

Sustainable Heritage Network Workshop 2016

Digitization on a budget

## Agenda

- 9:00 9:30 Welcome and Introductions
- 9:30 10:30 Why digitize?
  - Digitization purpose and planning
- Short Break
- · 10:45 11:35 Digitization project planning

## Agenda

- · 11:35 12:00 Metadata basics
- · 12:00 1:00 lunch on your own
- · 1:00 5:00
  - group 1: image digitization
  - group 2: audio digitization



## digitization needs:

- TALM related strategies
- · hands on, topic specific, short courses
- online tutorials and resources

## SUSTAINING INDIGENOUS CULTURE:

THE STRUCTURE, ACTIVITIES, AND NEEDS OF TRIBAL ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES, AND MUSEUMS



201:

This report is based on a national needs assessment survey conducted by the Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums, with funding from the Institute of Museum and Library Services and the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

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Digitizing Photos with a Scanner

ANLA
Alaska Native Language Archive

Alaska Native
Language Archive
[Workbench]

hands-on workshops

online resources

digital workbenches

## STEWARD

## verb stew-ard \ stü-ərd, styü-; st(y) ird \:

- 1. The activity or job of protecting and being responsible for something.
- 2. The conducting, supervising, or managing of something; the careful and responsible management of something entrusted to one's care.

To actively care for, preserve, and make cultural heritage and knowledge accessible in responsible ways.

## why digitize?

cultural & social issues | community needs | outreach and education



## social and cultural reasons

## community needs







why digitize?



## digitization: strategic goals

mission, goals, statements and policies

# purose

/'parpas/

### Noun

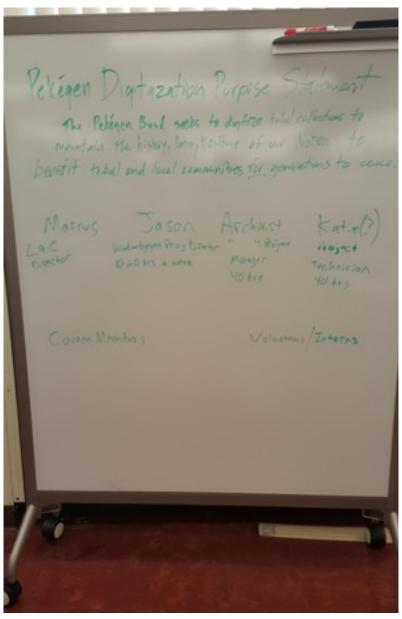
The reason for which something is done or created or for which something exists.

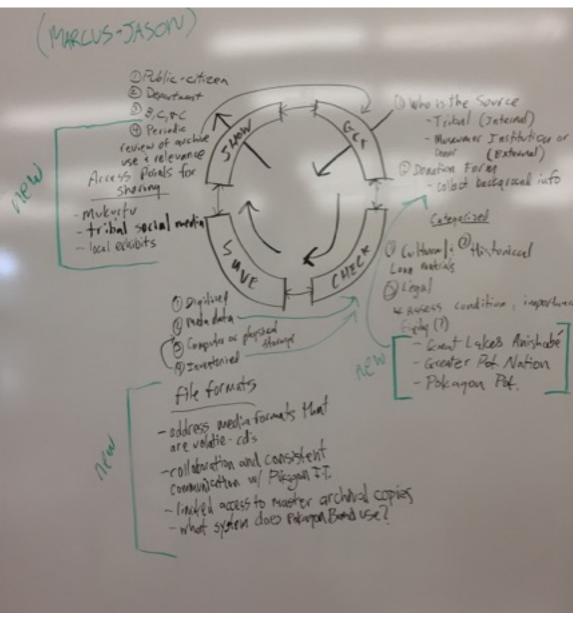
## digitization goals, priorities, needs

- First
  - Identify your organization's missions, directions and objectives
- Next
  - Define your department's strategic goals
- Then
  - Connect these two in a digitization purpose statement

## Pokagon Band of Potawatomi drafting a statement







## Tribal Mission Statement

 "The Pokégnek Bodéwadmik / Pokagon Band of Potawatomi will respectfully promote and protect the culture, dignity, education, health, welfare and selfsufficiency of our elders, our youth, our families and our future generations, while preserving Mother Earth. We will strive to give Pokagon Citizens a better quality of life. The Band will also strive for successful economic strength thus assuring the sovereignty of the Pokagon Potawatomi."

