

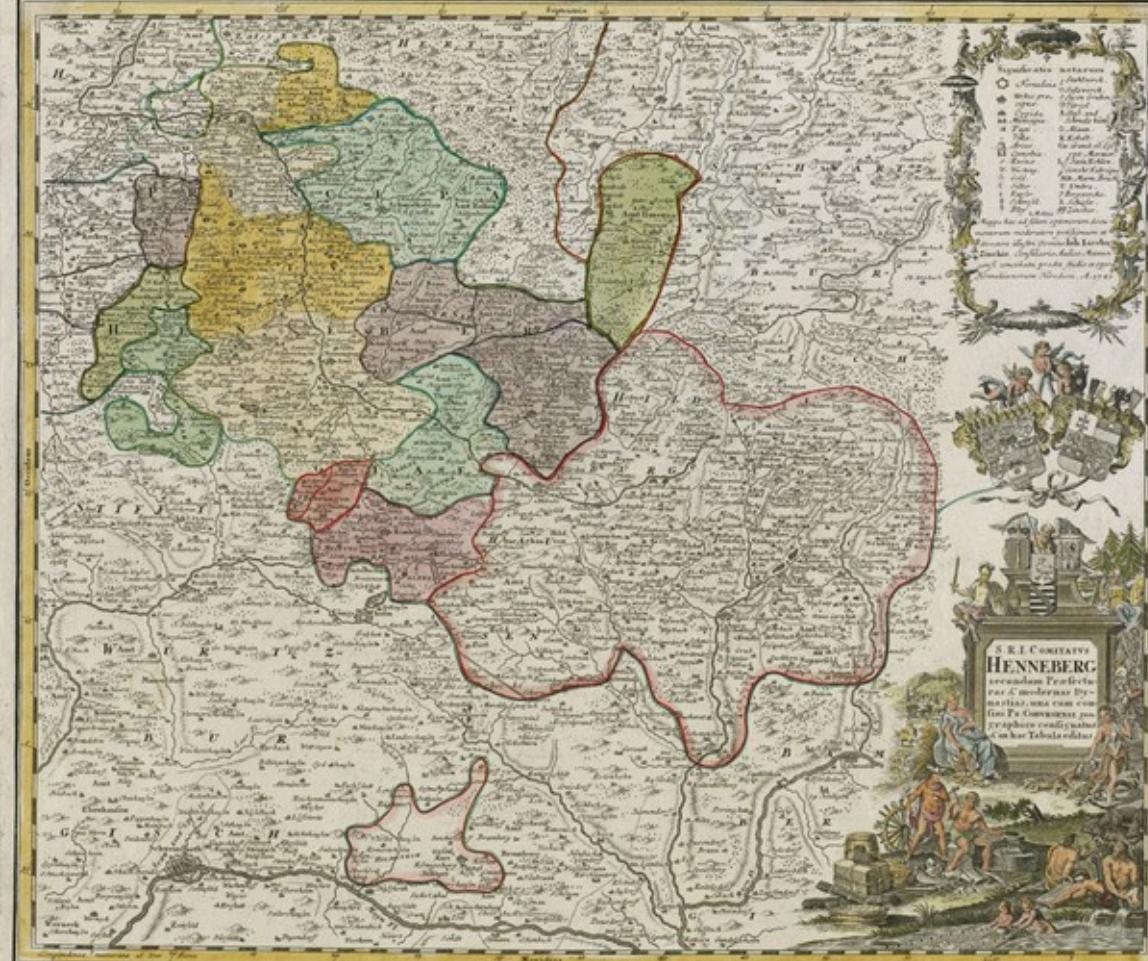
# Towards a Pipeline for Metadata Extraction from Historical Maps

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# Overview

- Historical Maps: what and why?
- Sketch of a Pipeline
  - from bitmap image to georeferenced metadata
- Open Questions & Future Work

