





Setting the stage: enabling curation spaces for dialogues with Ibali Digital Collections UCT

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- Commencement: Ibali: Intro and Aims for Dialogue
- Challenges:
 Case Studies in Dialogues and LOD
- Conclusion:
 The case(s) continue





Commencement:

Ibali Digital Collections UCT & Omeka S: Intro and Aims for Dialogue







About University of Cape Town



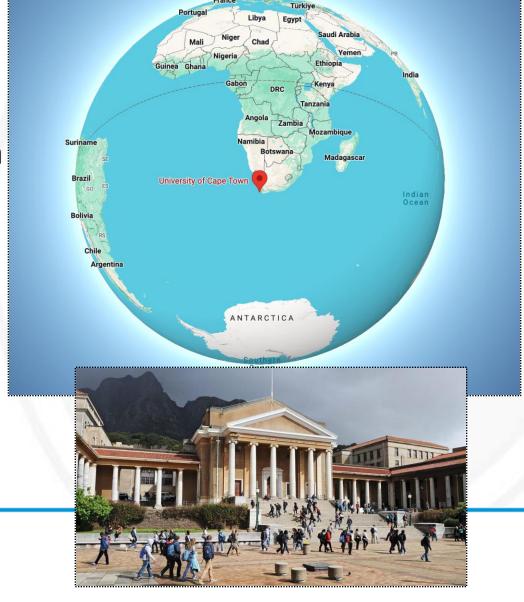
2023 figures

- Income: ±R4 million
- Expenditure: ±R4 million
- 30 000 Students
- 5 000 Staff

Ranked in the top African Universities and 77th worldwide

(Times Higher Education Impact Rankings)

Source: https://uct.ac.za/explore-uct/fact-sheets





Digital Library Services (DLS) @ UCT Libraries

We provide **Digital Scholarship** and **Research Data services**:

- Specialist Digitisation services for Digital Preservation and Online **Showcasing**;
- Data Curation services, supporting best practices in **Research Data Management (RDM)**;
- Expert consulting in **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**.

We advocate for **Open Science**, to make research, teaching and learning at UCT more *efficient*, *collaborative*, *accessible*, *findable* and *reusable*.

see: 'DLS Website'











ibali



- https://ibali.uct.ac.za/
- Showcase platform running <u>Omeka S</u> and <u>IIIF</u>
- Launched end 2020 among the first in South Africa
- Ibali isiXhosa for story (selected by library staff)
- Visitors "write" their own stories through exploring showcases of collections
- 60 sites
- 77 500+ items
- 61 000+ media

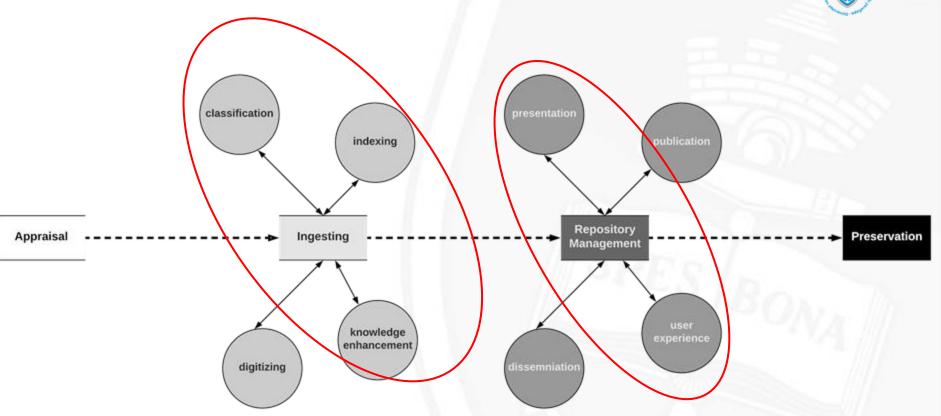


UCT Digital Collections



Digital Curation Workflow





Adapted from: Constantopoulos, P and Dallas, C. (2006). Aspects of a digital curation agenda for cultural heritage. [online] Available at: http://www.dcu.gr/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Aspects-of-a-digital-curation-agenda-for-cultural-heritage.gdf





Context



- Positioning within the Global South
- Dealing with history that is contested, multilingual, and needs a plurality voices to come in to replace the "master" narrative
- In working with archives we need to acknowledge all those who did not have agency in their creation
- Embracing the potential of Digital Humanities
- Limitations no access to developers



