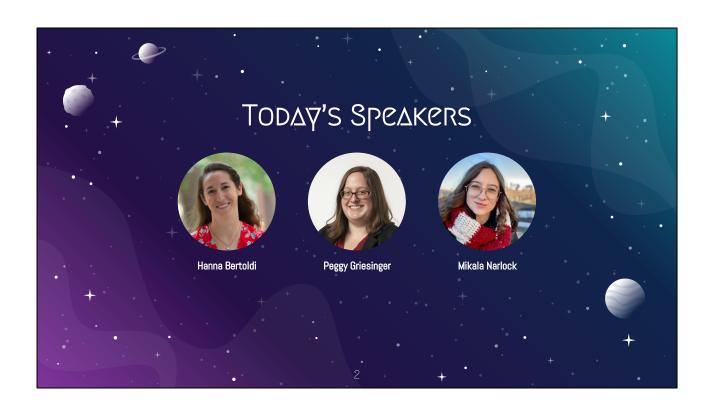


## Mikala

With great power comes great responsibility: democratizing cultural heritage institutions (or lack thereof)



Mikala
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Mikala

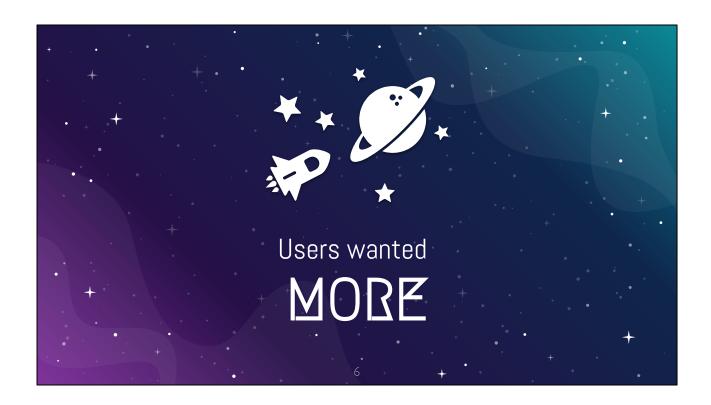
## M∆RBL€ \* 3 Year Andrew W. Mellon Grant \* Unified content discovery \* Extensive user testing, internal and external

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At the university of notre dame, where Peggy currently works and Hanna and I recently worked, we were part of a three year grant to create a unified discovery platform for digital collections. Drawing content from the campus art museum and the university library, which included rare books and university archives. It is important to note that the developed system harvests metadata directly from source systems. Our team maps source metadata to unified fields and does some work with linked data to expand searches (which Hanna and Peggy can talk about in more detail if you're interested!)

In the development of this product, especially for the user interface, there was extensive user testing. While this includes what you might expect from campus users-- students, faculty, and staff-- it is worth noting that this system was also tested with internal stakeholders, namely library and museum faculty and staff, who we anticipate will leverage this system in their daily tasks.

While some of the feedback was about design, we received a lot of comments about the metadata on the site. While the users might not have called it that, because we harvest metadata, there were some jargony terms that really threw our users -- for example, two-dimensional non projected medium as an item format-- which we renamed.



But the other thing we found, almost universally, was that users really wanted MORE information. They wanted more robust descriptions, they wanted a pretty extensive cataloging of items, especially in archival records, and, most importantly for today's conversation....

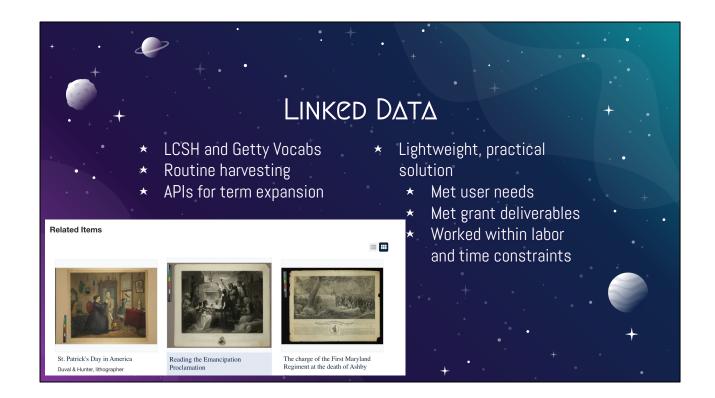


They also wanted more personal information about creators and about depictions OF certain identity groups.

