Methodology for the metric restoration of the historical cartography applied to Francisco Coello’s cartografic series of the Royal Site of Aranjuez

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1 Introduction

In recent years, research on historical cartography has gone from being purely bibliographical and documentary to being more practical, with an increasing interest in metrics and accuracy aspects of those documents. Along these lines, we have been working in the Department of Cartographic Engineering, Geodesy and Photogrammetry-Graphic Expression of the Polytechnic University of Madrid (UPM), where this paper was created.

Our objective is the metric study of the Hojas Kilométricas (from this point represented as “HK”), plans created in the 1860s, concerning the urban area and surroundings of the Royal Site of Aranjuez, a town located in the south of the Province of Madrid. This Royal Site includes, apart from the summer Palace of the Kings of Spain, buildings, gardens and annexed walkways as well as orchards, agricultural buildings, and agricultural land.

Our purpose is to recover the real size and measurements of the original HK plans from their scanned images. This will allow us to restore their original format and scale. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to adjust these images and then georeference them, thereby assigning them a geographic reference system.

2 Background

In this study, we tend to contribute to answering the question posed by Ortega Vidal, J. (2000): How accurate and reliable, in their dimensional and formal aspect, are the fundamental plans of the past of the city of Madrid. In this case, we focus on the analysis of Aranjuez’s HK. The methodology consists of a historical study of each plan through graphical and geometric analysis. The results obtained from this study will be applicable in both types of analysis, though it will have a more direct practical application in the second. As a specific precedent for this study, there is the communication “Las Hojas Kilométricas del Real Sitio de Aranjuez: un ejemplo de la cartografía española de finales del s. XIX”, that was presented at the International Congress of Graphics Engineering, held in Perugia (Italy) from 6 to 8 June 2007. In this communication, we studied the “Hojas Kilométricas” from a historiographical point of view, placing them in their historical context [1]. Geometric correction methods will be used to rectify and georeference images from antique and historical maps and plans. These methods have been applied to images from different sources or sensors. A detailed review of the best methods for each type of image and its working process is available in Toutin 2004.

3 Materials

This study was conducted using the images of the HK plans of the Royal Site of Aranjuez scanned by the Spanish Geographic Institute (IGN) and cartography of the Province of Madrid at 1:5.000 scale, updated in 2004 in digital format (vector files and orthophotos), as sources of reference for the georeferencing process.

3.1 The “Hojas Kilométricas” of the Royal Site of Aranjuez

The HK constitute a set of 3000 plans, at 1:2.000 scale, which represent 1 km² areas of various municipal
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3.2 Orthophoto and vectorial cartography

The orthophoto we will use, according to the new nomenclature adopted by the Province of Madrid, in which each sheet in vector format (“dgn” format) corresponds to two orthophotos (“ecw” format), is as follows: Vector 05-59-24.dgn and Orthophoto: 05-59-24-a.ecw.

The reference system in both cases is ED-50, UTM projection, zone 30. Both images are shown below in Figure 2.

4 Methodology

Unprocessed digital images are affected by a series of distortions that result in geometric errors, caused by several factors, with the result that objects do not appear represented in their real shape and/or position. Therefore, unprocessed images cannot be used as cartographic documents for analyses that require some level of metric or geometric accuracy [4].

The origin of distortions and the importance of each source of error to the total error mainly depend on the image capture system used. In our case, images were obtained by scanning the original document. Geometric Correction solves these problems and involves a geometric transformation (adjusted to the chosen coordinate system), modification of the pixel size and
assignment (if necessary) of new digital levels, creating a new image from the original. In practice, procedures for geometric correction of images can be classified into two large groups: those that incorporate a digital terrain model and those that do not. These methods of correcting displacement errors caused by terrain are called orthorectification and rectification methods, respectively [5]. All of these methods are based on adapting the image to a set of points of support (PS), of known coordinates, using an adjustment by the method of least squares. These points can be defined as identifiable points in the image, whose coordinates are also known in the cartographic projection system. One form of this rectification is Georeferencing, which refers to any geometric transformation applied to an image in order to provide it with a cartographic reference system [6]. The steps for the treatment and processing used in the geometric correction method are as follows [7].

Image acquisition.
Acquisition of points of support with both image and real X, Y, (Z) coordinates.
Calculation of parameters of the mathematical functions used in the geometric correction model, for one or more images.
Image rectification.

4.1 Rectification
In our study, we will use the rectification method. In this method, the coordinates of the points of support identified in the image are used to estimate adjustment functions between the two reference spaces. The two basic operations (Jensen, 1996) in the method applied in correcting the original image are:

**Spatial interpolation:** Establishing the geometric relation between the position of the pixel in the image (row, column) and the corresponding point on the map (X, Y) in order to later apply it to all pixels in the image.

**Intensity interpolation:** Determining the brightness value or Digital Level (DL) of the corrected pixels.

In this case, we have taken a total of 36 points of support for each HK (Figure 3). Points are regularly and homogeneously distributed on the images, covering most of each sheet, spaced every 100 or 200 m in both directions. They are located on the junctions which represent, as is written at the bottom of each sheet “las cuadrículas de líneas finas que representan áreas y las líneas gruesas hectáreas” (the grids of fine lines represent areas [100 m²], and the thick lines represent hectares).

