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Organizing and Representing Digital Collections:

THEMATIC COLLECTIONS

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"It follows from the nature of digital content, much of which is online, that the organisation of digital content cannot be

limited to the silos of individual institutions." (Peter Johan Lor 2008)

Research practices in 2012



Samantha

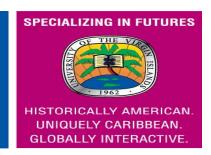


Olga



Professor Eduardo





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The assignment

Choose a Caribbean island and describe the evidence of human experiences documented in historical maps of that island.

Web site for the Digital Library of the Caribbean (dLOC)

http://www.dloc.com



Digital Library of the Caribbean

dLOC Home | mydLOC Home

english español français





MAP SEARCH ADVANCED SEARCH FULL TEXT SEARCH ALL ITEMS

Partner Collections

The following partners contributed to this collection:



The Archives Nationale d'Haïti is contributing photographic materials documenting the history of Haiti to the Digital Library of the Caribbean project from their extensive archives.

Institution Collection | Browse All Items | Advanced Search | Web presence



The Biblioteca Nacional Aruba is contributing materials to the Digital Library of the Caribbean

Institution Collection | Browse All Items | Advanced Search | Web presence



Nacional Aruba

The Bibliothèque Haïtienne des Pères du Saint-Esprit is contributing materials to the Digital Library of the Caribbean project.

Institution Collection | Browse All Items | Advanced Search | Web presence



The Bibliothèque Nationale d'Haïti is contributing materials to the Digital Library of the

Institution Collection | Browse All Items | Advanced Search | Web presence



The Caribbean Community Secretariat is contributing materials to the Digital Library of the Caribbean project. The initial resources selected document the history of the Caribbean Festival of Creative Arts [CARIFESTA].

Institution Collection | Browse All Items | Advanced Search | Web presence



The Caribbean Studies Association is contributing materials to the Digital Library of the







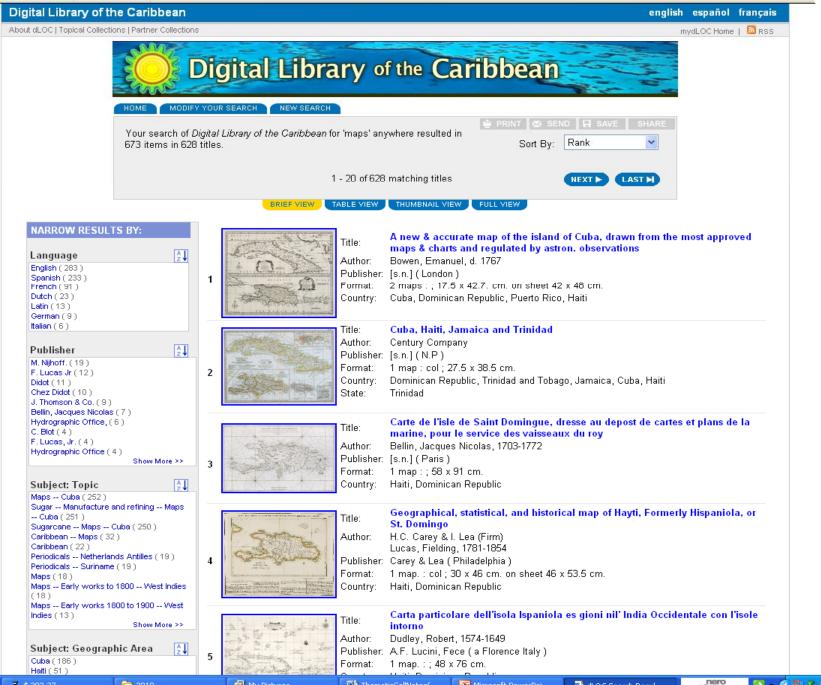
































































Publisher: J. Thomson & Co. (Edinburgh) Format: 2 maps on 1 sheet.: col; 51 x 62 cm.

Country: Dominica, Martinique



West India Islands

Author: John Thomson & Co., f.1813-1869
Publisher: J. Thomson & Co. (Edinburgh.)
Format: 2 maps on 1 sheet. : col.; 51 x 62 cm.

Country: Martinique, Dominica



Title: Carte de la Gonave dressee fur les operations geometriques sites en 1787

Author: Lieudé de Sepmanville (François Cyprien Antoine de), 1762-1817

Publisher: Depot de la Marine (Paris) Format: 1 map : col. ; 59 x 88 cm.

