



Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project

Walter Rice
R&R Computer Solutions
For the Athenaeum of Philadelphia

November 7, 2007

Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project

- Regional initiative
- Improves access to information on the built environment
- Web-based
- Image-rich



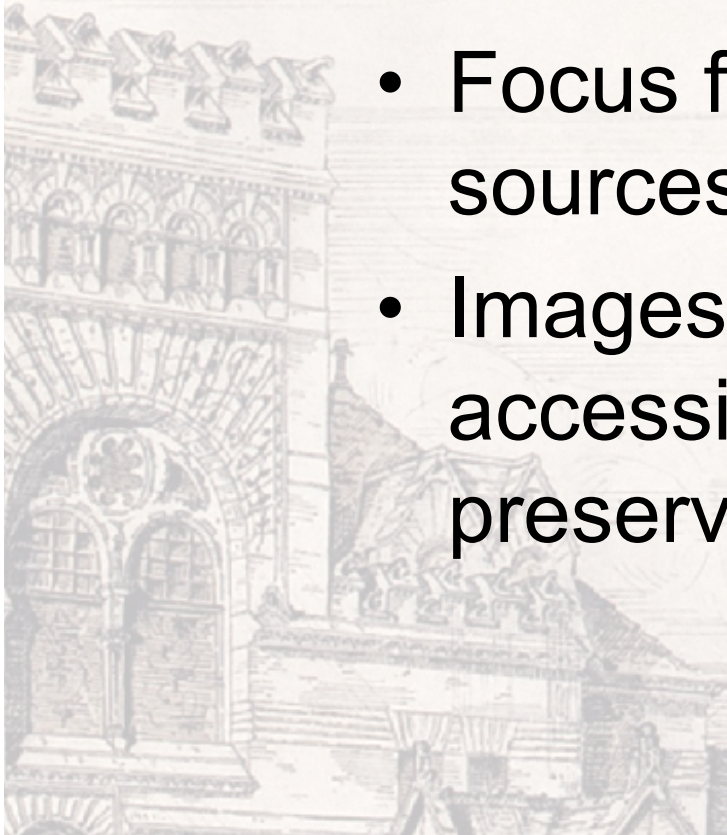
Basic Components

- Building Information Database
- Architect Biographies
- Digital Image Library
- The Future – Geographic Information Layer



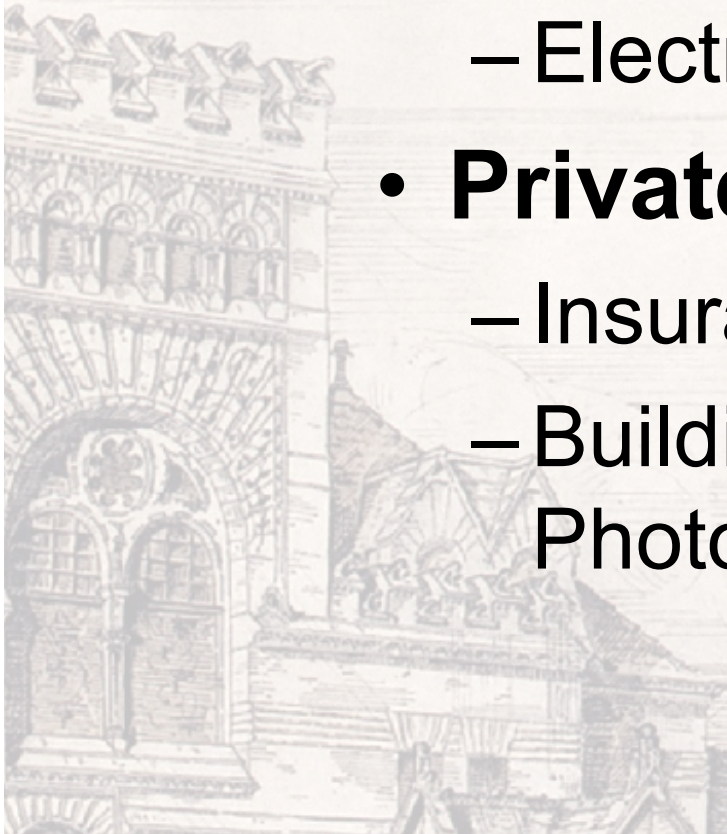
Access vs. Preservation

- Preservation is not the top priority – Access is most important goal
- Focus first on rich, existing data sources
- Images are scanned to increase accessibility of archives – preservation is a side benefit