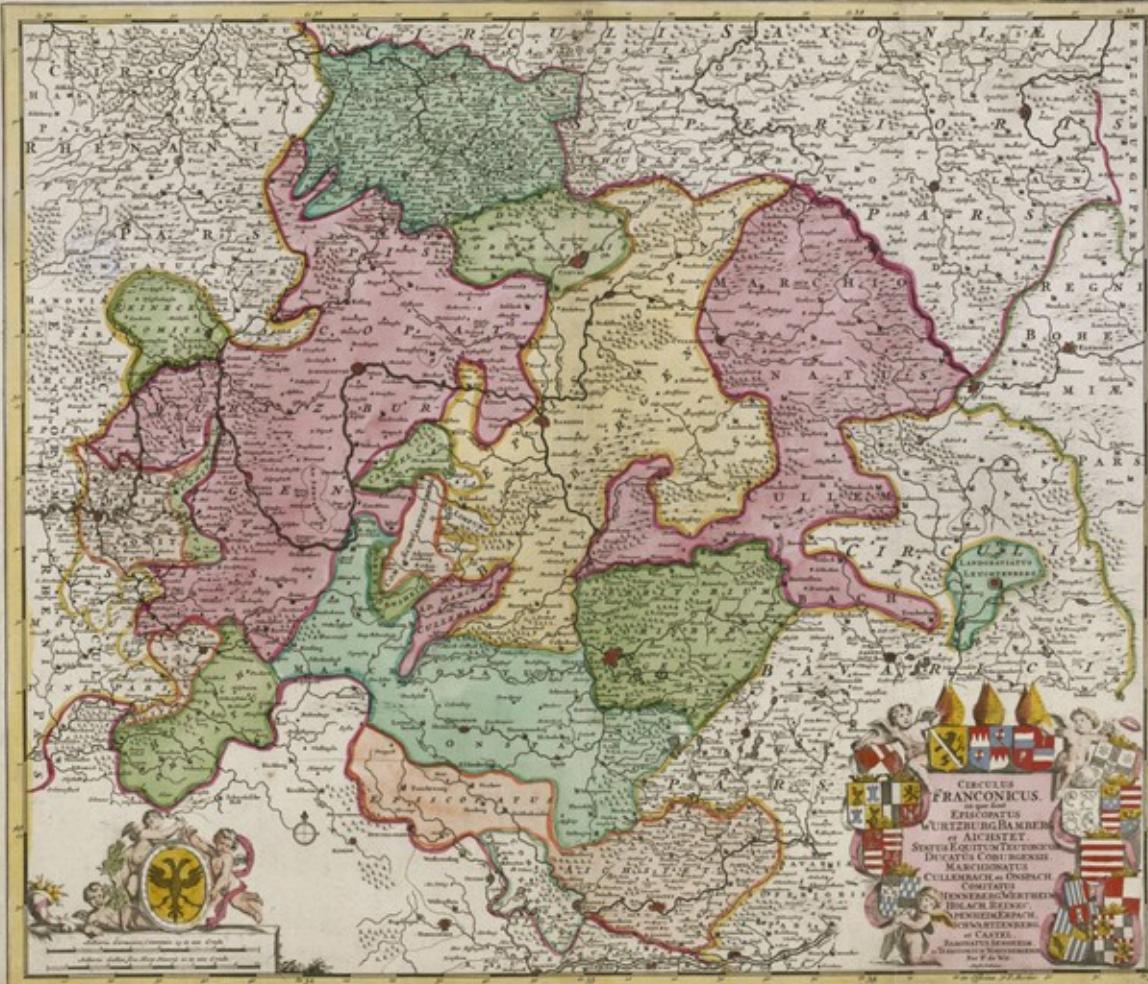
Die Karte der Gefürsteten GRAFSCHAFT HENNEBERG mit dem angrenzenden FÜRSTENTHEM COBURG u. andern GRAENZLAENDERN, nach authentischen Documenten,  
und Nachrichten verfertigt und in ihre Glieder eingeteilt. Karte gezeichnet von Hennebergischen Leuten in Henneberg.  
A. 1742.



La CARTE du Comte de HENNEBERG avec les pays voisins du Prince-électeur de COBURG. La carte est divisée en ses Bourgs et districts selon les manières les plus authentiques.  
A. 1742.

ut subdivisé en ses Br.  
Homan. A. 1743.







# Das Fränkische Land

# Topographia Franconiae





# Study historical maps: why?

- Many libraries have large collections of historical maps
- Relevant for the (digital) humanities
  - History of cartography
  - General history
  - Specific example: onomastics

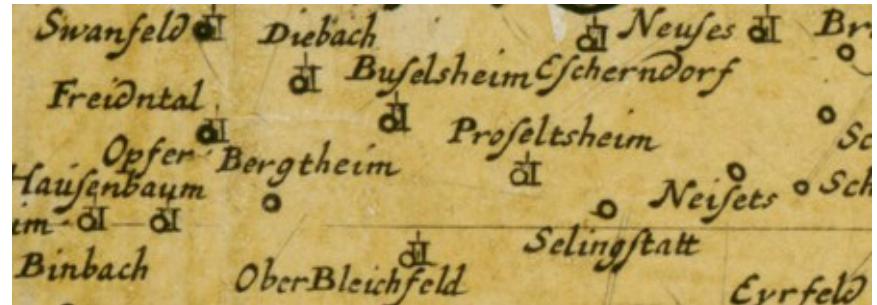
# What happens with historical maps?