ibali



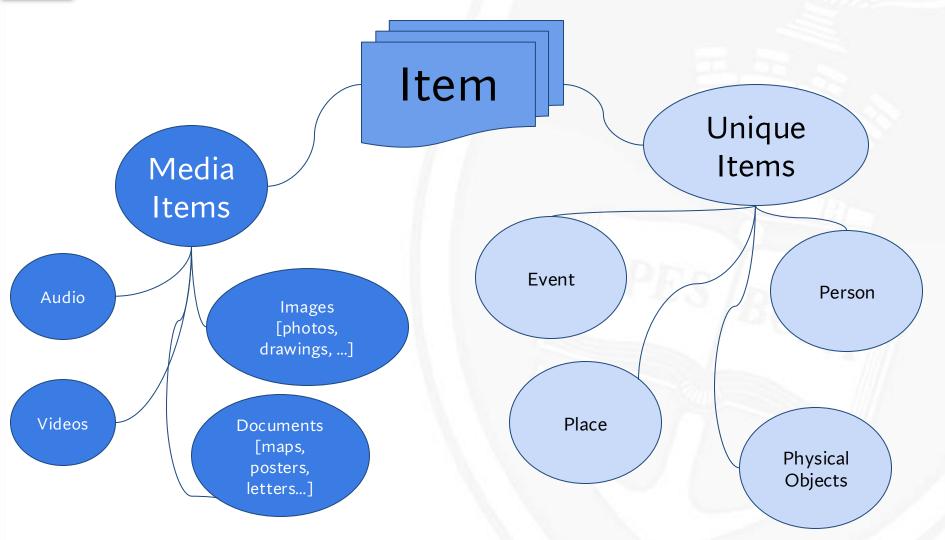
Not only about the content, but how well *the site* weaves the content.

 How many useful links and connections within and across collections can be built through metadata?



Items - many different kinds

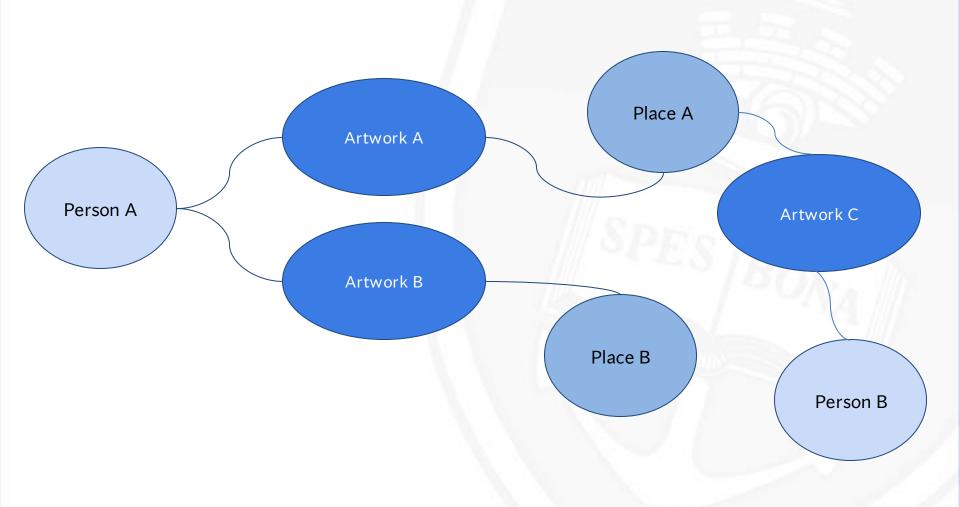






How do items within a collection connect to each other?







Mission



- To SHOWCASE digital objects (media and metadata)
 and item in a structured manner
 - Adhering that all collection items are enhanced with metadata
 - Housing it under the university umbrella
 - Encouraging participation in the semantic web
- Outsource showcasing to the researcher groups who want to build collections by connections

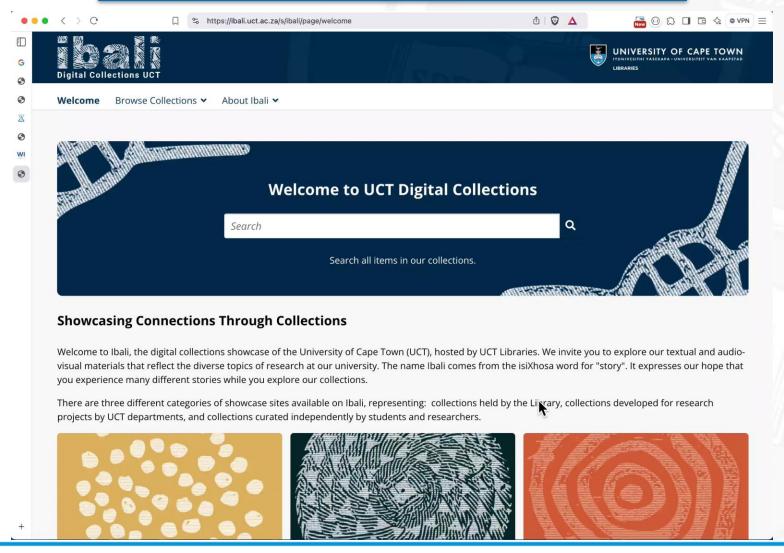




Semantic Web Example



ReTAGS on Ibali







Our Curiosities



In terms of setting up and administering the showcase platform, how do we balance structure with freedom?