Country: Haiti State: Ouest



Title: GVIANA fiue Amazonvm Regio
Author: Hondius, Hendrik, 1597-1651

Publisher: [s.n.] (Amsterdam. Hondius) Format: 1 Map.: col; 38-x 49 cm.

Country: Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana



Carte du Canal de Bahama

Author: Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772 Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772

Publisher: Didot (Paris)

Format: 1 map : ; 21.2 x 31.4 cm. on sheet 25.1 x 32.2 cm.



Culiacanae, Americae Regionis, Descriptio. Hispaniolae, Cubae, Aliarumque Insularum Circumiacientium, Delineatio

Author: Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598

Publisher: Ortelius (Antwerp)

Format: 2 maps on 1 sheet : ; 36 x 50 cm.

United States, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos, Cuba, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Haiti, Country: Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands, British Virgin Islands,

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique

State: Florida



Geographical, statistical, and historical map of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo

Author: Lucas, Fielding, 1781-1854

Publisher: H.C. Carey & I. Lea (Firm) (Philadelphia)

Format: 1 map. : col ; 46.4 x 31 cm. Country: Haiti, Dominican Republic

1 - 20 of 628 matching titles





Collections



Collections

Collections include newspapers, photographs, archives of Caribbean leaders and governments, official historical documents, and historic and contemporary maps. Future collections will feature numeric data for local ecosystems, oral and popular histories, travel accounts, literature, and musical expressions. The study of Caribbean culture is incomplete without an understanding of the various languages spoken in the region, dLOC is committed to building a collection of resources for teachers and students of Caribbean linguistics.

Partner Collections can be browsed and searched individually through the partner collection pages.

- Agriculture
- Economic Development
- Education
 - Teaching Guides (primary and secondary)
- Environment
- Geography
- History
 - o Jamaica Unshackled
 - o U. S. Virgin Islands History & Culture Project
 - o US Hispanic Heritage Month
- · Government Documents
- o Gazettes
- Law
- Language and Literature
 - o Cuban Imprints
 - o Haitian Creole
- Medicine, Health, Disease
- Migration
- Music & Arts
 - Carifesta
 - Motion Pictures
- Newspapers
- · Oral Histories
- · Partner Collections
- · Politics, Government
 - Eric Williams Memorial Collection (University of the West Indies; St. Augustine, Trinidad)
 - o Haiti: Une île lumineuse
 - o Panama and the Canal
- Race/Class/Gender
- Religion
- · Slavery and Resistance