- Stored in a library basement
  - Retrievable by bibliographic information
- High-quality bitmap scans, online catalogue
  - Browsable by bibliographic information
- Useful queries?
  - In actual research practice
  - By interested laypeople

→ not bibliographic information,  
but metadata on actual contents

# Metadata: what?

- Contained settlements
- Landscape topography
- Geopolitical features
- ...

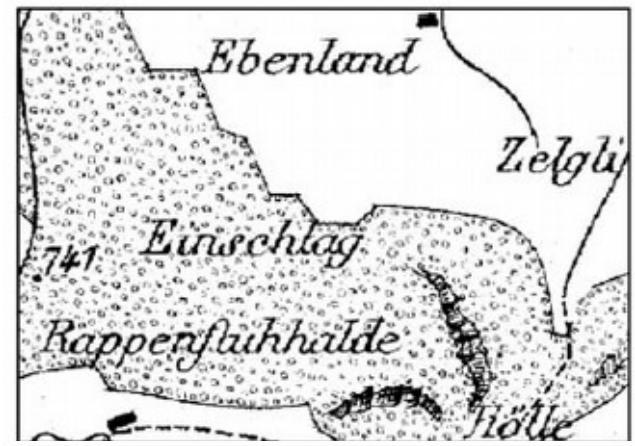


# Metadata: how?

- Do it by hand
- Software: usability improvements *e.g. [Simon et al. 2011, 2015]*
  - Gains in efficiency are limited
- Software: computer vision *[Chiang 2014]*
  - No panacea, but can work well for restricted corpora
  - Significant custom R&D effort every time

# For example...

- Forest-cover analysis of the "Siegfried Map" [Leyk, Boesch, Weibel 2006]
- 6000 sheets, produced 1870 to 1922



# Our scope

- We consider maps from early modern period forward
- Unique graphical styles, different fonts, handwriting
- Different cartographic conventions, heavy distortions

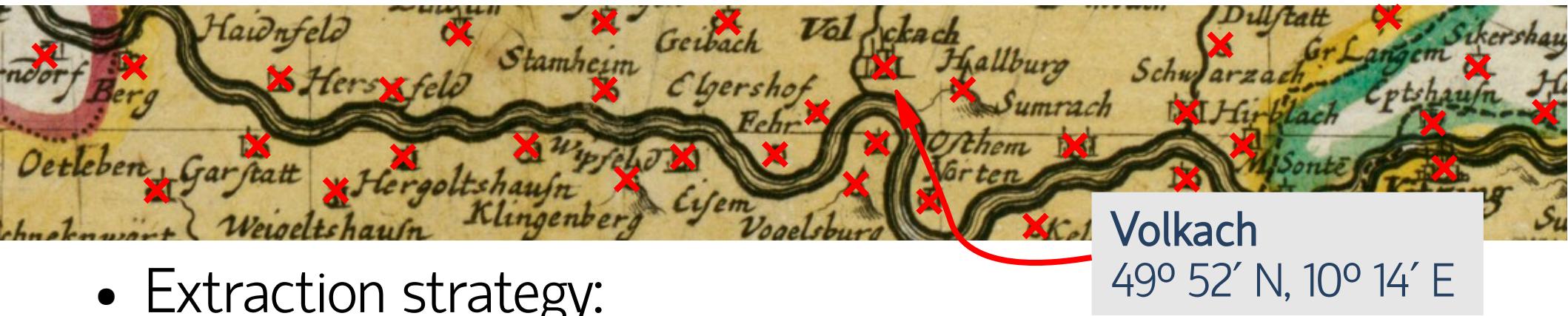
Goal: extract and georeference metadata



Note: georeference metadata,  
not just map sheets

# Deep Georeferencing

- Georeference individual elements contained in a map



- Extraction strategy:
  - Locate map element and its corresponding label
  - Read label to identify and georeference element

# So what now?

- Split problem into smaller goals
- Design a modular pipeline



Segmentation



Clustering and  
Matching



Understanding  
Text



Georeferencing



Segmentation



Clustering  
Matching

# Segmentation

- Smaller goals
- Look for one particular element on one map

[Budig and Van Dijk 2015]