Showcase sites that enable dialogue between:

- past & present
- archive & community which it showcases
- curator & visitor
- languages/communities/cultures
- "our data" & LOD

What technologies and processes can we use towards this?



Our Practical Steps



- Standardise Templates for metadata capture by choosing common fields based on recognized ontologies (Dublin Core, Schema...)
- Define Templates for non-media objects (Person, Place, Event)
- Within Templates select LOD for certain metadata fields (Spatial Coverage, Subject, Type, Format, Birth Place)
- Allow users to derive their own templates by adding extra metadata fields to the standardised templates
- Explore how much Linked Data & Linked Open Data can be established within each collection showcase

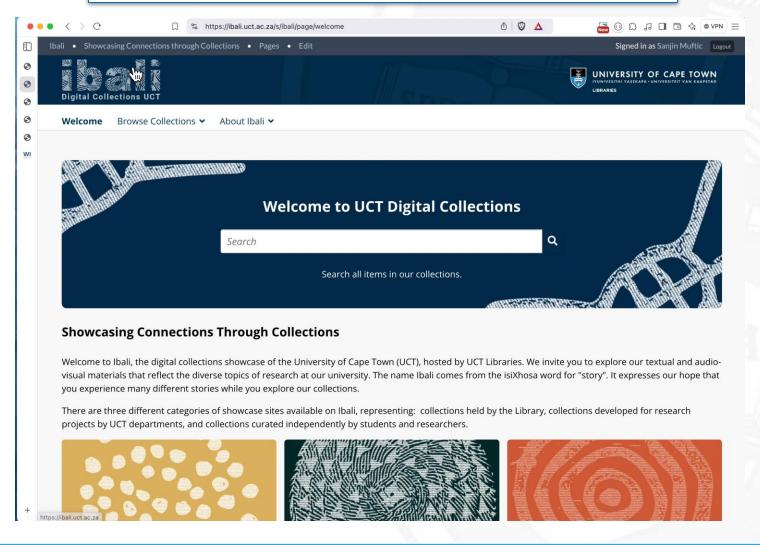




Metadata Example



Climate Change and Sustainability Resources





The modules that helped us dialogue with LOD



<u>Custom Vocab</u> - Describe your resources using vocabularies you create.

<u>Value Suggest</u> - Describe your resources using autosuggested values from controlled vocabulary services.

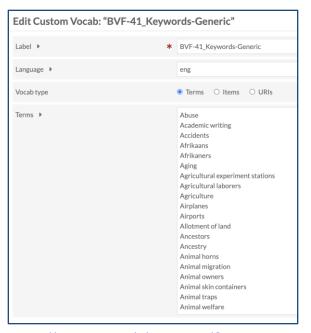
<u>Value Suggest Any</u> - Describe your resources with vocabularies from any json-ld endpoint like the ones provided by OpenTheso or Omeka, via ValueSuggest.