Maps doc type

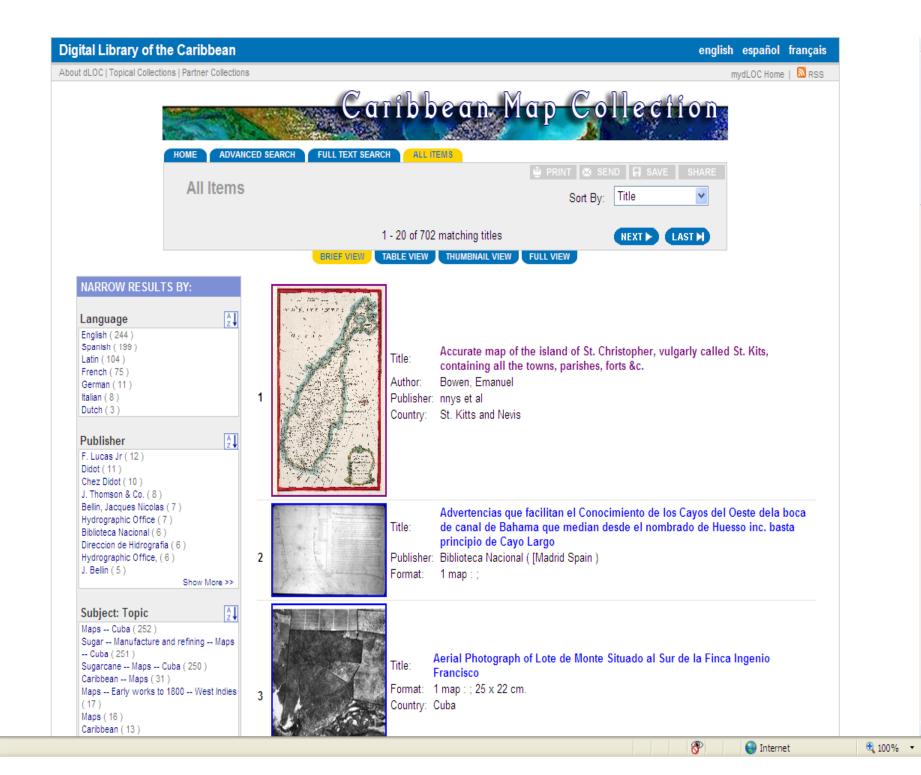


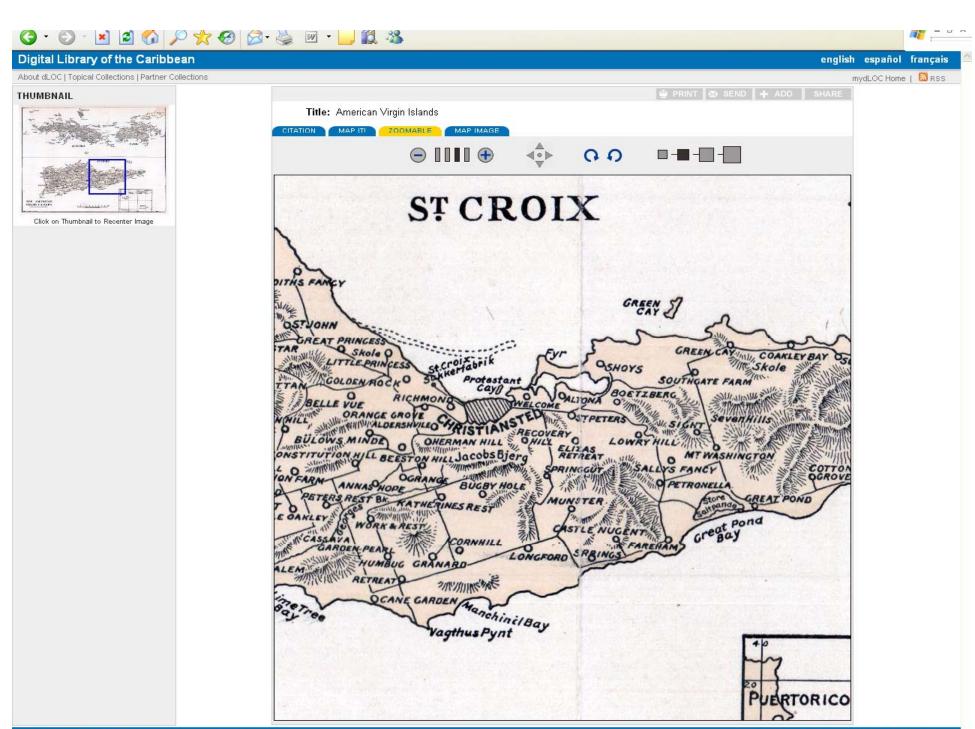


















Carifesta

The Caribbean Festival of Creative Arts (CARIFESTA) is a regional festival which has been held in various CARICOM countries since its establishment in 1972. CARIFESTA is an occasion when artists, performers and other persons in the field of culture meet and exchange ideas through presentations of music, dance, drama, exhibitions on art, sculpture, poetry and symposia. The CARICOM Secretariat through the Council on Human and Social Development (COHSOD) has since been involved not only in the shaping and preservation of CARIFESTA but also in promoting a coordinated approach to cultural policy development as embodied in the CARICOM regional cultural policy which is currently under review. Matters in relation to culture come under the purview of this Council. The Regional Cultural Committee (RCC) which consists of Directors of Culture or Senior Officials is responsible for culture in Member States and Associated member states.

The CARICOM Secretariat was invited in 2004 to participate in the Digital Library of the Caribbean (dLOC) along with other regional partners from libraries, archives and institutions. This invitation was readily accepted since it was felt that we could contribute our CARIFESTA collection to this cooperative resource of historical and cultural Caribbean materials which would be useful for research. We commenced digitizing in 2006.

