

**When open data starts with a handshake:
tackling complexities of ownership, openness
and silos in arts and humanities data
workflows**

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Conference Short talks for ORD
CHIST-ERA 2020 Call
01.10.2020





Data is a fragile notion in the Arts and Humanities domain...

Image source: Ure Museum of Greek Archaeology,
made available on [Europeana](#), CC-BY-NC-SA

A frequent case:

Records of the Women' x + v

https://www.swarthmore.edu/library/peace/DG026-050/dg043wilpf/index.htm

Swarthmore College Peace Collection
500 College Avenue, Swarthmore, PA 19081-1399 U.S.A.
Telephone: 610-328-8557 (Curator); Fax: 610-328-8544
Email: wchmiel1@swarthmore.edu (Curator)
URL: http://www.swarthmore.edu/Library/peace/

Descriptive Summary
Repository
The Swarthmore College Peace Collection is the official repository for these records.
Creator
Various
Title
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) Records
Inclusive Dates
1915-ongoing
Call Number
DG 043
Language of Materials
Materials in English
Extent
258 linear feet (approx.) of manuscript material up to the year 2000; additional files remain unprocessed [papers only]
Abstract
The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was founded in 1915, first as the International Conference of Women for a Permanent Peace and later as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, with national branches in many countries around the world. The group has been active for over a century in social and political justice, peace, and nonviolence around the world.

Administrative Information
Restrictions to Access
None
Usage Restrictions
None
Alternate Form of Material Yes, Microfilm
[BEFORE REQUESTING REELS OF MICROFILM, PLEASE READ THIS SECTION AND DETERMINE CORRECT REEL NUMBER (SEE REEL LIST)]
Microfilm of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, U.S. Section Records, 1919-1959, mf reels [130.1-130.97](#) [details]
Microfilm of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, International Office, 1915-1978, mf reels 133.1-133.114
-- [Note: The Swarthmore College Peace Collection does not own the original documents of the international office, only the microfilm.
-- There is no list of documents for the international office on this finding aid. See Related Collections below for links to the University of Colorado at Boulder for further information on the international office records]
Microfilm of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom International Congress Reports, 1915-1998, mf reels [141.1-141.4](#)

Yes, digital files- only of [issues of Four Lights](#) 1917-1919

Acquisitions Information
Many accessions from WILPF and other donors, 1930-date
Processing Information
This finding aid was updated by Anne Yoder, 1997 - March 2001; SCPC staff, ongoing
Preferred Citation
[Identification of item], in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) Records (DG 043), Swarthmore College Peace Collection
Copyright Notice
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Online Catalog Headings
These and related materials may be found under the following headings in Trinod, the online library/archival catalog.

([source](#))



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Had to be left out from the publication.

Re-usability = sustainability. The longevity of CHI data is defined by its presence in scientific, cultural and social discourses.

- The problem was not openness but the lack of transparency.
- How to avoid such cases?

By contrast, in some precious cases...

The screenshot shows the 'Return to Sender' website interface. At the top, a browser address bar displays 'https://returntosendermap.eu/map/'. Below the browser, a dark blue navigation bar contains the text 'Home - Project Map Blog' and a UK flag on the right. On the left, a circular logo features a 'RETURN TO SENDER' postmark with the years '1914' and '1918'. Below the logo, text describes the site as a 'digital aggregator' and provides a link to the 'project home page'. A 'Filter' sidebar on the left includes a date range slider set from 1914 to 1918, and dropdown menus for 'Country' (Germany), 'City' (Berlin), 'Archive' (empty), and 'Aggregator' (empty). At the bottom of the sidebar are 'Generate map' and 'Reset' buttons. The main area displays a map of Europe with numerous colored dots and dashed lines representing data points. A legend on the right lists various data sources, all of which are checked. At the bottom left of the map, it says '111 Results'. The bottom right corner features a 'Powered by Leaflet' logo.

digital aggregator. Adjust the map layers directly to change what is displayed. Click on entries to see more details.