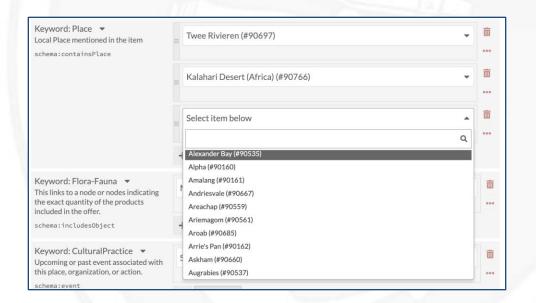
Custom Vocab











Source: https://omeka.org/s/modules/CustomVocab/



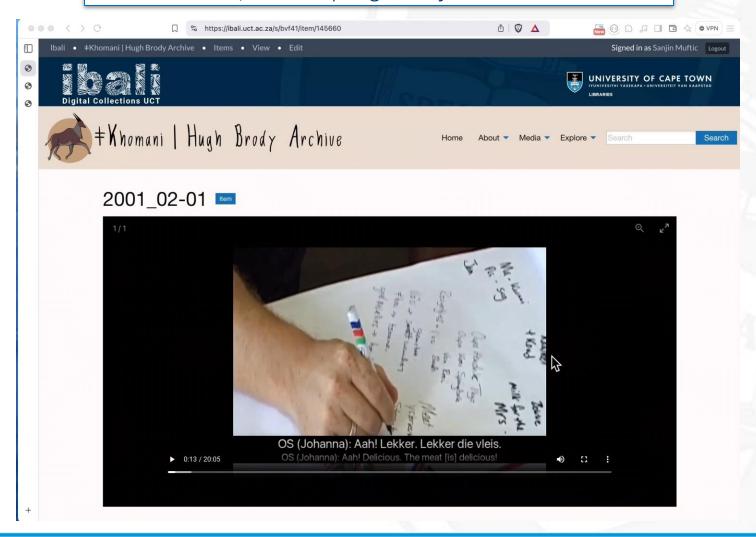




Custom Vocab Example

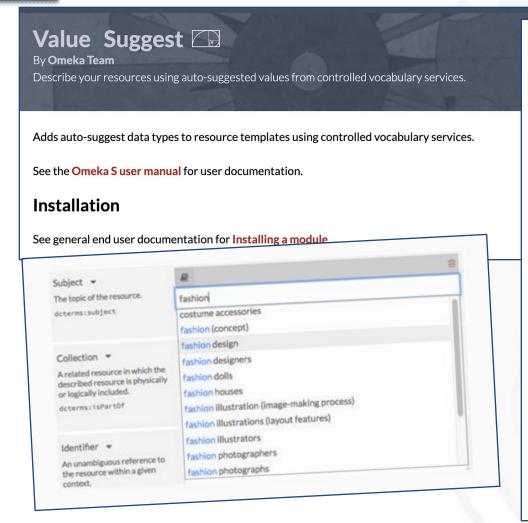


‡Khomani | Hugh Brody Archive





ValueSuggest



Vocabularies

This module includes the following vocabularies:

- Dublin Core
- GeoNames
- The Getty Vocabularies
- Homosaurus
- IdRef
- Library of Congress Linked Data Service
- Nomenclature
- OCLC Metadata Services
- Omeka
- ORCID
- PACTOLS of Frantiq
- PeriodO
- RDA Value Vocabularies
- RightsStatements.org
- Tesauros del patrimonio cultural de España
- UNESCO

Source: https://omeka.org/s/modules/ValueSuggest/





ValueSuggest Any



Value Suggest: Any (module for Omeka S)

Consulter le lisezmoi.

Value Suggest: Any is a module for Omeka S that allows to use any endpoint service available in json to index resources via the module Value Suggest.

Currently, the module has been tested with the thesaurii provided by:

- OpenTheso, an open source thesaurus manager used by Huma-Num;
- Omeka itself, through the module Thesaurus, or with any list of items described with the skos vocabulary, or even with a simple title.

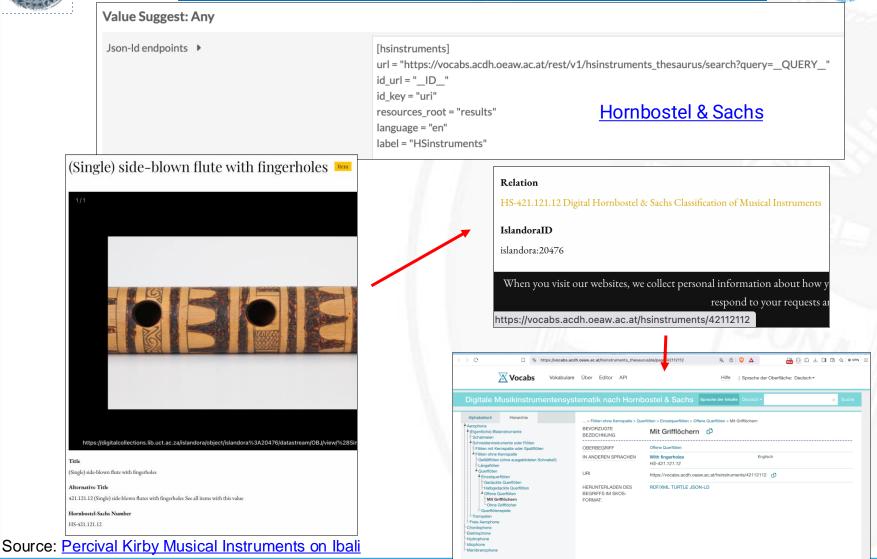
Source: https://gitlab.com/Daniel-KM/Omeka-S-module-ValueSuggestAny





Value Suggest: Any













The concordant case of names in different languages

How do we present multilingual properties of items?





The Case



Situation:

An item has different names in a different languages or for different contexts (person's alternate names, names in endangered languages)

Fix:

Using a single metadata field with different language codes Or

Using multiple metadata fields to ensure each language and context is captures

Tool:

Custom Ontology module



Multilingual Support





Full Name eng

eng Carine Zaayman

Given Name

ng Carine

Family Name

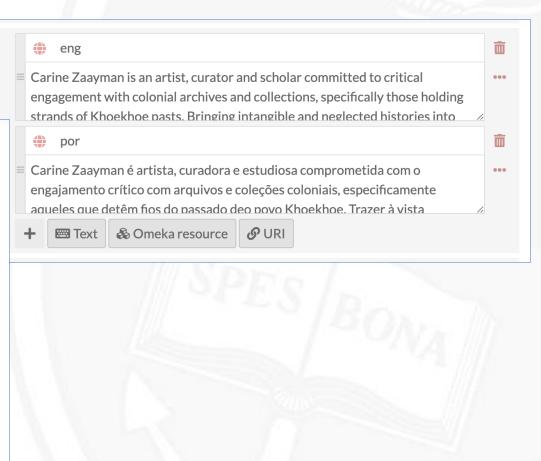
Zaayman

Biography

Carine Zaayman is an artist, curator and scholar committed to critical engagement with colonial archives and collections, specifically those holding strands of Khockhoe pasts. Bringing intangible and neglected histories into view is a key motivation for her work. Her research aims to contribute to a radical reconsideration of colonial archives and museum collections, especially by assisting in finding ways to release their hold over our imaginations when we narrate the past, as well as how we might shape futures from it. She obtained a PhD in Fine Art from the University of Cape Town in 2019 and worked as a senior lecturer for its Michaelis School of Fine Art and the Centre for Curating the Archive until then. At present, Zaayman is a postdoctoral fellow at the Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, as a team member in the Worlding Public Cultures project.