  
*meyßdorf*



Leibnitz



Wamberg

Lindwach



Stadelhousen

Guispach



Scheffig

Kattelsoe



Rummen



Westerdorf

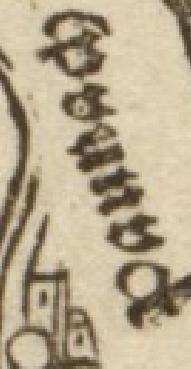


Trappendorf

Golffelt



Sulfitz



Rede

Dorf





New template

Existing templates

Top Left: x = 1135, y = 1408



Width = 22 px, Height = 21 px

Bottom Right: x = 1157, y = 1429

Character

Unicode Character (opt)

Submit new template

Clear

Template 2

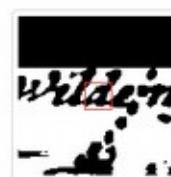
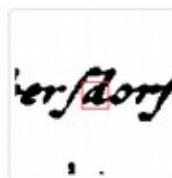
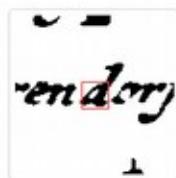
x:	y:	rank:	score:
x: 1135	y: 1409	rank: 0	score: 1
x: 1083	y: 862	rank: 1	score: 0.927171
x: 3570	y: 192	rank: 2	score: 0.921569
x: 2376	y: 2973	rank: 3	score: 0.918768
x: 279	y: 2728	rank: 4	score: 0.918768
x: 1385	y: 736	rank: 5	score: 0.915966
x: 2777	y: 2938	rank: 6	score: 0.915966

Detect Threshold (Template 2)

# Classify Matches



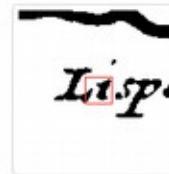
Show Console



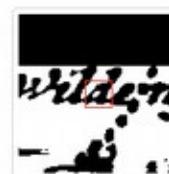
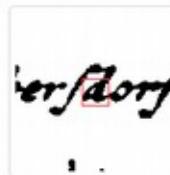
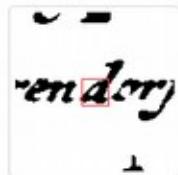
Next >

