One Size Fits All:
South Carolina Digital Library
Partnership Opportunities

2015 South Carolina Library Association

Mark Mancuso & Matt Steinmetz -- Lexington County Public Library
Johanna Rivera -- Clemson University Restoration Institute
Christy Allen -- Furman University Libraries
Richard Taylor Photograph Collection

Mark T. Mancuso, MLIS
Senior Branch Librarian

Matt Steinmetz, MLIS
Patron Training & Technology Coordinator
Richard Taylor

- Who was he?
- What is his importance to Lexington County?
- What is the importance of photography like his?
History of the Photograph Collection

- Bequeathed to the Lexington County Public Library System in the late 1980s

- Or library’s transitions with these photographs:
  - Lexington Branch Library
  - Lexington Main Library
    - Friends of the Lexington Main Library/Historical & Preservation Committee
  - South Carolina Room
Challenges of this Collection

- “Bibliographically” lost
- Physical arrangement
- Preservation
- Legalities of ownership
Desire for these Photos: Striking a Cultural Chord

- Local and chain businesses
- Lexingtonians
- Historians and authors
Tech

- South Carolina Room page on website?
- Digitizing on our own?
- Investigation of state digitization initiatives/grants?

Non-Tech

- High quality color photocopies
- Arranged photo collections in print format
- Indexing/quasi-metadata
With Great Suggestions
Come Great Responsibility

DON’T PANIC
DON’T PANIC
DON’T PANIC
What I Would Like to Discuss

- Our goals for the digitization project
- Issues that we thought would be potential road blocks
- How we avoided those road blocks
- Our experience with SCSL Digitization in a Box Project
- A look at the results
What Were Our Goals?

1. Digitize the images
2. Post the images online
3. Make the images accessible
4. With as little cost as possible
5. In the least painful way possible
Road Blocks to Reaching Goals

1. No room to store the images on our servers
2. Creating a searchable database from scratch
3. Accessibility
4. Lack of training
5. Equipment
There are folks who are actively looking to assist our libraries with addressing these roadblocks.
Avoiding the Road Blocks

1. No room to store images? Hosted by SCDL.
2. Creating an online database? SCDL already has one.
3. Accessibility? SCDL is searchable and also accessible through the Digital Public Library of America webpage.
4. Training? Provided by SCSL Digitization in a Box Project.
5. Equipment? Provided by SCSL Digitization in a Box Project.
Our Experience with the SCSL Digitization in a Box Project

- One word - excellent
- Amanda Stone and Jessica Dame from SCSL delivered the scanner, laptop, and hard drive
- They also trained us on how to use the scanner, the software, and showed us what metadata to include for the SCDL
- Retrieved equipment
Our Experience with the SCSL Digitization in a Box Project

- We scanned approximately 200 images
- We created our own metadata spreadsheet
- Entire process of scanning and then creating metadata spreadsheet took @ 73 days
- John Quirk with the SCDL did an excellent job of answering our metadata and organizational questions
Our digitized Richard Taylor collection shows who the people of Lexington County were.

It also shows where they lived, how they worked, and how they played.
Did We Reach our Goals?

1. Digitize the images - Yes
2. Post the images online - Yes
3. Make the images accessible - Yes
4. With as little cost as possible - Yes
5. In the least painful way possible - Yes
The Digital *Hunley*, from Excavation to Conservation:
Digitizing and writing metadata for collections of artifacts from the Civil War-era submarine *H.L.Hunley*

Johanna Rivera, Bradley Blankemeyer
Warren Lash Conservation Center
Clemson University Restoration Institute
On 1861 President Abraham Lincoln issued an order for the Union forces to begin a blockade of all major Southern ports. This strategy set a chain of events that would lead to the building of the world's first successful submarine: *H.L.Hunley*.

After sinking the Union ship *USS Housatonic*, which was obstructing the passage of the blockade-runners, the *H.L.Hunley* disappeared on February 17th, 1864.

In 1995 the *H.L.Hunley* was found 4 miles off the coast of Charleston, South Carolina and brought in the year 2000 to the Warren Lasch Conservation Center.
The Collection

- During the excavation the 8 crew members were found, studied and later buried in the Magnolia Cemetery.
- Over 1500 artifacts had been excavated, most of them covered with sediment or encapsulated in concretion.
- Metal artifacts such as iron, cupper alloys, silver, gold, tin, zinc and lead have been found.
- Organic artifacts like wood, leather, rope, textile and horn have been found completely waterlogged.
Exhibit Area - no artifacts are being displayed...
The Lowcountry Digital Library (LCDL) produces digital collections and projects that support research about the Lowcountry region of South Carolina and historically interconnected sites in the Atlantic World.