The materials digitized have been drawn from the ten CARIFESTAS which have been held in the region to date. Guyana hosted the most recent festival in 2008. The collection consists of consultants' studies; papers; press releases; articles indexed from journals; pamphlets; tourism brochures; posters advertising all of the various CARIFESTAS; programmes detailing events; and newspaper clippings. Most of the news clippings were sourced from the Guyana National Library. Our Collection was supplemented by further contributions from the Directorate of Human and Social Development through its. Culture desk which liaises with the various Directors of Culture in the region.

Today we boast a total of 1,500 images which we have digitized and added to Digital Library, although only 795 items are currently accessible to viewers. The CARICOM Secretariat is firmly committed to the dLOC project and sees our participation as sharing and preserving information that is not easily accessible regionally and internationally.

The Digital Library of the Caribbean's teaching guides include guides on Carifesta Murals and Carifesta.

CARIFESTA	YEAR	COUNTRY	THEME
CARIFESTA I	1972	Guyana	The artist in society, with special reference to the third world
CARIFESTA II	1976	Jamaica	A hallmark of cultural extravaganza
CARIFESTA III	1979	Cuba	A rainbow of people under one Caribbean sun
CARIFESTA IV	1981	Barbados	Living images of the sun
CARIFESTA V	1992	Trinidad & Tobago	Togetherness is strength
CARIFESTA VI	1995	Trinidad & Tobago	The world's best cultural mix
CARIFESTA VII	2000	St Kitts & Nevis	Caribbean arts and culturereflecting, consolidating, moving on!
CARIFESTA VIII	2003	Suriname	Cultural Diversity



















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<u>References</u>

- Dempsey, Lorcan. "Libraries and the Long Tail Some Thoughts about Libraries in a Network Age." <u>D-Lib Magazine</u>12.4 (2006)
- Lor, Peter Johan. "Digital Libraries and Archiving Knowledge: Some Critical Questions." <u>South African Journal of Library &</u> <u>Information Science</u>74.2 (2008): 116-128.

ACURIL XL – June 6-12, 2010 Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

IT-SIG Presentation Sub-Theme 3. Organization and Representation of Information

Organizing and Representing Thematic Collections through evidence-based practices By Judith Rogers, University of the Virgin Islands

[slide one] In this presentation, I will examine some practices in organizing digital collections around thematic areas and identify two reports as some evidence from the literature for effectively getting users to your digital resources. The first report is from an article by Peter Lor called: Digital libraries and archiving knowledge: some critical questions. This article revisits the access issues for digital collections and the question of why we digitize in the first place. The second report is in the article by Lorcan Dempsey called Libraries and the Long Tail. This report makes the case for aggregating collections and users to enhance use.

As we were told in the opening presentation this morning, presenters can only hold the attention of the audience for 20 mins. As I am at about the 20 minute threshold, I will use a storytelling format for this presentation and ask you to visualize or imagine with me the experiences of users in navigating digital collections.

Finally, I will examine the articles by Lor and Dempsey as evidence supporting thematic applications for digital libraries.

[slide two] We'll begin with this quote from Peter Lor's article: "It follows from the nature of digital content, much of which is online, that the organisation of digital content cannot be limited to the silos of individual institutions." (Peter Johan Lor 2008) speaks to the reason for opening up access to collections. Keep this in mind as we work through the presentation.

[slide three] The year is 2012 – I would like to introduce you to Samantha and Olga, the 19 year-old college students enrolled in a SSC 100 course during their second semester in college. The SSC 100 course provides students with an understanding of Caribbean social, economic, physical and cultural experiences. After introducing the students to the areas that would be covered in the course, Professor Eduardo gave their students their first assignment

[slide four – choose a Caribbean island and describe the evidence of the human experiences in historical maps of that island.]

The year is 2012 and like most of their friends, Samantha and Olga begin every assignment by logging onto their favorite search engine, typing in a few keywords and reviewing the first three pages of results. For this assignment, however, the professor requires that students use the collection of maps organized and presented through the digital library of the Caribbean (dLOC). [slide five] This is restricting their style, it is not Yahoo, she moans - at least the assignment allows me to go online, she

says, logging on to her computer. As is also typical, Samantha has scheduled her research time with her friend Olga. Although it was not a group project, Samantha and Olga are energized by the social contact achieved through MSN chat as they work through the web pages.

After locating the dLOC web site, Samantha and Olga saw the link for partner collections in the group of tabs at the top of the page. This should be easy, says Olga. There cannot be that many documents on a web site called the Digital Library of the Caribbean, and how many of those documents would contain historical maps anyway.