✓ Finish

# Classify Matches



Show Console

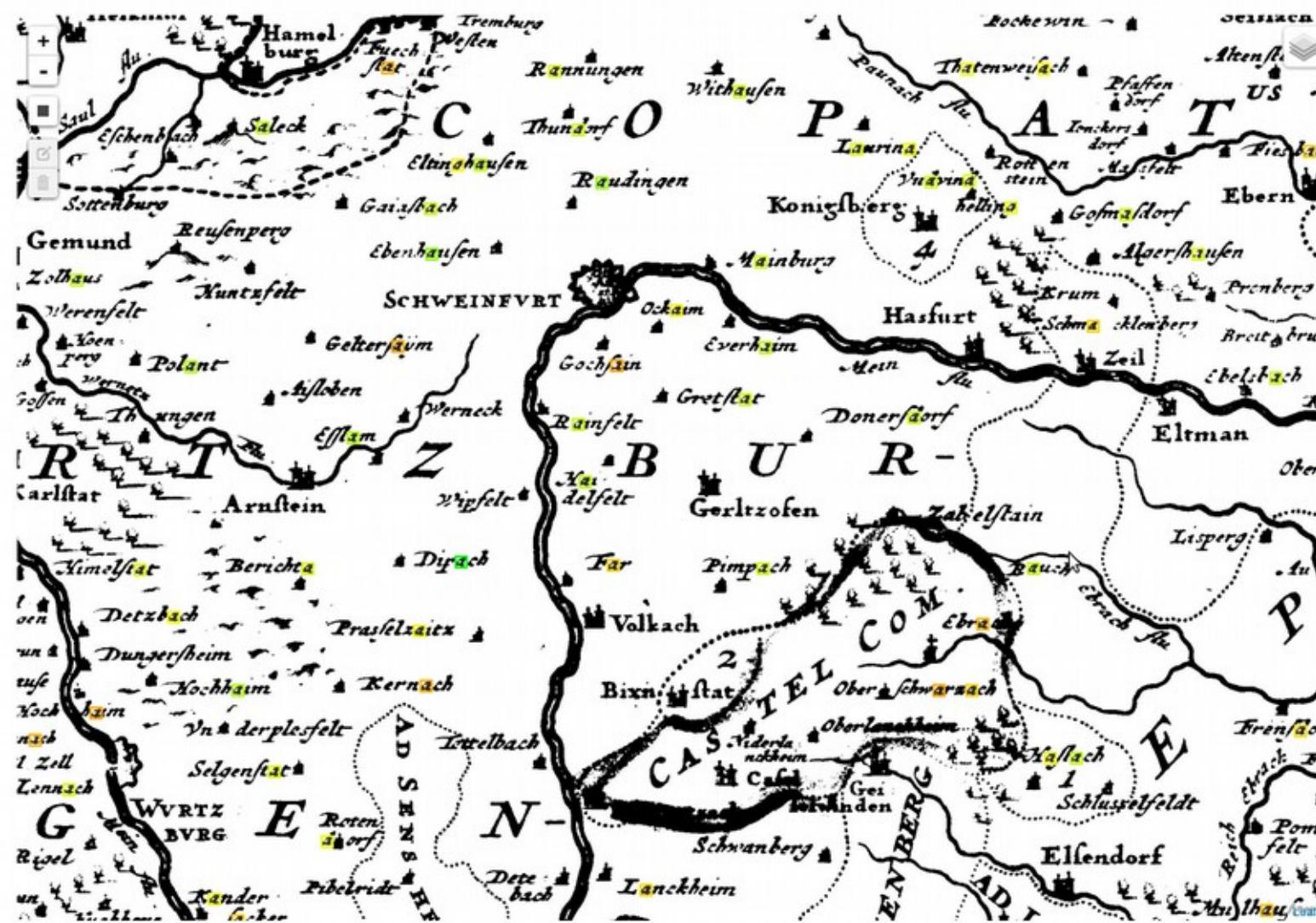


4



Next >

✓ Finish



### New template

### Existing templates

Top Left:  $x = 0, y =$

Pick a new template from the image

Width = 0 px, Height = 0 px

Bottom Right:  $x = 0, y = 0$

### Character

### Unicode Character (opt)

[Submit new template](#)

Clear

Template 27

x: 1135	y: 1408	rank: 0	score: 1
x: 1083	y: 861	rank: 1	score: 0.935
x: 2376	y: 2972	rank: 2	score: 0.9325
x: 2832	y: 2347	rank: 3	score: 0.93
x: 1385	y: 735	rank: 4	score: 0.93
x: 279	y: 2727	rank: 5	score: 0.9275
x: 2102	y: 2482	rank: 6	score: 0.9275
...	...	...	...

### Detect Threshold (Template 27)

# Segmentation: two ingredients

## Ingredient 1: Template Matching

- Find approximate repeat-occurrences of an example image
- Here: black-and-white, only translation

# Segmentation: two ingredients

## Ingredient 1: Template Matching

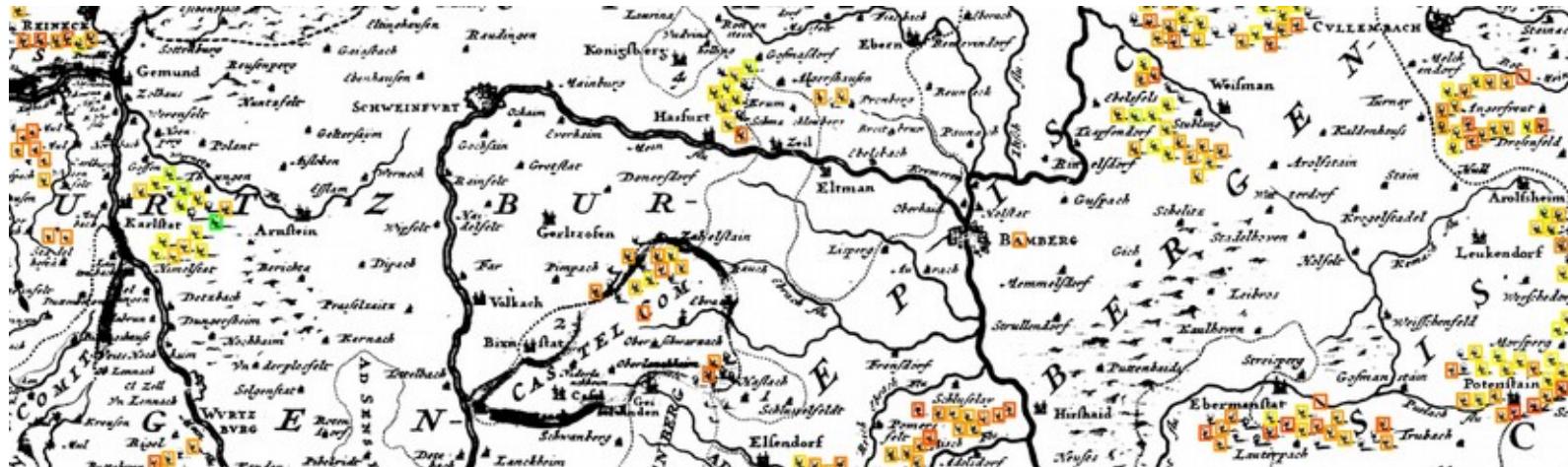
- Find approximate repeat-occurrences of an example image
- Here: black-and-white, only translation

## Ingredient 2: Active Learning

- Distinguish matches that are semantically correct from the rest
- Efficient user interaction

# Segmentation: open questions

- How to locate landscape topography?
  - Template matching works for some features (on some maps)



- How to locate geopolitical features?