LCDL is harvested and fully searchable within the South Carolina Digital Library and the Digital Public Library of America.
On the night of February 17th, 1864, the H.L. Hunley became the world’s first successful combat submarine when she attacked and sank the USS Housatonic off the coast of Charleston. The Hunley signalled to shore she had completed the mission and was on the way home, but instead, mysteriously vanished with her crew of eight.

Lost at sea for over 130 years, the Confederate vessel was finally located in 1995 by New York Times bestselling author Olive Cukier. After years of planning a recovery effort, the world watched on August 16th, 2000 as the Hunley broke the water’s surface for the first time in over a century. She was brought to the Warren Lasch Conservation Center in North Charleston, South Carolina, a state-of-the-art laboratory facility designed to excavate and conserve the Hunley.

The submarine proved to be a time capsule, holding the remains of the crew and a wide array of fascinating nineteenth century relics. Hunley Captain George Dixon’s life-saving gold coin is among the most famous and intriguing artifacts discovered during excavation of the crew compartment. Archaeologists found it in the remnants of his clothing. The coin is curved from the impact of a bullet it stopped during the Battle of Shiloh in 1862, sparing the Captain’s life. He had it inscribed "My Life Preserver" with his initials and battle date.

Conservationists are now at work to conserve the Hunley and the hundreds of artifacts found onboard. They have developed cutting-edge conservation techniques that may revolutionize the way artifacts are preserved in the future. Archaeologists continue to analyze the data found on the submarine in hopes of piecing together the events that led to her disappearance and completing the Hunley’s chapter in maritime history.

The Hunley’s long journey will finally be complete when she is preserved and on permanent display. Plans are underway to have the submarine serve as a centerpiece of a world-class maritime museum dedicated to telling the story of our nation’s rich naval heritage.

The Hunley Project is conducted in partnership with the Clemson University Restoration Institute, South Carolina Hunley Commission, Naval History and Heritage Command, and Friends of the Hunley. To learn more about the Hunley Project, visit www.HUNLEY.org. For more information about the Warren Lasch Conservation Center visit www.clemson.edu/lscc.
Hunley Artifact Collections

Friends of the Hunley

Hunley Artifact Collection: Personal Artifacts

View the Collection

Conservation is extremely important in the field of underwater archaeology. The uncontrolled exposure to air of any material recovered from a marine environment can lead to irreversible damage and the degradation of archaeological data. Organic materials such as leather, wood, textile, rope, and plant remains, if allowed to dry without conservation treatment, can crumble and collapse in a matter of hours. Iron and other metals on the other hand, can rust for a few days or months depending on the size and density of the artifact. The rust eventually separate, crumbles, and falls apart. These reactions are due to a sudden break in the equilibrium reached by the artifact after years of submersion in water (as they are excavated). The main goal of conservation is to provide archaeologists and conservators with the proper tools and techniques to handle, store, and study the recovered artifacts.

This collection is comprised of a selection of artifacts excavated from the submarine that were used by the crew members. Most of these artifacts were found near the crew members' or crew member's pockets. The commander of the submarine, J.E. George Dixon, carried a 20 dollar engraved gold coin in his pocket as well as a pair of scissors, a gold pocket watch, and a pocket knife, and as part of his garments, two suspenders and a belt buckle. The rest of the crew members carried with them pocket knives, a variety, glasses, matches, controls, pens, and a variety of objects for everyday use. Also included are clothing accessories such as buttons and shoe as well as coins between stoppers.

Contributing Institutions: Friends of the Hunley

Collection Media Types: Objects

Hunley Artifact Collection: Submarine Components & Tools

View the Collection

The submarine U.S.S. Hunley represents one of the most complex composite structures ever recovered by an archaeological team. The exterior hull is composed of rubberized iron plates of various sizes, several network fittings and glass enclosures.