For more information, see the [project home page](#).

Filter

1914 1918

Country Germany

City Berlin

Archive ...

Aggregator ...

Generate map Reset

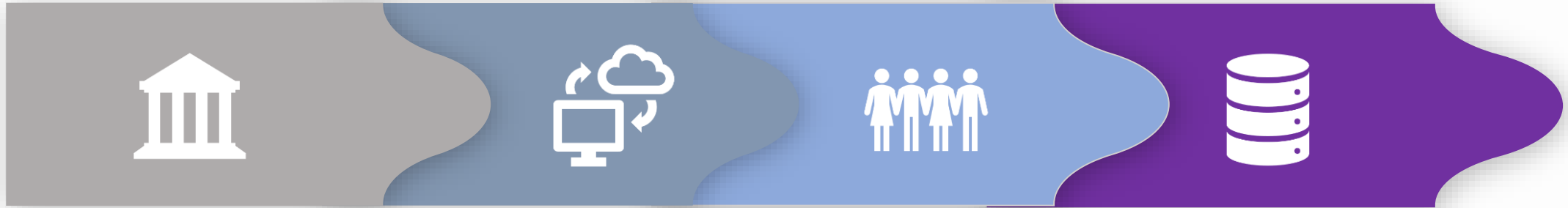
Key Key

111 Results

- ☐ Stamen Watercolor
- ☐ OpenStreetMap
- ☒ Europeana 1914-1918 Aggregator
- ☒ Europeana 1914-1918 Aggregator to Archives
- ☒ Europeana 1914-1918 Archive
- ☒ Europeana 1914-1918 Archive to Postcards
- ☒ Europeana 1914-1918 Postcards
- ☒ Aggregators
- ☒ Aggregators to Archives
- ☒ Archives
- ☒ Archives to Postcards
- ☒ Postcards

Powered by Leaflet

A major challenge in Arts and Humanities data sharing workflows: the cross-sector continuum of data curation



Cultural Heritage Institutions Digital Humanities Labs Researcher Communities Research Infrastructures, Publishers

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Selecting, hosting, curating, preserving cultural artefacts• Digitizing them and making them available online• Rights management: opening or closing away collections | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cleaning, standardizing and enriching these materials• Opening up existing shared resources for large-scale, computational analysis in ways that align with researcher requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analyzing, enriching, reusing, interpreting collections• Both large-scale and small-scale analyses• New computational methods change the ways in which we interact with our heritage, enable us to ask new questions• New insights• Digital storytelling to a broader audience | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hosting, preserving, publishing, sustaining content generated by scholars• Interlinking different content types• Discovery environments |
|---|--|--|---|

In reality: knowledge silos that are ignored/invisible in the current Open Science agendas worldwide



Cultural Heritage Institutions

- Selecting, hosting, curating, preserving cultural artefacts
- Digitizing them and making them available online
- Rights management: opening or closing away collections



Digital Humanities Labs

- Cleaning, standardizing and enriching these materials
- Opening up existing shared resources for large-scale, computational analysis in ways that align with researcher requirements