Segmentation



Clustering  
and  
Matching

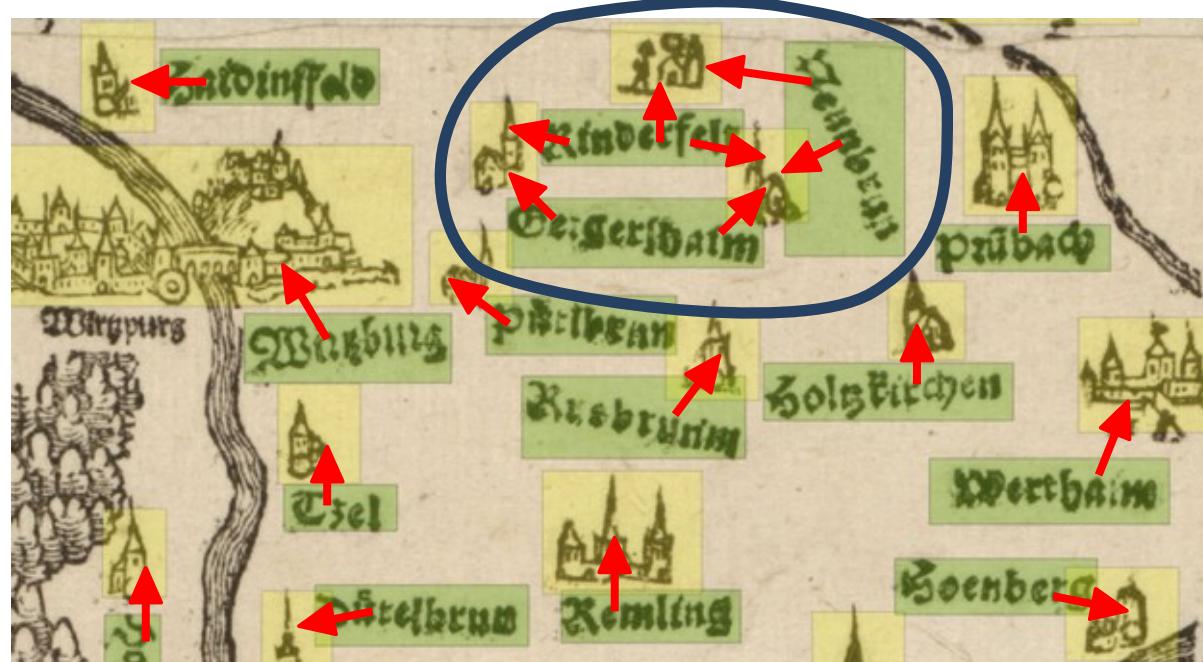
# Clustering and Matching: open question

- Given matches of characters, how can we get labels?
  - Use clustering algorithms like DBSCAN?
  - Take the image into account (using approaches from computer vision)?



# Matching Labels and Place Markers

- Assumption: labels and markers already detected
- Match the corresponding ones [Budig, Van Dijk, Wolff, 2014]



# Wanted: a Matching

- Find a *matching* of labels and place markers
- No 1-to-1 assignment possible
- Basic assumption: labels are *near* their corresponding markers
- Greedy strategy?  
→ does not work well!
- Model as optimization problem



# Experimental Results

- Franckenlandt (1533)
  - 539 markers, 524 labels
  - our algorithm: error rate 3.5%
  - greedy algorithm: error rate 17.8%
- Circulus Franconicus (1706)
  - 1663 markers, 1669 labels
  - our algorithm: error rate 1.3%
  - greedy algorithm: error rate 5.9%



# What now?

- Error rates in experiments: 1.3% and 3.5%
- Unclear situations:



