Designing a Digital Edition using Metadata and Omeka

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The Development of Digital Documentary Editing Platforms – April 2018

Edition Design

Transcriptions

Translations

Relations between docs

Search and browse by date, subject, type, author, etc.

Archival Collections

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We want it all!

People, Organizations, Events

Map-based views

Packaged exhibits

Public engagement, via crowdsourcing

Teaching materials

Choosing a Platform

- How easy is it to use for data input?
 - Editors, student workers, possibly volunteers, teachers.
- How easy is it to use for quality control?
 - Proofreading encoded content is difficult.
- How easy is it to publish to the web?
 - Can we pick and choose which documents to publish easily?
 - Do we have to rely on programmers?
- Is it open-source?
 - We want any development work we do to be accessible to all.
 - Is there a possibility of building shared editions using a common description format?
- Can it be migrated?
 - My experience with TEI-based digital editions was not good.



Using Metadata

- Metadata is less precise than encoding.
 - Encoding every mention of a personal name in the letter gets you to the exact spot it appears.
 - Using Omeka Item Relations indicates that a specific person was mentioned in the letter.

That silly man
<name
ref="http://www.example.com/person
ography.xml#DPB1"
type="person">David Paul
Brown</name> has suffered

Item Relations

Here you can relate this item to another item and delete existing relations. For descriptions of the relations, see the Browse Vocabularies page. Invalid item IDs will be ignored.

Subject	Relation		Object	Delete
Custom				
This Item	Written by	~	Johnson, Clara Sturges (?-?)	
This Item	Received by	~	Addams, Jane (1860-1935)	
This Item	Mentions	~	Wilhelm II of Germany (1859-1941)	
This Item	Mentions	~	Wilson, Woodrow (1856-1924)	
A Soldier's Testament	Enclosed in		This Item	

Consider Your Transcription Goals

- If you want to do fancy, complex transcriptions, database-driven editions are probably not for you.
 - Mouse-over alternate readings
 - Encoding marginalia and changes of hand
 - Marking up individual characters or parts of speech for later text analysis

```
Lastly, That, upon his solemn oath to
observe all the above
articles, the said man-mountain shall have a
daily allowance of
meat and drink sufficient for the support of
<choice>
 <sic>1724</sic>
 <corr>1728</corr>
</choice> of our subjects,
with free access to our royal person, and
other marks of our
<choice>
 <orig>favour</orig>
 <reg>favor</reg>
</choice>.
```

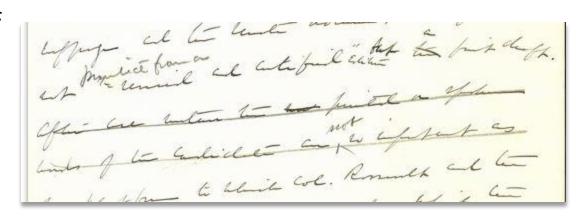
Simpler Transcriptions

- But if the level of complexity that we have traditionally employed in print is good enough. . .
 - Using visual clues with typography

 strikeout, brackets, inserts, etc.

 These are HTML only, not encoded.
 - Combined with image of original, can we accept simpler transcriptions?
 - What do we lose?

newspapers that the sentence should be [omitted]
<eliminated.>. His spoken address was most
unequivocally in favor of woman's suffrage and the
Senate document therefore was not <pri>printed from
a> "revised and certified" <edition> but the <a> first
draft. After all mention his not printed or spoken
words of the candidate are <not> be so important as
the platform to which Col. Roosevelt and the new
party was pledged and upon which the campaign
must be made. <Mrs. Harper admits was most
satisfactory in its advocacy of equal suffrage [page 2]



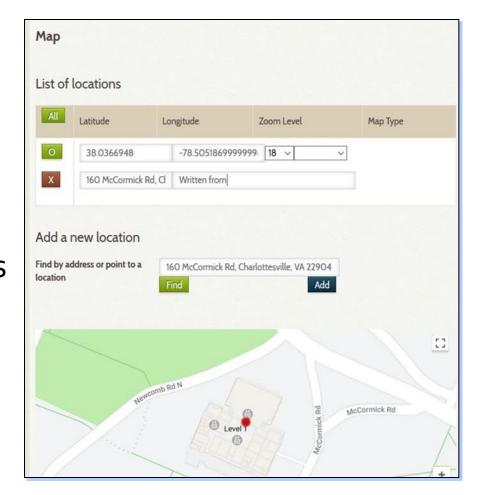
Using Omeka for a Digital Edition

- Captures all the metadata we wanted.
- Extremely easy for students and staff to work in.
 - Dublin Core metadata standard
 - Entry forms are clear and easy to use.
 - HTML options for styling text allow typography to carry meaning.
 - Free to use (server required), though customization requires consultants.