Researcher Communities

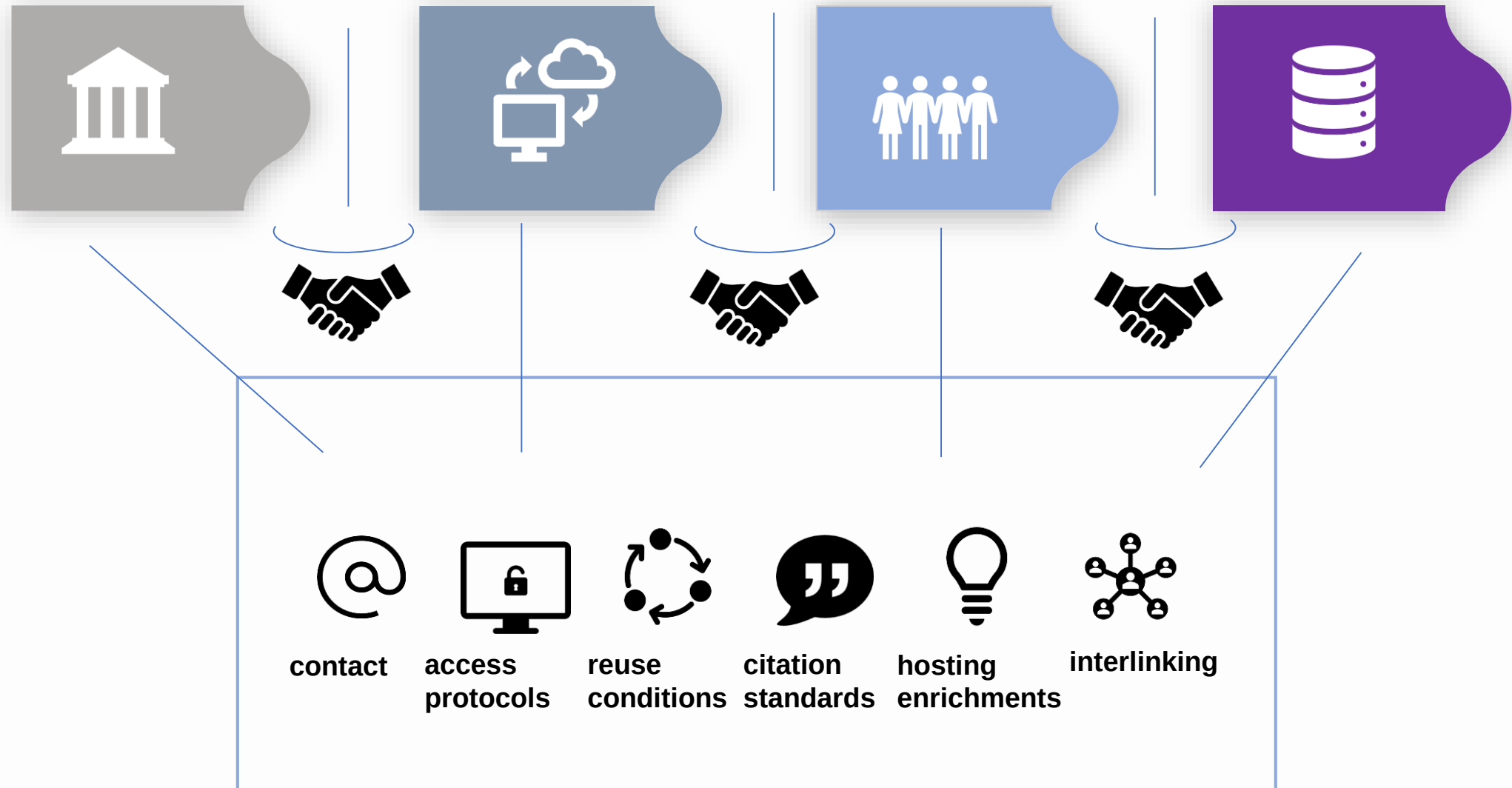
- Analyzing, enriching, reusing, interpreting collections
- Both large-scale and small-scale analyses
- New computational methods change the ways in which we interact with our heritage, enable us to ask new questions
- New insights
- Digital storytelling to a broader audience