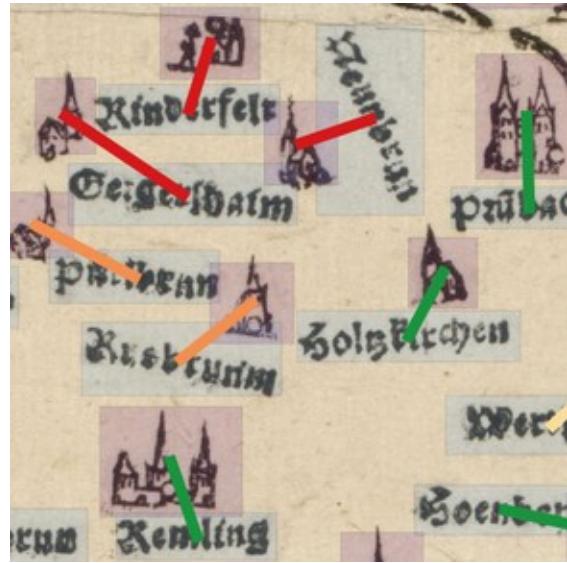
- Manual verification or correction necessary

# Sensitivity

- Calculate sensitivity analysis for the matching
- Only show assignments our algorithm is uncertain about



ken  
Rannungen  
Thunorf C  
hausen  
Raud  
in



Kinderfeld  
Geisselbalm  
Prübach  
Pfaffen  
Holzbrüchen  
Ried  
Kessling  
Boenber



Würzbu

gmentation

Clustering and  
Matching

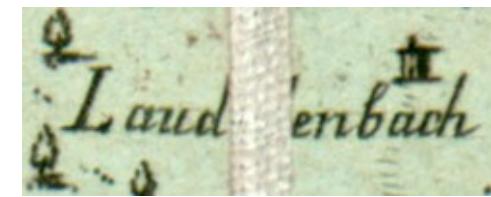
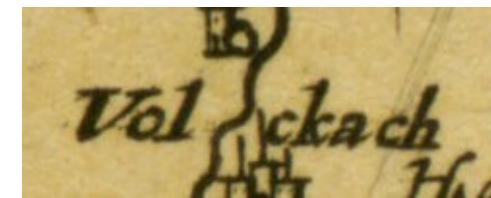
Understand  
Text

# Understanding Text

## Challenges:

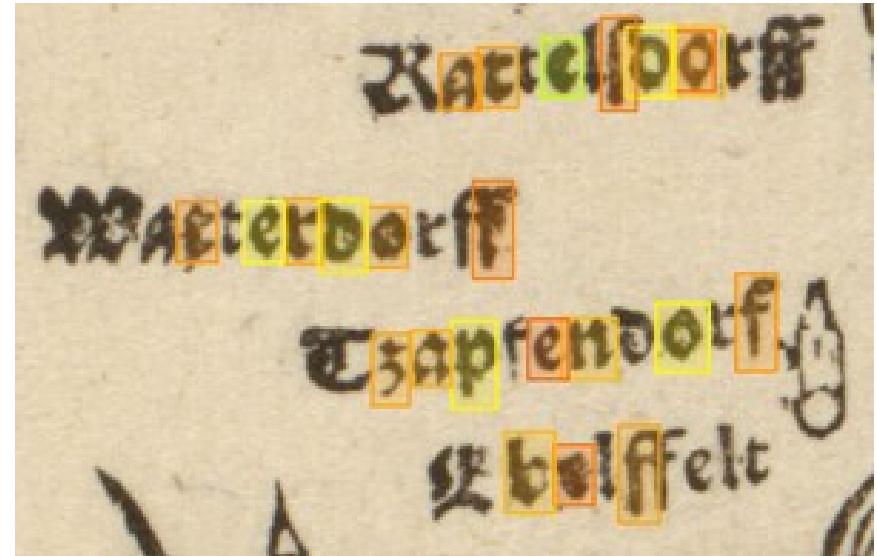
- Handwritten
- Poor conservation state
- Difficult layout, background noise

→ Off-the-shelf OCR software not suitable



# Understanding Text: open questions

- Train OCR engine, e.g. Tesseract or OCROpus?
  - But limited training data, unless generated synthetically
- Derive text directly from template matches?  
[Caluori and Simon 2013]
- Use gazetteers  
(with historic spellings)?





Clustering and  
Matching



Understanding  
Text



Georeferencing

# Georeferencing: open questions

Challenges:

- Spelling variations
- Potential errors in the previous steps
- Use gazetteers? Phonetic algorithms? [Höhn et al. 2013]
- Use modern maps?
- Geometric reasoning?

# Conclusion

- Historical maps are relevant, but hard to search
- Need for a pipeline for deep georeferencing
- Human effort is necessary → smart interactions!
- Template matching & active learning work well
- Sensitivity analysis for efficient interactions

# Open Questions & Future Work

- Solve more small goals from the pipeline, then integrate
  - Cluster template matches (e.g. into labels)
  - Use already collected information for OCR
  - Georeferencing, ...
- Should the pipeline really be sequential?
- Crowdsourcing?