Using Omeka for a Digital Edition

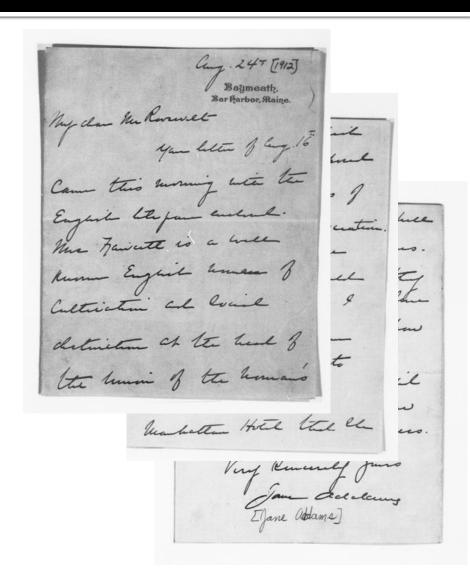
- Modules work together seamlessly.
- Adds complex functionality, like maps, by simply entering addresses.
- Item relationships allows us to build a complex web of people, documents, organizations and events.



Designing Document Metadata

What's important?

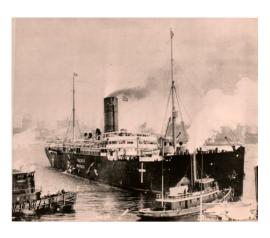
- Author/Recipient
- Dates
- Titles
- Types of documents
- Repositories
- Locations
- Subjects and tags
- Names mentioned
- Organizations mentioned
- Places mentioned
- Events mentioned
- Relating documents to drafts and enclosures



Designing Identification Metadata

- What's important for people, organizations and events?
 - Name(s)
 - Birth and death dates
 - Biographical data
 - Occupations
 - Tags
 - Rights data
 - Locations
 - Bibliographic data or links
 - Images







Presentation

Transcription

Searchable metadata

Archival collections

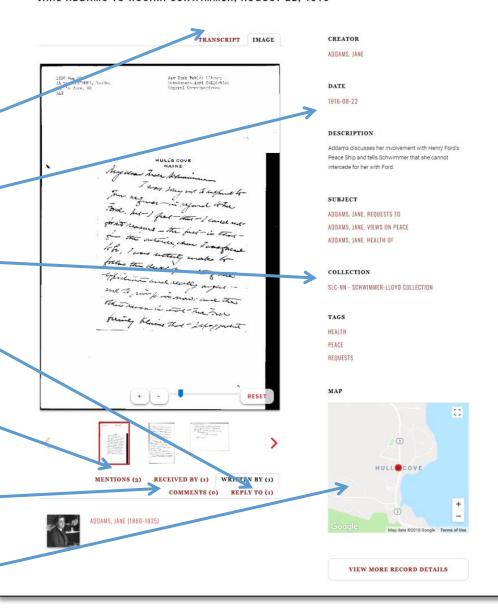
Relations between docs

Links to people, organizations and events mentioned, etc.

Public interaction

Map-based views

JANE ADDAMS TO ROSIKA SCHWIMMER, AUGUST 22, 1916



Presentation

Biographical Information

Relations to documents

Relations to organizations and events

Occupations

Maps (not shown)

SCHWIMMER, ROSIKA (1877-1948)

IMAGE



RECEIVED BY (32) PARTICIPATED IN (2) MEMBER OF (3)

MEMBER OF (1) WRITTEN BY (53) MENTIONS (106)

COMMENTS (0) PARTICIPATED IN (1)

PEACE

INT. SNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN FOR PERMANENT PEACE (ICWPP)



INTER MITIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN



WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

BIRTH DATE

1877-09-11

DEATH DATE

1948-08-03

BIRTHPLACE

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

RIOGRAPHICAL TEXT

Rosika Schwimmer was a Hungarian pacifist and feminiat who started work as a bockkeeper and labor activats. Schwimmer organized women workers in Budapest and then shifted her focus to women's rights when she founded the Hungarian Council of Women in 1904. Schwimmer engaged with the international suffrage movement, and supported efforts to secure birth control, abolish child labor and reform marriage, in 1914, she left Hungary to become the secretary of the international Woman Suffrage Allance.

When World War i began. Schwimmer sought to convene a meeting of neutral nations to mediate a settlement, traveling the United States in an unsuccessful effort to gain apponsorabilp. Schwimmer toured the United States in 1914, lecturing on peace and suffrage, and joined with Jane Addams to form the Women's Peace Party. Schwimmer suggested the 1918 Hague Congress of Women, and led follow-up delegations to neutral countries in 1915 site convinced Henry Ford to support the Ford Neutral Mediation Conference in Stockholm. The American delegation sailed for Europe on the much-touted Treace Ship," but the mission ultimately failed. Schwimmer found it difficult to work with many of the delegates and she alienated both them and the American

She returned to the U.S. in 1916 to try to meet with Ford, but he refused to see her. Schwirmer was named Hungarian ambassador to Sweden in 1918, but after the Communist takeover of Hungary in 1920, she filed to Vienna, and then the United States. The American press had not forgotten her, and villified her in the press. In 1928, Schwirmer was denied American citizenship because of her pacified views. She fought the ban to the Supreme Court, but lost.

Schwimmer married Paul Bédy in 1911, but they divorced, childless, in 1913. She died, in New York, in 1948.

OCCUPATION

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ACTIVIST

PEACE ACTIVIST

LABOR ACTIVIST

Finally....

- You don't have to build it from scratch.
 - You choose the plugins you want to use.
 - Item Relations
 - Geolocation
 - Exhibit Builder
 - Develop your own
 - You can publish using free themes
 - Develop your own
 - You can add functions piece by piece
 - Exhibits
 - Crowdsourcing
 - Develop your own
 - Robust community of users