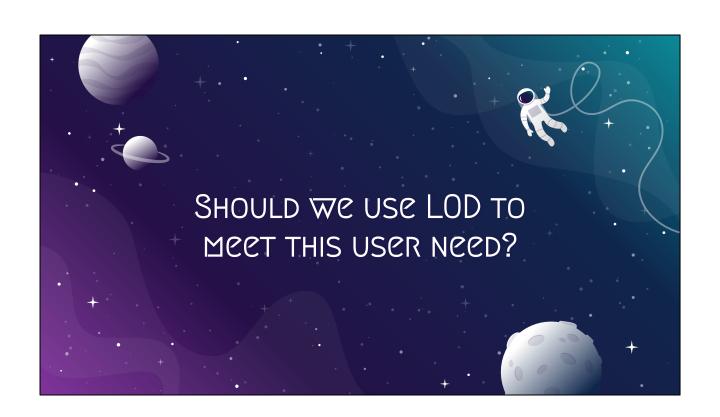
These were the kinds of questions we received-- now, I've only highlighted race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation, but other identity affiliations could be religious belief, national origin, or able-bodiedness

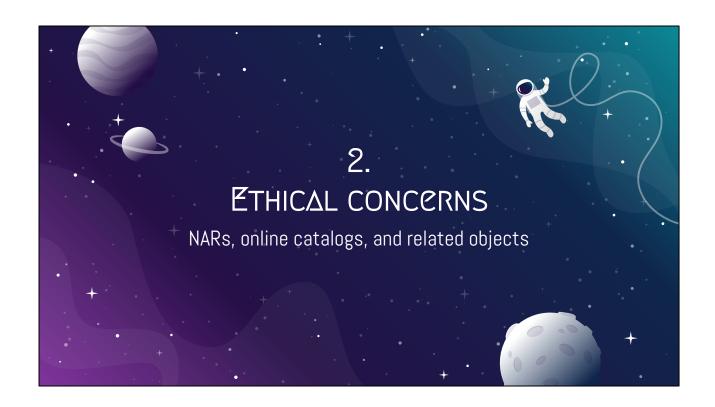
As you might have noticed, these questions are all about 'otherness,' specifically otherness from the perspective a heteronormative white phallocentric worldview

But these are questions we received, and continue to receive, constantly.



Drawing from the vocabularies used by our institutions (namely LCSH and Getty) our developers created mechanisms to harvest records regularly and leveraged APIs