Segmentation



Clustering and Matching

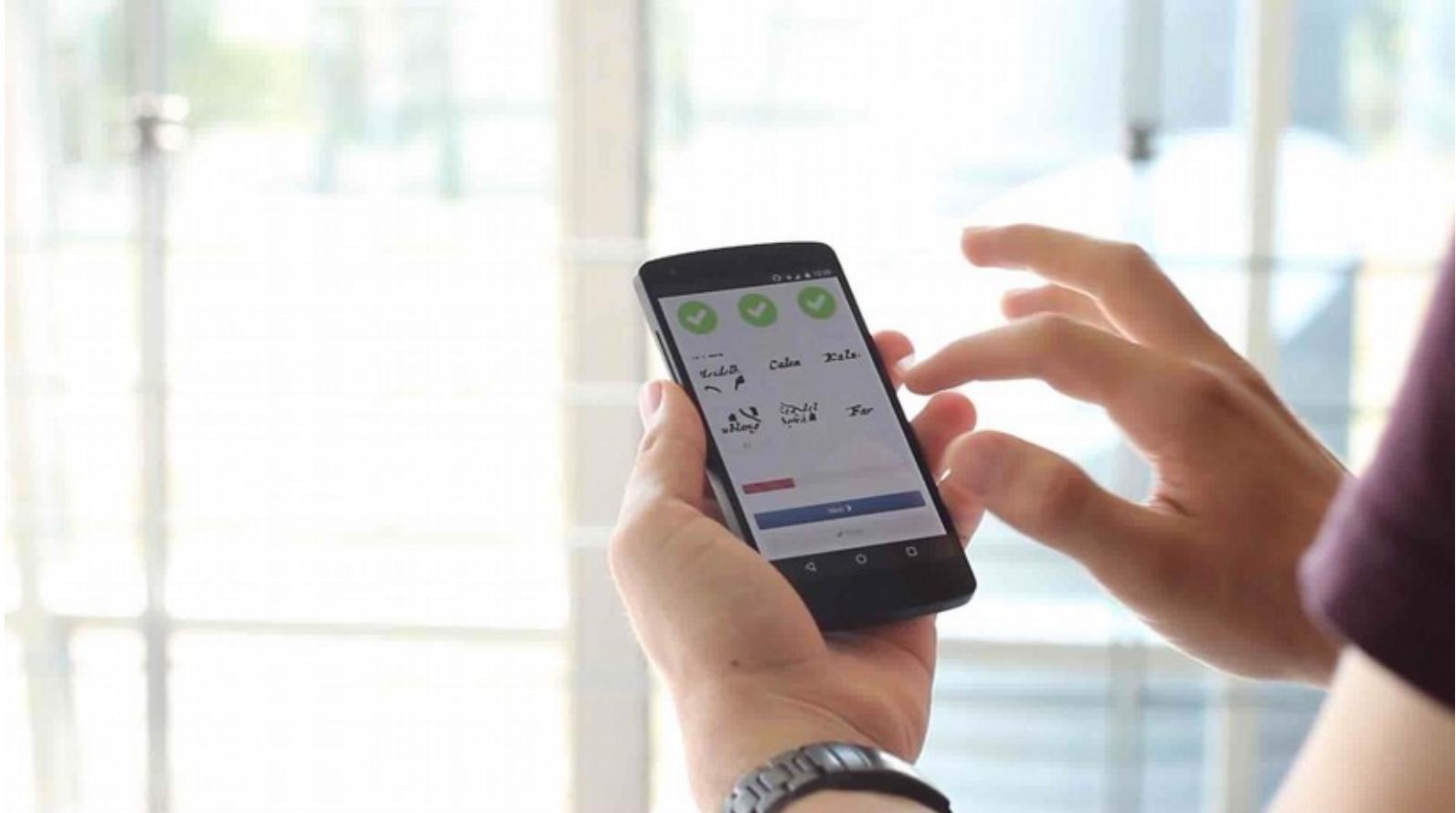


Optical Character Recognition



Georeferencing

# Smartphone



# Open Questions & Future Work

- Develop remaining modules in extraction pipeline
  - Cluster template matches (e.g. into labels)
  - Use already collected information for OCR
  - Georeferencing, ...
- Should the pipeline really be sequential?
- Crowdsourcing! Yes, but how exactly?
- What other algorithmically-guided user interactions?