DIGITAL MAPPING TECHNIQUES  2018

The following was presented at DMT‘18
(May 20-23, 2018 - University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY)

The contents of this document are provisional

See  Presentations and Proceedings from the DMT Meetings (1997-2018)

http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/info/dmt/
Archiving Problems Poster

Phyllis Ranz
Laramie, Wyoming
307 766-2286 ext 236
Phyllis.ranz@wyo.gov

The Archiving Problems Poster was compiled to prompt thought on where we have been with our data and the many ways we have tried to preserve it. As storage media continue to change at a very rapid pace, it is concerning what the future holds as the best possible solution to archiving data.

From The Museum of Obsolete Media
http://www.obsoletemedia.org/media-preservation/media-stability-ratings/
and From Wikipedia
This year marks the 85th year since the Wyoming State Geological Survey was established in 1933. The Survey houses documents and maps dating back to the 1870s.

In the beginning......

Maps were made with manual tools.

As technology changed the way maps were being made and stored, the Wyoming State Geological Survey began scanning the maps from the cabinets and storing them digitally.

Various forms of media have been used to archive and back up data.

Printed maps were stored in large map cabinets.

Long before the Wyoming State Geological Survey was established in 1933, important information on Wyoming’s geology was documented and stored in wood boxes, followed by file cabinets and large map cabinets.

The Wyoming State Geological Survey is now starting to archive using Google Drive. Maps are scanned as .pdf files and archived on state-owned servers. A Google Drive spreadsheet is used to catalog archived documents. The spreadsheet can be downloaded if needed.

Something to Think About

The Rosetta Stone is a granodiorite stele, found in 1799, inscribed with three versions of a decree issued at Memphis, Egypt in 196 BC during the Ptolemaic dynasty in honor of King Ptolemy V. The text and media texts are in ancient Egyptian using hieroglyphic script and Demotic script, respectively. While the bottom is in Ancient Greek, its the stories told only many differences between these three versions.

The Rosetta Stone is often used to explain the basis of deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphs.

The Rosetta Stone was the third Egyptian bilingual text recovered in modern times, and its retrieval sparked public interest in its potential to unlock the previously undeciphered Egyptian language.

Before the discovery of the Rosetta Stone and its eventful decipherment, the ancient Egyptian language and society had been understood almost entirely after the fall of the Roman Empire.