## Department of Language and Culture Mission:

• "The Department of Language and Culture will serve to actively and holistically promote and sustain community wellness through Potawatomi ways of being."

## Pekégen Digitization Purpose Statement

 The Pekéqen Band seeks to digitize tribal collections to maintain the history, language and culture of our Nation to benefit tribal and local communities for generations to come.

## Defining Your Purpose

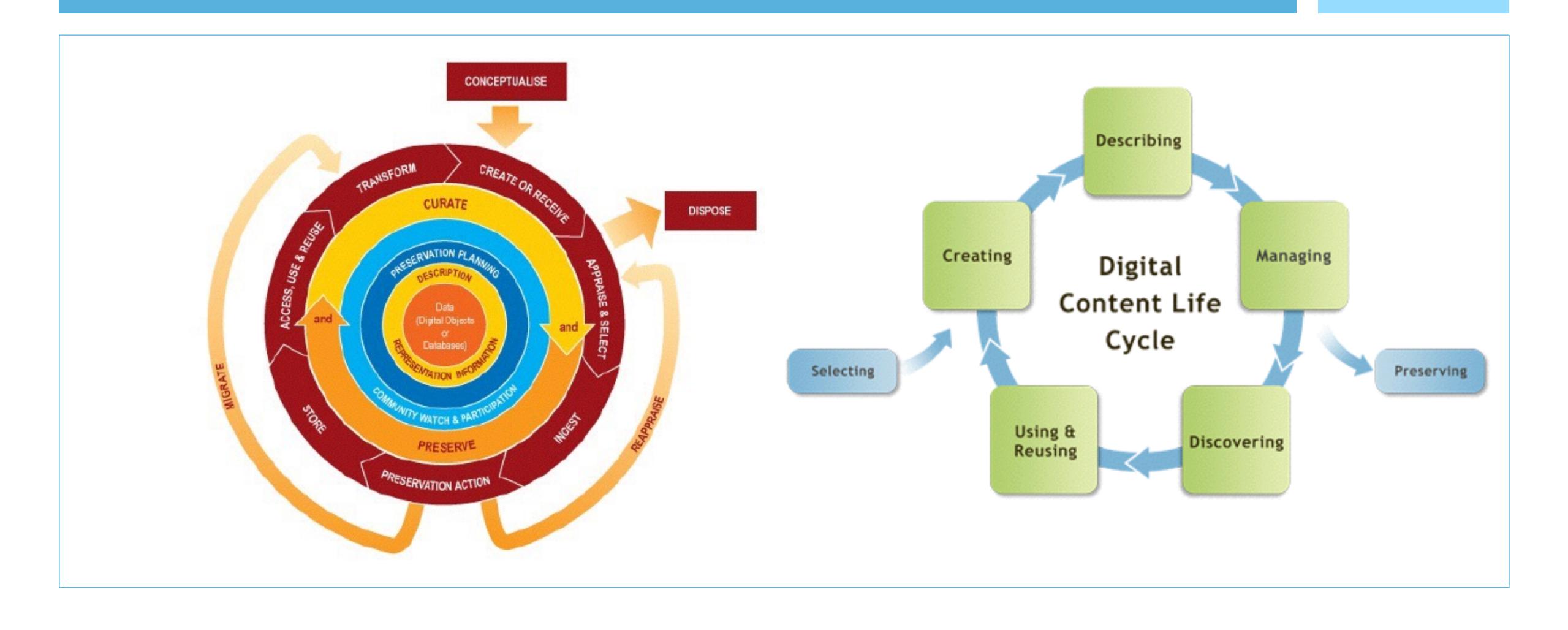
- List main purpose
- Themes
- Choose key words



## digitization planning

get it, check it, save it, share it

## digitization lifecycle



## digitization lifecycle

### **Get it**

Find materials, select materials, accept donations, make copies of state or federal records, create digital objects.

### **Check it**

Make sure that materials are up to your standards for quality and description. Continually check that they stay intact.

### **Share it**

Provide access to materials through exhibits, online collections, educational programs. Make available for research.

### Save it

Have a secure, large enough place to save files, that can be systematically backed up with copies in multiple locations. Give your materials meaningful organization.



cultural 'checks' added

- Go out into your community, provide equipment to digitize, ensure cultural values are upheld as you collect materials.
- Assess community needs and desires for materials.

## Get it

- Go out into your community, provide equipment to digitize, ensure cultural values are upheld.
- Assess community needs and desires for materials.