[slide six] So they began by reviewing links to the partner collections. Do you realize that there are over 50 partners contributing to this project? Let's use the advanced search feature to see how many of the collections include maps. There were over 1,000 documents described with the maps document type.

[slide seven] Wow, this is impressive, Samantha says. I think this will take much longer than we thought, if we can't find a simpler method for refining this search. When I used the all items tab, it shows over 1,500 unique titles, and some of these have over 50 items under one title. There could be over 2 mil pages of documents on this site. [slide eight] Surely there's a way to browse all these documents by subject areas as we do with Yahoo and Alta Vista.

At that moment Olga spotted the Collections link on the bottom of the page. [slide nine] Bingo, she wrote on her chat page. I just located the solution to our dilemma. The collections page organizes the partner collections using 40 broad themes and sub-themes. [slide ten] There is a heading called Caribbean maps in the Geography area, I've already found a historical map of St. Kitts and of the American Virgin Islands. [slide eleven] The map of the Virgin Islands includes Danish, French, and Dutch place names. [slide twelve] Professor Eduardo had explained how changes in governments and languages played a critical role in framing the human experiences of residents of any area.

Samantha and Olga were well on their way in successfully completing their assignment.

Come back now to the reality of 2010. This particular website does not yet have the depth of themes and topics to make it the research tool that would yield results such as those experienced by Samantha and Olga, but it has the beginnings. With continued effort, dLOC partners can achieve that 2mil record mark and full thematic collections by 2012.

[slide thirteen] The CARICOM Carifesta collection is one of the resources that's well on its way towards that goal.

But what does this scenario say about the organizational standards and professional practices that should drive digital resources? To answer these questions, we must re-examine the purpose for creating a digital library in the first place.

[slide fourteen] According to Peter Johan Lor in his article: Digital libraries and archiving knowledge: some critical questions, there are two primary reasons for creating digital collections, aggregated access and enhanced access. Aggregated access refers to the bringing together of resources under one umbrella for delivery through a single interface. Enhanced access refers to promotion gained as a wider

audience becomes of aware of the resources and the creation of finding aids or search engines for effective retrieval.

Bringing resources together (aggregating) is a major factor in achieving enhanced access. It is much easier to find a shoe in the haystack than it is to find the needle. It is this effective retrieval that is significantly impacted through the development of the topical divisions for organizing collections. Lor's statement that the organization of digital collections cannot be limited by displaying them solely under the banner of the owing institution captures the critical reasoning for integrating collections within a digital library. In other words, it's not enough to simply digitize your collections and place them online. If all our institutions did that we are simply maintaining the silos in which these collections already exist. If we aggregate them within a collection without facilitating further integration, the power of the technology is wasted as some of the segregation still remains.

Organizing the collections by subject or topical categories takes aggregation one step further. Best practices dictate that contributors to digital collections take that next step and identify the categories of documents existing within digital resources placed online. If we are removing barriers, then remove the barriers completely.

Evidence on which practice of aggregating access is based is everywhere in the literature. The Peter Johan Lor article addresses this issue as well as others such as the lifespan of digital collections not discussed in this presentation. The Libraries and the Long tail article by Lorcan Dempsey applies the long tail argument of how the aggregation supply and demand impact usage, and also provides data to support improving access through integration. It is not enough to get users online to your collection – you must also reduce costs. Time is a cost in this case that we don't often consider. Samantha and Olga in our scenario were not prepared to spend too much time digging around dLOC to find those maps. If some success didn't happen for them within the first 5-8 minutes they were ready to look elsewhere and forget Prof. Eduardo. The behaviour in the futuristic scenario is supported by the evidence in articles such as Dempsey and Lor.

The vivid imagery of students attempting to execute a research assignment and questioning the usefulness of library resources sends shivers through any dedicated librarian. When all is said and done, libraries want resources used. This is true for traditional collections, it's true for online collections. The ultimate goal in building and organizing online resources is to enhance access. Organizing by topic is one way to accomplish that. The research scenario is set in 2012 because we are not there yet. Perhaps the plight of the Samanthas and Olgas among our users will be sufficient motivation to perform the difficult the time consuming process of applying themes to our collection. We look forward to seeing greater development of topics from partners of the Digital Library of the Caribbean Collection or any other collection serving up Caribbean materials.