por

Carine Zaayman é artista, curadora e estudiosa comprometida com o engajamento crítico com arquivos e coleções coloniais, especificamente aqueles que detêm fios do passado deo povo Khoekhoe. Trazer à vista histórias intangíveis e negligenciadas é uma motivação chave para seu trabalho. Sua pesquisa visa contribuir para uma reconsideração radical dos arquivos e coleções dos museus coloniais, especialmente ajudando a encontrar maneiras de liberar seu domínio sobre nossa imaginação quando narramos o passado, bem como podemos moldar o futuro a partir dele. Ela completou seu PhD em Belas Artes pela Universidade da Cidade do Cabo em 2019 e trabalhou como Professora Sênior para a Escola de Belas Artes Michaelis e para o Centro de Curadoria do Arquivo. Atualmente, Zaayman é pós-doutorada na Universidade de Vrije, Amsterdão, como membro da equipe do projeto 'Worlding Public Cultures'.







Vocabularies



Vocabularies are a collection of published RDF metadata Classes and Properties for describing a Resource of a particular type. Linked open vocabularies are created externally to Omeka, and, because they are openly available, can be imported (with some limitations) into Omeka S.

These vocabularies are sometimes referred to as ontologies.

Vocabularies			
1 of 1			Label \$\\$Ascending \$\$\$ Sort
Label	Prefix	Classes	Properties
Bibliographic Ontology	🧳 🛅 🚥 bibo	58	67
Bleek 1956 Language Groups		0	29
Curation	🥜 🛅 ••• curation	0	21
Darwin Core	<i>→</i> 🛅 ••• dwc	23	266
Dublin Core	••• dcterms	22	55
Dublin Core Type	••• dctype	12	0
Extract Text		0	1
Friend of a Friend	🥜 🛅 👓 foaf	13	62
Languages of Southern Africa	🥜 🛅 🚥 Isaibali	0	17
schema	🥜 🛅 🚥 schema	842	1356
The RDF Concepts Vocabulary (RDF)		6	7
Web Annotation Ontology	<i>ॐ</i> 🛅 ⋯ oa	21	29

Source: https://omeka.org/s/docs/user-manual/content/vocabularies/



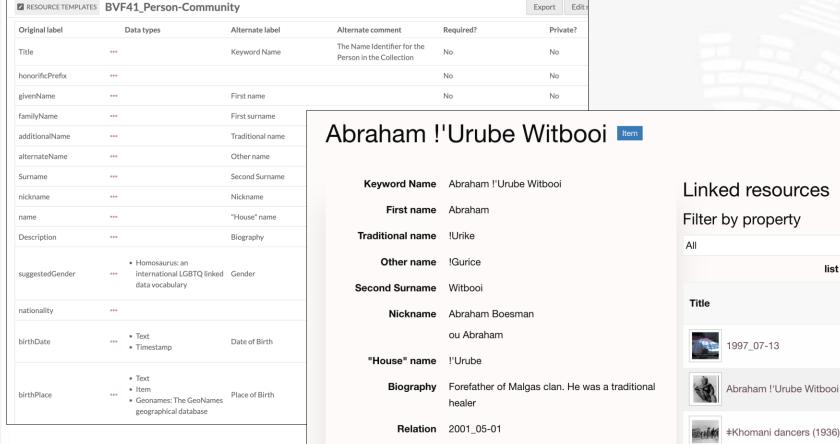


Customizing Templates



Person

Person



Role

gender

Community

Μ

Filter by property list of contributors **Alternate** label Keyword: 1997_07-13 Person Abraham !'Urube Witbooi (1936) Person

‡Khomani men shooting bows and

arrows

Source: *****Khomani | Hugh Brody Archive





Vocabularies



If you have special and uncommon item types or classes, you may wish to find and import a linked open vocabulary to standardize the description of those particular items.

"A vocabulary in LOV gathers definitions of a set of classes and properties (together simply called terms of the vocabulary), useful to describe specific types of things, or things in a given domain or industry, or things at large but for a specific usage."

(Source: https://lov.linkeddata.es/dataset/lov/about)

The most-used <u>Linked Open Vocabulary</u> is Dublin Core Terms (dcterms:).