- Define protections for cultural materials, do they need special storage or handling?
- Define **attribution**: who provided the descriptions? Is there traditional knowledge associated?

## Checkit

- Define protections for cultural materials, do they need special storage or handling?
- Define attribution: who provided the descriptions?









# Should we digitize? Can we digitize?

## "shoulds:" decision-making

- defining
  - goals
  - project scope
  - outcomes
  - benefits



## "cans:" decision-making

- defining
  - resources (have and need)
  - technology
  - support (IT, HR etc)





Should you? Can you?....Your turn!

# Yes We Can

# <got metadata?/>

what is metadata and why we care

# WHAT WHERE? WHEN?

## metadata

- · WHO
  - created it, who it's about, biographical info
- WHAT
  - events, subjects
- WHEN
  - date (s), context
- WHERE
  - location

## types of metadata

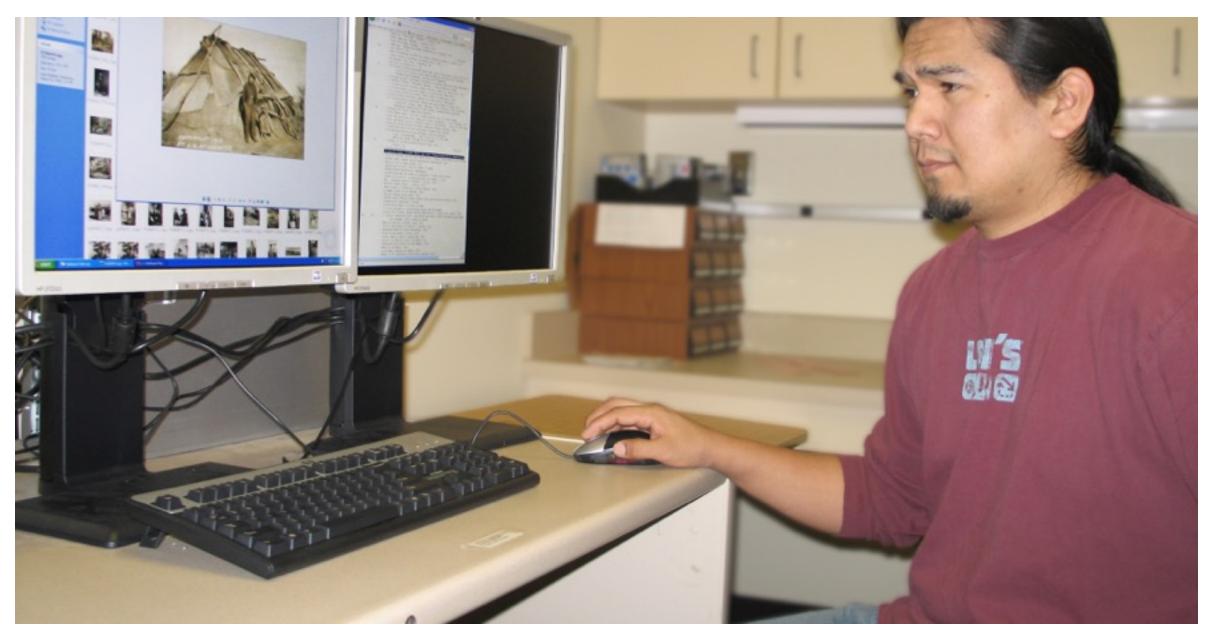
- descriptive
- structural
- administrative