Sources of Data

- **Architectural Archives**
 - MARC Records
 - Electronic Finding Aids
- **Private Collections**
 - Insurance Policies and Surveys
 - Building Owner Drawings and Photographs



Sources of Data (cont'd)

- **Historic Building Registries**
 - National Register of Historic Places
 - Pennsylvania Cultural Resources Database
 - Philadelphia Register of Historic Places
- **Building Surveys**
 - Historic American Building Survey (HABS) / Historic American Engineering Survey (HAER)
 - Census of Stained Glass Windows

Challenges of Using Extant Data Sources

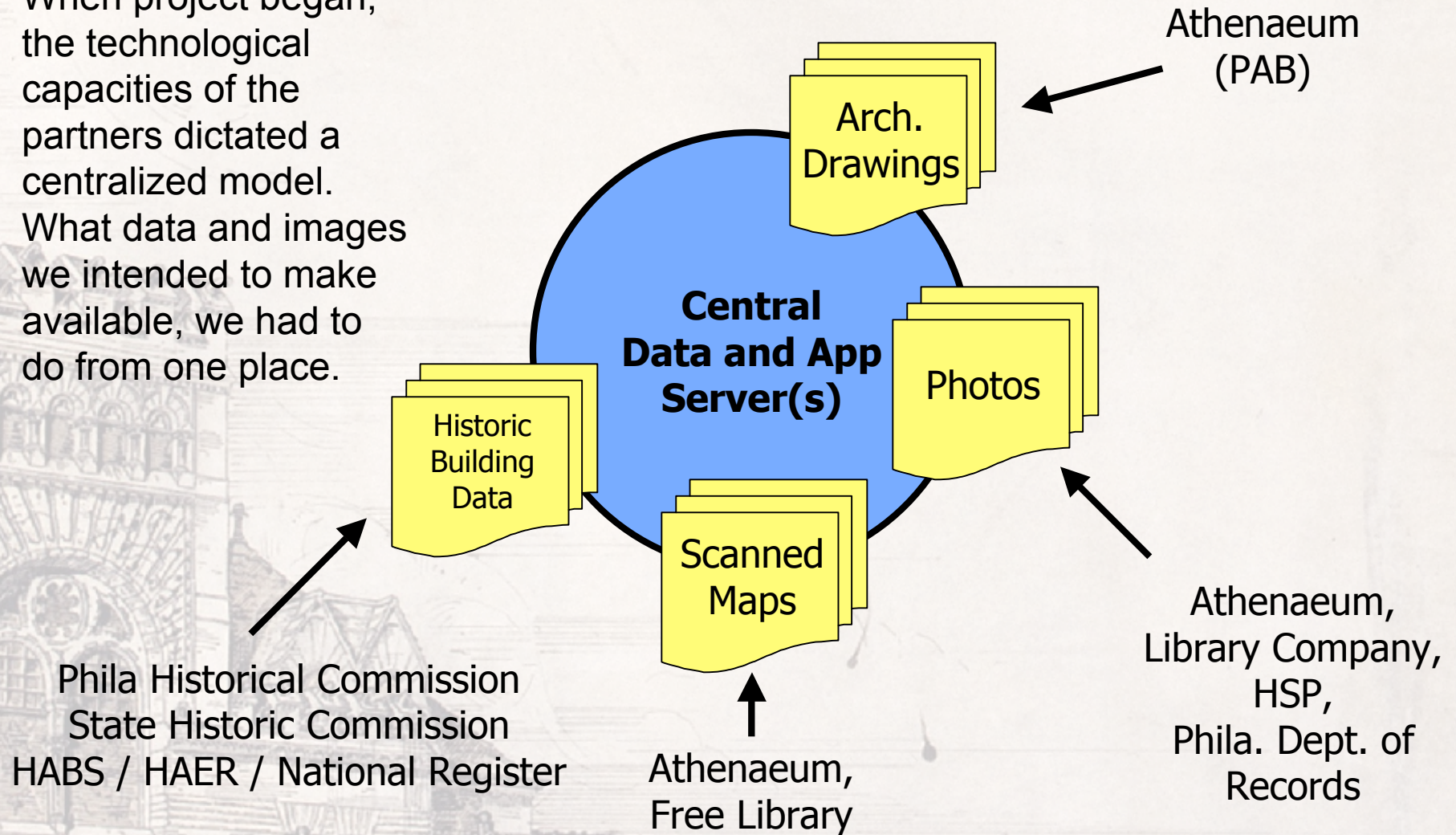
- Data accuracy and timeliness questionable
 - particularly true for governmental information on historic resources in the United States
- Information from other sources needs to be matched up with PAB records, almost always by hand
- Difficulty updating imported data without reintroducing previous errors