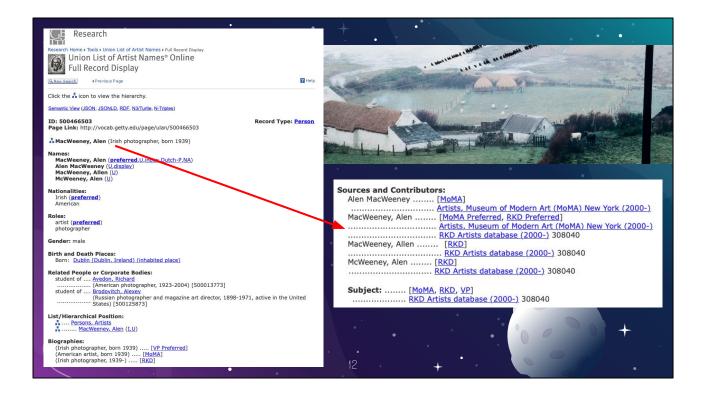




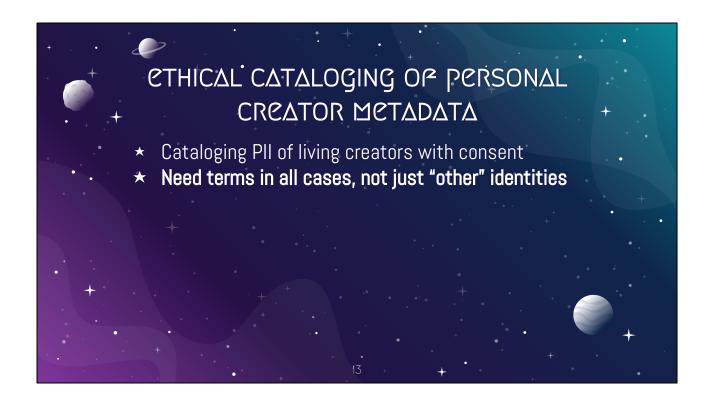
Hanna



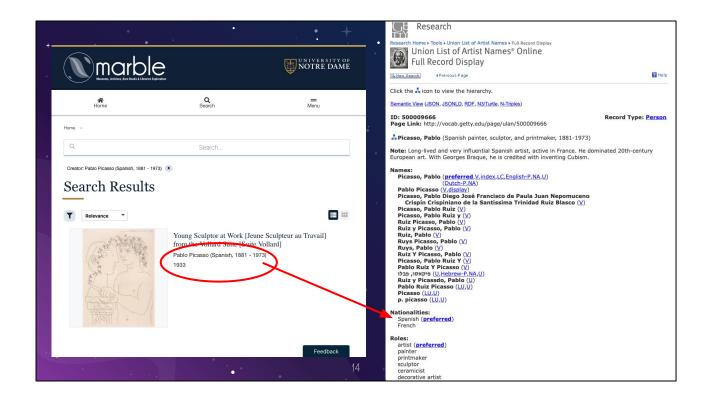
- We also wanted to use LOD NARs from LC and Getty ULAN, but came across some ethical concerns.
  - o If we agree that the ethical way to catalog living people is to ask their consent before recording aspects of their identity, how do we know that linked open data name authority records have done this? The problem is that we don't. We want creator consent to be explicitly stated in the record before using LOD to enhance our own data.



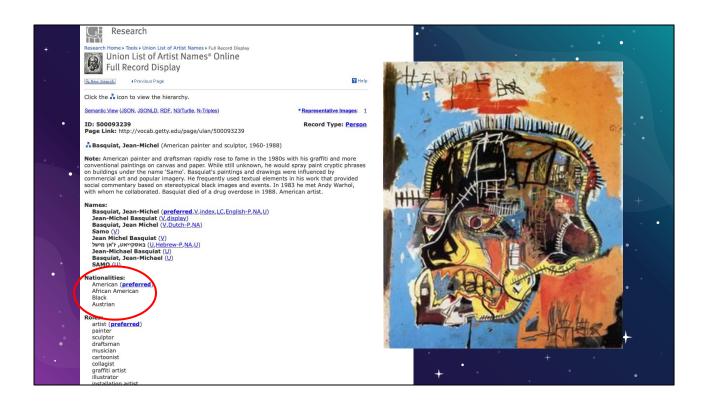
- From working on an exhibition of Alen MacWeeney photographs, I learned from personal correspondence with him that he wanted to be identified as Irish instead of American. I reached out to ULAN to update their record, which they did, but I was disappointed that they did not cite my email correspondence with the artist as the source of this change.
- There is no change log on ULANs records to indicate when this change occurred.
- We think that adding when personal identifiable information is verified with the consent of the living person that this information should be explicitly identified as such in linked open data name authority records.