# METRIDATION IS DE LOVE NOTE TO THE FUTURE



Behappy.me

finding, gathering, creating





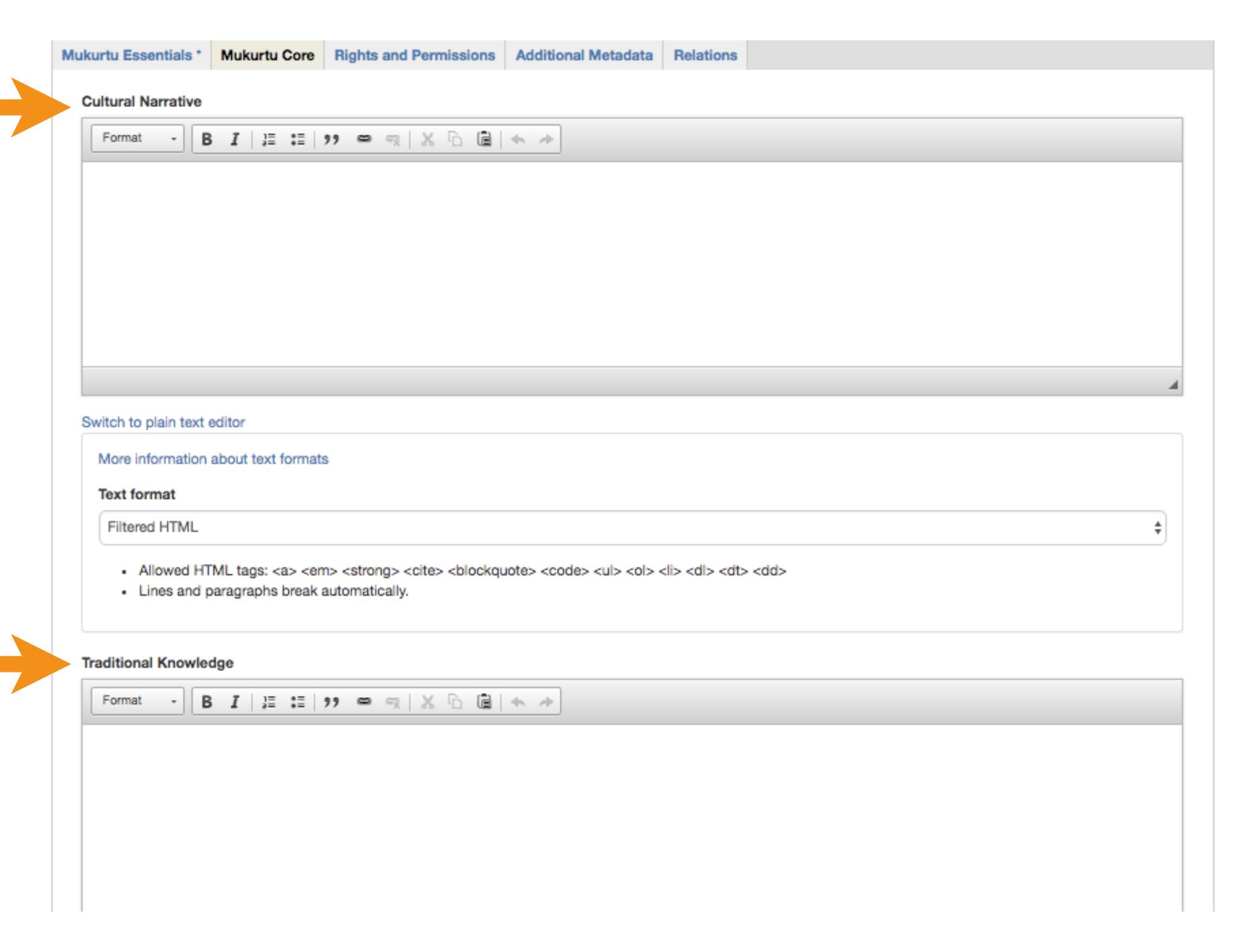


kurtu Essentials *	Mukurtu Core	Rights and Permissions	Additional Metadata	Relations	
Γitle *					
Summary					
Media Assets					Show row weight
Drop a resour	ce from Scald me	dia library here.			
	e formats: Audio, File				
Add another item					
Add allowed light					
Communities ar	nd Protocols *				
Communities	and Protocols				
Community					
Select a cor	mmunity				▼ )
Protocol *					
Choose som	ne options				

- This item may be shared with members of ANY protocol listed.
- This item may only be shared with members belonging to ALL the protocols listed.