While the submarine was lost at sea, it was going through a series of physical and chemical changes. Salt from the sea water slowly penetrated the iron hull creating a series of changes that, if left unattended, would eventually undermine a majority of the machine. It took nearly 150 years for the salt to become integrated in the structure so it takes a little while before they can be treated.

The submarine has been in a bath of fresh water under an increased current system since it was recovered in 2000 in an effort to stop further corrosion of the iron. Once removed, the submarine also sat in a 40 degree angle, the same position as it was found. This had to be considered and allowed for in more accurate excavation. In 2010 the submarine was rotated into an upright position so scientists could assess the condition and begin the painstaking job of removing the hard crust of corrosion (a mixture of ooze, sand and silt) covering the submarine’s hull.

Several components of the submarine have been removed over the years in order to be treated and conserved separately. The collection shown here is an example of some of these components ranging from wrought iron plates, rivets, bolts, tools, riveting tools, and some organic materials such as the crew member's belt, and belt, Dixon's seat.

Contributing Institutions: Friends of the Hunley

Collection Media Types: Objects

RECENT COLLECTIONS
- Photographs of the "Charleston Center" site.
- "Children of the Sea" sculpture.
- "Gullah Family" sculpture.

NEWS & EVENTS
- "Sea Island Community" exhibit.
- "Charleston Art Institute" exhibit.
- "Charleston Museum" exhibit.
- "Black History" exhibit.
Collection > Hunley artifact collection > Personal artifacts

1. Army wood buttons
   Description: Wooden four-holed Army buttons with depressed center, made possibly from ash or similar wood. Images show buttons in varying conditions pre-conservation, four buttons showing forward face following cleaning and freeze drying treatment, and two buttons following cleaning and freeze drying treatment, one showing forward face and one showing reverse side.

2. Bandanna
   Description: Silk bandana or neckerchief belonging to crewmember James Wicks. Images show the bandana following removal from the submarine interior and the bandana following cleaning, soaking, conservation treatment, and freeze drying.

3. Binoculars
   Description: Binoculars composed of copper alloy barrels (painted black), a horn focus knob, iron pins and 6 elliptical lenses as opposed to round. Images show the binoculars following removal from the submarine interior and initial cleaning, and binoculars after extensive soaking, cleaning, and conservation treatment.

4. Brass buckle
   Description: Brass clothing buckle with two prongs, discovered with fabric still attached. Front face of buckle has stamped marks “C”, “K”, heraldic symbol “C”, and numbers, with prong bar face reading “SOLIDE”. Reverse face of buckle has stamped mark “10168” with “PARIS” on reverse side of prong bar. Images show buckle following removal from periscope interior and initial cleaning, front face of buckle following removal, cleaning, and conservation treatment.
Binoculars

**Title:** Binoculars  
**Date:** 1860, 1869  
**Description:** Binoculars composed of copper alloy barrels (painted black), a horn focus knob, iron pins and 6 elliptical lenses as opposed to round. Imagos show the binoculars following removal from the submarine interior and initial cleaning, and binoculars after extensive soaking, cleaning, and conservation treatment.

**Collection:** Hunley Artifact Collection - Personal Artifacts  
**Contributing Institution:** Friends of the Hunley

**Media Type:** Objects  
**Personal or Corporate:** H.L. Hunley (Submarine)  
**Subject:** Binoculars, Copper alloys--Metallurgy

**Topical Subject:**  
**Shelving Locator:** HL-2044  
**S.C. County:** Charleston County (S.C.)

**Internet Media Type:** image/jpeg

**Digitization Specifications:** 300 dpi, 24-bit depth, Nikon E4500 and D50

**Copyright Status:** Digital image copyright 2013, Friends of the Hunley. All rights reserved. For more information, contact Friends of the Hunley at 843.743.4965.
Personal artifacts > Binoculars
Collection > Hunley artifact collection > Submarine components and tools

1. Brass oil can
   Description: Oil can (pail) containing oil, composed of brass, discovered partly fused to the forward bulkhead and concreted. Images show the oil can under heavy concretion and the oil can following deconcretion, conservation treatment with caustic solution, and cleaning.

2. Cast iron cover of starboard deadlight
   Description: Cast iron cover from the starboard deadlight with rubber seal on the inside, removed from San Francisco interior of the hull plate. Images show x-ray photograph of deadlight cover, deconcreted cover with rubber seal in place, and cover with rubber seal removed after conservation treatment with subcritical fluid technology.