■ VOCABULARIES New vocabulary	
Basic info	
Label •	*
Comment ▶	
Namespace URI ▶	*
Namespace prefix •	*
File	
Vocabulary file ▶	Choose file No file chosen
Vocabulary URL ▶	
File format	[Autodetect]
Advanced	
Preferred language ▶	
Label property ▶	
Comment property ▶	

Source: https://omeka.org/s/docs/user-manual/content/vocabularies/





Custom Ontologies



OMEKA S EXPLORE MODULES THEMES DOW

Custom Ontology

By **Daniel Berthereau**

Create specific classes and properties to describe resources when no standard ontologies can be used.

New versions of this module and support for Omeka S version 3.0 and above are available on GitLab, which seems to respect users and privacy better than the previous repository.

Custom Ontology is a module for Omeka S that allows to create specific classes and properties to describe resources when no standard ontologies are available, in particular on LOV, schema.org, W3C, and in many other places. It is useful to manage internal properties, or for researchers who are creating new data. The properties and classes are available via the standard api of Omeka S too, like any other ontology.

Source: https://omeka.org/s/modules/CustomOntology/





Custom Ontologies



Custom ontologies		Get turtle	Submit	
To create an ontology, classes and/or properties, fill the appropriate following fields. The next three forms are independant, and can be used together (for a new ontology) or separately (to add new elements to an existing ontology).				
Once filled, click "Get turtle" to get the Turtle formatted ontology, if wanted. Finally, click "Submit" to import it directly in Omeka S (or import the Notation3 file yourself via the page Import vocabulary). The ontologies that use the proposed namespace uri are available as human and as turtle publicly here.				
Warning: After checks, there is no possibility to correct data here, but only to add new elements. Nevertheless, the vocabularies can be managed like any other vocabularies via the turtle files, that are editable via any standard true text editor.				
Create a specific ontology				
An ontology must have a namespace uri and a unique lowercase prefix. It is recommended to use the default namespace uri with the prefix, so it will be possible to publish the ontology automatically. It is recommended to end it with a "/" or a "#", so classes and properties will have their own uri, for example https://ibali.uct.ac.za/ns/myprefix/. The format can be a cool uri or a persistent url. It can contain a date or a version. A label is required too, and a description can be added.				
Namespace uri	https://ibali.uct.ac.za/ns/myprefix/			
Prefix	myprefix			
Label	My label			

A specific ontology for my documents.

Source: https://omeka.org/s/modules/CustomOntology/

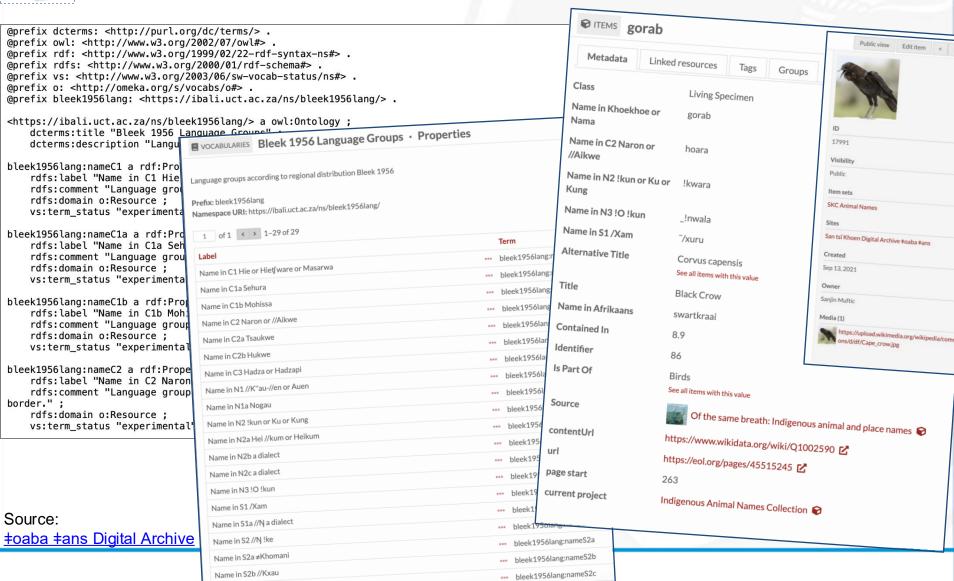
Comment





Custom Ontologies





Name in S2c //Ku //e

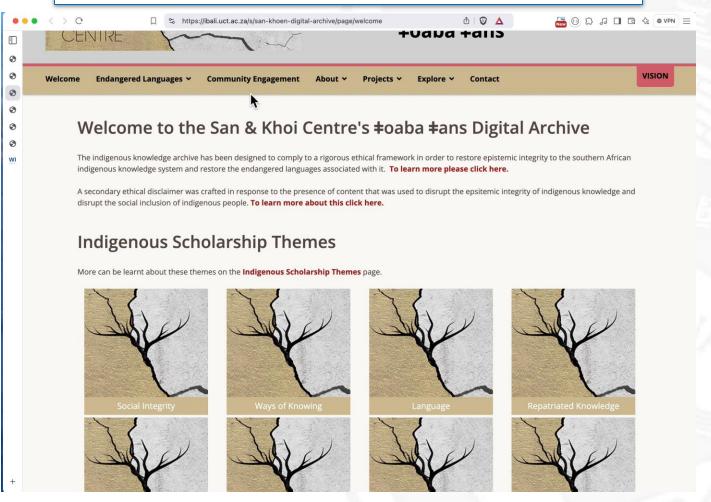
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TO



Custom Ontology Example



<u>łoaba łans Digital Archive</u>



Source: <u>+oaba +ans Digital Archive</u>





The confounding case of the not-quite-duplicate items

How to deal with sites that want to describe the same item but in their own way?