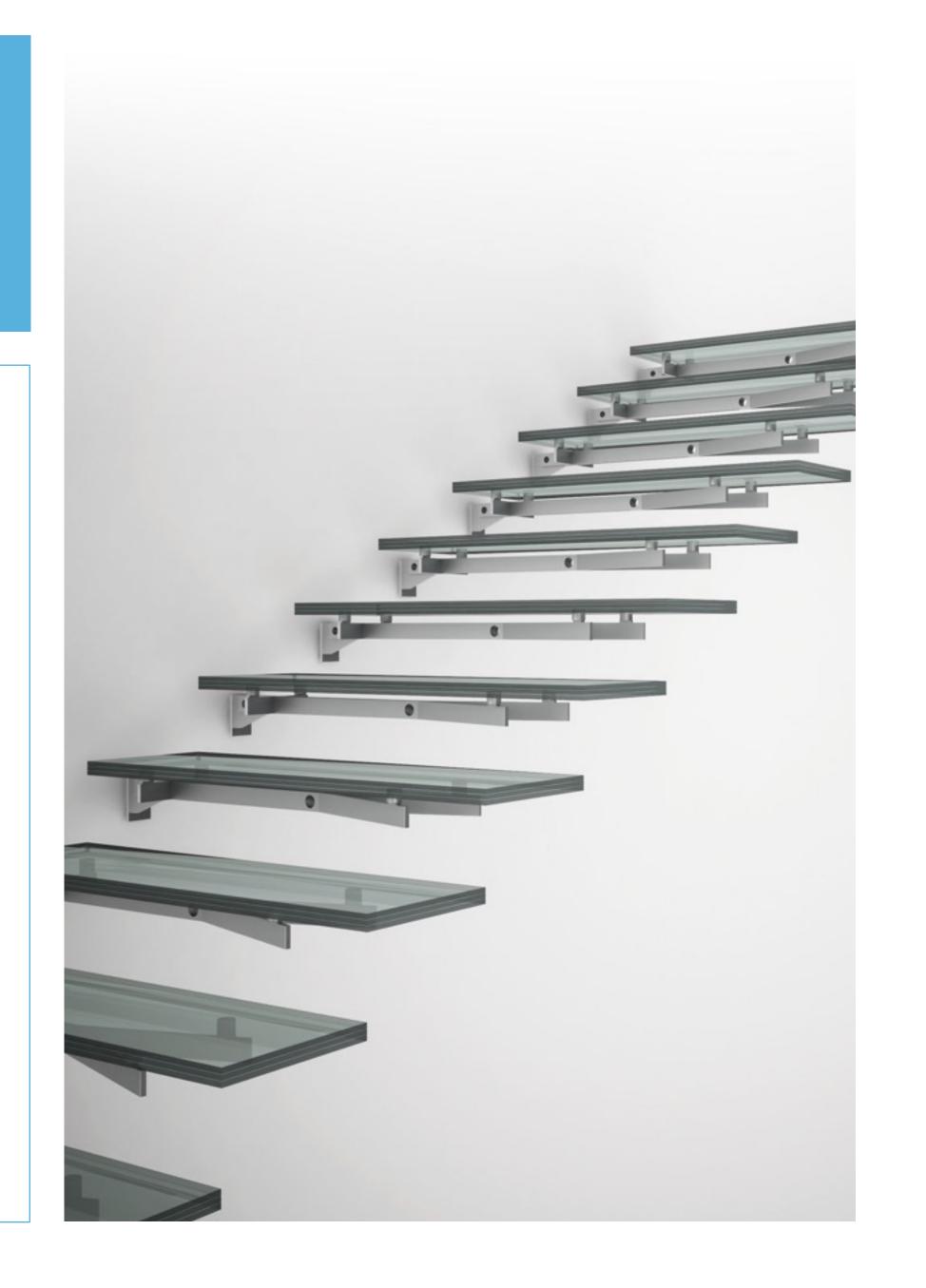
### Category \*

Artistry and Artifacts



## levels of metadata

- collection level
- folder level
- item level
- good, better, best = depends on the project



cess, it's rolled, not a firm roll ( like tuxs--which is dog baine) along the river mostly, that is why it os different from tuxs.

Ings, we used bear grass too to put in the middle and used the different fibers to rol in to string.

Lup along the mountains to gather the cedar,

to make a better product out of it the root is long abd straight—in lower levels it is more knotty others to go to the higher areas to get the straighter bark.

e is more shiny en painted, it was made early so it could

I twine or a decoration always in the same place to show people who made the basket that is why one stripe is faded more than the others—they didn't just make it all at once, so ot is fithem.

the colors wound't match -- the squares show balance that is the way of was taught to me. the modern we

and the woman both on this one deer, the man would walk along way to get the deer that is why he was so skinny. looks like natural dye, it is not faded at all.

in the middle, some kind of bird, then the people, then on top the frog (called...?), then also the

that such fine weaves, in Wasco the thunderbird is called ....(trying to remember), also the turtle,

I on the side there is a small design looks like a frog, there are deer in there, sturgeon, it is a comme went north, some went south because they disagreed over the sound the frog made.

dresses, they used to do that, brown ones too, my mom did that.

re old, the blue ones anyway, some of beads are milks, some look like they are not all done, the are unive.