Pragmatics 101: Metadata

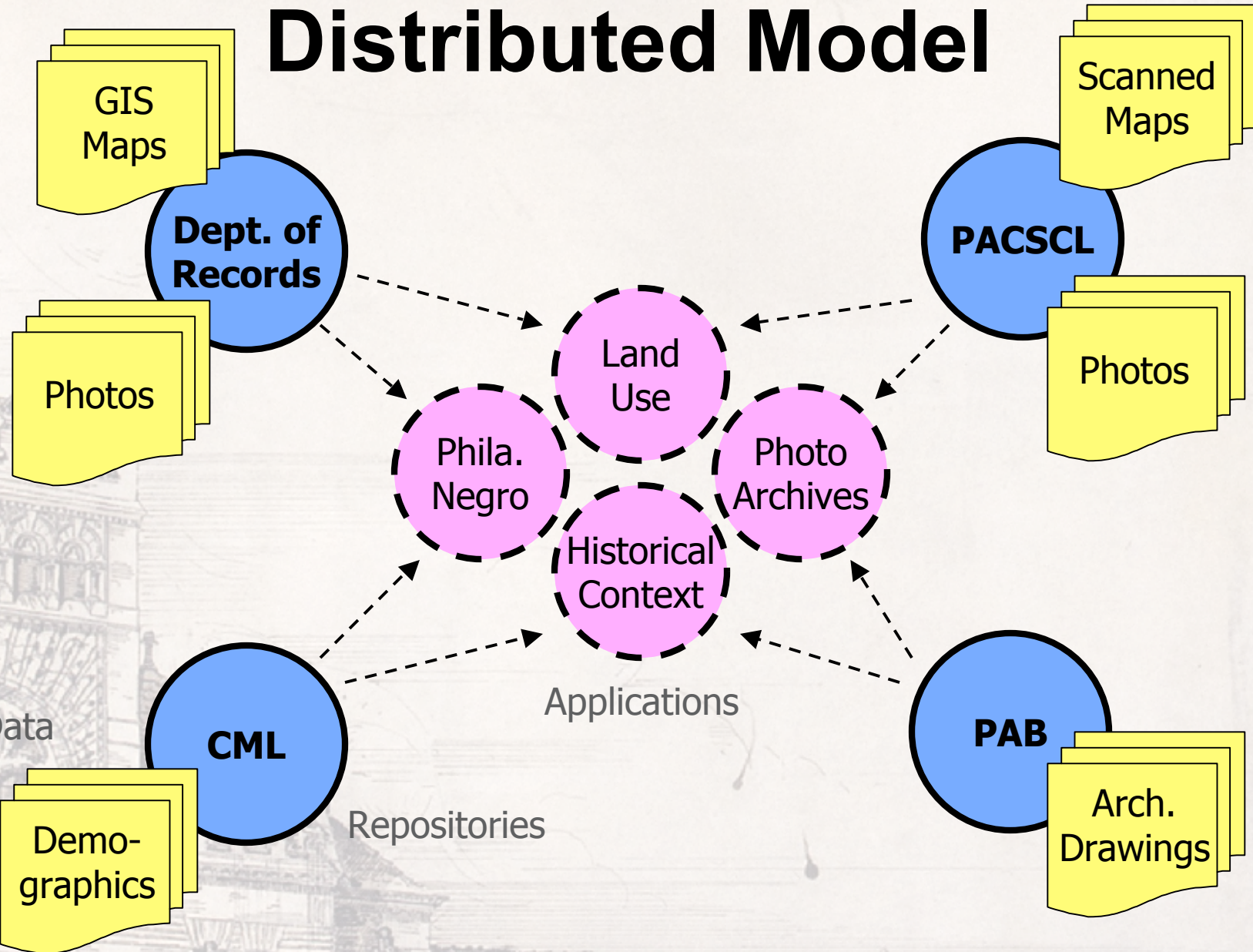
- Gathered data in very different formats, considering different information
- Necessary structure for building history not provided by any developed metadata standard
- Metadata inspired by
 - Existing legacy datasets
 - Standards: Dublin Core, MARC
 - Primarily *access* needs

Centralized Model

When project began, the technological capacities of the partners dictated a centralized model. What data and images we intended to make available, we had to do from one place.