The Case



Situation:

Two different collections reference the same "non-media item" (such as a person, animal, place...) but describe it differently (i.e. have different metadata fields and values)

Fix:

Couple of Options

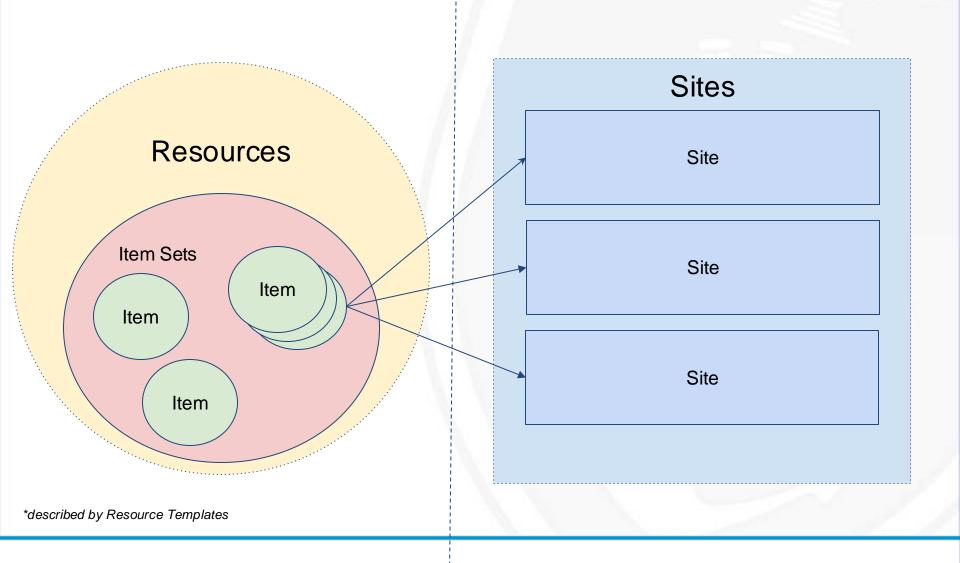
Tool:

A choice how to use LOD



Two in one





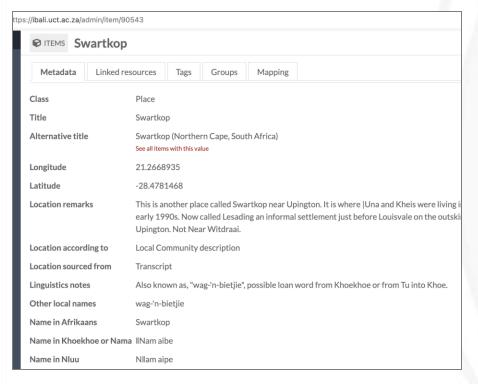




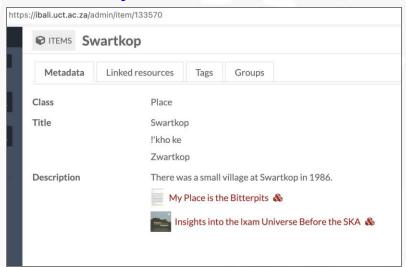
The not-so-unique case of Swartkop



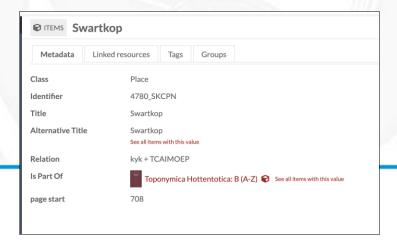
Place mentioned by the community in the <u>‡Khomani</u> | Hugh Brody Archive



Place mentioned by a researcher in relation to Rock Art in <u>Janette Deacon Collection</u>



Place extracted from digitalised book atlas in San tsî Khoen Digital Archive ‡oaba ‡ans







Option 1: Create a "neutral" or LCD item



- Create a neutral or Lowest-Common-Data Item with basic metadata and LOD
- 2. Create Collection Items and use a property to link back to LCD Item

Place in Collection 1

Title	Item Title
Col01_property01	value
Col01_property02	value
Col01_property03	value
Is Version of:	_

	Title	Item Title
Source Place	BasicProperty_1	value
	BasicProperty_2	value
	BasicProperty_3	value

Place in Collection 2

Title	Item Title
Col02_property01	value
Col02_property02	value
Col02_property03	value
Is Version of:	





Option 2: Reference an external source





Property_1	value
Property_2	value
Property_3	value
Title	Item Title
location	Link to an LOD



Property_1	value
Property_2	value
Property_3	value
Title	Item Title
location	Link to an LOD

- 1. Use dedicated property that is standardised across the entire site "schema:location" for example
- 2. Ensure that it points to a linked open data entry such as a place from GeoNames or WikiData and reference with a url





Which solution to choose?