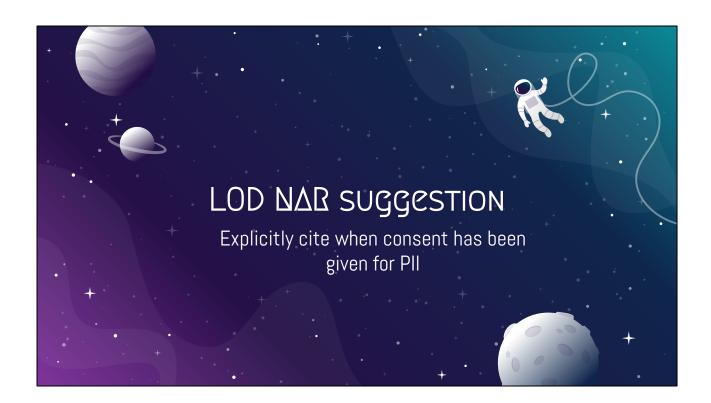
• The second issue that we found with using LOD NARs was that identities were inconsistently recorded. We need all kinds of identities recorded in name authority records for searches to be accurate and fair and not just when it falls outside of the "norm."



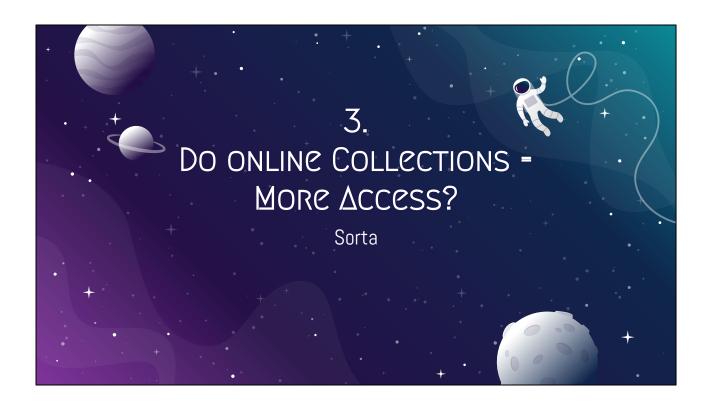
 An example of this is Pablo Picasso's ULAN record. LOD is good at recording a multiplicity of identities, but the ULAN record is missing that he is white.



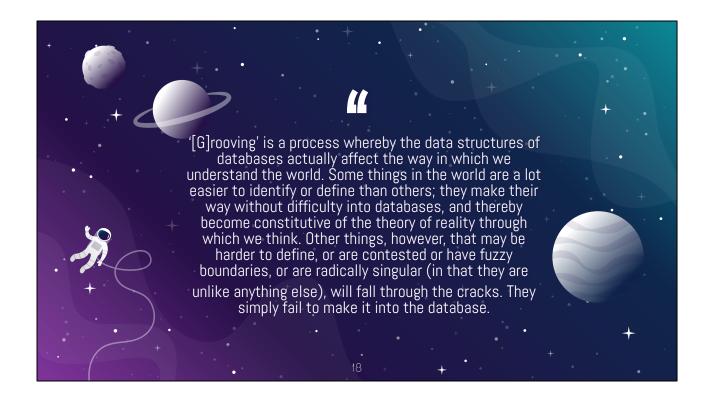
 In contrast, when artists' identities fall outside of dominant cultural identities, like Basquiat, their identities are called out. In this case, African American and Black are used in Nationality. We think that this inconsistent way of recording identity is othering.