3. Cast iron hatch cover
   Description: Cast iron hatch cover from aft conning tower with a small viewport, bleeding valve and part of the locking mechanism. Images show the concreted hatch cover as excavated and still attached to conning tower, hatch cover during removal via crane, conning tower following hatch cover removal, and partially deconcreted hatch cover with rubber seal still attached.

4. Forward wooden shelf
   Description: Wooden shelf from forward bulkhead in the submarine interior, found laying horizontal to the original upright orientation of the submarine. Possibly made of pine, approximately 1 inch thick, with cut-outs to fit in the bulkhead of the submarine. Images show wooden shelf within the submarine interior during excavation and wooden shelf after removal, conservation treatment with polyurethane glue, and freeze drying.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Brass oil can</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>1960, 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Oil can (ole) containing oil, composed of brass, discovered partly fused to the forward bulkhead and concreted. Images show the oil can under heavy concretion and the oil can following deconcretion, conservation treatment with caustic solution, and cleaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Hunley Artifact Collection – Submarine Components and Tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributing Institution</td>
<td>Friends of the Hunley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Type</td>
<td>Objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal or Corporate</td>
<td>HL, Hunley (Submarine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Oils cans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelving Locator</td>
<td>HL-2304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.C. County</td>
<td>Charleston County (S.C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Media Type</td>
<td>image/jpeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitization</td>
<td>300 dpi, 24-bit depth, Nikon E590, 72 dpi, 24-bit depth, Fuji FinePixS5Pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifications</td>
<td>Digital image copyright 2013, Friends of the Hunley. All rights reserved. For more information, contact Friends of the Hunley at 843.743.4865.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Submarine components and tools
Brass oil can
What’s Next?

- We would like to include recently conserved artifacts as well as add additional information to the artifact’s page.

- Find a way to add the recent work on the de-concretion of the submarine, as well as high quality images and 3D scanning.
Furman Cougar Project

Christy Allen
Assistant Director for Discovery Services
Furman University Libraries
About the Furman Cougar Project:
- 50,000 digital camera trap photos of New Mexico wildlife from 2008 – 2015.
- Digital images and metadata created by Biology professor and students.

Digital Collection Process:
- Select images to go online
- Standard and enhance metadata
- Upload metadata/images into Furman’s CONTENTdm
5 Steps to Make a Digital Collection Available in SCDL

1. Contact Kate Boyd at SCDL.
2. Turn on OAI harvesting.
3. Create collection description on SCDL website.
4. Contact Tyler Mobley about new collection.
5. Check to make sure the collection is working in SCDL.
5 Steps to Make a Digital Collection Available in SCDL

1. Contact Kate Boyd at SCDL.
2. Turn on OAI harvesting
3. Create collection description on SCDL website
4. Contact Tyler Mobley about new collection.
5. Check to make sure the collection is working in SCDL.
Furman Cougar Project

Visit:
View Collection Homepage
View in Discovery

About:
The Furman Cougar Project began in 2008 as an effort to monitor and research cougars in south-central New Mexico. Each summer Furman University Biology professor, Dr. Travis Perry, and his students travel to Sierra County New Mexico to photograph and track the large wild cats. The research team sets up a grid of cameras in key locations that are programmed to snap a photograph of any movement. The cameras help the team identify potential locations of the cougars. When a cougar’s location is identified, the team then safely captures, tags, and collars it with a GPS locator. In this way, they are able to track the movements and hunting patterns of the cougars.

This digital collection contains more than just photographs of cougars, however. Because the cameras are set to photograph every movement, there are pictures of a wide assortment of wildlife. Everything from skunks, to bears, to bats appear in the digital collection.

Images in this collection are copyrighted by the Furman Cougar Project. All rights reserved.

Related Terms:
- Institution: Furman University
- Media Types: Images
- SC Counties: Greenville County
- Time Periods: The Modern State (1970-
Puma; Cougar; Mountain Lion

View Description

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Puma; Cougar; Mountain Lion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Puma concolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Animals</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puma Identity</td>
<td>LFL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creator</td>
<td>Furman University Biology Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
End Results

- Collection is more accessible:
  - South Carolina Digital Library
  - Digital Public Library of America
  - Google

- Collection is more used:
  - 47% increase in page views
  - 5% of incoming traffic referred from SCDL and DPLA
Questions