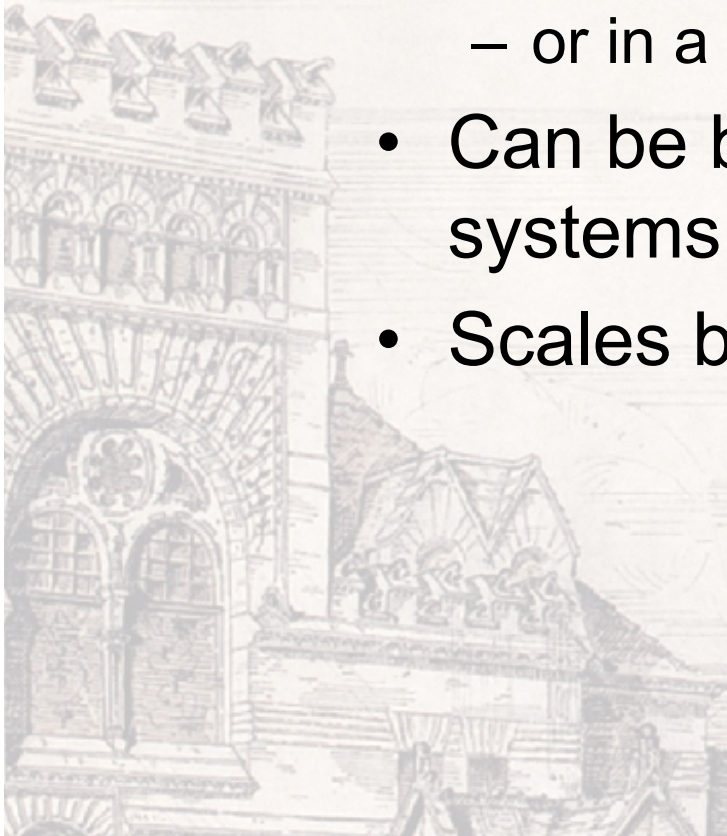


Distributed Model



Distributed Model

- Data stored by each institution (or small group of institutions)
 - or in a distributed set of centralized systems
- Can be built using existing systems, or systems designed for other purposes
- Scales by institution



Challenges

- Metadata Standards – Dublin Core?
- Geospatial and Temporal Metadata
 - Map extents, feature points
 - Date and time, both instant and spanned
- Precision, Specificity, and Uncertainty
 - “702 Chestnut St.” vs. “7th & Chestnut” vs. “Chestnut St.” vs. “Philadelphia”
 - “1902” vs. “c. 1900” vs. “Early 20th Century”

Challenges (cont'd)

- Aggregation / Correlation / Change
 - Changing place names, boundaries, addresses, and uncertain correlations (city directories)
 - Re-aggregating data sets (e.g., census data) to provide useful comparisons over time
- User Interface
 - Providing useful interaction both to experience GIS experts, but also to scholars and hobbyists, and even tourists.

GeoHistory Next Steps

- Technology Infrastructure Devel.
 - Conceptual foundation, model
 - Time-enable geographic tools
 - Geo-temporal metadata tools
- Data Development
- Training, Evangelism, Support

Sustainability

- Three main sources:
 - Grant funding
 - Data/image expansion
 - Congruent projects
 - Subscriptions and reproductions
 - System maintenance, hardware,
 - Internal collections processing
 - Digitization services

Digitization Services

- Regional Digital Imaging Center
 - Digitization of large format and delicate items
 - Outsourced options for online content delivery
- “Relevant content” projects
 - Synergy provides savings to client institution and grows PAB

Conclusion

- Content
- Metadata and Interoperability
- Sustainability

www.PhiladelphiaBuildings.org

www.PhilaGeoHistory.org