ore -- like that color
ont sizes

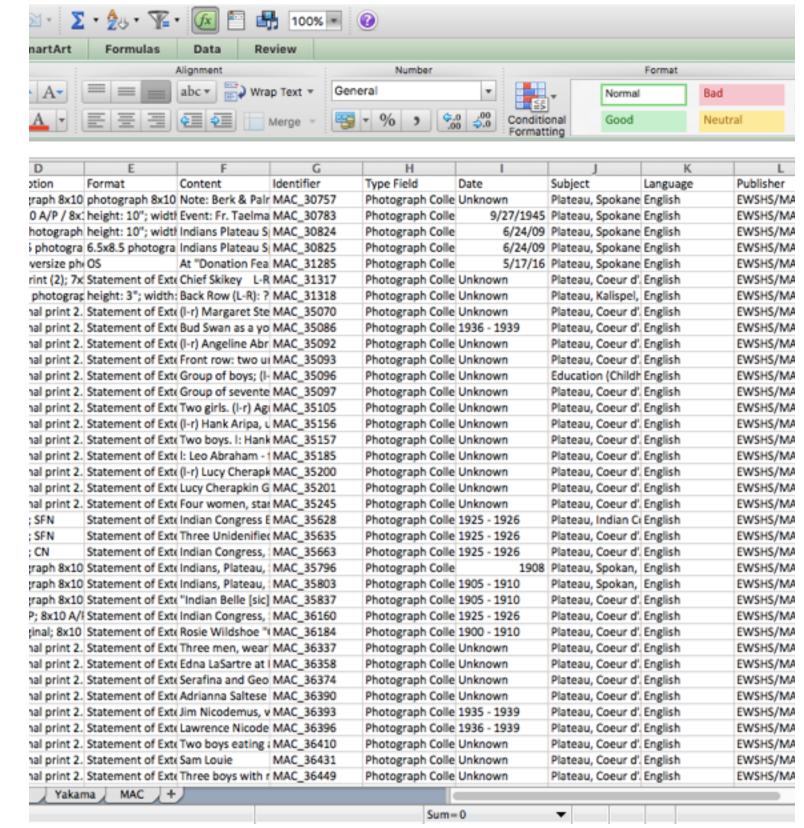
thunderbird. We keep things, the small things, get kept.

I fancy dress, I wonder if this is the same person that has the one with the deer, the sally bags we have

th the Wasco man and women, <u>stergon</u> was a lot in the art work. We traded off our sally bags full of sturate our food stuffs in them, the dried roots. Maybe not one this small. He they only had the natural stuff to make the baskets.

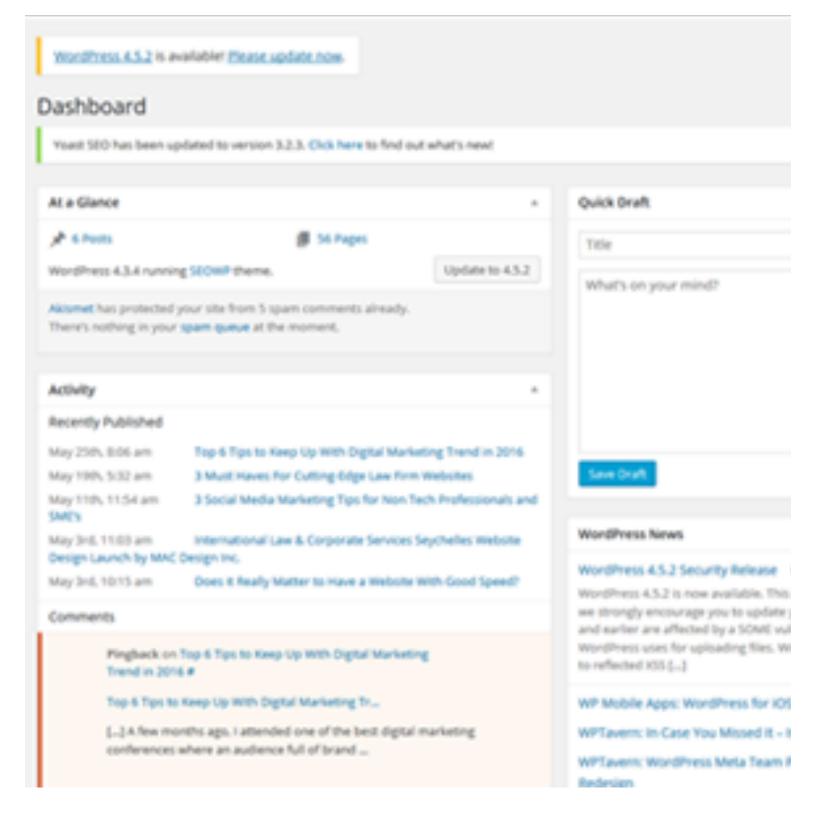
adorable, it's all string

ing happened with the design, could have been a beginner or someone finished it off. That could be the I made lots of mistakes like that when I forst started. You run out of room. They braided the top biut