The values of the coefficients used in the geometric model in each image.
The residuals in the X and Y directions for each PS and its (RMS);
The cartographic coordinates computed for each point.
The quality of the geometric correction can be assessed by comparing, for each point of support, the coordinates estimated in the transformation with their real equivalents. The RMSE (Root Mean Square Error) is the most widely used indicator. The PS RMS error is calculated using a distance equation. The error is defined as the difference between the estimated output coordinate and the real output coordinate for the same point, when the point is modified by the geometric transformation. The resulting Total mean error, calculated from the residual values of all points in each HK, is below 2 pixels. This was the predetermined tolerance based on the scale of the plans and the precision with which we attempted to obtain results. Table 1 shows the total errors for each of the nine HK [8].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hoja Kilométrica</th>
<th>Total error (pixels)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30-K</td>
<td>1.0613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-K</td>
<td>1.0227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-K</td>
<td>0.9727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-L</td>
<td>1.1506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-L</td>
<td>0.9951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-L</td>
<td>1.0447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-M</td>
<td>1.0545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-M</td>
<td>1.0312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-M</td>
<td>0.9955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tab. 1 Total errors of the nine HK.**

Figure 4 shows the image obtained as a result of the entire geometric correction process. In this image, a Cartesian axis system is overlayed in yellow. Its origin of coordinates is placed at the lower left corner of the area corresponding to the “Plano” (graphical information of the sheet).
4.2 Cropping of images

The images obtained thus far contain an area larger than the area corresponding to the actual topographic plan. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce the file size by making a “crop” of the images and leaving only the area of interest. Using this process, we proceed to cut the area corresponding to the graphic information, in the topographic plan of the same, and separate it from the rest (Figure 5). Once they have been cut, the 9 HK have exactly the same size and the surface of each one represents 1 km² in real units. Subsequently, a mosaic will be created from the plans of the 9 HK:

4.3 Mosaic

The final plan will consist of several individual sheets covering the area of study. In this case, it is necessary to adjust the images to create a larger single plan. This process is known as “Mosaic” formation. Therefore, the objective of this process is to obtain a single image, resulting from joining the nine HK, as shown in the diagram of Figure 6. Before obtaining the mosaic, it is necessary to provide a translation, or change of coordinate origin for each one of the 9 files (so far, they have the same coordinates). Thus, when they are placed in their correct position within the large single plan, without spaces between them, they form a continuous map (Figure 7).

4.4 Georeferencing

In order to compare the mosaic obtained with a recent orthophoto from the CAM (Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid) and carry out further studies, it needs to be georeferenced, so that both documents have the same projection and coordinate system.

Therefore, it will be necessary to align the mosaic’s coordinates, which are in principle local, with those of the orthophoto. To do this, a translation of coordinates will first be made, taking as a point of origin the upper right corner of the “Casa de Oficios y Caballeros” (House of Trades and Knights) of Aranjuez, and as a point of destination, the coordinates of the same point of the building obtained from the CAM vector plan.

After obtaining the mosaic, the process of georeferencing with UTM coordinates is completed through the allocation of the corresponding cartographic projection system by applying the parameters from Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projection type</th>
<th>Ellipsoid</th>
<th>Datum</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Hemisphere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTM</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>ED-50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once we have referred the HK with the same reference system as the CAM orthophotos, planimetry and altimetry details are digitized in order to obtain a vector plan from the raster (Figure 8). From this moment, it is possible to
overlay and make subsequent comparisons between the four types of maps available: the mosaic composed of HK, the orthophoto, and the vector plans of both.

In the following images, (Figures 8 and 9), two original images are shown overlaid with the vector representations of their counterpart. We do this because, while it is obviously possible to overlay the vector files onto the images to which they belong, it is now also possible to overlay the CAM vector cartography of the same area onto the raster of the georeferenced mosaic and vice versa.

![Fig. 9 CAM vector cartography overlaid on the HK Mosaic. Enlargement of the Royal Palace and Parterre garden area of Aranjuez.](image)

Finally, an image is shown (Figure 11), in which we can simultaneously see two raster images of the same area: the orthophoto and the HK mosaic.

![Fig. 10 Vector of the mosaic overlaid on the orthophoto. Enlargement of the Royal Palace area.](image)

**5 Conclusion**

Once the images of the Hojas Kilométricas plans have been rectified and georeferenced, we can conclude that:

The process of metric restoration applied to the HK of the Aranjuez area has been shown as an adequate methodology for the recovery of antique and historical maps and plans. This produces documents with metric properties that allow us to obtain such measurements as longitude, area, perimeter and angles, as well as to specify directions. Moreover, it is possible to vectorize, transform the information from raster to vectorial and vice versa, in order to overlay raster images with vector data.

On the other hand, rectification allows the formation of image mosaics by joining several adjacent sheets of larger areas, which makes the analysis of wider environments easier. It also allows us to compare cartographic images that were originally created in different scales, together with the possibility of developing and integrating GIS model databases, which are applicable to the management of cultural heritage.

Applied georeferencing allows the integration of the document obtained by information from different sensors or other current sources, such as orthophotos, satellite images, DTM or vector plans of the same area at different times. The purpose of this is to analyze the evolution and changes of the territory, and to detect new constructions, building layouts, disappearance of architectural elements, and location of goods, among other elements of interest.

Due to the antiquity of these types of documents, it is extremely difficult to establish equivalent points between the source document and any that are more current. So, it is essential for these documents to possess a cartographical grid. This grid allows the selection of points of support on a uniform grid, which are necessary to correct the distortions due to the original medium (paper) and the digitization technique used. This is independent of the changes undergone by routes, urban areas and buildings.
The quality of the product obtained is determined by the spatial resolution of the digital file, with resolutions over 200 dpi recommended in order to avoid loss of detail that would make adequate rectification of the original documents impossible.

To complement this study, we intend to apply our work to the cartographical quality control of the original maps and other historical cartography. We will analyze the precision and positional accuracy of the same, particularly in terms of planimetry. In this phase, which has already begun, we will employ the different applicable standards for the control of cartographic products established by international organizations.

Acknowledgement

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References