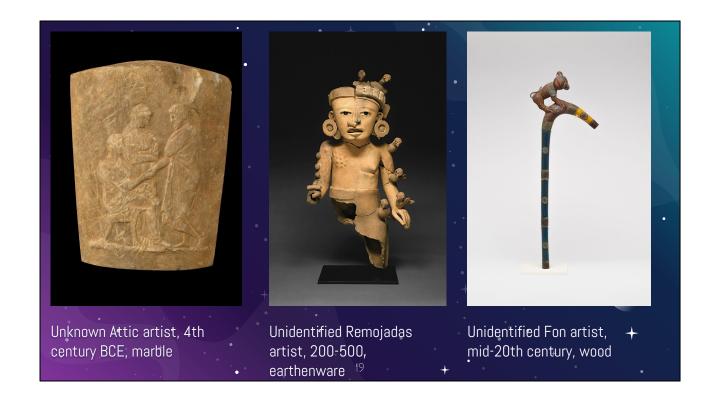
 We decided not to use LOD NARs to enhance our local metadata because of these ethical concerns. It was disappointing because this could have saved a lot of labor, made our collections more accessible, and fulfilled user needs.



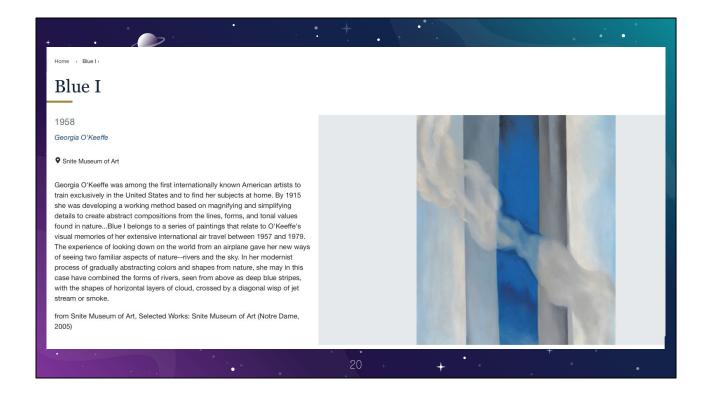
 [Peggy] Another ethical concern that we have been thinking about is the fallacy that online collections are democratizing. Of course online collections make things accessible to the public, but we can't just rely on core metadata without also considering that some objects need more attention than others to be discoverable.



• This quote is from Michael Christie's article "Words, Ontologies and Aboriginal Databases" (2005, 60) where he talks about how indigenous objects are subjected to Western structures of organizing information. The way objects are cataloged online is important for understanding how we think about them, especially since GLAM organizations are trusted sources of information. If an object has a hard time fitting into a system, an online catalog won't change that.



- The local cataloging system can only contain one value for classification. This was problematic for this grave marker (on the left) because it's function changed over time. While it is currently classified as a funerary object, additional keywords or extended text need to be added to talk about other functions of the object.
- This Mesoamerican duality figure (in the center) is an example of a concept that does not fit into our Western classifications. It is both male and female at once, but needs two separate words to describe this concept.
- Lastly, this royal staff is classified in "ceremonial objects and regalia" but this feels more like a catchall category than one that truly reflects its importance in society. Again, this object needs additional context and cataloging beyond core metadata to improve discoverability.



- Accessibility in Marble is dependent on keywords and so how words are attached to a record matter. Generally, I think that museums and libraries can be more thoughtful about how words appear in a catalog record.
- In this example, Georgia O'Keefe is a female artist but this painting is not about feminism. Subject headings like feminism are often assigned to female works as though they do. Museums and libraries need to take care to catalog subject terms about a work separately from words that describe the creator. Thinking critically about what words are cataloged where is an important consideration for improving access.



- Our related object feature is an attempt at displaying connections between objects across LAM that goes beyond boundaries of classifications or collections. This is not a unique feature to Marble and still relies on thorough cataloging.
- This is a simple example to show how it works. The photograph on the left contains letters, and the related object feature has suggested other letters in Notre Dame's collection. And the representation of a boy has been linked to another photograph containing a boy. The more keywords that an object has, the more connections that the search engine can make. We hope that metadata from name authority records can be used in a similar way to make connections across collections, but first, we need improvements to be made.



We advocate for ethically sourced metadata to make online collections better, and LOD can help us do that, with some improvements.