### databases/cms

Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections Pullman, WA 99164-5610 USA (509) 335-6691 Inquiries



### [ Descriptive Inventory ] [ Index ]

Cage 55 Lucullus Virgil McWhorter Papers, 1848-1945



Shortly before his death in 1944, Lucullus V. McWhorter requested that his unfinished Nez Perce history manuscripts (called the "Field History") be edited and completed by competent specialists at the State College of Washington. By 1945, Virgil McWhorter had delivered the bulk of his father's archive of personal papers, manuscripts, and printed material to the State College. A completely reliable provenance for the archive cannot be established subsequent to Lucullus McWhorter's death in 1944, chiefly because much of the donated material was not initially placed in an archival repository. Nelson Ault completed the first collection inventory in 1959. Ault's guide is the basis for the present finding aid. Between 1987-1997, José Vargas and other staff in Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections rearranged and sorted parts of the collection. They made changes in the descriptive inventory and did some preservation of brittle materials. Final revisions to Ault's guide were done from August 1997 through February 1998 by Lisa Kliger, working under the supervision of Manuscripts Librarian Robert N. Matuozzi. These changes include implementing the present plan of arrangement, establishing chronological sequences within series and subseries, re-numbering folders and boxes, and undertaking a comprehensive revision of the index and the descriptive inventory. In 2003 one item, a revision of Chapter 31 of McWhorter's *The Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia from 1768 to 1795*, was donated to MASC by Lucy Linn McKie.

Number of containers: 51 Linear feet of shelf space: 26

### BIOGRAPHY

Lucullus Virgil McWhorter was born on the upper waters of the Monongahela River in Harrison County Virginia (later West Virginia) on January 29, 1860. He was one of twelve children born to the Reverend John Minion McWhorter and Rosetta Marple McWhorter, both native Virginians. McWhorter's youthful orientation to life on the land mirrored his rejection of formal education. Summarizing his formal schooling in a biographical questionnaire, McWhorter observed that he did "Four months annual winter terms [roughly the 3rd grade] of indifferent instruction, during years of minority only." He was a voracious if highly focused reader then and

governed placement of documents into series. The amount of material on a given subject or the format and/or the subject indicated where mes might appropriately in this this scheme is the availability of material on Indian names and vocabulary in series 2, 3, and 6 (below). Manuscript and historical research material is also scattered throughout t completely indexed. The essential documents and subjects are described, but some items are not noted in the finding aid. In folder titles, information in brackets is supplied; capi regularized. An \* following entries indicates the availability of related photographic material in a separate historical photograph collection. To find out more about this collection Photographs. This photographic material is not in this manuscript collection. Only those entries followed by an \* indicate related photographic material. A list of books and is available through the WSU Libraries' online catalog by doing an "author" search on "McWhorter Collection." Some of these exhibit McWhorter's annotations.

### SUMMARY OF SERIES

Series 1, Manuscripts, 1902-1944, consists of fully developed manuscript draft versions of McWhorter's major published works, including Yellow Wolf, His Own Story; Hear M. Northwestern Virginia; The Continued Crime Against the Yakimas; and Life of Jesse Hughes. Historical and Traditional.

Series 2, Historical Research Material, 1848-1945, nd, chiefly correspondence, transcriptions, printed items, notes, material excerpted from various sources, MS addenda and first-hand personal narratives, and other material accumulated by McWhorter in the course of doing research for his published writings, his "field work," and his collateral histor Series 2 is divided into subseries 2.1, 1877 Nez Perce War & Nez Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) & Yakamas; 2.3, Tribal Wars; and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg Perces; 2.2, Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) and 2.4, West Virginia History & Neg

Series 3, Personal and Business Correspondence, 1886-1945, nd, consists of miscellaneous documents dealing with publishing and book sales, local and community affairs, f commemorative events. Some of these letters relate to McWhorter's efforts to obtain data on the 1877 Nez Perce War and miscellaneous Indian subjects. Other material includes desiderata lists, memorabilia, research questionnaires, and a small amount of biographical material.

