposed so that they can be easily reused and put into other contexts?

Geo data clearinghouses - mostly state run

Open GeoPortal as potential for way to expose lots of geo data?

[sounds like there may be open questions here for developing better methods, formats for sharing?]

Devin Becker using Google Fusion tables to quickly combine data for related projects; wants to know if others using it. <http://www.google.com/drive/start/apps.html#fusiontables> Easy to create an interface with JavaScript. You can export into KML. The look of Google Maps might be off-putting, but the use of it is impressive. Very malleable, and easy to put up for one-person shop.

Some real faculty use cases: historic maps over current Google maps w/ transparency slider, mapping literary studies (where source mss found, etc), mapping narratives (places named in an oral history, etc)

Mapping the Republic of Letters: <https://republicofletters.stanford.edu/> (Q: What are good ways to use this sort of thing in teaching?)

Devin Becker (Idaho) had "Hack your phone, map your phone" session. You can use data from a phone and put it into Google Fusion Tables; students were intrigued by how easy it was to do this, but felt there should be more tools.