- Creating an Item allows you to have a local central place for people to find items that might be related – allowing the exploration of other collections that reference the same item
- Not creating an item makes less "confusion" around duplicate-ish items or crosspollinating sites
- How does one indicate to users and implement this on a global search?



The convincing case for "interpretive curation"

How do we create a site/collection that allows for both "thesis" metadata as well as "factual" metadata?





The Case



Situation:

A researcher wants to create a "thesis" showcase site of various media and items, and describe them in a structured way but with their own or commenting metadata

Fix:

A "curator's corner"

Tool:

Omeka S and a choice of processes



Curator's Corner



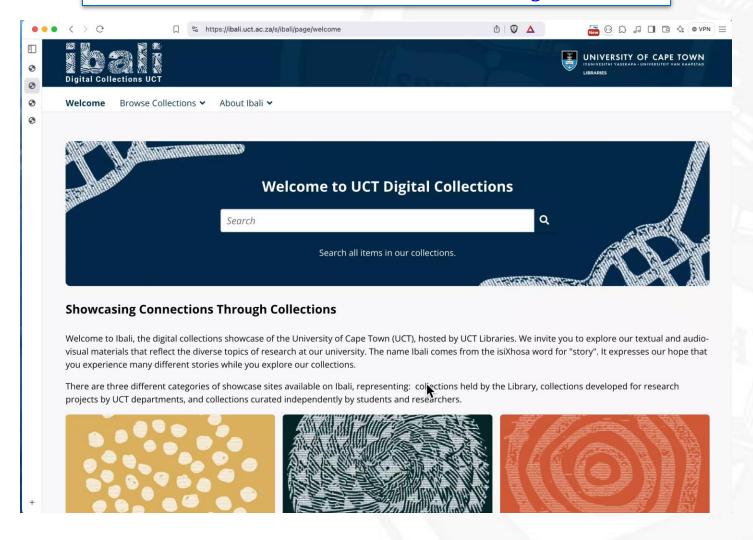
- Showcase sites do not have to be an "official" representation of a collection
 - They can be angles/arguments/creative explorations on something that exists
 - A user can combine a range of material, original and from other sources to present a creative argument.
 - Their argument is supported by use of semantic methodologies.



Curator's Corner



The Medicine Chest - Nina Liebenberg







Continuing Challenges



- 1. How/do we separate the metadata from the "curator's corner" sites from the collection showcase sites?
- 2. How/do we reference/cite items from collection showcases in the sites from the "curator's corner"?
- 3. How do we deal with ethics around reproducing media from other published sites?







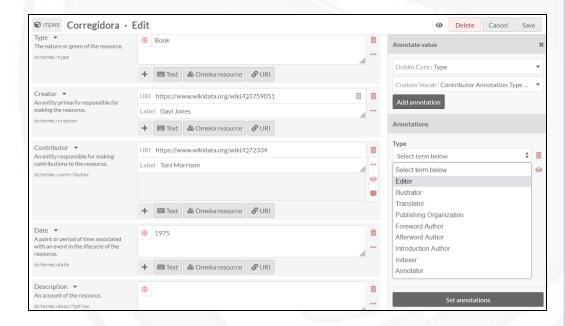


Value Annotation



When you input a value for a property associated with a resource, you are making a statement about that resource. ... Omeka allows you to make statements about that statement...value annotation...this process is known as reification.

- Provenance: Where is this fact from?
- Time: When did this fact occur?
- Location: What is the location associated with this fact?
- Certainty: What is the confidence of this fact?
- Type: What type of concept/thing is this fact?



Source: https://omeka.org/s/docs/user-manual/content/item-sets/#value-annotation





Modules/Process to Explore



- Annotate Implement the W3C Web Annotation
 Ontology to let users annotate, tag, comment, rate,
 highlight, draw, etc. any resource in a normalized way.
- <u>Comment</u> Add public and/or private commenting on item sets, items and media and manage them.
- <u>Contribute</u> Allow guest users or visitors to add a resource and to edit and complete metadata of a resource in the public side.



Challenges



How do we keep dialogue open in curation/showcasing?

- embracing software developments
- setting up automation of processes
- establishing dialogues between University & Community



"Building Connections through Collections"

-Ujala Satgoor, Executive Director UCT Libraries



https://ibali.uct.ac.za



sanjin.muftic@uct.ac.za dls@uct.ac.za



@DigitalUct



https://lib.uct.ac.za/digitalservices