Series 4, Indian Affairs, 1891-1944, nd, consists of miscellaneous correspondence and documentation relating to McWhorter's varied efforts on behalf of Indians, particularly i divided into subseries 4.1, Nez Perces; 4.2, Yakamas; and 4.3, General.

Series 5, Humane Society, 1911-1944, documents McWhorter's involvement with animal welfare, chiefly in Yakima, Washington. Includes correspondence and printed items.

Series 6, Indian Narratives, 1903-1935, nd, chiefly original (English) and transcribed and/or translated oral history accounts of stories, legends, tales, traditions, customs, cultu and related contextual material, including correspondence. Some literary material is included. Series 6 also includes draft versions of Mourning Dove's legends and tales.

Series 7, Mourning Dove Correspondence, 1914-1935, nd, chiefly consists of correspondence, printed items, and fragments relating to Cogewea, publishing issues, and her as

Series 8, Newspaper Articles, 1863-1944, nd, consists of clippings from local and regional newspapers on miscellaneous subjects, chiefly American Indian affairs and historica contemporary events, and local news and association involvements. A few exhibit McWhorter's annotations. Some newspaper items left in other series.

Series 9, Maps, Documents & Drawings, 1877-1944, nd, chiefly consists of miscellaneous subjects relating to the Nez Perces and the Yakamas, Field History research, West V

### Series 2: Historical Research Material

### **Boxes 2-19**

- 2.1 1877 Nez Perce War & Nez Perces
- 2.2 Yakima Indian War (1855-1858) & Yakamas
- 2.3 Tribal Wars
- 2.4 West Virginia History & Miscellaneous

### **Series 3: Personal and Business Correspondence**

Boxes 19-33

### **Series 4: Indian Affairs**

Boxes 34-41

- 4.1 Nez Perces
- 4.2 Yakamas
- 4.3 General

### **Series 5: Humane Society**

Boxes 41-43

### **Series 6: Indian Narratives**

Boxes 43-46

### **Series 7: Mourning Dove Correspondence**

**Box 46** 

### **Series 8: Newspaper Articles**

Boxes 47-50

### Series 9: Maps, Documents & Drawings

### Box 51

9.1 Oversize Maps, Documents & Drawings Folders 544-571(In oversize drawer designated "Cage 55")

### Abbreviations used in the inventory:

c approximately, aboutcl, cls clipping, clippings

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Washington State University...

Yakama Record



**ACCESS IMAGE MEDIA** 

### **Cultural Narrative:**

3 Yakama Women: These three ladies are in a traditional plateau camp during a celebration. The ladies are all wearing buckskin dresses more reserved for dancing and ceremonies. Their dresses are somewhat longer in length so this tells me that they are not Cayuse, Umatilla or Walla Walla. Two of the ladies are not married in this picture, one with the beaded headband the other with the headband and one eagle feather. The lady on the end wearing two feathers in her headband would draw the conclusion she is married in my beliefs and customs. I have a strong feeling that the first lady is Virginia Beavert/Yakama. Jolena Tillequots, Yakama

### Traditional Knowledge: Ceremony

Young woman would wear these during the feast time with their hats (patlupah) and serve their traditional foods of roots and berries. If they were participating in a funeral it would be a sign of respect for the individual that had passed. **Jolena Tillequots, Yakama** 

Today, in an effort to bring back themore strict ceremonial traditions, many Plateau longhouses are reviving the tradition of women wearing their woven basket hats during Waashat gatherings. Contemporary wing dresses still replace the hide dresses, which are worn only at the most sacred or most important events. **Vivian Adams, Yakama** 

### **Oral Tradition Lessons**

The ladies in this picture are all very unique in their style of dress. They may have helped in the creation of their dresses'. With the skinning and tanning of the buckskin, to the beadwork to their dress and accessories. The wampum necklaces were usually passed down to young woman as part of their dowry. As you see the first lady on the left has many strands of wampum while the third has one but has the two eagle feathers. Jolena Tillequots, Yakama

### **Tribal Histories**

Historically, hide dresses were worn daily, many undecorated because they were "work" clothes,

#### TITLE:

3 Yakama Women

#### COMMUNITY:

Yakama

#### PROTOCOL:

Yakama Community Public Access

#### CATEGORY:

Lifeways

### TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE LABELS:



TK A

### AUTHOR:

admin

# Image and audio digitization