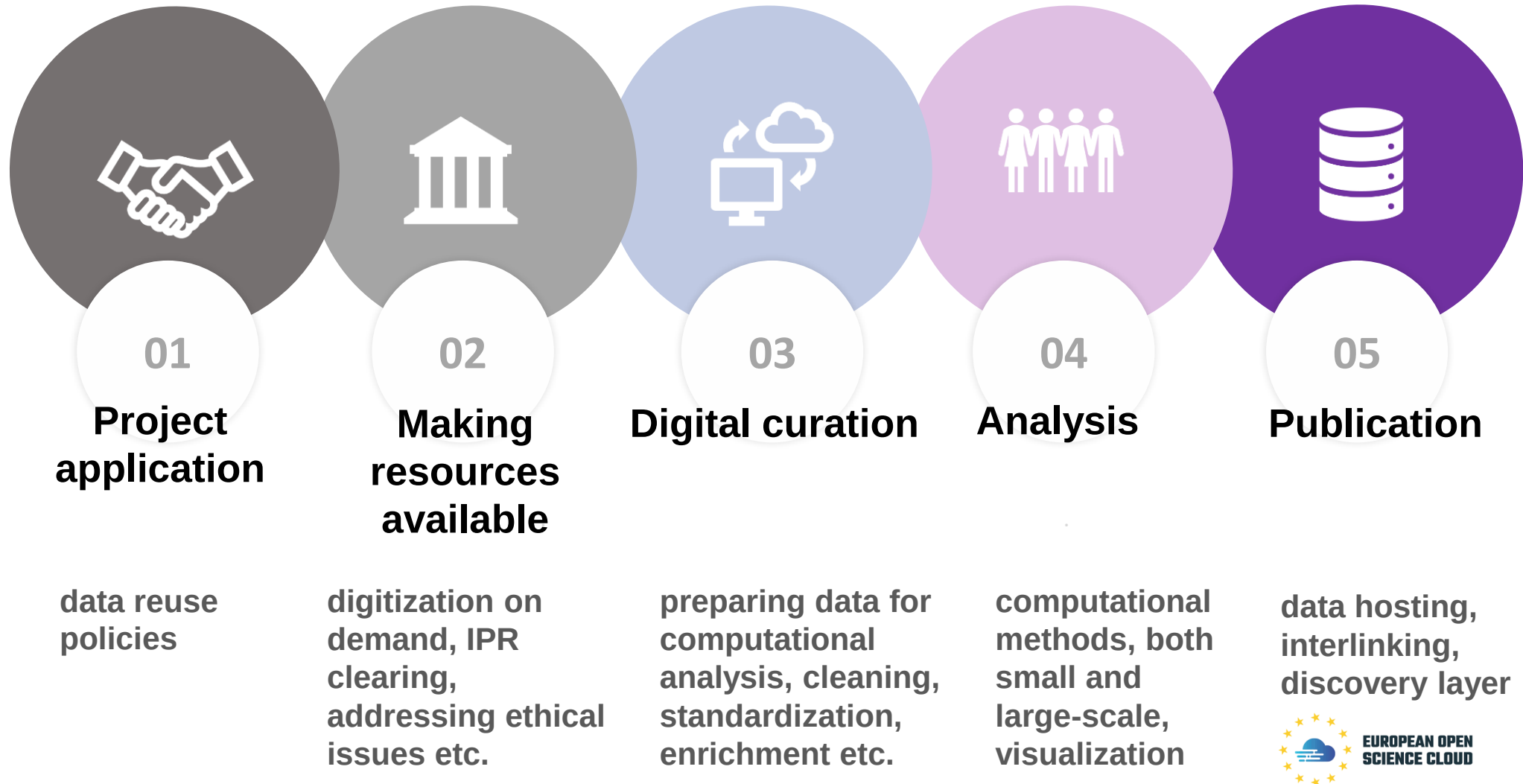
Research Infrastructures, Publishers

- Hosting, preserving, publishing, sustaining content generated by scholars
- Interlinking different content types
- Discovery environments

Research challenge: how to facilitate the handshake between all parties involved in data sharing



Realigning the data curation and sharing workflows



In sum

Cultural Heritage data is Arts and Humanities research data.

Collaboration with cultural heritage institutions is a primary condition of establishing sustainable data sharing workflows.

However, this cooperation is often constrained by structural, legal and technical challenges: different sectors operating under different silos.

These silos break the natural knowledge continuum: enrichments, custom digitizations, new narratives hardly even make it back to the original collection.

Incompatibility of the digital tools offered with actual researchers' needs.

Lack of clear workflows and models for sustainable data sharing and reuse

All these issues are unreflected in the current Open Science agendas.

